

W. Chipman & Co.

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The Gazette.

By His Excellency Major-General GEORGE STRACEY SMYTH, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. G. S. SMYTH.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to the first Wednesday of this instant December; I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly; and the same is hereby prorogued to Wednesday the 6th day of February next, then to meet at Fredericton for the dispatch of business.

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

By His Excellency's Command, Wm. F. ODELL.

The following Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of New-Brunswick, in the month of March 1820, is confirmed, finally enacted and ratified, by an order of THE KING in Council, dated at the Court at Carlton House the 9th day of June 1821.

AN ACT to alter, and in addition to an Act, intituled an Act for establishing a tender in all payments to be made in this Province.

WHEREAS the passing of the milled Doubloon at the current rate of Four Pounds, although conducive of great benefit, has a tendency while the same is not made a legal tender, and while the Spanish Dollar and other Silver Specie are kept at the present current rates, to diminish the circulating quantity of all other Specie in the Province, and is found to be highly inconvenient—

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly, That the milled Doubloon, or Four Pistole Piece of Spain, shall pass current and be received and paid for Four Pounds each, and the aliquot parts thereof at a proportionate value, and the Spanish milled Dollars shall pass current and be received and paid for Five Shillings and Fourpence each, and the aliquot parts of said Dollar shall pass current and be received and paid in the like proportion, and the French Five Franc Pieces shall pass current and be received and paid for Five Shillings each.

II. And be it further enacted, That the herein before mentioned Gold and Silver Coins shall be deemed and considered as a legal tender at the rates aforesaid, in all payments to be made in this Province, and shall be so adjudged in all Courts of Justice in the same. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to make any Doubloon or part of a Doubloon that may be plugged, a lawful tender, or any Doubloon weighing less than seventeen pennyweights eight grains, or any aliquot part of a Doubloon deficient of proportionate weight, a lawful tender in any case whatever, except at a deduction of twopence farthing for every grain so deficient.

III. And be it further enacted, That so much of the Act made and passed in the twenty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for establishing a tender in all payments to be made in this Province," as relates to the Spanish milled Dollars being made current at Five Shillings, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

IV. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall not be in force until His Majesty's Royal approbation be thereunto had and declared.

By Command, GEO. SHORE, Dep. Sec.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of John Remison, of the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, labourer, to me duly made pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided: I have directed all the estate as well real as personal of James Hamilton, late of the said Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland aforesaid, stone cutter, (which said James Hamilton hath departed from this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said John Remison, and the other

Creditors of the said James Hamilton, 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 Hamilton 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 Hamilton, within this County of Westmorland, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said James Hamilton.

Dated at Dorchester, the thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

JOHN KEILLOR, J. C. P.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, In Chancery,

The twenty-second day of October, in the second year of the Reign of King George the Fourth.

Between Larris Hatch, Plaintiff, and Joseph Randall, Defendant.

FORASMUCH as the Court was this day informed by Mr. Swymmer, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, that the Plaintiff on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, filed his Bill in this Court against the Defendant and took out Process of Subpoena, returnable on the second Tuesday in October then next, requiring the said Defendant to appear to and answer the same; but that the said Defendant could not be found so as to be served with such Process, and is gone out of the Province, or doth otherwise abscond to avoid being served therewith, as by affidavit appears: And the said 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 do appear to the Plaintiff's Bill, on or before the first day of March next.

By the Court, M. C. HAILES, Register. H. V. SWYMMER, Solicitor.

(Continued from our last.)

The Lord Bishop of GLOUCESTER, (on moving Thanks to the Royal Dukes, &c.) said,

I rejoice in the satisfactory nature of the Report we have heard; because I have been, as may probably be the case with multitudes among us, a long established and warm friend of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Consistency of conduct, funds little if at all diminished, and a continued exertion of judicious and successful effects, cannot but afford to every Society the most ample grounds for congratulation, and the most pleasing presage for the future.

I rejoice particularly in the Report; because I am by judgement and inclination, as well as by duty, decidedly attached to the continuity of Christians to which I belong; and because I cordially agree in sentiment with a Right Reverend Brother, who, though absent in person is with us in heart and spirit, that "THE BIBLE, AND THE BIBLE ONLY IS THE RELIGION OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND." But, my Lords and Gentlemen, I rejoice, if possible, still more because it appears from this Report, and from the still more circumstantial accounts which we receive from month to month, that this extended distribution of the word of God begins more and more to develop its practical effects throughout every sphere of our operations; and, because it is so exactly in season, so suitable to the exigencies and demands of our times. It is delightful to learn, that in one set of cases the Bibles distributed by our Society have been the means of restoring the idle, the drunkard and the profligate, to the regular performance of all the duties of their respective stations, and thus making them

blessings to Society; that in other instances, amidst the various ills of life, in scenes of poverty and woe, they have been the instrument of instilling resignation, meekness, and even contentment; and that at the close of every trial, they have often diffused peace and consolation over a death bed, in which without them, confusion, darkness, and despair, might have prevailed. And these blessed effects are not confined to our own Country, nor even to Europe, but have extended to almost every land—to regions where Christianity has been obscured, and almost extinguished under a weight of superstition, and even to those where her influence remained before unknown. But I rejoice most especially in the peculiar seasonableness of this dispensation of the Scriptures.

We live, my Lord, in times of an extraordinary description, of rapid, wonderful, and most important changes; which we could not have foreseen, and the result of which we hardly dare to estimate. I would not hazard a political opinion upon the subject, but refer merely to the fact.

Whatever alterations may take place in the form and constitutions, of any of the governments on the Continent, it is inconceivably important that the only oracle and standard of right opinions, the only promulgator of right motives, should be universally distributed; being the only means by which liberty can be prevented from degenerating into licentiousness. The ancient superstitions, by which the judgements of men upon religious subjects have been so long fettered and enchained, seem also to afford evident symptoms of decay and destruction. How important, then, that the Bible, which can alone supply equally the vacuities and fill the opening left for new impressions, should be placed in every hand, set before every eye, and be ready to enter into every heart—that the light from above should anticipate or supersede the sparks of human kindling; and that in such a fluctuating sea of opinions, each sect should find, in the word of God, an anchor and a steady fast.

To a most extraordinary extent, and with a rapidity almost supernatural, education is spreading in every direction. In France, above one thousand schools are said to have been established in five years, and to be in full and vigorous operation. How important, then, that the Bible should keep pace with the capacity of reading; should be, where admitted, the lesson of every child; and, at all events, be at hand to satisfy his awakened appetite for information, and to teach him whose mind will be newly adorned after knowledge—that knowledge which alone makes wise unto salvation. But above all, the seasonableness of our success is apparent from the extraordinary efforts which are now making in an opposite direction.

The powers of darkness cannot permit to remain unnoticed and unopposed this extensive invasion of their long comparatively unmoested reign.

In our land, most particularly, as the strong hold of the Bible, the Spirit of Evil at this time labours hard to undermine and overthrow every principle of good, by infidel, by immoral, and by seditious publications.

The Press is his favourite engine, and he is working it to the utmost. How incalculably important, then, that he should be met, in every case, on his own ground; and that the Press, which introduces the poison, should be made, universally, to furnish the antidote.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

EX-GENERAL PEPE.

The following note is from the Ex-General Pepe:

Sir.—I have just learnt that mention has been made in London papers, of the Spanish

and Portuguese Governments having, on my late passage through the Peninsula, generously offered me pensions equivalent to the pay of a Lieutenant-General in their respective services; but, in this account an essential particular has been omitted, which is, that with every feeling of gratitude and respect, I thought it consistent with the independence of my principles to decline the offers.

I am, Sir, Your obedient humble servt.

G. PEPE, Lieutenant-General &c. London, Sept. 1821.

P. S. I find that some libeller has accused me of having carried off from Naples, the residue of the public money remaining in the chests of the army I commanded. I think it unnecessary to notice such an assertion, otherwise than by observing, that it is one of those falsehoods with which the hireling herd delude their masters, and prop up their cause.

OCTOBER 15.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 28.

We have just learnt the change in the plan of our journey of the King of England, who will not visit our city. A courier has arrived on his way to Hamburg and Sturgard to invite his Majesty's sisters the Landgravine of Hesse Hombourg and the Queen of Wirtemberg, to join him at Hanover, another courier has gone to Dwlach, where the two Princes of Brunswick are on a visit to their great aunt the Dowager Margravine of Baden. The elder of these Princes, who is now entering his 18th year, is to be declared of age, to be released from the guardianship of the King of England, and to be installed by his Majesty during his visit on the Continent, as Sovereign of the Duchy of Brunswick, which has been under the administration of the King of England ever since the death of the late Duke at Quatre Bras.

HANOVER, OCT. 2.

If our hopes be not deceived, we shall, on the 4th, enjoy the happiness of seeing amongst us, our Sovereign, George IV. His august brother, the Duke of Cambridge, has set off to receive him on the frontier of the kingdom.

Independently of the Prince Esterhazy, sent by the Emperor of Austria to congratulate our King, on his arrival in Germany we expect the Archduke Ferdinand. The King of Prussia has sent Generals de Berstel, de Tauenzin, and de Natzmer, on the same mission.

The whole vicinity of our town is thronged with troops of all arms. They are waiting until His Majesty shall himself decide whether they shall form one great camp, previously to grand manœuvres.—Gaz. de France.

OCTOBER 5.

By the accounts received yesterday from Aix-la-Chapelle, we have learnt that his Majesty having staid a day longer at Brussels, would not be at Aix-la-Chapelle till the 2d.

Accounts, we understand, were received on Friday, announcing the arrival of his Majesty, in high health and spirits, at Hanover. He entered the city at nine o'clock at night, on last Monday. The town was all life and splendour; the streets were illuminated, the military drawn out on duty, the guns fired, the bells rung, and the population flocking from all sides towards the barrier through which his Majesty entered—all appeared animated with the most loyal and affectionate enthusiasm. Notwithstanding the distance from Brussels to Hanover, and the rapidity with which the King travels, his health had not in the least suffered beyond the ordinary fatigue consequent upon the movement and confinement of a carriage; and even of this his Majesty had less appearance than most of those who composed his suite. The receptions, however, were rather private; and the Addresses and formal Congratulations of the authorities, and other public bodies, were postponed to the following and future days.