

All the necessary local Rules and Regulations for the Government of the School have been made and published in the Newspapers from time to time for the information of all concerned, and the semi-annual examination of the Scholars has been regularly attended to, at which, suitable rewards have been distributed for the encouragement of merit and industry, and it is but justice to Mr. and Mrs. BRAGG, to remark, that the progress and improvement that have been made by the Children, bear the strongest testimony to their zeal and exertions in the discharge of their respective duties, and evince in the most satisfactory manner and to the fullest extent the utility, importance, and beneficial effects of this Institution.

The foregoing Report is respectfully submitted to the Governor and Trustees by their Committee.

WARD CHIPMAN.

EDWARD J. JARVIS.

The following Rules and Regulations proposed by His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR for the Government of the Madras School in the other parts of the Province, was approved and adopted by the Court, at the present Meeting.

The Schools with their local funds to be under the immediate management of the Minister and Church Wardens of each Parish, who are to make an annual report to the Secretary of the Board by the first of June, on the following points,

1st. The date of the establishment of each School.

2d. The names of Teachers and whether properly qualified in this system, and where and by whom instructed.

3d. The number of Children of both sexes entered since the formation of the School.

4th. The number of Children of each Sex in daily attendance.

5th. That the elementary books of the National Society be ALONE used in the instruction of the Children.

6th. From what funds the School is supported, and whether any and what assistance is required for the current year.

N. B. The Secretary of the Central School will furnish the National School books on application.

Saint John, July 6, 1820.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

It will be seen from our Parliamentary Report, that the discussion of the Green Bay question has been again adjourned in both Houses. This business goes on precisely as we expected. We again give it as our opinion that, however the bag may be disposed of, its contents will not be brought before Parliament—a favour conferred on Ministers for which they are indebted indebted wholly to the firmness of the individual whom it was hoped either to intimidate, or overwhelm by its contents.

In what different situations have the two Houses placed themselves! The one suffered itself to be hurried into the appointment of a Committee to examine and report on the contents of the bag—the other, by a more adroit procedure, has given the bag to the Ministers!

The Public were somewhat surprised to learn that the Duke of Wellington and Lord Castlereagh had, the other day, waited on Earl Fitzwilliam. But it is now known that a proposition was made to Her MAJESTY, that two Noblemen, the Duke of Wellington and Lord Castlereagh, would be ready to meet two persons, to be nominated by Her MAJESTY, to consider of and settle the basis of an amicable agreement. Earl Fitzwilliam, who is one of Her MAJESTY's trustees, and the Earl of Sefton, have been mentioned as mediators likely to be agreeable to Her Majesty; but rumour says that the first of these Noble Lords has declined, and that Lord Sefton and Mr. Denman are named. It is added, that the QUEEN demands, as a preliminary to all negotiation, that her name shall be restored to the Liturgy.

It is currently reported in the city this morning, that Earl Grey has been sent for to town immediately, supposed to be on the business of the QUEEN.

As to the precise steps in the negotiation for settling the matters under discussion, they are of course secret—i. e. to use the words of a contemporary, "that can be secret which may be known from reasoning almost as well as from intelligence."—Her MA-

JESTY, as all the world knows, stands upon her innocence, and, therefore, has only to insist that she may not be subjected to the penalties of guilt.—But by what process of reasoning her enemies can prove that she ought to be a little punished as she has been much calumniated is not so easy to conceive." The parties have had two conferences, and it is proposed that they should have another to-morrow; but there is no idea that the negotiations can be protracted longer than Monday.

JUNE 20.

In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer developed his budget for the year. It is well to say, a most disheartening picture of the finances of the country. There is an access in the supplies for the present year over those of the last year, and there is a diminution in the ways and means of more than a million, independent of course of the loans. For the particulars we must refer to the statement of the Right Hon. Gentleman in our Parliamentary Report.

Ali Pacha's declaration of independence is no longer to be doubted. Letters from the most authentic sources state this important intelligence, and add further, that the Turkish army does not seem to act with much decision or vigour against him.

FORMER CHARGES AGAINST THE QUEEN.

(From the London Star.)

When the case of her Majesty formerly engaged the public attention, she wrote a letter to the late King, of too remarkable a nature to have escaped the recollection of our Readers. We extract the following passage from it, as peculiarly applicable to the present unhappy revival of the charge, from which she was then so triumphantly vindicated:

"It shall at no time be said, with truth, that I shrunk back from these infamous charges; that I crouched before my enemies; and courted them, by my submission, into moderation! No; I have ever boldly defied them. I have ever felt, and still feel, that, if they should think either of pursuing these accusations, or of bringing forward any other which the wickedness of individuals may devise to affect my honour (since my conscience tells me that they must be as base and groundless as those brought by Lady Douglas), while the witnesses to the innocence of my conduct are all living, I should be able to disprove them all; and, whoever may be my accusers, to triumph over their wickedness and malice. But should these accusations be renewed, or any other be brought forward, in any future time, death may, I know not how soon, remove from my innocent best security, and deprive me of the means of my justification and my defence."

There are, therefore, other measures, which I trust your Majesty will think indispensable to be taken, for my honour and for my security. Amongst these, I most humbly submit to your Majesty my most earnest entreaties, that the proceedings, including not only my first answer, and my letter of the 8th of December, but this letter also, may be directed by your Majesty to be so preserved and deposited, as that they may, all of them, securely remain permanent authentic documents and memorials of this accusation, and the manner in which I met it—of my defence, as well as of the charge; that they may remain capable at any time of being resorted to, if the malice which produced the charge originally shall ever venture to renew it!!

REUBIN SMITH'S ESTATE.

A GENERAL meeting of all the Creditors of REUBIN SMITH (an absconding debtor) is requested at the Jerusalem Coffee-House in Fredericton, on Monday the 28th day of August next, at 12 o'clock at noon on the same day, to examine and see the debts due to each person ascertained agreeably to the form and effect of the Act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided, when a second and final dividend will be made; and all Creditors entitled to such dividend, who have not yet proved their Debts, must attend with proper affidavits to support their claims or the same cannot be allowed.

Dated at Fredericton this 26th day of June, 1820.

GEO. FRED. STREET,
GEO. MINCHIN.

THE Subscribers to the Agricultural Society are requested to pay their Subscriptions.

H. H. CARMICHAEL, Treas.
27th May 1820.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

8th AUGUST, 1820.

The Halifax papers by the last mail, contain London dates to the 20th of June, from them we have extracted some interesting intelligence, which will be found in this day's publication.

A report was in circulation on Saturday last, said to be on the authority of a private Letter from St. John by the Steam Boat, which arrived the preceding evening, *That Her Majesty the Queen had been arrested!* The improbability of such a step being taken in the existing state of affairs at the time of the sailing of the June Packet, did not allow the report to gain much credit; and we cannot help cautioning the author of the Letter (whoever he may be) against precipitancy in propagating reports of such a nature, more especially as upon enquiry of several respectable passengers in the Steam Boat, we could not find that any such report prevailed in the City to their knowledge.

The news from Halifax by yesterday's Mail, proves the report to be groundless.

DIED! At Monkton, Mrs. SOPHIA WINIFRED AGNEW, consort of STAIR AGNEW, Esq. in the 52d year of her age, after a short, but severe illness—She became indisposed on Sunday afternoon 30th July 1820, and departed this life, with full faith in her redemption, twenty-five minutes after one o'clock on Wednesday the 2d of August following—the body was interred the next day at 3 o'clock in the Church Yard of Majorville, along side of Doctor and Mrs. AGNEW, her father and mother in law, attended by several Members of the Legislature, and the numerous friends of her family—She has left a disconsolate husband and children to lament her irreparable loss. "I am the Resurrection, and the Life, saith the Lord: He that believeth in me though he were dead, yet shall he live, and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

To the Editor of the Royal Gazette.

SIR, If the opinion of the major part of christians were taken, it would be found that they considered religion necessary only in the hour of Death, to fit them for heaven, in order that they might escape hell. Observation will fully justify this remark: for the generality of men appear to have but little concern about their souls, while death seems to be at a remote distance. They are busily employed in providing food and raiment and satisfying their passions and appetites. Serious reflections are rejected as altogether inconsistent with their felicity, or intruders on their enjoyments. It is devoutly to be wished that these remarks applied only to the irreligious world; but it is to be feared that too many professors are implicated in the charge. They hold religion with a loose hand; their devotion is formal; and their attention and endeavours are by no means proportioned to the importance of their interest in the things which belong to their peace. Their thoughts are so much occupied with their secular affairs that their hours of devotion are abridged, or entirely neglected.

Men ought to be aware of the serious consequences of admitting any thing into religion that would sully its purity, and of supping short of such a degree of it as is necessary to their happiness. For as credulity by admitting notions without examination tends to lead the mind into error; so apostasy arising from a gradual declension in piety, paves the way to the most destructive corruption; and a neglect of religion plunges men deeper into misery, and must finally cut off all hopes of happiness.

Error of every description should be studiously avoided; but errors blended with religious pretensions, and concealed under the mask of piety, are more pernicious in their nature, and destructive in their tendency; as they first mislead, and then corrupt. If we had not some acquaintance with the depravity of human nature, we might conclude that inquiry could never have found shelter under the garb of sanctity. The doctrine of Devils and witchcraft, have been foisted into the Church by men of corrupt minds—"speaking lies in hypocrisy, forbidding to marry, and commanding to abstain from meats which God hath created, to be received with thanksgiving of them which believe and know the truth." Thus human inventions have stripped Christianity of its native beauty; and unprincipled men, by presenting it to the world in a metamorphosed dress, have excited disgust, rather than admiration; and in attempting to make proselytes, have raised obstacles to the diffusion of truth.

But the religion of Jesus Christ promises happiness to all who embrace it in sincerity and truth, both in this life and in the life to come. It challenges investigation, appeals to the understanding, and forces itself on our consciences: in a word, it has every thing to recommend it to reasonable men. It is designed to produce the most exquisite pleasure, to smooth the rugged path of life, to lessen our burden, to sweeten the bitter cup, to moderate anxiety, to disarm death of its sting, and brighten the believers prospects of eternal glory. By the religion of Jesus Christ is not meant mere opinion. As a man may be orthodox in his sentiments, and perfectly correct in his views of Christianity, without being a Christian. There is such a thing as the form without the power, and a pompous profession without any enjoyment.

The Apostle John has given us a description of true Religion in a few words. "God is love; and he that dwelleth in love, dwelleth in God, and God in him—Herein is our love made perfect, that we may have boldness in the day of judgement: because as he is, so are we in this world." In these words we have an abstract of the Gospel, the nature of genuine piety defined, and the source and foundation of all real happiness delineated.

How different is this in its nature and tendency from that which is generally professed! Mere opinions may operate on human passions, and produce advocates in their defence; but it is only the life of God in the soul that can produce a cheerful and steady obedience to the Commandments of God.

If the tree be good, the fruit will be good; man be made holy, he will be happy; and his fineness will be exemplified in a conformity to will and word of God.

I am,
Sir, yours &c.

2d August 1820.

A MORAL MAN.

A YOUNG Man, late of the City of Dublin, wishes to engage as Clerk in an Office, or Private Tutor in a Family being qualified for either situation, having got a liberal classical education—writes fine elegant hand—and is a good English Scholar. Should he be engaged as Tutor to a respectable Family, he flatters himself that he will give general satisfaction, by conduct and abilities; or as Clerk, he can adduce satisfactory security.

N.B.—Any commands he may be favoured with, addressed to XYZ, at the Printers, shall meet with due attention.

Fredericton, 8th Aug. 1820.

PROVINCE TREASURY.

ALL Persons holding Treasury Notes are hereby required to bring in the same on or before the first day of October next, and receive payment thereof either in money, or in a note or notes on interest.

St. John, May 1st, 1820.

JOHN ROBINSON,

P. Treasurer.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all Persons desirous of having themselves or their Children inoculated by Dr. Cow Pock—may have it done gratis by calling at Doctor Woodford's, any day between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock. He gives this early notice in consequence of the Small Pox having made its appearance in Town.

1st of August, 1820.

College of New-Brunswick.

Fredericton, 25th July, 1820

At a meeting of the Board held this day pursuant to the Charter, a Committee was appointed to prepare Statutes for the future government of the College; and it was resolved that the Members of the Board should be summoned to meet at the Province Hall in Fredericton, on Saturday the 19th day of August 1820, at noon:

And they are hereby summoned to meet accordingly.

J. M. BLISS.

Bank of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Book is now open at the Store of Peter Fraser, Esq. for receiving Subscriptions for Shares in the Bank of New Brunswick, under the provisions of the Act passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, for establishing the said Bank. Fredericton, 20th June 1820.

NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of Pews in Christ Church, Fredericton, who have omitted to pay their Pew Rent due the 24th day of June last, are hereby notified, that unless the same is left with one of the Wardens before Monday the 4th day of September next, their Pews will then be sold agreeable to the regulation of the Vestry.

Fredericton, July 31, 1820.

CAUTION.

PERSONS are cautioned against purchasing a Note of Hand of Artemus Earlin, given him by me some time in the Fall of 1818, for eighteen pounds, two shillings, and eightpence, as he has received payment for the said Note.

WM. J. BEDELL.

July 10th, 1820.

3wp.

Five Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS the Garden belonging to the Subscriber was entered on the night of the 27th instant, and a quantity of Melons, &c. taken therefrom. Any person giving information so that the Thief or Thieves may be detected and brought to justice, shall receive the above reward.

EBENEZER AVERY.

Fredericton, 31st July, 1820.

NOTICE.

PERSONS having demands against the Estate of the late ANDREW RAINSFORD, Esq. Receiver General and Assistant Barrack Master General, are requested to exhibit the same to the Subscribers, within six months;—and those indebted are desired to make payment to ELIZABETH RAINSFORD, } Executors
H. BARTLETT RAINSFORD, }
THOMAS WETMORE. }
Kingsclear, Y. County, 24th June 1820