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THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

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The Gazette.

The following Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of New-Brunswick, in the month of March 1820, is confirmed, finally enacted and ratified, by an order of the KING in Council, dated at the Court at Carlton House the 9th day of June 1821.

AN ACT to alter, and in addition to an Act, intituled an Act for establishing a tender in all payments to be made in this Province.

WHEREAS the passing of the milled Doubloon at the current rate of Four Pounds, although conducive of great benefit, has a tendency while the same is not made a legal tender, and while the Spanish Dollar and other Silver Specie are kept at the present current rates, to diminish the circulating quantity of all other Specie in the Province, and is found to be highly inconvenient—

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly, That the milled Doubloon, or Four Pistolet Piece of Spain, shall pass current and be received and paid for Four Pounds each, and the aliquot parts thereof at a proportionate value, and the Spanish milled Dollars shall pass current and be received and paid for Five Shillings and Fourpence each, and the aliquot parts of said Dollar shall pass current and be received and paid in the like proportion, and the French Five Franc Pieces shall pass current and be received and paid for Five Shillings each.

II. And be it further enacted, That the herein before mentioned Gold and Silver Coins shall be deemed and considered as a legal tender at the rates aforesaid, in all payments of money to be made in this Province, and shall be so adjudged in all Courts of Justice in the same. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to make any Doubloon or part of a Doubloon that may be plugged, a lawful tender, or any Doubloon weighing less than seventeen pennyweights eight grains, or any aliquot part of a Doubloon deficient of proportionate weight, a lawful tender in any case whatsoever, except at a deduction of twopence farthing for every grain so deficient.

III. And be it further enacted, That so much of the Act made and passed in the twenty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for establishing a tender in all payments to be made in this Province," as relates to the Spanish milled Dollars being made current at Five Shillings, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

IV. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall not be in force until His Majesty's Royal approbation be thereunto had and declared.

By Command,

GEO. SHORE,
Dep. Sec.

By JOHN KEILLOR, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Westmorland.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of John Rennison, of the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, labourer, to me duly made pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided: I have directed all the estate as well real as personal, of James Hamilton, late of the said Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland aforesaid, stone cutter, (which said James Hamilton hath departed from this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said John Rennison, and the other Creditors of the said James Hamilton, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of the Law as is alleged against him) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said James Hamilton do return and discharge his debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the estate as well real as personal of the said James Hamilton, within this County of Westmorland, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said James Hamilton.

Dated at Dorchester, the thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

JOHN KEILLOR, J. C. P.

By the Honourable JOHN ROBINSON, Esquire, one of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New-Brunswick.

To all to whom it may concern, Greeting: NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of John L. Venner,

to me duly made, according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case lately made and provided, I have directed all the estate as well real as personal within this City and County of Saint John, of Raymond Lalibertie, late of the City of Saint John aforesaid, Confectioner, (which same Raymond Lalibertie, is departed from and without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said John L. Venner, and the other Creditors of the said Raymond Lalibertie, (if any such there be) of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of Law as it is alleged against him) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said Raymond Lalibertie, do return and discharge his said debt or debts within three months from the publication hereof, all the estate as well as personal of the said Raymond Lalibertie, within this City and County of Saint John, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Raymond Lalibertie.

Dated at St. John, the twenty-eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

JOHN ROBINSON, Mayor.

W. B. KINNEAR, Atty.

NEW-BRUNSWICK,

In Chancery,

The twenty-second day of October, in the second year of the Reign of King George the Fourth.

Between { Harris Hatch, Plaintiff, and Joseph Randall, Defendant.

FORASMUCH as the Court was this day informed by Mr. Swymmer, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, that the Plaintiff on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, filed his Bill in this Court against the Defendant and took out Process of Subpoena, returnable on the second Tuesday in October then next, requiring the said Defendant to appear to and answer the same; but that the said Defendant could not be found so as to be served with such Process, and is gone out of the Province, or doth otherwise abscond to avoid being served therewith, as by affidavit appears: And the said affidavit being read, and the truth of the above allegation being made out to the satisfaction of the said Court,

It is ordered, that the Defendant do appear to the Plaintiff's Bill, on or before the first day of March next.

By the Court,

M. C. HAILES, Register.

HY. SWYMMER, Solicitor.

AT a Special Session of the Peace holden at the County Hall in Fredericton, in and for the County of York, on Saturday the 3d day of November, 1821—ORDERED, that in future the ASSIZE of BREAD in the Town of Fredericton, be as follows:

THE Sixpenny Wheat } 12. 02.
Loaf to weigh, - - - } 2: 0
Ditto, Rye, do. - - - } 3: 8
And other Loaves in proportion.

H. G. CLOPPER,

Dy. Clerk of the Peace.

QUEBEC, Oct. 8.

EXECUTION.

John Mulhany, who was convicted at the last Criminal Term of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, of the murder of Moses M'Alister, at the Telegraph Station of St. Michael, on the 2d July last, was hanged at the Drop in front of the Gaol, on Friday last.

A great concourse of spectators was assembled on this melancholy occasion. The Criminal submitted to his fate with resignation and penitence, confessing his guilt, and warning all others to avoid the vicious courses which had led him to the lot for which he was about to suffer.

The following is given as his last speech and dying declaration:

"I was born in Ireland in the year 1786, of honest parents, and was brought up in the fear of God according to the tenets of the Church of Rome, of which I die an unworthy member. On the second of July last, the day on which I perpetrated the horrid deed for which I am about to suffer, the deceased, Moses M'Alister and myself, were alone in the Cabin at the Telegraph; the deceased was lying asleep on his bodet, when I, at the instigation of the devil, suddenly seized the handle of an axe, with which I struck him two or three times, which instantly killed him, as he never moved afterwards; I was immediately struck with remorse, and expected what I am now about to meet. I acknowledge the justice of my sentence. May my untimely fate be a warning to all present: may the youth take notice and abstain from drinking to excess, which has brought me to this end. I hope if there is any one present whom I have at any time offended, they will forgive me. I beg an interest in all your prayers when I am launched from hence. I die in peace with all the world, and may the Lord have mercy on my soul."

On Saturday the persons condemned at the same Sessions, to stand in the Pillory, or to be whipped, underwent their sentence on the Upper Town Market Place. It was an extraordinary and distressing spectacle in this City, and it is to be hoped that the example will have its desired effect of deterring others from conduct, which, sooner or later, unavoidably leads to a similar result.

Extract from Presentments by the Grand Jury of Quebec, Sept. 1821.

The Jurors of our Lord the King, having discharged, to the best of their capacities, the arduous and painful duties assigned to them, return their thanks to the Court for the able and instructive Charge delivered to them at the opening of the present Sessions.

They lament that the observations of the Court relative to the Increase of Crime, have been confirmed, in the course of their investigations, and they have thought it their duty to ascertain, as far as was practicable, the causes of an evil so alarming, in the humble hope, that some further means may be adopted for arresting its progress.

They have found almost every offence which has come before them, to have been connected with the excessive use of spirituous liquors, or an intercourse with women of a suspicious character.

These facts in the opinion of the Grand Jury, sufficiently indicate the cause of the increase of crime to be, a relaxation of morals among a number of the present inhabitants of the country, contaminating those who come within the sphere of its influence.

The only effectual remedy is to be found in the watchfulness of Parents, Guardians, and Masters, over the education of their Children, and those committed to their charge, inculcating in all of them the principles of Religion, Sobriety, and Industry, and offering incessantly in their own lives and conversations, models of those virtues.

This example is particularly necessary in all those who are in authority, and who, by their rank, wealth, or conspicuous station in Society, are looked up to by those who compose the great body of the Community, as models whom they may safely imitate.

The Grand Jury have, however, the satisfaction to be able to pronounce, upon the testimony which has been brought before them, that the evil which they deplore, has not, as yet, taken deep root among the natives of the Province; but, it has also appeared to them, that the danger is eminent.

The great majority of the cases which have come before them, have been those of persons not many years resident within this Province, and where the natives have been implicated, it has generally been old offen-

ders, or such of them as are in habitual connexion with strangers, by whose influence and example they have probably been taught to despise the salutary restraints under which they were brought up, and left under the impulses of the passions, to the guidance of an unenlightened and ever-erring understanding, without any unvarying and unquestionable standard whereby they might regulate their actions.

Although the Grand Jury are fully persuaded that nothing but the means which they have just indicated can effectually arrest the progress of the evil which now threatens the country with a loss of its fair fame and dearest interests, they are equally persuaded that a just and strict execution of the excellent Code of Criminal Law which had grown up amidst the experience, the wisdom and pre-eminent public spirit of the English nation, will prove sufficient to support public morals, protect the community against those who have entirely thrown off moral restraint, and convince the weak and wavering that a similar conduct cannot escape with impunity.

The Grand Jury regret exceedingly, that it has appeared to them, that some persons of dubious character, are permitted to hold Licences for Houses of Public Entertainment, that persons having Shop Licences, sell drams in their Shops and premises; that others, under the pretext of selling Spruce Beer and Ale, sell strong drinks, and that great numbers of persons distribute Spirituous Liquors for gain, without even the semblance of a pretext. These, with the numerous public resorts of Prostitution, which many circumstances prove to exist in this City, are, in the opinion of the Grand Jury, some of the principal means which contribute to the increase of Crime.

RETRENCHMENT.

The following is an outline of the plan for carrying into effect a general system of economy in the various Civil Departments of the State.

1st. That all offices shall be restored, as to the number of persons employed, and their several salaries, to the state in which they were placed in the year 1797, subject however, to such variations or exceptions as the peculiarity of circumstances may render expedient.

2d. That all offices, after undergoing such revision shall be considered as placed upon a perfectly new establishment, to commence operation on the 5th January next.

It is further in contemplation to repeal the 50th Geo. III. c. 117, which regulates the superannuation allowances to retired civil officers, and provides for the payment thereof out of the public funds, and in lieu of such to compel all civil officers who may hereafter become entitled to such allowance to contribute a fixed rate per centage upon their respective salaries and emoluments towards the formation of a Superannuation Fund, to be administered under the direction of the Lords of the Treasury, and to be established and preserved in the following manner:—

All public civil officers, whose salaries (after reduction or revision upon the foregoing principle) amount to, or exceed, £100 per annum, and who may hereafter become entitled to superannuation allowance, are required to contribute 5 per cent. of such salaries, &c. to this new "General Superannuation Fund"—such per centage to be paid by the respective officers into the "National Debt Office" within seven days after payment of their salaries. All vacancies, new appointments, &c. are to be filled up of course, after the 5th of January, according to the new regulations.

It is here necessary to observe, with reference to the plan of reduction, &c. that it is intended that all those officers whose situations are to be retained, and whose salaries