SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THE FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1849.

Weekly Chronicle

Volume 11. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed Utroque." Number 1.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their office in the brick building of L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

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DURANT & CO.,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Weekly Almanack.

[The time of high water here given is for A. M.]

Sept.	R.	Sun. s	Moon R	w.
1 Saturday,	5	26 6	34	0 10 51
2 Sunday	5	27 6	32	0 41 11 26
3 Monday,	5	28 6	30	7 12 11 59
4 Tuesday,	5	29 6	28	7 43 0 15
5 Wednesday	5	30 6	26	8 14 0 60
6 Thursday,	5	32 6	24	8 46 1 26
7 Friday,	5	33 6	22	9 22 2 5

†Full Moon 2d. 0h. 51m. afternoon.

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LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
84, King William street, Mansion house, London

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AT the FIRST division of Profits for the five years ending 31st December, 1841, the Reversionary Bonus averaged 31 PER CENT. *on the Premium paid during the preceding five years*. The equivalent reduction of Premium averaged nearly 17 PER CENT. *on the Annual Premiums payable during the succeeding Five Years.*

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RANNEY, STURDEE & CO., St. John,
St. John, N. B. 1849. *Agents for New Brunswick*

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £37,000 sterling.

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Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

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February, 1848.

Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber.

I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

TAR.—20 barrels Riggers' TAR, ex Beverley from New York.

May 25. THOS. HANFORD.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* MRS. ANN MELLISH, (*one of his Tenants,*) *whom His Grace was pleased to send as a Patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.*

MADAM,

If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most honorable the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K. G.

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. HOLLOWAY'S Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

This inestimable Medicine being composed entirely of medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substances Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes Complaints of every character*, and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

Of the Thousands *cured by its agency*, many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period (the *recovering* in its use) have been RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH, *after every other means failed.*

All Diseases (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz., a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.

The Afflicted need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the MIGHTY POWERS of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

Time should not be lost in taking this Remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthma,	Inflammation,
Bilious Complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the Skin,	Liver Complaints,
Bowel Complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Costipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysenter	Stone an Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Headache.	

These truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, near Temple Bar, London. And are sold by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King St., St. John, N. B.; James E. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O. R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E. White, Bellevile.

In Boxes at 1s. 9d., 3s. 6d., and 7s. each.

N. B. Directions, for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder, are affixed to each Box

Miscellany.

THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.

Such is the title given to a wonderful machine invented by a gentleman named Phillips. A demonstration of the capabilities of the invention took place a few days ago at the Gas Works, Vauxhall, and was attended with the utmost success. It is impossible, when we for a moment think of the numberless lives lost by fire, to overate the value of this important invention, yet it is from simple and what is better (for the million), cheap and portable; for instance, it may be placed in a closet, or in the hall, as a piece of furniture, and may be conveiently carried by a female, being about the weight of a loaded coal-scuttle. Annihilators of larger power, we are informed, will be easily portable by a man, and the machine for the protection of large establishments may be conveniently constructed by fitting up a convenient part of the premises (say five feet square,) the vapour being conveyed by means of flexible tubing, to such part of the building as may be on fire. A number of experiments took place, among which we may mention that a model of an ordinary house was filled with pieces of wood immersed with turpentine, shavings, oil, pieces of tar barrels, and other materials of a most inflammable nature; fire was applied, and the flames rose with a perfectly roaring noise; the annihilator was applied, the vapour rushing from which with a hissing sound absolutely tore down the flames in less than we have to taken to describe the model building and the materials used. Again, a very pretty model of an East Indiaman was exhibited, likewise charged.—Flame was applied to the ship, and the fire raged fore and aft with great violence. The vapour was again employed, and with similar success. It is solacing to the feelings to contemplate any means, of protection against the horrors of a ship on fire, during its voyage, having regard to the ordinary crew, but to imagine such a calamity happening to an emigrant ship, such, for instance, as the ill-fated Ocean Monarch, crowded with passengers how truly may this invention be termed invaluable. It is well known that on such occasions it is found impracticable to apply water to the part of the hold where the fire may be, but as the principle of this invention is the emission of a humid vapour with prodigious force, it would necessarily penetrate all the interstices between the articles of the cargo, and not only effectually save the ship, but preserve many human beings from a fate too horrid to contemplate, and from which escape might otherwise prove hopeless.

In case of fire happening in houses, or single rooms, the machine must be placed as near as circumstances will permit, and the tube or mouth of the hose inserted into the doorway, or into the window, and the lever or pin, by which the charge is ignited being then struck, the vapour is discharged, and in a few seconds the fire, however fierce the flame, is entirely extinguished. One thing, and a most important thing it is, is that the vapour may be safely inhaled without any mischief or the least ill effects, which the inventor proved to demonstration by placing the hose in his mouth and imbibing what appeared to us a most unsavory draught.

The invention may be applied successfully to fires occurring to a railway train, by merely carrying a moderate sized machine in the luggage van.—[Sun.

CHARACTER AND INTEGRITY.—We have somewhere seen a notice of a Rotterdam thread-merchant who had accumulated fifty thousand dollars by his own industry, punctuality, and integrity; and it was remarked of him that he never let a yard of bad thread go out of his hands, and would never take more than a reasonable profit. By these means he acquired such entire public confidence, that his customers would as willingly send a blind man or child to buy for them, as to go themselves.

We refer to the case, not to intimate that we have no such instances among ourselves, but for the pupose of suggesting the great value to any business man of such a character, and the exceeding agreeableness to dealers with him of the confidence he inspires. And we affirm nothing extravagant in saying, that the character for strict integrity acquired is of as much real worth to its possessor as the pecuniary savings of his industry. Let such a man lose by any misfortune all his money, and he is still a man of capital, of weight, of influence, and is the superior, on mere business calculations, of many a man of large moneyed means.

But the beauty of the thing is this, that any man, however small his business and limited his capital, has just as good an opportunity of winning confidence as the millionaire. Integrity in small things is more impressive than integrity in great things. And after all that men may say in praise of skill, shrewdness, and tact, in particular business men, there is one character towards which all minds instinctively render their reverence—and that is, the man who had rather be honest than wealthy, and who prefers integrity to gold.

CAUCASIAN SWORD-BLADES.—The Caucasians, besides the excellent blades they themselves manufacture, have had for centuries the opportunity of gleaning the best all over the East; and transmitted as their looms in families, with the care which they take of them, there appears to be no limit to their duration. A sword or dagger blade may be worth as much as £100 sterling—This value is not a mere matter of fancy like that which the Dutchman sets upon his tulip, or the Russian merchant on his fat horse, but it is estimated according to the toughness and sharpness which the sabre or the dagger can be made to combine, and, if we could manufacture similar arms at Birmingham or at Sheffield, that sum might be immediately obtained for them.

The eastern blade is required to be pliable, and at the same time to bear so keen an edge as to divide a single hair. Now, an English razor, owing to its sharpness, and to the hardness of its temper, will divide a hair, but then it flies like a piece of glass.

The fire-arms of the Caucasians, which consist of rifles and pistols, are as much valued as their edged weapons. The barrels are usually of admirable materials, but often indifferently bored, and the locks are always indifferent. They are heavy in the barrel, and often mounted with the match-lock, both of which circumstances contribute to the accuracy with which the mountaineers discharge their contents—the former by preventing the vibration of the piece, the match-lock by ensuring its steadiness from the absence of all jerk, in producing ignition.

"I can boast of *pands*," as the butter said to the cheese; "and I am *strong* and *mite-y*," as the cheese replied to the butter.

DIGNITY OF AGRICULTURE.

Of all this wealth and prosperity, agriculture is the basis—the indispensible support. Yet, in defiance of this reiterated truth, is an occupation, agriculture, of itself, is degraded. Let politicians or demagogues chant their paeans to the tillers of the soil as they may, and tell them of their estate; yet, practically, simple farming is considered by those who assume to give tone and opinion in social and political life an inferior occupation, fit only for dull, unthinking, and uneducated men—Were it not so, why are the agriculture ranks so continually deserted worldly popular pursuits, under the belief that they are more advantageous? Look at our great, bustling cities and towns. See on all sides our professions crowded to excess; with, among the masses that crowd them, but a comparatively, few who are successful either in fame or fortune. View our merchants and shopkeepers, overrun and undermined in competition with one another; and clerks and shopboys plenter and cheaper on their hands than the wares they hold on sale; and all the motley congregation which are drawn about them by the spirit of adventure and of novelty; while the petty political offices of the day are held up like lottery tickets, to an unscrupulous and indiscriminate scramble; all for the possession of a fancied prize in the great raffling march of adventure; while the shop of the mechanic, or the artizan, which hold out a safe and durable reward to honourable labour, is hard pressed to find apprentices; and the board, inviting acres of the farmer are lying sterile or unproductive, for lack of cultivation.

In ministering to this vitiated appetite of discontent, the farmer himself is often times blameable. In a too humble estimate of his own condition and character, and in the absence of those advantages for his children of which he himself has felt the want, with a fond desire for their welfare he has encouraged their early restless propensities; and hoping that the wide world of chance, or speculation, or luck, would cast them in happier lot than his own, has pinched the already limited share of himself, and those who yet prefer the quiet homestead, to fit out for some undecided profession, or dubious branch of traffic, him who, under this misplaced partiality, now goes abroad, in time to return a prodical son, or, as is often the case, to beggar the family by his extravagance.

On the other side, it may be said that the enterprising lad, thus leaving his home with laborious habits and well-fixed principles, soon engages in some active pursuits, and succeeds far beyond a brother of perhaps equal talent, who has remained at home, and only inherited the toil and property of the parent, in whose track he had diligently pursuid. Very true; but mark the difference in advantage. The adventurous youth had fallen on a beaten track, with intelligent lights to aid his course, which, only to follow with energy and prudence, was to succeed. The other had groped along in a cloud of traditionary fog, and floundered on in the uncertainty of guess-work, with no accurate light to guide him; like the mariner who departs on his voyage, with ship and sails to be sure, but miserably appointed, without rudder, chart, or compass; while the first, with ship well found, and a master-mind at the helm, is wafted on to a successful destination.—*Michigan Farmer.*

SHOEING HORSES.—At a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, some time since, Professor Sewel remarked, that he frequently found old horses shod with a layer of leather, forming an artificial sole between the hoof and the shoe, recovering from severe affections causing injury to the hoof—such, for instance, as contraction, brittleness and cracks, or even diseases of the foot itself, as thrushes, corns, cankers, &c., and permanently regain their original elasticity and firmness.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE TO THEIR PROTESTANT BRETHREN.

DEAR BRETHREN,—Since the time that the members generally of the Protestant Association become more closely identified with the great movement of the Orange body in the past year, to crush the rebellious faction that dared to take up arms against her Most Gracious Majesty, against the constitution of the country, and against the lives and liberties of the Protestant community, we have not failed to watch closely and anxiously the course of public events, and, as occasion seemed to require it, to raise a warning voice, and arouse our Protestant brethren to action. The progress of events compels us again to buckle on our armour and renew our warfare against the deadly foes of our country's peace, prosperity, liberty, and happiness; and we firmly calculate on your approval and co-operation in this glorious and hallowed warfare.

The reasons which have induced us to recommend the immediate and extensive organization of the association are numerous and most of them will suggest themselves to your own minds. We will, however, be allowed to say, that the aspect of affairs, as regards the following all-important subjects, was such as to make it the duty of the committee to summon all their brethren to the ranks of the association again:—

I. As it regards the Church—the Irish branch of the United Church of England and Ireland.—The attack just made on it in Parliament has led to its utter overthrow. Such confederacy consists of Popish, Whig, and Infidel members of Parliament, and others, the expressed object being to level it with the dust, although they well know that their Sovereign, the Queen of England, has sworn to maintain the Church in its integrity, and that on the fulfilment of this promise depends her right to the British throne. Such a conspiracy is a treasonable one against her Majesty, and should be treated accordingly. When bad men combine, that good men should unite is not only a wise maxim, but it is a Christian duty; and, united in the bonds of fraternity and love, well may Irish Protestants say to the conspirators, "Associate yourselves, and you shall be broken to pieces. Take counsel together, and it shall come to naught; speak the word, and it shall not stand, for God is with us." The Church is likewise in danger from foes within; these, with the Lord's help, we will know how to meet.

II. As it regards the Popish Church in Ireland. It is evidently the desire, the anxiety, and the design of her Majesty's present degraded and treacherous Government to endow and establish the Church of the Pope in this country. Of this there can be no doubt. The men themselves avow it. Their slanderous and detestable organ, the *Times*, glories in it, and this is its language in reference thereto. It says that the non-establishment of Popery in Ireland is "the choice, *not of the British Government*, but of the Irish Roman Catholic hierarchy. *Ireland* has only to speak the word, and *in a very short time* it may be in the position as Scotland, *and cross* [illegible] *England*, as to ecclesiastical affairs." The wretched hireling organ of the British Government here evidently meant by "Ireland" Popish Ireland; but it will be for you, Protestants, to speak out in this matter, and to prove that Protestant Ireland—the only powerful Ireland that exist—forbids the compact in a voice of thunder. Hear the *Times* again—

"They (the legislature) would have been most happy to put the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland on substantially the same footing as the Church of England in this country, the Kirk in Scotland, the Gallican Church in France, *and the Roman Catholic Church in Germany, and Italy itself.* We believe there is hardly any reasonable sum of money they would not have been ready to ask and able to obtain from Parliament for this purpose. The *only objection* was, and is to this day, that the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland prefer their present position, to that of the Church of England, the Scotch Kirk, the Gallican Church, the Roman Catholic Churches in Germany, Italy, and elsewhere."

Whether Irish Protestants would ever tolerate the *establishment* of that apostate church, from the galling tyranny of which their intrepid forefathers bled to deliver them—an establishment based, too, on the ruin of the ancient Church of Ireland—is a question about which we have very little doubt. The walls of Derry, the scenes at Aughrim and the Boyne present fatal reminiscences of the danger of tampering with Irish Protestantism; and the Government may be assured that patriots and heroes, imbued with the same spirit as the great deliverers of Ireland in former days, the followers of William immortal memory, would speedily frustate any attempt to make an Italy of Ireland, and would die rather than become the bondslaves of Papal Rome. The "enormous lying" power of the Government organ is conspicuous in the statement that "the only objection" to the 'Establishment-of-Popery scheme is the unwillingness of the Popish hierarchy. We can even quote the words of Lord John Russell himself, to thrust the enormous lie down the throat of the *Times*, for the Premier himself admitted that the existence of this very Protestant Association was one of the great obstacles to the success of such a project; and with the help of God this obstacle will become more insurmountable every day.

III. As it regards the great questions of scriptural education in Ireland. This question is not only one of life and death to the youthful generation, but it is one of liberty or slavery to those who advocate it. Preferment, station, influence, and wealth are freely given to those who break their ordination vows, prove traitors to God, to religion, to truth, to their country; surrender the lambs of Christ's flock to the teeth of devouring wolves, and rob God of his glory, his Word of its progress, and his people of their rights. They, however, whom wealth, promotion, power cannot seduce from the fulfilment of their holy duty, and the performance of their heavenly commission are exposed to insult, obloquy, poverty, and oppression. Bad men are placed over them as bishops, to crush and do them wrong, an infidel and a Popish press glory in the blot endeavoured to be cast upon their fame, and the shouts of papists and infidels, encouraging the tyrant bishops in their oppression, fall on the ears of Protestants, and challenge them to put an end to a state of things at once so disgraceful and so vile. To do battle for the cause of scriptural education in Ireland, this Protestant Association enters the field again, and calculates on victory.

IV. As it regards to the Orange institution.—Amongst the ranks of this association are many who are not members of the Orange Institution; but the principles of that Institution, being the pure principles of the Bible and of Protestantism, we fearlessly avow our determination to maintain its cause against all adversaries. In the face of the world we proclaim that to Orangeism England owes her liberties, and Eng and Queen's her throne. Any one who is a foe to Orangeism is a foe to the British constitution, and a mortal enemy to the Protestant Sovereign of the British Isles. Let no man, then, be he peer or peasant, shrink from identification with so noble, praiseworthy, and, we will add, so powerful a body of British Protestants. And yet we have fallen on such evil times, that of British senators none have vindicated the Orange men of Ireland from the foul aspirations cast upon their character by Popish idolaters in the British senate house; and of those whose duty it would be to see that their case should be fairly stated, scarcely one is to be found with sufficient manliness to do them the commonest act of justice!—And this, while all men knew that it was the loyalty, bravery, and power of the maligned Orangemen of Ireland that crushed the treason of 1848, and saved the shedding of oceans of human blood! We cannot coldly look on, and witness such gross, ingratitude, and hear the most lying charges brought against our gallant and patriotic brethern, without repelling the calumny, and branding the calumniators, whether through the press or in the Parliament, with the name suited to their infamous slanders. What are the facts of the case, as it regards the late hostile collision at Dolly's Brae, which has led rebellious Papists, in and out of Parliament, to dare to brand with names applicable only to themselves the heroic band of Orangemen, who utterly routed and overthrew a numerous band of treacherous and bloodthirsty Ribbonmen—Thugs, assassins, armed to the teeth, and wielding the favourite weapons of rebellion—pikes, scythes, &c? They were simply these. The Orangemen were to pass through a district swarming with outlawed ruffians—foes to her Majesty, to the Government, to society at large. To appear unarmed would have been to have courted slaughter; to go armed in self defence—a right which the bill of rights had given them, and which self-preservation undoubtedly sanctioned—was the only course open to them. And they went armed according, but they went peaceably, quietly, and orderly, bearing with them the flag and insignia of loyalty, and commemorating events which placed her Majesty on the throne. They had nearly all passed by, when on a sudden a murderous volley was poured upon them, as they marched calmly and cheerfully along, offering offence to none, by some thousands of Ribbonmen, which body wounded many of them. To attack the murderers, to pursue, to arrest them, was the natural work of this valiant band; and side by side was the magistrates, and police, and military, all bent on capturing and defeating the rebels. The result was a triumphat victory for the Orangemen. There has been much talk about the blood of the rebels which has been shed; and while we deplore that it was necessary to shed it, we unhesitatingly say that there was no course left to the assailed but to defend themselves, and that there should be no more pity shown for the killed and wounded of the rebels than for any Molly Maguires or Thugs who had been killed or wounded in their attempts to take the life of a landlord, or an officer of justice. For this noble conduct, on the part of the small but intrepid band of Orangemen who won the battle of Dolly's Brae, we conceive the nation's thanks are due.—They have taught a stern lesson to Popish rebels, which will do them good for years to come, and they have demonstrated to the British Government that their military prowess would not have been disgraced in the field of Waterloo. To the miscreants who call their character and deeds by the title of murderous and bloody, it may be truly said, that "that they are of their father the devil, for he was a liar and murderer from the beginning, and the lusts of their father they will do;" but those who love freedom, and loyalty, and truth, the name of Orangemen, and the title of Orange, are indelibly graven upon their hearts.—That a fierce onslaught will now be made on the Orange Institution is evident; let the Orangemen, therefore, be ready.

Finally, brethren, for the reasons thus briefly alluded to, and in order that the auspicious visit of her Majesty may not be used as an occasion to exalt Papery, and damage the cause of truth, we are organizing our forces, and trust that, throughout Ireland, multitudes will be found who will be glad to rally around our standard, and fight with us the battle of the Queen, the Church, and the Protestant people, and our own dearly-loved Ireland.

By order,
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, Chairman.
Committee Rooms, 42, Wellington-quay,
Dublin, July 25, 1849.

(*From the London John Bull*)

ARCHES' COURT, THURSDAY, AUG. 3.

(Before Sir H. J. Fust.)

GORMAN *v.* THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

Sir H. J. Fust in proceeding to deliver judgment in this case, said the circumstances out of which the present proceedings arose were these:—Mr. Gorman, an ordained minister of the Church of England, and Bachelor of Divinity was presented to the Vicarage of St. Just, in January 1846, by the then Lord Chancellor, exercising the patronage of the Crown. On that occasion Mr. Gorman exhibited such testimonials that his Lordship did not think it necessary to subject him to any personal examination. In February 1847 he was presented by the present Lord Chancellor to the Vicarage of Bampford-Speke, in the county of Devon, and in the same diocese of Exeter. The Lord Chancellor requiring intended presentees to benefices in his gift to produce testimonials from three beneficed Clergymen, counter signed by the Bishop of the diocese, Mr. Gorman forwarded the requisite testimonial to the Bishop, who at the bottom of it wrote as follows:—

'The Clergymen who have subscribed this testimonial are highly respectable, but as I consider the Bishop's counter signature of such a document, if it be unaccompanied by any remark, as implying his own belief that the party to whom it relates "had not held, written, or taught anything contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the United Church of England and Ireland,' and as my own experience unfortunately attests that the Rev. G. J. Gorman did, in the course of last year, in correspondence with myself, hold, write, and maintain what is contrary to the discipline of the said Church, and as what he further wrote makes me apprehend that he holds also what is contrary to its doctrine, I cannot conscientiously countersign this testimonial.'

Mr. Gorman having communicated this circumstance to the Lord Chancellor, his Lordship informed him that he proposed to sign the fiat for his presentation, without entering into the question which had arisen between the Bishop and Mr. Gorman. The Bishop, however, declined to institute Mr. Gorman until he had been subjected to an examination, which commenced on the 17th of December, 1847, and proceeded upon the 18th 20th, 21st, and 22d of that month, and after an interruption on the 8th of March and two following days. On the 11th, Mr. Gorman was informed that the Bishop would decline to institute him, and on the 20th of March had formal notice given him on the ground of his holding unsound doctrine. In June, 1848, a monition was extracted from the registry of the Arches Court, calling upon the Bishop to show cause why he should not forthwith proceed to the institution. The Bishop appeared to that monition by his proctor, and prayed to be allowed to state the grounds of refusal to institute. Mr. Gorman having replied, and a joinder having been given in on behalf of the Bishop, the cause now came on for hearing. The evidence before the Court was unsatisfactory, consisting of two short affidavits from Mr. Gorman, and one from the Bishop of Exeter; but annexed to his Lordship's petition there was a book, extending to between 200 and 300 pages, and containing 149 questions, addressed by the Bishop to Mr. Gorman, with the answers thereto. Upon those questions and answers the whole case turned. A good deal had been said upon the conduct of the Bishop in requiring Mr. Gorman to undergo an examination at all. The right of the Bishop certainly was not denied, but its exercise was stated to be unprecedented. It was not a very common course, but circumstances might occur in which it became necessary to inquire into the soundness of the doctrines held by Clergymen who had for years been in possession of certain preferments, and whose opinions unfortunately had undergone a change.—The question which the Court was called upon to determine, was, what was the efficacy of Baptism in the case of infants? He (Sir H. J. Fust) was particularly anxious to have it distinctly understood that he guarded himself against being supposed to offer any opinion as to the disputed point of theology between the parties. All that came within the limits of the authority of the Court was to endeavour to ascertain whether the Church had determined anything upon the subject, and, if so, to pronounce according, without indulging in speculative opinions of his own. The first question was, whether the Church had pronounced any opinion, and, if so, what opinion, on the subject? That gave rise to another question—namely, from what source was the Court to derive information as to the doctrine of the Church of England? The Bishop imputed to Mr. Gorman that he held opinions on the efficacy of baptism opposed to the doctrine of the Church as set forth in her articles. Mr. Gorman denied it; he took his stand on the articles, and contended that his views were in exact conformity with them. The Learned Judge then proceeded to state the course of the examination, the point of which lay in the fifth, sixth, and seventh questions:—"Does our Church hold, and do you hold, that every infant baptized by a lawful Minister with water, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, is made by God, in such baptism, a member of Christ, the child of God, and and inheritor of the kingdom of heaven? Does our Church hold, and do you hold, that such children, by the laver of regeneration in baptism, are received into the number of the children of God and heirs of ever-