



THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, NEW-BRUNSWICK, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1828.

By His Excellency Major General Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, Baronet, Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

HOWARD DOUGLAS.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Tuesday the seventeenth instant: I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the third Tuesday in September next ensuing.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and in the ninth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. F. ODELL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we the Subscribers have been duly appointed Trustees for the creditors of John Leper, Patrick M. Manus, and John Carland, late of Fredericton in the County of York, Absconding Debtors, and have been duly sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, in that case made and provided; and we do hereby require all persons indebted to the said John Leper, Patrick M. Manus, and John Carland, or to either of them, on or before the eighteenth day of June next ensuing the date hereof, to pay to us or some or one of us all such sum or sums of money, or other debt, duty, or thing, which they owe to the said John Leper, Patrick M. Manus, and John Carland, or to either of them, and to deliver the other effects of the said John Leper, Patrick M. Manus, and John Carland, or of either of them, which they or any one of them may have in his, her, or their hands, power or custody, to us, or some or one of us, as aforesaid; and we do also desire all the Creditors of the said John Leper, Patrick M. Manus, and John Carland, on or before the said eighteenth day of June next, to deliver to us, or some or one of us, as aforesaid, their respective accounts and documents against the said John Leper, Patrick M. Manus, and John Carland, in order that right and justice may be done agreeably to the form of the said Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Given under our hands, at Fredericton, in the said County of York, the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

T. L. LANGEN,
G. P. BLISS,
MARK NEEDHAM, } Trustees.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we the subscribers have been duly appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of John Gillan, late of the Parish of Northesk, in the County of Northumberland, Lumberer, an absconding debtor, and have been duly sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, pursuant to the directions of the Acts of the General Assembly, in that case made and provided: And we do hereby require all persons indebted to the said John Gillan, on or before the first day of August next ensuing the date hereof, to pay to us, or some or one of us, all such sum or sums of money, or other debt, duty, or things, which they owe to the said John Gillan, and to deliver the other effects of the said John Gillan, which they, or any or either of them, may have in his, her, or their hands, power or custody, to us, or some or one of us as aforesaid: and we do also desire all the Creditors of the said John Gillan, on or before the said first day of August next, to deliver to us, or some or one of us as aforesaid, their respective accounts and documents against the said John Gillan, in order that right and justice may be done agreeably to the said Acts of the General Assembly in such case made and provided.

Given under our hands at Newcastle, in the said County of Northumberland, the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

JOHN FRASER,
THOMAS C. ALLAN,
ROBERT LICERTWOOD, } Trustees.

In the Matter of Isaac Smith, }
an Absconding Debtor. }

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that we the subscribers have been duly appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of Isaac Smith, late of the Parish of Woodstock, in the County of York, an absconding debtor, and have been sworn to the faithful execution of the said Trust, pur-

suant to the Act of General Assembly in such case made and provided; and we do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Isaac Smith, to pay to us, or to some or one of us, on or before the first day of August next, all such sum or sums of money, debt, duty, or thing, which they owe to, or are chargeable with, by the said Isaac Smith: And we do further require all persons whatever, having the charge, care, custody, or possession of any goods, chattels, or effects belonging to the said Isaac Smith, to deliver the same forthwith to us, or to some or one of us, as aforesaid: And we do also require all the Creditors of the said Isaac Smith, on or before the said first day of August next, to deliver to us their respective accounts and demands against the said debtor, in order that right and justice may be done agreeably to the form of the said Act of Assembly.

Given under our hands, at Fredericton, in the said County of York, this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight,

H. G. CLOPPER,
WM. TAYLOR, } Trustees.
GEORGE E. KETCHUM, }

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
APRIL 17.

A large number of petitions were presented, praying for the repeal of the Sacramental Test, and a few against it. Of the former, the Marquis of Lansdowne presented no less than thirty-three, some bearing four thousand signatures.

The order of the day being for the second reading of the Tests and Corporation Acts Repeal bill, Lord HOLLAND addressed the House at much length, and with great ability in support of the bill.

The ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, in a short speech, said, in substance, that he had no hesitation in declaring that he felt bound to give his vote for the repeal of an Act which has led in too many instances, to the profanation of our holy religion; and that he considered religious tests imposed for political purposes as in their nature calculated to endanger religion, and that nothing but paramount necessity—a necessity nothing short of danger to the State—could justify their imposition; and that such necessity, he added, no longer exists. At the same time he had, he said, a right to expect, that something shall be substituted for this test.

The EARL OF WINCHELSEA approved of the bill as far as regarded the removal of the Sacramental Test; but expressed his conviction that some provision was necessary requiring assent to the fundamental doctrines of revelation. The danger he said was from those spreaders of blasphemy, who directed their labours not only to destroy the Established Church, but at the very root of christianity. It was against such, and not against those who from conscience differed from the doctrines of the established Church, that he wished to guard, that System of unbelief which was subversive of all religion, struck at the root of judicial testimony, shook all confidence in human veracity, and inevitably led to that course of measures which plunged France in confusion and blood. He called, then, on the Reverend Bench to take care that the House should have some security against these parties—some pledge for the safety of Christianity. The cause of the Church of England was the cause of Christianity.

The BISHOP OF LONDON said, he felt himself bound to declare, in the outset, that he concurred in the opinions of his most noble and most Reverend Brother, who had already addressed the House. After commenting on some positions taken by Lord Holland, giving a history of the Reformation, and the Test Acts, and expressing an opinion, that if the avowed principle of any body of men in a State be such as to indicate that the admission of such persons into

power would bring danger to the State, such men may be reasonably and justly excluded from the possession of political power; and after some remarks on the tenets held by such as conscientiously considered themselves bound to subvert the Established Religion; on the existence of the greater danger from such as were conscientiously Dissenters; and that a religious test with them would be a stronger security than any other; he added, that he did not mean to say, that the taking of the Sacrament ought to constitute that test; on the contrary, he held that the participation of that solemn ordinance ought not to be profaned to a pathway for secular advancement, and that the sacrament ought not to be taken at all, unless through a pure religious feeling. After some further remarks, His Lordship concluded as follows: 'I must say, then, my Lords, that in my opinion these laws, as acts of exclusion, cannot be any longer maintained. [Cheering.] And though I think the declaration, proposed as a substitute in the bill, affords no defence against the real danger, I have no objection to accept it, as I consider it as good as laws which were never executed. The Church of England wants no such defence, my Lords, as these laws could give her. The defence of the Church consists in the respect and affection of the People. [Loud cheering.] I admit, my Lords, that the Church may derive much benefit from Legislative measures; but then, it is only by restrictive laws against the privileges of the subject; but by amending the practical discipline of the Church, and by rendering less indirect and circuitous the administration of her own ordinances.'

The BISHOP OF DURHAM had, he said, come to the conviction, that the measure under consideration might be acceded to with credit, as well as with safety to the Established Church. It was for the interest of our Institutions,—with the interest of the Dissenters themselves,—to support the existing Church, and to uphold it in the public estimation. He knew and felt how much the Country was indebted to that body in its literature, in its arts, and sciences, and he might say, in religion itself; and he knew, that except when they were under the influence of agitators, unlike themselves, they were favourably disposed to the Protestant Church, as a part of the Constitution of the Country, and disposed to support its authority.

Lord ELDON opposed the bill at some length. It gave him, he said, satisfaction to think, that in opposing the repeal of the Test Acts, he was supporting the original intention of their enactment. Their Lordships had learned that though this measure was at first manfully opposed in the other House, yet those who opposed it ultimately acquiesced in it.—But though there may be some elsewhere who thought it consistent with their own interests to give up the interests of the State, and that against their own opinions, and in compliance with the opinions of a majority, that was no reason why he (Lord Eldon) should yield up his opinion to the majority of the House of Parliament; on the contrary, he felt it to be his duty to act upon his own conscientious conviction, aye, even though he had a majority of their Lordships' House against him. He had heard much of the march of mind, and the progress of information, and of persons changing opinions, but he did not think it possible the march of mind could have been so speedy as to induce some of the changes of opinion which he had witnessed within the last year—last of all that such a Bill as that proposed should ever be received in their Lordships' House, even under the idea of amendment. He then examined the Bill, and commented with severity on some of its parts; and on the bold language of the petitions presented in its favor.

The DUKE OF WELLINGTON said, he should not have troubled their Lordships with his opinions in this stage of the proceedings, had it not been for the statements of the Noble and Learned Lord who had just sat down. He then, at some length, replied to the remarks of Lord Eldon, and defended the principles on which he, and his Right Hon. Friends in the Government had acted in their former opposition and their present support of the bill as modified.

Lord GODERICH expressed his warm approbation of the opinions expressed by the Noble Duke at the head of the Government, and the commencement of his intention to support the measure under consideration of the able and perfectly satisfactory speech of the Noble Lord who had moved the second reading of the Bill, and of the sentiments which their Lordships had heard from several Rev. and Right Rev.