

# THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

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[Number 12.]

## The Gazette.

BY His Excellency Major General Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, Baronet, (L. S.) Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

### HOWARD DOUGLAS.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

IN pursuance of the powers vested in me by an Act of Parliament passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, to appoint, and I do hereby, by and with the advice aforesaid, appoint the Parish of Saint Stephen in the County of Charlotte, a place of Entry for the entry of Goods brought or imported from any adjoining Foreign Country, pursuant to the provisions of the said Act, of which all persons concerned will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the Fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
WM. F. ODELL.

BY His Excellency Major General Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, Baronet, (L. S.) Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

### HOWARD DOUGLAS.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

IN Pursuance of the Powers vested in me by an Act of Parliament passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty intituled "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, to appoint and I do hereby, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, appoint the Town of Fredericton and the Parish of Woodstock in the County of York, as Places of Entry for the entry of Goods brought or imported from any adjoining Foreign Country pursuant to the Provisions of the said Act. Of which all Persons concerned will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the first day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six and in the Seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
WM. F. ODELL.

BY His Excellency Major General Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, Bart. (L. S.) Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

### HOWARD DOUGLAS.

WHEREAS by an ordinance establishing fees to be taken in the Province of New-Brunswick, made and passed by His Excellency THOMAS BARLETON, Esquire, Governor of this Province, in Council, the second day of March one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, there are allowed and established among other fees the following, that is to say:

For Attornies in the Supreme Court, Travelling charges per day 10s.

For Counsel in the Supreme Court, travelling charges the same as Attornies, and no more than one Counsel to be allowed in taxing Costs.

And whereas in the present circumstances of the Country, it is expedient and proper that the said fees for travelling charges to Attornies and Counsel in the Supreme Court should be abolished, I do therefore, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, ordain and declare that the said fees for travelling charges herein before specified, be and the same are hereby abolished.

And I do further by and with the advice and consent aforesaid; ordain and declare that henceforth any Judge of the Supreme Court before whom a cause shall be tried or

after being entered for trial, shall by rule of Court be referred to arbitration, may allow to be taxed in the Bill of Costs in such cause, a Counsel fee at his discretion, in no case to exceed five Guineas.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six and in the seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
WM. F. ODELL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the Subscribers having been duly appointed Trustees of all the Creditors of Amos White, late of the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, an absconding Debtor, and have been duly sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided: and we do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Amos White on or before the twenty-fourth day of May next ensuing the date hereof to pay to us, or some, or one of us all such sum or sums of money, or other debt, duty or things, which they owe to the said Amos White, and to deliver all the effects of the said Amos White, which they, or either, or any of them may have in his, her, or their hands, power or custody, to us, or some, or one of us aforesaid: and we do desire all the Creditors of the said Amos White on or before the same day to deliver to us, or to some or one of us, as aforesaid, their respective accounts and demands against the said Amos White, in order that right and justice may be done pursuant to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Given under our hands, at Saint Andrews the sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

HARRIS HATCH.  
PETER STUBBS.  
ALEX STRACHEN, Sent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we the Subscribers have been duly appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of Joseph Kenah late of Fredericton, in the County of York, Esquire (a debtor departed from this Province,) and have been duly sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, pursuant to the directions of the Acts of Assembly, in that case made and provided: And we do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Joseph Kenah; on or before the twentieth day of June next, ensuing the date hereof, to pay to us or some or one of us, all such sum or sums of money or other debt duty or thing, which they owe to the said Joseph Kenah; and to deliver the other effects to the said Joseph Kenah; which they or any or either of them may have in his, her or their hands, power or custody, to us or some or one of us, as aforesaid; and we do also desire all the Creditors of the said Joseph Kenah, on or before the said twentieth day of June next, to deliver to us or some, or one of us aforesaid, their respective Accounts and documents against the said Joseph Kenah, in order that Right and Justice may be done, agreeably to the form of the said Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided.

Given under our hands at Fredericton, in the said County of York, the Fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

George Fred. Street. } Trustees  
George Minchin. }  
H. G. Clopper. }

By the Honorable JOHN SAUNDERS Chief Justice of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that upon the application of Abraham Brown, of the Parish of Fredericton, in the County of York, and Province aforesaid, Tavern Keeper, to me duly made pursuant to the directions of the Act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the estate as well real as personal of James Cameron, late of the Parish, County and Province, aforesaid, Merchant, (which said James Cameron hath either departed from and without the limits of the said Province and or is concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said Abraham Brown, and other Creditors of the said James Cameron if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of Law, as is alleged against him) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said James Cameron do return and discharge his said debts within three months from the publication hereof, all the estate as well real as personal of the said James Cameron, within the Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said James Cameron.

Dated at Fredericton, this eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.  
JOHN SAUNDERS, C. J.  
G. F. STREET,  
Att'y for A. Brown,

## LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 13.

### THE BUDGET.

In a Committee of the ways and means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded to open his budget. He commenced with alluding to the present situation of the country, and thought that although there was much individual and general distress, there was nothing in the aspect of public affairs to create alarm or despondency. He believed that the violence of the storm had passed. Were we doubtful of the causes of the present difficulties, there would be much more reason for uneasiness. Though there was a difference of opinion as to the precise extent there was none as to the nature of the causes. The Right Hon. Gentleman next alluded to the unnecessary contest, as he thought, between those who are sneeringly denominated philosophers and those who have secured to themselves the more humble title of practical men. He called it an unnecessary contest because he held it to be the part of the Legislature to avail itself of the sound reasoning and well planned theories of the one and to apply to them the practical experience of the other. When we find that in every class of the community the spread of knowledge is extending itself in a manner which half a century ago would have been deemed impossible, are the Ministers of the Crown and all employed in legislating for this great country to be behind hand with their contemporaries; or rather was it not their duty to struggle to be foremost in the race? The Right Hon. Gentleman stated that he had been accused of contributing much to the present distress by the language of congratulation he had used when adverting to the situation of the country. It was true he had described the nation as in a state of prosperity, but he did not regret it—he did not retract it. However he might have erred in the terms he employed—however, from the delight which every man must feel to see his native land flourishing and successful, he may have congratulated the House on the result with more earnest warmth than calculating prudence, yet he advanced nothing as fact that had not been fully borne out. The Revenue, for the last three years, 1823, 1824, and 1825, had exceeded his estimate by £1,368,000. In this period too, let it be remembered, we repealed no less than eight millions of taxes. The Right Hon. Gentleman then combated the assertion that there had been no diminution in the burdens of the people since the termination of the war, by detailing the taxes which had been repealed since that period. The whole may be summed up as follows:—

Remission of direct taxes, £18,177,000  
Taxes upon articles of consumption, 7,620,000  
Taxes for the relief of Trade, &c. 4,915,000  
£30,712,000  
Deduct Taxes imposed in 1819, 3,190,000  
£27,522,000

It might be true that in 1816, if the rates of Foreign Exchanges be any criterion, the value of the currency was depressed perhaps to the extent of five per cent.; this would be three millions, which if subtracted would still leave twenty-four millions and a half as the actual reduction of the burdens of the people. To show in what ratio the powers of consumption had increased, the Right Hon. Gentleman read an account of the comparative quantity of articles which have paid duty for consumption in this country in 1816, and 1825, viz:—  
Beer has increased 18½ per cent. Bricks 188, Candles 36, Paper 51, Printed Goods 110, Hard Soap 113, Soft Soap 121, Tea 20, Flint Glass 180, Green Glass 98, Malt 50, British Spirits, 53, Foreign Spirits 81, Butter 31, Sugar 19, Tallow 201, Timber 196, Deals 182, Coffee 43, Hemp 74, Silk 274, Tobacco 13, Wine 88, Wool 443, Cotton Goods 119.

On the 5th Jan. 1823, the funded debt was £796,530,000. On the 5th Jan. 1826, it was lessened to £778,128,000, being a reduction of £18,402,000 or at the rate of £6,134,090 per annum. The charge upon the funded debt, including management, on the 5th Jan. 1823, was £28,123,000, and by 1826 it had been lowered to £27,117,000 being a saving

of £1,006,000; and taking all circumstances into account, the reduction was £1,336,000, in the course of three years. In 1818, the expense of collecting the Taxes of the United Kingdom was £4,353,000 and in 1825 this charge had been reduced to £3,822,000, being a saving of half a million. The Right Hon. Gentleman said this was a great deal to accomplish, and that in things of this nature there were great difficulties to contend with. He instanced this by a reference to what had recently been published in a northern portion of the empire; the high tone in which they were written appeared to have sprung, was from the extinction of the two independent Boards of Customs and Excise in Scotland, (and the same course had been pursued in Ireland) and their union and amalgamation with the same departments in England. The Right Hon. Gentleman, in a powerful strain of sarcasm, ridiculed the idea of the abolition of two wretched fiscal boards being the cause of such lofty menaces. These measures dictated alone by the necessity of reform and retrenchment, have been held up at punishments wantonly inflicted on innocent and unoffending Scotland, and her wrath has been denounced against their author; but as long as he could enjoy the consolation, while performing his public duty, that he was engaged in diminishing the burthens and increasing the happiness of the people, he should look without terror on the flogging of the Highland claymore, though it be evoked from its scabbard by the incantations of the first magician of the age. [Loud cheers.]

He proceeded to give a general view of the Public Expenditure; and the mode in which he proposed to raise the requisite income.

### EXPENDITURE.

The heads of expence are—  
For the Interest and Management of the Public Debt, £27,117,186  
For the Interest of the Deficiency Bills, 50,000  
For the Civil List, and Pensions of a permanent nature charged on the Consolidated Fund, and not the subject of an annual rate, 2,065,000  
For the Half-pay, 2,800,000  
For the Sinking Fund, 5,565,235

The whole charge of the Consolidated Fund is, therefore £37,617,421  
Then comes the Annual Supply—  
For the Army, 7,747,000  
Navy, 6,135,000  
Ordnance, 1,754,000  
Miscellaneous Services, 2,225,000  
Interest of Exchequer Bills, 850,000  
Which being added to the Permanent charge, raises the total Expenditure of 1826 to £56,328,421

### ESTIMATED REVENUE.

Customs and Excise, £37,446,000  
The Stamps, 7,400,000  
The Assessed Taxes, including the Land Tax, 4,800,000  
The Post-Office, 1,550,000  
Miscellaneous Items, 1,360,000  
Surplus of 1825, 167,000

The total Income from these sources, therefore, is £52,723,000  
To which, if there be added the Payment from the Commissioners of the Half-pay and Pensions, amounting to 4,320,000

The whole Sum to be received during the present year, will be raised to £57,043,000  
If from this Sum be deducted the Expenditure amounting to 56,328,421

There will remain to be dealt with, as we think fit, a clear Surplus of £714,579  
After providing for all the Expenditure of the present year.

He was very sensible that in the present stagnation of commerce, it would be unsafe to frame any estimate of the Revenue, with-

out deducting for the great loss to be expected from diminished Consumption. The further less from this cause he estimated 51 £1,300,000. He derived the data for this calculation in great measure, from the actual state of the Revenue of the Excise during the first month in the present year—a month certainly of great distress and uneasiness. In the course of that month it appears that the deficiency compared with the corresponding month of last year did not exceed £2,389, and this was not entirely from diminished consumption. The total loss for the present year, he estimated at £1,589,542.

In the alterations and amendments which had been made last Session, a venal error had been committed in the duty on Tobacco. By this mischance one shilling had been lost in the duty. The surplus of £714,579 though not very large, he should apply in continuing the reduction. He should greatly have preferred to carry this reduction still further. The reduction had been productive of great good, by checking smuggling in Ireland, which had been carried on to a great extent; and with unparalleled ingenuity.

With respect to the Exchequer Bills, of which the Bank held 11,000,000—three millions had been provided for by a charge on the Sinking Fund, which will nearly extinguish that portion, and of the remainder he proposed to pay off six millions the present year. It was desirable that the unfunded debt should be gradually reduced, and he proposed that five millions after the present year to applying the Sinking Fund to relieve the country from a portion. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded his speech as follows:

I have now endeavoured to submit a statement of the revenue of the present year—of the circumstances in which it stands—of the grounds of our proceeding; proceedings which have been adopted upon principles proposed by Government and sanctioned by Parliament [hear, hear!] Upon these measures I do not hesitate to say that I rely for a prosperous future, [cheers]. I am not afraid not ashamed to utter that expression—prosperous [hear, hear.] When I look around me and see the elements of power and strength which are to be found in this country—when I see Government engaged in giving energy to that power and strength, and the Legislature entering into emulation with the Government in correcting what is defective—in removing what is obstructive—and in giving force and life to what is active [cheers]; when I see, too, the commanding influence which our foreign policy gives us; and when I behold that influence confirmed, and daily extending among other nations, so that we are enabled to assert our station, and maintain our dignity; moreover when I witness a gradual and great improvement in the laws of the country, so that they may be rendered intelligible and easy in the administration for those to whom the administration of them is intrusted, and satisfactory to those for whose benefit they are dispensed [hear, hear]; when, again I see the approved principle on which its finances are regulated; when I see that the measures that are adopted, are adopted only with a view of maintaining the safety and asserting the dignity of the country; that these measures are confirmed by Parliament—that all unnecessary patronage has been cut off—and that all excessive expenditure has been reduced—and, above all, when I behold, as respects the people, at large, that the light of knowledge has dispelled the mists of ignorance and of prejudice, and that they have sense and discrimination to look up to those in whom it is their duty to place confidence;—it is not the language of exaggeration or over-confidence to say, that we are engaged in a right, and again let me add, a prosperous course [cheers.] We may have undergone recent embarrassments—the sudden violence of unexpected calamity may have come upon us—we have encountered the tempest—but it only remains for us to resist it manfully and, if we are compelled

—to suffer [tune.]  
—the strings and arrows of outrageous fortune is only for us— [troubles.]  
—to take up arms against a sea of troubles.  
And, by opposing, end them" [cheer.]  
By making our exertions proportionate to the difficulties with which we had to con-