

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume XI.]

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[Number 24.]

The Gazette.

BY His Honor JOHN MURRAY BLISS,
Esquire, President, and Commander
in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

J. M. BLISS.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Wednesday the Second day of June next; I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the First Wednesday in September next ensuing.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the Thirty-first day of May, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Honor's Command

W. M. F. ODELL.

Fredericton, 3d August, 1824.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The President is pleased to sanction the following Promotions, &c.

Sunbury Militia.

Capt. Jonathan Harding, to retire with the rank of Major.

Lieut. Geo. Hayward, to be Captain, vice John Hayward, who retires.

Lieut. John Dow, to be Captain, vice Harding.

Lieut. Asa Upton, to be Captain.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign Geo. Nevers,

Edwd. A. Miles,

I. S. Brown.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

Serjt. Major Geo. Miles,

Serjeant Geo. Horatio Nelson Harding, Charles Hazen, Gent.

2d Batt. St. John.

Lieut. Archd. Menzies, to be Captain, vice Thos. Menzies, who is permitted to retire with the rank of Major.

African Company, St. John.

Lieut. M^r Bratnie, to retire with his rank.

3d Batt. Charlotte County.

Serjeant James A. Parker, to be Ensign.

By Command,

GEO. SHORE, Adj. Gen. M. F.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That We the Subscribers having been duly appointed Trustees of all the Creditors of James Develin, late of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Carpenter, an absconding Debtor, and have been duly sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided: And we do hereby require all persons indebted to the said James Develin on or before the Twenty-eighth day of October 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 James Develin, and to deliver all other effects of the said James Develin, which they, or either, or any of them may have in his, her, or their hands, power or custody, to us, or some, or one of us aforesaid: And we do desire all the Creditors of the said James Develin, on or before the same day, to deliver to us, or to some, or one of us, as aforesaid, their respective accounts and demands against the said James Develin, in order that right and justice may be done pursuant to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Given under our hands at Chatham, the 28th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

ALEXANDER FRASER, junr. } Trustees.
JOHN M. JOHNSON, }
THOMAS VONDY }

BIBLE SOCIETY.

Speech of the Earl of Roden, delivered at the 20th Anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, 5th May, 1824.

EARL OF RODEN.—My Lord, the noble Earl has so ably touched upon different points of the Report, that there appears little left for me, except merely to second the resolution which he has proposed to the meeting.

But I cannot help taking this opportunity of expressing the gratification afforded to

me of meeting your Lordship upon the present occasion, and of uniting with you and those whom I have the honour of seeing assembled to celebrate the Twentieth Anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. It would be idle in me, however, to attempt to take up the time of this meeting by going into any details, as to what my views are of those blessings which have been derived, which are experienced, and which will continue to be felt from the operations of this glorious Institution, particularly when I see around me so many who, in the course of this day, will state to the meeting facts the most interesting and most calculated to raise the heart of every one to Him to whom alone the praise and glory is due; but, my Lord, I think I should be guilty of a great dereliction of my duty, and be justly chargeable with ingratitude, were I not to bring before you a simple fact, the truth of which I can avouch, and which is connected with the proceedings in which we are engaged. It is about—I will not say how many years ago—I knew a man who was involved in all the pursuits of folly and dissipation, who lived in the world and for the world, whose chief desire was to gain the world's applause, and who looked only to that which was calculated to give him pleasure here below: I knew this person, engaged in the pursuits of the day, walking through the streets of Dublin on the anniversary of a Bible Society: he was led, by what he then thought, idle curiosity, to enter the room where that meeting was held: ashamed of being seen in such a society, ashamed of being engaged in such a work as was then going on, he looked for the most secret part of the room in which to take up his station; and, there he heard opinions delivered, there he heard sentiments declared, which indeed, were altogether strange to him; and he was led to argue thus with himself, "if these opinions be true, then I am wrong; if these sentiments are founded on the Scriptures which I profess to believe, then I am in error." He determined no longer to build his faith on the hearsay of others, but to read for himself, and see whether these things were true. A good man who had addressed the assembly, stated that all hearing and reading would be in vain, except the Spirit of God brought home to the heart that which was heard and read. This good man also told them that God would give his Holy Spirit to all who ask Him. The individual to whom I have alluded, went home from the meeting deeply affected: and whether that night or the next morning, I know not, poured forth his prayer to Him who is the hearer of prayer, to Him who knows the desires of the heart, that He would lead him in the right way, and bring him to a right understanding of the Scriptures of truth. I need hardly tell your Lordship, and this meeting, what was the result of an application like this; and I need not, and I could not, tell your Lordship and this meeting what was his astonishment when, in the perusal of the sacred volume, he found what he never knew before, that he was a sinful creature in the sight of his Maker and his God. It would be impossible for me to tell you on the other hand, what was his joy, and what was his peace, when the word he read there was brought home to his heart, that God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them. This man to whom I have alluded, I then knew; and I know him now; he has since experienced a very large portion of those trials and of those calamities which are common to men; he has experienced some, my Lord, calculated to make flesh and blood wince, but in that blessed book, which it is the object of this Society to circulate, he has found a hiding place from the storm, he has found a covert from the wind, and he has found one who has borne his iniquities and carried his sorrows. That individual to whom I have alluded is now

permitted to have the great privilege of testifying to this assembly the obligations he is under to Anniversary Meetings of the Bible Society. O, my Lord, it is in proportion as we see the necessity of God's word for our own souls, that we shall be anxious to send it to others; it is in proportion as we see the necessity of something substantial to stand upon when the rotten, the flimsy foundation of our own strength is falling under us, that we shall be anxious and eager to send to those around us, and to those belonging to us, that inestimable treasure which it is the object of this Society to circulate, and which God's Spirit has declared is able to make men wise unto salvation. I beg pardon of your Lordship and the meeting for occupying your time, but I must be permitted to say, that I cannot conceive any advantage afforded to us of greater magnitude than that of being permitted to join in a work like this in which we are engaged to day, engaged, without reference to sect, or name, or party, with all who love our Lord Jesus Christ, both theirs and ours, in promoting the great and glorious work of extending to the north, and to the south, to the east, and to the west, the knowledge of that name which is above every name, of that name at which every knee shall bow, and every tongue shall confess to be Lord, to the glory of God the Father. As a member of the Hibernian Bible Society I cannot sit down without returning my sincere thanks to your Lordship and this Society, for the very great, liberal, and necessary assistance which you have given my country, and I perfectly agree with the noble Earl, that there is no part of the world more likely to be benefited by such aid than the country to which I belong.

NEW-YORK, JULY 14.

INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

The following highly important and interesting document was published in Monday's Evening Post, having been extracted from the Paris Constitutionnel, of the 31st of May, received at that office by the Bayard, from Havre.

We have read it over and over again, in order to draw conclusions relative to its official character, and from all the movements and views of Russia relative to Greece, we are constrained to believe that it appears in an unofficial form, but expresses the intentions of the Russian Cabinet, and the views of the Holy Alliance generally.

If the objects developed in this document can be carried into effect, it follows that Greece has lost its liberty, and the gay dreams of Independence have vanished into "thin air;" all the efforts made for freedom; every struggle to break the chains of despotism, have been rendered null and void by the detestable policy of the Holy Alliance, and when we contemplate the power of the Turks; the obstacles designedly raised by the christian powers, and the feuds among the Greek leaders, we almost despair of seeing them completely Independent.

We all remember the powerful army collected by Russia on the borders of Turkey, and its menacing attitude. It was not doubted that Russia could have marched triumphantly to Constantinople at that period, yet to the astonishment of the civilized world, Russia withdrew her troops at the very moment when an attack was anticipated. At that period the Greek rebellion broke out, and Russia considering that Turkey alone could suppress the insurrection and crush the revolution, retired to let them fight it out single handed; but finding at length that Greece was making rapid strides towards Independence, and exciting a general sympathy, the cloak is thrown by, and Russia in declaring against the Independence of Greece, says:

"It is essential that those powers who have succeeded in repressing revolution and

anarchy in the two peninsulas, (Italy and Spain,) should not find the cause of the Greeks strengthened by the accession of the revolutionists of the countries where order has been established."

This avowal is followed up by the proposition to divide Greece into principalities, governed by Hospodars, appointed by the Porte, after the manner of Wallachia and Moldavia; a proposition which if sanctioned by the allied powers, puts an end to the independence of Greece altogether.

What course Great Britain will pursue, remains to be seen. The influence which Russia will have over the Porte, in thus terminating the struggle, may induce the British to aid the Greeks; but we are not without apprehension that the cold-hearted policy pursued at present by the European powers, may extend itself to Great Britain.

BREMEN, May 15th, 1824.

Extract from the memorial of St. Petersburg, on the pacification of Greece, sent abroad the present year:—

The Emperor, after the efforts made in the South of Europe to crush the germs of discord that had made such a dangerous progress, thinks the period arrived for him to attend to the means of pacifying the Levant. It becomes necessary to draw to a close the troubles of Greece; they are of a highly injurious influence on the commerce of Russia in the Levant, by paralyzing the industry of many provinces of the Russian Empire. The Emperor has undergone immense sacrifices through his love of peace, and his desire of consolidating the ties by which he is bound to his allies. Through the able management of Lord Strangford, however, the Porte has been brought to consent to satisfy the just claims of Russia. Upon which, the Emperor has dispatched the State Counsellor, Minizisky, to Constantinople. In not sending an ambassador to Czarnowitz as announced, he is actuated by considerations of the deepest importance. The Turks could not fail to consider the presence of an ambassador as a decisive triumph over the Greeks: and yet should the struggle continue, what would be the result? In every case of success on the part of the Greeks, the Russian Ambassador would certainly become an object of suspicion to the Divan: he would be supposed to hold communication with its revolted subjects, and his situation would be precisely that of Baron de Irogonoff, at the time of the criminal enterprise of the Prince Ypsilanti. The protestations of this Ambassador were disregarded, and he was obliged to quit Constantinople. Should the Turks be victorious, how could the Russian Ambassador remain to witness the horrid excesses and cruelties in which that barbarous nation would of course indulge? His presence would sanction a calumnious interpretation of the sentiments of the Emperor, and occasion an opinion that it was his intention to replace the Greeks under the yoke of barbarous despotism, and rank Mahometans with Christians.

On the other hand, it is essential that those powers who have succeeded in repressing revolution and anarchy in the two Peninsulas should not find the cause of the Greeks strengthened by the accession of the revolutionists of the countries where order has been re-established. It is only through the prompt co-operation of the Allies that it will be possible to prevent a still longer succession of evils, and stop the effusion of blood; already sufficiently shed in three campaigns. In all probability, a fourth cannot bring more efficient or decisive results. The Porte, stimulated by the recollection of ancient achievements, obstinately refuses to be satisfied with less than absolute independence. The solution of the problem must lie between these two extremes. The Russian Cabinet proposes the following terms of pacification; as a just mean between exaggerated and opposing pretensions, and which will