

the first day of June next, all such sum or sums of money, duties and things, which they owe to the said *James Hamilton*, and to deliver to us, all other effects of the said *James Hamilton*, which they or any of them may have in their hands, power or possession: And all the Creditors of the said *James Hamilton*, are also requested to deliver to us on or before the first day of June next, their respective accounts and demand against the said *James Hamilton*.

Witness our hands at Dorchester, this first day of March, 1822.

JOHN KEILLOR, Jun.  
WILLIAM P. SAYRE,  
EDWARD B. CHANDLER. } Trustees.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, }

In Chancery,

The twenty-sixth day of February, in the 3d Year of the reign of King George the Fourth, A. D. 1822.

Between Stephen Wastie De Blois, Administrator of George De Blois, Junr. deceased Intestate, Complainant,

and Gratiana Wilhelmina Henrietta Zephralinda Sophia Lyons, Heiress of Arthur Gould deceased, Defendant.

FORASMUCH as the Court was this day informed by Mr. Chipman, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, that the Plaintiff on the twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, filed his Bill against the Defendant, as by the Certificate of the Clerk in Court appears, and took out Process of Subpoena, returnable on the third Tuesday in May then next, requiring the said Defendant to appear to and answer the same; but that the above named Arthur Gould died at Halifax in the Province of Nova Scotia, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, having at that time absented himself for some years from this Province, and that the said Defendant resides without the limits of this Province: 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 appear to the Plaintiff's Bill on or before the first day of July next.

By the Court,  
WM. F. ODELL, Register.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon application of *Thomas Trenholm*, of Westmorland, in said County, Trader, to me duly made according to the form of the Act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal of *David Williams*, late of the Parish and County aforesaid, Yeoman, (which said *David Williams*, has either departed from and without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said *Thomas Trenholm*, and the other Creditors of the said *David Williams*, (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 *David Williams*, do return and discharge his said debt or debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the estate, as well real as personal, of the said *David Williams*, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said *David Williams*.

Dated at Dorchester, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

JOHN KEILLOR, J. C. P.  
E. B. CHANDLER, Att'y.

By the Honourable JOHN SAUNDERS, 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 *John Jackson*, 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 Province, of *James Develin*, late of the Parish of Chatham, County of Northumberland, Carpenter, (which said *James Develin*, had departed

from this Province with intent and design to defraud the said *John Jackson*, and the other Creditors of the said *James Develin*, 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 Develin* 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 Develin*, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said *James Develin*.

Dated at Fredericton, the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

JOHN SAUNDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers have been duly appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of *Raymond Lalibertie*, late of the City of Saint John, Confectioner, an absconding debtor; and hereby require all persons indebted to the said *Raymond Lalibertie*, on or before the fourteenth day of June next, to pay all such sums of money or other debt, duty, or thing which they owe to the said *Raymond Lalibertie*, and to deliver all other effects of the said *Raymond Lalibertie*, which he, she, or they may have in their hands, power, or custody, to the said Trustees; and the said Trustees do hereby desire all the Creditors of the said *Raymond Lalibertie*, on or before the said fourteenth day of June, to deliver to the said Trustees, or any of them, their respective accounts and demands against the said *Raymond Lalibertie*.

Dated at Saint John the fourteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

THOMAS SANCTON,  
JERIEL PARTELOW, Junr.  
WILLIAM DURANT.

W. B. KENNEDY, Att'y.

HALIFAX, N. S.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

At 3 o'clock, Friday, March 15, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to communicate, by message, a letter from the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, enclosing a Report of the Board of Customs, on the alleged abuses in the Custom House at Halifax, of which the following are copies:

Downing Street, Jan. 11, 1822.

SIR,  
HAVING referred to the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury your Dispatch of the 10th of March last, relative to alleged abuses in the Custom House at Halifax; I have now the honour to transmit for your information the copy of a letter from Mr. Lushington, enclosing a Report from the Commissioners of the Customs on this subject; by which you will perceive, that it is proposed to submit a Bill to the Parliament, for regulating the Fees of Custom House Officers in His Majesty's Colonies.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
Signed, BATHURST.  
Lieut. Gen. Sir JAMES KEMPT, G. C. B.

Treasury Chambers, Jan. 15, 1822.

SIR,  
HAVING laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, a Report from the Commissioners of the Customs, dated the 31st ult. relating to certain alleged abuses in the Custom House at Halifax and the Out Stations attached thereto, I have it in command from their Lordships to transmit a Copy of this Report to you, for the information of Earl Bathurst, and for any observations that may occur to his Lordship the enquirer; and with reference to your Letter of the 27th April last, I am to acquaint you that my Lords have instructed the Commissioners of the Customs to prepare a Table or Tables of Fees for the different Colonies, with a view to the consideration of this subject, in the next Session of Parliament as suggested by you.

I am, &c. &c.  
Signed, S. R. LUSHINGTON.  
Henry Goulburn, Esq.

May I please your Lordships.  
HAVING had under our consideration the complaint of the House of Assembly of the Province of Nova-Scotia, transmitted by his Excellency Sir JAMES KEMPT, setting forth certain abuses, alleged to be sustained by persons engaged in the Coasting Trade; and that the same Fees have been received at an Out Bay, where only one officer is in general stationed, as at the Port of Halifax:—Namely, for a Collector, Comptroller, Surveyor and Searcher, and a Principal Waiter: We have the honor to Report, That the Fee for a principal Waiter has already been discontinued, both at Halifax and the Out Bays; and as to the remaining Fees paid to the Preventive Officer, it appears that the Preventive Officer, with such aid as may be required, executes all the duty required at this station, under the superintendence of the Collector and Comptroller; that these officers are held responsible for the due performance of this duty; that the same Fees are at an Out Bay, as at the principal port, for the like services; and that, if less Fees were to be taken, at the Out Stations it must operate to the disadvantage of the Port where the higher Fee is charged.

That, by the Law, all vessels are required to enter and clear at the principal Port, with the Collector and Comptroller; but, as many of the Out Bays, where vessels take in their cargoes, are sta-

tioned at a considerable distance from the port of Halifax; and the masters of those vessels were frequently put to considerable delay and inconvenience, in being obliged to proceed to Halifax, for the mere purpose of Entry and Clearance. Officers styled Preventive Officers, or Pro Collectors, were stationed at those Bays for the dispatch and accommodation of Trade, at the particular request of Merchants engaged in that Trade; but this measure was never intended or proposed, as a relief from the payment of the regular Fees to which vessels were liable when entered or cleared at the principal port.

With respect to the complaints urged as to the rate of Fees charged at Halifax, and the Out Bays, on vessels employed in what is denominated the Coasting Trade the House of Assembly have laid great stress upon a Table of Fees, which it seems was laid before them in the year 1799, by the late Collector and Comptroller; and which differs from the Docket of 1769 at present in force. They also rely upon the practice which they allege to have prevailed in respect to the rate of fees charged on vessels trading from the Ports or Bays of Halifax to the port of St. John New-Brunswick, prior to the dismemberment of the Province of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick; and quote an opinion of the Commissioners of Special Revenue Enquiry in the year 1811 upon the subject; wherein it is stated that the Coasting Trade cannot be restricted to the ports of Nova Scotia alone, but must be extended to those of the neighbouring Provinces also, according to the construction of the Table of Fees; and that the Fees for vessels engaged in that Trade should, in future, be received at the rate specified in such Table.

As to the Docket of Fees laid before the House of Assembly in 1799, our Officers state that they know of no such Docket; nor can they discover upon what authority the late Collector and Comptroller proceeded. It is clear, that such a Table is invalid; and we are of opinion, that the only legal table, is that of 1769, by which the officers are now governed.

As to the practice alleged to have prevailed in the Rate of Fees charged on vessels in the Trade between Halifax and New-Brunswick, prior to the dismemberment, there is some disagreement as to the precise Rate of the Fees stated to be charged; and we have to observe that by the dismemberment New-Brunswick, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward's Island became distinct Colonies, liable to all the Regulations prescribed by Law in respect to the Trade with other Colonies; and the vessels engaged in it became subject to the Fees provided in the Docket of Fees of 1769, in regard of such Colonial Trade, instead of Coasting Fees, as formerly. At the same time, it would seem, that the Fees legally chargeable by that Docket, upon vessels trading with the neighboring Ports, since the dismemberment of the Province of New-Brunswick from Nova Scotia are a considerable restraint upon that Trade, although the Collector has in no instance exacted more, and in many instances not so much as half of what he is authorized by that Docket legally to demand.

That, should your Lordships determine to bring the subject of Fees, received by the Officers of the Customs in the Colonies before Parliament, with a view to some final arrangement, it might be material in forming a Docket for the North American Colonies, to make some distinction in the Fees to be charged on those vessels engaged solely in the Trade among the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, from those to be charged on vessels trading to and from the United Kingdom.

We there ore think it our duty, in justice to our Officers, and for the accommodation and relief of the Merchants, to press upon your Lordships' attention, the great importance of having the Docket's of Fees revised throughout the Colonies, as early as possible; in order that the Tables adapted to existing Establishments may be sanctioned by Legislative Authority, which might put an end to the complaints, and dissensions which at present prevail in the Colonies.

Signed, R. B. DEANE, J. G. WILSON,  
S. BARNES, W. BOOTHBY.  
Custom House, July 21, 1821.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—April 1.

COLONIAL TRADE ACTS.

Mr. F. Robinson rose to submit a resolution to introduce two bills regulating the intercourse between our West India colonies and other parts of the world, and entered at length into the particular policy which had hitherto been pursued. His purpose was to increase the intercourse of our colonies with foreign nations. The state of foreign colonies had entirely changed; and it behooved us to effect an alteration in our system of policy, so as to put our colonists on a footing as favourable as the new independent colonists of other nations. He proposed to have this done in a simple and direct manner, but, in fact, it would be the same intercourse as that which now existed. It might be carried on in British and foreign ships, the subject being described as in the laws, upon that subject, as ships built in the country, and navigated according to the laws of that country. In this way, exports from the colonies, and imports to them, from the continent and islands of America, would be carried on in foreign ships as in British ships. If any difference was attempted to be made, the only consequence would be, that foreign powers would make the same difference with respect to ours. Commercial restraint being removed, there was no knowing to what extent beneficial intercourse might extend. Looking at the trade between our colonies and Europe, he was decidedly of opinion that it would be wise to extend the communication already allowed in some instances to all points of Europe. When Spanish and Portuguese ships were sailing every day

from the Brazil and Cuba direct to the Baltic, he did not see why the English should not be allowed to reach the same destination without the expense and diminution of profit arising out of a voyage in the first instance to Great Britain; he did not see why our colonial produce should be charged with the expense of landing and warehousing in the mother country, afterwards to encounter in the continental market produce from foreign colonies subjected to no such duties. Let the principle when applied to Malta and Gibraltar be made to apply to the whole of Europe. Let all articles which might be obtained abroad, after having passed through this country, be carried directly abroad, without passing through this country. The Right Hon. Member closed his speech with the following enlightened views: That no man could doubt that the removal of barriers and the breaking of fetters would contribute to the ultimate advancement of commerce. Indeed, the energies of commerce would only develop themselves under an unrestrained system. The remarks of the poet, as to the influence of climate upon the souls of men, was perfectly true when applied to the power of free and unrestrained measures upon commercial intercourse.

What seasons can controul,  
What fancied zone can circumscribe the soul  
Who, conscious of the source from which she sprung,  
By reason's light, in resolution strong,  
Sote of her frail companion, dauntless goes  
O'er Lybia's deserts, and through Zembia's snows!

That was the language applied to the souls of men, but might equally be applied to Commerce, and they never could do wrong in gradually endeavouring to remove from Commerce the fetters by which she had been too narrowly restrained. These had been his earliest and most recent opinions, and he had always wished to promote a free and unrestrained system of commerce.

The motion (the important subject of which we shall notice more at length when the Bills come before the House) was, after some conversation, agreed to.

After the voting of several sums of supply, the Marquis of Londonderry gave notice, that on Wednesday, he should propose that the House should adjourn to that day fortnight.

FOR SALE.

THE present residence of the Surveyor-General: a House well suited for business, having a very great extent of Store room. Immediate possession will be given if required, and the terms are accommodating.

Fredericton, 20th April, 1822.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Subscriber: it is well situated as a stand for Mercantile business, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

THOMAS FICKARD.  
Fredericton, 29th April, 1822.

COLLEGE RENTS.

THE Lessees and Occupants of College Lands are requested to pay their Rents at the office of GEO. P. BLISS.

9th April, 1822.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 6 in the Scotch settlement lying on the Road from Woodstock to Hallowtown, containing 200 Acres sound hardwood Land, 25 Acres of it has been cut down and a part cleared off, with a good Log House and Barn on the premises. Also two yokes of Oxen, with yokes and chains, Farming utensils, household furniture, and Carpenters tools, a quantity of Flour, Seed Wheat, and Corn. The above property will be sold low for cash or a short credit.

For particulars enquire of Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, Fredericton, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

WM. CARMONT.

Scotch Settlement, Woodstock, 10th May, 1822.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of Hand, drawn by William Kent, in favor of John Kelly, (a Soldier in the 74th Regiment) for Seven Pounds. Note dated on or about the 6th of July, 1821, as said Note has been paid by the Subscriber, and the said John Kelly refuses to give it up.

WILLIAM KENT.  
Fredericton, 16th April, 1822.