

New Brunswick

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume VIII.]

TUESDAY, 16th JULY, 1822.

[Number 20.]

The Gazette.

By His Excellency Major-General GEORGE STRACY 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.
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 month 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 have often wondered how it comes to pass, that those very persons who, in drawing up a petition to their earthly superiors, would use their joint and utmost precaution against any improper expression, and be careful to omit nothing which they wished to be granted, can yet, in addressing the throne of the Majesty on High, be easily satisfied with the performance of any individual, without so much as seeing it, before it be presented, and without knowing whether, in offering up their public supplications to heaven, the most essential part of prayer be not left out, or too hastily gone over, to make room for the flights of imagination, or some particular fancy of the performer. There is too much reason to fear that something of this kind will often happen, where popular preachers, smitten also with the vanity of praying well, are ambitious to show their talents in that way by florid expressions, pompous phrases, and language so unintelligible to the greater part of their hearers, that they might as well be speaking in an unknown tongue, and making use of the Latin mass-book.

It may also be expected, that those who are so fond of displaying their gifts in prayer, will not think it worth their while to appear as mere readers of the Scriptures; and when

ther it be owing to this circumstance, or that the people think they can read the Bible at home, as well as the minister can in the pulpit, I know not; but to me it has always appeared very strange, that those who affect so great a veneration for the Bible, should have so little to do with it in their religious assemblies. This too is the more remarkable among people who seem to consider hearing sermons as the most essential part of public worship; and yet, whatever authority and excellence any sermon hath, must, and ought to be derived from the Holy Scriptures. For this reason, when the lessons for the day are read, and the epistle and gospel in the communion service, I think it my duty to listen to them with a most composed and serious mind, as to the word and message of God himself; and though I know beforehand what will be read, I am not the less attentive on that account, as it often happens that I thus discover something which I had not observed before.

The psalms and hymns which are appointed to be said and sung before and after the several lessons, I consider as a most animating part of divine service; and none but they who have tried it can be sensible, how much the devotion, both of minister and people, is enlivened by that alternate mode of reading which seems to be recommended by St. Paul, where he speaks of Christians "teaching and admonishing one another, in psalms, and hymns, and spiritual songs," (Col. iii. 16;) as most suitable to express their public praise and thanksgiving.

After being thus "taught and admonished," we are very properly called upon to rehearse the Christian Creed, the design of which is, not to establish the doctrines of our religion, but to declare what they are, to bring together those truths which revelation teacheth, so as that they may be seen at one view, and professed in a public and solemn manner. This profession every Christian is required to make in his own name; and it serves as a bond of faith, and uniformity of doctrine, among all the Clergy, and members of the Catholic Church. As such, I most cordially join in repeating it, to testify my continuance in the true faith and fear of God; being well convinced that on the truth of my Creed depends the force of every command, by which I am bound to his service.

The remaining part of our public devotions consists of short prayers, or collects, and a "general thanksgiving," together with that admirable form of supplication called the Litany, in which the part allotted to the people is most happily contrived to keep their attention alive, and carry their devotion to the highest pitch. And as it is supposed that every person in the congregation is furnished with a Book of Common Prayer, and attends to the Rubrics, or directions which it contains, the bodily gestures will therefore be all decent and uniform, expressive of that humility, reverence, and adoration, which the different parts of the service require.

The following table of the aggregate value of woollen manufactures exported from Great Britain in the year ending 5th January, 1822, gives a curious view of the immense extent of the English trade in that article:—

Russia,	£366,128	1	3
Sweden,	20	0	0
Norway,	8,217	0	7
Denmark,	4,737	1	0
Prussia,	11,913	15	6
Germany,	565,567	8	9
Holland,	131,357	1	9
Flanders,	117,465	8	6
France,	1,205	14	11
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira,	387,093	19	7
Spain and the Canaries,	28,715	19	6
Gibraltar	121,624	10	0

Italy,	198,185	18	0
Malta,	8,282	0	6
The Ionian Islands,	173	6	6
Turkey and the Levant,	3,762	0	0
Ireland,	934,294	18	5
Isle of Man,	4,518	12	0
Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney,	35,130	15	0
The East Indies and China,	1,421,649	16	2
New Holland,	14,165	12	4
Cape of Good Hope,	43,238	17	6
Barbary and Morocco,	2,038	10	0
Coast of Africa,	5,609	7	0
United States of America,	1,980,475	4	9
British Provinces in North America,	220,044	1	8
British West Indies, Foreign West Indies, including restored Colonies,	180,363	11	1
The Brazils,	49,848	15	1
The Spanish and other Colonies on the Continent of America,	322,362	0	6
Total to all parts of the world,	224,091	5	0
	£7,395,175	17	2

ST. DOMINGO.

The following intelligence has been received by the Nautilus, lately arrived at Portsmouth, from Jamaica:

"PORT ROYAL, MARCH 24.—Information has just arrived of the declaration of independence of the whole island of St. Domingo, by General Boyer (the native black), who had obtained complete possession. It appears, the Spaniards, who possessed the city of St. Domingo, were desirous of throwing off the control of the mother country, and, therefore, resolved to hoist the Columbian flag, and acknowledge fealty to that republic.—Boyer, hearing of this, immediately sent deputies to the Spaniards, stating, that if the city of St. Domingo was desirous of changing its governors, it should not go out of the island for a protector, as he would take possession of it, and give the inhabitants the same privileges as were enjoyed by his own subjects. The leading people of the city, in consequence, sent to the French Admiral, who was laying at Martinique, imploring his assistance, and stating, they had 10,000 good troops to withstand Boyer's usurpation. The French Admiral instantly collected all his vessels (seven only), and all his spare troops (800 only), and came down to St. Domingo. Boyer, however, had already taken possession of all that remained to Old Spain, and that without bloodshed. As soon as the French forces appeared off the city, he sent to the French Admiral, informing him, that if he attempted to land a single man, he would order a massacre of all the white people in the island. The French Admiral paused; received supplies and presents, and bore up for Porto Rico! A law has been since passed in the island, prohibiting all white men from having any possessions in it, either landed or moveable; but his wife, if a native woman, might hold both. The island is most remarkably improved, and is extensively dealing with America, under-selling all the other islands, and with articles of better quality, particularly sugar."

The British Empire.—The population of Great Britain, at the census, in 1811, was 11,800,000 inclusive of the army and navy, then about 500,000. From the returns, so far as published under the present census, it appears the increase is about 15 per cent. This will make the population of Great Britain at present to be 14,000,000 of souls. Ireland contains 6,500,000; making the population of the British dominions in Europe, 20,500,000. The population of our North American possessions

cannot be less than 1,500,000; West India colonies, 900,000; Africa, about 130,000; in the Mediterranean, 150,000; colonies and dependencies in Asia, 2,040,000; and in our extensive territories in the East-Indies, perhaps, 70,000,000 souls. The whole population of the British Empire, will, at that rate, contain about 95,220,000 souls.

The British Empire.—We inserted a paragraph yesterday, estimating the population of the British Empire (including under that name its colonies and possessions in America, the West Indies, the East Indies, on the coast of Africa, &c.) at 95,220,000 souls. The Russian, the next highest in the scale of civilized nations, contains 50,000,000; France, about 30,000,000; and Austria an equal number. The Roman empire, in all its glory, contained 120 millions, one half of whom were slaves. When we compare its situation with that of the British Empire, in wealth, resources, and industry, the arts, sciences, commerce, and agriculture, the preponderance of the latter in the scale of nations and empires, is great and most remarkable. The tonnage employed in the merchant service is about 2,640,000 tons for Great Britain, the exports, £51,000,000 (including 11,000,000 foreign and colonial); and imports £36,000,000. The navy during the last war consisted of one thousand ships of war: the seamen at present in the merchant service are about 175,000; the gross revenue of the state 57,000,000. The capital of the empire contains 1,200,000 persons, the same number which Rome contained in the days of her greatest strength. The value of fixed or landed property in Great Britain, as calculated by Mr. Pitt, in 1797, was £1,000,000,000 and it may now be fairly taken at £2,000,000,000. The cotton manufactures of the country are immense, and reach in the exports, to £20,000,000 nearly one half of the whole. In short, taking every thing into consideration, the British empire, in power and strength, may be stated as the greatest that ever existed on earth, as it far surpasses them all, in knowledge, moral character, and worth. On her dominions the sun never sets;—before his evening rays leave the spires of Quebec, his morning beams have shone three hours on Port Jackson, and while sinking from the waters of Lake Superior, his eye opens upon those of the Ganges.

PIRACY.

BOSTON, JUNE 15.

Ar. schr. Elizabeth, Springer, Mobile, 35. Spoke 21st. ult. lat. 29 30, long. 89 1/2. brig Aurilla, Howland, of N. York, from Baltimore, for N. Orleans, the Capt. of which communicated the following.—On the 15th May, about 11 A. M. the Aurilla was fired upon by two piratical schooners, armed with one 9 pounder, brass piece, two sixes, one pivot gun each, and manned with about 40 to 50 men each; off Key Salihove to and was boarded. The passengers and crew were cruelly treated, beat with swords and pistols, and one of the passengers was hung up to the yard arm and then dropped into the water, apparently lifeless. The vessel was plundered of almost every thing. The passengers were robbed of all their clothing, watches, breast-pins, &c. &c. except what apparel they had on when captured. The women on board were brutally ravished and the most shocking excesses committed on their bodies. After committing the most wasteful and indiscriminate plunder, and inflicting upon the crew and passengers acts of the most barbarous enormity and shameful indulgencies, they ordered the Captain, to cut the cables and be off about 10 o'clock the next morning. Brigs Hiram, of Newport, Captain Weeks; Fair Trader of Boston, and Busy of R. I.