

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume VII.]

TUESDAY, 8th MAY, 1821.

[Number 10.]

The Gazette.

NEW-BRUNSWICK,
In Chancery,

The tenth day of March, in the second year
of the Reign of King George the Fourth,
A.D. 1821.

Between { David Hatfield, Plaintiff,
and
James Craft, Defendant.

FORASMUCH as the Court was this
day informed by Mr. Peters, of
Counsel for the Plaintiff, that the Plaintiff on
the twenty-seventh day of October, A.D.
1819, filed his Bill in this Court against
the Defendant, as by the certificate of the
Clerk in Court appears, and took out Pro-
cess of Subpoena, returnable on the third
Tuesday in February 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 this Province or
doth otherwise abscond to avoid being served
therewith, 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 the said Court,

It is ordered, that the Defendant do ap-
pear to the Plaintiff's Bill, on or before the
first day of August next.

By the Court,
WM. F. ODELL, Register.
R. PARKER, Jun.
Solicitor.

NEW-BRUNSWICK,
In Chancery,

The tenth day of March, in the second year
of the Reign of King George the Fourth,
A.D. 1821.

Between { William Ludden, and } Plaintiff,
James Ludden, and
James McClelland, Defendant.

FORASMUCH as the Court was this
day informed by Mr. Peters, of
Counsel for the Plaintiff, that the Plaintiff on
the thirtieth day of May, A.D. 1818, filed
his Bill in this Court against the Defendant,
as by the certificate of the Clerk of the Court
appears, and took out Process of Subpoena,
returnable on the second Tuesday in July
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 affi-
davit appears; and the said certificate and
affidavit being read, and the truth of the
above allegation being made out to the satis-
faction of the said Court,

It is ordered, that the Defendant do ap-
pear to the Plaintiff's Bill, on or before the
first day of August next.

By the Court,
WM. F. ODELL, Register.
R. PARKER, Jun.
Solicitor.

By the Honourable WARD CHIPMAN,
Esq. one of the Justices of His Ma-
jesty's Supreme Court of Judicature
for the Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon
the application of Malcolm Wilnot,
of the Parish of Moncton, in the County of
Westmorland, Esquire, to me duly made
pursuant to the directions of the Act of As-
sembly in such case made and provided;
I have directed all the Estate as well real as
personal, of Thomas Dawson, late of the
Parish of Killisborough, in the said County
of Westmorland, Farmer, (which said Thomas
Dawson, hath departed from this Province,
with intent and design, to defraud the said
Malcolm Wilnot, and the other Creditors
of the said Thomas Dawson, if any there be,
of their just dues, or else to avoid being ar-
rested by the ordinary process of law, as is al-
leged against him,) to be seized and attached,

and that unless the said Thomas Dawson, do
return and discharge his debts, within three
months from the publication hereof, all the
Estate as well real as personal of the said
Thomas Dawson, within this Province, will
be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the
creditors of the said Thomas Dawson.

Dated this fifteenth day of March in
the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and twenty one.
WARD CHIPMAN, J. S. C.

NOTICE.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
13TH APRIL, 1821.

IT having been ordered by Government
that no accounts for Postage on Letters,
addressed to the Public Offices solely for the
benefit of Individuals, be in future allowed.
All Persons sending Letters to the Secretary's
Office are hereby notified that, unless
such Letters are exclusively on Public Busi-
ness, the Postage must be paid, otherwise
they will not be received; and Persons
sending Letters to the Office on Public
Business are requested to mark them on the
outside "on Public Service."

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all per-
sons interested in twenty-three Lots of Land,
described in the King's Grant to Daniel Sawyer,
Daniel Fuller, Jacob Farrington, Thomas Farrington,
Peter King, Francis Sawyer, Frederick Fox,
Peter Barnes, Leonard Reed, Elias Quereau, James
Gieu, Isaac Gieu, Peter Clements, Stephen Vin-
cent, Gardner Gifford, William Church, Timothy
Ryans, Charles Ryans, William Lambert, and
John Ryans, dated 9th November 1787, situated
partly on the River Nashwalkois, in the Parish of
Saint Mary, in this County, that in obedience to
His Majesty's writ to me directed and delivered,
an Inquest will be holden at the County Court-
House in Fredericton, on Wednesday the 16th day
of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to
ascertain whether the conditions upon which the
same lands were granted, as expressed and contained
in the same grant, have been performed.
Dated at Fredericton, the 14th day of April 1821.
E. W. MILLER,
Sheriff of York.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEBRUARY 9.

COLONIAL TIMBER TRADE
(Concluded.)

Let us now consider how our manu-
facturing interests would be affected by the
transfer of the Timber Trade from the Brit-
ish Provinces to the Northern Powers of
Europe. The Petitioners state, 'that all
importations of British goods must cease;
'for the Merchant here depends exclusive-
ly upon the exportation of Timber to
'Great Britain to make his remittances.'—
This is the case in New-Brunswick, and in
Canada the Timber is estimated at half the
exports of the Province. Foreign Coun-
tries have resources which our Colonies have
not. They can trade with all the world;
but our Colonies can trade with the Mother
Country alone. If, therefore, we discour-
age any branch of trade with Foreign Coun-
tries they can direct it into other channels;
but if we put an end to a trade with our
Colonies, it is lost to them altogether, and
this accounts for our diminished import of
Timber from the Northern Powers not having
occasioned any diminution in their imports
of British Manufactures, while such dimi-
nution must be the inevitable effect of our
discontinuing to import Timber from our
Colonies. The Report of the Lords' Com-
mittee states, "That any material diminu-
tion of the duty on Foreign Timber,
'would almost immediately lead to an in-
creased demand of that article for most
'purposes of building, and enable the coun-
'tries which produce it, but more especial-
'ly Sweden and Norway, very greatly to
'increase their consumption of British pro-
'duce." But would the will follow the
ability; or would not the Bills drawn for
these additional cargoes, be negotiated as
usual, at Konigsberg, Berlin, Leipzig, and

other places, to pay for foreign manufactures?
At least the disposal of them would be opti-
mally; but the British Colonist has no alter-
native; he must draw all his supplies from
Great Britain only. Every thing about
him and belonging to him, is British; he is
clad in British Woollens, Linens, and Lea-
ther; the axe which he fells timber is Brit-
ish,—He roasts his meat at a British grate,
on a British spit, or boils it in a British pot,
eats it off British plates and dishes, with
British knives and forks: drinks out of
British mugs or glasses, and spreads his meal
upon a British table-cloth. All his surplus
means are spent in British manufactures and
produce; and this expenditure gives life and
animation to British industry. The British
Manufactures employed to supply his wants,
are consumers to the British Landholder,
and give him the same encouragement as the
consumers employed in the Timber Trade
give the Colonial Landholder. Thus the
Mother Country and the Colonies recipro-
cally benefit each other; and the question is,
whether we shall give up our Colonists, who
must deal with us, for Foreigners who may:
in short, whether we shall sacrifice a certain-
ty for an uncertainty.—The Petitioners enu-
merate the Ship Owners among the parties
benefited by the Timber Trade with the
Colonies. The Report of the Lords' Com-
mittee very coolly states, that by the pro-
posed alteration of the Duties, which would
transfer it to the Northern Powers of Eu-
rope, 'some portion of the Shipping now
'employed in transporting the Canadian
'Timber to this Country, might probably
'be compelled to seek for other employ-
'ment; and although there is every reason
'to expect that the increased supply from
'the North of Europe would be chiefly in
'British vessels, the average difference in
'the length of the voyage might render a
'smaller amount of shipping necessary to
'carry on this particular trade.' The ex-
tension of the Timber Trade with the Nor-
thern Powers, contemplated by the Lords'
Committee, is principally with Norway and
Sweden; and the assumption that this
would be chiefly carried on in British ships,
is contrary both to the evidence and to the
official documents printed in their Report.
Mr. Cowie being asked, 'has the Timber,
since you have been conversant with the
trade, been principally imported in vessels
of British or Swedish built?' answers,
'principally in vessels of Swedish built'.
—Mr. Polly, in answer to the same ques-
tion as to Norway, answers, 'generally
speaking in Norwegian ships.' And, by
the Official Documents, printed in their Ap-
pendix, it appears that in the year 1819,
the Norwegian tonnage in this trade that
cleared from Great Britain was 65,054
tons, and the British tonnage only 11,760
tons. If then the true rule of judging of
the future is by the past, about 5-6ths of the
tonnage employed in the additional trade
with Norway would be foreign, and only 1-
6th British, instead of 'the increased sup-
ply being chiefly imported in British ves-
sels,' as stated in the Report of the Lords'
Committee. The next assertion in that
Report 'that the rate of freight and other
'circumstances attendant on British ship-
'ping, enabled it to enter into successful
'competition with that of every country on
'the globe,' is, unfortunately, refuted by
the undeniable fact, that the value of British
shipping is depreciated in a greater degree
than that of any other description of prop-
erty that can be named. The Lords' Com-
mittee, however, 'indulge a confident hope
'that the state of some other branches of
'trade, in which they are about to engage,
'will suggest the means of giving additional
'encouragement to the shipping of this
'country.'—The Italian proverb says,
'that they who live upon hope may die of
hunger'; and if the Lords' Committee con-
tinue their labours in the same spirit as they

have begun them, the British Ship Owners
have infinitely more to fear than to hope
from their exertions. I shall now shew the
importance of this question to the British
Landholder. Let it be recollected that the
Committee on whose Report I have animad-
verted, was appointed in consequence of a
Petition from certain Merchants of the City
of London, against every restrictive regula-
tion of trade, not essential to the Revenue;
against all duties merely productive from
foreign competition; and against the excess
of such duties as are partly for the purpose
of Revenue, and partly for that of protection.
The Petitioners urge the adoption of this
new system, on the ground of buying every
thing where it can be bought cheapest; and
tell us that on every occasion of such con-
cession or relaxation, as they recommend, a
great incidental object would be gained by
the recognition of a sound principle, or
standard, to which all subsequent arrange-
ments might be referred; and by the salu-
tary influence which a promulgation of such
just views by the Legislature, and by the
Nation at large, could not fail to have on the
policy of other States.—The first recogni-
tion of this sound principle which we are
called upon to make, is in taking off the pre-
sent restrictive Duties on Timber, and trans-
ferring that Trade from our own Colonies
to Foreign Powers. But can we stop here?
Principles are immutable in their nature,
and cannot be taken up and laid down at
pleasure; adopted in one instance, and aban-
doned in another. If we abolish all restric-
tions on the importation of Foreign Timber,
how can we refuse to abolish those on the
importation of Foreign Corn? The Gen-
tlemen who have supported this Petition, de-
clare that they have no intention of inter-
fering with the Corn Laws at present;
but have not Foreigners this intention? Was
not a threat held out at the late Polish Diet,
to prohibit the importation of Polish Corn;
and if we admit the principle of abolishing
all restrictions upon Foreign competition,
as a standard to which all subsequent arrange-
ments are to be referred, we must act upon
it in all cases, and without any exception,
or we shall subject ourselves to the charge
of duplicity and injustice, and excite the
animosity and perhaps the hostility of For-
eign Powers.—In this contest the British
Landholder would also have to contend a-
gainst a great proportion of his fellow sub-
jects. The consumers of the produce of the
land would save between twenty and thirty
millions per annum, by importing it from
Foreign growers. Prices of all commodi-
ties, which depend upon the price of food,
would be reduced in proportion; the labour-
er would be better fed and better clothed
for less money: the manufacturers would
be enabled to undersell the Foreign Manu-
facturers; the Ship Owner would have as
good a chance of bringing home Foreign
Corn as Foreign Timber; and in the lan-
guage of the Report of the Lords' Com-
mittee, 'there can be little doubt but that such
'a measure would enable other Countries
'greatly to increase their consumption of
'British produce.' But what would be
the situation of the Landholder? Wheat
could not be worth more than 40s. per quar-
ter; his land would not pay the expense of
cultivation, and therefore would become of as
little value as lands in the wilds of North-
America. Instead of living upon his rent
in ease and comfort, he would be reduced to
the state of the Canadian Landholder, and
must work as a labourer upon his own estate
for the means of subsistence. Such is the
condition to which these new Political Eco-
nomists would reduce the British Landhol-
der. Let him then adhere to that system
to which he owes his present opulence, and
under which he enjoys protection from For-
eign competition; a protection as neces-
sary to him, as to his fellow-subjects in
North America, and let him beware of en-