

New Brunswick

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

ROYAL GAZETTE.

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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.

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.)

This is the kind and good design of all the pious patterns which the Scriptures hold out for our imitation, and of all the means of instruction which the Church has provided for the edification of her members. The hearing of those discourses from the pulpit, which are usually delivered in the way that we call preaching, is, no doubt, one of the most common methods by which Christians are instructed; but though it generally accompanies the service of the Church, especially on the Lord's day, it can only be considered as an appendage to religious worship, and not as any real or actual part of it. When we view preaching in this light, merely as the work of the minister, and not as the worship of God, the manner in which it is performed must be left to the judgment and discretion of the performer; and provided the doctrine delivered be agreeable to the word of God, and made intelligible to the hearers, it is of less consequence whether it be read from papers, or pronounced from memory. Only, I cannot help observing, how strange it must appear, and yet I believe it often happens, that those, who in their public and solemn addresses to their Almighty Creator, can trust entirely to memory, or to extemporary effusions, trust yet commit to writing what they have to say to

their fellow-creatures, that they may not offend their audience with improper or incorrect language. But in whatever way the sermon be delivered, by a regularly commissioned preacher, I think it my duty to attend more to the sense or meaning of the discourse, than to the noise and tone with which it is spoken: and I desire rather to have my judgment directed by sound doctrine, and my reason convinced by solid argument, than to hear the most eloquent and pathetic harangue, that serves only to move the passions, or gratify the ear, without leaving any good and lasting impression on the mind.

On this subject, I wish always to keep in remembrance, that it is very possible, and I fear not uncommon, for men to be hearers of the word, and not doers of it, possessing a form of godliness, without knowing any thing of the power of it. For though we are assured, that "God will give his Holy Spirit to them that ask him," he has no where promised to grant it to those whose religious service consists in hearing only. A man may run about to hear sermons all his lifetime, and yet, at the end of his course, be as far from heaven as when he set out. But let him regularly attend, and devoutly join in, the prayers of the Church, and in the service of the holy altar, and he will undoubtedly find himself in the way that leads to salvation and happiness, if he only take care to keep in that way, and to walk in the paths of God's holy will and commandments all the days of his life.

With this view, therefore, as I make it my constant practice punctually to attend the public worship of God, when it is in my power so to do, so I omit no regular opportunity of appearing at the Christian altar, and partaking of that spiritual nourishment which is there administered, to strengthen and support us in our present course of trial and probation, and preserve our souls and bodies unto everlasting life. These are benefits annexed to the devout participation of this holy sacrament, which, if duly weighed and considered, with all the mercies included in them, would be more than sufficient to secure our ready and cheerful attendance on an institution recommended to us by so many inestimable advantages. But when we remember, likewise, that the celebration of this venerable mystery is a duty arising from the positive command of our dying Saviour, and to which we are bound by the strongest ties of gratitude to him, as well as of love to ourselves, I do not see how it is possible to evade the obligations we lie under to obedience, where the precept is so plainly delivered, and enforced by a wonderful variety of endearing considerations.

Office of the Boston Patriot, July 11.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port of ship *Rasselas*, Capt. Jackson, in 34 days from Liverpool, we are put in possession of our regular files of London and Liverpool papers to the 5th ult. and Lloyd's Lists to same date. Extracts from the latter will be found under our marine head.

The British Parliament continued in session. On the 31st of May the 3d reading of the "navigation bill" was called for; but owing to the lateness of the hour was postponed till the following Tuesday, June 4, on which day it was taken up, discussed and passed to a third reading by a majority of nine.

The Courier of the 4th June contains a manifesto, in the name of the Emperor of Russia, which is pronounced to be a forgery. This manifesto was drawn up in diplomatic language, and undertook to set forth the principles upon which the recent negotiations with Turkey had been conducted. It was probably made in Paris.

Mr. Coke, the great Norfolk landholder,

had presented a petition to Parliament from a portion of his constituents, for Parliamentary reform, which sharing the fate of most of such petitions, was rejected by the House of Commons.

The last Courier does not appear to have had its usual supply of "horrors" in relation to the conduct of the Spanish revolutionists, from which we infer that the political condition of this country has already assumed a character of stability and quiet.

The extracts from French papers supplied by our English papers relate almost exclusively to the probability of a war between Turkey and Russia. They give us but little information as to the internal condition of France.—We have nothing definitive as to the question of peace or war.

Large subscriptions were still making in every part of the United Kingdom for the relief of the Irish poor. Their condition is truly deplorable, being entirely destitute of even the most common necessaries of life.

The first account of the dispute between the British and Chinese near Canton was received in England from the United States.

The election of Deputies in France had finished, and a decided majority of ministerialists are elected.

VIENNA, MAY 19.—Last night news from Constantinople, of the 6th of May was received here by express—They state that the Porte has promised to evacuate the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. A Turkish Commissioner is said to have been already dispatched to Bucharest and Jassy in order to carry to the Governors of those two capitals the order to depart. We now no longer doubt of the continuance of peace; and the Ambassadors of Austria and England are justly praised for the ability they have shewn in the negotiations at Constantinople.

MAY 22.—The following is an extract from a private letter, not from our ordinary Correspondent. It was transmitted to us by a commercial house in Paris; although it is in contradiction to the last news we published, yet we believe we are bound to submit it to our readers, without being at all answerable for its authenticity or correctness:—"A courier from Bucharest brings news of the invasion of Moldavia by the Russian army. It appears that the Ottoman troops are not in sufficient force, or that their plan of the campaign is not to defend the two principalities, since they are retiring precipitately beyond the Danube, where all their forces are concentrated. It will then be in this position that the fate of the Ottoman Empire will be decided."

TRIESTE, MAY 15.—A vessel arrived yesterday from Smyrna, which it left the 28th April. The Captain reports that tranquillity was not re-established in that unfortunate city. Up to the 29th April the Captain Pacha had undertaken nothing against Samos, and a part of the inhabitants of Scio still defended themselves in the mountains of that island; the town of Scio was nothing but a heap of ashes. This vessel met in the waters of the Morea a Greek fleet, which he learnt was going to the aid of Samos."

From the London New Price Current, June 4.

Oils.—The prices of Greenland Oil remain steady; for arrival during the season the contracts reported at £22 are very limited. The extensive arrivals of South Sea and Sperrin Oil occasions a heavy market. Seed Oils are heavy and declining.

NEW-YORK, JULY 8.

The degree of heat at Savannah, on the 25th ult. was, according to Fahrenheit, up to 98.

Doublings, 15 25 to 15 30—Spanish Dollars, 100 1/2 to 100 1/4—Light English Gold, 7 1/2 to 8 prem.—Heavy do. 3 1/2 to 4 prem.—French 20 and 40 franc pieces,

none—Portuguese, do—American, 2 1/2 to 3 prem.

Bills on London, 60 days, 8 to 8 1/2 prem.— British Government, none.

We were this morning favored with a Liverpool paper of the 4th June.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 4.

On Thursday Mr. STUART WORTLEY presented a petition to the House of Commons from the merchants and woollen-manufacturers of Yorkshire, praying for a repeal of the late duty imposed on the importation of Foreign wool.

CATHOLIC PEERS BILL.—The discussion on this subject, which was to have taken place on Friday in the House of Peers, has been adjourned, in consequence of the necessary absence of EARL GREY, to the 21st of June.

COMMERCIAL.

Non-liability of Shipowners, where the Vessel is under the direction of a Pilot.

It is perhaps not generally known, that where a pilot is on board, and in the actual government of a ship, the master or owners are not liable for any damage or loss occasioned to the ship, cargo, or to any other vessel, unless such damage or loss be occasioned by their own default, or that of the crew. The following extract on the subject is from Holt's "System of the Shipping and Navigation Laws, &c."

"Where a pilot is on board, under the Pilot Acts, and it would seem, upon principle, where a pilot is on board, in any place, or upon any occasion, where pilotage is made necessary by the Legislature, the master is not liable for damage occasioned in running down another ship, unless, indeed, express evidence be given, that the master superseded the pilot in the management of the ship, and that the fault was occasioned by himself or crew. By an Act of the 52d Geo. III. c. 39. s. 30. it is provided, 'That no master or owner of any ship or vessel shall be answerable for any loss or damage: nor shall any owner or owners of any ship or vessel, or consignee of goods, be prevented from recovering any loss or damage upon any contract of insurance of the same, or upon any other contract relating to any other ship or vessel, or any cargo on board of the same, for or by reason or means of any neglect, default, incompetency, or incapacity of any pilot taken on board of any such ship or vessel under or in pursuance of this Act.'"

COURT OF GENERAL ASSIZE.

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, Wednesday, June 5.

The Vestry of St. George's, and the Rev. John Lough.

This was a Rule calling upon the Rev. John Lough Rector of the Parish of St. George's, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue, to be directed to him, and commanding him to call and attend a Meeting of the Vestry of that parish, for transacting the Parish business; the colonial Act of 1793 making him a constituent part of the Vestry, and directing that no Vestry shall be held without him, except only in the case of sickness.

The Rule had been obtained by John H. Tucker, Esq. on a former day, upon an affidavit of eight of the Vestry, stating in substance, "That since their election, they applied to the Rev. Mr. Lough, the Rector by a requisition in the usual form, to call a Vestry Meeting, or cause the same to be called in the Church according to custom; which the said Rector refused—stating as a reason that the purport of the Meeting should have been mentioned in the Requisition; That they afterwards on the 6th May, sent in to the said Rector a Notification, stating