

*Madisonian*

# THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

# ROYAL GAZETTE.

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[Number 25.]

## 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. E. 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.)

This Apostolical ordinance our Church has carefully retained, and regularly calls upon her young members, by the instruction of their pastors, to receive the benefit of confirmation; a benefit which we cannot but think of very great consequence to Christians, when we find St. Paul, in one of his Epistles, mentioning it, next to baptism, as one of the fundamental principles of the doctrine of Christ. (Heb. vi. 1. 2.) For this reason, and in obedience to the directions of the Church, I think it my duty to bring my children, as I was brought myself, to be presented to the Bishop of the diocese to which they belong; that, in a public manner before him, they may ratify and confirm their baptismal obligations, and, by solemn prayer, and the laying on of his hands, after the example of the holy Apostles, may be certified of God's favour and gracious goodness towards them, and enabled, by the daily increase of his Holy Spirit, to continue his for ever, being sealed as his property, to the day of redemption.

All this is so decent and edifying in itself as well as agreeable to Apostolical and primitive practice, that I cannot possibly discover any other reason for objecting to it, but that it bears the stamp of antiquity, and has been long approved as friendly to the in-

terests of piety and holiness. Christians are taught to pray for one another, and it is natural and commendable in parents to bless their children. May it not then be hoped, that the prayers and blessings of those who are clothed with authority for that purpose, and empowered to act as spiritual fathers in the Church of Christ, will be acceptable to him, and useful to those who are the children of the Church, and of God; and may therefore be very properly recommended, in the most solemn manner, to the guidance and protection of their Heavenly Father?

This may serve likewise to point out the obligation which lies upon all Christian parents, to take every care that their children be not only well instructed in the nature and extent of their religious duty, but also furnished with all the helps and assistances that can be procured, to enable them to walk worthy of their Christian character, and to adorn the doctrine of the holy Jesus in all things. With this view, every master of a family ought not only to set a good example of piety at home, and pray with and for those of his own house, but also to direct and encourage their regular attendance on the public worship of God, even though the place appointed for that purpose should be at a considerable distance, and the weather or roads not always so agreeable as could be wished.

Thus to have it in my power to glorify God, by bearing my part in this solemn and general confession, that his beloved and ever-blessed Son is "King and Head over all things to his Church." I consider as one of those inestimable blessings, for which I ought to join most heartily in public thanks and praise to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ; and to show my thankfulness for the enjoyment of this blessed privilege, it is surely my duty to contribute, as far as I am able, to the support of that divine service, and public worship of my God and Redeemer, from which I derive so many inexpressible benefits. We ought, therefore, to take care that our pastors be suitably maintained, and placed in such a decent situation, with regard to the comforts of this life, as may help to preserve that respect which is due to their sacred character. If we are too sparing and niggardly in making this provision for the service of God, religion will suffer in the mean and discouraging terms held out to its ministers; men who are properly qualified for the sacred office will be disheartened, and kept back from entering into it; and those who are already engaged to "serve at the altar," instead of "living by the altar," will be obliged to have recourse to other means, perhaps not so becoming as could be wished, of procuring a maintenance.

There is a pious sentiment, beautifully expressed in one of our excellent Collects, (Second Sunday after Trinity,) where we beseech our gracious Lord to "keep us under the protection of his good Providence;" and then, that we may be fit for receiving such a blessing, that he would "make us to have a perpetual fear and love of his holy name." It is by the fear of offending him, and the love we bear to one so worthy of it, that we are kept in the way of our duty, and under a constant sense of our dependence on him for every thing that pertains either to life or godliness. As it is through things temporal that we must pass to the things eternal, the godliness which we are required to pursue, is most happily recommended, as being "profitable to all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come." (1 Tim. iv. 8.) Which of these two is most worthy of the first place in our attention, our Saviour has clearly decided, when he directed his followers to "seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness," or the happiness of heaven, and the means that lead to it, and then, as an encouragement to their making this the first and principal object of their pursuit, he promises

that "all these things," which are necessary for their support in this life, "shall be added unto them." (St. Matt. vi. 33.)

HALIFAX, JULY 26.

### COLONIAL TRADE BILL.

We have given a schedule of articles, the importation and exportation of which, into and from the Colonies, are to be allowed; together with the respective duties on each, from the London Courier of May 24; but it is said, that these duties will not be exacted on any article already subject to Colonial impost; and the whole of the tax on flour is, we understand, to be paid into the Colonial Treasury, for the use of the Province. The Trade between this Province and the Canadas is to be put on the best footing; and the whole plan, we have reason to believe originated in a disposition on the part of Government to promote the general interests of the Colonies North and South.—W. Chiron.

Extract of a Letter from London, June 10.

"We have merely to add, that the measure before the Committee to regulate the Colonial and Canadian trade, will be closed this week. The Bills are to take effect as soon as passed; and will form an entire new feature in your Trade, as the Duties levied under the Act will be paid in the British Colonies as well as the West Indies, upon the American products enumerated."

### BRITISH AND AMERICAN LINES.

#### OFFICIAL.

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, July 3, 1822.

The following is a copy of the report and decision of the commissioners of the United States and of Great Britain, appointed by virtue of the sixth article of the treaty of Ghent:

"The undersigned commissioners, appointed, sworn, and authorized, in virtue of the 6th article of the treaty of peace and amity between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, concluded at Ghent, on the 24th December, 1814, impartially to examine, and by a report, or declaration, under their hands and seals to designate "that portion of the boundary of the U. States from the point where the 45th degree of north latitude strikes the river Iroquois or Cataragui, along the middle of said river into lake Ontario, through the said lake until it strike the communication by water, between that lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication, into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake, until it arrives at the water communication into Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said water communication into Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake, to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; and to "decide to which of the two contracting parties the several Islands, lying within the said rivers, lakes and water communications, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the treaty of 1783," do decide and declare, that the following described line, which is more clearly indicated in a series of maps accompanying this report, exhibiting correct surveys and delineations of all the rivers, lakes, water communications, and islands, embraced by the 6th article of the treaty of Ghent, by a black line, shaded on the British side with red, and on the American side with blue; each sheet of which series of maps is identified by a certificate subscribed by the commissioners, and by two principal surveyors employed by them, is the true boundary intended by the two before-mentioned treaties, that is to say:

Beginning at a stone monument erected

by Andrew Ellicott, Esq. in the year 1817, on the south bank or shore of the said river Iroquois or Cataragui, [now called the St. Lawrence] which monument bears south 74 deg. 45 minutes west, and is eighteen hundred and forty yards distant from the stone church in the Indian village of St. Regis, and indicates the point at which the 45 parallel of the north latitude strikes the said river; thence running north 35 degrees 45 seconds west into the river, on a line at right angles with the southern shores, to a point one hundred yards south of the opposite island, called Cornwall Island; thence turning westerly, and passing around the southern and western sides of said Island, keeping one hundred yards distant therefrom, and following the curvatures of its shores to a point opposite to the northwest corner or angle of said island; thence to and along the middle of the main river, until it approaches the eastern extremity of Barnhart's Island; thence northerly, along the channel which divides the last mentioned island from the Canada shore, keeping one hundred yards distant from the island, until it approaches Sheik's Island; thence along the middle of the strait which divides Barnhart's and Sheik's island to the channel called the Long Sault, which separates the two last mentioned islands from the lower Long Sault Island; thence westerly, crossing the centre of the last mentioned channel, until it approaches within one hundred yards of the north shore of the Lower Sault Island; thence up the north branch of the river, keeping to the north of, and near the Lower Sault Island, and also north of, and near the Upper Sault, sometimes called Baxter's Island, and south of the two small islands, marked on the map A and B, to the western extremity of the Upper Sault or Baxter's Island; thence passing between the two islands called the Cats, to the middle of the river above; thence along the middle of the river, keeping to the north of the small islands marked C and D, and north also of Chrysler's island, and of the small island next above it, marked E, until it approaches the north-east angle of Goose Neck Island; thence along the passage which divides the last mentioned island from the Canada shore, keeping one hundred yards from the island to the upper end of the same; thence south of, and near, the two small islands called the Nutt Islands; thence north of, and near, the island marked F, and also of the island called Dry or Smuggler's Island; thence passing between the islands marked G and H, to the north of the island called Isle au Rapid Platt; thence along the north side of the last mentioned island, keeping one hundred yards from the shore to the upper end thereof; thence along the middle of the river, keeping to the south of, and near, the islands called Cousson, or Tussin, and Presque Isle; thence up the river, keeping north of, and near, the several Galloy Isles, numbered on the map, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, & 10, and also of Tick, Tibbet's, and Chimney Islands, and south of and near the Galloy Isles numbered 11, 12 and 13, and also of Duck, Drummond, and Sheep Island; thence along the middle of the river passing north of Island No. 14, south of 15 and 16, north of 17, south of 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 28, and north of 26 and 27; thence along the middle of the river, north of Gull Island and of the Islands No. 29, 30, 33, 34, 35, Bluff Island, and No. 39, 44, and 45, and to the south of No. 30, 31, 36, Grenadier Island, and No. 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47 and 48, until it approaches the east end of Well's Island; thence to the north of Well's Island, and along the strait which divides it from Rowe's Island, keeping to the north of the small Islands, No. 51, 52, 54, 58, 59 and 61, and to the south of the small Island numbered and marked 49, 50, 53, 55, 57, 60, and X, until it approaches the northeast