

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume VIII.]

TUESDAY, 25th JUNE, 1822.

[Number 17.]

The Gazette.

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

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Wednesday the fifth of this instant June: I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby further prorogued to the first Wednesday in September next ensuing.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of His Majesty's Reign. By His Excellency's Command. Wm. F. ODELL.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Fredericton, 13th June, 1822.

His Majesty having directed returns to be forthwith made of the general Establishment of the Government of this Province, arranged according to Departments, and including every Individual employed therein, with all the particulars specified in the annexed Schedule, and also a return under similar heads of those public officers who may not be attached to any particular department: all Persons concerned are hereby required in obedience to His Majesty's commands, to forward immediately to this office their respective reports, agreeably to the form prescribed.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Return to express in separate columns the following particulars.

- Name, and designation of Office. Office. Date of appointment. By whom appointed and under what Instrument. Whether Office executed by Principal or by Deputy, if by Deputy his name. Annual salary in sterling and Currency, with rate of Exchange. Fees on an average of the last three years. Net amount received by Principal and by Deputy. Whether Principal or Deputy be allowed a House for personal residence, or what allowance, if any, for House rent or Quarters.

Whether Office be held by Principal in conjunction with any and what other civil military or Naval office or appointment or place of Profit, in any Colony or on the establishment of the United Kingdom.

Periods during which the officer has been absent on leave from the Colony.

Whether the Principal or his Deputy enjoy any and what other advantage or profit, not required to be stated in the preceding columns.

Remarks in explanation of the duties of the office and of such subjects as require elucidation.

Secretary's Office, 13th April, 1822.

Representation having been made that sundry Persons are in the practice of burning Charcoal on the Common and Public Grounds in Fredericton—this practice is strictly forbidden by order of The Lieut. Governor in Council—And any Person found so offending hereafter, will be immediately prosecuted.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, } In Chancery, } 21 April, 1822.

Between } Harry Smith, Administrator of } James Bell, deceased, } and } Frederick Depyster, and others.

FORASMUCH as the Court was this day informed by Mr. Bliss, Counsel for the Complainant, that the Bill in this

cause was filed on the twenty-sixth day of April last, as by the Certificate of his Clerk in Court appears, and Process of Subpœna, taken out against the said Defendant, Frederick Depyster, but that the said Defendant now resides without the limits of this Province, or doth otherwise abscond to avoid being served with such Process, as by affidavit appears: And the said Certificate and Affidavit being read, and the truth of the above allegation being made out to the satisfaction of the Court,

It is ordered, that the said Defendant, Frederick Depyster, do appear to the Complainant's Bill, on or before the ninth day of July next.

By the Court, D. L. ROBINSON, Register.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, } In Chancery, } The twenty sixth day of February, in the 3d Year of the reign of King George the Fourth, A. D. 1822.

Between } Stephen Wastie De Blois, Administrator of George De Blois, Junr. deceased Intestate, Complainant, } and } Gratiana Wilhelmina Henrietta Zephalinta Sophia Lyons, Heiress of Arthur Gould deceased, Defendant.

FORASMUCH as the Court was this day informed by Mr. Chipman, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, that the Plaintiff on the twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, filed his Bill against the Defendant, as by the Certificate of the Clerk in Court appears, and took out Process of Subpœna, returnable on the third Tuesday in May then next, requiring the said Defendant to appear to and answer the same; but that the above named Arthur Gould died at Halifax in the Province of Nova Scotia, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, having at that time absented himself for some years from this Province, and that the said Defendant resides without the limits of this Province: And the said Certificate and 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 appear to the Plaintiff's Bill on or before the first day of July next.

By the Court, Wm. F. ODELL, Register.

THE CHURCHMAN'S PROFESSION OF HIS FAITH AND PRACTICE.

(Continued.)

It is no doubt a melancholy fact, that, "in many things we offend all," (James iii. 2.) and we are frequently put in mind, by the introduction to our daily public prayers, of what another Apostle affirms, that, "if we say that we have no sin, we but deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us." (1st John i. 8.) Any such thing, therefore, as perfect unsinning obedience, is not to be expected from any of the fallen sons of men, nor was ever performed but by him who was God as well as man, and perfect in both characters. By him, too, we are taught to acknowledge, that, after we have done all that we possibly can do in the service of God, we are still but unprofitable servants, "having done no more than what was our indispensable duty to do." (Luke xvii. 10.) Hence it is evident, that we cannot think it possible for us to merit any thing, in strict justice, at the hand of God, all the power and strength by which we are enabled to do any thing that is good, being entirely of his giving; and, therefore, of the very best of our actions, we are always ready to say with St. Paul, that "they are of the ability which God giveth." Indeed, the

concurrence of his grace is so absolutely necessary, in order to our discharging any part of our duty as we ought, that, though I cannot pretend to define particularly how far we work in every good action, yet I am sure I can do somewhat through the God in Christ that strengthens me, and equally sure that the same God worketh in me both to will and to do of his good pleasure, and will still do more and more for me, according as I make a good use of the grace that he gives me, and pray to him for more strength and ability to abound in every good word and work.

It is thus that the Gospel of Christ instructs us, takes us by the hand, and carries us forward through every stage, and in every instance of duty, "teaching us," according to St. Paul's most expressive language, "that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world; looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ, who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works." (Titus ii. 12, 13, 14.) Such being the gracious design of that merciful scheme by which we are redeemed from all evil, it is evident that what the Apostle calls good works, are absolutely necessary to the accomplishment of this great and good purpose, to show that we are purified in the manner that Christ directs, and ready to serve our God in all things with sincere and upright intentions. For it is not so much the service itself, or the works of which it is composed, as the mind and temper, the design and disposition, with which the works are performed, that makes them good and acceptable in God's sight: it is the principle from which they proceed, when "springing from a true and lively faith," that procures their acceptance at the throne of grace, through the merits and mediation of Christ; for "without such a faith it is impossible to please God."

Though I thankfully own, and frequently commemorate the Love of God, so wonderfully manifested in sending his blessed and well-beloved Son to die for our sins, yet I can never suppose, that his precious sufferings have purchased for me a license to sin, or that his obedience unto death, even the death of the cross, has exempted me from that obedience which I must still owe to the commands of my God and Redeemer, or from the punishment due to disobedience, if I obstinately persevere in it. For the coming of Jesus Christ to save his people from their sins, has certainly laid me under the strongest obligation that can possibly be conceived, to live and act as becomes one of his faithful and obedient people, not only on my account, and that I may thus be saved by him, but also out of pure love and gratitude to him, who has done and suffered so much for my sake.

Keeping these things always in my view, I cannot but observe, how well it becomes every good Christian, both on his own account, and for the sake of others, to make an outward and open profession of his religion, especially in the way of attending the divine service, or public worship, which it prescribes, when he is blessed with a regular opportunity of discharging that part of his Christian duty. On every such happy occasion, we ought to be impressed with a most grateful sense of the merciful kindness and condescension of our redeeming God, in not only allowing us to appear before him with our prayers and praises, but even inviting and encouraging us to do so with this most gracious promise, that wherever two or three are for this purpose regularly gathered together in his name, he will be in the midst of them, to bless, sanctify, and accept their devotions.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Brussels Papers contain a letter from Luxemburg, which speak of the discovery of a new plot at Metz, and the arrest of some Military Officers charged with having been concerned in it.

The letters received yesterday from Norfolk and Suffolk are far from being satisfactory. Two men were executed at Norwich on Saturday, for firing a stackyard at Diss, a few weeks ago. One of them died very penitent, but the other was in good spirits, and attempted to justify his conduct. On Friday there was a great riot at Wrentham, close to the property of Sir T. Gooch. An express was sent to Norwich for the Lancers, and their interference dispersed the assemblage. Mr. Gooch, the Member for the County, and Chairman of the late Committee of the House of Commons on Agricultural Distress, was present, and read the Riot Act, himself.

A general Meeting of the County of Norfolk will probably be soon called, to petition for Parliamentary reform, as a Requisition to the Sheriff is in the course of signature. The first name on it is Lord Suffield—Mr. Coke, and almost every Gentleman of any consequence, signed it on Saturday at Norwich.

By the Dublin Papers which arrived yesterday, we learn with pain that the spirit of outrage which lately pervaded several districts of that unhappy country still remains unsubdued. Several recent atrocities are enumerated in the accounts from the south.

PARIS, April 16.

A report has been spread that disorders have broken out at Nancy, in which a regiment of cavalry and a regiment of infantry garrisoned there took part on different sides. It does not, however appear that politics was the cause. We shall hereafter give the details which may reach us on this subject.—Journal de Paris.

The Journal of St. Sebastien states the arrival of General Berthou on the frontier: he had not entered the town, but five of his officers had landed on the coast and entered the city, where they had been well received.

APRIL 22.

We have received the Paris Papers of Friday last by express. A private letter from Vienna, dated the 10th, announces what the writer states to be a secret with the greater part of the politicians of that city namely, the approaching departure of M. de Tatischeff. Different conclusions have been drawn from this circumstance, but the writer of the letter derives from it a hope of the continuance of peace: for M. de Tatischeff, he says, maintains his household in Vienna, and therefore must expect to return, though in the case of war his residence in the Austrian capital would have no object.

BOSTON, JUNE 3.

We have by the Amity, foreign dates four days later than before received, but very little interesting intelligence. The London Courier of the 29th April says—"The Paris Journals of Thursday and Friday last have been received. With respect to the affairs of the East they are as barren as ever in authentic intelligence, and nearly as fertile as ever in rumours."

The same paper states the following important fact in relation to the admission of the vessels of Columbia, Buenos Ayres and other Independent Countries of South America, to an entry in British ports.

"The Lords of the Council have decided favourably on the application for admitting to entry in Great Britain, the ships of the Independent Governments, established in the Spanish part of South America, con-