

# 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.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that We the Subscribers having been duly appointed Trustees of the Estate and effects of John Bell, late of Richibucto, in the County of Northumberland, Yeoman, an absconding Debtor, and having been duly sworn to the faithful performance of the said trust, do hereby require all persons indebted to the said John Bell, to pay over to us, or some one of us, on or before the nineteenth day of July next, all such sum or sums of money or other debts, duties, or things, which they owe to the said John Bell, and to deliver all other effects of the said John Bell, which they or any of them may have in his or their hands, power, or custody, to us or some one of us as aforesaid: And we do require all the Creditors of the said John Bell, on or before the same day to deliver to us or some one of us as aforesaid, their respective accounts and demands against the said John Bell, in order that right and justice may be done, pursuant to the tenor of the Act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided.

Dated at New-Castle, in the County aforesaid, the nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.  
JOHN HENNESSY, } Trustees.  
PETER MITCHELL, }  
WILLIAM MASON, }

### LONDON, APRIL 5.

Preparations for war are continued with great vigour at Constantinople; the Sultan has been several times to the arsenal to animate the workmen.

Some accounts from Greece state that Lord Byron who has assumed the Grecian uniform with 1000 men, raised by his own means, were about to be engaged in an attack on Lepanto.

The order which was given for vessels bound to the Mediterranean not to wait for convoy has been rescinded, and such are now directed to assemble at Falmouth for that protection. It is presumed, therefore, that unfavourable circumstances in the affair with Algiers have since arisen.

On Friday, in the House of Lords, the Marquis of Lansdown introduced a Bill, to permit the sect of Unitarians, (that is to say) of persons denying the divinity of our Saviour Jesus Christ, to marry according to forms of their own, in opposition to those of the Church of England. The particulars of this bill are not important; but the principle is every thing. A very sharp debate en-

sued, and the majority for the second reading of the bill was only Two! We think, therefore, it will not be carried, unless under such restrictions as will wholly destroy its efficacy.

The Lord Chancellor said, the great objection which he had to the bill was, that the doctrine of the Trinity was that of the Church of England, and those who denied it must have a system as different as light and dark. Jews and Quakers were at present married not according to the Church of England; and by their bill the same liberty was extended to those who had religious scruples, and where, he would ask, was it to stop? Without entering into a consideration of the particular clauses of the bill, he would observe that it was a bill to make the Church of England servants of those who denied its first doctrines. The repeal of the Act of William did not alter the law, except that it repealed the penalties. But he would again repeat, his objection to the bill was—that if one doctrine was more essential to the Church of England than another, it was the doctrine of the Trinity; the Divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; and in what a situation would the Church of England stand, if it were to be subservient to that which was stated to be the greatest heresy against it?

The Earl of Liverpool said, that if the question came to a vote, he should vote for the bill being read a second time and going to a committee; but he had no hesitation in stating, if it came out of the committee in the shape it now was, he should oppose it. He was prepared to give relief where both parties were Unitarians; for even in the cases of the marriages of Jews, both the parties must be Jews; and in Quakers' marriages, both must be Quakers. He was therefore for confining the relief to the cases where both the parties were Unitarians, and not where one was of the national church. The security should not be in the declaration of the individual solely; but some certificate should be had from the clergyman, that he was bona fide a Unitarian, and not for that purpose only. If it were so amended, he should give his consent to it. The Bishop of Chester expressed his dissent from the bill, though he believed there was no noble lord that was more decidedly friendly than he was to the principle of religious toleration. He agreed, that in the intercourse between the creature and the Creator, not a restriction should prevail, but that it should be free as the air we breathe. But this appeared to him not a question of religious scruples, but of civil jurisprudence. He would not waste the time of the house by attempting to prove that there must be a national established religion; that point had been proved by many, and amongst others by the excellent author of "Moral Philosophy." If, then, there was to be a national church, it must be protected by particular rights and privileges. That marriages should be performed in its churches and chapels, was one of the privileges which had been conceded to it for a length of time, and being a religious as well as civil ceremony, the State had done wisely in so ordering it. Lord Harrowby and Lord Calthorpe contended, that the bill ought to go into a committee; and that the Unitarians were entitled to marry without doing violence to their consciences. That objections, purely conscientious, and springing from a religious principle, deserved respect. The Bishop of London argued for the bill going into a committee. The Jews and Quakers, his Lordship said, were permitted to marry according to forms of their own. And, with regard to the Unitarians, if they could give the same securities, possibly no great harm might result from extending the same indulgence to them; but no such securities did they offer. As to the fee to be received, that was a subject that he spoke of with some regret. It was very true that in large towns a considerable part of the emoluments of the

clergy arose from marriage fees; and was most unwilling to take from them any portion of those fees, or any other part of their income. Still he had objections to their receiving them on those marriages which the bill contemplated. On the other hand it was well known, that where a marriage turned out happily, the officiating clergyman was frequently remembered with much benevolence by the parties. Now as under this bill, fees of such a kind might arise, he was certainly unwilling, he candidly confessed, to give a fee to a Dissenter; and therefore hardly knew how to dispose of his objection. The house then divided—Content, 35—Not Content, 33—Majority for the second reading 2.

NEW-YORK, May 26.—Arrived brig Post Captain, 95 days from Callao, (coast of Peru, S. America.)

Extract of a letter from Capt. Gardner, dated Puntá, 20th Feb.—"An insurrection of the black troops holding the castles in Callao, against the Patriot Governments, took place on or about the 5th instant. We made our escape from them in the night of the 8th, as also all vessels which dated take the risk of the fire of the batteries. In going out we kept in the range of the shipping, several of their shot, however, struck near us. The night previous to our leaving, guard boats were established to prevent vessels from sailing. They had commenced plundering the vessels and maltreated the captains. Those who were found on board were taken on shore and confined in the castle.

"After getting out of gun shot of the batteries, I asked the Captain of the British sloop of war Fly, if he would protect my ship if anchored under his guns. He said he dare not, as there were many British subjects on shore, and the negro General had threatened to massacre all foreigners and lay Callao in ashes if he attempted to interfere. I then calculated that my safety was in flight, as two gunboats were fitting out and would be in readiness the night we left. The Fly was lying within gun shot of the batteries when we came away, and was frequently fired over when vessels were running out. She got under weigh, but previously thereto, the Captain informed them of his intention, they however paid no attention, but commenced firing upon his ship—one shot struck within a few feet of her. Captain Martin sent an officer on shore to remonstrate with them—the reply was, that if he had fired one shot in return, they would have massacred every Englishman in Callao, and laid all the place in ashes."

### From the Albion of the 8th of May.

We have commenced this day the publication of the entire debate in the House of Commons, on the Slave question. We were the more desirous of laying it before our readers, as it comprehends the different opinions, embraces the whole features, and points out the measures Government intend to pursue upon this great and important question. It seems to be the determination of Ministers, to make an immediate experiment of the measures recommended in the circular of Earl Bathurst of last year, to the different Islands, which was objected to in many of them, particularly in Jamaica. The experiment however, is to be confined to the recently conquered Islands, and which have not a legislative government of their own; and Trinidad is the first to be submitted to the operation. No steps are to be taken in Parliament with regard to those Islands which have refused to adopt the benevolent suggestions of government; but it is hoped that they will, on calm reflection, see the advantages of it in Trinidad, &c. and follow them spontaneously. The views of the government, and the mode the Ministers mean to

to carry them into effect are here shown.

Resolution adopted in the House of Commons on the 15th May last.—Resolved, "That it is expedient to adopt effectual and decisive measures for ameliorating the condition of the Slave Population of his Majesty's Colonies. That through a determined and persevering, but judicious and temperate enforcement of such measures, this House looks forward to a progressive improvement in the charter of the Slave Population, such as may prepare them for a participation in those civil rights and privileges which are enjoyed by other classes of his Majesty's subjects." That this House is anxious for the accomplishment of this purpose at the earliest period that may be compatible with the well being of the Slaves, the safety of the Colonies, and with a fair and equitable consideration of all parties concerned therein."

The mode of accomplishing the object set forth in this resolution, is comprised in the following recommendations, contained in the circular of Earl Bathurst.

- 1st. "To cause the Sabbath to be better observed."
- 2d. "To procure the abolition of whipping as a stimulus."
- 3d. "To abolish the practice altogether of flogging female slaves."
- 4th. "To take care that no punishments are inflicted contrary to judicial regulations."
- 5th. "We understood his Lordship to explain this to mean, that there were certain modes of punishment employed by masters and overseers, and sanctioned by the law, and these modes were not to be made more severe, or other arbitrary punishments substituted in their room."
- 6th. "To give encouragement to marriage."
- 7th. "To prevent the sale of slaves for the debts of owners."
- 8th. "That the property of the slave should be secured to him, with the power of bequeathing it to whom he pleased."
- 9th. "To afford a facility to manumission."—And 9th. "To admit the evidence of slaves in a Court of Justice."

### From the City Gazette of the 10th June.

Arrived off the Harbor this morning, brig Alpha, Clarke, from Plymouth, bound to Dorchester, County of Westmorland, for timber, 38 days. In her came Mr. Henry Lockyer, merchant of Halifax, N. S. who took passage in the brig Aurora, Capt. Hollett of this port, bound from London to Halifax, with a general cargo of merchandize, who has furnished us with the following information:—

The Aurora left the land on the 10th April—on the 26th, being then in lat. 36, 30, laying too, was struck with a heavy sea, which cleared the deck fore and aft, of round house, boats, stanchions, bulwarks, & broke the main beam, carried off all the hatches, an anchor; and at the same time, the mainmast went by the board, foretopmast by the cap, with sails, rigging &c. by which accident, Mr. Henry White, chief mate, and four seamen were lost overboard, and four others wounded—after which, the ship was brought before the wind and bore away for the English coast. A few days after, fell in with the brig—Captain Walsh, bound to Quebec, who kindly assisted them to erect a jury main-mast, for which Mr. Lockyer, for Capt. Hollett and himself, returns his unfeigned thanks to that gentleman. On the 8th of May fell in with the Alpha, with whom he took passage for this place, leaving the Aurora under her foresail, jury fore topsail, and jury mainmast, bound back to England, where from the state of the weather experienced by the Alpha, it was expected she might arrive about the 20th. Two days after the disaster spoke the Daedalus from London for Miramichi, dismasted on the 27th, having on board the Crew of another vessel, name unknown.—The Aurora also passed a vessel under jury fore mast and bulwarks carried away.

The Alpha spoke in lat. 44, long. 33, brig Hearts of Oak, from St. Domingo for Lon-