Ward Chipman Esq

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume II.] TUESDAY, 14th MAY, 1816. [Number 10.]

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, & 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 at Fredericton the eighteenth day of December, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Honor's Command,

WM. F. ODELL.

AT a Court of Special Session of the Peace, holden at the Province Hall in Fredericton, in and for the County of York, on Tuesday the 30th day of April, 1816, for the purpose of appointing Trustees of Schools in and for the several Towns or Parishes in the said County, in pursuance of a public notice previously given,

PRESENT.

THOMAS WETMORE,
JOHN M. BLISS.
WM. F. ODELL,
GARRET CLOPPER,
PETER FRASER,
HENRY SMITH.

The Court appoints the following Persons Trustees of Schools in the several Towns or Parishes, viz:—

John Allen Fsquire, George Garden, Abraham Long, } *King's Clear.*

Archd. M'Lean, Esq. David M'Gibbon, Esq. Caleb Fowler, } *Saint Mary's.*

Daniel Morehouse, Esq. Valentine Harding, Daniel Perley, } *Queensbury*

Jacob Ellegood, Esq. Adam Alan, Esq. Andrew Joslin, } *Prince William.*

Rev. Fred. Dibble. John Bedell, Esq. John D. Beardsley, } *Woodstock.*

John M'Kay, Esq. Jabez Lockwood, Jacob Tompkins, } *Northampton.*

William Turner, Esq. James Yorke, Esq. William Simpson, jun. } *Wakefield.*

By the Court,

G. CLOPPER, Clerk.

WANTED

IN the College at Fredericton, an Instructor in *English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic,* and *Book-keeping.*

A Person well qualified to teach the abovementioned Branches and producing satisfactory Testimonials of his good character, will meet with liberal encouragement by applying to

WM. F. ODELL,
T. WETMORE,
GEO. J. MOUNTAIN.

Fredericton 29th March, 1816.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

TO be erected by Contract at the GREAT FALLS a LOG PROVISION STORE of the following dimensions and Materials, viz:—

22 feet long by 18 feet broad, and
12 feet high to the eaves of the Roof,

To be built of squared SPRUCE LOGS, the lower Floor to be made of SCANTLING, and the upper Floor of 2 inch PLANK.

There are to be Four WINDOWS in the lower, and two in the upper Story, with substantial Shutters and Fastenings.—The whole to be built of the best Materials and completed in a workmanlike manner, by the 1st day of July next.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until the 15th day of May, when the lowest offer, if approved of, will be accepted.

Unexceptionable security will be required for the due performance of such contract as may be entered into.

SAML. M'DOUALL,
Dy. Asst. Com. General.

Commissariat Office, Fredericton,
23th April, 1816.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Feb. 12.

Financial state of the Nation.—The chancellor of the exchequer moved, that the house should resolve itself into a committee of supply, and that the estimate for the present year should be referred to the same. The house accordingly went into the committee.

The chancellor of the exchequer should first state to the house how the government stood with regard to exchequer bills. Bills to the amount of twelve millions and a half were to be provided for which were issued on the 15th November last—Others were becoming due, to the amount of four millions and a half, and one million and a half had been left unprovided for from the former year. It had been expected that he should commence the proceedings of the committee by a general statement of the supply of ways and means for the year, which he had agreed to, though it had not been usual on former occasions. At a time when this country had escaped from the imminent dangers by which she had been surrounded and when, notwithstanding, complaints were made of great distress, such a general view might be necessary to form a judgment of our precise situation. The house would be aware that he would labor under considerable difficulty in making such a statement but he should endeavour to state the supply upon such a scale as to leave room for considerable alterations, if afterwards found necssary. The house would see as well as he did the peculiar crisis in which we were placed, which was unexampled in history, though not less on that account redounding to our honor. We had arrived at length at the end of a war which was begun and concluded for the preservation of the liberties of mankind. With respect to the distress of the country, the people had only to exercise that firmness from which we had seen so many grand results; a line of conduct had been pursued, which had been recommended by that house, and he hoped never recommended in vain, and from such a line of persevering conduct it was that the people might look forward to prosperity restored, and the commerce of their country revived. He should take a short view of finances at the beginning of the present year and the close of the last. He should likewise be induced to enter into a short review of the difficulties of the country. He should then take a general view of the supply that would be proposed at another time and of the ways and means which would be most likely to meet this supply. First, then, he should proceed to a view of the state of the revenue in the former and present year. The customs in the year ending Jan. 6, 1815, produced £11,059,000 and in the year ending Jan. 6, 1816, £10,487,000. The Excise in 1814, £25,145,000 and in 1815, £26,562,000. There had been an increase of licences in the excise, and some other slight additions which had produced about £100,000 extra. The Stamps had in 1814, produced £5,589,000 and in 1815, £5,865,000. The post office had been much more productive than in a former year. The Assessed Taxes had produced last year £6,411,000 which was less by £200,000 than the amount of former years; but the diminution arose rather from the delay in paying than any failure in the tax itself. The Property Tax, in 1814, had produced 14,213,000, and in 1815, £14,318,000. The Land Tax, in 1814, £1,049,000 and in 1815, £1,079,000. The total of the revenue in 1814, amounted to £65,440,000 and in 1815, to £66,443,000. The increase, of something more than a million which appeared in the total amount was satisfactory, inasmuch as it showed the flourishing state of the revenue, notwithstanding all the difficulties the country have had to encounter. He should remind the House that several large sums were granted to meet the danger which we were about to encounter during the last session of Parliament. The contest was almost miraculously ended in a much shorter time than had been expected, and in a manner that would hand down our names and the deeds of our countrymen with honor to posterity. The supply was granted on the 14th of June, and he had remembered that it was suggested in the House that it would fall as much short of the wants of the country as the grants of former periods had done; and that to suppose that the allied armies could penetrate into France, was ridiculous and absurd. Scarcely a day had elapsed from the granting of the supply, when the attack up on Charleroi commenced, and was followed by the flight of the Chief of the enemy and the downfall of his empire.—The Unfunded debt had been reduced by the payment of £21,000,000 and since it had been reduced by as much more; so that the whole unfunded debt had been brought down from £68,547,000 to 47,700,000.

He should now shortly enter upon the state of our commerce. The British manufactures exported in the 3-4ths of the year, ending October 10 1814, amounted to £37,167,000 and in 3-4ths ending October 10, 1815, to £42,425. The Cotton Manufactures exported in 1814, amounted to 13,169,000 and in 1815, to 15,376,000. The exportation of Linen had been considerably more than in former years. The Wool exported in 1814, produced 6,141,000 and in 1815, 8,844,000.—By this evident increase of the exports of our manufactures he did not mean to imply, that the country was not really in a state of distress; but the causes of our situation should be considered. He would have the House to remember what material alterations had taken place in the price of articles, in consequence of the vicissitudes of the war. If the sum which might be wanted should be raised at once, and in one loan, it might greatly increase the public distress; but if the money that was required should be taken, as it were a guinea from every man, the great mass of population would feel very little additional inconvenience. Of the taxes, he hoped many would be made less oppressive than they formerly had been, and some perhaps, entirely abolished. He intended considerably to reduce the rate of the tenants' part of the Property Tax, which had pressed formerly too heavily upon the agricultural interest; and the tax upon farming horses was not meant to be continued. The latter was a tax which was peculiarly oppres-