

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.



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The Gazette.

BY His Excellency Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, Barone, (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. M. 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 STUAS.
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. Ag-

new to be sold. And that unless he the 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, Atty. for Wm. ROBERTS.

By the Honorable JOHN MURRAY BLISS, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick

To all whom it may concern: Greeting
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that upon the application of James Fraser, of the City of Saint John, Merchant, to me duly made according to the form of the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the estate as well real as personal within this Province, of Joseph Kenah, late of Fredericton, in the County of York, in the said Province, Esquire, (which same Joseph Kenah departed from without the limits of the Province upwards of eight months ago, and has not resided within the same for any time during the last six months, and is indebted to the said James Fraser, in one thousand eight hundred Pounds and upwards, over and above all Discounts) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said Joseph Kenah do return and discharge his said debt and all other his just dues within six months from the publication hereof, all the estate as well real as personal of the said Joseph Kenah, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Joseph Kenah.

Dated at the City of Saint John, this twenty-second day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four

J. M. BLISS

R. PARKER, Attorney.

NEW-BRUNSWICK,

In Chancery, 9th Jan. 1826.

Nahaniel 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.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

DUTIES ON DRIED FISH.

The following report made to the Senate on the 25th ult. is interesting to commercial men. It was concurred to without debate or division.

Mr. LLOYD, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the petition of certain merchants of Baltimore, praying that the present duty, of one dollar per quintal, on imported dried fish, may be reduced and that a duty of fifteen cents per quintal may be imposed in the lieu thereof.—
Replied: That the memorialists aver, the proposed reduction of duty would promote the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the country.

That the present duty operates as a prohibition of the importation of the articles from the foreign countries.

That, by a recent act of Parliament, a market has been opened in the British North American Colonies for our foreign and domestic manufacturers, to a great extent; and to secure the benefits of the new trade, as well as to extend the present one, in bread stuffs, we must enable these Colonies to make payments in their products, of which dried fish is an important article; but the principal benefits, the memorialists state, they apprehend will result from the fact, that South America requires a particular kind of fish, which can be procured from New-England and Nova-Scotia, but which cannot be ob-

tained, except in small quantities, owing to a different manner of curing, and to the colonists having the advantage of contiguity to the fishing grounds, and to the large permanent establishment they have on shore, to which the fish are carried as soon as caught, and cured in a better manner than those of the United States, which must be transported to a great distance.

In reference to which reason for the reduction of the duties asked for, and the effect they believe would flow from acceding to it, the Committee remark:

That the fisheries on the coast and on the Banks of Newfoundland, were from a very early period after the first settlement of the country considered as objects of great national importance, and worthy of the particular attention both of the British and American Governments; as is evidenced by the numerous laws passed for their protection, and from the employment antecedent to the Revolution, in the state of Massachusetts alone of twenty eight thousand tons of shipping, and from four to five thousand seamen in this pursuit.

That a continued and active vigilance to guard against any interference from foreign participation, or competition, still marks the policy of the British Government, in reference to the fisheries, which she encourages by bounties, and fortifies by prohibitions, confiscations, and severe penalties.

The Government of the United States, also impressed with the importance of this interest, in a national point of view, immediately after it came into operation imposed in July, 1789, a duty of fifty cents per quintal on foreign caught and dried fish, imported into the U. States, which in 1804, was continued without drawback; and, being still found inadequate for the purpose intended, that of countervailing foreign importations, in April, 1816, the duty was raised to the present rate, of one dollar per quintal, on the same condition. The principal object of the imposition of this duty the Committee confidently presumed was the protection and support of the Bank and coast fisheries of the United States, which cannot but be considered a valuable branch of the national resources; whether viewed in relation to the hardy, intrepid, and skilful seamen it produces, and who, in the hour of danger, have ever been found ready promptly to rally under the standard of their country, and to contribute a large portion of those, who in time of war, have manned the public and private armed vessels of the United States, and in periods of peace, have furnished a prolific nursery and school for the most effective and useful seamen employed in its mercantile navigation; or whether considered in relation to one of the most important staples it creates for the commerce of the Northern and Eastern part of the Union; or the amount it adds to the national wealth, literally drawn from the depths of the sea to the encouragement it affords to all classes connected with ship building; and to the drafts it makes upon the agricultural interest; for the subsistence of the seamen engaged in the fisheries, and that of their numerous families on shore, while absent themselves on their hardy and perilous occupation on the ocean.

That, from the protection given by the duties before mentioned, the fisheries have, in some degree extended with the growth and expanding interest of the U. States, will be apparent from the statements accompanying the present report; yet it will also be seen, that this increase has occurred in a very moderate degree, giving only an addition of one tenth in seven years, and having from 1823 to 1824, actually diminished more than 1000 tons; furnishing conclusive evidence, that the protection afforded is not more than sufficient to accomplish its object; for, although there is now a considerable tonnage, and eight or ten thousand seamen pro-

bably employed in this bold and laborious pursuit, in which the summer storm and winter tempest, are fearlessly & cheerfully encountered; yet there is reason to believe, from the information of those most conversant with the fisheries, that it is an occupation of a very limited and restricted profit; an impression which is corroborated by the less improved situation of the fishing towns than those of almost any other on the seaboard; from the small general increase of the tonnage engaged in them for the last eighteen years; from its actual and recent diminution; and from the memorial recently presented to the Senate from the ancient town of Marblehead, one of the largest fishing towns in the Union, in which it is stated that during that period, the number of vessels engaged in this, their principal employment, has decreased more than a fourth part, there having been, in 1807, 107 and now only 80 vessels engaged in the fisheries from that port.

The Committee further remark that it is undoubtedly true, that the British fishermen, from their proximity to the large establishments of Newfoundland, and to the shores of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the coast of Labrador, and the Islands at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, all of them adjacent to the fishing grounds, have superior advantages in preparing their fish for market over the fishermen of the United States; but the existence of this advantage, the Committee apprehend, should form an additional, and as they believe powerful inducement, to continue, if not to extend, the protection given to our fishermen, when coming into competition with those of a nation whose local position give to it, already, superior advantages in this branch of business; and that, as it is to be presumed, for the South American markets, which however, have been too recently opened to enable the Committee to form any definite opinion as to their extent or importance, for the article in question; fish may be cured by the fishermen of the United States, in the manner it is wanted, although, at present, to be obtained in small quantities; the dictates of national policy would seem to be, to endeavour, by additional inducements, to lead to the production of the quality and quantity required, rather to lessen the incentives to it which at present exist.

And the Committee take leave further to remark, that although Great Britain wearied of her restrictive policy, when, perhaps, no longer necessary for her purposes, may leave partially a system which she has cherished for ages, and of which her statesmen have, heretofore, for a long course of years, boasted, as a monument of her wisdom; and a material source of her commercial wealth and maritime greatness, and has opened certain enumerated ports in her colonies, and authorized a trade with them from the U. States; the Committee are not aware, that, in time of peace any great advantage is to be derived, to the commerce of the United States, from making British colonial ports places of entrepot, for the warehousing and transshipment of merchandise received from, or to be imported into the United States, when it could, probably, be both brought and carried, without a resort to them, directly to its ultimate destination, with less cost and greater benefit; more especially when such ports are subject to occlusion without their previous knowledge or concurrence, as is recently demonstrated to be the case with regard to Halifax, in Nova Scotia.

And the experiment, the Committee also conceive, yet remains to be made to ascertain how far the articles admitted, for Colonial consumption, from the United States into the British Colonies, at higher rates of duty imposed on their importation than when received from the mother country or the British possessions in America, and when