THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume II.] TUESDAY, 15th OCTOBER, 1816. [Number 32.]

THE GAZETTE.

BY HIS HONOR
MAJOR GENERAL
GEORGE STRACEY SMYTH,
(L. S.) *President, and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*
G. S. SMYTH.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by Act of Parliament passed in the Forty-eighth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, Power is given to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of this Province, with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, to allow the importation of certain enumerated articles from the United States of America into this Province, for the purpose of re-exporting the same—I have therefore thought fit with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Council, to publish this Proclamation, hereby authorising and empowering British Subjects, for the space of *six* months from the date hereof, to import and bring into this Province from the United States of America, in British built Ships or Vessels, owned and navigated according to Law; Scantling, Planks, Staves, Heading-Boards, Shingles, Hoops or Squared Timber of any sort; Horses, Neat-Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, or Live Stock of any sort; Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any sort; and British Subjects during the same period, are hereby authorised and empowered to Export in British Ships, owned and navigated as aforesaid, all or any of the said herein before enumerated articles, to any other of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal the eighteenth day of JUNE, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

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

BY HIS HONOR,
HARRIS WILLIAM HAILES, Esquire,
(L. S.) *President and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*
H. W. HAILES.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a General Assembly of this Province has been summoned to meet at Fredericton on the third Tuesday of this instant, October, I have thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the second Tuesday in December next ensuing; whereof all Persons whom it may concern will take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Fredericton, the second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and in the fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Honor's Command.
WM. F. ODELL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

His Honor the PRESIDENT has been pleased to appoint Mr. WILLIAM PERLEY an Auctioneer, in the County of Sunbury.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION

By Licence of His Honor the PRESIDENT *in Council*, On Monday the fourteenth day of October next at the Coffee-house in Fredericton,

ALL the real Estate of JAMES H. LAMB, deceased, consisting of Lots No. 82, No. 84, No. 86, and No. 88, and the southeasterly half of Lot No. 40, in the Town Plat of Fredericton: 79 Acres of Land known by Lot A, in the Maryland Tract about four miles in the rear of Fredericton, and Lots No. 53 and No. 54, containing together 450 Acres on the East side of the River in Wakefield.

HARRIET LAMB, *Executrix.*
Fredericton, 9th September, 1816.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers request all persons indebted to them on accounts prior to the 1st of January last, to call and settle their balances without delay.

FRASER, DONALDSON, & Co.
Fredericton, 24th Sept. 1816.

STRAY OXEN.

TWO OXEN were found on the property of the Subscriber the 20th August last---the owner may have them again by proving property and paying expences.

ANTHONY MANUEL.
Queensborough, 10th Sept. 1816.

LONDON.

CHINA.

PERSECUTION OF THE CATHOLICS.

Extract from a Letter, dated Canton, January 1,

In June last there was a persecution carried on against the Roman Catholics of Sze-chuen. The Viceroy of that Province begins his report by saying, that the religion of the West, denominated the religion of the Lord of Heaven, is a depraved or irregular religion, particularly injurious to the manners and hearts of men. He says, that in the 15th year (five years ago) 2,000 families recanted, and since upwards of 200 families. He recently apprehended 72 persons, and seized 53 books. It is, however, distinctly stated, that in the books seized there were not found any expressions that could be construed into an opposition to government. He closes his report by saying, that he suspects there is some European among the mountains of Sze-chuen, though he has not been able to apprehend him.

His Majesty begins his reply, by noticing the blind obstinacy of men; that though their persons be involved in the net of the law, when once a notion of ascending to Heaven takes possession of the mind, they are regerdless of death.

The two leaders who would not recant, Chooyung, and Tung-gaen, are ordered to be strangled immediately; 38 others, who also refused to recant, are ordered to be sent to Tartary as slaves; among these are several women, and an old man of 80. Women and old men are in many cases allowed to redeem themselves by paying a fine; but in this case it is directed that they shall not be allowed to do so. Further, the obstinate old man, & a few others, who seemed more culpable than the rest, are to be condemned to wear, *for ever*, a heavy wooden collar.

I have had occasion lately to examine a large statistical account of China, which contains the population of each province and district, as ascertained about the year 1791. The whole amounts to nearly 143 millions. This is not one half of what Sir George Staunton was informed was the population. It is not likely that it has increased much lately, because famine and civil wars have been frequent. I am persuaded that 150 millions is as many as it ought to be considered. Grosier makes it about 20 millions. The central parts and the East coast are the most populous. Keang-nan province contains upwards of 30 millions, which is more than the French nation. The book from which I took the account is published by authority.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,

ARNOLD *v.* ANDREWS AND OTHERS.

This was an action for an EXCESSIVE DISTRESS. The plantiff was a tradesman, residing in Seven Dials, and carrying on the business of a tinman. Andrews, the defendant, was the plantiff's landlord, and the plantiff having become indebted to him, for rent, the sum of £19 12s. the defendant put a DISTRESS into the house for that sum, to answer which the whole of the plaintiff's furniture, stock in trade, &c. were taken away; which, it was contended on the part of the plantiff, were worth near three times that sum.

A sworn broker was called, who stated, that he had been called on to buy the goods in question, for which he offered £45 to sell again; and in addition to the goods valued by the witness, at this sum, the defendant also took a quantity of illumination lamps.

Other witnesses proved, that the furniture, stock, and fixtures, taken away by the defendant, were worth £60. It was further proved, that the plaintiff had a lease of the house, and that the defendant said he wanted to get it from him, as he could let the house for £10 a year more.

On the part of the defendant several witnesses were called who stated that the articles taken were not worth more than £21 10s. They were sold by public auction, when they fetched £30; after deducting the expences of the sale, &c. there remained a balance of £3 12s. 6d. which sum had been paid over to the plaintiff, and his receipt had been taken for it.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH, held that this was an EXCESSIVE DISTRESS; as to the nature of the injury sustained and the amount of damage to which he was entitled, that was a question for the consideration of the Jury.

The Jury found a verdict for the plantiff—Damages £100

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

A society has been established in Massachusetts, by some Christian philanthropists to discourage war. In order to give splendour to this their institution, "the friends of peace" solicited Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Quincey Adams to become members. They declined the honours of becoming members of the society: the former, on the plea that age and its effects on both body and mind had weaned his attentions from public subjects, and left him unequal to the labours of correspondence beyond the limits of his personal concerns. Mr. Jefferson, however, in his remarks on the causes and effects of war, avails himself of the opportunity of triumphantly insulting Great Britain. "Great Britain (he states) before the war, took from America nearly 8000 vessels; and during the war America took from Great Britain 1400: before the war, Great Britain seized and made slaves of 6000 American citizens, and America in the war killed more than 6000 British subjects and caused this country to expend such a sum as amounted to 4 or 5000 guineas a head for every slave she made, She might have purchased the vessels she took for less than the value of those she lost, and have used the 6000 men killed for purposes to which she applied ours; have saved the 4 or 5000 guineas a head, and obtained a character of justice, which is as valuable to a nation as an individual. These considerations (continues Mr. Jefferson) therefore, leave Great Britain without inducement to plunder property, and to take men in future on such dear terms."

Upon this effusion of spleen, as we have not much time or space at present, we shall only observe, that whatever effect old age my have had upon the general constitution of Mr. Jefferson, or however it may have disqualified him from discharging the gentler duties of life, it has certainly left all his turbulent and malignant passions unabated; and if, instead of a society of friends of peace, a club of the friends of bloodshed should be instituted in America, of that we should advise its quondam President to become a member.

Mr. Adams is more brief in his reply to the "Friends of Peace." Expence (he says) has convinced him, that wars are necessary, and as inevitable in their system as hurricanes, earthquakes and volcanoes," Mr. Adams concludes as follows:—"Our beloved country is surrounded by enemies of the most dangerous, because the most powerful and unprincipled character. Collisions of national interests, of commercial and manufacturing rivalries, are multiplying around us. Instead of discouraging a martial spirit, in my opinion it ought to be excited. We have not enough of it to defend us by sea or land. Universal and perpetual peace appears to me, no more nor less than everlasting passive obedience, and non-resistance. The human flock would soon be fleeced and butchered by one or a few. I cannot, therefore be a subscriber or a member of the society. I do most humbly supplicate the theologicians, the philosophers, and the politicians, to let me die in peace; I seek only repose.

Mr. Jefferson, we shall here says, though most unamiable, is at least consistent with himself; he hates G. Britain, and therefore abuses her, and exults in her supposed disasters; but Mr. Adams—most unreasonable man—while he is determined that all men shall fight, begs that he alone may be at peace; and exciting, so far as he is able, a quarrelsome disposition in his neighbours, himself *seeks only repose.*

AUGUST 16.

Intelligence has reached us from Calcutta as late as the 18th of March. Peace with the Goorkahs had caused great rejoicing there; the more so, as much uncertainty at one time prevailed as to the result of the war, Great credit is due to the prompt measures and persevering gallantry of General Ochterlony. A few days longer delay, and it would have been impossible to have done any thing decisive. Already had the army begun to be very sickly; and so necessary was it deemed to withdraw the troops after the peace that it has been already effected with the rapidity of a flight. The Goorkah power, as a nation, is completely destroyed, chiefly by having been driven from its valuable acquisitions to the westward. All accounts concur in the fact, that they have proved themselves the most respectable of all our Indian enemies; and it cannot fail to excite surprise to learn, that at Muckwanpore the British found Shrapnell shells, and their howitzers fitted with tangent scales: their guns were found of the first order, finished and mounted on carriages scarcely to be distinguished from those of the British mountain-train. Many of their troops, a British officer states, are well equipped and clothed—some as light infantry, with browned muskets and double sights; and to complete the whole, their