Mr Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend an Act, intituled "An Act to provide for the erection of an Alms House, and to establish a Public Infirmary in and for the city and county of St. John;"—Leave Granted—Bill brought in was read a first time.

*Monday, March 8th*, 1847.

On motion of Mr. R. D. Wilmot,

*Resolved*, that an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to direct the Coroner of the city and county of saint John, forthwith to make up and forward to the Provincial secretary, for the information of this House, a return of the number of violent or other deaths, upon which Inquests have been held, in the city and county, from the year 1840 to the year 1846, both inclusive; the Verdicts returned by the Coroner's Jury in each case; and the number of such deaths in each year, respectively. Ordered, that Mr. R. D. Wilmot, Mr. Jordan, and Mr. Connell, be a committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

*Resolved*, that there be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £500 for the purpose of encouraging the erection of Oat Mills in proper situations throughout the Province, no greater sum than twenty five pounds to be appropriated to the owner of any one Mill or Kiln; the said Bounty not to be paid until it shall be certified to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by the court of General sessions of the peace of the county within which such Oat Mill and Kiln may be situate, for which such bounty is claimed, that the same have been established at a convenient place for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the county, and are actually in operation, and in every respect properly fitted up for the manufacture of Oatmeal; provided that no Mill or Kiln which may have received any previous bounty, by virtue of any law or resolution heretofore made, shall be entitled to the bounty given by this resolution.

*Wednesday, 10th March*, 1847.

Mr. Partelow, from the committee appointed on the twenty-third day of February last, to take into consideration the subject of the Laws now in force relating to Marriages, reported—That they had under their consideration a Petition from the Presbytery of New Brunswick, and the Reverend Robert Irvine and others, presented on the twenty sixth day of the same month, praying for an Act of Incorporation, and had prepared a bill for that purpose, which he was directed to submit to the house, and to request that the powers of the committee be continued. Ordered, that the report be accepted, and the committee continued to enable them to report further upon the matters referred to their consideration.

The bill, as reported by the committee under the title of—"A Bill to provide for the incorporation of certain Presbyterian churches in this Province," was then handed in, and read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, Resolved, that an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to direct to be laid before the house, a particular statement, shewing the number of Prosecutions, instituted at st. John during the past year, under the direction of the Emigrant Agent, against owners and masters of vessels, for breaches of the Imperial Act, relating to passengers and emigrants, specifying the name or names of the owner or owners, master or masters, and the names of the vessels, respectively, against which such suits were brought,—the several Fines imposed and recovered,—and the cases, if any, where the party or parties proceeded against escaped conviction;—the said return also to show the name or names of the Magistrate or Magistrates, or other tribunal, before which or by which such cases were tried and brought to issue.

*Thursday, 11th March*, 1847.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,

Whereas an appropriation was made by the Legislature in 1845, in manner and form following:—"To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £580 to enable him to relieve John Kerr, one of the Sureties of the late Deputy Treasurer Campbell, of so much as he is liable for as such surety, on his bond to the crown; the said relief not to be extended until the remaining balance of £169 12 2 due from the said Kerr for such liability be first paid into the Provincial Treasury, and that he also pay all costs which may have accrued, arising out of proceedings taken against him to secure the crown:" And whereas it appears by the Province Treasurer's Accounts now before the house, that a Warrant had been issued for the said sum of £580, which has been received by the said John Kerr, but no credit appears in the Treasurer's Account for that sum as having been received, on account of such liability, nor any part thereof, the Treasurer crediting only the balance, £169 12 2, stipulated in the said Grant, as required to be paid over before such relief could be extended; And whereas it was the intention and meaning of the said appropriation, and is so clearly expressed that it was made solely to relieve the said John Kerr for so much of his liability, and not for the purpose of being drawn by him and otherwise applied; and consequently, in the opinion of this house, some irregularity has arisen, either in the issuing of the Warrant, or in payment of the same, or both: And whereas, in the absence of no credit appearing in the Treasurer's Accounts for that sum, or any part thereof, there is good reason to apprehend that no payment has been made to the Treasurer beyond the sum of £169 12 2, and that the sum of £580 thus irregularly drawn from the Treasury, has not been refunded; therefore Resolved, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to afford this house such information as His Excellency may possess on this subject; and that his Excellency will also be pleased to direct the Attorney General to prepare a full and complete statement, shewing what proceedings have been taken, and are now pending, against the sureties of the late Deputy Treasurer Campbell—the amounts recovered, and from whom;—as also the balance still due, and the probable time the crown will be secured in the amount of defalcation. Ordered, that Messrs. Partelow, Connell, and Woodward, be a committee to wait upon his Excellency with the address.

The Lieutenant Governor lays before the Council, the copy of a Report which has been made to him by the Honorable Captain Owen, R. N., in which he has stated his opinion of the measures required to be adopted for the safety of Vessels entering the Harbour of Saint John.

W. M. G. C.

*H. M. S. Columbia, Campo Bello, 27th January* 1847

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of both the letters and their enclosures from the Honorable Secretary, relative to the Port of Saint John and the melancholy loss of the ship England, and the improvement of Saint John Harbour.

I have always been in habits of free communication with the Corporation, through the person of the Mayor of Saint John, and but recently tendered to him our original Survey of the Port and environs, on a scale of five hundred feet to one inch, for transcription, for the use of his Office or that of the Commissioners of Light Houses, and of which Your Excellency is in possession of one copy on half that scale; on which last named scale (viz. 1000 feet to one inch) the Admiralty have published a a Plan, available by any body; and moreover I have proffered the fullest information we possessed, but of which not one syllable has ever been required by the Mayor, Corporation, or any other.

The navigation of the entrance of the Port of Saint John might easily be rendered reasonably safe and commodious, even for strangers, at all times, by properly marking distinctly and conspicuously the points of danger, of which I do not know more than three requiring it at this time, viz. 1st. the southern extreme of the foul ground, which I think ought to be marked by a Beacon; 2nd. the north-eastern extremity of the ledge extending north eastward of Partridge Island; and 3rd. the America Rock;—the two latter only requiring a conspicuous Buoy, on each. But the Coporation of the City of Saint John, being by Charter the conservators of the Port, all others are interdicted from interference with those duties. Nevertheless the interest of the Province do seem to me to demand, not only for the Port of Saint John, but also for all the navigable Waters of New Brunswick, that a system of supervision and scientific information should be established, so as to enable the Goverment to recommend and the Legislature to adopt such information and measures for their improvement, as the interests of the whole Province, or of specific localities may require.

And for this purpose I do most respectfully but earnestly recommend to Your Excellency the establishment, by Legislative enactment, of a Nautical Commission for all the Coasts and navigable Waters of New Brunswick, for improving Navigation, and preservation of public privileges, the Fisheries and commercial facilities, and for the improvement (by supervision) of the condition, education, protection and rational encouragement of all classes of sea faring persons of this Province.

Presuming such a Nautical Commission established, the Government and Legislature need no longer be ingnorant of any of the localities or circumstances which affect commercial interests.

Such a Nautical Commission being entirely subject to Government and under its direction and control, should, I conceive, in the very first instance, be charged with a full, critical and scientific examination of, and to report fully as may be required, or periodically, to the Governor, on the present state, condition, &c &c., with a complete description of the present and prospective limits of the Port and City of Saint John, with such suggestions for improving them, as to them may seem proper; and to report specifically on the deterioration and changes which the Harbour may now be subject, and to propose plans and methods for its conservation and improvement; to report by what species of tenure, and by whom, the property adjoining the shores are now held; what persons are now specifically charged with the conservation of the Port, and responsible for it, and what funds are now or may be made available for that purpose, &c, &c.,

This Commission to be a permanent or standing Commission, in continuous operation, under the immediate direction of the Governor in Council, and to embrace all the purposes of that similar Commission in England lately emanating from that on the Tidal Harbours, to acquire a complete and critical knowledge of the Rivers Ports, Harbours, &c. on the whole coast, &c. &c.

The Commissioners should be paid regular salaries as their labours will be unremitting and important.

Its duties should embrace all those now required from the Commissioners of Light Houses, and of Buoys and Beacons, and may be provided for from the funds now appropriated for those purposes, and may be established and authorized by amending the Acts by which those Commissioners are now constituted.

The Commissioners of Light Houses, and those of Buoys and Beacons, would thus be liberated by Legislative enactment from all further charge or responsibility, by "The Nautical Commission," which (I think) should consist of a President and three others, being nautical men, of experience and science, and also one Secretary.

If Your Excellency should require from me any further information or suggestion on these very important subjects, I shall be proud to receive your commands, and

I have the honor to remain
Your Excellency's
Most humble and obedient servant,
W. F. W. OWEN, *Captain, R. N.*

To His Excellency the Lieut. Governor of New-Brunswick.

On motion of Mr Partelow, the House proceeded to the order of the day, which was for the house to go into committee of the whole, in consideration of

## WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr Taylor in the Chair.

Mr. Partelow opened the discussion by stating that since the debate which had taken place when the Committee had been in consideration of Ways and Means the other day, he had given the subject his most serious consideration, and the conclusion at which he had arrived was, that it would be a much better course to re-enact the present Revenue law for another year. This he thought, under existing circumstances, would be a much better plan than to open up the subject of Revenue, before they had the power of dealing with the Imperial duties on foreign articles. His plan was, during the present session to bring in a Bill, based on the British Possessions Act, to repeal all the Imperial duties now imposed on articles of foreign produce, which act should not take effect until the 1st of April, 1848. In the meantime, the Bill could be sent home for the Royal assent, and a negotiation could be opened with her Majesty's Government for the consolidation of the Customs and Treasury departments, by which he expected a saving would be made to the Province of at least £2000 per annum, as a large portion of the present establishment would, when the departments were consolidated be unnecessary. Another reason was, that if they broke up last year's Revenue law for the purpose of making exceptions in favour of inter-colonial trade, he must tell them that they could not do it.—They were bound at present to deal with the produce of other Colonies in the same manner as they dealt with foreign articles; when however the Imperial Acts imposing duties had been repealed, the house would be left free and unfettered to impose such duties on articles imported into this Province, whether colonial or foreign, as they thought proper. He thought there was a disposition on the part of the committee to adopt these views, and he hoped they would be sustained. He should therefore move the following Resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee that the present duties imposed upon articles imported into this Province, should be continued for one year, ending the first day of April, 1848."

Mr. R. D. Wilmot said, that in framing or adopting any Revenue Bill, it was necessary and proper that hon members should express their opinions on the subject of Protection and Free Trade. It was well known that he was an advocate for Protection, and although he might not have very serious objections to the continuation of the present Revenue for one year more, yet he was determined that if it did pass, it should not be allowed to pass without either an express recognition or disavowal of the Protective principle by the members of that committee; he would therefore move as an amendment to his hon colleague's motion, the following Resolution:—

"*Whereas*, It is by the application of the labour and industry of the productive classes of this Province to the natural resources of the country, that the wealth, well being and comfort of the people are to be insured; therefore

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this committee, that in enacting a Revenue Bill, by which the trade of this Province will be regulated, the principle of protection to home industry, irrespective of Revenue, should be recognized, by levying duties on those productions and manufactures of foreign countries which the people of this Province are capable of producing and manufacturing themselves, making a just discrimination between raw materials and manufactured articles, and, as a general rule, admitting raw materials duty free."

Mr. Boyd rose and said, that there was nothing whatever to prevent them from repealing the Imperial Duty on Flour now, and by the month of August next the Royal assent could be given to the Bill. He did not think that the arguments of the hon. member from Saint John, (Mr Partelow) respecting the consolidation of the Customs and Treasury Departments were good, for in his opinion the country would be saddled with the present Custom House Officers as pensioners, and as the Government always wanted patronage they would not select these old officers for the duty of the new Revenue Department, but would appoint others, therefore there would be so much time lost, and the people on the western side of the Province compelled for another year to eat taxed bread while the people in the eastern sections could have theirs duty free; with regard to the amendment, he was of opinion that taxing the people for the purposes of protection was all humbug—they had already too much Revenue, and large sums of money were squandered away for no useful purpose. He would, for the information of the Committee, read a scrap from the Journal of Commerce, under the head of *Errors*, which he thought might perhaps have the effect of enlightening the committee. (Here the Hon. Member read a short article which condemned as errors Protective Duties and other exploded theories of Political Economy, as retarding the advancement of a country), and concluded by expressing his willingness to go for re-enacting the Revenue Law of last year, provided the Committee would consent to the repeal of the Imperial Duty on Flour.

His Honor the Speaker called the attention of the Committee to the provisions of the British Possessions' Act, by which it was impossible for the Legislature of this Country to pass any Act without a suspending clause, which could in any way affect the present Duties levied on foreign articles under the authority of the British Parliament. (Here the Hon. Member read from the Statutes at large, sections of the Act referred to,) and concluded by saying, that the enactment was so plain and positive that there was no possibility of misinterpreting it; whatever was to be done, therefore, with the Revenue Bill, must be done without reference to the additional powers conferred on Colonial Legislatures by this Act, as no alteration could be made in the Imperial Duties, until the Act providing for such alteration had received the assent of Her Majesty in Council.

Mr. Woodward said that there could be no doubt that under all the circumstances of the case, the course proposed by his hon. colleague from the County, (Mr. Partelow,) was, on the whole, the best course which the Committee could pursue, and he thought that the community were prepared for the re-enactment of the Revenue Bill of last year. In Nova Scotia they had agreed to repeal the Imperial Duties on certain articles and substitute others, such repeal to take effect from the time the Royal assent had been given to the Bill, by Proclamation in the Royal Gazette or otherwise, within the Colony; by these means the people of Nova Scotia might perhaps save nearly six months in effecting the changes which they wished to make, but on the whole, he would prefer leaving the whole matter as it then stood, with the understanding that a Bill should pass repealing all the Acts of Parliament now in force imposing Duties on articles imported into this Province, and leaving the Committee of Ways and Means next year to deal with the whole subject, without any restrictions.

Mr. Hannington agreed with the resolution in the hands of the Chairman to the fullest extent. They could adopt no course which, in his opinion, would be so likely to lead to the establishment of a well regulated Revenue Bill after repealing the Imperial Acts. He would therefore willingly support the Resolution for the re-enactment of the Revenue Law for another year without alteration. 1848 would be quite early enough for the Bill repealing all the Acts of the Imperial Parliament imposing Duties to take effect. He was, however, placed in awkward position. He was in favor of the original Resolution, and he was also in favor of the amendment, he fully concurred in both, but if he voted for the amendment he ran the risk of loosing the original Resolution, he did not think that was a fair position for the hon mover of the amendment to place the friends of the Resolution in, and he hoped he would withdraw the amendment and bring it up as a separate Resolution, as he had no doubt there was a large majority of that Committee who would go with it.

Mr. Gilbert thought it was high time they should see about the Revenue Law, and the first alteration that they should make was to impose a duty on dead meats imported into the Province.—The merchant, the lumberer, the manufacturer and the tradesmen were all protected, but there was no protection for the agriculturists. Why not protect them? They had discovered a process by which the farmer could raise pork at 3d. per pound, were they protected against the foreign growth, they could make a hog of 6 or 7 months old weigh over 200 pounds; then why not encourage the growth of this article in their own Province instead of sending to foreign countries for a supply. They had the other day given the farmers a bounty on hemp; they did not want this bounty; a protective tax on dead meats was what they wanted, and if that could be procured the Farmers would very soon raise enough for all the merchants and lumberers in the Province.

Dr Thomson contended that the duty on American meats imported was already quite high enough.

Mr. Wark was in favour of passing the Revenue bill of last year, and contended that it was too late in the Session to break it up with any prospect of their being able to better it this season.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot followed at great length in a speech full of playful satire on the appointment of a Finance Committee, who, in making their report, had left out the small sum of £30,000 now on hand; whose report left the house just as wise as they were before, and no member of which could say within five or ten thousand pounds of what the revenue of the country would amount to for the next year.

We regret that our space forbids us giving even a sketch of the hon member's speech, during which he declared himself in favour of Free Trade throughout the British Dominions; but also in favour of discriminating protective duties on articles manufactured in foreign countries.

He was followed by Mr. Brown who defended the Financial Committee and explained their duties. The debate was prolonged for hours, and was finally closed for the day by Mr. Ritchie moving to report progress, which motion he sustained in a speech in which he pointed out the vast importance of the subject under discussion and deprecated the idea of hurrying through a matter in which the best interests of the Province were so deeply involved.

The Committee agreed that progress should be reported, and that both the original resolution and the amendment should be withdrawn.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.

The House having disposed of some other business, went again into committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Boyd then moved the following Resolution:—

"*Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient to pass an Act to repeal the Imperial duty on wheat flour imported into this Province, before adopting the present Revenue Bill."

Mr. Boyd supported his Resolution by arguments similar to those he used yesterday, and when the hon. member sat down

Mr. Partelow immediately moved as an Amendment the Resolution which he had offered yesterday, and which will be found in another column.

A short debate then ensued which terminated in Mr. Partelow's Amendment being carried. Yeas.—Messrs. Thomson, Jordan, Smith, Read, Vale, End, Steves, Hannington, Partelow, Ritchie, Wilson, Street, Tibbits, Barberie, Connell, Botsford, Carman, Wark, Woodward, Cranney, Earle. Nays.—Messrs. Boyd, Porter, L. A. Wilmot, Fisher, Brown, Gilbert, M'Leod, Miles, R. D. Wilmot.

Mr. Wark then moved the following resolution, which was sustained without a division.

"*Resolved*, As the opinion of this committee, that an Act should pass authorizing His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, by proclamation in the Royal Gazette, to admit into this Province free of duty, goods, the produce or manufacture of any British North American Colony, provided such colony shall admit goods, the produce and manufacture of this colony, free of duty."

Mr. R. D. Wilmot then rose and moved the resolution which he had brought in as an amendment yesterday, on the adoption of which the question was taken.—Yeas.—The hon. Mr. Speaker, hon. Messrs. Hazen, Baillie, Messrs. Barberie, Vail, Steves, Botsford, Hannington, Partelow, Wilson, Jordan, R. D. Wilmot, L. A. Wilmot, Street, Tibbits, Connell, Miles, Gilbert, M'Leod, Cranney, Earle. *Nays.*—Messrs. Boyd, Porter, Wark, Ritchie, Fisher, Woodward, *Read*, Thomson.

After the question had been taken.

Mr *Ritchie* rose and explained that the vote which he had just given would without explanation place him in a false position before his constituents and before the country. The hon. member admitted that there was much in the resolution with which he heartily concurred, but it contained a principle of protecting individuals at the expence of the many, with which he could not agree, and therefore he felt himself obliged to vote against the whole resolution.

THURSDAY, March 11.

Mr Woodward moved that the house go into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to prevent the ministering extra Judicial oaths; to which Mr. Ritchie moved, as an amendment, the following Resolution:

"Whereas it is necessary that a Revenue should be raised to provide for making and repairing Roads and Bridges, Educating the people, developing the resources and meeting the other exigencies of the County; and whereas the only true principle of taxation, by the imposition of Duties, is for the purpose of raising such a Revenue; and whereas it is by the application of the labour and industry of the productive classes of the Province to the natural resources of the County, that the wealth, well-being and comfort of the people are to be insured; therefore

*Resolved*, That in framing a Revenue Bill in a new country like this, such a just and fair discrimination should be introduced as will, while it encourages the productions and manufactures of this Province, secure the advancement of the general interests of the Country at large, and not enrich the few to the injury of the many, but confer the largest amount of benefit on the largest number of people, thereby increasing the real wealth and elevating to its just and proper standing the true character of this Province."

On which the Committee divided—Yeas 29; N5.

The debate on the Oath Bill terminated on its being postponed for 3 months.

## THE REV. DR. HOOK, AND THE PERVERSIONS TO THE CHURCH OF ROME.

Considerable excitement has been caused in Leeds, by a Clergyman, and two other members of the Church of England, having left the pale of the Establishment, and gone over to the church of Rome, into which they were received at St. Ann's Roman Catholic chapel, in Leeds, by the Rev. H. Walmsley the senior priest at that place of worship.

The persons who have gone over to the Romish church are, the Rev. R. G. Macmullen, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, who has been for some time residing with the Rev. R. Ward, the vicar of St. Saviour's church in this town; Mr. T. W. Wilkinson, B. A., who your correspondent understands, belongs to a respectable family in the county of Durham, and received his degree at the Durham University, and who has also been residing with Mr. Ward; and Mr. D. H. Haigh, a young man who was recently a merchant in Leeds but who gave up business some time ago on being left a considerable fortune by a relative. Mr. D. H. Haigh lately offered to give £10,000 for the building and endowing of a church in Leeds; and the offer having been accepted by the bishop of the diocese, the foundation stone of the intended edifice was laid a few weeks ago; but we suppose whether or not he has paid any of the money over for the purpose of erecting the church, that it will not be erected, now that he has seceded from the Protestant church.

In the course of his discourse at the parish church on Sunday morning last, the vicar of this town, alluded as follows to the "perversions:"—

"It has never been my custom to treat subjects controversially in this pulpit. Nay, I have been censured by polemics because I am accustomed to state to you the doctrines of the church of England, plainly and dogmatically, without reference to the gainsayings of opponents; but, there are times when a deviation from a rule becomes necessary; and I must, lest any of you should be perplexed, advert to the events which have occured last week in the adjoining parish of St. Saviour's. It is a very great satisfaction, though it be not unmingled with regret, to find that an individual, who has been there inculcating the doctrines of the church of Rome through the instrumentality of the church of England, has at last declared himself. It is no palliation of his sin that he has gone from us when, his intention to deceive the unwary having been detected, he was unable, to pervert any more persons in this town. It is a relief, a satisfaction, to know that he cannot any longer corrupt the unsuspecting. It is indeed with respect to him, a subject of regret that, having seen the light, he should have chosen the darkness; for it indicates, as we learn from Scripture, the source from which the Gosh has proceeded. It is a subject of regret that he should have permitted to lead astray a few others whose weakness of intellect will, we hope, be admitted as their excuse at the great day. But it is a relief and a satisfaction that the leader has declared himself openly. I did not think it well to introduce in this place such a subject as this; but I addressed those who are members of the church institution in a lecture upon 'The principles of the English Reformation;' and when the lecture was delivered it was incontinently declared—and the declaration has been subsequently reported—that to those principles, and to the principles always inculcated by him who is now addressing you, the establishment in the adjoining parish of St. Saviour's was intended to stand opposed, that their opposition to my principles was stronger than their opposition to any other class of principles—evidently because they perceived that the good old church of England principles, always maintained in this church, present the most decided and invincible barrier to Popery. It was in no way now that consent was given to an unknown individual to erect the church to which allusion has been made; but when the principles of the founder began to develope themselves in the kind of structure which was reared, the clergy of Leeds who attended the consecration of it, signed a protest before they attended, repudiating Popery. It seemed, after this, for some time, that our fears had been unduly excited, and things were going on satisfactorily, until St. Saviour's, this summer, was declared to be, under the Leeds Vicarage Act, an independent parish. And then came the clergy who were strangers to us at the parish church, and the church of England was attacked while the church of Rome was eulogized. On my remonstrating with the patrons of that church, I was reminded that I have no more to do with St. Saviour's than I have with a parish in London. My reply was, that this was true, but when a hornets' nest is planted at my garden gate, I am in duty bound to warn my children, lest they should be stung; hence it was that I wrote the lecture to which I have alluded. It was said in rejoinder, that the hornets' nest might form a hive of sweet honey; but last week has too truly shown what that honey is. It may be well to add, that the unfortunate person who has been doing this mischief was not a licensed clergyman in this diocese. Having ascertained his character, I informed the bishop of my suspicions, and the bishop refused to license him, though he continued for a time to officiate without a license, this being unknown to the bishop, who, on being acquainted with the fact, silenced him. The mischief already done has been great, and it will be for you to determine at another time whether a memorial to the bishop may not be expedient, requesting him to institute a commission of inquiry with respect to the practices of that parish, for it is not to be expected that sworn servants of the church of England should be permitted to go on magnifying her faults, and at the same time representing the vices of the church of Rome, as virtues. To this we must put a stop if we can; and you must be warned that more perversion will take place unless an effectual remedy is adopted. Of the firmness, mingled with kindness, evinced by our bishop, those who have had intercourse with him on this subject bear grateful testimony; and he is ready, I believe, to come to the assistance of the true hearted members of the church of England in every possible way, and at the same time to act with justice to the Romanizets. I have felt it due to you my beloved brethren, to make this statement. You must be well aware that by wicked and malignant men this affair will be so represented as if this sin was the result of the principles here inculcated. It is well for you therefore to be reminded of what you are well aware, that the principles here inculcated have, are, and, while life lasts to me, ever shall be the same—the good old principles of the church of England equally removed from Puritanism and from Popery. I confidently rely on the generous support of my whole flock. Here you are taught to acknowledge the glory of the Eternal Trinity, and in the power of the Divine Majesty to worship the Unity, while you repudiate the prayers which are addressed to saints. Here you are taught to worship God and God only; and to regard the Virgin Mary as a creature, like yourselves, waiting the day of judgment, though of human creatures she was doubtless the most holy, as she was used as the instrument through which our God was brought into the world. Here you are taught to worship God in spirit and in truth, and not in violation of the second commandment, to fall down before wood and stone, the work of men's hands. Here you are told of the fall, the corruption, the guilt, the helplessness of man; of the necessity of repentance, and of turning from every sin. Here you are taught to rely on the one full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice, oblation, and satisfaction made for sin by the atoning blood of Christ, our God, upon the cross not repeated, not continued, but gratefully communicated and applied to the benefit of individual souls in the Holy Communion. Here, you will be told of justification by faith in the blood of the atonement, and of the sanctification of the justified by the mighty operations of God the Holy Ghost upon the soul. Here, you will be reminded of the dead; the future judgement of all mankind according to their works, and eternal punishments in hell as the wages of sin, and eternal happiness in Heaven as the gift of God through Jesus Christ. Here, you will be reminded of the blessings and the responsibilities of belonging to a church, which is no halfwork, not of the Reformation only, but of Catholicism itself; a church which, I repeat it, is removed from the Puritan on the one side, and on the other from that worst corruption of Christianity, which is indeed a type of Anti Christ—from Popery."

We understand that *Dr. Hook's Lecture on the Reformation*, alluded to above, is just about to be published. The church of St. Saviour's, in Leeds, is one that was erected by "an unknown individual," who sent his money through the Rev. Dr. Pusey. It was opened in 1845, and Dr. Pusey preached the sermon on the evening of the day of consecration.

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# THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 19, 1847.


HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—The Legislature have decided on continuing the present Revenue Law, without alteration, for another year from 1st April next.

On Friday last the two following Resolutions regarding the Executive Council, were announced in the House by Mr. Fisher, and laid on the table for discussion at a future day:

*Resolved*, As the opinion of this House, that while it fully recognizes the accountability of the Executive Council to the Assembly, it will expect that henceforth the Provincial Administration will from time to time prepare and bring before the Legislature such measures as may be required, for the development of the Provincial resources and the general advancement of the public interests.

*Resolved*, As the opinion of this House, that in order to ensure a successful administration, the Executive Council should be so constructed as to combine the talent and experience necessary for the efficient performance of the important duties required of them, and so also as to obviate the necessity of any organization of antagonist political parties in the Province.

On Wednesday the debate on these Resolutions was commenced, and continued for half a day, when we presume the subject must have been deserted by its friends, as its progress can be traced no farther.

The Committee of the House appointed to take into their consideration all matters concerning Immigration to this country, have made a Report, and submitted a "Bill to encourage Immigration to the Province of New Brunswick, and the settlement of Emigrants," which was read a first time.

The Queen's County election terminated in favor of Mr. Earle, who had a majority of 13 votes over his opponent, Mr. Lunt. A scrutiny has been demanded by the latter, which, we are informed, will be held before the sheriff, prior to his return being made to the Assembly.

American papers contain reports of a supposed fight having taken place between the armies of Generals Taylor and Santa Anna, at Saltillo, from which place the Americans retreated on Monterey, where the Mexicans, it is stated, were a second time defeated; but these accounts require confirmation. It is at all events certain that active movements are making by both armies and a conflict is daily expected. The Americans are pushing forward troops as expeditiously as possible, both on the shore side and in the interior, while at the same time the most active preparations are going forward in the Navy Yards to send vessels of war to attack the Castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa. As high wages as $24 per day has recently been given to first rate workmen in the Charleston Navy Yard.

* At an Election riot in Prince Edward Island, a few days since, a man named Malcolm McRae was killed and several others severely wounded.

At Montreal, also, at a recent city election, many outrages were committed upon the peaceable part of the community by numerous rioters, and several persons were dangerously wounded; the presence of the military alone stopped the rioting.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMER TWEED.—Merida papers to the 16th ult., which were received by the schooner Altrevido, from Campeachy, at New Orleans, contain accounts of the loss of the British mail steamer Tweed, on the passage from Havana to Vera Cruz. She left Havana on the 9th, and experienced a severe gale on the 12th, by which she was blown on the eastern side of the Alcaranes, about seventy miles from the coast of Yucatan, directly north of Merida, and wrecked. She had on board seventy five men, about sixty of which number were lost, but whether passengers or crew, is not stated, nor are the names given. This account was furnished by Mr. John Davis, the supercargo of the vessel who had arrived at Sisal in the Spanish brig Emilio, which on her passage to Havana, just after she left Sisal, met him and nine men from the Tweed, in a boat, picked them up, returned and immediately sailed for the wreck to rescue those who remained. Her return was looked for with much anxiety. Several vessels were sent from Campeachy for the same purpose, and Com. Connor sent to Laguna for a steamer, it was supposed for the purpose of despatching her to the wreck. The Tweed had 1170 flasks of quicksilver, and other merchandize on board.

We perceive by the Philadelphia North American, that the Medical Faculty of Pennsylvania College, have conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Medicine, on our fellow citizen John Paddock, Esquire.

BEAUTIES OF THE TELEGRAPH, No. 1.—Yesterday, about mid-day, the following communication was received by means of the Telegraph, from Hamilton:—

*To the High Constable, Toronto.*

Barney Farley, teamster, has committed felony and left here for Toronto; has a box of stolen property with him, containing five dozen and a half sides of upper leather, and about £20 in cash. If in Toronto, please detain him. Is 5 ft. 2 in. high, dark complexion, black hair; is in company with J. Dimond, supposed to be going to Gourey's Works, below Toronto. Dimond is a lame man; one eye; pock-marked. Supposed he will sell the leather in Toronto. Let me know if arrested. Warrant sent for him here. T. MURPHY.

And within ten minutes of the time, Mr. Allan was apprised of the robbery, he captured the party at Mitchell's tavern on Church street, having the leather with him, and about £16 5s., in cash. Farley was then in the act of putting his span of horses to the cutter, with the view of proceeding eastward. The activity, with the strict surveillance under which strangers are now kept, does the force and its head great credit.

We trust that it may not be necessary to put the Telegraph often to such a purpose; but when this becomes imperative, 'tis pleasing to see how much it aides those to whom the preservation of the peace is committed.—*Toronto Colonist.*

A truly heart-rending instance of death from the inclemency of the weather, occurred last week. A teamster travelling westward from the village of Caledonia, as the plank road, overtook a woman walking with an infant in her arms, and offered her a ride, which she accepted. The night being exceedingly cold, the teamster stopped at the first tavern to warm himself, where he asked the woman to step out and come to the fire; but she refused, saying she felt quite warm and comfortable. Some of the inmates, however, insisted on her coming in, and she attempted to obey them, but found that her under limbs were frozen and lifeless, and that her poor infant was frozen to death in her lap. The dying woman was immediately carried into the house, where in less than five minutes she followed her child into eternity.—*St. Catherine's Journal.*

## UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

General Scott arrived at Tampico on the 19th ult. He has placed that city under martial law, and made other wholesome arrangements in order to facilitate the future movements of the troops concentrated at that point.

Letters from Vera Cruz state that Santa Anna had given orders to withdraw all the troops from that city, and march into the interior. It was believed that the Americans would take peaceable possession of the place.—There certainly must be some mistake about this, as the Mexicans would scarcely abandon their only stronghold to the Americans without a blow being struck.

The Picayune publishes a letter, from which we learn that Santa Anna at the head of 25,000 troops, the flower of the Mexican army, was on the march for Saltillo, preparatory to making an attack on Monterey.

General Urrea, who is represented as one of the best officers in the Mexican army, with a large cavalry force, was moving towards Metamoras.—General Minon, with a considerable Mexican force was hovering around Saltillo, but was thought he would not venture to make an attack.

General Taylor was at the latter place, making every arrangement to repel any attack that might be made.

NAVY.—Active preparations are making, and are nearly completed at the New York Navy Yard, in fitting out two vessels—the St. Mary's and another brig, to be used as bomb ketchers in the contemplated attack upon Vera Cruz. They have been strengthened in every possible way by strong oaken knees, secured by bolts and screws, massive oaken frame work and iron braces running through the vessel, secured upon the outer side by broad iron plates. Each of these vessels is to carry, besides guns of smaller calibre, an immense gun upon deck and a similar one below, weighing about eight tons, which will throw shot or shells of ten inches diameter a distance of 3 and a half miles.—It is calculated they will be at Vera Cruz, ready for service by the 1st April.

Two other vessels have been similarly fitted out as the above, at the Charlestown Navy Yard; they sailed for Vera Cruz on Thursday last.

Gangs of men were at work during Sunday at the Navy Yard, in getting ready for sea the United states' ship Plymouth. We understand she takes out a large armament, besides her own, for the squadron in the Gulf.

Commodore Connor has been relieved of the command in the Gulf, and Commodore Perry has taken his place.

The United states ship of the line Ohio, and the sloop of war Decator, have sailed from Hampton roads, wuppowed for the Gulf. The steamer Spitfire has also sailed for the same destination.

Commander Pearson, who was tried in Norfolk for the loss of the sloop of war Boston, has been found guilty and sentenced to one year's suspension. Commander Carpender, for the loss of the brig Truxton, was sentenced to be cashiered, but recommended to the mercy of the President, who has remitted his sentence to one year's suspension.

STRANGE DELUSION.—We learn from a Brooklyn paper, that a black servant in the family of a gentleman at Williamsburgh, pretended that she was daily in direct communication with heaven, whence she received the information that she was