and Services, which speak for themselves, and require no such assistance; their language being precise and determinate." The position here advanced, I shall examine at large hereafter.

3. Presuming, my Rev. brethren, that you are now fully possess'd of the substantial merits of the controversy, I come to the opinion delivered by the Court of Arches, as given by "The English Churchman."

"The Bishop of Exeter," saith the learned Judge, "imputed to Mr. Gorham that he held and avowed opinions of the subject of the efficacy of Baptism which were opposed to the doctrines of the Church, as set forth in the formulæ. Mr. Gorham denied this, and contended that his opinions were in exact conformity with those of the Church of England, as contained in her Articles, and in perfect accordance with the intentions of the formulæ of the Church." From this it is manifest that Mr. Gorham neither intended to impugn the doctrine of the Church, nor to depart from its true interpretation, but honestly believed that his opinions were entirely consistent with the real meaning of the terms employed.

To prove that he was in error, however, the learned Judge relied on the following passage, being the fifteenth answer to the questions of the Bishop of Exeter. "Our Church holds," saith Mr. Gorham, "and I hold, that no spiritual grace is conveyed in baptism, except to worthy recipients, and as infants are by nature unworthy recipients, being born in sin and the children of wrath, they cannot receive any benefit from baptism, except there shall have been a prævenient act of make them worthy. Baptism is the sign or seal, either already given or of the repentance and faith which are stipulated and must be hereafter exercised."

And then, after summing up the argument, the judgement of the Court concludes as follows:

"The points which have to be decided are—

1. Does the Church of England hold the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration in the case of infants?

2 does Mr. Gorham hold this doctrine?

It is quite clear from the Formularies of the Church, that children do receive spiritual regeneration in Baptism. It is also evident from the whole tenor of his examination, and from his counsel's argument, that Mr. Gorham does *not* hold this doctrine. He asserts that children must receive a "prævenient act of grace" to make them worthy recipients of Baptism, otherwise they receive no benefit at their baptism. The Bishop of Exeter has consequently shown sufficient cause for refusing to institute Mr. Gorham to the living of Brampford Speke."

On receiving notice from Mr. Gorham's counsel that an appeal would be immediately entered from the decision of the Court, the learned Judge replied: "Of course I expected that there would be an appeal, or I should have called to my assistance the Chancellor of the diocese to have acted as my assessor, for I feel that so important a case is too much for the decision of a single individual, seeing the bearing it may have on the interests and welfare of the Church." In this latter opinion all must agree, and I have quoted it in corroboration of my own judgement, already expressed, that the decision deeply concerns "the interests and welfare of the Church," and that it is the duty of her bishops and clergy, every where, to form, so far as they may, a just opinion on the merits of the question.

Now the ground of the learned Judge's decision seems narrowed to the single point above stated, namely, that Mr. Gorham does not hold the doctrine of spiritual regeneration in the baptism of infants, because he assumes the necessity of a prævenient act of grace, to make them worthy,—But I have not been able to perceive how this proves that he does not hold the doctrine. He expressly declares that he *does* hold the spiritual regeneration of infants in Baptism, as the Church holds it, and even derives from the Articles of the Church the argument which he advances for the necessity of prævanient grace, for the very purpose of reconciling the service and the Articles together For, first, the twenty-fifth Article states that the Sacraments have a wholesome effect or operation on such only as as "*worthily* receive the same." The twenty-seventh Article expressly limits the benefits of Baptism to those "*who receive it rightly.*" And the ninth Article, saith that, "Original sin is the fault and corruption of the nature of every man that naturally is engendered of the off-spring of Adam," and that, "*in every persons born into this world, it deserveth God's wrath and damnation.*" Infants, therefore, being by nature unworthy to receive the Sacrament of Baptism, must be made worthy by grace. And when they receive this prævenient grace, he holds that they become spiritually regenerate in Baptism, as truly as the eminent Bishop who rejected him. How is this shown to be contrary to the doctrine of the Church? Certainly it is in strict accordance with her doctrines in all cases of Sacramental administration. The adult receives no benefit in Baptism without the "prævenient grace" of spiritual renovation or conversation, which is called regeneration in the Homily for Whitsunday, by Latimer, Davenant, Beveridge, Mede, Barrow, and Tillotson, as already shown. For the term is used with considerable latitude by our best divines, and yet without any disparagement of its strict theological application to regeneration in Baptism. In like manner precisely, St. Paul speaks of circumcision as a spiritual change of heart, (Rom. 11, 28,) "*For he is not a Jew, which is one outwardly, neither is that circumcision which is outward in the flesh. But he is a Jew which is one inwardly, and circumcision is that of the heart, in the spirit and not in the letter, whose praise is not of men but of God.*" And yet the apostle did not mean by this to disparage the rite of circumcision, or to make light of its benefits as an ordinance of divine institution. According to the current language of these divines, in which they are sustained by the passage in the Homily, the adult is first regenerated in heart, in order that he may be afterwards formally and fully regenerated in Baptism. And if this prævenient act of grace be required in the Baptism of adults why may not some measure of preparatory grace be required in the case of infants? The result of the Baptism is declared to be the same in both, namely, that they are now "born of water and the Spirit," *formally and fully regenerate*, and *adopted as the children of God.* How then is Mr. Gorham regarded denying the result in the case of infants, merely because he believes that Baptism is to the adult, and Baptism is the infants, read on the same fundamental principle, that NO SACRAMENT HAS ITS TRUE EFFECT, UNLESS THE RECIPIENT BE IN A STATE OF GRACE AT THE TIME OF ITS ADMINISTRATION?

But I am the more at a loss to comprehend the censure attached to this doctrine of Mr. Gorham, because, if there is any universal truth belonging to Christianity in its application to mankind, this is surely entitled to be so esteemed. Not only in every administration of the Sacraments, but in every acts of religious obedience, in every good word and work, without exception, the *preventing* (or prævenient) grace of God is absolutely necessary. Why the proposition should be thought so inconsistent with the efficacy of the Sacrament in the case of infant Baptism, I cannot discover.—That the Holy Spirit will prepare us by His grace for the due reception of every commanded ordinance, and the due performance of every duty, is a constant subject of our supplications; and if it must be supposed that no grace could be vouchsafed to our little ones, in answer to our prayers, until they are actually baptized, it must be by virtue of some law of which the Church knows nothing. Grace before Baptism, Grace in Baptism, Grace after Baptism, is implored by the very language of our Service. Grace to prepare, Grace to adopt, and Grace through the whole subsequent course of life, in order to attain the ultimate end of that adoption. "*For by Grace*, saith the apostle, "*ye are saved through faith, and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God.*"

Here, therefore, I am constrained to say, that in the sentence of the Judge, I can perceive no connection between the premises and the conclusion. The premises are, that Mr. Gorham asserts the necessity of a prævenient act of grace to make infants worthy recipients of Baptism. The conclusion is, that he does not hold the doctrine of the Church, which declares that children, in Baptism, receive spiritual regeneration. But surely the learned judge cannot mean to say, that the requiring of the favour of God as a condition necessary to our becoming His adopted children, is equivalent to a denial that we can be adopted at all. If Mr. Gorham had said, that a prævenient act of grace is required to make infants worthy recipients of Baptism, *and that such grace could not be given in answer to prayer*, then the conclusion would have followed legitimately. But as the matter appears to me, the judgment, in its present form, is a complete *non-sequitur*, and has no ground to rest on.

The other branch of Mr. Gorham's defence, however, in which his counsel shewed that the Reformers and their successors, in the times Edward Elizabeth, and the main body of the Church of England up to the reign of Charles I., were Calvinists in doctrine, and hence, that the services which they framed could not have been intended to bear any sense inconsistent with Calvinism, seems to me deserving of a very different reception from that which it received at the hands of the learned Judge. For he dismissed it as unworthy of consideration. The opinions of the reformers he calls private opinions. "They have no public bearing," saith he, "can have no public effect: they can throw no light upon the subject. If the words to be considered were doubtful and ambiguous, and could not be construed by reference to any other of the services of the Church, or by any other of the public acts of the Church, then, indeed it would be right and proper to advert to the opinions of those persons; but so long as the Articles and Services of the Church are reconcilable but necessarily consistent with the literal interpretation of the words, we are not at liberty to put any private interpretation upon them."

(To be concluded next week.)

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir,—The least objectionable scheme that emanated from the Provincial Association, was perhaps that for a Union or confederation of the Provinces, although the difficulties in the way of effecting such, or investing it with any tangible form or substance, must be apparent. If for the purpose of obtaining something like a representation in the Imperial Parliament, although in some respects desirable, particularly as a medium of conveying that information on Colonial affairs, of which both the Government and People of England are almost destitute, yet for the present it is a thing only to be talked of. If for the purpose of forming a sort of Commercial community, which should give to each Province, a preference in the markets of the rest, this might lead to good, although if carried out to the utmost extent, the results springing from it, could not for a length of time be of any magnitude, and for this reason, that most of the staple articles which are produced in these Provinces, and which they are most anxious to make market of, are precisely such as are common to all of them, that is to say, fish and lumber. Canada indeed, has the additional article of flour, but the geographical position of New Brunswick forms almost an insuperable obstacle to her being supplied from that quarter, unless the great difficulty, that of a lengthy and circuitous voyage, was removed either by a Railroad or Canal communicating with Shediac, or else what seems in all respects the most desirable, as well as the most easy to accomplish, the improvement of the navigation of the Saint John River, which at a comparatively small expence, might be made a great highway through the heart of the Province, and approximating as it does, so near the waters of the St. Lawrence, might be made the means of effecting a direct and profitable intercourse with Canada, whereby this Province might be supplied with flour cheaper than it is now obtained from the United States.

It is a matter of wonder as well as regret, that a work of such evident utility, had not been taken in hand long ago—only to be accounted for by that Sectional feeling, closely allied to selfishness, which has always pervaded our Legislature, and induced the members of it, each to clutch at a share of the Public revenue, with as great avidity as if it was so much plunder they were dividing, to be appropriated to their own individual localities, without regard to the general interests of the country. By this means a vast amount of money has been frittered away, without producing any permanent benefit.

If an arrangement could have been entered into years ago, and embracing the British possessions in the West Indies, by which our fish and lumber could have been protected in their markets, and on the other hand a preference being given to their produce in ours, it would no doubt have been for the mutual benefit of all—but since the West Indies are ruined it is useless to speak of it.

At present therefore, except a general good understanding, which is in all respects desirable, and a discontinuance of that petty system of annoyance which has at times been resorted to, of taxing small wares in each other's markets and which is certainly discreditable, it is hard to discover any practical result that can grow out of the proposed Union.

After thus condemning or underrating all the schemes that have been hitherto propounded for a revival of our Provincial Interests, (a task rather sorrowful than otherwise) it would be reasonable to expect that something should be suggested in lieu thereof. And here I must confess myself utterly at a loss to propound any plan within the power of the Legislature or people of this Province to act upon, which could shortly have the effect of restoring the Mercantile, Manufacturing and Shipping Interests to their former prosperity, connected and dependent as they are upon Imperial legislation, which of late has been hostile to the Colonies—to turn our eyes to the United States is evidently useless, besides being attended with humiliation, which only those who would willingly court a repulse can submit to, but although any prospect of immediate relief for the Interests thus depressed is hopeless, yet that is no reason why something may not be done, for the employment and relief of the working classes,—and it would be hard indeed if the natural resources of the Province, which are confessedly so abundant, could not be applied in some way to afford them at least a living until better times.—Of all these the Land holds out the most sure and certain prospect, and the cultivation of it has been urged on the people of this Province, as the only means of making themselves independent and above the reach of absolute want, and the last few years experience must have convinced many of the soundness of such advice—but however their eyes may be opened in that respect, or however clearly they may now see the road, it is not every one that can follow it—any one acquainted with the subject knows that farming to be carried on well requires capital, or to be carried on at all, requires means to some amount. Of what use is it to talk to a man who at the opening of the ensuing Spring, may have neither Oxen or Hay to work with, Seed to plant or sow, or Provisions to last while putting in His crop, about going to farming, that such are the circumstances in which many poor people throughout the Province are placed there can be no doubt, (so far have they been reduced by the potatoe rot combined with other causes) and although they may still have the ownership or possession of land, yet without the means and appliances above stated it is little use to them—such a one must yield to stern necessity (which knows no law) and take hold of some employment that will provide him bread for use, hence it is that so many are even now engaged in the deal trade, depressed as the price is, hardly affording a subsistence and that only for the present, others engaged in the manufacture of laths, staves and other small lumber, which are crowded into the American market at prices ruinously low—others again grubbing up hemlock knees for the same market, (the new navigation laws having given an extraordinary impetus to shipbuilding in that quarter) and which are sold at little more than half the price they used to be worth in our own Shipyards.

It must be plain therefore, that Agriculture can never be raised to a standard at all commensurate with its importance, until the capital of the Country is brought to bear upon it, notwithstanding the disasters of the last three years, there is capital still left, and the holders of it would do well to consider whether it would not be better to turn it in that direction, than to peril it in Saw-mills, of which there are too many now in the Province, as to the profits of the investment there can be little doubt. One great objection hitherto, the high rate of wages—is in a great measure removed, as labor can be had now, on far more reasonable terms than formerly. The drawing off any considerable number of those who are now so unprofitably engaged in lumbering, to the cultivation of the land or any other business, besides furnishing the individuals themselves with better employment, would have a two-fold effect otherwise, namely, that of raising the price by lessening the production of lumber, and also permanently improving the Country. It is obvious that those suggestions are only to be carried out by individual energy or enterprise, how far Legislation could aid or assist therein is next to be considered—the disposition of our House of Assembly has never been doubted, but the means adopted by them have as yet been inadequate, and to produce any thing like decisive results, others should be resorted to. Of all measures that could be adopted, "PROTECTION" would be the most effectual, and to make it completely so, should be extended not only to Agricultural productions, but to every trade or handicraft, that has gained any footing in the Province, or could with any advantage be established in it, to this, however, there is strong opposition, the result for a length of time been two parties in the Assembly, representing two different sets of interests or opinions on the part of the public, and although neither of them advocating absolute free trade, yet one party is for taxation simply as a source of revenue, the other is for going the whole figure, and like our neighbours of the States, laying such high duties on every article the growth or manufacture of a foreign country, which can be grown or manufactured at home, as will give our own people a decided advantage in the market—the latter seem to be gaining ground in public opinion, so far as my own sympathies and views go they are certainly with them, and most willingly should any small powers of reasoning or argument I may possess be exerted to strengthen their cause, but, to enter into an investigation of those abstract theories propounded by Adam Smith and McCulloch, which have had the effect of turning the heads of so many of their votaries, would take up too much time, this much may be said however, that correct as many if not most of their Axioms undoubtedly are, they cannot always be safely reduced to practice. That "circumstances alter cases" and that "facts are stronger than arguments" are sayings as incontrovertible as any Dogmas of the Free-trade School.

Now any man of observation must perceive how widely the circumstances of the Province differ at the present time, from what they were years ago, when the energies of the people were devoted to one great pursuit which they followed up to the exclusion of almost all others, it was vain then to talk of protection to farmers or manufacturers, when they themselves were, too many of them engaged in lumbering and when in fact there was little or nothing to protect, when Oxen in droves were required from the States to furnish teams for the woods, and when the Butcher's stalls were supplied from the same source, a high duty on these and similar articles would in its operation have been oppressive. But now when Beef in the market ranges from 4d. to 2d. per pound and Pork but a shade higher, who can say that times are not changed or that the farmer does not absolutely require protection, it is this which would give the most effectual aid and impulse to farming throughout the Province. If it is expected that most important of all Interests should be extended in any great degree, it must be from the farmers themselves that extension should mainly proceed, and to enable them to do so the most essential thing is a good and steady market, without it they may still plod on, consuming most of their produce at home, and denying themselves the superfluities and some of the comforts of life, but as for hiring help to carry on their operations upon a large scale, they have not, their the means nor the ambition to do it. With regard to manufactures the motives for protection are equally powerful, of course at the outset little could be expected but the manufacture of those articles, the materials for which are produced in the Country or easily attainable, such as wood, Iron and leather, others there are in the same category which do not occur to me now, coarse cloth also should be made in the Country to supersede the American satinet—even if the commencement was only "Hodden Grey", establishments of these kind have been frequently got up, but for want of due encouragement have been suffered to languish, how could it be otherwise, when such quantities of American goods of similar description, which could be so easily made at home are brought here to supplant them. To exclude these by a high protecting tariff in the same manner that our productions of every name and nature whatsoever are taxed in their ports, would be but a proper although small retaliation upon them for their selfish policy, at the same time that it would most strongly stimulate the industry of our own people, and lead in time to that manufacturing prosperity which this Province from its superior natural resources is so obviously capable of arriving at, then might we hope to see those topics of Production and Reproduction so fluently descanted on by Political economists, practically illustrated—of the former we have already enough, perhaps too much—but of re-production there can be little or none, while most of the yearly proceeds of our industry, go to other lands to purchase articles either of necessity or enjoyment for present use, without regard to the future. Should such a decisive policy as this be adopted, the effects of it would be soon perceptable in the aid which all classes of society could afford each other by a mutual interchange of commodities, supplying the wants of the country, creating a trade although perhaps not so alluring at first sight, yet in its operation more beneficial and more permanent than any we have yet had, giving in fact to New Brunswick, what she never yet possessed to any extent, a regular Home market, which experience has proved to be the surest and most to be relied on of all markets. If facts were wanting in aid of arguments to prove the truth of what is here advanced, they are to be found in the effects of Free-trade on the Mother-country during the short time it has been tried, notwithstanding the efforts of a weak and heartless ministry to disguise it, the distress which it has caused there (and which will be farther aggravated by the New Navigation Code) is plain and unmistakeable.

If on the other hand we look to the United States where a policy diametrically opposite has been pursued, there are equally plain and abundant proofs of prosperity. Politicians may amuse themselves by acute researches into the causes why the United States are more prosperous than the Provinces—but they need not look further than to the one great fact as sufficiently accounting for it—namely, that their government although republican acts the part of a paternal one as much as the Emperor of Russia or Austria—so far as giving the most ample protection to every branch of industry great or small, throughout the length and breadth of their land. The subject I have been descanting on is one of vital importance and should it be taken up in the House of Assembly, it is hoped it will be in as narrow or selfish spirit.

It may be also well worthy of consideration, whether under present circumstances it would not be advisable to commence some great public undertaking involving a large expenditure of money—and let it be prosecuted as all public works ought to be with effect. The most pressing evil now felt in the Province is want of employment for the working classes; to relieve the distress caused by this, and to prevent many from seeking in other lands that work they look in vain for at home—there could not be a more sure and certain expedient,—and for an object they need not look further than one almost before their eyes; to wit, the improvement to perfection of the navigation of that Great River, that wends its way so majestically in sight of the Province Hall. Were I an inhabitant of St. John it would subject me to the charge of selfishness for urging such a thing—as doubtless it would any member from that quarter who should advocate it in the House. But this is a principle of action that should be banished from our halls of legislation if the country is ever to prosper. St. John is and always will be the great Emporium, and any accession to its prosperity must inevitably be diffused throughout the Province; comparing small things with great—what the Erie Canal is to New-York—the river if properly improved would be to the city that bears its name—and without the Canal New York would not be half the place it now is. The great and perhaps only reasonable objection that could be urged against the undertaking is the expense attending it, which could not be defrayed without running the Province in debt. Some of our members are over cautious on that head and their scruples are no doubt conscientious—but there is a wide distinction to be drawn between overrunning the public income for purposes of mere extravagance or the gratification of whim—(instances of which are to be found in the Journals), and contracting a debt for the special purpose of furthering an object the nature of which would insure in course of time a ten fold return. In the latter case the strictest economist would be disposed not only to justify but to applaud the Legislature.

A PROTECTIONIST.

Charlotte County, March 3.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 15, 1850.

GRATIFYING INTELLIGENCE FROM ENGLAND.—The Mail from England arrived in this City on Monday last at 1 P. M.—Mr. DISRAELI had made a powerful speech in the House of Commons, scattering to the four winds of Heaven the fallacies by which Free Trade has been bolstered up for some time past. On a division of the House consisting of 525 members—a very unusual number to be present—the Ministry were sustained by the paltry majority of 21! The Protectionists are greatly encouraged, and altho' a renewal of the Corn Laws is not expected, yet an equivalent, by which British labor will be rewarded by the ordinary expenditure of the British people, is now looked for with every prospect of success.

Colonial reform is promised by Lord John, which will likely embrace Colonial representation. Steam has brought heretofore distant Colonies in close approximation with England, and the day is not far off when still greater wonders will be accomplished by that mighty agent. A Liverpool paper anticipates the time when the most distant of England's possessions will nominate their own members to Parliament.

The Swiss Cantons having been coerced by Prussia and Austria, and have signified to the political exiles of Geneva and Lausanne, that Switzerland must no longer be their house of refuge.

Publishers of papers are agitating the question of abolishing the duty on advertisements, the burden of which are unequally borne, a servant girl wanting a place paying as much to the revenue as a politician wishing to sell one.

Lord Gough arrived at Calcutta on the 29th December, and met with a triumphant reception.

Mr. Feargus O'Connor's land scheme, which was to cause an El Dorado for the "great unwashed," has proved an entire failure, as these Elysian promises are always sure to be. £112,000 have been foolishly subscribed for and perished in this mad undertaking.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.—Captain Austin, C. B., has been again at the Admiralty to-day, making the necessary arrangements for the expedition to the Arctic Region, and in the afternoon, with Captain Sir Baldwin Walker, K. C. B., Surveyor of the Navy, proceeded to Blackwall, returning to the Admiralty about 4 o'clock, p. m. It is understood the expedition will consist of two sailing vessels and two small steamers, having a small draught of water, and both fitted with screw propellers. The names of the sailing vessels are, the *Baboo*, 430 tons, built of teak, and purchased of Mr. Smith, of Newcastle; and the *Plarmigin*. The names of the screw propeller vessels are the *Rider*, and the *Free Trader*, all purchased for the Service by the Admiralty.—*Woolwich Gazette, Feb. 12.*

Mr. Penny, formerly Master of the *Advice*, who was retained by Lady Franklin, had interviews with the Lords of the Admiralty, and with Captain Austin, but his mission to the Arctic Regions will be in a vessel of his own selection, at present at Aberdeen, and she will be entirely under his own control, independent of Captain Austin's expedition, excepting the mutual good services they may render to each other, should they meet in the Polar Seas.

Captain W. Peel was at the Admiralty a considerable time yesterday, and is most anxious, if he does not obtain the command of one of the vessels, to act as an additional Captain for a land party, or to proceed over the ice. Captain Caffin, formerly Commander of the *Scourge*, has also volunteered his services to proceed with the expedition, and had conferences yesterday with Captain Austin and Captain Bird, the latter having been consulted on many subjects connected with the expedition, but it is not expected to accompany it on this occasion.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR BETWIXT PRUSSIA AND DENMARK.—The spirit of destruction is now rising on the Continent in more than one quarter, and an appearance of deadly animosity prevails betwixt Prussia and Denmark. The former power is preparing to invade the latter kingdom, and when the sword is drawn from the scabbard, there can be no calculation when it will be sheathed again, or what countries may become engaged in the wars when they are commenced in earnest.

THE HORSE RACE IN EGYPT.—The Oriental Company's steamer *Indus*, Captain Soy, left Southampton on Sunday for Alexandria with the India mail. She had a number of splendid horses on board, some of which, it was stated, were shipped to run against the Pacha of Egypt's horses, when the celebrated race comes off between English and Egyptian horses in Alexandria.

The original Harmoneons are now performing in Boston, in the usual characters of white and black vocalists. Besides the two Messrs. Power, Pike, and Lynch, they have an addition of Mr. Pendergast as Second Alto. We hope they will pay us a visit in the spring.

A fire at the New-York Dry Dock, on the fourth of March, consumed the steamers Charter Oak and Eureka.

WE have continued in this day's publication Bishop HOPKINS' Charge upon the much agitated question of Baptismal Regeneration. The document is lengthy, but well worthy of careful perusal. Even those who do not, on all points, accord with the view of the doctrine, must regard his statements as candid and lucid. His observations upon the opinion of the Reformers, and his view of the judgment of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, are peculiarly valuable. Upon the arrival of the next mail, we may hope to have the final judgment of the Privy Council, in this intricate case. It was to be given, we believe, prior to the 2d of March, and if so, the next Mail will bring it to us. With regard to the nature of that judgment we have little doubt that it will be, as the public prints have repeatedly intimated, *adverse to the Bishop of Exeter*; and for the interests of the Church of England, as well as the cause of truth in general, we cordially join in the wish which the Bishop of Vermont has expressed upon this point. That some Divines will be dissatisfied with the decision itself, as well as with the construction of the Court from which it emanates, we do not question. But what decision, and what court that could be devised would be deemed by all parties unexceptionable?—Shall the appeal be made to the Catholic Church, so called?—The appeal may be made, but we think the decision will be somewhat longer in coming before the public than in the present case, and when it does come, it will not satisfy all. Shall a new Court of appeal be constructed as proposed by the Bishop of London in the "Clergy proceedings Bill"?—Some such Court may be desirable, but precisely that proposed will not satisfy all. Assuming that it ought to be composed of the two classes, Ecclesiastics and Laymen, the proportion of the latter to the former, is, in the Bill alluded to, too small. They are only as three to nine, and of those three, *one* the lord Chancellor, would, from the weight of his other duties, be seldom able to attend, and the other two, viz the Dean of the Court of Arches, and the Chancellor of the Diocese of London, are the very Judges from whose Courts, the appeal lies to the Court of final adjudication. This construction would hardly satisfy all, or perhaps any considerable number. Let there be a different Court from the present one, let Ecclesiastical personages of high standing belong to it; but let there be also a due proportion of men, who are accustomed to interpret the Laws. Let it be borne in mind, that the object of such a Court is not to make Laws for the Church; but to interpret *existing* Laws, and that for this office *they* are best fitted, who from long practice in the legal profession, first as Barristers, and then, in a judicial capacity, have been trained to this duty. Such men are needed to determine "de differentiis Juris Civilis Canonici et Hodierni." The Archbishop of Canterbury whose sentiments were at first very incorrectly given in the English papers, appears in reference to this point to have expressed himself as follows:—

"It cannot be expected to be satisfactory to the public at large that a Court by which cases of unsound doctrine are to be decided should consist wholly of laymen. I would be far from desiring that it should consist wholly of ecclesiastics. But a mixed Board, as provided in the present Bill, consisting partly of ecclesiastical and partly of judicial functionaries, will best meet both the nature of the case and best satisfy public opinion: At the same time, my Lords, I must disclaim all idea of speaking with any reference to the important case which has recently been brought before the Judicial committee, the judgment upon which is still pending. I should be unjust and ungrateful to the members of the Committee if I did not bear witness to the calm consideration, the patient investigation, bestowed upon the subject by that Committee, and to the earnest desire exhibited which distinguishes the English Bench, to do impartial justice. But it is clear that a Board so constituted cannot be defended in theory, however in practice its objections may be counteracted by the character of the individuals concerned. For these reasons I join in a confident hope that your Lordships will give early attention to the Bill now laid upon your table."

THE ORANGEMEN OF IRELAND.—The recent discussion which the affair at Dolly's Brae has undergone in both branches of the Imperial Legislature, has resulted in exonerating the Earl of RODEN from all suspicion of blame. Whilst the venerable Peer had already secured for himself the warmest sympathy of the best blood of Ireland, by reason of his having been so cruelly and unjustly degraded from the Commission of the Peace, His COUNTRY now has awarded to him a verdict of not guilty of the charge preferred against him by Whig malice, in order that Whig vacillation in Ireland might wear an *impartial* aspect, so as to attract the respect and realise the plaudits of Rebels and Ribbon-men.

When Lord STANLEY, whose ancestors came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and who has long been esteemed as an honest, straight-forward, conscientious, and fearless legislator, declared in the House of Peers that the Orangemen of Ireland were loyal, brave, and religious, "the declaration was received with evident satisfaction," says a London contemporary, "which seconded the conviction that its truth was felt and operated in all its fulness."

The Bill to incorporate the Orange Lodges of this Province occupied the House all of Friday last, and has been postponed until Mr. John Earle, who was taken suddenly ill, is able to take his place in the House. We shall publish the speeches in our next number.

BILL TO TAX WILD LANDS.—The Hon. Mr. Fisher's bill, to tax wild lands, passed the lower House on Tuesday last, after a very protracted debate.

STATE OF THE PROVINCE.—On Monday next the 18th instant, the House of Assembly go into committee of the whole, on the state of the Province.

The steamer Rhode Island has been totally lost on her passage to California; she only reached as far as the Gulf of Mexico. A large number of the passengers, about thirty, are supposed to have been lost, as the vessel was fast sinking when nine of the crew and three passengers left in a boat. One boat only remained, and the people on the wreck were endeavouring to make a raft for the preservation of their lives.

NOVEL CLEARANCE FOR CALIFORNIA.—The schooner Enterprise, Capt. Vandyke, cleared from New Orleans for San Francisco. She is only 5 and and 62-150 tons burthen, and carries seven men. She is to proceed to Chagres, where she will be *hauled across the Isthmus*, and launched at Panama for the voyage to San Francisco.

THE FISHERIES.—We know that there are different opinions upon the value to this Province of the fisheries, and upon the importance of excluding the Americans from our waters, and we quarrel with no man for happening to differ from us. But at least it is a question which deserves calm consideration, and we shall protest against any act by which the subject is to be lightly and incautiously handed over to be dealt with by any small body of men. It is however the manifest intent of the government surreptitiously to get into their own hands the right of yielding up our privileges if they think proper. On the 27th ult. the Attorney General moved in the House the following resolutions:

Whereas, In consequence of the recent changes in the Navigation Laws and the Commercial Policy of the British Empire, it has become necessary to secure more extended markets for the natural Products of British North America, by a reciprocal free exchange of such Products with the United States; and to have the Coasting Trade arranged between this and the adjoining Provinces and the United States, on fair and equitable terms; and to obtain from the Government of the United States such modification of their Laws as will admit Colonial built Vessels to the privileges of Registry.

1. *Resolved*, That the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested, and is hereby authorize, to take the necessary steps to obtain, through the proper authorities, the accomplishment of these desirable objects.

2. *Resolved*, That if the United States remove existing Duties on the following articles, the growth and production of British North America, that the like articles be allowed to be imported into this Province from the United States, Duty free, viz.—

Grain and Bread Stuffs of all kinds, Vegetables, Fruits, Seeds, Hay and straw, Animals, salted and fresh Meats, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Wool, undressed Skins, and Furs of all kinds.

Ores of all kinds, Iron in pigs and blooms, Cooper, Lead in Pigs.

Grindstones and Stones of all kinds, Earth, Coals, Lime, Ochres, Gypsum, ground or unground; Rock Salt.

Wood—Timber and Lumber, of all kinds; Firewood, Ashes, Bark.

Fish, Fish Oil, Train Oil, Spermaceti Oil, Head Matter and Blubber, Fins and Skins, the produce of Fish or creatures living in the water.

3. *Resolved*, That an address be prepared to Her Majesty, on the subject of the Coasting Trade of this Province, praying that the same may be opened to the people of the United States, under the provisions of the amended Navigation Act 12th and 13th Vict., Cap. 39, and the proceding Resolution.

Under these resolutions the government claim to themselves the right of ceding to the Americans the privileges of fishing in our waters, without further consultation with the constituencies.—Against this principle Mr. Freeman protested, and moved the following amendment:

"Provided that nothing contained in these Resolutions shall empower or be so construed as to authorize His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or any person to make any arrangement so as to negotiate with the American Government or any authorities as to prevent citizens of the United States either to catch or cure Fish in the Harbours or on the coast of this Province or of Cape Breton within the limits now prescribed."

Such a power as that sought for should not be given to any Government, much less to one possessing so little the confidence of the people as the present one.—What man in his senses would dream of trusting Sir John Harvey's discernment in the matter of our Fisheries And how is it that Mr. Uniacke is now so strenuous in endeavouring to obtain this power for the Government? In former days he was the most ardent advocate of our fishermen, and if we mistake not his name figures as chairman of a Committee which made a most elaborate report against the intrusions of the Americans. Perhaps, however, Mr. Young has ordered him to act as he is now doing. Mr. Freeman's argument was that no treaty should be ratified with the American Government, without an appeal to the Provincial Legislature, as a special Session, or to the people by a dissolution. He is unwilling to allow the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, or his Government, to barter away interests of such vital importance to the Province, without first submitting the negotiation to the house, or the people. It would be much better for the Government either to grant a bounty to our fishermen, or to take the duty off beef and pork required for the fisheries, to encourage them, which would advance the interests of the Protince quite as much as suspending the duty on foreign hay.—*Halifax Colonist.*

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The United States mail steamer *Georgia* arrived at New York on Friday night last, with two weeks later intelligence from California. She left Chagres on the 27th February, anchored in Havana in three days and 14 hours. She was detained in Havana 34 hours coaling, and left on Monday evening week, making the run from Havana to New York bar 96 hours.

The Georgia brought 250 passengers from Chagres, besides 50 left at Havana for the steamer Falcon—in all 300—with about $600,000 of gold dust.

The overflow at Sacramento City has in a great measure subsided, and the damage it far less than was anticipated. Although the danger is not over yet, confidence is entirely restored, and preparations for the spring trade are in active progress, while measures are being taken to construct a levee, which will preclude all possibility of another disaster of a similar character.

The news from the mines is of the most gratifying nature, not half the distress predicted having occurred. In the Upper been so deep as to compe down further; but those wh have no reason to complai gold continue to reward th springing up, and adventu searches in all directions, success.

REVENUE BILL.—The year has passed the House any amendment.

The Woolwich Gazette, tary paper, insists, that o Russia, England will ere a Continental war. The the good intentions of Fr and states that even now th the Mediterranean is coque in order to accomplish pas by the Russian fleet, and tion, to oppose the British ferranean.

CALIFORNIA.—Latest inundation had placed the entirely under water; des valuable property.

The return steamers con gold; the Alabama had California a million and amount.

2000 persons are report water at Sutter's Fort, a will probably be rescued b

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Veritas*," reviewing Mr came too late for insertion Several communication consideration.

☞ We are indebted to to the politeness of Captain of American papers.

Marri

At the Cathedral Ch Wednesday the 6th inst Archdeacon, J. Henry Pi Elizabeth, second daughte that City.

Die

On Tuesday morning illness, Mr. James Wrigh Ireland, aged 37 years.

On Sunday the 10th Robert Magee, in the 45th of Coleraine, Ireland, de esteemed by all who knew

On Wednesday night l hall, Charlotte, daughter O'Toole, of this City.

At Norton, K. C., on M tedious illness, which he once and perfectly resig Mr Ezra Frost, aged 63 family and circle of friend kind father and friend. Baptist Church for upwards enabled to the last to m meekly commending his s in peace.

At Detroit, State of Mi Matilda, wife of Mr. J. daughter of Mr. John Ste Brunswick.

NEW STYLE FOR

LOCKHART & CO. et Maid of Erin, to Genin French SATIN S STYLE for Sale low for March 15.

Window Glas

Arrived ex the Ship Pr 140 BAGS best 4d. 5d. 6 160 Boxes Window Gl and 10x12; 25 Kegs best quality W 1 Barrel Cream of T For sale by March 15.

TO

For the term of seven day of M

THE PROPERTY of the Hon. Attorne possession of Mr. Watts able dwelling House, ba extensive and well cultiv adjoining, comprising in Application to be made t

Fredericton, March 15

NOT

THE Subscribers wi tract for the follow The driving of all the got out on the Lancaster on the opening of the R of Tender can be ha ARTHUR J. BAKER, (If Tenders will also be Lancaster Mill. Rai Wharves, and the bui Dams on the waters of ing per thousand, specify 2 inch Plank, and Dea ensuing sawing season; of said Mill by the year All communications to Baker at the Mill, pos necessary information Tender. HENRY ARTHU

March 8.

FARM F

SITUATED in the miles from St. John 25 of which is cleared. Fundy, and has a good houses, &c. fronting on Enquire at the Chronic March 9.

☞ The above Farm wi perty in the city.

CA

To the Electors o

GENTLEMEN,—I neat, at the requ tors of Brooks' Ward, Hustings for the office gentlemen think me q that capacity, and hol your votes, I pledge m fearlessly and impartia my study to promote the estate good will among

Carleton, March 8, 1

WINDOW GLA Window Glass, 30x36, and 30x38. Nov. 2. RANN

50 M, PINE B 150M, House Frames; 30M Hackmatack Steepers, Dec 21.