

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

Volume VIII. TUESDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER, 1822. [Number 28.]

The Gazette.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Fredericton, 19th 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.
- Nett 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.

The above is republished by order of His Excellency The Lieutenant-Governor—and all those Persons who have not reported as required, are hereby notified, that unless their Returns are received, by the third day of September next, their names will then be reported to the Secretary of State.

17th August, 1822.

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.

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.

By the Hon. WARD CHIPMAN, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

To all to whom it may concern, Greeting: WHEREAS it having been sufficiently attested before me, on the part of Joshua Hughson, of the City of Saint John, Merchant, that William Dougall, late of the City of Saint John, Mariner, is justly indebted to the said Joshua Hughson, in the sum of five hundred and ten pounds, over and above all discounts, and also proved to my satisfaction that the said William Dougall, departed from the Province after the said debt was contracted, and has not resided within the Province for the term of six months preceding this date: Pursuant to the Act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal within this Province, of the said William Dougall, to be seized and attached, and that unless the said William Dougall, do return and discharge the said debt or debts within six months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said William Dougall, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said William Dougall.

Dated this twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

WARD CHIPMAN.

BY AUTHORITY.

City of Saint John, 19th August, 1822.

WHEREAS His Excellency The LIEUT. GOVERNOR hath received, by the July Packet, from England, the following Acts, passed by the Imperial Parliament, viz---

"An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in America and the West-Indies; and other Places in America and the West-Indies."—Also,

"An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in America, and the West-Indies, and other Parts of the World."

Which said Acts are to go into operation immediately: All Persons concerned therefore are desired to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By His Excellency's Command, GEORGE SHORE.

THE CHURCHMAN'S PROFESSION OF HIS FAITH AND PRACTICE. (Concluded from the Gazette of the 20th ultimo.)

Relying on this gracious promise from the best friend and lover of mankind, and being also assured by him, that "a man's life," or the happiness of his life, consisteth not in the abundance of what he possesseth, (St. Luke xii. 15.) I thankfully accept of such a share, be it more or less, of the good things of this world, as the all-wise God thinks fit to bestow upon me. He knows best what is really good for me; and even life itself is not to be esteemed a blessing, unless it be given and improved as such—much less those things which are only desirable so far as they contribute to make life an advantage.

With a view to this faithful discharge of the trust committed to me, and to preserve the ability which God has given me for such acts of charity and beneficence as may be required of me, I endeavour always so to regulate my necessary expenses, and to use such moderation in my manner of living, as may afford me, if possible, something to spare to him that needeth: and that I may not be tempted to use any unlawful or sordid means of enriching myself, I take care to keep my desires and habits of enjoyment within such bounds as may not require any accession of wealth, which I ought not to expect, for their gratification. In this case, if it be God's good pleasure to prosper my

honest industry, or in any other way to send me a greater abundance of worldly provision, I shall be the better prepared to use it in a moderate and becoming manner, and happy to employ, for the relief of others, what I have no occasion to spend on my own account. But whatever may be my situation in life, I have no reason to be ashamed of the poorest and meanest station which God may be pleased to appoint for me, while I have not been sinfully accessory in reducing myself to it, and, without any murmuring or repining, take it in good part from the hands of that gracious, all-directing Providence, which points to the rest and happiness of heaven as the blessed conclusion of all the toil and trouble that are endured with Christian patience and resignation on this earth.

Blessed indeed are they who thus use the world without abusing it, and pass through it with that indifference, either as to its joys or its sorrows, which may well be expected from those who have a better country in their eye, and are only sojourning here for a while, to prepare them for that fixed and eternal abode, which awaits them in the mansions of heaven.

We maintain nothing that is new or fanciful, like the wild theories which modern refinement is daily producing. We are so constituted, that the primitive martyrs, and holy men of old, would have joined in communion with us; our doctrine and worship, our order and ministry, being the same as what they themselves approved, and practised, and enjoyed.

When our Church was rescued from the oppressive influence of Papal power, and exerted the improved strength of her piety and learning, in working a happy reformation from the errors and corruptions which she had imbibed from her long connection with the seat of Romish superstition, she took care to distinguish between what was truly primitive and what might be justly denominated Popish; and, while she evinced her zeal in throwing off the latter, was no less anxious to retain the former, lest, in her struggle to get free of the fictions of Popery, she should lose any part of real Christianity. In effecting the blessed change which was then experienced, the rule which she walked by was the Word of God, as explained and illustrated by Apostolic and primitive practice; and her great care was, to provide, as far as possible, that nothing should be taught which was not true; nothing enjoined which was not lawful; and nothing omitted in the worship and service of God, which might be expedient for promoting his glory, and the edification of his people.

This was the ways in which our Church was reformed, and these were the objects kept in view, through the whole progress of this good work. If in any thing we differ from the truly primitive Church, it is only in those smaller matters in which the several parts of that Church differed from one another, or in such things as every national Church has power to appoint or alter, so as to suit its own particular situation and circumstances. In all matters of faith and doctrine, we acknowledge the supreme, infallible authority of the word of God, and strictly adhere to what is there revealed, for our instruction in righteousness: our ministry and form of Ecclesiastical administration is perfectly agreeable to the Apostolic model; and, in the outward celebration of divine service, we observe the middle course between the gaudy show of superstition, and a slovenly and disgusting appearance; between a multitude of burdensome ceremonies, and a total want of that reverence and decency of carriage, which becomes the house of God.

GOD of his mercy grant, that all who profess and call themselves Christians, may be led into the way of truth, hold the faith in unity of spirit, worship him in the bond of

peace, and live together in righteousness of life! And "unto him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us—unto him be glory in the Church, by Christ Jesus, throughout all ages, world without end. AMEN."

DUBLIN, JULY 6.

To-morrow sermons will be preached in all the churches of this Archdiocese for the relief of the famishing peasantry. We can only express our ardent hopes that the anticipations of the worthy and Learned Prelate who presides over this portion of the Protestant Church of Ireland will be amply realized.

In the Dublin Evening Post of Thursday last we laid before our readers an appalling picture of the distress prevailing in the county of Clare. By the returns which we then published, it appeared, that in this county alone the number of persons receiving relief amounted to 23,617 families, consisting of 119,618 persons. We thought the measure of misery was full, but from subsequent returns, made by the Committees of the same baronies, it appears that the famine increases in a ratio that is heart-rending to think of. Our readers will see, by the annexed reports, that the numbers are now 29,144 families, consisting of 156,597 persons.—*Dub. E. Post.*

CASTLEBAR, JULY 4.

A few days ago a horse, belonging to Mr. Blake, of Ballinad, near this town, having had his leg broken, was shot by the owner, and the poor people of the neighbourhood devoured the animal!

A report of the state of this county, as accurately as it could be made up from the returns which have been sent in, from the several Local Committees, to the Central Committee, was forwarded to Government. It appears that upwards of 155,000 persons are now receiving charitable relief in Mayo—that upwards of £10,000 have been received here from Committees in England and Ireland—and that the local subscriptions have amounted to £2,500.

Extract of a letter from the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, dated Westport, July 2, to the Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick, parish priest of this town:—"They are perishing there (in Achilli) in such numbers from starvation, that many of them are found along the roadside, dead, without the benefit of clergy! I go in to-morrow to visit the melancholy theatre, with a cargo of provisions, that will afford temporary relief."

TRALEE, JULY 3.

Arrived here on the evening of Monday last, Richard Griffith, Esq. civil engineer, for the purpose of carrying into prompt execution the patriotic plans of our benevolent Government, for giving employment, and, consequently, the most effectual relief to our distressed peasantry.

From the late English Papers.

A London Paper of the 1st July, says:—"The return of the quarter's revenue is not likely, we understand, to realize the very favourable prognostics formed at its commencement; yet it is far, on the other hand, from being unproductive. The excess compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, is now something below £200,000; and as the abolition of the agricultural horse tax is now first felt in the revenue, the whole increase may be deemed equivalent to about £450,000."

The certainty of the maintenance of peace was so great at Petersburg, on the 24th of May, that the exchange on Paris rose from 101 to 104; the exchange on London rose in a still greater proportion.

It is said that Count Las Casas is going to publish the MS. which was taken from him at St. Helena, and which the English ministry has restored to him. Such a work