

His Honor the President

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

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The Gazette.

By His Honor WARD CHIPMAN, Esquire, President and (L.S.) Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WARD CHIPMAN. WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to WEDNESDAY the THIRD day of DECEMBER next, I have thought fit further to prorogue said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to WEDNESDAY the TWENTY-FIRST day of JANUARY next ensuing--then to meet at Fredericton for the dispatch of Business.

Given under my Hand and Seal at, Fredericton, the 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1823, and in the Fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Honor's Command, WM. F. ODELL.

By the Hon. William Bosford, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New Brunswick.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, GREETING:

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon application of William Harper, of Monkton, in the County of Westmoreland, Trader, to me duly made according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate, as well real as personal within this Province of David Mills, late of Monkton, in the County of Westmoreland, (which same David Mills is departed from and out of the limits of this Province, or else remains concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said William Harper and the other creditors of the said David Mills, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of the Law as it is alleged against him,) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said David Mills does return and discharge the said debt or debts within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said David Mills, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said David Mills.

Dated at Sackville the twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

A. W. DES BARRES, Atty. By Alexander Davidson, Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Northumberland.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of James Ledden and James Abbott, of Miramichi, in the County of Northumberland, Merchants, to me duly made, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided; I have directed all the Estate, as well real as personal, of James Graham late of the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland aforesaid, Yeoman, (which said James Graham hath departed from this Province, or concealed within it, with intent and design to defraud the said James Ledden and J. Abbott, and the other Creditors of the said James Graham, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of the Law, as is alleged against him) to be seized and attached; and unless the said James Graham do return and discharge his debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal, of the said James Graham, within this County of Northumberland, will be sold for the pay-

ment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said James Graham.

Dated at Nelson, the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

ALEX. DAVIDSON, J.C.P. J. A. STREET, Attorney.

By the Honourable JOHN MURRAY BLISS, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

To all whom it may concern--Greeting:

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Daniel Leavitt and Francis Leavitt, to me duly made, according to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided, I have directed all the estate, as well real as personal, within this Province, of Edmond Kirk, late of the City of Saint John, Baker, (which same Edmond Kirk, is departed from and without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said Daniel Leavitt and Francis Leavitt, and other the Creditors of the said Edmond Kirk, (if any there be) of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of the Law as it is alleged against him) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said Edmond Kirk, do return and discharge his said debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the estate as well real as personal, of the said Edmond Kirk, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Edmond Kirk.

Dated at the City of St. John, the 21st October, 1823.

G. W. CLEARY, Attorney.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, } in Chancery.

George Burns, Complainant, and Andrew S. Ritchie, Adm'r of William Pagan, deceased, Hugh Johnston, John Thomson, John Currie, Alexander Edmond, Lauchlan Donaldson, Adm'r of William Donaldson and William Scott, Harry Peters, and Sarah Grigor, Ex'rs of James Grigor, deceased, Defendants

FORASMUCH as the Court was this day informed by Messrs. Charles J. Peters and James Peters, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, that the Bill in this cause was filed on the ninth day of October last, as by the certificate of their Clerk in Court appears, and process of Subpœna taken out against the said Defendants, but that John Currie, one of the above Defendants, now resides without the limits of this Province, or doth otherwise abscond to avoid being served with such process, as by affidavit appears: And the said certificate and affidavit being read; and the truth of the above allegation being made out to the satisfaction of the Court,

It is Ordered, That the said Defendant do appear and answer to the Complainant's Bill, on or before the seventeenth day of February next.

By the Court, D. L. ROBINSON, Registrar. 23d October, 1823.

Speech of Sir GEORGE H. ROSE in the late discussion in the House of Commons, on Mr. Buxton's motion relative to the Slave population of the West-Indies, in which he called the attention of the House to the moral condition of that class of our fellow-subjects, and to the necessity of promoting their religious instruction.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEO. H. ROSE said, that although the turn which the debate had taken induced him to address himself to the House far more briefly than he had originally intended, there still were considerations which he deemed it indispensable to lay before it. These arose

from the altered state of Christianity amongst the slave population of the British West-India Settlements, which, whilst it was by no means such as it undoubtedly ought to be, was yet not such as it had been represented by no mean authorities, and even by the University of Cambridge, which in its Petition had declared, in speaking of the negroes, that "religious instruction was nearly altogether precluded;" a statement nowise warranted by the case. He begged the House, however, to believe, that very far from considering the progress made, as that which ought to satisfy those interested in that highly important matter, he looked upon it but as the earnest of full success, as an encouragement to attempt what remained to be done by the West-India Proprietors, and as the proof of what might be effected. Being himself, by inheritance, one of those Proprietors, he had from the moment of becoming such, felt the weight of that responsibility which devolved on him as charged with the spiritual welfare of the negroes on the property in question; and he was led to state circumstances which has occurred to himself as testifying powerfully to the beneficial effects of religious instruction both to the slaves themselves and to their owners. Inheriting a small landed property in one of the lesser islands, he at once ascertained that, both from local circumstances, and from the duties of the Parochial Clergy to their white and coloured flocks, and from their being too highly educated for the Missionary task among human beings so utterly ignorant, narrow-minded, and thoughtless, as the unconverted negroes are, he could not obtain spiritual aid for them, from the Clergy of the Church of England. He then solicited it of the Moravian-Brethren, doing so with the concurrence of respectable persons in the island, whose co-operation he was most anxious to obtain for the success of his views, as he knew how favourably they were impressed with regard to that very respectable and meritorious sect. Circumstances foreign to himself, but in which the pious and excellent persons to whom he addressed himself were blameless, rendered this application unsuccessful. There then remained no other source of religious instruction but that of the Wesleyan-Missions: this was the one he was the least inclined to address himself to, on account of the strong feelings against them which he knew to exist in the bosoms of some of those, whose co-operation was most important to the attainment of his views; but as no other resource remained, and the choice was between Heathenism in its worst shapes and Christianity as preached by a Protestant sect, he could not hesitate a moment what to do. He was bound to say that the Wesleyan Committee had met his wish for Missionary aid with distinguished readiness, piety, and liberality.

From his intercourse with its members, and his increasing knowledge of the operations of its servants, and of the subject in general, he had no less reason to be surprised when, on the responsibility for the conduct of two other estates in Jamaica devolving, in a great degree, upon him, at a subsequent period, he found a state of things which was sufficiently instructive. On one of these estates, the best and the largest, the negroes, though baptized, were in every other respect completely heathen: grossly depraved and immoral; and its affairs were disadvantageously circumstanced. The condition of the other estate was decidedly better; it was in the immediate neighbourhood of one of the stations of the Wesleyan Missionaries, whose labours had led the far greater part of its Black population to real and practical Christianity. He had ascertained that in the year 1821, of one hundred and twenty males, ten only had been found guilty of conduct more or less reprehensible, and had been punished; of one hundred and thirty females one alone had received reprehension

and punishment; and the Attorney of this estate, a man of very respectable character, speaking of the great improvement in the morals and conduct of the negroes within a few years, wrote, that this improvement was so decisive, and the progressive discontinuation of punishment so marked, that he had a confident hope that punishment would die away, and be extinguished at no distant period, and that these beneficial effects were to be attributed almost exclusively to the labours of the Wesleyan Missionaries; men whose zeal for the cause of their Master, and active exertions for the weal of their fellow-creatures he portrayed in strong colours.

SIR GEORGE observed, that enough had now been said to show the practicability of effecting the conversion of the negroes by following up the beginning thus made; that besides these considerations of the highest nature, there could be no doubt of the power of Christianity to effect the objects of the House in favour of the negroes, when it shall be general in the West-Indies: that Slavery could not stand against real and universal Christianity: that obstacles to the emancipation of the slaves, now multiplied and most serious, must vanish before it: that he could, were it not to trespass too much on the time of the House, give proofs that the improved religion of the slaves had already reflected a light upwards, and acted on classes of society above them, and produced new feelings, and a new impulse;—and that in one island, where the greatest progress had been made in evangelizing the negroes, Institutions were actually in progress, of which the West-Indies would not have been regarded as susceptible a few years back. But he was bound to show that he was holding out no illusive hope; a regular improvement in the feelings of the West-India Proprietors and of their Attornies, was in rapid progress, as demonstrable by various facts. The Wesleyans were excluded from no one island: and as, with respect to them alone of all Christian Teachers, exceptions had been taken,—where they were admitted, all others assuredly might be admitted. Seven islands were in every part open to these Missionaries, and this would be the case with an eighth, when they could occupy the ground. They had access to a third of the estates in Jamaica; and to half of those in Dominica; and they had Missions in Barbadoes. The following might be a tolerably accurate state of the progress of conversion amongst the slaves in the West Indies. There were in those settlements not quite 800,000 slaves; of them about 63,600 adults were under the care of the Wesleyans; and these were not merely baptized Christians, for such whose conduct was repugnant to their Christian profession were excluded from their communion. If to this number were added that of children under instruction, and the children of Christian parents baptized, and who receive instruction as soon as they are capable of profiting by it; the total number aggregated to the Wesleyans might be taken at about 80,000. And if those in real communion with the Moravians, who form a considerable mass; with the Baptists in Jamaica; with the Scotch Church; with the Agents of the London Missionary Society at Demerara and Berbice; and with the Church of England, were computed at 20,000, the total would be 100,000, or an eighth part of the whole.

The Right Honorable Gentleman observed, that besides whatever aid might be derived from other Missionary sources, the Wesleyans alone, had they sufficient pecuniary resources, could double the number of their Missionaries instantly, and could increase the supply to meet a growing demand: one Missionary was considered as competent to the instruction of one thousand negroes. It was true that they wisely allowed no one to pay their agents but themselves; but they accepted of all contributions to their funds;