

The Head Quarters,

OR

LITERARY, POLITICAL, AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

WILLIAM GRIGOR, Editor.

"CHERISH RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, AND BRITISH CONNEXION."

JAMES P. A. PHILLIPS, Proprietor.

VOLUME III.]

FREDERICTON, N. B., MARCH 7, 1846.

[WHOLE No. 142]

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Bank of British North America.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq.—MANAGER.

DISCOUNT DAYS, Wednesday and Saturday.

Bills intended for Discount must be left at the Office on

Tuesdays and Fridays.

N. B.—The Notes of this Branch are redeemed

at par, at all the Branches and Agencies of the Bank

of British North America in Canada.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

W. J. BEDELL, President.

SAM. W. HARRIS, Cashier.

DISCOUNT DAYS, Tuesday and Friday.

Bills or Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank on

Mondays and Thursdays.

The Notes of this Bank are redeemed at the

CITY BANK, Quebec, at par.

Central Fire Insurance Company of N. Brunswick.

MONTHLY COMMITTEES.

DIRECTORS FOR FEBRUARY 1846—John S. Coy, and

Thomas Stewart.

Protection Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

F. W. HATHAWAY, AGENT, Fredericton.

Randed Property.

FOR SALE.

Or, To Let from the first of May next.

THE Dwelling house in King street, ad-

joining Mr. Robert Lewis's property, and

next above Mr. Jonathan G. Harding's Work

Shop.

To Let the upper flat of the House occupied

by the Subscriber, in King Street, and possession given

at the same time.

Every convenience attached to both of these properties

WILLIAM MORGAN.

Fredericton, February 11, 1846.

FOR SALE.

Or, To Let from the first of May next.

THE Dwelling HOUSE and Premises in

King Street, Fredericton, owned by John

Fridham, and now in the occupation of

W. H. Kendall. Apply to William Jarvis

Lease, Saint John, or at the Office of the subscriber

in Fredericton.

E. H. WILMOT.

Fredericton, February 7, 1846.—11

TO LET.

THAT HOUSE and Premises in King

Street, Fredericton, owned by the Rev.

Dr. Somerville, and now occupied by

Messrs. Clark & Estabrook. Possession

given on 1st May, 1846. Apply to

ROBERT GOWAN.

Fredericton, February 4, 1846.—11

COTTAGE FOR SALE,

or to let for a term of years.

THE subscriber offers for sale, or to

let for a term of years, the new and

thoroughly finished COTTAGE, situated

on the corner of Charlotte & Regent Streets,

lately occupied by CAPTAIN WILLIAMSON, of the

33rd Regt. There is on the premises an excellent

Stable and other Out Houses, a good Garden,

a superior Well of Water, and other conven-

iences. It is seldom that a Property possessing

so many advantages has been offered for sale in

this City. For further particulars apply to the

Subscriber.

J. WILLOX.

Fredericton, Jan. 21, 1846.

FOR SALE.

THE House and Premises on the corner

of Brunswick and Westportland Streets

in which the subscriber now resides. Pos-

session will be given at any time it may be

required. For particulars apply to

JAMES P. A. PHILLIPS.

Fredericton, Dec. 10, 1845.

FOR SALE.

The House and premises at the upper end of

the City of Fredericton, and now occu-

pied by Mr. William Everett, Tavern Keeper.

G. F. H. MINCHIN.

Apply to

January 23, 1846.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE House in Charlotte Street, own-

ed and occupied by the subscriber.

W. R. WITHAM.

February 23, 1846.

Valuable Freehold Property

For Sale.

THAT valuable property on which Mr. S. B. Smith now

resides, situated on the Madawaskie River in

the Parish of Donkey, formerly owned by Jonathan Sison,

containing 500 acres, more or less.

There are from 30 to 60 acres of good intervale on

the place, the upland is of a good quality, and well covered

with a mixture of hard and soft wood, and a large quan-

tity of valuable spruce lumber suitable for deal logs.

There are from 60 to 70 acres cleared and under fence,

the Hay annually cut amounts to about 35 to 40 tons.

There is also a large extent of tillage and pasture land,

a good House, two Barns, shed and out buildings, and

every convenience for a farmer.

The property will be sold at a reasonable price, and

payments made easy.

Any person desirous of becoming a purchaser would

find it worth his while to look at and examine the pre-

mises. For further particulars Enquire of

W. J. BEDELL.

Fredericton, January 27, 1846.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable and finely situated Block of LAND,

in the City of Fredericton, between the Church

Square and the Province Hall, having thereon, besides

small building, a large comfortable and conveniently ar-

ranged dwelling house, formerly the residence of the

late Peter Fraser, Esq. If not sold by private sale before

Tuesday the 9th day of June next, it will then be offered

at Public Auction in five separate lots. A plan of the

premises may be seen on application at the Office of D.

Ledlow Robinson, Esq.

Executor to the Estate of the late Peter Fraser, Esq.

Fredericton, Jan. 15, 1846.

FOR SALE.

And Possession given on the First of May next.

THE House in which the Subscriber now resides, on

the corner of Westportland and Brunswick Streets.

ALSO—The House and Barn above Philip Creek,

and adjoining the property of the Hon. Thomas Baillie,

known as the Hickman's, together with 164 Acres of

Land, under a high state of cultivation, being formerly

a part of Sherif Wilmow's property.

CORNELIUS LOWRY.

Fredericton, Feb. 11, 1846.

King's College Hebdomadary.

FOR LENT TERM.

Beginning on Thursday, January 8, 1846.

DIVERSITY, with the original languages

of the Holy Scriptures, on Monday

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thurs-

day. MORAL PHILOSOPHY, on Friday.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE, viz:

Thucydides, on Monday, Wednesday,

and Friday.

Cicero de Finibus, on Tuesday and

Thursday.

Aristotle's Rhetoric, to be followed by

the Ethics, on Monday, Wednesday,

and Friday.

Juvenal, on Tuesday, and Thursday,

Horace, on Monday, Wednesday,

and Friday.

Livy, on Tuesday and Thursday.

MATHEMATICAL AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, viz:

Elements of Geometry, on Monday

Wednesday, and Friday.

Elements of Algebra, on Tuesday and

Thursday.

Spherical Trigonometry, with its ap-

plication to Navigation and Astro-

nomy, on Monday, Wednesday, and

Friday.

Algebra, on Tuesday and Thursday.

Differential Calculus, on Monday and

Wednesday.

Mechanics, on Tuesday and Thursday.

Astronomy, on Friday.

CHEMISTRY, on Monday, Tuesday,

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 1 P. M.

MODERN LANGUAGES, viz:

French, on Monday and Friday, - at 2 P. M.

Italian, Spanish, and German, by special appoint-

ment.

COMPOSITION, in English and Latin.

The subjects to be proposed on Saturday, at 10 A. M.,

and the Exercises delivered on the following Fri-

day.

E. JACOB, Vice-President.

THOUSANDS OF POUNDS STERLING

GIVEN AWAY!!!

THE PICTORIAL TIMES

TO THE PUBLIC.

We propose to give to one of each class of 10,000 of

ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS the sum of £10,000.

Each ANNUAL SUBSCRIBER to the "PICTORIAL

TIMES," when he pays his subscription, will have

a Receipt bearing a Number. To the Subscriber to our

Newspaper, which shall hold the Number corresponding

with that which will entitle the Subscriber to the ART-

UNION on the Drawing.

IN APRIL, 1846.

To the FIRST DRAWN LARGEST PRIZE,

WE WILL PAY

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING

on producing his receipt at our office; and also the like

sum of £1,000 to our Subscriber whose Receipt shall

bear the same Number with the first of the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

prizes; and a sum of £1,000 upon the above

SACRED ODE.

(The following sublime Ode to the Deity, composed by one of the most famous of the Russian Poets, has been translated into the Chinese and Tartar languages, written on rich silk, and suspended in the Imperial Palace at Peking, and likewise into the Japanese language, and hung in the temple of Jelo, embroidered in gold. The English translation possesses the utmost beauty and sublimity, so that it may be taken as a very wonderful illustration of the power with which the Divine Being has written a knowledge of his existence and attributes on the hearts of men of all nations.)

THOU ETERNAL ONE whose presence bright
All space doth occupy—all motion guide;
Unchanged though Time's all-devouring flight,
Thy only God—There is no God beside!
Being above all beings! Mighty One!
Who none can comprehend, and none explore;
Who fill'st existence with Thyself alone;
Embracing all—supporting—ruling o'er—
Being whom we call God—and know no more!

It is Thy sublime research, Philosophy
May measure out the Ocean deep—may count
The sands, or the Sun's rays; but God for Thee
There is no weight nor measure; none can mount
Up to Thy mysteries. Reason's brightest spark,
Though kindled by Thy light, in vain would try
To trace Thy Councils, infinite and dark;
And thought is lost ere thought can soar so high,
E'en like past moments in eternity.

Thou, from primeval settings, didst call
First Chaos, then Existence, Lord, on Thee
Eternity had its foundation; all
Spring forth from Thee; of Light, Joy, Harmony;
Sole origin—all life, all beauty Thine.
Thy word created all, and doth create;
Thou art, and were not, shalt be glorious; great!
Life-giving, life sustaining, Potentate.

'Thy chains the unmeasured universe surround,
Uplifted by Thee; by Thee inspired with breath!
Thou the immortal, the most holy band,
And beautifully mingled Life and Death!
As speaks mount a word from the fiery blaze,
So suns are born, so worlds spring forth from Thee!
And as the spangles in the sunny rays
Shine round the silver snow, the pageantry
Of Heaven's bright army glitters in Thy praise!

A million torches, lighted by Thy hand,
Wander unweary through the blue abyss;
They own Thy power, accomplished Thy command,
All Thy life, all Thy power, all Thy bliss;
What shall we call them?—Pillars of crystal light?
A glorious company of golden streams?
Lamps of celestial ether burning bright?
Suns, lighting systems with their jovous beams?
But Thou to those art as the noon to night.

Yes! as a drop of water in the sea
Direct my understanding, then, to Thee;
Control my spirit, guide my wandering heart;
Though but an atom 'midst immensity,
Still I am something; twist Heaven and earth,
Hold a middle—twist Heaven and earth,
On the last verge of mortal being stand
Close to the revolving spheres have their birth,
Just on the boundary of the spirit land.

The chain of being complete in me;
In me is matter's last gradation lost.
And the next step is Spirit—Deity!
I can command the lightning, and am dust;
A monarch, and a slave; a worm, a god;
Whence came I here and how I so marvellously
Constrained and conceived, unknown? This cloud
Lives and moves through some higher energy;
From out itself alone it could not be.

Creator! Yes! Thy wisdom and Thy Word
Created me. Thou source of life and good!
Thou Spirit of my spirit, and my Lord!
Thy Light, Thy Love, in Thy bright plenitude
Filled me with an immortal soul to spring
Over the abyss of Death, o'er it wear
The garments of eternity, and wing
Thy heavenly light beyond this little sphere,
Even to its source, to Thee, its Author, Thee.

O thought ineffable! O vision blest!
(Though worthless our conception all of Thee)
Yet shall Thy shadowed image fill our breast,
And wait thy homage to Thy Deity.
God! it is thus my lowly thoughts can soar:
'Thou seek Thy presence!' Being wise and good!
'Midst Thy vast works, admire, obey, adore;
And when the tongue is eloquent no more,
The soul shall speak in tears of gratitude.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning
last, the body of Mr. James Watson, son of Mr.
David Watson of this Town, was discovered on the
beach near the Market Wharf, his head lying on a
piece of ice. It appears he was returning from
home on Friday night about 10 o'clock during the
severe snow storm of that evening, which drifted
so much, and the night being very dark—that it is
supposed he missed his way, and walked off the
Wharf, and was killed instantly, as he lay in the
position in which he had fallen. Mr. Watson was
a young man of sober and industrious habits.—
An Inquest was held on the body before S. T.
Gove, Esq., coroner, and a verdict returned of "ac-

cidental death."—St. Andrew's Standard.

NOTICE.
W. M. H. KENDALL, retired from the concern of
J. S. Seeger, carrying on business at Woodstock,
on the first day of June, 1845; and all debts due to
and owing by him and concern that day, will be settled by
the said J. S. Seeger, of the above place.

Fredericton, February 24, 1845.

A few complete Files of this paper,
since the meeting of the Legislature, can be
obtained at this office.

Provincial Parliament.

Legislative Council Chamber.

Thursday, March 5.

COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.

The House again went into Committee
of the whole, on the Bill for the collection
of the Revenue.—Hon. Mr. Botsford in the
Chair.

Hon. Mr. CHANDLER suggested, that as
the existing Law on this important subject
would expire on the 8th inst., and the time
was now so extremely short, it would be
better perhaps, now to pass this Bill as it
was, and leave the suggested Amendments
to be carried out by a subsequent Act, to be
passed during the present Session. Other-
wise, if this Bill were amended, and sent
down to the Lower House, the Amendments
would require to be considered and passed,
or, if disagreed to, the Bill would be thrown
out; and before another could be prepared,
the old Law might expire, and the most
tremendous consequences might result from
the expiration of the Law, even only for one
day, as all seizures and every proceeding tak-
en under it by Revenue officers during that
time, would be illegal. It would prevent
the dangerous consequences of delay there-
fore, if the course he had now suggested
were adopted.

Hon. Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL supported
the proposition.

Hon. Mr. JOHNSTON asked, whether such
a mode of proceeding would not admit the
principle, that the lower House had a right
to treat this Bill as a money Bill?

Hon. Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL replied
in the negative.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. EARLE, the Hon. Member from Gloucester (Mr. End) seemed particularly anxious to persuade him and other Hon. Members until they did not understand the Bill. He (Mr. Earle) could not see how it was intended to manage the matter without authorising the Roman Catholic Bishop to manage the temporalities of that Church; and the Hon. Member from Gloucester could not persuade him that it was intended for any other purpose. He repented he was sorry to offer his opinion, as he had been told by some persons, who announced he would feel bound to press the motion of wach day he had already given the notice.

Mr. END said, that the Hon. Member from King's was what just spoken, did not understand the Bill, and he thought it was intended to give the Roman Catholic Church to manage the temporalities, not the Bishop either. There was nothing about the temporalities of the Church in the Bill.

Mr. STROUD said, that he did not intend to have anything to do with the Bill, and he had failed from motives, and it had been for what failed from the Hon. Member from Charlotte (Mr. Boyd). That honorable Member had accused him of want of candour when the Bill was before the House last year. He had charged him with being dishonest, and he had put up with him, enquiring whether the Bill of last year was a Government Bill; surely the Hon. Member must be mistaken in this, and has mixed up in his mind the question which he supposes had been put, with another question, and he had forgotten to recollect that when he brought forward the Bill of last year, it was so late in the Session, that the House had to suspend the rule limiting the time for bringing of Bills, in order to give him an opportunity of introducing a Bill. It was done on the 1st of March and on the 2nd of April, the House sent into committee again the whole on the Bill, and on the following day it was read a third time, and went to the Council for concurrence. No discussion whatever ensued during its passage. The Hon. Member from Charlotte must be mistaken, respecting his evading questions to him respecting that Bill. It must have been some other Bill, or something relating to another subject, for he had distinctly stated that the Bill was introduced at the request of the Government brought in by him, that the Roman Catholics in this Colony might have privileges similar to those which had been given them in Canada by an Act of the Legislature of that Province. The Bill was passed, and he was not aware that it contained any provisions hostile to the interests of the Crown, and it was to be presumed now in accordance with the interests of the Protestant Church of the Roman Catholics themselves he was in favour of the present measure, and he was not prepared to say if it supports. He would like however to ask for information, whether the present Bill, was in conformity to the rights and usages of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland? This question he never put for information, and he was not aware of the answer.

Mr. STROUD said, that he was acquainted with such matters might find from the statutes at large some information on this point.—If it was, then surely there could be no objection to its passing agreed to by any Member of the Protestant Church; and he was not aware of any objection having been mentioned in its favour in this Colony, were merely attended to as many privileges as their brethren in that part of the United Kingdom. He would certainly support the Bill as it stood, or of what

not being able to do so, he said, that he was not made any objection to the Bill of last year from the supposition that it would be agreeable to the Roman Catholics themselves, and he was not willing to do that matter what he thought would be most agreeable to the Roman Catholics themselves. There was a large number of Petitioners in favor of the Bill, and he would read the Petitioners the prayers of which deserve consideration. (Here the Hon. Member read a Petition against the Bill.) The Committee would say that these Persons were entitled to the measure of certain rights and privileges which they formerly enjoyed; but the principle objection in his mind rested on the fact, that all the Church property would be taken from the Roman Catholics, and he was wrong with him, it might lead to serious difficulty. He would like the Bill much better, if it were amended so as to include two or three laymen in the Council, and he was anxious that the Bill should pass, and if amended it would set the dispute at rest, and tranquillize the minds of the people belonging to the Church of England. He would not move, but if it was not amended, he would vote for its postponement until the next session of the Legislature.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN said, that it was proper to remark with reference to what had fallen from the Hon. Member of the late Government, about the Bill of last year being a Government measure;—that the present Government had nothing to do with the present Bill. The subject had never been discussed at the Council Board, nor was he aware of the opinions of members of the present Government with reference to the measure, he thought it necessary to make this explanation in order to prevent any misunderstanding on the

presented, he said that a great deal of what had been said respecting the present Bill, appeared to him to be entirely uncalled for. The provisions of the Bill were as plain and simple as any Bill which was ever constructed, and he was at a loss to construct any objections, or give constructions which were not, in his opinion, warranted by the tenor of the Bill. His first impression was when he listened to the speeches of the hon. members against the Bill, that he had not had time to consider it, and that it conferred on His Lordship the Roman Catholic Bishop some extraordinary and startling powers which would be dangerous and particularly objectionable to the rights of the Protestants. He presented Bill convey any such powers? Certainly it did not. It merely authorized and constituted the Roman Catholic Bishop and his successors in office to be a Corporation sole, for the purpose of receiving and holding property, and of conveying the same for the use of the Church.—This was the principle of the Bill. What came next? Did it authorize His Lordship, the Roman Catholic Bishop to sell, or appropriate any property, or to give, or to alienate? It did no such thing; it merely provided that he might lease them for 21 years, or three lives. This was the utmost extent of his powers after he had the property assigned to him, but that conveyed to him by the Bill. The Bill did not say that the Roman Catholic Church could be invested with a single shilling's worth of property under the operation of the present Bill, should it become Law. The Petitioners who appeared before the Committee were not asked to give any opinion on the Bill, but taken with regard to the provisions of the Bill, when under discussion. All the objections which these Petitioners urged were directed against the Bill, and not against the Bill as amended (Mr. St. John thought that these Petitioners should have formed themselves of the nature of the present

Bill, before they came to that House Pettitioning against a measure which contained hardly a single provision to which the objections contained in their Petitions, could be made to apply. The question seemed now to arise, what rights were contained in that Bill, hostile to the rights and interests of any other denomination of Christians in this Province? Here (Mr. W.) contended there was none, and if there were, it was not the business of the House of Roman Catholics themselves want it? The answer to this question was found in the Petitions on the table of that House. Upwards of six thousand, nearly all signed and attested by the petitioners, came before the Committee, by whom it was read—surely that was a sufficient answer. He had already said that the Petitioners against the measure did not seem to know the provisions of the Bill under consideration, and he now said, that they were afraid that their Bishop would appropriate their funds to his own use, and perhaps run away from his diocese with the money. Was ever such a supposition advanced, and by whom? He said, that it was so, and absurd as such arguments may appear, this was the only drift of the Petition which he held in his hand. This Bill gave no power to the Roman Catholic Bishop to do any such thing, and he said, that he was sure, that if he did, if it gave him to lease the land as he had already stated. The Petitioners seemed not to be afraid of the present Bishop, but of his successor. What right had he to suppose that he would be a successor to the present Bishop, who could be a person of this description, who would mismanage the Church property, even if he had the power?—None whatever. The power given by the present Bill to the Bishop, was to receive the tithes, and to distribute them did not now possess, nor could that power be delegated to them by the Bishop, nor to any one else; there was no such authority given by the Bill, unless it was to be so, as he said, that the Bishop, upon, when the power of the corporation could be exercised temporarily by two clergymen of the Church. It was however unnecessary to refute arguments which had already been refuted, by those who were present, and he said, that he was satisfied, based on the supposition, that the Roman Catholic Bishop would be dishonest and deal unfairly, with such property as might be conveyed to him. The members of the House, he said, were not to suppose that they would show that, if they passed this Bill, and if it was found deficient or otherwise objectionable, it could not be altered, but must remain for ever. As well might the Hon. Members argue, that this Bill would be a bad one, and that it would be a bad one which would ever sit in this Province. If after the present Bill became law, and was found to work prejudicially to the interest of those it was meant to benefit, would it be possible for the House to amend it, if they had no power to alter it, and that it could not be repealed? Surely honorable Members knew that the power, which created could destroy, and that if it was found to be a bad one, and might at any time be altered, or might be repealed.

poised by the same power which called it into existence. Other honourable Members had assumed that the Roman Catholic clergy instead of consulting the interests, and caring for the welfare of the people, were bent upon the acquisition of a decisive and violent them and destroy their property. Was that a fair line of argument? Are Hon. Members of that House to be told that it is for the interest of the shepherd to destroy his flock, and that the Roman Catholic clergy are bent upon the ruin and ruin of their congregations? Such doctrines have of late been new law to—new, and certainly very extraordinary and Hon. Members could not form no opinion upon the subject. The Bill was only assented to dwell on their own theories, and not on the Petitions against the Bill, which Petitions he was afraid had been detected rather by personal feeling, and not from any real knowledge of the feelings of the Roman Catholic people. He was not less struck with John than from any knowledge of evils to arise from the present construction. The present Bill did not authorise the interference of the Roman Catholic Bishop with the property of the Church, and he was not at all disposed to be over-dread upon what right enjoyed by Pew Holders was interfered with by the present Bill; now whatever the Bill merely provided for the regulation by statute of what property might be held by the Roman Catholic clergy, and that was not more ("yet it legalizes persuasive powers" from the Parole) What persuasive powers did it legalize? Does the Hon. Member from St. John's Church, who is the Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church as to the property of the Roman Catholic Clergy, or of His Lordship the Bishop could be used with less effect on the congregation who elected the Church Wardens and Vestry, with respect to the property of the Church, than in their hands, than they could to persuade them to surrender the property to be held by the corporation for their use? surely not. The only argument which has a single shadow of force against the Bill, is that it would deprive the Roman Catholic funds from one parish to another, and that argument had been fully met by the proviso about to be introduced by the Hon. Member, and although he did not think that the Bill would have any such effect of removing the shadow of objection which he had just referred to, and it might perhaps be better to introduce it. In all other respects the objections to the Bill had been fully met, and it should have been passed. He was not at all disposed to say who had opposed it by Petition would withdraw further opposition and join with their clergy, and the very numerous body who had Petitioned in this manner, in rendering his working as efficient as they could, and he was not disposed to do anything which could possibly injure the Roman Catholics in this Province never entered Dr. Dollard's mind, and it was unfair to presume that he was bent upon the destruction to consult the wishes and interests of his Church.

Mr. Brown said, that it was with great embarrassment which he rose to address the House on that occasion. The subject was one of great difficulty, and upon which he felt more embarrassed than upon any other subject which he had ever presented to the House. He said that the Members of that House, on any question which could be brought before them. Of all denominations of Christians, the Roman Catholic persuasion was one of which he was the most ignorant. The question came before the House in a different shape, than that which it did when the subject was last under consideration; and what added to the difficulty in which he found himself, and the House, was, that he was not a member of that community on the floor of that House, which they could apply to for information. But although this was the case, he was sure there was no Member of that House, who would not be glad to hear, and anxiously wish, to give the Roman Catholic community every facility for securing and managing their property. He (Mr. R.) had had no opportunity of seeing the subject of the Petition in question, but his Hon. Colleague had told him that he had, and that amongst the Roman Catholics in the County of Charlotte, there did exist a difference of opinion, as to the propriety of presenting the Bill. He was sure there was a Christian desire to do this numerous body of men every justice, and had the Bill came before the Committee at that time, without any Petition against it, there would have hardly been a dissent passed unanimously. But the case was now very much altered: Petitions had been sent in against the measure, and in the absence of any positive information, he was bound to refer the matter to the respective merits of the conflicting Petitions.

It was impossible for him (Mr. B.) to say who was right and who was wrong; for, as he had before stated, he knew so little of the polity of the Roman Catholic Church, that he felt himself unable to do so. He said, he had no objection to the expression of his opinion respecting the measure. The Hon. and learned Member for York (Mr. Wilnot) had made some remarks with regard to the Petitioners against the Bill, and in (Mr. Browne's) opinion, those remarks were not altogether correct. He said, he was of the opinion that the Hon. Member ought to recollect, that the day before the Committee was not the Bill published in the Royal Gazette to which the Petitioners had presented their Petition. The Bill had not been published, and the Petitioners had raised their objections not against the present Bill, but against that which appeared in the Royal Gazette, which they supposed was about to be brought forward. He said, he was of the opinion that the Hon. Member was not right. The Hon. Member says that he did not know that such was the case, but he should have known it before he went the length of saying that the Petitioners had presented their Petition to the Committee, and he said, he was in the face of their Bishop. The Hon. Member's prejudices in favour of his own denomination, the Methodists, might have led him to be more severe on the Petitioners than he did otherwise. He said, he was of the opinion that the Petitioners were not the only dissenting Churches in the Province, the Lady managed the temporalities of their respective Churches, but in the Church to which the Hon. and learned Member alluded, the Bishop was the head of the Clergy; the Lady had nothing to say in the matter, but must do just as they are directed. If they had a popular Preceptor who they would wish to retain, they cannot do so; he is to be taken away and another put in his place. He said, he was of the opinion that the Hon. Member was not right in the matter, and must leave the Minister they liked to attend, and must be just such a one as may be sent to them. In fact, the Methodist Clergy were not the only dissenting Churches in the Province; they cannot help themselves. ("You are wrong," from Mr. Wilnot.) No, he was not wrong; although the Hon. Member could not say better than he did, being a member of a dissenting Church. He said, Mr. B. had said that the County to which he belonged, this was the case; he had known very popular Preachers in that County who had been beloved by the People, and who they would have been glad to retain, but they were not to have money, and another which they did not like put in his place. This the Hon. Member cannot deny. But with regard to the question before the Committee, he confessed his ignorance of the Roman Catholic Church, and he said, he was of the opinion that the Hon. Member was not right, and that the Hon. Member was not right in saying that the Bill was not published in the Royal Gazette when the Petitioners against the Bill are spoken of. He was far more ignorant on this subject than he was on the subject he did not know whether those officers were appointed by the Government, or whether they were appointed by the Bishop or Parish Priest; and with the absence of further information, he was yet uncertain as to whether he would support the Bill, or be against it.

Mr. Wixson said, that it was not the first time he had seen his honorable friend astraddle of a hedge, when he did not know which side he should jump down upon, but his present seat was so uncomfortable that he would soon be glad to jump down. He said that he was not at all surprised to find entirely mistaken with regard to the temperaments of the Mohabit, Clunk. They are managed by Trustees, and they had no intention of giving additional power to their clergy. The lady of the Church had a share in the management of institutions, and she was doing very well. He said that he was not aware when he had told the "outdoors" that the Bill before the Committee differed from the Bill which had been published. The remarks which he made were made under the presumption that they were true. He said that he would inform the members of the nature of the Bill to be introduced in before their return against it.

His Honor the SPEAKER said, that all the objections urged in the petition and the incorporation of the Roman Catholic Bishops, applied to the Canadian Bill, which had been published in the Royal Gazette—not to the Bill before the Committee. He then read the petition, and said that the minds of honorable members respecting the operation of this Bill should it become Law. There was no occasion for alarm on this subject, as the Bill did not interfere with any property until it came before the House of Commons. The Bishop by the present holders; nor was there any danger of the Roman Catholic Bishop ever acquiring under the provisions of that Bill such an amount of real estate as would occasion any settlement in the Province, although a number of clergy were not rich, and generally speaking, they did not hold much real estate for the use of their Church. They might have some considerable real estate about the Jesuits and other religious orders, but they were generally speaking, they held little land for ecclesiastical purposes. In the northern section of the Province he was not aware they held any land for that purpose, and he thought he would be found on examination, they did not hold any real estate in any of the northern section of the Province. His objections had been raised to the Bill, that it interfered with the rights of Pew holders, he confessed he did not see the force of such objections, for there was nothing in the Bill which would interfere with any one's rights. The Bill could not interfere with any existing rights of any one; and he thought it would avoid trouble and a great deal of special legislation, if it should pass into a Law. It was conceded on all hands, that the Roman Catholic Bishops would have the means of providing for their Church, and he thought that nothing more than consolidate the titles of such property, in their Bishop as a Corporation sole. If this Bill was carried, it would save much of the trouble and difficulty of special enactments, relating to the same subject.

by the Bishop. In future, may we not obtain a conveyance of the land which they held in trust for the Roman Catholic Church. Even if this Bill does pass both branches of the Legislature this will not prevent the Government from making a thing of the kind would be necessary, and he did not doubt they would be called upon to reinvest portions of real estate in cases where the legal title was in the hands of the Government. The difficulties had already arisen on the subject of lands, where the Trustees had died without conveying the title, and this Bill was intended to remedy this evil. With respect to the petitions which had been presented, he was not aware of any petition possible that the petitioners could have been acquainted with its enactments, as it had only been on the file of the house for a few days, consequently, he was not surprised that they were ignorant, and, supposed, no doubt, it was the same as the Bill which had been published. There was nothing new in the proposal to invest lands for the use of the poor, and he was not surprised that the Government mistook not, this had been done on the other side of the Province, where lands were held in the name of Bishop McCaffrey. There was no danger to be apprehended from the Bill, as it was only for the benefit of the poor, and there would be little land conveyed to the Bishop unless the Church land, they now possessed; he trusted, therefore, the Bill would pass, as it could not be any other thing. He would say that the Government had no property, but that without their own consent. Should the Bill become Law it would consolidate and quiet the titles to Church property already possessed by that denomination, and would prevent any further and present some difficulty and confusion hereafter.

Mr. HILL said that the Legislature should take care on what grounds they passed a Bill with such sweeping powers as the one then under discussion. He was as willing as any member on the floor of the Legislature to support a Bill of this kind, if in doing so, they should take care that they did not go wrong, and do more than justice to that denomination. There was one important feature in the Bill, and that was, that it was not directed either for and against the measure, appeared to have overlooked. This Bill not only legalized the Roman Catholic Bishop as a Corporation, but it also legalized the granting to him, as such Corporation, lands and other property, and it also authorized this Bill, fixing the maximum amount which the Bishop is empowered to hold in any Parish, not in the Province, generally. This was conferring a power upon the Legislature, which was not in the Province, and which was, in his opinion, contrary to the English Law. Every Corporation authorized to hold real estate should have some limit as to the quantity and value of land which it was permitted to hold. It was not in the Province, it was assumed that when this Bill had been discussed by so many lawyers they should have overlooked this serious objection. This power had been conferred upon the Legislature, and it was contrary to another Corporation, and was contrary both to the law and practice of this or any other part of the British dominions with which he was acquainted. There was another objection which he thought ought to be made, and that was, that nothing in the Bill before the Committee which required that the Bishop should reside in this Province. It might be possible, if he did not do so, that he might go to some other Province, and be invested in land. This Corporation might be withdrawn from the Province altogether. He did not apprehend much danger of even the amount of land invested in this Corporation being so great as to require the Legislature to take any special step, in order to do so, but he supposed that the Roman Catholic Bishop would likely be a non-resident, and as President of the Corporation, he would be liable to call the Legislators they were called upon to provide for the interests of the Province, and to be in accordance with the interests of their constituents at any period. These were the principle objections which had not been already noticed, and he felt himself called upon to bring them before the Committee, and he thought that they would be very properly noticed, as they were so very apparent that he had thought they would have been urged long ago by those who had preceded him. He was willing that the Legislature should have the power to grant any Privilege or possession, by other denominations, but the power to hold lands to an unlimited extent was not possessed by any other denomination, and he did not think it possible, by them, with their view to the interests of the Province, to authorize to insert a clause restricting the amount of real estate to be acquired by the Corporation to some specific amount, large enough to cover all the real estate in the hands of the Roman Catholic Bishop.

MR. PAYNE said, that he agreed with the Hon. Member from Charlotte (Mr. Brown) that the resolutions made by the Hon. and Learned Member for York (Mr. Watson) were not only wise, but also just. He had feared that the Hon. Member, in opposition to the Bill, had a right to bring their objections before that House, and there was no doubt these applied to the present Bill. He thought it was the duty of the Committee to endeavor to make such modifications as might be introduced, which might have the effect of meeting the views of all parties. With regard to the Pew in the Churches already erected, he thought the House might have the power to require the pew holders to sell their property, or at any rate if the property was to be conveyed to the Bishop, that they should have a right to be present before the transfer was made and have a voice in the matter. He thought that the House might not make, these Pews might be taken from them and sold to the highest bidder. This would be unequal and unfair, and he hoped the Bill would be modified in this respect. If that was done he would support it, and if not, he would not.

[illegible]

Mr. HANINGTON opposed the motion, on the ground that the subject had already been pretty thoroughly discussed, and if postponed until a future day the same arguments would be brought up, and it would take another whole day to arrive at the same point the Committee had now reached. He thought the Committee were quite ready for the question.

Mr. PARTELOW hoped that the question would not then be taken; there were two amendments to be proposed to the Bill, and on the amendments there would doubtless be some discussion, but the amendments would not be taken, and the Bill would not be hurriedly passed through the House. The Petitions against the Bill deserve some consideration at the hands of the Committee; and if the supporters of the Bill are confident of success, they can be no necessity for hurrying it through the House.

Mr. EXO said, he rose at first on authority which was indubitated, that out of 130 Poor holders in St. Peter's Church were 82 Poor holders, 48 of whom were in favor of the Bill; twenty were neutral, and had not petitioned for or against the measure. In St. Peter's Church there were 82 Poor holders, 78 of whom were in favor of the Bill; twenty were neutral, and had not petitioned; that those who had petitioned against the Bill, signing themselves Church Wardens, were not Church Wardens. While he was up, he would allude to the extraordinary course pursued by the Poor holders of St. Peter's Church (Brown) with reference to what had fallen from his Hon. and learned friend from York, (Mr. Wilnot) who had received a sort of castigation, for having given his opinion of the Petitioners against the Bill, and he would say that he had not said a single word but what those Petitioners richly merited. These Petitions were presented early in the Session.

tion, and had doubtless reference to the Bill published in the Royal Gazette; & subsequently the Petitioners had been made acquainted with the alterations made in the Bill. Instead of altering their petition, they were now to send back on the 23d of February the Petitions now presented to Committee, in precisely the same words as those which had been presented in the early part of the Session. These were the facts of the case, and Hon. Mr. Speaker said he was surprised to be thus thrown blame on those who were performing their duty. By this Act the Petitioners endorsed the error they committed early in the Session. ("Will not there be just where I put them," from Mr. Tilton) "I am not going to drag their Petitions, which they ought to have done, into the House, as they were first drawn up. He hoped progress would not be reported; they could go through the Bill that evening, and dispose of it; and besides, there were no influences at work which he wished to prevent." Hon. Mr. Speaker said that this Bill ought to be carried or lost, without such influences being brought to bear on the subject.

HIS HONOR the SPEAKER rose and said that he was surprised to find that the floor of the House had just fallen from the floor, and learned Member from Gloucester. What could that Hon. Member mean by talking of influences being brought to bear on Hon. Members of that House? He said that he was surprised to be so swayed by influences. It was to be presumed that every Hon. Member was willing to do his duty conscientiously and independently, and it was very wrong—it was highly improper for any Hon. Member to be swayed by any Member of the House, or to be swayed by influences from the people of his district. It was his (Mr. Speaker's) opinion that this Bill ought not to be hurried through that House. For what purpose did the House go into Committee? For the purpose of coming to a vote to insure full and free discussion? This was the sole purpose of going into Committee, and he trusted that they would coolly and deliberately discuss the merits of the Bill before taking the question, and that they would not be hurried into a vote, and that they wished further time to consider the matter.

Mr. EKO said that His Honor the speaker had taken him by surprise by the remarks which he had just made. He could not conceive what construction might be put upon what he had said which could have any reflection upon his conduct. He would assure His Honor, and he could assure the Committee that he did not mean to impute any improper motive to any one, but Hon. Members must be aware that there was some excitement on this subject, and that every Member of that House was liable to be misunderstood. He did not wish to doubt that some Hon. Members would be held liable of that very evening for the purpose of attempting to influence the vote on the following day. He did not say, nor did he mean to say, that such application would have weight on the minds of those who were to vote on the following day. He was pestered in the streets and every place where he could be found, on a subject which he presumed every Member of that Committee was already prepared to vote upon, and it was to rid himself and others of the remarks of this annoyance that he had made the remarks which he did and wished the vote taken that evening.

Mr. J. A. STREET regretted that the Hon. Member from Gloucester had exhibited so much warmth on the subject, and talk of influences and of being mistreated in the streets and every where else about this measure. He feared, could assure that Hon. Member, that no human being had ever opened his lips to him on the subject, either for or against the measure. Although he was in favor of the Bill, he had no wish to hurry it through the Committee, and he had no fear of any influences being brought to bear, which could do harm to the Bill. He was perfectly willing to discuss the Bill at any time, and just as soon as the opponents of the measure pleased, for he believed it correct in principle, and

did not hear the result of further examination. The Hon. Mr. HAZEN said, that he rose for the purpose of making a statement in regard to the dignified and well merited rebuke, which his Honor had bestowed on the Hon. Member from Gloucester. The imputation which that Hon. Member had cast generally on Members of the House, related not only to the Hon. Member himself, but to the House, and had such imputation been addressed to him personally, he would have treated it with silent contempt. The whole House was, however, involved in the imputation, and he thought his Honor was right in extending his thanks to the members in which he had vindicated their rights; he, for one Member, tendered him his warmest thanks. He (Mr. Hazen) did not deny that there was considerable ground for the imputation, and that the Members were liable to be importuned on matters which affected a large body of people, whatever might be the subject, this was incident to their situation, and they must put up with it; and although the House might be importuned, he would prefer not taking the question until to-morrow as some honorable members now wished a short delay. The honorable member from York (Mr. Tilson) had been much too severe on those who had been importuned, and he thought that the honorable friend that the sixth Section will require amendment in terms of the petition, and he was deterred when the proper time came, to move for a resolution, if it was not carried, it could not injure his duty, it was not carried, it could not injure his duty to his constituents. It was quite evident, that most of the other objections had been raised, in consequence of a supposition, that it was the Act of the House, to be benighted by the Bill then before the Committee; he hoped good would be reported.

Mr. Eno said, that if he was surprised at the remarks which had fallen from his Honor the Mayor, he was not surprised that they had just fallen from the honorable and learned Member from the City (Mr. Hazen). That Hon. Member talks about treating his remarks with contempt, and he is right, but he is not to be despised, because he is a man of sense, and he has expressed but it would be better to be sure that they deserved such contempt. He likewise talks of the dignified proof which had been given by the Mayor, and he is right, but he is not to be despised, because he is a man of sense (Mr. Eno) was really at a loss to know what all this could mean—he had already explained that he imputed no personal or improper motive to any one, and he had said that he was not going to say what? For simply expressing his opinion that it would be better to go on with the Bill that evening, and to leave the door open, he was charged with subject. This is to say the least of it, and the strange way of attacking him when doing nothing more than his duty, and he would repeat that he was not going to say what? He was not going to say that the City had taken up the subject so solemnly, and that (Hon. Mr. Hazen) himself acknowledged that there was strong feeling out doors on the subject, at the same time he was not going to say that he preferred going through the Bill that evening, but as honorable Members seemed desirous that progress should be reported, he was quite willing it should

Mr. JORDAN said, that he had never been importuned or pestered about this Bill by any person, his mind was made up, and neither the Clergy nor the Laity had attempted to influence his opinion. As it was getting late he would say no more on the subject at present.

The motion to report progress was then put, and carried without opposition.

The Head Quarters.

Thursday, February 26.

The House was occupied in the morning in receiving petitions, among which was one presented by Mr. Taylor, from a number of the inhabitants of this City, praying for Legislative aid, in addition to funds raised by the Young Men's Total Abstinence Society and individual subscription, for the purpose of erecting a Town Hall.

Mr. GILBERT opposed the reception of the Petition, on the ground that there was already a room large enough for public purposes, which could be had at a moderate rate; he alluded to Beckwith's Living Room.

Mr. PARTELOW said, that he did not think the House could sustain the Petition. If the inhabitants of Fredericton wanted a Public Hall, he thought they had better appropriate a portion of the large new Gaol for that purpose; as since the decision of the case of Cooley & Carson, that House did not require it any longer as a State Prison. He thought they had better make a Town Hall of a portion of it, as it appeared to him it could not be much wanted for any other purpose. (Laughter.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.

The House went into a Committee of the whole, in further consideration of "a Bill to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop."—Mr. Taylor in the Chair.

Mr. HANINGTON rose and said, that after the prolonged discussion which had been had yesterday he hoped the Committee were now prepared to pass the Bill. He had taken little part in the debate, and did not then rise to make a speech on the subject. There was a material alteration in the present Bill from that which had passed last year, and it was probable that the present Bill might have the effect of allaying party feeling among the parties interested. Some of the clauses in the printed Bill had been withdrawn, and he thought on that account the Bill would be now palatable to the minority, petitioning against it. He felt the difficulty and delicacy of the position in which the House was placed, and would be unwilling if it could be avoided to draw any comparison between the Policy of the Roman Catholic Church, and that of any other denomination. He understood that even if he were willing, he had so little knowledge of the Roman Catholic system of Church Government that it was impossible for him to draw correctly the distinction which might be necessary in order to judge fairly between the Policy belonging to the contending parties. On the one part, the Roman Catholic Bishop wished this Bill to pass, as being in accordance with the usual practice of holding Church property on the whole they had been in the habit of doing so. The Bill, that it was not their usual practice, and that they did not wish to be deprived of their vested rights. The number of Petitioners who agreed in opinion with the Bishop, were more than fifty times as many as those of a contrary opinion. But still there was a great difficulty in legislating on the subject, and that difficulty he would be glad to have escaped from, if it could. The Province generally, with the exception of the Roman Catholics, were in favour of the Bill, and he thought that St. John should be excluded from its operation. If the Members representing the City and County of St. John chose to take up their petition, he would be glad to consider it, and would be glad to see it adopted. Some Hon. Members from St. John had stated, that if the Bill passed, they would not be able to get rid of the Bill altogether. He would express his regret that the Hon. Member from Saint John (Mr. Partelow) had departed from his own position, and that he would not be able to get rid of the Bill altogether. He would express his regret that the Hon. Member from Saint John (Mr. Partelow) had departed from his own position, and that he would not be able to get rid of the Bill altogether.

Mr. J. A. STREET said, that the Bill before the House had created a great deal of discussion, and it was now nearly time to decide on some course to be adopted. Some Hon. Members from St. John had stated, that if the Bill passed, they would not be able to get rid of the Bill altogether. He would express his regret that the Hon. Member from Saint John (Mr. Partelow) had departed from his own position, and that he would not be able to get rid of the Bill altogether. He would express his regret that the Hon. Member from Saint John (Mr. Partelow) had departed from his own position, and that he would not be able to get rid of the Bill altogether.

Mr. WARK said, that the present Bill had been a very long time before the Country, and its nature was well understood. When it was formerly before the House two years ago the only discussion which arose on the subject, was who should have the privilege of bringing it in. The Hon. Member from Gloucester, he recollected, had been met with the argument that the present Roman Catholic Bishop was not in favour of the measure; and that that Hon. Member (Mr. End) had brought it forward without his Lordships consent. The petition then before the Committee was a sufficient answer to this kind of argument, and there was no petition whatever from any denomination against it. It was purely a matter which concerned the Roman Catholics and them alone. The argument used by some Hon. Members that they should be by the Roman Catholics as they wished to be done by, was just the very argument which he would urge in favour of the Bill. When the Act passed incorporating the Episcopal Church or the Presbyterian Church, no other denomination had interfered or objected to their having their temporal matters managed under legislative enactment, in a matter suited to the wishes of their respective Churches. The Bishop and clergy were unanimous in the opinion that the Bill should pass, and they were supported in their opinions by a vast majority of their congregations; and although a respectable minority of something more than 100 names had appeared against them by petitions from Saint John, the Committee were bound to take into consideration, that there were 1400 petitioners from the same place who agreed with the Bishop and clergy. This was a large majority from any place and there being no counter petition from any other section of the Province, he felt bound to give more weight to the 7000 petitioners from all parts of the Province, particularly when he could see nothing unreasonable in their petition than he could attach to the small numbers who had signed the counter petitions; and who, it appeared, must have labored under a mistake respecting the nature of the Bill then under consideration. He hoped the Bill would pass, and he thought it

the additional argument could be used on either side after the Bill discussion which had already taken place on the subject.

Mr. PARTELOW rose and said, that the House were legislating entirely in the dark on the subject of the Bill before them. Hon. Members have dwelt on the Canada Act, but he would remind the Committee that the Canada Act, which passed last year, had not yet received the Royal assent, and to this day no body could tell what the decision of her Majesty's Government had been on the subject. There were grave considerations involved in that Act, and the final decision of Her Majesty's Government would no doubt come out embodied in a despatch which would guide the House in its future legislation on this important subject. The very delay which had taken place in giving the Royal assent to the Canadian Bill, was suspicious and suggested, rather unfavourably for the passing of that Act, in England, but when the Act came out approved of, or if it was rejected they would have the reasons for which it had been disallowed before them. He did not offer any opposition from a desire to interfere with the Roman Catholic Church, in any way whatever, and would have been glad to approach with much deference, and one which he would most willingly have avoided, but until the fate of the Canadian Bill had been ascertained, he thought it impossible that the Committee would legislate with any certainty on the subject.

Mr. END asked, how it was possible for the Hon. Member who had just sat down, to say that the Canada Act had not received the Royal assent, and that the delay in communicating the decision of Her Majesty's Government, arose from objections to provisions in that Act. He (Mr. End) thought it impossible for any one to say what was the cause of the delay but apart from the Canadian Bill all the rest of the Act was perfectly correct, and the present Bill should be passed as it is, and let both stand or fall together. There was no use for any further delay in that matter; the Bill had been long before the Country—its provisions had been published in the Royal Gazette, and it was not every corner of the Province free of expense for he believed all the Magistrates and Clerks of the Peace, received the Gazette free of expense, and 40 copies of the Bill had been printed, and distributed gratuitously, and would have been given by every individual who could, or would read within this Province. The Committee could not with any consistency ask for delay for the Bill had been before them, and he would not be able to get rid of the Bill altogether. He would express his regret that the Hon. Member from Saint John (Mr. Partelow) had departed from his own position, and that he would not be able to get rid of the Bill altogether.

Mr. J. A. STREET said, that the Bill before the House had created a great deal of discussion, and it was now nearly time to decide on some course to be adopted. Some Hon. Members from St. John had stated, that if the Bill passed, they would not be able to get rid of the Bill altogether. He would express his regret that the Hon. Member from Saint John (Mr. Partelow) had departed from his own position, and that he would not be able to get rid of the Bill altogether. He would express his regret that the Hon. Member from Saint John (Mr. Partelow) had departed from his own position, and that he would not be able to get rid of the Bill altogether.

Mr. HILL again continued the Committee, to consider the Bill, and he would now put the question solemnly and categorically to the Members of that Committee, if they were willing to legalize this corporation sole, to hold lands to an unlimited amount, while all other Corporations were limited by statute.

Mr. J. A. STREET said, that the Hon. Member from Gloucester, he recollected, had been met with the argument that the present Roman Catholic Bishop was not in favour of the measure; and that that Hon. Member (Mr. End) had brought it forward without his Lordships consent. The petition then before the Committee was a sufficient answer to this kind of argument, and there was no petition whatever from any denomination against it. It was purely a matter which concerned the Roman Catholics and them alone. The argument used by some Hon. Members that they should be by the Roman Catholics as they wished to be done by, was just the very argument which he would urge in favour of the Bill. When the Act passed incorporating the Episcopal Church or the Presbyterian Church, no other denomination had interfered or objected to their having their temporal matters managed under legislative enactment, in a matter suited to the wishes of their respective Churches. The Bishop and clergy were unanimous in the opinion that the Bill should pass, and they were supported in their opinions by a vast majority of their congregations; and although a respectable minority of something more than 100 names had appeared against them by petitions from Saint John, the Committee were bound to take into consideration, that there were 1400 petitioners from the same place who agreed with the Bishop and clergy. This was a large majority from any place and there being no counter petition from any other section of the Province, he felt bound to give more weight to the 7000 petitioners from all parts of the Province, particularly when he could see nothing unreasonable in their petition than he could attach to the small numbers who had signed the counter petitions; and who, it appeared, must have labored under a mistake respecting the nature of the Bill then under consideration. He hoped the Bill would pass, and he thought it

houses built on Church land worth perhaps 100,000 dollars, which was let at a mere nominal rent, the premiums being given for granting the lease; this kept the annual rent within the limits of the Corporation's income, but the result was a large sum in the shape of premiums; it was easy to evade any such limitations where leased property was concerned. He should say nothing further on the subject, but hoped no attempt would be made, to carry into effect the provisions of the Bill, which he believed general, should it pass into a Law.

Dr. THORNTON said, that there appeared to be a marked misunderstanding among the Committee of that House, that the House had no power to legislate on the subject of the Bill before them, as among the Roman Catholics in Saint John. He (Dr. T.) considered a general measure equally called for, and equally applicable to all parts of the Province, and he got up to meet the movements of the party in Saint John. With the contending parties in Saint John that Committee had nothing to do directly or indirectly. Their duty was to pass such a general Bill as in their opinion, and in the opinion of a large majority of the Roman Catholic petitioners, the Legislature of the Province, would be beneficial to that body. There was one thing perfectly certain—that if the property belonging to the Church in Saint John be held by Trustees chosen by the House, it was not in their power to give the property to the Roman Catholics in Saint John, in any way whatever, and would have been glad to approach with much deference, and one which he would most willingly have avoided, but until the fate of the Canadian Bill had been ascertained, he thought it impossible that the Committee would legislate with any certainty on the subject.

Mr. END asked, how it was possible for the Hon. Member who had just sat down, to say that the Canada Act had not received the Royal assent, and that the delay in communicating the decision of Her Majesty's Government, arose from objections to provisions in that Act. He (Mr. End) thought it impossible for any one to say what was the cause of the delay but apart from the Canadian Bill all the rest of the Act was perfectly correct, and the present Bill should be passed as it is, and let both stand or fall together. There was no use for any further delay in that matter; the Bill had been long before the Country—its provisions had been published in the Royal Gazette, and it was not every corner of the Province free of expense for he believed all the Magistrates and Clerks of the Peace, received the Gazette free of expense, and 40 copies of the Bill had been printed, and distributed gratuitously, and would have been given by every individual who could, or would read within this Province. The Committee could not with any consistency ask for delay for the Bill had been before them, and he would not be able to get rid of the Bill altogether. He would express his regret that the Hon. Member from Saint John (Mr. Partelow) had departed from his own position, and that he would not be able to get rid of the Bill altogether.

Mr. J. A. STREET said, that the Bill before the House had created a great deal of discussion, and it was now nearly time to decide on some course to be adopted. Some Hon. Members from St. John had stated, that if the Bill passed, they would not be able to get rid of the Bill altogether. He would express his regret that the Hon. Member from Saint John (Mr. Partelow) had departed from his own position, and that he would not be able to get rid of the Bill altogether. He would express his regret that the Hon. Member from Saint John (Mr. Partelow) had departed from his own position, and that he would not be able to get rid of the Bill altogether.

Mr. HILL again continued the Committee, to consider the Bill, and he would now put the question solemnly and categorically to the Members of that Committee, if they were willing to legalize this corporation sole, to hold lands to an unlimited amount, while all other Corporations were limited by statute.

Mr. J. A. STREET said, that the Hon. Member from Gloucester, he recollected, had been met with the argument that the present Roman Catholic Bishop was not in favour of the measure; and that that Hon. Member (Mr. End) had brought it forward without his Lordships consent. The petition then before the Committee was a sufficient answer to this kind of argument, and there was no petition whatever from any denomination against it. It was purely a matter which concerned the Roman Catholics and them alone. The argument used by some Hon. Members that they should be by the Roman Catholics as they wished to be done by, was just the very argument which he would urge in favour of the Bill. When the Act passed incorporating the Episcopal Church or the Presbyterian Church, no other denomination had interfered or objected to their having their temporal matters managed under legislative enactment, in a matter suited to the wishes of their respective Churches. The Bishop and clergy were unanimous in the opinion that the Bill should pass, and they were supported in their opinions by a vast majority of their congregations; and although a respectable minority of something more than 100 names had appeared against them by petitions from Saint John, the Committee were bound to take into consideration, that there were 1400 petitioners from the same place who agreed with the Bishop and clergy. This was a large majority from any place and there being no counter petition from any other section of the Province, he felt bound to give more weight to the 7000 petitioners from all parts of the Province, particularly when he could see nothing unreasonable in their petition than he could attach to the small numbers who had signed the counter petitions; and who, it appeared, must have labored under a mistake respecting the nature of the Bill then under consideration. He hoped the Bill would pass, and he thought it

Upon the question being taken on the amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS:—Hon. Mr. Hazen, Messrs Stewart, Smith, Partelow, W. H. Street, S. Earle, Payne, M. Leod, Barker, Gilbert, J. Earle, Brown, Boyd, Hill.

NAVES: Hon. Mr. Speaker, Messrs Wilson, Wark, Thomson, Scoullar, Jordan, J. A. Street, Rankin, Hanington, Botsford, Palmer, End, Barbaree.

The Committee being equally divided, the Chairman, Mr. Taylor, gave the casting vote in favor of the amendment.

The Committee then went through the remaining sections of the Bill, which were agreed to without amendment on the subject of Railway communication, between the Atlantic and the St. Lawrence through the British North American Provinces, with various documents.

And whereas, Mr. Howe in his place in this House, immediately after the reading of the said papers and in reference to one of the said Despatches, in which the names of certain individuals are mentioned—being a Despatch from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor No. 323, dated 7th Nov. 1845—to the effect, that the system pursued therein, with respect to individuals, having no mean of redress was infamous, and if pursued, would leave no course, but for some Court to inquire a black man to horsewhip, a Lieutenant Governor in the streets.

And whereas, the House adjourned during the great confusion to which the said declaration gave rise.

And whereas, the respect which is due to our most Gracious Sovereign from all Her Majesty's Loyal Subjects, as to the power and office of the Queen's Representative in this Province, and to the dignity of this House, demands that this House should record its opinion for preventing the occurrence of any similar indignity.

Be it resolved, That this House doth express its strong censure and disapprobation of the disrespect shown to the Queen's Representative by Mr. Howe on the said occasion.

OPPOSITION AMENDMENT:—Whereas, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to communicate to this House certain Despatches which had been passed between His Excellency and Her Majesty's Government, on the subject of a Railway communication between the Atlantic and the St. Lawrence through the British North American Provinces, with various documents, and whereas Mr. Howe, in his place in this House, after the reading of the said papers referred to, one of which contained statements, respecting certain public men, by name, declared that if that system was persevered in, it would leave no recourse for a Colonist, except to vindicate himself by violence, and whereas the precise words were not taken down at the time—but an adjournment took place, and whereas there is difference of opinion, as to the words used, and their precise import and significance, and the respect which is due from all Her Majesty's Loyal Subjects to the person and office of Her Majesty's Representative in this Province and to the dignity of this House, agreed to the House to record an examination of the expressions used; and whereas Mr. Howe has in his place declared that in using this language he intended to denounce a system which he felt bound to disapprove, and to which he personally to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Be it resolved, that the House accept this explanation, while at the same time, the House must record its unqualified disapprobation of the use of language in which any individual of a constitution inflicting on the Lieut. Governor.

On the Amendment being put there appeared:—For: James B. Uniacke, Doyle, Howe, McNair, Benjamin, Couston, Borneau, Huntington, Cheneau, Sparrow, Crowell, Wilson, McLellan, Dox, Dwyer, Dinick, Logan, Martell, Turnbull, McKenney-21.

The Speaker in the Chair making 22, the whole Liberal vote.

Against it:—The Art. General, the Sol. General, Wilkins, Fraser, Smith, Young, Hall, Desroff, Beckwith, Whitman, Budd, Ryder, Campbell, Fiegan, Taylor, Creighton, Owen, Heckman, McNair, McKee, Plummer, Crane, Fulton, Dickie, Holmes, Blackadar, Power, Marshall, and Thorne-29.

The original resolution was then put and carried by the same vote, the names being as before.

We have understood that while Mr. Howe declared that he had used no unparliamentary word, or one that could be fairly construed into a personal insult, he declared his determination to submit to expulsion rather than retract what he had said, and he declared his intention to have the Resolution, to be longer followed by this or any future Administration.

It will be seen by reference to "Hatsell" and the standing rules of our own House, that Parliamentary usage had to be violated before the Resolution could be passed, the words not having been taken down at the time, and the House having adjourned before the question of order was raised.—Sun.

NEW CHURCHES.—On Tuesday there was issued, pursuant to an order of the House of Lords, the twenty-fifth annual report of Her Majesty's Commissioners for Building New Churches.

In their last report the Commissioners stated that 326 churches had been completed, in which accommodation had been provided for 389,641 persons, including 235,217 free seats appropriated to the use of the poor.—London Patriotical Times.

The Commissioners now state, that seventeen new churches have, by the aid of grants from the funds placed at their disposal, been since completed at the following places:—At Burton-upon-Trent, and at Polesell (Stafford); at Heron Hill (Surrey); at Kensall Green, in Endell Street, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-fields, and at Norland, Kensington; at Middlesbrough, at Halesfield, Essex; at Didsbury, White Lion Lane, in the parish of St. Andrew; at West Hill, in the County of Hertford; at Macclesfield, in the County of Cheshire; at Milton, Kent; at Blackley, Manchester, and at Glodwick, in the County of Lancashire; at Queenshead, in the parish of Halesfield, in St. Andrew's district, Leeds, and at Didsbury in the parish of St. Giles, in the County of York.

In these seventeen churches accommodation has been provided for 12,618 persons, including 8,621 free seats for the use of the poor. Thus in the whole 343 churches have now been completed, and provision has therein been made for 302,250 persons, including 235,217 free seats appropriated to the use of the poor.—London Patriotical Times.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 2nd instant, at Christ Church Margerville, by the Rev. J. M. Sterling, M. A., Mr. David McNeil to Miss Jane Sturtevant, both of the Parish of Margerville.

TO LET.

THE Stone Cottage, opposite the Hermitage now in the occupation of Capt. Cheneau, and several Building Lots fronting on Charlotte and Church Streets, also a small Farm, at Margerville, containing about 750 acres. Enquire of the Subdivider.

JAMES ODELL.

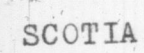
March 7, 1846.

A few complete Files of this paper, since the meeting of the Legislature, can be obtained at this office.

SCOTIA

Medicines, &c.

EARL OF ALDBO



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
The Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint.
Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated
Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1945.
To Professor Holloway.
SIR,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility
of my thanking you before this time for your politeness
in sending you an order for the amount, and for the

not been able to effect; nay! Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish

ner Box and a Pot of the Ointment, in case any of
family should ever require either.
Your most obliged and obedient servant,
(Signed) ALDBOROUGH
**Wonderful Cure of Dropsy of Five Years
standing.**
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chemist,
Stockton, Durham, 17th April, 1845.

SIR.—I think it my duty to inform you that Mrs. Clough, wife of Mr. John Clough, a respectable farmer of Acklam, within four miles of this place, had been suffering from Dropsy for five years, and had had the best medical advice without receiving any relief. Hearing of your Pills and Linctus, she used them with success, surprising both herself and me, as she now gives thanks for, being so well and quite able to attend to her household duties as formerly, *which she never expected to do*. I had almost forgotten to state that she was supplied by the Faculty as *incurable*. When she used to *drop* in the morning it was impossible to discover a feat

my face, being in such a fearful state. This cure
 entirely by the use of your medicines.
 I am, Sir, yours,
 (Signed) THOMAS TAYLOR
**A Cure of Indigestion and Constipation of the
 Bowels.**
*Copy of a Letter from G. R. Wythen Baxter, Esq., Author
 of the "Book of the Bontie," &c., to
 The Bryn, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire,
 North Wales, March 3, 1845.*
 To Professor Holloway.
 SIR,—I consider it my duty to inform you that your
 Pills, a few boxes of which I purchased at Mr. Mason's

Druggist, of Newtown, have cured me of constant indigestion and constipation of the bowels, which application of your literary pursuits had long entailed upon me. I should strongly recommend Authors, and studiously discourage Editors, generally, to use your valuable Pills. You have my permission to publish this note, if you wish to do so. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) G. R. WYTHE-BAXTER

A Cure of Asthma and Shortness of Breath

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. David Williams, Resident Wesleyan Minister at Beaumaris, Island of Anglesey, North Wales, January 14, 1845.

Sir.—The Pills which I requested you to send me for a poor man of the name of Hugh Davis, who before he took them was almost unable to *draw forth a pint of breath* and had only taken them a few days when he appeared quite another man; his breath is *easy and natural*, and he is increasing daily in strength.

(Signed) DAVID WILLIAMS

A. B.—These extraordinary Pills will cure any *Flatulencia* or Shortness of Breath, however long continued, distressing the case may be, even if the Patient is unable to lie down in bed through fear of being choked.

This wonderful Medicine can be recommended
with the greatest confidence for any of the following diseases :

Cough,	Indigestion,
Asthmas,	Inflammation,
Whooping complaints,	Jaundice,
Itches on the skin,	Liver complaints,
Croup complaints,	Lumbago,
Colic,	Piles,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the urine,
Debility,	Sore throats,

N. B.—Directions for the Guidance of Patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.
 THESE truly invaluable PILLS, can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 109, FLEET STREET, LONDON, where ADVICE MAY BE HAD GRATIS, and

Administration Notice.
ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of William Franks, late of the City of Frederick, County of York, Tailor, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, with three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make

ELIZABETH FRANKS,
Sole Administratrix.
Fredericton, January 24, 1846.

N. B.—The Widow Franks and her daughter could respectfully intimate, that they intend continuing the Tailoring Business at their residence near the Baptist Chapel, and they hope for the kind favors of their friends and a sympathizing Public.

CARD.

R. Samuel G. Woodforde, M. D., has removed
to the House occupied by Mr. Wm. Morgan, in Ki
street, nearly opposite the Methodist Church, in
city
February 12, 1846.

Attorney's & Magistrate's Blank
Bills of Exchange & Timber Petitions,
Deeds, Bonds & Mortgages, and Leases
Apprentice's Indentures, &c.
Miller's Half Pav & Widow's Pension Certificate

Constantly on hand,
and for sale at the **Head Quarters Printing Office**

THE HEAD QUARTERS

Printed and Published every WEDNESDAY by JAMES
A. PHILLIPS, at his Office, between the *Central* and
and Mr. Joseph Gaynor's *Brick Building*, in Queen's
Street.

TERMS—Twelve Shillings and Six-pence, per annum
payable in advance.

During the sitting of the Legislature the *Head
Quarters* will be issued semi-weekly.—Subscribers

Subscribers will be furnished with both, while the Legislature are in Session, for *five shillings*.
 Country Produce, at the Market prices, will be received in payment for this paper.
 ADVERTISEMENTS, from twelve to eighteen lines will be inserted for Four Shillings and Six-pence the first, and One Shilling and Six-pence each succeeding insertion; and for every line exceeding Eighteen-pence for the first, and One Penny per line for following publications, will be charged.
 BOOKS AND JOB PRINTING, executed with neatness and dispatch.