

ed, if there is no danger of scarcity why interfere? Why, what is scarcity? It is a relative term.—That which is not scarcity to you may be so to others. But remember this:—the lapse of three years of plenty is an important era in the history of a country—that three years of comparative cheapness have altered the character and feelings of the people. That which was not scarcity in the hard winter of 1842 would be so now. What at that time would have been a denial of comforts almost equal to necessities, would now be felt as a scarcity, and would therefore produce more real suffering, in 1846, after three years of comparative abundance, than in January, 1843.—Now, I ask the House not to check the genial current of prosperity that has prevailed, while we have had three abundant harvests. Do not mistake me. I am not insensible to the benefits conferred by Providence in giving us abundant harvests. I do not say that any precaution we can take or any importation can ever wholly supply a deficiency; but I entreat the House to consider whether that constitutes a reason why, if there be danger, we should not remedy the evil as well as we can, by permitting the importation of corn. (Hear.) There is between the master manufacturers and the operative classes a common impression that did not prevail in 1842, or at a former period—that it will be for the public advantage that these laws should be repealed; and while there is that union of sentiment between them, there appears at the same time to be a general contentment and loyalty, and a confidence in your justice and impartiality. From a sincere conviction that the settlement is not to be delayed—that, accompanied with the precautionary measures to which I have referred, it will not inflict injury on the agricultural interest—from these feelings I should deeply lament, exclusively on public grounds, the failure of the attempt which, at the instance of her Majesty's Government I have made on this occasion to recommend to your calm and dispassionate consideration these proposals, with no other feeling or interest in the ultimate issue than that they may, to use the words of her Majesty's speech, conduce to the promotion "of friendly feelings between different classes, to provide additional security for the continuance of peace, and to maintain contentment and happiness at home by increasing the comforts and bettering the condition of the great body of the people."—(Cheers.)

MEMORIAL TO THE HEADS OF THE CHURCH.

The following document has been addressed by the Protestant Association as a circular to all the archbishops and bishops:—

"TO THE MOST REVEREND THE ARCHBISHOPS AND THE RIGHT REVEREND THE BISHOPS OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

"We, the committee of the Protestant Association, beg leave most respectfully to represent to your lordships, that having associated for the defence of our Protestant institutions, both in Church and State, we have for some years watched, with much anxiety and alarm, the progress and operations of a Romanising party in the Church of England, who have not scrupled to declare that they 'must recede more and more from the principles of the English Reformation, and whose conduct has been in but too strict accordance with that fearful and shameful declaration.

"More recently we have beheld, with deep feelings of grief and indignation, the consummation of an apostasy from the Scriptural truth maintained in the Articles, Homilies, and Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the open and avowed secession of some of the chief leaders of that party, with many of their deluded followers, to the Church of Rome; an event which plainly proclaims to all the world the true nature of their previous movements, which leaves no room for doubt as to the character of those pernicious principles upon which they had from the first been acting, and which fully justifies the worst apprehensions that were entertained by those who lifted up the voice of warning against their un-Protestant course.

"We deeply deplore the exertion of all due authority, the unproductive application of the energy, for the suppression of this fearful and rapidly extending evil. We must now express our deep lamentation and our effectual measures have been adopted to check its progress; that the evil has been suffered to go on unchecked, in too many instances, to its natural and fearful consummation; that it is still permitted to work in many directions unrestrained, and especially to infect both our universities, and thus poison those fountains out of which the blessings of sound learning and religious education should flow, to the replenishing of our Church with a body of faithful Protestant clergymen who (according to their ordination vows) should be ready, with all faithful diligence, to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrine contrary to God's word.

"This committee cannot but consider that the signing of the articles of the Church of England in a confessedly 'non natural sense,' which has been unblushingly avowed by some, and (there is too much reason to fear) unscrupulously done by many more of the clergy, is a practice which strikes at the very foundation of all honour and honesty among men, and that it cannot be too strongly condemned or reprobated in those who by their office ought, both by precept and example, to teach the principles of pure religion and of sound Scriptural morality, but by such a practice are inculcating principles of immorality and Jesuitism which ought to be held up to the public abhorrence of all true Christians.

"The Articles of our Church were agreed upon and set forth, 'for avoiding of diversities of opinions, and for the establishing of consent touching true religion.' The Clergy are therefore called upon to sign them in ex animo, 'in the literal and grammatical sense,' in the plain and full meaning thereof; and as Thomas Rogers,* an old and valuable expounder of those articles, well observes, the purpose of our Church is best known by the doctrine which he doth profess, the doctrine by the Thirty-nine Articles established by Act of parliament; the Articles by the words whereby they are expressed, and other purpose than the public doctrine doth minister; and other doctrine than in the said Articles is contained, our Church neither hath nor holdeth, and other sense they cannot yield, than their words do import. Their true sense is known by their very words. This is the language of common sense and common honesty. No other view of the question can be reconciled with either. And most desirable it is for the best interests of the Church that the whole influence of your Lordships' character and authority should be exercised to impress upon the minds of the clergy and of all who are preparing for the sacred office of the ministry, what common sense and common honesty require in this matter.

"We ourselves feel called upon by the principles on which the Protestant Association was founded, humbly yet openly to submit to your Lordships this expression of our earnest desire that the Bishops and pastors of our Church should perseveringly exert themselves to maintain and diffuse among every portion of the clergy a high and holy standard of conscientiousness, integrity, and faithfulness, both in taking upon themselves and in fulfilling their ordination vows and engagements; and to hold up to general detestation all Jesuitical reservation and evasion in regard to an Office so sacred and pledges so solemn and important. And we beg to assure your lordships of our readiness to afford any assistance in the power of this association to the fathers of our Church in their efforts to banish and drive away those 'erroneous and strange doctrines to which we have referred; and we look to your lordships both privately and openly to call upon and encourage others to do the same.'

"And we devoutly pray that the spirit of the Lord may rest upon your Lordships, and direct and bless your pious endeavours for the purification and protection of our Church. Signed on behalf of the Committee, JOHN P. PLUMTRE, Vice President. JAMES LORD, Secretary. * Thomas Rogers was Chaplain to Archbishop Bancroft.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

[From the Almanac of the Month.]

It is well known that the Duke of Wellington answers every letter he receives. His habits are such that he acknowledges even every circular. We have been favoured with the following letters, which we are proud to say, have never been published before. They have all the Wellington stamp of authenticity about them. There cannot be a doubt that they are original—very original.

Field-Marshal Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mrs. Somers, and must have more starch in his collars.

F. M. Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Messrs. Heine; and, in answer to their letter, never dabbles in lotteries. He thinks them a swindle upon the public, and begs they may send him no more letters. As for prizes, he never won one, and never heard of any body who did. They are a fiction—a snare—a take-in.

F. M. Duke of Wellington has received Messrs. Moses and Son's circular. The Duke has every reason to be satisfied with his own tailor, and, if he had not, he certainly would not patronize Moses and Son. The Duke has no desire to be taken for a gent.

F. M. Duke of Wellington begs to return the enclosed letter. He cannot understand why anything should be sent to him headed, "To persons about to marry." The Duke has no intention of marrying, and if he had, it is no business of Messrs. Hewetson and Co. If any more letters are sent to him, they will be torn up.

F. M. Duke of Wellington has just received a long communication from Mr. Eisenberg. The Duke begs to say he has no corns, and never means to have any. The Duke never wore a tight boot in his life. It is his opinion that if there were no boots there would be no corns. The Duke feels no interest whatever in knowing the persons who have had corns—quite the contrary. Every man who has them deserves to have them. The Duke begs to contradict an error of Mr. Eisenberg's. He can safely say Queen Charlotte never had a single corn.

FUNERAL OF MR. PLEASANTS AT RICHMOND.

The funeral of John H. Pleasants was held on Saturday 7th inst. in the United Presbyterian Church. The house was immensely crowded, and many were unable to gain admittance. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Stiles, from the text, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." The Richmond Whig says:—

"Upon the code of honor, so called the Rev. gentlemen commented with much severity.—The melancholy scene before him, enforced his censure. He declared the community in which we live, particeps criminis in a late tragical occurrence.

When the speaker came to the special application of his remarks, (says the Whig,) the fountains of all hearts seemed opened. He observed that it was not his business to descend upon the personal qualities and character of the deceased. They were known at home, and throughout Virginia, and the nation. But it had been the speaker's privilege to be with him in his last moments, and was able to say that he died in a full belief of the truth of the Christian religion.

At this period of the discourse, the speaker depicted, in the most touching terms, the final interview between the venerable mother and the dying son. As she approached his bed-side, his head being turned the other way, she asked if he knew her? Fixing his eyes upon her, beaming with affection, he exclaimed, with great emotion, "Oh yes! the dear mother, whom I have always respected and loved." The speaker adverted to the relief afforded by this declaration, which the mother received as a precious legacy of filial affection and devotedness.

He next spoke of the direction given by the deceased to his sister, to take a Testament from his trunk and place it under his head in his coffin. He described his affectionate farewell to her, and the words which he uttered by this side of the grave, "I will be true to you, and true to the world, and true to the Lord."

Never have we witnessed a more general outbreak of deep feeling, and never was there a subject better suited to awaken the keenest sensibilities of the heart, and arouse the most serious and salutary reflections of the mind.

A subscription list has been opened in Richmond, and is rapidly filling up, for the benefit of Mr. Pleasant's aged mother and helpless orphans.

"THERE ARE NO GRAVES THERE."

Late in the afternoon of a beautiful summer day, I entered a quiet grave yard, where slept one of my dearest friends. It occupied the brow of the hill, which, with many a knoll and graceful undulation sloped to the green meadow, watered by a winding stream, now catching at its repeated curves the rays of the setting sun. On the left was a pleasant wood where the sturdy pine and fruit-bearing beech concealed narrow paths to cool caves and mossy banks. White birches and the tremulous aspen, with the sweet scented willow grew upon the right, and, from beyond, rose the curling smoke from the cottage homes. A robin sang its song of love and praise, a sparrow passed me bearing food to its little progeny, and the chirp of the merry grass-hopper mingled with the hum of hundreds of fitting insects.

But for this peace-breathing scene I had no greeting.—The wild storm, thunder, and rain, and darkness had seemed far more welcome, and yielding utterly to my grief, I threw myself upon the sod. I took no heed of time, but many minutes must have passed when a child approached me. She looked on me tenderly for an instant, and then laying one hand upon my arm and raising the other toward heaven, said earnestly, "There are no graves there."

There was something almost seraphic in the countenance of the child, a power not of earth in her quick and undoubting faith. My eye sought the blue depths toward which she pointed, my heart bounded towards the Infinite. All the representations of the gospel, adapted as they are, to soothe and cheer, came to me so vivid, so truthful, so full of meaning that they absorbed my whole soul. The abundant promises seemed to glow with the hues of that heaven from whence they came. At once I perceived the selfishness of my sorrow, and kneeling, I thanked God that he had transferred my loved one to himself.

Often since then have I looked upon the resting places of my kindred, often has there come over me a sense of utter and hopeless desolation, often has an agony like that of death turned to bitterness the continued blessings of my lot. Yet, when the first burst of grief has passed, I see again that lovely child, and hear the soul-cheering assurance, "There are no graves there."

ADVANTAGES OF WAR.—The editor of the Haverhill Gazette says:—"We can carry on a war of 15 or 20 years, if we are agreed to exert our utmost strength. We raise about 50,000 young men a year, which we can have killed and hold our own. We can give up our Foreign Commerce, and our Revenue, and borrow \$100,000,000 a year for 20 years, and then to not be so much in debt as England, and it would not take us more than two hundred years of peace and prosperity to pay it up."

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The House was guilty of the gross absurdity of expelling a reporter, Mr. Robinson of the Tribune, from the hall, for a ludicrous description which he gave, in the Tribune, of the manner in which Mr. Sawyer, a member, chooses to eat his dinner.

The vote was 119 to 40.—Corr. N. Y. Com. Adv.

NOTICE.

AGENTS for the Loyalist will please take notice that for the future we will not receive less than fifteen shillings for one year's subscription, and that no subscription will be received for a shorter period than one year—excepting for the parliamentary debates, which will be furnished during the Session at five shillings per copy.

The Public will please observe that for the future no order for the Loyalist will be attended to, except through an agent, unless such order is accompanied by one year's subscription.—All communications must be post-paid, or signed on the cover by the name of an agent.

AGENTS will please exert themselves in collecting the amount of bills forwarded to their respective districts, (copies of which will be forwarded them) and also to forward to us, without delay, such sums as they may be enabled to collect.

Subscribers to the Loyalist will receive their respective accounts, made up to the close of 1845, and those of long standing, if they do not instantly pay, need not be surprised to find their papers discontinued; and when that happens they may take it as a hint that more stringent measures will be adopted, for we are compelled to hand over all such accounts to Magistrates for collection, and also to publish once more that odious thing a BLACK LIST! We regret being compelled to adopt this course but people are well aware that we are determined to obtain our demands, or expose the defaulters, and if they will take the Loyalist, and wont pay for it, they must at least expect to pay the penalty.—We have many very good subscribers on our list, and to those we take this opportunity of returning our sincere thanks for their promptitude. JAMES DOAK. Loyalist Office, Dec. 5th 1845.

The Loyalist.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.) THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1846.

We notice in the New York Albion of the 14th inst. a somewhat lengthy, and as we conceive, lame article upon the subject of Mr. Reade's appointment to the Secretaryship of this Province. We thought that this question which threw the Councils of our Province into confusion, and which in its termination afforded another proof of our truly parental Government, had ceased to interest the public mind. When the despatch of Lord Stanley, dated March 31, 1845, in relation to this subject was published here, the Loyalist made such comments thereon as the subject seemed to require: and but for the appearance of this article in the Albion, we should not have taken any further notice of it. It will be remembered that Lord Stanley, in his Despatch says "Although Mr. Reade has now been for some time in the Province, and has been employed by you in highly confidential situations, I cannot think that he can be considered to come under the denomination of a settled inhabitant of the Province." Upon this term "settled inhabitant," the Albion enlarges by saying "the Queen herself could not, if the rule be rigidly enforced, give Prince Albert a Colonial appointment." This we unhesitatingly pronounce a palpable error, and a wide difference between the British Government sending out a person to fill a government situation, and appointing a private individual possessed of no claims, except a few years residence, to fill the second office in the Province.

We would advise the Editor of the Albion "to make himself acquainted with the English law of settlement," before he gives an unqualified opinion as to what constitutes a "settled inhabitant;" and also to acquire some knowledge of the local arrangements and feelings of the people of New-Brunswick, ere he pronounces that a 4 years' residence within the WALLS OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE entitles an individual—son-in-law though he be to his Excellency, to rank with one of equal ability, who resides upon, and cultivates his own freehold. 'Tis well for the Albion to pour forth his sympathies for those who from Monarchical feelings, may be induced to seek their home in the Provinces, and who, he says, under the rule now established would be deprived of Colonial appointments. We who know those things, could write pages upon the exclusion from office, which those who first planted the British standard in these Provinces, and who bore the burden and heat of the day—"THE OLD LOYALISTS" endured patiently; and now that their rights are being conceded to them, and to all others who come to SETTLE in New Brunswick, it comes with little grace from the Albion to question either that right, or the JUSTICE AND WISDOM of the Parent State in granting it.

The Albion has quite forgotten himself, in mixing up "Emigrants" and "Railroad labourers" with "members of a Governor's suite," and the latter we fancy, will not be obliged to him for placing them in such company, and will at once save us the trouble of denouncing his arguments as being based upon false premises. The people of this Province are quite satisfied with the definition of the term "settled inhabitants," as applied by the late honorable Minister for the Colonies, and they, unless at the particular request of the Albion, should take pity upon his stupidity, will not "apply to the new Minister, Mr. Gladstone, for the purpose of eliciting this information."

"O TEMPORA, O MORES."

IN CHANCERY, March 19th and 20th, 1846. Between THOMAS HILL, Complainant, and JAMES DOAK, Defendant. Messrs. Botsford and Kerr, Plaintiff's Counsel. Messrs. Robinson and Hammond, Defendant's Counsel.

We beg our readers not to be alarmed at the Suit here announced; the last grand effort is now being made against us by the — we warned and fed. But his fangs are poisonless, and we laugh at his imbecile wrath. After he had voluntarily withdrawn himself from the situation we had placed him in as Editor of "the Loyalist," we did not suppose that our name would have figured any more in connexion with his; and of all places, where such a conjunction seemed most impossible—in the COURT OF CHANCERY. But so it is, and we must bide the event.

We are aware that it is generally held to be improper to discuss the merits of a suit, while it is in progress; but there is something so unique—so complex—so altogether out of the common course of things in this matter of difference between the ex-Editor and Publisher, that fully excludes it from the above rule. A few of these distinguishing features we will present to our readers, and beg of them not to laugh; for although it must be sport to them, it may be—ahem!

On the evening of the sixteenth instant, we were served with a lengthy notice headed "In Chancery" and subscribed "David S. Kerr, Plaintiff's Counsel;" purporting that "that Honorable Court would be moved by that astute Counsel on the 18th inst., or so soon after &c, at the instance of the veritable Hill, for Her Majesty's Gracious writ of Injunction, to restrain our self, our servants and workmen from longer publishing "The Loyalist," and from collecting any debts due us; and also for a RECEIVER to be appointed to manage our business generally." We thought this rather a novel sort of proceeding, as we had never before had our sanity doubted, or our business capacity questioned; but upon enquiring of our Solicitor, we were informed that this was the regular method of proceeding—if the Plaintiff had a case. So to inform ourself whether this important fact existed or not, we obtained a reading of the affidavit filed by the Plaintiff. To meet "our worthy" on the fair field of equity, we prepared ourself for the combat as well as the shortness of the time would permit, and on the 19th and 20th instant the case was learnedly, and openly argued by the counsel on both sides. His Honor the Master of the Rolls patiently listened to the arguments, and at the close of which, he signified his intention of pronouncing a judgement on the following Wednesday. Thus far we believe the case presents a general likeness to all of its kind; now for the extraordinary features.—The most of our readers if not all of them, know that Mr. Kerr was the Counsel employed by us in the celebrated privilege cases, and has since then been always engaged as standing Counsel and Attorney for the late firm of Doak and Hill, a number of whose claims are in his hands unsettled. So circumstanced we thought it rather indelicate (to use the mildest term) for him to take up any cause in which the interest of ourself would conflict with that of Hill, as it must unavoidable embarrass (so we thought) any man of an honest, unsophisticated mind, in the distribution of any joint funds which might thereafter come into his hands. But the tortuous genius of Counsellor Kerr fearlessly encounters these difficulties, and he enters the lists on the side of Hill, prepared for "guerre à mort," and apparently determined to divide those profits which as Solicitor for Doak and Hill, he had been instrumental in gaining. This we think is going the extras. Again, in the affidavit of Hill, it is stated that he (Hill) since the notice of dissolution was published, has been threatened by several of the creditors of Doak and Hill, that they would arrest him for their claims. In our affidavit we stated, that we had been informed that Hill had endeavoured to influence some of the creditors to arrest us ALONE for the debts of Doak and Hill. This looks very much like conflicting testimony; and to whom credit may be given we leave our readers to judge from the following facts. On the 21st inst. the next day after the Chancery Court, we were called upon by the Deputy Sheriff of York, officiating, stating that he had two bailable warrants at James Doak and Thomas Hill; one at the Suit of the late Mr. Mitchell, for the sum of £5 8s., the other at the suit of George Anderson, for the sum of £8 7s. HEAVY SUMS!! The voluntary ejaculation arose to our lips, Doak! Doak! how art thou fallen—arrested upon thy high places for the enormous overwhelming sum of £13 15s.—alas! poor Yorrick! echoed a friend from our elbow. But as misery loves company,—so says the old saw,—we consoled ourself with the soothing reflection that our old friend Thomas Hill would be in like captivated circumstances with ourself, and that we brothers in affliction, as we had formerly been brothers in prosperity; and so we made enquiries as to his whereabouts, with the intention of condoling with him in our mutual distress. "I have instructions NOT TO ARREST MR. HILL," replied the officer. Picture our astonishment, who can!—not arrest Hill?—what!—are we in our senses?—do we hear aright?—what being of destiny is throwing its mysteries around us? Who—answer quickly, who is the Attorney employed by the Plaintiffs, that has given such humane instructions respecting Mr. Hill? "Mr. Kerr is the Plaintiff's Attorney," quietly answered the officer. Mr. Kerr! Mr. Kerr!! The calm reply of the officer restored us to our wonted self-possession.

Pause with us, dear reader, and look calmly over these facts. Hill swears that "he is threatened with being arrested," Mr. Kerr drew his affidavit, and in his argument before the Court, enlarged upon it in glowing terms. We swore that "we were told Hill had endeavoured to procure our arrest." Mr. Kerr in like glowing terms stated his conviction that we had sworn falsely. When were these two claims put in Mr. Kerr's hands for collection? and why was not Hill arrested? We leave Messrs Kerr and Hill to answer the question, and the PUBLIC TO JUDGE. How very much these proceedings of the 21st instant, savour of the "amicable arrangement," which Hill's counsel stated in open court he was anxious to make, and to give time for which, His Honor deferred giving judgement until the following Wednesday! But this is not all,—the Officer had but half done his business. He then served us with a subpoena to appear in Chancery at the suit of Hill; and also with a declaration in ejectment, (written in a lady's hand!) at the instance of this same "Hero in a hundred fights," upon whom it appears the humane instructions given to the Officer, with respect to him, had worked no change; but was like water spilt upon the ground; it found no response in his obdurate heart. One word about this said ejectment. Doak & Hill are lessees of the House in which the Loyalist is published, which lease expires on the 1st of May next; and the right to the occupancy thereof is included in, and is to be tried by the Chancery suit. Now we thought that any reasonable man would have been satisfied with one suit at a time about the same thing; but no! Mr. Hill and his Counsel no common men—not so easily satisfied as that com they require "two or three strings to their bow."