

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 23, 1836.

Central Bank NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.
Director this week, Mr. JOHN T. SMITH.
Discount Days, . . . Tuesdays and Fridays.
Bills or Notes offered for Discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before three o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

Bank of Fredericton.

ASA COY, Esquire, President.
Director this week, CHARLES FISHER, Esq.
Discount day next week—Monday.
Bills or Notes offered for discount are to be left with the Cashier on or before 3 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday.

SAVING'S BANK.
Trustees for next week:
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq., JED. SLASON, Esq.

CENTRAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House, opposite the Parade, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock.
BENJAMIN VOLHAUPTER, President.
Committee for the present month:
THOMAS T. SMITH and W. D. HARTT.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for next week:
F. P. ROBINSON, Esquire.



By Authority.

Department for Crown Lands and Forests,
Fredericton, Nov. 22, 1836.

VARIOUS small Tracts of vacant and surveyed Crown Lands in the several Counties of the Province, will be offered at public sale at Fredericton, on MONDAY the 5th day of December, 1836. Upset price six shillings per acre, by four annual instalments; a discount of 15 per cent. will be allowed for prompt payment.

Also—Several Timber Berths will be offered for sale the day after.

THOMAS BAILLIE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

List of Warrants payable on demand at the Treasury, Saint John.

No.	in whose favor.	amount.
312,	Thomas W. Wood,	£50 0 0
313,	Isaac Lawrence,	15 0 0
314,	Trustees of Schools,	
	Richibucto,	40 0 0
315,	" " " " " "	40 0 0
316,	" " " " " "	20 0 0
317,	E. B. Smith, Esq.,	3 15 0
318,	Trustees of Schools, Sussex,	110 0 0
319,	" " " " " "	105 0 0
320,	" " " " " "	110 0 0
321,	" " " " " "	120 0 0
322,	" " " " " "	150 0 0
323,	" " " " " "	185 0 0
324,	" " " " " "	70 0 0
325,	" " " " " "	80 0 0
326,	Joseph Chapman,	15 0 0
327,	Alexander Campbell,	15 0 0
328,	James M. Kelly,	15 0 0
329,	John Kelly,	7 10 0
330,	Mary Ann McSweeney,	66 16 11
331,	Trustees of Schools, Burton,	50 0 0
332,	" " " " " "	10 0 0
333,	" " " " " "	10 0 0
334,	" " " " " "	30 0 0
335,	" " " " " "	10 0 0
336,	G. F. S. Berton, Esq.,	2 5 0
337,	T. R. Wetmore, Esq.,	8 5 0
338,	Justices of Saint John,	2000 0 0
339,	Trustees of Schools,	
	Addington,	110 0 0
340,	" " " " " "	155 0 0
341,	" " " " " "	20 0 0
342,	" " " " " "	50 0 0
343,	" " " " " "	50 0 0
344,	George Roberts,	50 0 0
345,	Reuben Vantassel,	7 10 0
346,	Trustees of Schools,	
	Woodstock,	20 0 0
347,	W. End, Esq.,	6 0 0
348,	G. D. Robinson,	15 0 0
349,	W. Smith,	7 10 0
350,	John Simpson,	150 0 0
351,	Alexander Clark,	25 0 0
352,	William Redstone,	25 0 0
353,	George Hood, Esq.,	5 0 0
354,	Hugh Allen,	50 0 0
355,	A. K. S. Wetmore, Esq.,	2 5 0
356,	Francis Rice,	15 0 0
357,	Michael Tighe,	7 10 0
358,	David Crocker,	15 0 0
359,	" " " " " "	

B. ROBINSON, Prov. Treasurer.
Treasury, Saint John, 16th Nov. 1836.

A neat and commodious Church has been lately erected in the Parish of Woodstock, at an expense of nearly one thousand pounds; upwards of five hundred of which have been advanced by the building Committee, and the remainder obtained by voluntary subscriptions—with the exception of a donation of £100 sterling from the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts. The Church was opened for Divine Service on Sunday the 6th instant, when an appropriate and eloquent Discourse was delivered by the Venerable Archdeacon Coster. The Pews were sold at public auction, on Thursday the 17th instant, and realized in the aggregate the unexpected sum of eight hundred and two pounds five shillings.

ADDRESS

To the Members of the Church of England throughout the Province of New Brunswick.

THE favorable attention of all those to whom the above description applies, is earnestly requested to the following extract from the Minutes of the proceedings at a recent meeting of the Clergy of this Archdeaconry, convened by authority, and directed by the Diocesan to consider of the formation of a Church Society, which may combine the efforts of all the Members of the Provincial Church to promote and extend its usefulness, and may embrace all the valuable objects of several smaller Societies which now exist among us.

This was the most numerous Clerical meeting that was ever holden in New Brunswick. It was attended by eighteen Clergymen, who all unanimously agreed to recommend to their lay brethren the adoption of the following plan for such a Society, provided that it should receive the necessary sanction of the Bishop.

That sanction has been given. I am therefore now at liberty to propose it in their names. Some additions which His Lordship has suggested will be brought forward, and I think readily agreed to, at the first general meeting of the Society; when it is hoped the Constitution will be made—what it does not now profess to be—complete.

I can anticipate no serious objection, on the part of the lay members of the Church, to a plan, in the formation of which their supposed wishes have been most studiously consulted; and therefore confidently trust that the appeal now made to their feelings of attachment to our venerable Establishment will not be unsuccessful, and that the foundation is laid of a powerful Association, which, by God's blessing, (which I humbly and earnestly invoke,) will prove the source of inestimable benefits to the Community.

GEORGE COSTER,

ARCHDEACON.

Fredericton, 21st Nov. 1836.

FRIDAY, September 9, 1836.

The Clergy met at the hour appointed, and proceeded at 11 o'clock to Christ's Church for Divine Service. Prayers read by Rev. H. J. JARVIS—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. ALLEY. After which, the following Resolutions were proposed and adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the Clergy of this Archdeaconry are desirous to afford His Lordship (the Bishop) all the aid in their power to carry into effect his plan for a great Church Society in each of the Archdeaconries, and ready to exert their best endeavours to procure contributions from their people to the several objects which His Lordship proposes to include in the plan of that Society.

2. That they consider it as of the greatest importance that the proposed Society should have the benefit of His Lordship's able superintendence; and they are fully sensible of the advantage to be derived from acting in perfect harmony with the two great Church Societies in England, and limiting themselves to such objects as they have sanctioned by their practice, or at least shall honor with their entire approbation.

3. That they trust the lay members of the Church will readily join themselves to the proposed Society, and liberally support it; and respectfully recommend that the Society be instituted on that liberal foundation which will allow the Laity a due share in the management of the funds to be subscribed.

4. That the Archdeacon be requested to forward a paper in the form following, with any emendations the Bishop may deem necessary, to the Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of each Parish in the Archdeaconry; and that each Corporation be requested to lend all their influence in obtaining subscriptions to it, so that the Society may embrace, if possible, all the Churchmen in the Province; and that it is expedient that no time should be lost in putting into effectual operation a plan which promises so much utility.

NOTE.—The nature of the paper referred to may be gathered from Sec. V. of the plan of the Society.

Read the draft of a Constitution for the proposed Society, to which some amendments were moved—

Resolved, That the same be taken into consideration to-morrow.

SATURDAY, September 10, 1836.

The Clergy attended Divine Service.

Prayers read by Rev. Mr. BLACK—Sermon by Rev. Mr. COSTER.

Read the draft of the Constitution of the proposed Society, with the amendments proposed; whereupon

Resolved, That the said draft, so amended, be adopted for.

The Constitution of the Church Society of New Brunswick.

I. In conformity with the suggestions contained in the extract from the Letter of the Lord Bishop, a Society be, and the same is hereby formed, to be called "The Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New Brunswick."

II. The payment at any one time of a sum not less than ten pounds do constitute a Life Member, and the payment annually of any sum, however small, do constitute the person paying the same a Member of the Society.

III. The Society shall have a President, who shall be the Lord Bishop of the Diocese; two or more Vice Presidents, of whom the Archdeacon shall be the first; one Treasurer; two Secretaries; and a Standing Committee of twelve lay members of the Society, being Life Members, or subscribers of at least one pound to the funds of the Society; who, with the exception of the President and Vice Presidents, shall be annually elected at the anniversary meeting.

IV. The Officers of the Society and the Clergy of the Archdeaconry shall be ex officio Members of this Committee.

V. That the Society shall embrace the following objects, and none other, viz:—

Missionary visits to neglected places; The establishment of Divinity Scholarships at King's College, Fredericton; Aid to Sunday and other Schools in which Church principles are taught, and the training and encouraging of Schoolmasters and Catechists;

The supply of Books and Tracts in strict conformity with the principles of the Established Church; and

Aid to the building and enlarging of Churches and Chapels.

VI. It shall be competent to any Member of the Society, to limit his Subscription to any one or more of the objects above recited, which he may be most anxious to promote.

VII. The Members of the Society in each Mission, or in each Parish of each Mission, at the discretion of the Missionary, do constitute a Local Committee.

VIII. It shall be competent to each Committee to recommend any of the above recited objects to the Special consideration of the Society in the appropriation of its funds.

IX. The Society shall hold its Anniversary Meeting at Fredericton, on the second Friday in February in each year.

X. The Committee of each Parish or Mission shall hold an Annual Meeting on some convenient day, previous to the Anniversary Meeting at Fredericton, when the recommendation to the Society of special objects shall be determined on.

XI. Each Parochial Committee shall be empowered to depute two of its lay Members, to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Committee, to assist the Missionary, in submitting the recommendation of the Committee to the Society's consideration.

XII. For this purpose the Missionaries and the lay Deputies shall meet in general Committee on the two days, or more if need be, previous to the Anniversary Meeting, to form an aggregate, to be recommended to the Society.

XIII. The first Meeting of the Society shall be held on Thursday, February 9th, 1837, when the Constitution of the Society shall be ratified and confirmed, and its Officers elected.

XIV. The Clergy shall bring the subject under the consideration of their respective flocks, and invite them to depute one or more persons, to be nominated by the Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of their respective Parishes, to attend in their behalf at the said Meeting.

We have great pleasure in giving insertion to the following Prospectus of a "Colonial Society," about to be established in London:—

THE COLONIAL SOCIETY about to be established is for the purpose of affording a place of rendezvous to persons interested in

the various dependencies of the empire in every quarter of the globe; at which they may obtain information upon all colonial subjects, and may meet with others possessing similar views and feelings to themselves. It will thus supply a want which has been long felt by many, who, from public or private motives, are desirous of obtaining extensive and accurate knowledge of all circumstances connected with the Colonies, and of ascertaining the sentiments of Colonists generally upon the measures adopted by the Mother Country for their benefit, which will tend to cement that bond of union between them which should naturally be reciprocal. It is, therefore, conceived that there are many classes of individuals likely to be benefited by its formation, and who will be eager to avail themselves of the facilities it will afford for forwarding their peculiar objects. The Member of Parliament—the Naval and Military Officer—the Merchant—the intending emigrant—the Colonist who may have revisited England, either for a short period or for a permanence—as well as all those who have relations, connections, or property in the Colonies, will find in the proposed Society a means of acquiring information, and will there meet with those whom they would most desire to know. Many such persons may be expected immediately to become members; and in proportion as the existence and advantages of the Society are known and appreciated, its numbers may be expected to increase.

In order to carry into effect the objects of this Society, an extensive Library will be formed, comprising all works relating to the Colonies, and to subjects immediately connected with them; a selection of Maps and Charts will also be procured, and the most approved Colonial Newspapers will be regularly taken in and filed. It is also intended, as soon as there are a sufficient number of Subscribers for the purpose, to establish a Club in connexion with the Society, to which Members of the Society alone will be eligible for admission by ballot, but which no one will be expected to join unless he desire it. There are many persons who will probably join the Society who would not wish to become members of a Club; but, on the other hand, there are many whose chief inducement to become Members of the Society would be the advantages that a Club would hold out: and the promised arrangement has been resolved upon in order to meet the views of both parties, and thus to make the Society as wide and comprehensive as possible.

The advantages that will result from the formation of the proposed Society are many and obvious. The British Colonies have acquired a new and daily increasing value from the field which they offer for the employment of the overflowing capital and labour of Great Britain. They have thus lately been viewed under a novel aspect, and one which is of immediate interest to every class in the community, but hitherto the knowledge which has been possessed in relation to them has been scanty and contracted. And there are many difficulties in the way of obtaining a more extended acquaintance with them. The works which contain an account of their history and character are numerous, but many are comparatively inaccessible; and with regard to Communities which are every day changing their aspect—subduing new territories to civilization—and opening new tracks to industry and new investments for capital—it must of necessity happen that the most valuable, that is, the most recent information, is that which no books can afford, and which can be obtained only from the viva voce report of those who have been upon the spot, and have seen and tested the facts which they describe. It often happens, too, that local information which might be extensively available, is confined to a few individuals, or to a single Colony, because there is no medium of general communication, no neutral ground upon which those who are interested in different Colonies may meet and detail their separate experiments, and learn from each other how the practices of both might be improved. These wants the Colonial Society is calculated directly to supply. It will be open to all who are interested in the Colonies; and endeavours will especially be made to render it attractive to those who have returned from them, and who therefore possess the advantage of a personal acquaintance with those distant branches of the Empire.

To the Member of Parliament such a Society cannot fail to be useful, for he can hardly be expected to be perfectly acquainted with all the details of the various subjects connected with the British Colonies, upon which he is called upon to legislate. There are, however, few subjects of more importance than the Colonies; and their importance, in a legislative point of view, is daily increasing. But their remoteness—their continually-varying circumstances, and, above all, the general apathy which has till recently prevailed with regard to them, have tended to produce a deficiency of information upon the various Colonial matters upon which the legislator is expected to decide, and which he is required to regulate. The Colonial Society, however, will afford to members of the Legislature a ready means of obtaining an accurate acquaintance with any subject that may arise, as it will furnish a complete and accessible library of reference, as well as copies of nearly all the Colonial newspapers. Its advantages will not, however, be confined to the supply of statistical details. It will enable the public even in this country to ascertain with readiness and certainty the opinions and wishes of the Colonists, the views which they entertain of the measures adopted for their benefit, and the steps by which they imagine that their own good may be best promoted.

To Naval and Military Officers who are about to proceed to any foreign station, it is of the utmost importance that, previously to going abroad, they may be able to inform themselves fully upon every subject respecting the place of their destination, which research the excellent maps and charts, books of reference, and newspapers, accessible in this Institution, are admirably calculated to facilitate; and much valuable information would occasionally be communicated to the Society by the Members of the several branches of the Service, which would be the more highly appreciated from the circumstance that they have frequently an opportunity of making a comparison between different Colonies.

To Merchants and others connected with the trade to the Colonies—and to persons having friends or relatives there, it is needless to enlarge upon the advantages which such a Society will offer, as a place where they may meet with persons having similar interests, and where they may learn all that is taking place in the Colonies in which they are interested.

To Landowners, whose estates are burdened with an excessive poor rate, consequent upon an over-population, beneficial results would accrue through the means of this Institution, as it will tend to relieve their parishes of paupers by promoting emigration, and at the same time make known throughout the Country the benefits that the labouring class may derive from a proper system of Colonization, which at this moment is particularly called for, by the fact, that the Commissioners of Inquiry into the state of the Irish poor have recently recommended Emigration as a necessary part of any plan for effectually diminishing pauperism in Ireland, having ascertained, and affirmed, that for thirty-two weeks in the year 2,300,000 persons in that Country are in a condition bordering upon absolute starvation.

To intending Emigrants, possessing a small capital, this Society offers perhaps more inducements than to any other class. There are many persons who emigrate altogether unprepared for the difficulties they may have to encounter on their arrival in their adopted Country, owing to the impediments hitherto experienced in obtaining correct information upon a subject of so much importance to their future welfare, which this Institution is intended to remove, and, in addition to other advantages, persons entertaining the idea of emigrating will meet in this Society with individuals personally acquainted with the Colonies to which they intend to emigrate, and capable of giving them useful advice upon the subject.

There is yet another class, to whom particular reference should be made. Every year there are many persons who have emigrated to the Colonies, or who have been born there—who visit England for a brief period, and with some definite object in view: Many of the one class have remained for so many years in the Colonies, that their old acquaintances are dispersed—and the other, have probably no persons with whom they are acquainted, or if they have, they know not where to look for them. These would be glad at an opportunity of meeting with persons who are connected with the countries of which they are inhabitants—but from the want of any place of rendezvous, they have no means of doing this. The Colonial Society, when established, will be sure to attract these individuals, and they will be among the most useful of its members. To such persons, also, the club which it is purposed as soon as possible to unite to the Society, will be an additional inducement to become members, and will greatly increase the value of the Society to them.

In conclusion, it must be observed, that the value and peculiar utility of the Colonial Possessions of the British empire are comparatively unknown; and, as a consequence, their resources are not half developed. Hundreds of thousands of individuals, who might emigrate with advantage to themselves and their families, are debarred the benefits which they might derive from such a step by absurd and unfounded fears of the difficulties to be encountered and the privations to be endured. All measures which would have a tendency to diffuse extensively a knowledge of the nature, resources, and advantages of the Colonies, would at the same time remove the barrier which this ignorance has interposed in the way of Emigration, and would thus operate beneficially, both to the Mother Country and the Colonies. It would also be beneficial in establishing an union of feeling between the centre of the Empire and its remotest extremities; which would probably dispel those unfounded prejudices and jealousies which are too frequently felt at the present time by the inhabitants of the different Colonies. The real interests of the Colonies and of the Mother Country are identical; and there, cannot, under a well regulated system, be any clashing of interest between different Colonies. In proportion as the communication between Britain and the Colonies, and between inhabitants of different Colonies, be promoted, these groundless divisions may be expected to disappear, and to be succeeded by more just and liberal views. With these expectations, and in the full belief that this Society is calculated to supply an urgent want, and to produce extensively beneficial results, it is now submitted to the public.

When the Society consists of five hundred members, a general meeting will be convened for the purpose of appointing a Committee of Management, and framing such rules and regulations as may be considered requisite. Trustees will, at the same time, be chosen, and a Treasurer appointed; until which is effected, no payment will be required. The terms of admission to the "Colonial Society" will not exceed four pounds entrance, with an annual subscription of one pound, paid in advance; but any member who may be absent from the United Kingdom during the whole period within which the annual subscription is payable, may be