

Wm. Chapman & Co.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume VIII.]

TUESDAY, 13th AUGUST, 1822.

[Number 24.]

The Gazette.

By His Excellency Major-General GEORGE STRACHAN 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 two, and the third year of His Majesty's Reign.

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

NOTICE.

Secretary's Office, 29th June, 1822.

WARRANTS on the Province Treasury will in future, when they are signed by the Lieutenant-Governor, be lodged at the Treasurer's Office in Saint John.

Province of New-Brunswick.

THOMAS WYER, Esq. one of the Justices of the Common Pleas of the County of Charlotte, to all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Elisha Andrews, of the Parish of Saint Andrews in the County of Charlotte, Esq. to me duly made, I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal within the Province of New Brunswick, of James Turnbull, Blacksmith, late of Saint Andrews in the said County, which said James Turnbull is departed from the said Province, and hath not resided within the same, for the term of three months next preceding the aforesaid application of the said Elisha Andrews, to be seized and attached, and that unless the said James Turnbull doth return and discharge his said debts within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said James Turnbull within the Province aforesaid, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said James Turnbull.

Dated at Saint Andrews, this 24th day of May, 1822. THOMAS WYER, J. C. P.

THE CHURCHMAN'S PROFESSION OF HIS FAITH AND PRACTICE.

(Continued.)

I do not think it proper to join in any kind of public worship but that which is celebrated in the communion of the Church to which I belong, under a regular and duly authorized ministry. From a ministry so happily constituted according to the primitive model, I cannot think myself at liberty to depart, or wander about, in search of what some are pleased to consider as more powerful or popular means of edification. For it is my humble opinion, that the means of God's appointment will always be found the most effectual for promoting man's salvation; and I shall never be ashamed of being thought too precise or singular in adhering to that, which, for answering this merciful purpose, has been so wisely appointed.

By such a steady adherence to that which is of divine institution, I submit, as in duty bound, to the wisdom of God, and hope to be saved in the way that he has chosen for leading men to eternal life, and fixing them for it; but they who prefer schemes of human invention, or plans of their own devising, seem to take the work of their salvation entirely into their own hands; they affect to show themselves wiser than God, and wish to get to heaven by a different road from what he has marked out for them. Hence arise that endless variety of sects and

parties continually dividing and subdividing from each other, in their systems of religion, while the truth remains as one piece, like our Saviour's seamless coat, not to be torn asunder, to accommodate all who pretend to be in possession of it. The Church, or Body of Christ, is always described by himself, and by his Apostle St. Paul, as one body, and all the blessings of the Gospel are held out only to that one Church. It is in this Church that we have the Sacraments of Christ's appointment, and the benefit of their being duly administered by those who are regularly commissioned for that purpose. It is in this Church, therefore, that we have the spirit of Christ accompanying his own institutions, according to the promise at the original establishment of it, that he would be thus with his Apostles, and with the commission which they had received, "always, even unto the end of the world."

The perpetuity, therefore, of the Christian Church depends on its unity, just as its unity, in the character of one spiritual body, is owing to its being animated and supported by one Divine Spirit. This unity of the Spirit can be kept or preserved only in the bond of peace, and St. Paul beseeches the Ephesians and all Christians, to use their utmost endeavours for that purpose, (Ephes. ii. 9.) because, where this bond is broken, the Spirit is withdrawn, and then, instead of the fruits of the Spirit, part of which is "Love, joy, peace, and gentleness," the works of the flesh will appear in "hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, and heresies." These in a greater or less degree, are too generally the unhappy effects of breaking the peace of the Christian Church, which, when torn in pieces, like a lacerated body, must lose the Spirit that gave life, and grace, and uniformity to it. Hence proceeds those numerous schisms and separations which have of late years so sadly increased, and are still increasing more and more.

I would always wish to be on my guard against such insinuating notions, and schemes of duty, so flattering to the natural vanity of the heart of man. I therefore revere, with profound humility, and receive with a firm faith, and much thankfulness, that great mystery of godliness which displays the amazing process of redeeming love, undertaken and gone through by an incarnate God, one of the adorable Three in Jehovah, manifested in the flesh, for us men, and for our salvation. The manner in which this mighty work was accomplished by Jesus Christ, the Son of God, and Saviour of the world; the infinite satisfaction made by his precious death, and sacrifice for the sin of man; the propitiation and intercession which he is still carrying on for us at the right hand of God; and the means of grace which he has appointed for our complete sanctification, and for preserving our whole spirit, and soul, and body, blameless unto his second coming again in glory, to receive us to himself for ever; all these are truths, which, however mysterious in their nature, and above the reach of our comprehension to fathom the deep things of God contained in them, I yet acknowledge, with most fervent gratitude, and a humble hope, to be eternally benefited by this unsearchable love of Christ, if I only take care to walk worthy of it, and to avoid whatever would separate or cut me off from it. My union with him in baptism I look back upon as an inestimable privilege, and will ever thank his holy name for thus admitting me into communion with the Church, which is his body, and, by virtue of his gracious promise, entitling me to the grace and guidance of the Holy Spirit, as a principle of a new life derived from him the Head of that Body. It is thus that Christians, being washed in the water of Baptism, are prepared for farther communications of that blessed Spirit of holiness, under whom the Scriptures represent them as growing in grace, and in all goodness, and daily

advancing in spiritual health and strength, until they "come to perfect men, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ."

Such being the gracious design, and blessed effects, where that design is duly improved, of this Holy Sacrament of Baptism, we cannot doubt of its being intended for young children as well as for persons of more advanced years, since the commission given to baptize all nations, must include the young as well as the old, of these nations. We are expressly told that the Saviour of mankind allowed little children to be brought to him, that he might bless them; and, if they were capable of receiving his blessing, they were surely no less fit for being admitted to his Baptism. It is true, that, by reason of their tender age, they are not capable of giving any actual consent to what is done for them, and to them, at their baptism. They are received on the faith of those who present them to it, and who, in their name, make a profession of their Christian belief, and a promise of obedience to God's holy will and commandments; which profession and promise they are obliged to ratify and confirm in their own persons, as soon as they attain a proper degree of religious knowledge, to enable them so to do; and, on this solemn occasion, the Church very properly administers to them that other sacred ordinance used by the Apostles, for blessing and sanctifying the members of Christ's body, by the gift of the Holy Spirit, which is frequently alluded to in Scripture, as the sealing of Christians, and is now generally known by the name of Confirmation.

QUEBEC, JULY 4.

As the bill for the Union of the Legislatures of the two Provinces was to be presented to the Imperial Parliament about the middle of May, we have obtained upon the best information the following outline of it, we think it may be entirely relied upon.

There shall be but one Legislature.—The Legislative Council and Assembly of the joint Legislature to be formed of the present members of the Councils and Assemblies in both Provinces.—The Qualifications to sit in the Assembly to be £500 real property, or £100 per annum from real or personal property—the mode of Election to be the same as at present.—Every County in Lower Canada with more than 4000 inhabitants to send two members to the Assembly.—The governor may form new Counties from the Townships, each to return one member until it contain 4000 inhabitants and when it contains more to send two.—No act which shall alter the number of representatives to pass without a majority of two thirds in both houses.—The present privileges of the members of both houses to be secured to them.—The joint Legislature shall assemble for the first time not later than September 1823, sooner if the Governor deems fit and annually afterwards.—The duration of the joint Parliament to be until 1825 unless dissolved—every future Parliament to be quinquennial. Persons holding lands under any other tenure than free and common socage may have the power to give them up to the Crown, and obtain another grant of them if wished under the free and common socage tenure, under such conditions and with such commutations as the Governor shall deem fit.—The Governor to appoint such place of meeting for the Parliament as he shall think best.—Religion to be kept inviolate.—All written proceedings of the Legislature to be henceforward kept in English, and the debates in both houses at the end of ten years to be in English.—All duties existing at the end of the last session of the Legislature of this Province, to be levied to 1st February 1825, unless sooner repealed, and to be appropriated by the Executive Governments of each Province

until other Provisions be made by the joint Legislature; after the 1st Feby, 1825, the joint Legislature will appropriate for each Province its proportion of duties.—The administration of justice and of the Civil Government once permanently provided for, the surplus of revenue after such provision shall be applied to purposes of common utility.—There will be added clauses for settling the proportion of duties to be paid to Upper Canada.

It is the intention of the Colonial Government to take a Census of the people in Lower Canada without delay: this is to be carried into execution through the medium of the Protestant and Catholic Clergy, to whom circulars for that purpose will be addressed. It is understood that returns were made by the latter to Monseigneur the Catholic Bishop during last autumn, and that it will now only be necessary to add those from the Protestant Clergy. The Census thus taken will approximate very near perfect accuracy, and it is supposed to 1-50th of the whole.

From the Halifax Free Press.

PIRACY.—Mr. John M'Lachlan, House Carpenter in Miramichi, having purchased the wreck of the Earl of Dalhousie brig, which was cast away near the entrance to the Bay of Chaleur, last Fall, proceeded with a crew of 12 men, in an open boat 8 or 9 tons burthen, towards the place where the wreck lay, with the intention of saving and taking away the Hull, but on the 2d July, current, when within a few miles of her, it was found necessary for all hands to land, and to leave the boat in charge of Samuel Stuart, a native of Malton in Yorkshire, and Hugh Abernethy, of Liverpool, both seafaring men, who immediately seized the opportunity of putting to sea with the boat and every thing belonging to Mr. M'Lachlan, and the rest of the men, consisting of bed and body clothes, rum, molasses, pork, bread, tobacco, men's slop shoes, grey cloth trowsers, white woolen jackets, carpenter's tools, coils of cordage, spades, axes and many other articles. The boat is shallop built, sharp both ends, cuddy fore and aft, the upper streak painted red. Stuart is a stout made man, about 5 feet 9, black favoured, and upwards of 20 years of age. Abernethy is a slender made man, about 5 feet 8, red hair, ruddy complexion and upwards of 40 years of age. Any person or persons that may give such information as will lead to a discovery of the Pirates will be rewarded by Mr. M'Lachlan, who being at a great distance, respectfully craves the assistance of magistrates and publishers of newspapers in this matter.

Nelson, in Miramichi, 10th July, 1822.

From the City Gazette of August 8.

To the Printer of the City Gazette.

SIR, AS a good deal has been said within the last month about opening a Canal from the waters of the Bay of Fundy to those of the Bay Chaleur, I beg leave to state a few of the advantages which would result to this City from such undertaking being carried into effect.

If such passage was open, we would be able, at a light freight, to procure Flour from Quebec in exchange for the surplus West-India produce which our Board Trade will continue to throw into this market, and at rates highly advantageous. Canada not only affording Flour at a rate lower than the United States, but also affording a better market for Rum, Molasses, &c. more particularly since the 6d sterling per gallon King's duty, heretofore paid on the Rum shipped from this, will now also be paid on all rum imported into Canada, from whatever quarter.—Such exchange would prevent the necessity of our sending vast sums to America, in