

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

Volume XII.]

TUESDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER, 1825.

[Number 28.]

The Gazette.

BY His Excellency Major General Sir Howard Douglas, Baronet, (L. S.) Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.
HOWARD DOUGLAS.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Monday the Fifth day of September next; I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the First Monday in December next ensuing.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twenty-ninth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and in the Sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's command.
WM. F. ODELL.

BY AUTHORITY.
NOTICE.—Those persons who are in possession of **UNGRANTED LANDS** without legal authority, and who may think they have equitable claims to the favorable consideration of the Government, are hereby notified that unless such claims are preferred, by petition, before the 1st day of May next, they will be proceeded against as **INTRUDERS** and **TRESPASSERS** upon the Crown Lands.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.
Crown Lands Office, Fredericton,
26th May, 1825.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE

Provincial Auditor's Office,
Fredericton, 5th July 1825

ALL Persons who have received and who have not (prior to the 17th March last) accounted for the expenditures of any public moneys entrusted to their care and expenditure, are hereby required to make up and transmit their several accounts to this office, without delay, with the proper vouchers in their support. And all persons whose accounts may have been delayed by any unforeseen difficulty in completing the same, are hereby notified that such accounts and vouchers must be transmitted to this office on or before the first day of September next, or their defaults will be reported to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, as directed by the Act of Assembly for "the better examining and auditing the Public Accounts of this Province."

S. D. STREET, Prov. Auditor.

By the Honorable John Saunders, Esq. Chief Justice 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 David Wortman of Fredericton in the County of York and Province aforesaid, Carpenter, and Asa Coy and Thomas Stewart of the same place, Merchants, to me made according to the form of the Act of the Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate, as well real as personal, within this Province, of Matthias G. Valentine, late of Fredericton, in the County of York, in the said Province, which said Matthias G. Valentine is departed from and without Province, with intent and design to defraud the said David Wortman, Asa Coy and Thomas Stewart, and the said Matthias G. Valentine, if any there be, of their just dues, or

sealed within the same to avoid being arrested by the ordinary Process of the Law (as it is alleged against him) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said Matthias G. Valentine 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 Matthias G. Valentine, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Matthias G. Valentine.

Dated at Fredericton the eleventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

JOHN SAUNDERS, Chief Justice.
G. J. DIBBLEE, Solicitor.

By the Honorable John Murray Bliss, Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the 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 Elisha Andrews of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte and Province aforesaid, Esq. and William Henry Mowat, of the same place, Gentlemen, to me duly made according to the form of the Act of the Assembly in such case made and provided; I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal within this Province, of Amos White, late of St. Andrews, in the County aforesaid, Mariner, (which said Amos White is departed from without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said Elisha Andrews and William Henry Mowat, and the other Creditors of said Amos White, if any there be, of their just dues, or else remains concealed within the same, to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of the law as it is alleged against him) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said Amos White, 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 Amos White, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Amos White.

Dated at St. Andrews the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

J. M. BLISS.

H. HATCH Solicitor.

HALIFAX, Aug. 23.

The Packet brought out what is termed the Warehousing Act, but which is really the Act which has excited so much public attention; it goes to permit the importation into the several Free Ports of Kingston in the Island of Jamaica, Halifax in Nova Scotia, Quebec in Canada, and St. John in New Brunswick, of certain articles under certain duties in the Act enumerated; and all other commodities upon paying a duty of fifteen per cent. The benefit of the Warehousing system is not extended to Newfoundland.

In the 3d Section it is enacted, "That it shall be lawful to import any coffee, cocoa nuts, sugar, molasses and rum, of foreign production, into any of the British possessions in N. America, except Newfoundland, any thing in any Act or Acts to the contrary notwithstanding; Provided always, That all coffee, cocoa nuts, sugar, molasses and rum (although the same may be of the British plantations) having been imported into any of the British possessions in N. America, except in Newfoundland, shall, upon subsequent importation from thence into any of the British possessions in S. America, or the W. Indies, or into Newfoundland, or into the United Kingdom be deemed to be of foreign production, and shall be liable, on such importations, respectively, to the same duties, or the same forfeitures as articles of the like description, being of foreign pro-

duction, would be liable to; unless the same shall have been warehoused under the provisions of this Act, exported from the warehouse direct to such other British possession, or to Newfoundland, or to the United Kingdom, as the case may be."

This Law will not go into operation until the 5th of January 1826; and it may be proper here to remark, that there is apparently a mistake in the Act which has been received. We trust it is not so expressed in the Bill, but America is omitted in the Official Copy that has been received. It will be found in the 6th Section which follows; and it will be perceived, that under the Law as it has been published, the articles that may be imported, cannot be exported to any place in America. This may be the intention of the Legislature; but we should rather suppose that it is a clerical or typographical error.

SECT. VI. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to export from any of the said Free Ports, except in Newfoundland, to any foreign country in Europe or Africa, or in Asia within the Mediterranean sea, in any ship belonging to such country, any goods being of the growth, production, or manufacture of such possessions; and any goods which have been legally imported into the same.

Dutch Grand Canal.—Capt. Tyng, who has arrived at Boston from Holland, passed the Grand Canal lately cut from the Helder to Amsterdam, and speaks of it in the most favourable terms. Its length is about 72 miles, and its width from 125 to 150 feet. Vessels of common draught can now pass from the New Dieppe to the City, in 36 hours, when formerly they were obliged to unload at the Dieppe, and be subject to great inconveniences and charges.

From the National Journal.

The prospect of a Canal communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, across the isthmus of Nicaragua, becomes daily less remote and uncertain. It is an additional satisfaction to know that in this important work the United States is likely to be a participant. A company of New-York merchants sent out Curtis Bolton, Esq. a respectable merchant of that city, to investigate the proposed route by way of the San Juan River, and the Lakes of Nicaragua, with a view to carry into execution a work by which the commercial interests of both countries will be so considerably benefited. This San Juan River is about 100 miles in length, and of safe and easy navigation. The Lake is a fine sheet of water for shipping of from 60 to 70 miles in length. The principal expenditures will be required in the small river which lies between this Lake and the Pacific. This river is called the Rio Leago; but as the materials for the construction of the Canal are plentiful and convenient, the difficulties may be easily overcome. The result of the survey which is now going on, will probably be soon laid before the public in an official form, as Mr. Bolton has returned in the Shark; and, as every confidence is reposed in his skill and experience, the appearance of his report, if it should coincide in its purport with the opinions which seem to prevail on the subject, will, in all likelihood, be the signal for the active commencement of the undertaking. The English Government is doubtless alive to the importance of possessing a key to the Pacific, by one of the newly emancipated countries. As yet however we have heard of no step which has been taken of sufficient vigor to induce a fear that we may be anticipated. If therefore, the contemplated canal is to be constructed, and American merchants are to share in the credit and advantage of the work, the sooner a vigorous system of operations can be commenced, the better. The advantage which would result

to our commerce is too obvious to admit of a moment's doubt or hesitation; and we ought, therefore, to be prompt and energetic in seizing upon the opportunity which is now offered to us.

The report which has been circulated in a northern paper, that Mr. Bolton was sent out by order of the American Government is incorrect. Our Government has taken no steps in the business.

New-York, July 26.—The letters by the Rebecca, from Port-au-Prince confirm the account furnished by Capt. Groves, of the conclusion of an amicable arrangement between France and Hayti. The amount of 150 millions is to be paid by the latter government in five annual instalments; and during the period of five years, the trade with France, by French subjects in French vessels; is to be subject to only one half the duties paid by all other nations.—Great rejoicings were taking place at Port-au-Prince in consequence of this event.

Letters mention, that the French Commissioner was Baron Mackau, a naval officer. In case the French ultimatum had not been accepted, the squadron had orders to blockade Port-au-Prince. The French ships had hovered about the Island for several days before they came to anchor, and caused great alarm.

[FROM THE ACCADIAN RECORDER.]
General Post Office, London.

7th July, 1825.

MR. HOLLAND, Halifax.

Sir,—An Act of Parliament has passed, repealing that under which I enjoyed the privilege of franking newspapers, &c. to the colonies.

I therefore take the earliest opportunity of apprising you, that the privilege ceases on the 10th October next, until which time I shall continue to forward the newspapers, &c. as usual; but I cannot frank any newspaper after that date.

It may, however, be useful to you to be informed in what manner newspapers can be transmitted to the colonies after the 10th Oct. and I enclose an abstract of that part of the act which relates thereto.

I am, sir, your obedient humble servant.
F. FREELING, Sec'y.

By an act of parliament passed this session it is enacted, that from and after the 10th of Oct. 1825, printed newspapers and other printed publications liable to the Stamp Duties, may be sent to any of His Majesty's colonies or possessions beyond seas by the packet-boats, upon the payment of one penny half penny for every such paper—that payment to be made at the time the newspaper is put into the post—provided the same be sent in covers open at the sides, and be put into the post office in any town in Great Britain or Ireland, on the day on which the same shall be published, such day to be ascertained by the date of the papers.

Also newspapers printed in the colonies may be sent (in covers open at the sides) by the packets to Great Britain and Ireland for the postage of three pence on each paper, to be paid by the persons to whom the same may be addressed.

If any other paper or thing whatsoever be inclosed or concealed in such printed papers, or there shall be any writing, other than the superscription, upon such papers or their covers, they are to be charged with treble the postage of a letter.

And if any papers sent from Great Britain and Ireland which are liable to the stamp duties are not duly stamped, they are to be stopped and sent to the commissioners of stamps.

Also, if they are not put into the post office on the day of their date, they are to be charged with a single rate of postage.

Newspapers published on Sunday, may be