

Benjamin Chipman

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THE GAZETTE.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, }
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MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The irregular manner in which many individuals attend the General mustering of the Militia, not only precludes the possibility of obtaining correct returns, but unavoidably keeps the regiments several hours longer on parade than is necessary, thereby preventing men of industrious and sober habits from returning the same day to their homes, by having frequently to wait many hours, after the time appointed for the assembling of the battalion before it is formed for exercise; calls for the following General Regulations:

No. 1.—One hour after the time ordered for the assembling of the Regiment or Battalion, the Captains (or Officers commanding companies) will call the roll of their companies, and fill up the return marked A, and the men that join after this return has been made out will be formed on the right of their companies, and are upon no account to be allowed to join the battalion until after the arrival of the Inspecting Field Officers; and unless they can give a satisfactory reason for being late, they will be fined according to law.

Sufficient time having been given to the Captains, or Officers commanding companies, (but which ought not to exceed half an hour,) to fill up their returns, the adjutant will collect them, and from these reports fill up on the field, the return marked B, which is to be ready prepared for that purpose. After having filled up this return, which is to be signed by the Commanding Officer, and by him presented to the Inspecting Field Officer on the parade, the Adjutant will give back the returns A to the Captains (or Officers commanding companies) to be by them presented to the Inspecting Field Officer, when he shall separately inspect their companies.

The battalion will now be formed in open column, points placed, and ready to wheel into line; Commanding Officers making use of any time they may have to spare, in practising the manoeuvres for the day, taking care however to be in review order by the arrival of the General, or inspecting Field Officer, who is to be received in the manner already pointed out.

After the inspection, and before the battalion is dismissed, the Captains (or Officers commanding companies) will deliver to the Adjutant a correct roll of their companies, according to the form marked C, prepared before hand, making a particular remark of the Absentees, not only on the day of General inspection, but also on the days of drill, which must therefore always take place prior to the day of General inspection.

By the 14th day from the day of inspection, and not later, the return marked D, will be made out in duplicate, and after having been correctly copied into the Regimental General return book will be forwarded to the Inspecting Field Officer accompanied by such remarks and explanations as the commanding Officers may consider necessary.

No. 2.—The Inspecting Field Officers will in future hold their Inspection at as early an hour as possible, and which should therefore, to enable the men to return to their homes the same day, never be later than 11 o'clock.

By Command,
GEO. SHORE, A. G. M. F.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, } The eighth day of July in
IN CHANCERY. } the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Present, His EXCELLENCY the CHANCELLOR.
WHEREAS the appointment of persons to be clerks in the Court who reside in different parts of this Province and are remote from the place where the sittings of the Court are held, has been the occasion of great inconvenience, and has exposed the records and papers of the Court to accident and loss: It is therefore ordered that all the appointments heretofore made of persons as clerks of the Court, be, and the same are hereby revoked and vacated: and it is further ordered, that the Register of this Court be the officer in lieu of the clerks to transact and file all proceedings by bill and answer, and to have the custody of all Record papers, and proceedings relating to cases in equity, and to make and sign all office copies thereof, and to enroll the decrees of the Court, and to sign and seal writs all and process on the equity side of the Courts and to perform all other such like service, which appertained to the office of clerks of this Court.

By order of His Excellency the Chancellor
D. L. ROBINSON, Regstr.

By the Honourable John Murry Bliss, Esq. one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that upon application of David Philips 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 within this Province, of George Tompkins late of Northampton in the County of York and Province aforesaid Yeoman, (which said George Tompkins hath departed from and without the Limits of this Province, or is concealed within the same with intent and design to defraud the said David Philips and the other Creditors of the said George Tompkins, if any there be of their just dues, or else to avoid being served with the ordinary Process of the law as is alleged against him,) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said George Tompkins, do return and discharge his said debts within three months from the date hereof, all the estate as well real as Personal of the said George Tompkins, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said George Tompkins
Dated at Fredericton, this ninth day of November in the year of our Lord 1826
J. M. BLISS.

G. J. DIBBLEE Atty. }
for Petitioning Crs. }

By the Honourable John Saunders, Esq. Chief Justice of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that upon application of William Ward, and Jacob Howland, 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 within this Province, of Simeon Henderson, late of Burton in the County of Sunbury and Province aforesaid Yeoman, (which said Simeon Henderson hath departed from and without the limits of this Province or is concealed within the same with intent and design to defraud the said William Ward and Jacob Howland and other Creditors of the said Simeon Henderson if any there be of their just dues, or else to avoid being served with the ordinary process of law as is alleged against him,) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said Simeon

Henderson do return and discharge his said Debts within three months from the date hereof, all the estate as well real as personal of the said Simeon Henderson, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said Simeon Henderson.

Dated at Fredericton, this Twenty-fifth day of November in the year of our Lord 1826.

JOHN SAUNDERS, Chief Justice.
G. J. DIBBLEE Atty. }
for Petitioning Crs. }

In the Matter of Joseph Kenah Esquire, a Debtor departed from this Province.

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the Creditors of the above named Joseph Kenah Esquire, is requested on Wednesday the seventh day of March next at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Office of George F. Street Esquire Fredericton, to examine and see the debts due to each person ascertained: at which time all Creditors are expected to come prepared to substantiate their demands against the said Joseph Kenah, by proof, attestation or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the Trustees.

GEORGE F. STREET,
GEORGE MINCHIN, } Trustees.
H. G. CLOPPER, }

Fredericton, 16th December 1826.

CUBA.

From the N. Y. Albion, Jan. 20.

Many fear that the affairs in Portugal may lead to a war with Spain, and ultimately to the conquest of Cuba by England. For our own part, we entertain no such expectations, nor have we any idea that the British arms will find any further employment than that of keeping off the evil spirits that hover around Portugal. Besides, what has the U. States to fear, even if England should become possessed of Cuba? Have they not the whole opposite coast embracing a range of ports from Cape Florida to the river Mississippi, from which in time of war innumerable privateers might issue, to the utter annihilation of all commerce passing through the Gulf of Mexico? With the population and resources of the States of Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi—their rivers and harbours, and the sailors that would repair to them in the event of war—Cuba, and even the Bahamas, would avail but little in the hands of an enemy. England made no objection to the acquisition of the Floridas by the United States, although, by such acquisition the latter obtained possession of one side of the great high way to Mexico, and the whole range of ports thereunto belonging: should, then the United States object to England obtaining the other side? But there is, as we have said before, little reason to suppose that Great Britain has any designs upon Cuba. England is not so desirous to get that island into her hands, as is commonly imagined, or she would have had it long ago. She has West India Islands enough, and will not, we are satisfied, despoil Spain, great as she once was, and fallen as she now is, of her almost only Colony, without strong provocation. She will not tear this last gem from the once magnificent crown of Spain. She will not extinguish this last lamp of her former greatness, which lit the way to her kingdoms in the west, and now only affords a faint glimmer to mark the wreck and desolation of her once glorious empire.

We admit that the balance of power...

and a true balance of power is the strongest conservative of peace—would be best preserved by Cuba remaining in the hands of Old Spain; we admit, too, that it is the policy of the United States to keep this Island in its present situation by all honourable means; but we cannot admit that it is an object of sufficient importance to disturb the tranquillity of this hemisphere. We copy the following sensible remarks from the National Gazette of Tuesday:—

Two of our "contemporaries" at New-York, whose opinions are entitled to respect, have suggested that Great Britain, in case she should be involved in a war with Spain, will attempt Cuba; but that the United States must brave all consequences, rather than suffer her to remain mistress of that Island. Supposing the war with Spain to grow out of the British defence of Portugal, it will be entirely just and laudable on the part of Great Britain; the latter power will have a perfect right to assail and conquer Spanish possessions in every quarter. It would not be lawful for the United States to oppose the exercise of that right in regard to Cuba, unless for absolute self preservation. We should have to establish an extreme case of necessity, to bring ourselves within the scope of the Law of Nations, which we boast of respecting and observing with peculiar conscientiousness and exactitude.

Now, who doubts that we should continue to flourish, even though Cuba should be occupied by the British? That occupation would, indeed, be exceedingly irksome for this Union, and add much to the British power in our neighbourhood; yet the further employment of those abundant naval and other military resources which we enjoy, and increased watchfulness and resolution, would protect us from all fatal consequences. Besides, these questions present themselves,—how could we anticipate or dispossess Great Britain? Would not a war with her on such a ground, cost us more in every respect, than we should ever suffer from her, merely as mistress of Cuba?

THE COLONIAL TRADE.

A short time since we published, from the Boston Daily Advertiser, a statement of the trade between the United States and the British Colonies for 1824 and 1825, by which it appeared that one-third of all the return cargoes were made in specie, and that seven eighths of the whole trade was carried on in American vessels. We have now before us a statement of the same trade for 1826, which is as follows:—

Amount of Exports from the U. States to the British Colonies in the West Indies and North America from the 30th Sept. 1825 to 30th Sept. 1826, in American vessels.	dolls. 4,713,517
In British vessels,	85,248
Total,	4,798,765
Amount of Imports during the same period, in American vessels,	2,832,239
In British vessels,	232,035
Total,	3,064,274
Difference in favour of American Exports,	1,734,491

---New-York Albion.