

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume VIII.]

TUESDAY, 9th JULY, 1822.

[Number 19.]

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 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,
W. M. 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.

Fredericton, 1st July, 1822.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions, viz:—

2d St. John Militia.

To be Captain—Lieut. Alex. Howard, vice Brown, resigned.

To be Lieutenants—Ensign—Bradshaw, vice Howard, promoted; Robert Godfrey, Gent.; Samuel Nevers, Gent.

To be Ensigns—Daniel Vaughan, Gent. vice Bradshaw, promoted; Edwd. Veith, 3d St. John Militia.

To be Captain—Lieut. Merritt, vice Adams, who retires with his rank.

To be Ensign—Richd. B. De Wolf King, Gent. vice Matthew, promoted. 1st Westmorland.

To be Adjutant—James Kelly, Gent. vice Easterbrooks.

By Command,

GEO. SHORE,
Adj. Gen. M. F.

The following Persons are appointed Surrogates and Judges of Probate, in the several Counties.

Hon. Samuel D. Street, Esq. York.
James Peters, Junr. Esq. Saint John.
William Botsford, Esq. Westmorland.
Harris Hatch, Esq. Charlotte.
Henry Nase, Esq. King's.
Nathl. H. De Veber, Esq. Queen's.
John Hazen, Esq. Sunbury.
Thos. H. Peters, Esq. Northumberland.

COMMISSIONERS FOR ROADS.

William B. Phair, the sum of fifty pounds, towards improving the Chapel Bar above Fredericton, granted in 1820.

Richard Ketchum, Esq. the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, granted in 1820, towards improving the passage through the Meductic Falls, and making a towing path along the same.

Richard Ketchum, Esq. the sum of twenty-five pounds, granted in 1820, towards removing Fero's Rock (commonly so called) in the River St. John.

William Davidson, the sum of fifty pounds, granted in 1820, towards improving the Road from Jacob Ellegood's to Adam Allan's on the Pocquiock.

Thomas Jones, the sum of fifty pounds, granted in 1820, towards improving the Roads from George Jones's to Jacob Ellegood's.

Jacob Allan, the sum of twenty-five pounds, granted in 1820, towards improving the Roads from the Pocquiock to Ingaham's Mill.

William Carr, appointed a Commissioner for laying out the sum of £25, granted in 1820, for the Road from Samuel Smith's, to the French Lake Stream in Sunbury.

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.)

The Minister being now directed to say the Lord's Prayer, and the people to repeat it with him, wherever it is used in divine service, I consider the repeating of it as the best means of impressing on my mind the full sense and meaning of each petition: and as we have need of every assistance to help our infirmities, this most excellent prayer is appointed to be several times used during divine service, that so we may the more fully attend to the matter contained in it, and be the better assured of having our requests granted, when they are frequently expressed in that very form of supplication which our Lord himself, the great Mediator and Intercessor, left with his Church, to be used both in public and private prayer by all Christians. Let none, therefore, be offended at the frequent use which our admirable Liturgy makes of it; for, if the blessed Son of God, on a most awful occasion, prayed to his Father three times, "saying the same words," as an Evangelist expressly informs us, we need not be ashamed to use as often, in our solemn applications to the throne of grace, those very words which our Saviour put into our mouths, as most expressive of our wants, and most acceptable, for his sake, to our Heavenly Father.

And here I cannot but observe, how useful and commendable is the order of the Church, that the people should with their own mouths repeat the Confession, the Lord's Prayer, their proper part of the Psalms and Hymns, and other responses; since, by so doing, they are constantly put in mind, that they too are concerned in the service of God as well as his own more immediate ministers, and ought regularly to bear their part in it; by this means, they are enabled to make every part of the worship their own act and deed, and to do as the Church of God has done in all ages, under the Law and under the Gospel. Indeed, I would only beg leave to ask those who observe a different practice, Whether a congregation, who keep their lips close shut during the whole solemnity, can with any propriety of speech be said to worship God, except it be in dumb show? and, whether it be not a strange perversion of public social worship, for one man to monopolize it all to himself, and not suffer his congregation to offer up one petition, or ut-

ter one response of adoration and praise to the God of their salvation! Yet this must always be the case where extempore prayers are used, the very nature of which obliges the congregation to be watching for the words before they come, and then trying to ascertain the meaning of them, and how they may be best applied; and, while a person is thus employed in sifting one sentence, the minister goes on to another, and, in this manner, it is hardly possible to overtake him. If any thing be said by him, as I fear must often be the case, which a person cannot approve, or does not understand, this makes a gap in the prayer, which cannot be filled up, and is no doubt the reason why no Amen is said at the conclusion of it: some things are disappointed, some are not understood, and therefore, the people think it best to let the prayer go, and shift for itself; it has their minister's sanction, and they hope that will be sufficient.

Now all this is remedied by such a pious and proper form as that which is used in our Church. The people can examine it at their leisure, and make themselves acquainted with the whole matter and spirit of it, so that when they come to use it in public, they have nothing to do but to attend to what is before them, and keep their hearts fixed on the solemn and sublime service in which they are engaged. Neither the weakness nor imprudence, the ignorance nor error of the minister, can corrupt the purity of their religion. The person who officiates may not be so attentive, or so deeply impressed as he ought, with the sacred duty he is discharging; but he cannot introduce an improper petition, nor make the people join but in what they know to be right; their prayers are all before them; perfectly suited to their wants, and approved by their understandings.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

APRIL 29.

Scarcity of Food in Ireland.

SIR E. O'BRIEN. When the House knew that many persons in the county which he represented were living on warm meal and ale, or on meal and watercresses, it would see that this was a subject which could not be delayed. The potatoe crop had failed, and nothing but Parliamentary relief would remedy the evil. In this state were the whole nearly of the Provinces of Munster and Connaught. If Lancashire, Warwickshire, or Staffordshire were in this state, they would not hesitate to yield them relief. Yet there were a million and a half of people WITHOUT FOOD, WITHOUT MONEY, and WITHOUT RESOURCES, and no disposition to afford them relief. There were hundreds of strong and able men walking about Ireland without employment; and he would venture to assert, that many of the poor people in the county of Clare had killed their cows, to enable their families to live. It might be true, that there was plenty of corn in the county; but what was the use of that, if the poor people had no money to buy it. He put this for the consideration of Government, and the absentee landlords from Ireland. Oatmeal, in Limerick, was selling at £15, per ton; and in this country he could buy it any where for £12, or £13.—This shewed an extraordinary difference. He had visited the poor people's cabins in Ireland, and had found, on examining their stocks of provisions, that if they had potatoes enough for seed, it was all they had, without any for the support of their families. He wished Ministers to inquire into these facts, and to take no more of them than they found proved. Under these circumstances it was not strange that depredations had taken place; or that men were glad to give up their leaves. Hundreds of persons would be glad to go to gaol, if they could carry their families with them. The

longer inquiry was refused or delayed, as regarded such evils as these, the difficulty of finding a remedy would be the greater. He was most anxious that this subject should be fully known to the people of Great Britain. They who had extended their charity to all quarters of the world, would not refuse to their suffering fellow countrymen, who had borne the dangers of the late war, and had bravely fought their battles.

Mr. GOULBURN (who had just entered the House) declared himself unprepared to state the views of the Irish Government on this subject at present. He appealed to the Hon. Baronet whether he did not know that the Irish Government was engaged in this important inquiry; but for him to state what the views of the Government, as to food were, would be to increase the evil rather than diminish it. The calculation as to the sum necessary for a supply of food to the county of Clare alone, amounted to £400,000. This would be enormous. The crops of potatoes had not altogether failed; and, until the last four days, the price of oatmeal was 12s. or 13s. per cwt, which was lower than for years before. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had sent Mr. Warburton to inquire into the situation of the distressed districts of Ireland; and there was every disposition on the part of the Irish Government to afford every species of relief to the country. He quite agreed that this distress must increase disorder and dissatisfaction; but the Government of Ireland could not take upon itself the charge of supporting the whole population of Ireland.

SIR E. O'BRIEN had made not the slightest charge on the Government of Ireland. His object was to have a loan from Parliament on the County Rates.

IRELAND.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

It is no longer doubtful that the country is returning to tranquillity and order. In Kilkenny 8 persons have been tried under the Insurrection Act, and all acquitted.

COUNTY CLARE.

Eunis, April 29.—In a populous parish in the west of this county, after the congregation were dismissed from mass, several of them were inquiring what crimes were punishable by confinement, for they were willing by such means to procure subsistence—even in the gaol.

We would earnestly call the attention of our fellow citizens to the following heart-rending details. They have been furnished by the Clergy and Gentry of the respective baronies and parishes:—

Barony of Inchinquin—3,609 individuals totally destitute of provisions, and without the means of purchasing. This number will be increased to 5,000 in another month, with not the most remote prospect of repaying any thing given by way of loan.

Barony of Bunratty, parish of Phenagh—555 persons requiring immediate assistance. Several families living on one scanty meal in the day for the last month; many of their families in a state of starvation; seven members of one family confined with typhus fever, without any means of support.

Parishes of Bunratty and Dromline—633 inhabitants destitute of subsistence, or the means of procuring food, of whom one half will be able to repay in harvest.

Parishes of Killintinan and Killeely—1,247 in absolute want of food at present, one half of whom would be able to repay a loan.

Parish of Finloe—contains 817 persons, 603 of whom are in absolute want of food, and if not supplied, either gratuitously, or by labour, they must starve.

There are many other parishes in a similar situation.

Creehbevy—1,179 inhabitants have applied to the committee for assistance, many