

cient time before the then next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for such District; and immediately after such General or Quarter sessions of the Peace a true copy of such Register shall be transmitted by such Chief Magistrate to the Colonial Secretary, who at every election shall transmit the same to the proper returning Officers, who after such Election shall return the same with the Writ.

VIII.—*And be it further enacted*, if any Persons claiming to vote in the election of a Member or Members of any District as aforesaid, shall feel aggrieved by the decision of any Justice or Conservator of the Peace as to his claim to vote, such Person may appeal to the then next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District, and the Justices at such General or Quarter Sessions shall and may revise and alter the said list of Voters by the addition of the name of such Person if it shall appear to the satisfaction of such Justices, that such Person was on the first day of September, then last past, duly qualified to vote as an Elector of the said District respectively.

IX.—*And be it further enacted*, that any Person whose name shall have been omitted from any Register of Voters in consequence of the decision of any such Justice or Conservator of the Peace, or any Court of Sessions which shall have revised the Lists from which such Register shall have been formed may tender his vote at any Election at which such Register shall be in force, stating at the time the name or names of the Candidate or Candidates for whom he tenders such Vote, and the Returning Officer or his Deputy shall enter upon the Poll Book every Vote so tendered, distinguishing the same from the Votes admitted and allowed at such Election:—*Provided always*, that in case any Person claiming to Vote at any such Election as aforesaid and who shall have tendered his Vote at the same, not having been duly registered according to the Provisions of this Act, shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the Returning Officer at such Election that he has actually occupied a Dwelling House for twelve months next before the day of such Election, and that such twelve months had not expired on the first day of September then last past, and is otherwise qualified according to Law to Vote at such Election, such Person shall be entitled to have his name entered on the Poll Book in like manner as if his name had been duly registered as herein provided.

X.—*And be it further enacted*, that upon Petition to the Commons House of Assembly complaining of an undue Election or Return of any Member or Members to serve in Parliament, any Petitioner, or any Person defending such Election or Return shall be at liberty to impeach the correctness of the Register of Voters in force at the time of such Election by proving that in consequence of the decision of the Justices or Court which shall have revised the lists of Voters from which such Register shall have been formed, the name of any person who has voted at such Election was improperly inserted or retained in such Register, or the name of any person who tendered his vote at such Election improperly omitted from such Register or not entered upon the Poll Book, by the Returning Officer when tendered, and the Committee appointed for the trial of such Petition, shall alter the Poll taken at such Election according to the truth of the case, and shall report their determination thereupon to the House, and the House shall thereupon carry such determination into effect, and the return shall be amended or the Election declared void as the case may be, and the Register corrected accordingly, or such other Order shall be made as to the House shall seem proper.

XI.—*And be it further enacted*, that no more than one person shall be registered as a person entitled to vote for or in respect of the occupation of any one Dwelling House *Provided always*, that for the purposes of this Act any Tenement shall be deemed a Dwelling House for which the Occupier pays Rent by the year, and of which he has the exclusive possession.

SCHEDULE.
No. 1.

District of }
The List of Persons entitled to vote in the Election of a Member (or Members) for the District of _____ in respect of Dwelling Houses situate within the (Port) (Cove) (or Harbor) of _____ and the vicinity thereof.

Christian Name and Surname of each Voter at full length.	Place of abode and qualification.	Street, Lane, Road or other local description.
Adams, John	St. John's	King's Road
Berigan, James	St. John's	Gower Street

No. 2.

(Notice of Constable to be attached to or published with the List of Voters.)
I hereby give notice that the Justices of the Peace for the District will on or before the _____ of this year, make out a List of all persons entitled to vote in the Election of a Member (or Members) to represent the District of _____ in the General Assembly. And all Persons so entitled, and whose names are not included in the above list, are

hereby required to deliver or transmit to me on or before the _____ day of _____ in this year a claim in writing containing their Christian Names and Surnames and the Name of the Harbor or Cove and Place where the Dwelling House they claim to occupy is situate.

A. B. (Constable.)
No. 3.

(Notice of claim to be given to the Magistrate or Constable)

I hereby give you notice that I claim to be inserted in the List of voters for the District of _____ and that the particulars of my place of abode and qualification are stated below.

Dated at _____ the _____ day &c. C. D.

To Mr E. F. }
or }
G. H. Esq., }

No. 4.

(Notice to be given to the Voter objected to by the party objecting.)

I hereby give you notice that I object to your right of being registered as an Elector for the District of _____

Dated at _____ the _____ day of _____ 1834. J. K.

No. 5.

District of }
The List of Persons entitled to vote in the Election of a Member (or Members) for the District of _____ in respect of Dwelling Houses situate in the _____ Division of the said District.

Christian Name and Surname of each Voter at full length.	Place of abode and qualification.	Street, Lane, Road or other local description.
Agnew, Andrew	St. John's	Church Hill
Burdett, Francis	St. John's	Queen Street

(To be continued.)

ARCHDEACONRY OF SARUM

A Meeting of the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Salisbury, in support of the Established Church, was held at the Council Chamber, by permission of the mayor, for the purpose of petitioning both Houses of Parliament, and voting an address of thanks to His Majesty, for his most gracious declaration of firm and unshaken attachment to the Church, and his resolution to maintain and preserve it in all its rights and privileges, as well as to maintain inviolate its union with the State.

The Venerable Archdeacon Clarke being called to the chair, and having briefly explained the objects of the meeting, begged to express the great and sincere pleasure which he felt at seeing so numerous and highly respectable an assemblage of the Clergy, and which pleasure was also accompanied with a feeling of anxiety and regret that there should exist any occasion for such a meeting. It was very desirable that this meeting of the Clergy should be as open and public as possible, in order to show they were neither afraid nor ashamed to avow and declare their principles—in short, not afraid to speak out, for it became them all to be earnest and determined in their resistance to undeserved aggression. They must neither slumber nor sleep, but be firm, and let their firmness be united with benevolence and charity: in fact, in upholding the Church they were upholding religion itself; for if the Church were to be destroyed, what would become of Religion,—what of the Monarchy—what of the Protestant succession to the Throne of these realms? It therefore became them all to be united and firm. Their enemies had avowed, at a public meeting held in London, a determination to effect the ultimate separation of Church and State. Their resistance should be as firm, and uncompromising: they should not surrender without a struggle the Church which they so highly prized, not for its emoluments only, but for itself and its principles. The object of the present meeting were two-fold,—to take into consideration the subject of the dangers which threatened the Established Church, and the King's most gracious Declaration in the support of it in all its integrity. His Majesty had come forward most generously and most nobly; it was therefore, their duty to rally round him, as well as to express their gratitude for his reasonable interposition in their favour. The Church must fall if they neglected to support him. If blemishes did exist, let them in God's name, be amended and corrected, but let this be done in a spirit of candour and impartiality. If the mouldings and freizes and cornices of the temple had suffered injury, from the decay of ages, let them be repaired and beautified, but let not the godly temple itself be swept away with the besom of destruction. If the work of reform had been left where he thought it might have been left with safety—in the hands of the Bishops—it would have been done more prudently, more safely, and more effectually too. In reference to the Dissenters, he begged to disclaim all hostility towards them as Dis-

senters; but he would oppose to the very utmost their unreasonable and unjustifiable demands. He felt certain that the more respectable part of the Dissenters themselves disclaimed the uncharitable and unholy abuse which had been poured upon the Church by united ignorance and virulence. The venerable Archdeacon concluded an able and eloquent speech, amid loud applause, by referring to the various letters which he had received from the Clergy who were unfortunately prevented from attending, and which all breathed the spirit of cordial unanimity and heartfelt wishes for the success of the meeting.

The Rev. Chancellor Marsh rose to move the first resolution, of which he cordially approved, and heartily concurred in all that had been so ably stated by the Archdeacon in opening the business of the day. The time was come for the Clergy, indeed for all the members of the Church of England, to bestir themselves. As some proof how little the Clergy interfered in political matters, he mentioned that, though he had been 30 years in the diocese, he did not recollect that the Clergy of this Archdeaconry had in all that time been called together on any occasion. For himself individually, and he would say, and he believed that the same might be affirmed of all the Clergy now present, that no opposition had been made on their part to the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, or to any other measure intended to redress the grievances of their Protestant brethren. When the Dissenters complained more recently of the Church-rate, which by the way, was levied on their property, and not on themselves as individuals; and when some of them objected to submit to the form of marriage, which, however pledged them to no doctrine whatever, no meetings of the Clergy were held; but they remained quiet, to see what redress would be afforded. Well, Bills were brought in, to remove the levying of Church-rates, and to allow all persons to be married by their own ministers, in their own places of worship; but the Dissenters indignantly rejected the offer, and chose rather to remain as they were, and continue to submit to those grievances of which they had so much complained. It appeared that the redress which was offered, fell very short of the wishes and intentions of a large portion of them. They openly spoke out; they petitioned for the abolition of all connexion between Church and State,—a connexion which some of them declared to be wicked and sinful, and which therefore it was, and ever would be their duty to oppose. This was in other words, to petition for the dissolution of the Establishment—for the destruction of the Church of England. Would it not then be base and cowardly in the Clergy of that Church not to stand forward in its self-defence? Would it not be criminal and a sacrifice of Christian principle in them not to do their best to support what they so highly valued—what they in their own consciences believed to be the most rational and purest form of Christian discipline and doctrine?

It was a matter of satisfaction to him, that the Dissenters of Salisbury, with many of whom, and with their Ministers he was well acquainted, and whom he knew to be highly respectable and excellent persons, had not joined as he believed, in these violent measures. The Wesleyans of Salisbury and indeed, as far as he knew, throughout the kingdom, had refused to concur in such uncharitable proceedings; but he ought not to mention the Wesleyans as Dissenters; he did not consider them as such. They objected to none of the doctrines of the Church of England; they refused not to frequent its services; and he did not think it improbable that he might live to see what he sincerely wished—a much closer union between the Wesleyans and themselves. The Rev. gentleman then mentioned as another source of satisfaction, what he had seen on coming into the place of meeting (the Nisi Prius Court)—a long list of names of laymen who had signed an address to the king similar to that which he was about to propose. That list contained 1650 names, and he had been just informed, that 500 more were about to be added to it. This was a circumstance which afforded some proof that there existed among the laymen of that neighbourhood—and he trusted that a similar feeling prevailed throughout the realm—a decided attachment to the National Church. (Cheers.)

The Rev. G. P. Lowther rose to second the resolution, and congratulated his Reverend Brethren upon the first proof that he then witnessed of their unanimity in action as well as feeling. He rejoiced to see the Clergy at last aroused and putting on their strength, for he was sure that the Church possessed the affection of a vast majority of the kingdom. He had ever considered the hostility of Dissenters (though he did not in that term include Roman Catholics) as contemptible in point of numbers, however formidable they might be from their activity and virulence. He believed he was speaking within bounds, when he asserted that so far from being outnumbered, the majority on the side of the Church was at least ten to one—ten millions to one million. He did not fear the power of Dissenters; but he did fear the power and increasing energy

of the Roman Catholic Church, whose battles the Dissenters were then unconsciously fighting. He saw clearly, that the contest lay between the Church of England and the Church of Rome, and that unless the Church of England put forth all her might in the struggle, she would eventually be overthrown and the Dissenters be buried in the ruins.—The Archdeacon had asked “if the Church and State are severed, what becomes of the Protestant succession?” He would answer that question by quoting the legal maxim, “Cessante ratione, cessat lex.” The House of Brunswick was called to the throne for the maintenance of Protestant ascendancy. They were called to the exclusion of the legal heirs, whose sole disqualification of their creed. The lineal descendants of those heirs, were numerous at that hour; and should the monarch of this kingdom ever cease to maintain Protestant ascendancy, he would virtually abdicate his Throne; and if the succession be open to the followers of any creed, the legitimate descendants of the discarded family might again put forward an hereditary claim. There was a time when his Majesty's private sentiments towards his Church, was a matter of doubt and anxiety to many of her friends; but those doubts were cleared up and those anxieties had been dissipated. The King, in her hour of peril had come forward nobly, and spoken out. He, (the Rev. speaker) felt most grateful for that manly and well-timed declaration, and it behoved them to respond unanimously to the King's call. “Entertaining these opinions and feelings,” said the Rev. speaker, “I have great satisfaction in seconding the resolution.”

The Rev. Canon Fisher, in moving the third resolution, said, that such were the dangers with which the Church was threatened, such were the open and undisguised attacks, which were daily made against its very existence, that it became their duty to exert every energy in her defence. He deeply regretted that there should exist any such hostility against her, and indeed he did not believe that it did exist until the events of the month of May had proved what were the real feelings of the Dissenters towards them. He deeply regretted it, because it disturbed the even tenour of the life of the parochial Clergy, and compelled them, however reluctantly, to come forward upon occasions like the present. He was happy however, to be able to give his testimony to what had been stated by the Rev. Chancellor Marsh, in reference to the Wesleyans, that they had not shown any hostility towards them, and he could only say that in his own Church they had been amongst the most constant attendants. But whatever dangers might threaten, and however dark and gloomy the prospect might sometimes appear, still he thought that they had grounds for hope. In the first place, they might congratulate themselves that the Dissenters had spoken out so plainly,—that they had had the candour boldly to declare what their ultimate object was. It was also matter of congratulation that the representative of the house of Stanley had nobly come forward to declare his attachment to the institutions of the country; but above all, had they cause to exult in the Declaration of the Sovereign to maintain inviolate the rights of the Church. It was indeed a most noble address, and on reading it they might almost fancy that they heard once more the voice of the revered monarch who had declared that he was ready to retire to Hanover, but not to violate his oath—to lay his head upon the block, but not to swerve from the strict truth of his duty.—William the Fourth had indeed, proved himself the worthy son of George the Third; and what made the declaration more valuable was, its undoubted originality. Had Sir Robert Peel been the King's confidential adviser, they might then have thought that those were the sentiments of the First Lord of the Treasury; but when the King, surrounded as he was by the friends of Earl Grey, expressed himself in such remarkable words, they could not but consider them as expressive of his own sentiments, and avowing his own intention. It was his duty to respond to the call. When he had thus spoken out, they could not hold their peace. (Cheers.)

An Imperial Ukase has been published, prohibiting Russian subjects from remaining abroad, under pain of having their estates confiscated.

IRELAND.—The new plan of National Education in Ireland has so far succeeded, that there are now 1000 Schools and 140,000 Scholars in connexion with the Board.

Among the curiosities which M. Ruppe has brought from Abyssinia, are two remarkable manuscripts. One is a Bible, said to contain a new work of Solomon, one or two new books of Esdras, and a considerable addition to the fifth Book of Esther, all perfectly unknown in Europe. It also contains the Book of Enoch, and fifteen new Psalms the existence of which was already known to the learned. The other manuscript is a species of code, which the Abyssinians date from the Council of Nice (324), the epoch at which it was promulgated by one of their kings. This code is divided into two books: the first relates to canonical law, and treats