But when told, not exactly in the language of the noble marquis, who just now talked of a skilful general, or able diplomatist, making use of the best plea he could—but when told that this temporary emergency in Ireland required a remedy, more than commensurate with the apprehended evil—when told that the corn laws were not merely to be suspended for a time, but repealed, I felt that I could not take that course consistently with my own feelings as an honourable man. (Hear, hear.)

MR. HUSKISSON ON DEPENDENCE UPON FOREIGNERS FOR A SUPPLY OF FOOD.

If your lordships will permit me, I will only refer to one passage contained in a letter from Mr. Huskisson, who has briefly stated the question in its right light in a few able words. He was speaking immediately after the close of the war. We have forgotten the circumstances of that time. Many of us are too young to remember, and others have forgotten the consequences entailed upon this country by a dependence on foreign supply. (Hear, hear.) But what says Mr. Huskisson? "For the present war is at an end, but peace is of too precarious a tenure not to guard against the recurrence of such a calamity; but, even in times of peace, dependence upon foreign supply is exceedingly dangerous, for we place the subsistence of our population upon the chance of a foreign supply, and not only that, but we place them at the mercy of a foreign power being able to spare us so much from its own necessities. Suppose the harvest in foreign countries are bad, France, for instance, would stop her export, while England would depend upon accident for a foreign supply, but if deprived of that aid, she is driven to distress. There is, therefore, no effectual security against the return of scarcity, approaching starvation, such as we have of late years experienced, but by keeping ourselves habitually independent of foreign supply. Let the corn but be our own, and I care not how cheap it is. It is cheap now, owing to the sufficiency of our own corn, but to insure a continuance of cheapness and sufficiency we must insure our own growers against foreign competition. The history of our country for the last hundred and seventy years shows that cheapness produced by foreign importation has been the sure forerunner of scarcity. The only way, then, to guard against the recurrence of such disasters is to depend upon the home supply, which is the only safe foundation for moderate prices."—(Hear, hear.) By the corn laws we aim at an independence of foreign supply—we protect the consumer against high prices, and all parties against rapid and sudden fluctuations. (Hear, hear.)

SATISFACTORY OPERATION OF THE LAW 1842.

My lords, beyond any law that has ever been enacted in this country, the corn law of 1842 has accomplished the great object it proposed to attain. (Cheers.) With regard to the precise amount of home supply, I regret to say we have no statistic tables by which we can estimate the amount of corn produced in this country, but I think your lordships will agree with me if you prove—in a state of society where population increases as fast as the noble earl (the Earl of Ripon) tells us it does—if, under such circumstances, you find, that not year by year, but that upon a series of years—upon a series years, I repeat, you supply the entire population at a reduced price with a diminished supply of foreign corn, the inference is inevitable, that protection is effecting its object, and at the time enables the home producer to keep pace with the wants of an increasing and corn consuming population. (Loud cheering.) I will show you that has been the case under the present laws. I find, looking to the returns laid on your lordships' table from the year 1826 down to the present (I must take series of years, because examples of imports for a year will not tell the fluctuation; you may make yourselves habitually dependent for a larger or smaller supply, but it must fluctuate with the seasons.) I find in the last twenty years 21,432,000 quarters wheat giving an average of 1,071,000 quarters of the average of the three last, the amount brought into home consumption last year amounted to 308,000 quarters. [Hear, hear.] There are, my lords, the greatest fallacies put forward, I believe, for the purpose of leading us into absurdities. (Hear, hear.) For example, we are told that the Corn Laws were intended to guarantee 55s. per quarter. The intention of the corn laws was no such thing. (Hear, hear.) It was thought that if by legislation we could fix the average price, it would be from 54s. to 58s. The object was, that when above 58s. the consumer should be protected, and when below 54s. the producer should be protected against competition—against any foreign grower who might enter into competition on equal terms. What, in point of fact, has been the result? As far as the consumer has been concerned, the average price for twenty years was 57s. 4d., the average of the last three years 50s. 9d., and the price during the past year, and, be it remembered, a year of scarcity, 50s. 10d. (Hear.) My right hon. friend at the head of the government wished to keep the price between 54s. and 58s. If I only referred to the average of the last two years, the result would show the prices to have been 50s. 9d. to 50s. 10d., but a return has been laid before the House of Commons, giving a accurate account of the operation of this law. There is a return of the weekly price of corn in every market, from March 1843 to March 1846. In those 104 weeks the returns show, that in 43 of them prices were between 54s. and 58s; that the prices was below 54s. in 54 of them; that it was above 58s. in 7 weeks only; and that the price never rose in any one week above 59s. (Hear.) As far as the consumer is concerned, he cannot say that the Corn Laws have deceived the expectations formed of them, although it is quite true that the price of corn has fallen below what my right hon. friend at the head of the government anticipated; yet, if your lordships look to the total amount imported since the first great rush of corn, that of the two million quarters, which came into the market since that time, 305,000 quarters have been entered between 55s. and 59s., and the quantity above, only 261,000 quarters. It is, therefore, conclusive, that the present law has operated as it was expected it would do (Hear, hear.)

INCONSISTENCY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Permit me to say a few words to those of your lordships—and I believe they are many—who in your hearts go along with me in argument, who disapprove of this measure as much as myself, and yet, from various motives, are prepared to give a sanction to the second reading of this bill. I can conceive the various motives which operate on high minded and honourable men, and I know there may be among them some too who plead the authority of the House of Commons. My lords, I have great respect for that house. I was for twenty five years a member of it; but, my lords, where are you to collect the opinions or the authority of the House of Commons? Are you to collect them from their recorded votes? (Hear, hear, hear.) Are their opinions to be collected from the votes of 1846, '45, or '42? When I find the measure in 1842 rejected by a majority of 213; and again, in the same year, by a majority of 165, and another motion to the same effect, and a majority of 114. When I find a motion having for its object a repeal of the corn laws rejected by a majority of 256 in 1843, by 269 in 1844, and by 122 in June 1845; and when I find that same measure for a repeal of the corn laws not negatived by a majority of 132, as in June, 1845, but affirmed by a majority of 98 in May, 1846, and in the self-same house, and that majority composed of the self-same men who previously voted against it. I must say that this sudden conversion must tend to diminish the value I attach to the last vote of the House of Commons. (Loud and prolonged cries of "Hear, hear," and great cheering. I regard the decision of the House of Commons, not because it is the decision of men more or less educated or enlightened, but because it is the decision of the representatives of public opinion in this country; and I am to be bound by any decision of the house it is that which gave in 1841, and correctly represented the feelings of those who returned them. Those who disapprove of the measure, and yet support it from feelings of attachment to the government, and to the public weal, to them, I say I sympathise with their feelings but I cannot assent to the justice of them. (Hear, hear.) The interests that are at stake are too great to be compromised out of deference to any minister, or for mere personal considerations. (Hear, hear.) Rely upon it, that it never can be satisfactory for the good of the public interests that this house should sacrifice its own deliberate judgment, should turn round upon its own principles and sacrifice its own character for the purpose of saving a government. (Hear, hear.) My conviction is, my lords, that even so, the sacrifice would be made in vain. There never was a government permanently maintained when its existence depended upon the contemptuous sufferance of its opponents—upon the ill disguised disgust or luke-warm support of its former colleagues. (Tremendous cheers.)

ULTERIOR VIEWS OF THE LEAGUERS.

Some there may be who think that by conceding this measure, they will put an end to agitation, and satisfy the Anti Corn Law League. There cannot be a more futile reason—there cannot be a greater error. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Where was organised agitation put down by concession—extorted concession? (Hear, hear, hear.) Depend upon it, a body thus organised, thus banded together, will not so easily relinquish political power, when they have tasted the draught and found it to be sweet.—(Hear, hear.) I agree with my noble friend, that the passing of this measure would not surprise the Anti Corn Law League, there would be either that or some other similar body. But, my lords, there is no secret made of this. I won't say every member of the League shares in this feeling. To my knowledge my worthy men have entered the league, and who would desire its abolition if this measure were passed? But what was the language used by Mr. Lawrence Hopworth, who was chairman of a free trade meeting in this city? [Cheers.] After talking of the miracles that had been wrought in the Prime Minister, he says, "But there is something more than corn. The people will begin to ask why the system of levying taxes, by which the comforts of the people are destroyed, should be continued—they begin to ask whether it would not be better to have one tax, a tax on property, and to abolish the Custom House altogether. And he suggests that a board may be hoisted, on which should be written, "Honest traders from all ports may land there stuff here. No taxes—no customs." [A laugh.] He further said, "they had lived to see their cause triumph, but he would not have the friends of free trade to relax. They must remember the House of Lords yet lived—it was the stronghold of the aristocracy. They were struggling now for something more than the maintenance of commercial liberty; commercial liberty would promote intelligence.—After the settlement of the free trade question, the people would have more time to agitate for the great principle of universal suffrage. If it were good for commerce to be free, it was good for man to be free—if it were good for cotton and corn to be free, it was good for man to be free. Everything which weakened the aristocracy and which increased the intelligence of the people, must be in favour of that noble and Christian cause." And I would wish to call the attention of the right reverend bench to the concluding passage: "Could they have free trade in commerce without free trade in religion or could, whilst such a system of ecclesiastical despotism prevailed as now blinded our country, the time be far distant when the Catholic and the Dissenter would ask why the Church of Christ should be subject to such trammels? Freedom of religion as to be obtained by the separation of Church and State, would be one of the glorious results of free trade."

EFFECTS OF FREE TRADE UPON THE COLONIES.

Now, destroy this principle of protection, and I tell you in this place that you destroy the whole basis upon which your colonial system rests.—(Cheers.) My lords, if you do not know the advantage of your colonies, Napoleon Bonapate knew them well. (Hear, hear.) It is your colonial system, based upon principles of protection, that you have extended your arms. I do not mean your military arms, I mean your commercial arms—to every quarter and every corner of the globe. It is to your colonial system that you owe it that there is not a sea on which the flag of England does not float; that there is not a quarter of the world in which the language of England is not heard; that there is not a quarter of the globe, that there is no zone in either hemisphere, in which there are not thousands who do not recognise the sovereignty of Britain—to whom that language and that flag speak of a home, dear, though distant, of common interests, of common affections—men who share in your glories—men who sympathise in your adversities, men who are proud to bear their shares of your burdens, to be embraced within the arms of your commercial policy, and to feel that they are members of the great and imperial Zollverein. [Cheers.] Mr. Cobden denounced the system of mutual protection, when he said was mutual robbery. I am not of that opinion. It may be a system where each sacrifices something of the profits of the trade, for the purpose of insuring reciprocity and a certainty of profit on both sides. I think it is a security against foreign interference—against foreign hostility and foreign caprice. Neither do I think it will appear in the long run that that principle is very sound which enjoins us to buy, under all circumstances, in the cheapest, and sell in the dearest market. But sure I am, that whether disadvantage is sustained by a trifling increase of price to the home consumer upon colonial produce, or *vice versa*, by the loss incurred by the colonist in purchasing British goods exclusively, that disadvantage is cheaply purchased by the extent of power which we acquire by our system all over the world—by our having in every quarter friends, allies, and confederates—by having a certainty of employment and a certainty of consumption not to be interfered with by foreign competition—by the amount of British shipping engaged—by the vast number of seamen employed, who are ready to give additional power and strength to this country whenever required. Yes, taking into account all these things, I must declare that I concur with Mr. Cobden in his representation, that is not, indeed, a mutual robbery, but a mutual insurance. (Loud cheers.) My lords, I say again, that upon this very system of protection rests the whole of your colonial system. (Hear, hear.) I know very well that political economists say,—"Cast off protection—let their be free trade all over the world—give full advantages to free trade—let us have no protection imposed for the maintenance of our colonies—cast the colonies away." My lords, I say, adopt that system. I do not doubt the loyalty of the colonies. I do not doubt even their attachment; but I say you shall then have done all in your power to weaken the attachment, to loosen the bonds which tie the colonies to the mother country. Once grant commercial independence, and you may rely upon it, they have made a step towards political independence. I speak of your colonies; you have thrown them open to all other nations; you tell the emigrant who quits your shores that from the time he leaves England, though he may settle in the British colonies, that he is no more to us than the Frenchman, the Dutchman, the German or the American (hear hear)—you say to him and to your colonists "You are entitled to no favour from us; we will give you no protection; don't seek our help; trade with any other country you think fit; you are as much connected with them as with us." (Hear.)

CONCLUDING APPEAL.

My lords, if I know anything of the constitutional value of this House, it is that it should interpose a wholesome and salutary obstacle to rash and inconsiderate measures—to protect the people against the consequence of their own discretion. It has never been, and it never will be of the functions of this House to resist the continuous expression of deliberately formed and united public opinion—that your lordships will never be disposed to do; but you will oppose a check to the progress of hasty and irreparable measures. It is yours, although the constitution would hardly be deemed to provide such a security—it is yours to protect the people, not against their own caprices and hasty judgments, but against the treachery of those above them and chosen as their leaders. My lords, if acting on your own deliberate and impartial judgments, you incur the degrading suspicion of acting from unworthy motives—if you pursue that course which in your own consciences, you believe to be for the good of the empire, you may be unsuccessful but not disgraced; you may be conquered and overborne by numbers, but not degraded. You may fail to save the people from the threatened evil, but you will secure the approbation of your friends and compel the respects of your opponents. And, my lords, if, by the blessings of God upon your proceedings this night, you can arrest the progress of hasty and ill advised measures, and give time for the intelligence of the country to act upon the public mind,—if you should be happily successful in bringing it back to wiser councils, then, indeed, you may be proud of what you have achieved; you may be proud of having discharged the duties which the constitution has imposed upon you—proud of having performed those duties, unseduced by the allurements of power, and uninfluenced by the intimidation of agitation—proud of having saved your country from serious and irreparable evils.—Your best reward, my lords would be the consciousness of having performed your duty. But you will have another—you will have the reward which will arise from the approbation and the thanks of an admiring people, who will exclaim "Thank God that we have a House of Lords now!" (Loud and prolonged cheering followed the close of the noble lord's speech.)

Communications.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

EVANGELICAL UNION OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Mr. Editor.—In the communication which you did me the favor to insert in your last, my object was to shew that the last "authorised printed statement" of the "Evangelical Union," *alias* "Christian Union," *alias* "Election Society for securing equal rights and privileges," *alias* "Evangelical Truth, Christian Union & Religious Freedom Society," directly contradicts the "authorised printed statements" which they had previously put forth. This I did by comparing the statement in the Courier of 20th inst. giving an account of the Meetings held on the 25th March and 30th April. In that letter I confined myself to those two statements; I shall now extend the comparison to another document. "It is possible, but hardly, as the writer of the statement says, within the range of probability," that any one will be bold enough to deny the authority or authenticity of the paper in question; but as there is no speculating upon what the "friends of this Association" will be daring enough to assert, after what they have already said, it may be as well when I put the paper in, both to describe and prove it.—Besides, a paper of so much importance as this is, and bearing so imposing an aspect, and coming from so high a quarter, ought not to be treated like any common document. It should be ushered in with suitable honour and accompanied by every demonstration of becoming respect. To describe it, I must say that it is nicely printed on fine white quarto post paper at the office of "J. & A. M'Millan, Printers," and really looks well, for the type is new and good, and the paper fair and white. It bears date "Saint John, N. B., April 3, 1846": and is signed by no less than five individuals describing themselves as *Secretaries*, viz. S. DeRice, [Wesleyan Methodist Preacher.] R. Irvine [Irish Presbyterian Preacher.] J. C. Gallaway, [Independent or Brownist Preacher.] J. T. Smith, [Baptist Secretary of the 'Election Society for securing equal rights and privileges',] W. E. Moore, [Methodist.] It purports to be a Circular letter commencing—"Dear Sir,—We beg your kind and prompt attention to the following communication; relating, as it does, to matters of peculiar interest and the highest importance"; and ending—"A very early answer will much oblige, yours very respectfully 'S. D. Rice, R. Irvine, J. C. Gallaway, J. T. Smith 'W. E. Moore, Secretaries."

It may be as well to repeat here a few of the solemn asseverations made at different times by the founders of this association. Mr. Gallaway said in his speech, as reported in the Courier, at the meeting on 30th April—"Whatever may be the strictures to which our movement may expose us, *we most solemnly avow in the presence of Almighty God*, that we are not following the guidance of mere expediency, that we are not amusing ourselves with a vain novelty, *that we are not forming a party project*,—but that we are endeavouring to discharge a *religious* obligation, and are using *religious* means to give a fairer development to a principle which is, at least, eighteen hundred years old." I will here beg of any one who can do so without shuddering, to read over again the awful language of this solemn appeal. *We most solemnly avow in the presence of Almighty God that we are not forming a party project, but are discharging a religious obligation, and are using religious means to develope a Christian principle*—and this solemn appeal was uttered in a Methodist preaching house, now, in disobedience to the positive command of the Rev. John Wesley the founder of the sect of Methodists, called the Wesleyan Centenary Church.

On the evening of the 17th inst. in the Independent Meeting house, that too is called the Congregational Church, after Mr. J. C. Gallaway had read "the xiii. chap. of the first Epistle to the Corinthians" which contains this verse "Charity—rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the *truth*;" and which must have forcibly recalled to his recollection other passages of holy writ, such for instance as, "wherefore putting away lying, speak every one truth with his neighbour"—one of the Secretaries read an authorized statement, afterwards printed in the Courier which in my last I compared with their previous authorised statements, and am now comparing with their Circular. That statement contains these most remarkable assertions.

This Society "*never contemplated resolving itself into an aggressive, much less a political association*"

"*The Union still adheres to every principle contained in its printed Constitution, but as it is no part of that Constitution, neither is it, nor has it ever been, the intention of this Society to identify itself with any measure of party politics.*"

With this preface we will now introduce the paper itself. It opens with the sentence already quoted, and then gives the contents of the "authorised printed statement" which appeared in the Courier giving account of the meeting of 25th March, but reader! mark you! with *three additional paragraphs*. Perhaps the reader will say—how is this? what could this be for? Any one disposed to ask this question need only read the paragraphs themselves, the reason will then be apparent enough. Mr. Gallaway is sufficiently acquainted with St. Paul's writings to have in his recollection what the Apostle says, about certain descriptions of food being better adapted than others for the youthful and more delicate feeders. I dare say he knows too that among the older philosophers, and more modern societies, certain parts of the system have been withheld from the vulgar, and *reserved* for the more initiated members of the body. Acting upon this principle of *reserve*, so odious to protestant ears, the whole of the business of the 25th March meeting was not made public through the newspapers, the meat being too strong for all digestion, but *reserved* for a more private circular. Nor does even this Circular with its three additional paragraphs contain the whole. There is another document still fuller than the Circular, which may perhaps, one day or other, find its way to the Chronicle.

The statement in the Newspaper, after article 13, has the following,—"At the close of the adoption of the above constitution, various Resolutions of a practical nature, were agreed to, and *sub Committees were appointed to carry them into effect*." Here the food prepared for the children ends. But the Circular letter goes on and, the "it does not give the very words of the Resolutions, nor the names of the sub committees, that being *reserved* for the fully initiated, it does tell us what the Resolutions related to. Of course the reader will say—they related entirely to spiritual matters, and protective measures against "ecclesiastical ascendency, and domination in religion," "personal abuse and evil misrepresentation;" for Mr. Gallaway has solemnly avowed in the presence of Almighty God that the society has nothing to do with party project, but is wholly *religious*; and the authorised printed statement says, that the society never contemplated being an aggressive, much less a political association, and never intended to identify itself with party politics: and it is utterly impossible for the ministers and office bearers of the different Evangelical Churches to the number "of nearly one hundred and fifty" to put forth a printed statement so destitute of truth, as this must be if these resolutions related to any objects not spiritual or religious!!—Impossible as it would seem to believe this of an hundred and fifty ministers and office bearers of Evangelical Churches, yet so it is, almost every one of the resolutions related to a subject wholly secular and political! The objects are these: 1st. "the Marriage Act of this Province"—2nd "the general course of Education"—3d "the establishment of a very efficient Newspaper"—4th "the formation of Unions in other parts of the Province"—5th "the fairer representation of their principles in the Provincial Legislature."

Look at these subjects, and you will see that this no party project, non-aggressive, non-political association not only contemplated and intended aggression upon the Marriage Law, the School system, and composition of the Legislature, but actually formed sub committees to carry the aggression into effect! The very words of the circular are these—"these Resolutions related to the Marriage Act of this Province; the general cause of Education; the establishment of a very efficient Newspaper, as an organ for the advocacy of principles recognized by this society; the formation of similar unions in various parts of the Province, between which Associations and the present, a correspondence may be maintained; and the fairer representation of our principles in the Provincial Legislature." And it was in the course of the very month in which this Circular is dated that Mr. Gallaway made that awful declaration in the name of the society as well as his own—WE SOLEMNLY AVOW IN THE PRESENCE OF ALMIGHTY GOD!!

A succeeding paragraph goes somewhat into particulars in its description of the contemplated and intended Newspaper. The reader will perhaps say, it must have been designed to make it a religious publication, something perhaps like the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, to be devoted to religious subjects, such as foolish and impertinent views of any tract or sermon which the Dignitaries of the Provincial Church may publish, abuse of the Puseyite heresy, and Puseyite clergy as they are pleased to call them, fabulous conversions, &c. Nothing of the sort! the last of the three paragraphs describes it as far other wise. It says—"We shall feel much obliged by receiving information from you as to the number of individuals who would be likely, in your neighbourhood, to take the proposed Newspaper, allowing that the price be not more than 15s. per annum, and not less than 10s., that it be edited, if possible, by a very competent individual, who may be obtained from the Old Country, who has had experience in such matters, and who will receive an adequate salary for his services, and that it be devoted to (what? of course the religious interest of the country! not a bit of it—that it be devoted to) the general SECULAR interests of the Province, as well as the great cause of enlightened Christian Union, without compromise, and absolute CIVIL EQUALITY for all denominations of christians." Here then we see, that as the proposed newspaper there was to be nothing religious about it, all was to be *secular*; even the cause of christian union means nothing but their intended aggression upon ecclesiastical ascendency and domination in religion, that is, the legal establishment and worship of the Church: and the equality to be brought about was to be purely a civil equality.

And not only did this non aggressive, non political, we solemnly avow in the presence of Almighty God society contemplate and intend the establishment of this Newspaper; but actually formed a sub committee to carry into effect the establishment of a very efficient Newspaper, to be the organ of the society, and enable it to make its contemplated aggression upon the Church, the Law, and the Legislature with greater effect. And that all this might be done effectually, "a very competent individual" was to be sent for from the Old Country to edit it, a person well trained no doubt in the very effective school of the Anti Corn Law League, and Parliamentary Reform, who has had experience in all the dark arts of denominational piety and policy, and all the various kinds of aggressive and political agitation in use among the English Dissenters.

This was the precious scheme so wickedly and covertly formed by the Methodist and Baptist Preachers under the skilful leading of Messrs. Gallaway and Irvine, aided by the office bearers of their respective Evangelical Churches to the number of nearly one hundred and fifty. And it is in the face of the circular from which these facts are drawn, that the society in an authorised printed statement declared, not solemnly avowed in the presence of Almighty God as Mr. Gallaway did, that the society never contemplated resolving itself into an aggressive much less, a Political Association, and never intended to identify itself with party politics.

ANTI UNION.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR,—At Mr. Dunn's request, and no doubt to his great dismay, I come forward to substantiate the charges which I preferred against the commissioners of the Alms' House thro' the medium of the Chronicle, June 5th.

The *first* assertion, viz. "that the Alms' House is destitute of religious instruction"—is not disputed, and therefore needs no proof. The *second*, viz. "that this evil might have been averted if the Curate of this Parish had been allowed to visit the Alms' House, every alternate Sunday, according to the wish of some of the Commissioners"—is denied in toto by Mr. D., yet without sufficient evidence to support the denial; for from Feb. 1st, till the end of March, the Curate above-mentioned, and a lay reader, alternately performed divine service every Sunday in the Alms' House, and would have continued to do so till the present time, had they not been prohibited by a Resolution of the majority of the Commissioners, dated March 21st. But, says Mr. D., the door was again opened to them, and them alone, by Resolution June 1st., 1844; and, therefore, the want of public worship there is ascribable solely to their neglect. But here Mr. D's. irascibility led him to make a charge against the Episcopal Clergy, unsupported by a shadow of proof. He ought first to have ascertained, whether such Resolution was communicated to them or not; otherwise he will richly merit the appellation and disgrace due to a calumniator. Unfortunately for his reputation, two at least of the clergy concerned, (I cannot yet speak decisively of the third,) knew nothing of it till within a very short time, but the field in the undisturbed possession of dissenting ministers. Such being the case, I may adopt the words of my opponent with a slight but important variation,—I am convinced that no unprejudiced person, who reads the foregoing facts, will for a moment hesitate to join with me in saying,—"that this evil might have been averted, &c. &c."

The *third* charge, viz. "that J. D. himself was principally instrumental in prodgeing the present spiritual destitution in the House of the Poor"—was of course indignantly hurled back by him, and the whole odium of defrauding the poor cast upon the clergy of the Church of England. Nevertheless, as in my last so in the present communication, I challenge Mr. D to deny the last charge without doing violence to the truth. For the destitution would not now exist, had it not been for the Resolution, dated March 21st.; but who were the prime movers and most strenuous advocates of that measure? Were they not James Dunn and James Gallagher? Was not such an union ominous?—Was J. D. falsely accused of being the cause of the much lamented evil? Will you Mr. Editor and the honest men, to whom he so confidently appeals, give a verdict in his favour? Surely he either presumes very much upon the intellectual blindness of honest men, or is altogether ignorant of the nature of honesty.

I have proved to your satisfaction, I hope, the truth of the assertions, which you have kindly published for me; but I cannot dismiss the subject without making a few observations on the Resolutions, which Mr. D. so triumphantly adduces as fully vindicating his cause. They appear to be involved in a mystery, which he is not at all inclined to explain. His answers, like those of the Heathen oracles, are ambiguous. On hearing them, one is reminded of the trite admonition,—"Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no lies." With respect to resolution March 21st., will any one inform me, why it was considered necessary to introduce the latter clause of it just at that particular period. The inmates, says Mr. D., were not permitted to attend divine service in their respective Churches in the city, in order that intemperance and the introduction of spirituous liquors into the Alms' House, might be prevented. Therefore, that might enjoy the privileges of hearing their own ministers occasionally, the commissioners deemed it advisable to secure the services of all the regularly ordained ministers of all denominations in the city, to preach to them. Now for whose sake was this alteration made? Decidedly for those persons who visited the dram shop, instead of the Church, and listened to the vender of spirituous liquors rather than the pastor; for they were the persons whose irregularities occasioned Resolution, March 21st. If not for their sakes, then why was it not passed before?—Seven months elapsed without regular service being performed in the Alms' House, yet dissenting ministers were not invited to supply the defect.—But after public worship according to the rites of the Anglican Church was regularly held every Sunday, for nearly two months, the Clergyman received intimation, that his services were no longer required, without a reasonable cause being assigned for such a strange freak; and because he doubted the utility of endeavouring to instruct the ignorant by fourteen or more different systems, he is branded as one, who denies salvation to those without the pale of his own Church. Truly if this be evidence of Mr. D's. charity, the sooner the Christian Union-ists discard him from their flock as a black sheep the better.

But in fact Mr. D. does not assign the true cause of resolution March 21st., being proposed by the Commissioners. It emanated not from a regard for the comfort of the Poor, but from deadly hatred to the Church of England and a bitter sectarian spirit, which are conspicuous in almost every line of J. D's. last communication.

With regard to resolution dated June 1st. 1844, I am unable to comprehend how it should have passed the board of Commissioners without Mr. D's. decided opposition and without some good cause being alleged for the necessity of such a measure. Is it conceivable, that one who presided over his darling scheme with such parental solicitude, would see it thrown overboard without making an effort to save it? Could he calmly behold the fruits of much labour thus instantaneously blighted? Is it natural for an Irishman to bear disappointments so philosophically or talk of them so dispassionately? I am much inclined Mr. Editor, to think that the newfangled system of religious teaching was not quite so successful in its operations as Mr. D. would have us believe. I must have some more conclusive argument of its efficiency than the mere assertion of Mr. D. and his confederates, the keeper and matron.

But he pretends to be ignorant of the motives of the movers of Resolution, June 1st. he scruples not to hint, that they were influenced by fear, of their (Commissioners,) craft being destroyed by the preaching of Gospel truths. What a happy allusion to the commotion excited among the craftsmen at Ephesus by Paul's discourse against idolatry! But for the life of me I cannot imagine, in what craft or illicit trade so diametrically opposed to gospel precepts these commissioners have been engaged. Perhaps Mr. D. will condescend to inform me. However it is a grave charge for one Commissioner to prefer against another; and perhaps the timely resignation of the ex commissioners prevented their expulsion. But I prefer believing another version of this matter, viz. that the resignation of the late commissioners was occasioned by a determination not to associate with the lying oracle of the Alms' House.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, this may satisfy Mr. D. perhaps too it would be advisable for him to provide an opiate for Friday night, as reading sometimes produces wakefulness, and the perusal of this communication will not conduce to allay his excited feelings. Yours, &c., POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

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THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 3, 1846.

THE Halifax Mail arrived to-day, brought no intelligence of the second June Mail. It may however be hourly expected by express.

THE EVANGELICAL UNION.—We have been requested to take some notice of a communication in one of our Morning contemporaries, signed "One of the Union," but we are quite at a loss what to say on the subject. If there were either argument, or reason, or even common sense in the production, it might be worth a passing remark: but it is altogether such an unmeaning puerile affair, that we think it far better to leave it to the contempt it deserves. If the writer has any talent, which we very much doubt, it certainly does not lie in composition; and we would, therefore, advise him, before he again undertakes any thing on his own account, to brush up what little *larning* he managed to pick up under the ferule. He may do well enough, just as he is, to transcribe or engross; but as he values his peace of mind, let him attempt nothing higher, or he will inevitably betray his miserable want of mental cultivation.

We have all along hoped that one or other of the Secretaries of the "Union" would have come forward to defend their Society; and if they could have said any thing in its vindication, we feel quite sure they would have done so before this time; but, for such a miserable scribbler to take up the cause, and prattle away about "unfortunates—wooden limbs—Paddy Kelly's Budget—the Chronicle becoming a Parrot pro tem," &c. renders the whole affair quite ridiculous. Such small fry may well be allowed to say what they please, as their foolish nonsense can hurt no body but themselves.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF P. E. ISLAND.—We perceive by the Prince Edward Island papers that Her Majesty has been most graciously pleased to grant a sum of money for the purpose of having an examination and of developing the natural resources of that beautiful Island; to second which, the Legislature of that place has also appropriated sum of the public coffers an additional sum commensurate with expences likely to be incurred by that laudable undertaking. This, while it goes to prove the interest taken by our beloved Sovereign in the prosperity of her Colonies, goes also, by bringing out the natural wealth of the country, to aggrandize its inhabitants and render them more important and more happy.—It appears that a public meeting has been held for the purpose of adopting the most efficient means of causing the geological survey to be taken. This may be all very proper, and we wish the plan may succeed; but what do we find connected with these proceedings? What is it that scares us from our propriety? Is it the ghost of Banquo that waits to fill the vacant chair of Professor? Yes, it is the veritable thing itself—it is the resuscitated Ex-Provincial Geologist of New Brunswick that stands ready to perform for Prince Edward Island what he has previously done for this Province—to gull the people, and give them in exchange for their coin a tissue of unmeaning jargon, extracted from the works of legitimate men, but so mutilated as not to be recognized as plagiarisms. This is the same quack who in the days of "*harmony Harvey*" under various pretences of scientific elucidation, and with the *kind* assistance of the guardians of our Provincial affairs, sacked from the public chest, in the space of three or four years, several thousands of pounds for "a geological survey of New Brunswick." This is the same quack who endeavoured, and partly succeeded in foisting upon the credulity of this community, the *jaw bone of a whale* for a Mammoth fossil. And we feel it a duty we owe to the public to warn the people of Prince Edward Island against such impositions.—Let the project by all means be pursued; but let the Professor be a man of integrity and science, and not a mountebank.

Fire in Portland.—At about 4 o'clock on Saturday morning last, the extensive Foundry buildings of Messrs. Harris & Allan, in Portland, were discovered by the Watchmen on the premises to be on fire in the pattern shop, and so rapid was the progress of the flames, that before any effectual resistance could be attempted, nearly the whole establishment was in flames, and we regret to add were totally destroyed with all their valuable working engines, tools, and material of every description. The loss to the enterprising proprietors is, we understand, about five or six thousand pounds, on which there is no insurance. The cottage of Mr. Solomon Hersey, being near the foundry, was also burnt, and several houses to the northward were saved with difficulty. A good supply of water was procured from the Mill Pond, which tended materially to prevent the progress of the fire.

We learn that Messrs. Harris & Allan are already engaged in the construction of new and improved buildings, and we hope they may long be free from a similar calamity.

A meeting was called, to be holden yesterday, at Fredericton, to relieve the sufferers by fire in Newfoundland.

MEXICAN PRIVATEERS—AMERICAN VESSELS CAPTURED!

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1846.

The Kingston (Jamaica) Morning Journal of the 6th June, says:—There was a report yesterday from the Brigantine Telegraph, Captain T. Young, at this port from Mobile, that she was boarded by a Mexican privateer, and on ascertaining she was a British vessel was permitted to proceed unmolested. The Captain of the Telegraph also states that the privateer had two American vessels as prizes.

FROM BARBADOES.—We have dates from Barbadoes to the 13th June. There is no local news of interest. The war between the United States and Mexico excites no little interest in the British West Indies. The Barbadoes Globe of the 4th contains the following:—

"Her Majesty's war steamer Hermes, Lieut. Carr, commanding, arrived in Carlisle Bay this forenoon, in seven days from Bermuda, with the despatches to his Excellency the Governor.

The rumour about town is that this vessel has brought orders to the commander of the Endymion, to proceed at once to Vera Cruz, there to join the Vindictive and other ships of war, in consequence of her Majesty's sloop Rose having been prevented by an American squadron from entering one of the Mexican ports.

It remains to be seen whether the same squadron will attempt to offer the same obstruction to the passage of the British fleet, which will speedily be collected on the station in question.

The Hermes sailed again in two hours."

The Alexandria Gazette states that letters from Barbadoes say the Endymion sailed in a few hours after the Hermes left—destination, coast of Mexico.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that William Simpson, Esq., of Kingston, was thrown out of his carriage on Tuesday last, and injured one of his legs so badly that it was found necessary to have it amputated.—*New-Brunswicker.*

MELANCHOLY WRECK OF THE BRIG SUTLEDGE, OF PICTOU, N. S.

LOSS OF THIRTY LIVES!

[*From the Newport Daily News of Saturday last.*]

The Schooner Dusky Sally, Capt. Wilder, of Hingham, arrived at Stevens' wharf this morning at about 9 1 2 o'clock, bringing the sad intelligence of the loss of the brig Sutledge, Capt. Graham, together with Thirty Lives.

The brig was from Pictou, bound to Fall River, and had on board about seventy souls. The passengers were partly Scotch, and were families in comfortable circumstances, bound from their homes to the State of Maryland, where they were going to work in some of the mining establishments.

The brig struck on the 'Sow and Pigs,' a cluster of rocks about 30 miles from this place, between Gay Head and Guddyhunk, at quarter past 3 o'clock, this morning.

The schooner which brought the unfortunate people in, was in sight at the time, and repaired forthwith to their assistance. She went down immediately after striking, and had the schooner been a little nearer, all might have been saved.

It is a most melancholy catastrophe, and has cast a gloom over our citizens, which it is impossible to describe.

Below, we give a list of those who have been saved, and also of those who are lost, which we obtained from one of the passengers; two of the names we have been unable to obtain in full.

SAVED.—Margaret Bowie, Robert Bowie, Geo. Oliver, Mary Oliver, Robert Oliver, George Oliver, Jennet Oliver, Isabela Oliver, Hugh Oliver, John Oliver, John Howat, James Howat, Michael Howat, Thomas Fatkin, John Fatkin, Jane Love, David Love, Robert McMillen, Margaret McMillen, Hugh Denoon, Margaret Frasier, —— Archibald, —— Munroe, William Loraine, William Wier, Archibald Smith, Ellen Smith—24.

LOST.—Margaret Bowie, Christie Bowie, Mary Bowie, Alexander Bowie, James Bowie, Jennie Bowie, (all children of the lady who was saved;) Elizabeth Howat, Agnes Howat, Margaret Fatkin, Peter Fatkin, Margaret Fatkin, (daughter,) Jane Love, (mother,) Alexander Love, Jesse Love, Margaret McMillen, (mother,) Elizabeth McMillen, Ann McMillen, Hugh McMillen, Wm. McMillen, Jannett McMillen, Robert McMillen, Margaret Denoon, Marion Denoon, Mary Denoon, Daniel McLean, William Frazier, Sarah Frazier, Ann Catherine Frazier, Effy Wier, Joanna Gream—30.

Another vessel came up very soon after the disaster, and she remained to pick up such bodies as the schooner Dusky Sally did not get,—and also to save such property as they could; she will probably arrive here in the course of the day. It was with great difficulty that the wreck could be reached, as the schooner could not approach very near to the rocks, and it was dangerous for the boats to get too close in, as there was danger of their being swamped.

The wharf, where the vessel arrived, was densely crowded with people, and every assistance was rendered these unfortunate emigrants: those who were alive, were in a very feeble condition, and many of them could hardly walk, from the effects of exhaustion, having been in the water so long. They were all taken to various houses near by, where dry clothes were furnished them, and food supplied.

Those that escaped with their lives from the wreck of the brig Sutledge, have lost every thing they had, and in order to provide them with clothing, &c. it is proposed to take up a collection in all the churches to-morrow.

A splendid new ship of 850 tons, named the *Julius*, was launched on Wednesday last, from the building yard of Mr. John Haws, in Portland. She is pronounced, by good judges, to be a most superior vessel in all respects, creditable to her enterprising builder, by whom she is owned.—*Courier.*

SUPREME COURT.—*Trinity Term, 9th Victoria, A. D. 1846.*—James Robert Currey and Char