



ROYAL GAZETTE.

[SUPPLEMENT.]

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1842.

By Authority.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

THE Honourable THOMAS BAILLIE is re-appointed to the Office of Surveyor General.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor.

WM. F. ODELL.

Secretary's Office, October 24, 1842.

SUPREME COURT,

MICHAELMAS TERM, 6TH VICTORIA.

ORDERED, that the examination of Students applying for admission at the ensuing Hilary Term as Attornies of this Court, be held at the Judges' Room in the Province Hall, on Saturday the fourth day of February next.

By the Court.

GEO. SHORE, Clerk.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Declaration was filed on the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty two, in the office of the Register of the Court of Chancery of the Province of New Brunswick, signed and attested according to the Act of the General Assembly of the said Province, intituled "An Act relating to Bankruptcy in this Province," by Thomas L. Nicholson, of the City of Saint John, in the said Province, Merchant, that he is in insolvent circumstances and is unable to meet his engagements with his creditors.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR TO CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

His Excellency Sir William M. G. Colebrooke and suite, (Lieut. Col. Hayne, Mr. Reid, Private Secretary, and Lieut. Wilson, 52d Regt.) came through from the Seat of Government on Thursday last via the new line of Road between Saint Andrews and Fredericton. His Excellency had purposed visiting Saint Stephen the day previous and so enable him to delay a full day at Saint Andrews, but public business we understand of importance interfered with these arrangements, and consequently His Excellency did not arrive at the former place until late on Thursday evening. The reception of Sir William both at Saint Stephen and Saint Andrews, were in keeping with the spirit of right loyalty; at the latter place, a salute of thirteen guns from the New Brunswick Company of Artillery, announced the Governor's entrance within the precincts of the Town, and as soon as His Excellency's carriage drew up in front of the Hotel, the Saint Andrews Amateur Band struck up the National Anthem "God save the Queen," which was courteously acknowledged by Sir William. His Excellency having received addresses from the Clergy, passed the evening at the Hon. Col. Wyer's, where a sumptuous supper was prepared and a few of the heads of Departments invited to meet him. His Excellency declined many pressing invitations to prolong his visit, and left early the next morning for Saint John.

We much regret that His Excellency's stay was so limited, as it prevented many from availing themselves, of the only opportunity they may again have of presenting him with memorials, &c., upon various subjects and acquainting him with matters of local information. We were much gratified at seeing all classes desirous of testifying their respect for the Representative of our Gracious Sovereign.

Indeed Sir William's bland and conciliating manners endear him to all who have the honor of knowing him, and though his political measures from their novelty and deviation from old established forms and principles may not at this moment meet with the according views of our Legislative body, (whose voice tho' it may affect their adoption, yet is by no means conclusive as to the expediency of rejecting or admitting them.) yet we are assured that many of those theories propounded, when practically tested, will be found intrinsically good; but without any assumption of this nature,

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whether their introduction would have a beneficial or evil tendency, we take upon ourselves to affirm that Sir William's only motive, is the welfare and prosperity of the Province, and his principles of action strictly sincere and conscientious: most cordially we wish him success in his Civil Administration.

LABOUR ENSURES SUBSISTENCE.

From the Labourers' Friend Magazine.

The change of opinion with change of circumstances is of very common occurrence, and is curiously illustrated by comparing the plans of our ancestors in many things with our own. Advanced as we are in science, advanced in general intelligence and practical knowledge, yet there are points on which we may find their good sense at least equal to our own. I am led into these remarks by the facts of a paper laid before me by a friend, and a friend of the poor, whereon, after extracting some particulars, I mean to offer a few observations. My object is to second him in benefiting the poor, to shew, as I think it may be shewn, that the way to do so is easy, and of every-day application, that it requires no sacrifice of money or time, and that it will be effectual. Where sympathy is found to prevail, as it does generally prevail, for the wants and miseries of the poor, this will be a gratifying result. Where none prevails for them—and this is confined to some who are able, but unwilling, from selfish motives, to relieve, or join in relieving them—it ought to be doubly gratifying, because it will shew them, that in serving selfish interests only on a right principle, they cannot do otherwise than serve the poor by the same operation. This seems to be a hazardous undertaking, one that runs the risk of being untenable in practice, however plausible in theory, and desirable to be effected; but in the teeth of all opposing difficulties, I mean not merely to argue in favour of the poor, but by facts to prove also that their grievances can be relieved without loss to any one; I shall go one step further, and say, with a clear gain to all. A statute was passed in the Reign of King Henry VIII, for preventing many farms being accumulated into few hands, and for the encouragement of tillage. No person to have more than 2000 sheep at one time, on pain of forfeiting 2s. 4d. per head above that number, and no person to take above two farms with houses thereon, nor to have two except in the same Parish, on pain of 3s. 4d. per week; and again, houses of husbandry with twenty acres of ground to be kept up for ever. The working of this statute, and its intended working, was doubtless to secure a greater quantity of labour on the soil, and thereby make it more productive. So far, then, it was good. Now contrast this with the modern system of farm proceedings, where the policy has been, for the like assumed reason of improved tillage, to throw small farms into one larger one, and totally reverse in this respect the practice of our ancestors. In the paper before me, which professes to go back only sixty or seventy years, and so on to 1830, the following equally curious facts appear, and startle the mind by their variance in design from the olden system, but reconcile it again by an approach, not intended certainly, to the same result, though in so very different a mode of proceeding. To reconcile positive contradiction may be impossible, but apparent ones may contain such elements as, when fairly sifted and applied, prove that no real difference exists as to the principle of each. Sixty years ago, then, there were innumerable small farms, of from twenty to forty acres, just coming up to the standard of the statute, in each, occupying a lad as a yearly servant, with an occasional labourer besides. These farms were considered at this time as the first step by which superior labourers began the world when possessed of capital enough, acquired from their previous industry, to stock it and begin business. They fared hard, they worked hard, and practised economy in everything, and prospered, verifying the adage that—

"He who by the plough would thrive
Himself must either hold or drive."

Another class of farmers occupied from 40 to 100 and 120 acres,

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