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*All Official Notifications appearing in this Paper, duly authenticated, are to be received as such by the persons whom they may concern*

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.



### BY AUTHORITY.

*LS* By His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD,  
Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in  
Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.  
EDMUND HEAD.

### A PROCLAMATION.

**W**HEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands  
prorogued to the second Tuesday in September next, I  
have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly,  
and the same is hereby further prorogued to the fourth Tuesday in  
November next.

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 forty nine, and in the  
thirteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

*By His Excellency's Command.*

J. R. PARTELOW.

### GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

**T**HE undermentioned Subordinate Divisions of the Order of the  
Sons of Temperance have filed the Certificate required by the  
Act of Assembly 12 Victoria, chapter 64, as the foundation of their  
Incorporation:—

Saint David Division, No. 8, located at Saint David.

Brunswick Division, No. 10, located at Fredericton.

Carleton Division, No. 11, located at Saint John.

Sheffield Division, No. 13, located at Sheffield.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 12th October, 1849.

*Extract from a Despatch, dated the 9th of September, 1849, addressed  
to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by the Right Hono-  
rable Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

I have to acknowledge your Despatches, Nos. 65 and 67, of the  
13th and 15th July last respectively, relating to the recent disturb-  
ances at Saint John.

It is a subject of great concern that dissensions such as these  
should continue to influence any part of the Population of the Pro-  
vince—dissensions which have ceased even in this country to have  
any reference to practical questions, and which to the inhabitants  
of the North American Provinces are matters of tradition only.  
If any of the better instructed and more orderly classes of the peo-  
ple have given countenance either to the idle and irritating display  
which led to the recent outbreak, or to the savage acts of violence  
committed in the opposition to that display, they have, probably, by  
this time, had occasion to regret their conduct.

You cannot be unaware that Processions and similar displays,  
calculated to excite public fear, are illegal at Common Law, inde-  
pendently of any Statutory provisions. On this head I cannot do  
better than enclose, for your information, an extract from a Charge  
recently delivered by Mr. Baldwin, Q. C., (in the absence of Chief  
Baron Pigott,) to the Grand Jury of the County of Down, where  
riots of a similar nature to those of Saint John unfortunately took  
place on the last Orange Anniversary.

### ILLEGALITY OF PARTY PROCESSIONS.

The question of the legality or illegality of party processions,  
whether the persons composing such be members of Orange or

Riband Lodges, was very forcibly put by Mr. H. Baldwin, Q. C.,  
in the absence of Chief Baron Pigott, in his admirable address at  
the opening of the commission in Downpatrick on Monday last.  
After a warm eulogium on the general condition of the County of  
Down, as evidenced, with one exception, in the absence of any crimes  
of magnitude on the face of the present calendar, the learned Judge  
proceeded to remark:—

“For a considerable period of time, gentlemen, there appeared  
to be a lull of party spirit in this country. There was not that  
excitement which has been so frequently displayed among partisans;  
and I need not say, that every well-wisher of his country—every  
man who desires to see his country prosper—anxiously and earnestly  
hoped that the prejudices which had divided man from man, and  
which created and sustained unchristian feelings in the bosoms of  
partisans, were beginning to subside, and to be forgotten, and that  
feelings more in accordance with the civilization of the present day,  
and the circumstances of this age and country, were beginning to  
prevail. Unfortunately the experience of the past 12th of July has  
proved that the lull of which I speak was only temporary, and that  
there is ground for suspicion that party spirit has not been over-  
come. With this single exception we are able to take the calendar  
and say, ‘but for this unfortunate affair this County presents itself  
as among the best regulated, the most intelligent and favoured  
Counties in the kingdom.’ Here there is none of the poverty that  
so strongly presses on the inhabitants of other districts of this coun-  
try. The people seem to be in a prosperous and happy condition  
—well disposed towards each other—anxious to protect and to pre-  
serve life and property, and, consequently, presenting their County  
as a most desirable position for the investment of capital or the  
residence of strangers. There is nothing to hurt or annoy either  
property or station—this unfortunate occurrence alone is all of which  
we have reason to complain. I need not say to you, gentlemen—  
for your good judgment will have suggested it to you—but I would  
say to the poor persons who will appear before you, that they will  
plainly see that their conduct in taking part in an illegal assemblage  
—for illegal it unquestionably was—is at variance with their own  
interests, the peace of their own neighbourhoods, and the best in-  
terests of their country. Living in a common country, it is the  
interest of every man to dwell in charity and affection with his  
neighbours—to labour for the common advancement and good of  
the country in which he lives; and were this the case in this country  
—were every man desirous and determined to promote the common  
interests of his fellow-men—this County would be among the best  
regulated Counties in the kingdom. We find, unfortunately, this  
state of party feeling existing here. We find that it so exists, and  
to have led to such an estrangement of feeling between neighbours,  
as to have arrayed them against each other on the 17th of March  
and on the 12th of July in murderous hostility. With these cir-  
cumstances before you, shall I say that it is necessary—that it is  
an incumbent duty—that every man possessed of intelligence and  
station—every man who has influence over his fellow-man—should  
join in one strenuous effort to prevent the recurrence of such scenes  
—scenes most illegal, beyond all doubt? The people may have  
suspected that, because there is not now in existence, as there was  
some years since, an act against processions, or an act against the  
carrying of arms, it is lawful for them to march in procession and  
carry arms. This is a gross mistake, and the public mind ought  
to be at once disabused on the subject. Large processions, carry-  
ing arms, and under such circumstances as to inspire fear in the  
minds of the people—processions which, from their concomitant  
circumstances, are calculated to inspire in the minds of the peace-  
ably disposed well-grounded apprehensions of alarm—are, beyond  
all question, illegal assemblages. If, in the course of a procession,  
there be any transgression of the peace, that breach of the peace  
constitutes a riot, the consequences of which are, to the parties  
concerned in it, of a serious nature. It is one of the consequences  
of an illegal combination that all the parties in it are answerable  
for the acts of any one member of the party, those acts being com-  
mitted in furtherance of the common object of the party—that is,