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TUESDAY, 29th JANUARY, 1822.

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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 the first Wednesday of this instant December: I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly; and the same is hereby prorogued to Wednesday the 6th day of February next, then to meet at Fredericton for the dispatch of business.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second year of His Majesty's Reign.

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

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 9th JANUARY, 1822.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that no Petitions for Licences to cut Pine Timber for the present season, will be received after the first day of March next.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 10th JAN. 1822.

It appearing in several instances that the Trustees of Parish Schools have employed Masters previously to their having been duly Licenced as by Law required. The continuance of this practice is forbidden, and in future the Provincial Grant will not be issued unless the Master claiming the same, shall have been a licenced Teacher for the whole period.

The following clause of the Law relating to School Masters, is also published for the information of all concerned.

56 GEO. 3. c. 21 § 4.—"And be it further enacted, that no Master or Masters, Usher or Ushers, shall be employed to teach in any School or Schools now established or hereafter to be established in this Province, unless such Master or Masters, Usher or Ushers, shall be duly qualified and Licenced as by His Majesty's Royal Instructions is required."

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor. Wm. F. ODELL, Sec'y.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers have been duly appointed Trustees, for all the Creditors of Charles French, late of the Parish of Norton, County of King's, an absconding Debtor; and do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Charles French, on or before the first day of June next, to pay all such sums of money or other debt, duty or thing, which they owe to the said Charles French, and to deliver all other effects of the said Charles French, which he, she, or they may have in their hands, power, or custody, to the said Trustees; and the said Trustees do hereby desire all the Creditors of the said Charles French, on or before the said first day of June, to deliver to the said Trustees, or any of them, their respective accounts and demands against the said Charles French.

Dated at Kingston, the first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one. MONMOUTH FOWLER, CALES WETMORE, EDMUND D. SHARLAND.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, } In Chancery, } The twenty-second day of October, in the second year of the Reign of King George the Fourth.

Between } Harris Hatch, Plaintiff, } and } Joseph Randall, Defendant.

FORASMUCH, as the Court was this day informed by Mr. Swymmer, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, that the Plaintiff on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, filed his Bill in this Court against the Defendant and took out Process of Subpoena, returnable on the second Tuesday in October then next, requiring the said Defendant to appear to and answer the same; but that the said Defendant could not be found so as to be served with such Process, and is gone out of the Province, or doth otherwise abscond to avoid being served therewith, as by affidavit appears: And the said 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 do appear to the Plaintiff's Bill, on or before the first day of March next.

By the Court, M. C. HAILES, Register. Hy. SWYMMER, Solicitor.

NOTICE.

BY order of The Honorable JOHN MURRAY BLISS, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that upon application and due proof made to the said Justice, (pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of the said Province, made and provided for relief against absconding Debtors) by Jeremiah Tracey, of Burton, in the County of Sunbury, Yeoman, a Creditor of Thomas Dewitt, late of the same place, an absconding Debtor, he the said Justice hath directed all the estate real and personal of the said Thomas Dewitt, to be seized: And that unless he the said Thomas Dewitt, shall discharge his said debt within three months after publication of this Notice, all his estate real and personal will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his Creditors.

Dated the 20th day of December, 1821. J. M. BLISS.

GEO. P. BLISS, Att'y for Jeremiah Tracey.

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BY order of The Honorable JOHN MURRAY BLISS, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that upon application and due proof made to the said Justice, (pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of the said Province, made and provided for relief against absconding Debtors) by Jeremiah Tracey, of Burton, in the County of Sunbury, Yeoman, a Creditor of Abraham Dewitt, late of the same place, an absconding Debtor, he the said Justice hath directed all the estate real and personal of the said Abraham Dewitt, to be seized: And that unless he the said Abraham Dewitt, shall discharge his said debt within three months after publication of this Notice, all his estate real and personal will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his Creditors.

Dated the 20th day of December, 1821. J. M. BLISS.

GEO. P. BLISS, Att'y for Jeremiah Tracey.

(Continued.)

The Rev. J. BROWN, observed, "We are not met to-day to repeat the unanswerable arguments brought forward in support of our holy religion. On this subject we are all of one mind and of one heart:

and we are fully persuaded of the goodness of our cause, and firmly determined to persevere in supporting it. But these convictions are the better for being deepened; for they are in danger of losing some of their influence in the ordinary business of the world. We therefore come together, in order to warm each other's hearts, while we renew our pledge that we will stand by each other in this sacred cause. It is the command of God that the Gospel should be preached to all nations. This commandment is as plain as any precept of the Decalogue. In obedience to it was this Institution formed. In obedience to this command, we have attached ourselves to its interests, and we must not—we will not—we dare not relax in our efforts to promote it, till all nations are brought to the obedience of faith. This suggests to us the right temper in which we should view our opponents. I allude to those, who, though they join not with us in circulating the Scriptures without note or comment, are nevertheless men estimable for their Christian learning and piety. With such as these we have no contention; for whether the Scriptures are circulated with or without comment, we therein do rejoice, — yea, and will rejoice. But I allude to those unhappy men, who are opposed to the Bible Cause. We cannot but lament their conduct, and we ought to regard them more in pity than in anger. The divine displeasure they are drawing upon themselves is too heavy to require to be increased by our contempt and scorn; and for their sakes more than for the sake of our great cause we should try by patient argument to bring them to a better mind. In the divine Word we have the most positive assurance that our labour shall not be in vain in the Lord; nay, we have multiplied promises that the whole world shall be brought to the knowledge of the truth; that his glory shall be displayed, and that all flesh shall see it together. This glorious consummation is to be accomplished by human agency, and by means of the diffusion of that Holy Spirit, without whose influence the Bible itself will not be made a blessing to mankind: 'For as the rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower, and bread to the eater; so shall my word be that goeth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I send it.' But, my Lord, we have little credit to take to ourselves for believing this Doctrine; for, in doing so, we walk by sight at least as much as by faith. In the triumphs of this Society we see the fulfilment of these predictions. The marks of the Divine approbation of this Institution are broad and prominent; and I apprehend no person can well avoid beholding them, except those who will not behold the majesty of the Lord. The age in which we live is marked by events of a peculiar character, and many of them seem peculiarly hostile to the principle and operations of the Bible Society; yet it grows up and increases as the wall was built of old, in troublous times; and the Bible assures us that all the events of time, however adverse they may appear, are under the Divine controul, and that all are moving forwards to a state of perfect purity and perfect happiness."

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT UPPER CANADA.

Wednesday, 28th November. A Bill to Repeal the act of the 44th of the King, being the bill under which Mr. Gourlay was banished, was, upon motion of Mr. J. Jones, seconded by Dr. Baldwin, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Mr. C. Jones rose and said, he had a resolution to submit to the House which he trusted would meet with its unanimous concurrence; he therefore moved that it be resolved that it was expedient to employ a reporter or reporters to give the debates of the present Session of Parliament; and that there be allowed for same the sum of —

The Atty. General objected to the resolution, he said it was the most undignified and disgusting motion that ever came before the House; and such as was never resorted to in England or in any part of the British dominions; he [the Atty. General] was sure no gentleman would object to the Reports being taken, but the idea of the Members of that House paying persons for giving their speeches to the public, was contrary to every parliamentary usage.

Mr. C. Jones said he felt satisfied, notwithstanding the disgusting and undignified impression which the motion had made upon the learned gentleman, that he did his duty to his constituents and the country by bringing it before the House. It was not to gratify himself that he brought it forward, but to give his constituents the power of judging of his conduct, and he hoped the good sense of the House would prevail, to give their constituents an opportunity of viewing their proceedings. That it was not parliamentary he did not care about it, if it did a public good.

Mr. Hagerman had no objection to the debates being given to the public, but he had a strong objection to the present resolution, as it was contrary to the rules of the British Parliament.

Mr. John Wilson said, he was sure the present resolution would accord with the feelings of the people; there was nothing they sought after so much, as the conduct of their representatives. The House was liable to sink into a degree of despotism, more dangerous than that of a monarchical despotism, without a proper check being placed upon their conduct; he was not desirous to see the eloquent language, and fine turned periods of the learned gentlemen who filled up the greatest space of the house, but to make the people acquainted with the manner they voted.

Mr. Burwell and Mr. M'Clean, had no objection to the debates being given, but objected to the present resolution.

Mr. Baldwin supported it. Mr. R. Hamilton said, he would move as an amendment, that each Member should pay 1s. per day out of his own pocket during the Session—which by the advice of several Members he did not press.

The house divided.—For the resolution 20, against it 11. Majority 9.

The blank was ordered to be filled up with £75; and a Committee appointed to carry the resolution into effect.

On the motion of Mr. Attorney General, the Petition of the Freeholders of the united Counties of Lenox and Addington, was read. It stated that the sitting member, Mr. Bidwell, though possessed of property and residing in this colony, was charged with transactions very discreditable to his character, several of which appeared in the American newspapers, and a proclamation had been issued for his apprehension, on account of the misapplication of public money; that he remained in the revolted colonies after the revolution, and became a member of Congress, Attorney General for the State of Massachusetts, and Treasurer of a county; that he took an oath renouncing and abjuring his allegiance to the King and Queen of Great Britain; that he was called on during the war, to make oath of allegiance to the British Government, which he then stated was not binding, as it was compulsory. The Petitioners prayed the house to make void the election.

The Attorney General moved, that Saturday the 29th of December next, at 11