

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

Volume XIII.]

TUESDAY, 11th APRIL 1826.

[Number 7.]

The Gazette.

BY His Excellency Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, Baronet, (K. 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 intitled "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,
W. F. ODELL.

BY AUTHORITY
NOTICE.—Those persons who are in possession of UNGRANTED LANDS without legal authority, and who may think they have equitable claims to the favorable consideration of the Government, are hereby notified that unless such claims are preferred, by petition, before the 1st day of May next, they will be proceeded against as INTRUDERS and TRESPASSERS upon the Crown Lands.

By order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov.
Crown Lands Office, Fredericton,
26th May, 1825.

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 24th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

HARRIS HATCH,
PETER STUBS,
ALEX. STRACHEN, Senr.

NOTICE.—By order of the Honourable John Murray Bliss, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that upon application and due proof made to the said Justice (pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of the said Province, made and provided, for relief against absconding debtors) by William Roberts, of Fredericton in the County of York, Merchant, a Creditor of Stair B. Agnew, late of St. Mary's in the County aforesaid an absconding debtor.—He the said Justice hath directed all the Estate real and personal of the said Stair B. Agnew to be seized. And that unless he be

said Stair B. Agnew, shall discharge his said debt, within three months after publication of this notice, all his Estate real and personal, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his Creditors.

J. M. BLISS.

Dated the sixth day of February, 1826.
G. P. BLISS, Att'y. for WM. ROBERTS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK,
In Chancery, 9th Jan. 1826.
Nathaniel H. De Veber, Complainant,
and
William B. Lowinsbury, Defendant.

FORASMUCH as the Court was this day informed by Mr. Peters of Counsel for the Complainant, that the Bill in this cause was filed on the twenty-fifth day of September last as by the Certificate of his Clerk in Court appears and process of Subpoena taken out against the above named Defendant, but that the said Defendant had departed from the Province in the month of August or beginning of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and has not resided within this Province for the term of twelve months next preceding the commencement of this Suit, as by affidavit appears. And the said Certificate and affidavit being read, and the truth of the above allegation being made out to the satisfaction of this Court, It is ordered that the said Defendant do appear and answer to the said Complainant's Bill on or before the second Tuesday in May next.

By the Court
D. LUDLOW ROBINSON, Regr.

Head-Quarters, Fredericton,
4th April 1826.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following promotions &c.

1st Battalion Northumberland Militia.
To be CAPTAINS.

Lieut. Lewis Henry, dated 4th April 1826.
Do. Dudley Perley, 5th do.
Alexander Goodfellow, Gent. 6th do.

To be LIEUTENANTS.

1826.
Ensign Alex. Henderson, dated 4th April.
Do. Andrew Hay, 5th do.
Do. John T. Williston, 6th do.
Do. Martin Cranney, 7th do.
Do. Lewis Robicheau, 8th do.
Do. William Carman, 9th do.
John M. Johnston, Gent. 10th do.
John Fraser, do. 11th do.
Ward M'Donald, do. 12th do.

To be ENSIGNS.

1826.
Andrew Clark, Gent. dated 4th April.
Peter Morrison, do. 5th do.
Christopher Clark, do. 6th do.
Isaac Pacey, do. 7th do.
William Taylor, do. 8th do.
John Stewart, do. 9th do.
Donald Fraser, do. 10th do.
David Shaw, do. 11th do.

2d Battalion, Northumberland.
Solomon Powell to be Lieutenant, vice Wathen, deceased.

2d Westmoreland.

To be CAPTAINS.

Lieuts Malcolm M'Eacharn vice Chapman, deceased, dated 4th April 1826.
Do. George Oulton vice Hawson, resigned, 5th April.
Do. Mansfield Cornwall vice Weldon, resigned, 6th do.
Do. Ephraim Allan of a new Company, 7th do.

To be LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign Reuben Taylor, vice M'Eacharn promoted, dated 4th April 1826.
Do. Joseph Welles, vice Oulton, promoted, 5th April.
Do. John Anderson, vice Allan, promoted, 6th do.

To be ENSIGNS.

1826.
Charles Botsford, Gent. dated 4th April.

John Chapman, do. 5th do.
Ralph Carter, do. 6th do.
Geoffry Trenholm, do. vice Welles promoted, 7th do.
Thomas Keillor, do. 8th do.
Robert Chapman, do. vice Taylor, promoted, 9th do.
William Dixon, do. 10th do.

Captain David Chapman to be Adjutant, vice Capt. M. Chapman, deceased.
By Command.

GEO. SHORE, Adj. Gen. M. F.

CANADA.

(To the Editor of the Greenock Advertiser.)

SIR.—That our numerous and widely separated foreign settlements neither add to the strength, nor increase the security, of the empire, is an opinion that seems to be gradually gaining ground. Even those who are of a different opinion, must admit, that the great number and immense extent of our colonies and conquests, involve us in frequent wars, and greatly increase the expense of almost every war in which we may be engaged, by obliging us to have numerous fleets and armies stationed in every quarter of the globe, in order to protect them. How long we shall be able to protect them, or whether, in the course, we ourselves may not be doomed "to fall from our high estate," are questions which events only can solve. The time, however, must come, when Great Britain shall be stripped of her foreign possessions. Perhaps in a century hence, not one of them shall look to her for protection.

In all likelihood, Canada shall first be separated from this country; and provided this takes place without a war, the sooner it takes place the better. The sooner the independence of Canada is admitted, the better, I am persuaded, for both countries. Taking the periods of peace and war together, Canada has cost Great Britain not less than a million sterling annually. Till within these few years the value of all the imports to, and exports from it, did not amount to nearly this sum. If we retain it till another war with the United States breaks out, the lakes and woods of Canada, are, I fear, destined to witness our defeat and humiliation. Canada is the most unfavourable ground on which we can contend with the Americans.—They can bring ten men into the field sooner and cheaper than we can bring one. They can build ships on the lakes at half the expense, and fight them at a tenth part of the expense. "It was calculated that in the last war every shot fired on the lakes cost Great Britain two guineas."—Shall we then again carry on a war at such enormous expense for a colony, the possession of which by many, is deemed a very doubtful benefit?

Were we indeed to lose the trade of Canada, after its independence was acknowledged, it might be good policy to risk something, in order to retain it. But of this no apprehension need be entertained. We should not, it is true, in that event, enjoy the exclusive right to trade there; but we should still retain the greater share of its trade; while we should be exempted from the risk and expense of protecting it. Could we indeed retain Canada, without great risk and expense it would undoubtedly be the interest of Great Britain to retain it. But this is impossible.—Whenever we quarrel with the United States, Canada is the very place where the first attack shall be made; and it is the very place where we are most vulnerable.

But admitting that no danger was to be apprehended from the States, can we believe that the Canadians will much longer endure to be dependent on this country?—Before thirty years elapse, Canada will be more populous than the United States were when they threw off the yoke. If we persuade

ourselves that the Canadians will not imitate their example, whenever they think themselves sufficiently strong, we shall, I fear be fatally deceived. The majority of them are at present firmly attached to this country, and have no wish for a separation from it. Let us not, however, be too confident on this account. The majority in the States were no less attached to Great Britain, and no less averse to a separation from it, a very short time before the war of the revolution broke out. In less than 50 years Canada will be wrested from us by force, if we do not voluntarily acknowledge its independence. But I have scarcely any hope that we shall consent to such a measure till compelled; till we have exhausted our resources, and have been humbled by defeat.

I expect much indeed from the well known liberality and wisdom of our present rulers. I question, however, if the nation is yet prepared for a measure so novel as that of voluntarily giving up the government of a colony, for which it fought so long and expended so much. But I persuade myself that the people of this enlightened country will not long entertain the opinion that the possession of colonies is necessary to the prosperity of the empire.

Spain, during more than two centuries, possessed colonies more fertile and extensive than those of any other country in the world; yet, during the greater part of that period, instead of advancing, it declined in population, in wealth, in industry. Portugal, in proportion to its population and territory, possessed colonies no less extensive and fertile, but the possession of them added nothing to its prosperity. Great Britain, after the loss of its most valuable colonies, after being foiled in the attempt to subdue them, after incurring an immense debt in this unwise and ill conducted attempt, in the space of a very few years, as if the loss of its colonies had relieved it of a burden, rose more prosperous and formidable than ever; its arts and industry, its wealth and population increasing more rapidly than at any former period.

But where, it has been asked, if we give up our colonies, will our surplus population find a vent? This is a very idle question. Is not almost the whole world open for this? Do not, at present, thousands emigrate to the States of South as well as North America? And if we shall be wise enough to acknowledge the independence of our colonies, when this becomes expedient, will they not always be ready to welcome as friends, all from the mother country, who may seek a residence among them?

Our Ministry have wisely removed many of the restrictions on the trade of Canada. This measure has given great offence to certain clear-sighted politicians.—They maintain that it is most unwise and dangerous. They contend that by encouraging the enterprise, and rousing the industry of the colonists, it will increase their wealth, multiply their resources, and thus enable them, in a shorter period, to throw off the yoke, and effect their separation from the mother country. It will, I have no doubt effect in part, what these wise politicians so much dread. It will quicken the industry, animate the enterprise, and thus promote the prosperity of Canada. It does not, however, follow, that it must hasten its separation from this country. It would be most strange and unnatural, if kindness and benefits should prompt children to rebel against their parent; and no less strange, if restrictions and harsh treatment should each them subjection especially after they had arrived at maturity. There is only one way however, to prevent the possibility, I had almost said, the certainty of a rebellion; and that is, giving up voluntarily, all claim of control over them. If this is not done, neither benefits nor harsh treatment, can long prevent a wealthy and numerous