

# THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

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## The Gazette.

BY the Honorable WILLIAM BOTS-FORD, 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 John Wilson, of Nelson, in the County of Northumberland, Carpenter, 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 William Boyland, late of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, Pilot, (which same William Boyland 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 John Wilson and the other Creditors of the said William Boyland, 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 William Boyland 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 William Boyland within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said William Boyland.

Dated at New-Castle, in the County of Northumberland, the thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

W. BOTSFORD, Jus. Sup. Court.  
THOS. H. PETERS, Atty.

### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Honor the President is pleased to make the following Promotions, and to order the under-mentioned alteration of the numbers of the York County Militia,--viz:

The present 3d Battalion to be the 1st.  
The present 1st to be the 3d  
Major Allan to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Battalion,--dated 21st May 1824  
Capt George Mitchen to be Major in the same, vice Robinson who retires with his rank.  
Capt William Bailly, in consequence of long services, is permitted to retire with the rank of Major.  
Lieutenant J. W. Winslow, H. P. 41st foot, to be Captain vice Bailly  
The Honorable Major Botsford, ad Westmoreland, to be Lieutenant-Colonel,--dated 20th May 1824.  
Major Shore, Adjutant-General, to be Lieutenant-Colonel,--dated 22d May 1824  
Major C. Campbell to be Lieutenant-Colonel,--dated 24th May 1824.  
Thomas C. Lee, from the retired list, to be Major of 3d York, vice Allan promoted.

SUNBURY  
Capt. Thomas O. Miles to be Major.  
Ensign Anthony Barker, H. P. late N. B. Fencibles to be Captain vice Miles promoted.

QUEENS  
Ensign and Adjutant Golding promoted to the rank of Captain.

YORK RIFLE COMPANY  
To be Lieutenants. Ensign Jedediah Slason, Wm. M. Beath, gent

The General Muster of the 2d Division of the 1st Battalion of Charlotte County Militia, will take place on Saturday the 11th September at St. Ste. Philips'.  
By Command,  
GEO. SHORE, Adj. Gen. M. Forces.

FROM THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

To the Editor.

Sir, Whatever may be the reason of it, I have observed that the public journals are much more rarely resorted to, as vehicles of influence upon the public mind, by the members of the Church of England, than by any other religious community whatever. I do not undertake to say whether the watchmen of our Zion, for I am a Member of that Church, are right or wrong in this respect: it is the natural character of Newspapers (I do not speak this in the way of general, far less sir, I assure you, of particular censure,) to accommodate themselves to the current sentiments of the world, the reigning and

favorite notions of the day—it is, on the other hand, (or it ought to be), the practice of Christian Ministers rather to moderate, to correct, and occasionally to resist the tide of popular or fashionable feeling, than to avail themselves of existing prepossessions, and gather head to their cause by chiming in with the voices which are ascendant in the crowd. But, at the same time, that cause can never have fair play, the guardians of which leave the field of public discussion to be occupied exclusively by others—and it is under this impression that I now venture to solicit a place in your columns and a patient hearing from your subscribers. The time, as I am informed, is close at hand at which the annual meeting of members will be held, and the annual collection sermon preached in the Cathedral, in aid of the designs of the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, (as combined with those of the NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR EDUCATION,) and I have reason to believe, that the branch of the Society which is established in this Diocese demands, under the circumstances in which it stands in these Provinces and in maintenance of the undertakings in which it is embarked, the utmost benevolence of its actual supporters, and all the additional support which can be possibly anticipated. Now it happens at this very juncture, that another Institution, framed for similar purposes, is recommended to the attention of the public; and altho' that public have an unquestionable right to choose for themselves, in what channel they will pour the streams of their bounty, yet, as far as concerns the members of the Church of England, (for it can never be supposed that we want to prescribe to others the mode of their operations), I hope that an individual who, with whatever other pretensions, is not without some experience and certainly not without a strong feeling of interest in the promotion of religious objects, may be suffered without offence to submit the reasons which, according to the settled conviction of his own mind, may fairly influence the choice under consideration.

I am the rather impelled to step forward in this question because the members of the Church of England who have introduced and who have hitherto supported the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in this Diocese, especially if they are prepared to adhere to their plan, are manifestly thrown upon the defensive, and the question unavoidably presents itself, why,--if there be other Institutions the claims of which are of a higher order,—why was it not rather to these that the public attention was solicited before? If we have been hitherto all in the wrong, let us be willing to be set right—let those who would operate changes in our system step in and correct our ill management—but if after "proving all things," we see no reason to vary from our adopted course, then let us adopt the other half of the Apostolic maxim, and "hold fast that which is good."

I proceed, therefore, in the first place, to give a slight outline, abstracted from the Reports annually circulated, of the History, the Constitution, and the objects of those three leading Religious Societies, closely co-operating with each other, which are in regular connection with the Church of England, and in official correspondence with this Diocese. With what correctness the epithet of *confined* has been applied to their operations, I shall leave to be determined by the statements to be here exhibited, but how vast and how beyond all other endeavours effectual, their operations might have proved had they commanded all the resources over which they had a natural claim, but which have been unduly and unwisely diverted from them, my spirit sighs to think.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, to which our present argument more particularly relates,

and the SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS, are two venerable and ancient stems which spring out of the same root. In the year 1699 a voluntary association was formed in London of some highly distinguished characters in Church and State, for the general advancement of Religion, and it was about two years afterwards that a Charter was obtained from King William, erecting a corporation which consisted, in the first instance, of contributors to the original design, under the name of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts. The terms, however, of the Charter, confining the exertions of the members to specific objects, the voluntary association continued, under the more general designation of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge to prosecute its benevolent designs at home, and gradually extended them to every part of the globe which is accessible to British influence. These exertions may be ranged under three principal heads:

1. The diffusion of the Holy Scriptures and religious books. For more than a century this Society has been circulating in immense numbers the volume of divine truth and the labours of pious men in all the six languages which prevail in the British isles, and in a great variety of those which are spoken in different and distant parts of the world, especially in the British possessions in India. Among its earlier efforts of this description we may notice, by way of example, a supply of more than 20,000 vols. in the year 1720, conveyed thro' the hands of their Patriarchs, or presiding Bishops, to the dispersed Christians of the Greek Church in Palestine, Pycia, Mesopotamia, Arabia and Egypt, in aid of which they received a personal benefaction of £500 from His Majesty King Geo. I. From the very commencement of the last century the Society opened its spiritual stores for the supply of the Army and the Navy, as well as of Hospitals, of Prisons, of Work-houses and other similar establishments, and has charged itself, at different times, with the printing of many works expressly for distribution in these quarters. In the same way the Prayer-book in use among the Danes, the Swedes and the Finlanders, together with the Bible in the same languages, has been provided for the use of prisoners detained in England, or Foreign sea-men in His Majesty's service. Libraries have also been established in certain districts both at home and abroad for the purpose of lending out books to clergymen of straitened means, as well as to persons in a lower class of life. All these operations of the Society are now admirably systematized by the establishment of Diocesan & District Committees in every quarter of the British possessions. From the Report of 1822, it appears that in the year preceding, the total number of books dispersed amounted to 1,222,382, of which there were 32,085 bibles, and 54,270 Testaments and Psalters.\*

2. The Establishment of Missions in places not open to the Incorporated Society. The Society has maintained Missions in India, (besides others nearer home,) since the year 1710, and never were labourers more devoted or more effective engaged in the vineyard of the Lord than some whom it has numbered among its servants in that quarter. Since the establishment of the Diocese of Calcutta, christianity has made the most cheering advances in India—the Missions have been more flourishing, and the field of the Society's labours has been enlarged, but it would be impossible, within our present compass, to do more than allude to the progress of the cause. The demand for bibles, &c. upon the Repository at Quebec, has always exceeded the orders which the Committee of Management have yet ventured to send home—altho' they have been aided by supplies (of which a repetition is hoped for) procured by H. M. Government, from the parent Society at home, and sent out with instructions for their distribution, thro' the Clergy of the Established Church.

pass, to enter into the details of Missions opened, schools colleges and churches erected, copies of the Scriptures and religious books translated into different native tongues, and other similar works connected with the Indian Missions, of which the accounts appear in late Reports.

3. The promotion of Education at home and abroad. The Society from its very origin has contributed to this object by procuring the establishment of Charity Schools, in which the children, in many instances, were clothed, boarded and afterwards apprenticed; and has rendered its assistance not only in the shape of books, printed instructions &c. &c. but often of pecuniary supplies for the erection of School-houses or in aid of the salary of the Teacher. The early example and influence of the Society in these labours produced the most beneficial effects, which were often gratefully acknowledged, not only in the British dominions but in many foreign countries, in most of which, (as it is stated after enumerating them, in the General Account,) "Societies were speedily instituted upon the same designs and avowedly after the model of ours." In England and Wales alone, it appears that in the year 1741 no less than 1600 Charity Schools had been formed under the auspices of this Society; and about the year 1784 an immense drain upon its Repository was caused by the introduction of Sunday Schools. "And not doubting," I cannot here forbear again to quote the same publication, "that Divine Providence would continue to raise up to them pious benefactors to meet all these demands, they listened to these increased applications, not with feelings of apprehension for their own stability, but with those of unmixed satisfaction, and with thankfulness to the giver of every good and perfect gift. The years that have gone by have amply realized their expectations."

The formation in the year 1811 of the NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR, IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH, incorporated by Royal Charter, which has been since so widely organized and has produced such extensive effects, while, in one point of view it relieved the older association in this department of its labours, created at the same time a vast increase of the demand for books, which according to a plan of Union, are all procured from its repositories and for this reason, as it is said in the publication just quoted, as well as from the multiplication of readers thus produced, the Institution of the National Society "supplies a very cogent argument for an enlarged patronage to our own."

\* The National Society does not refuse the benefits of Education to children of any communion—nor interfere with their religious principles if they are fixed members of other folds. I am credibly informed that many children of Jews are educated in the London Schools.

To be continued.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Letters have been received this morning from Corfu, dated the 11th ultimo, which state that an Algerine squadron was cruising in those seas against British Commerce, in consequence of which the Government there had laid an embargo on British and Ionian vessels.

Accounts from Palermo notice the arrival there of the English ship Mariner from Bristol. This vessel on her voyage was fired upon by an Algerine ship of war off Cape Bonar, from which she escaped by superior sailing. This is the first account of any actual hostilities committed by the Algerines against the British flag.

SEMLIN, MARCH 21.—The people have risen in most parts of Albania. They began by expelling the Turkish authorities