

who have been acting on this self-same principle for the last sixteen years, would now come forward to repudiate it. And although Synodical assemblies might find it necessary to deal with some subjects which it did not fall within our province to discuss at our yearly meetings, yet I thought it would not be difficult to limit the range of subjects, nor to settle the broad and comprehensive principles on which we should proceed. I was desirous also, that no one should be committed, I did not wish to commit myself to a hasty approval or condemnation of Mr. Gladstone's Bill, until we had heard more on the subject, and understood it more thoroughly, and had also become acquainted with the thoughts and wishes of our brethren in other parts of the British Dominions. Had my advice been taken, instead of repudiating our own acknowledged principles, we should simply have reaffirmed them, and pronounced them capable of being carried into action on a somewhat wider scale.—We should not have been in any wise committed to the approval of the clauses of Mr. Gladstone's Bill, indeed, if necessary, we could all have guarded ourselves against the approval. I was supposed, however, by some persons, (most erroneously) that the Bishop was anxious to force Synods upon the Laity whether they would have them or no; and that if they admitted the principle of Bill, which, after all, is simply permission, and which, if it were now law, would not compel us to act, unless they were so minded, they would be deemed to have conceded every thing. Those unreasonable suspicions were, with a diligence worthy of a better cause impressed on the public mind, and hence the parishoners, in divers places, met, read Mr. Gladstone's Bill (thereby confuting the objection that no one knew anything of it) and condemned themselves. They will learn in due time, no doubt, to set this down to the account of the persons who fostered these unjust suspicions in their minds. I had suggested the appointment of Lay delegates to explain the wishes of the Laity, but the suggestion was not favorably received. A very few Parishes appointed Lay delegates, but in the more important districts of St. John and Fredericton, none, (except from Carleton and Portland) were accredited. What possible benefit could arise from calling together a few gentlemen from one or two sections of the Province, when the majority had declined to send representatives?—They might, it is true, have spoken for themselves, and for those who sent them, but they could not have represented those who had declined to act. Those who were not Lay delegates might also have spoken, but a Diocesan meeting was not called for this purpose. In short, when the Laity as a body refused to act, a Diocesan meeting became an absurdity.—Before, however, this meeting could be called, the Government to which Sir John Pakington belonged resigned, and with that resignation all my opportunities of communication with the Colonial Secretary ended. I was only called on to give my opinion "in the event of legislation" by the then existing Government, and did not feel inclined to offer my opinion to a new Government, when I did not know that it would be acceptable, or was wanted.

In fine, I have been censured for withholding information of which every body, who cared to read the newspapers, was possessed already. I have been suspected of concocting a plan, when I had never harbored the thought of it.—I have been accused of replying to Sir John Pakington in a strain similar to that of my good brother of Quebec, when I never sent my answer. I have been blamed for not following the Colonial Secretary's advice to obtain an expression of public opinion, when the advice was never given. Even falsehood has been insinuated, because I asserted that I was not in communication with the Government, when as I again assert, I was not at the time the question was put to me, in communication with it and am not now, the only opportunity of putting myself in communication having unexpectedly gone by. I have been accused of entertaining a treasonable design against the Church of England, when I abhor the treachery, and am shocked at the imputation. I have been suspected of being a vehement advocate of Synodical action, when I only expressed an opinion favorable to it, without taking any active measures to promote it. Still I shall be ready to serve the members of the Church, and hope to serve them all, in a matter which I feel assured the best interests of the Church are concerned, though I think they may find a much warmer advocate of Synodical assemblies of Clergy and Laity at the present moment than

Rev. and dear brethren,

Your faithful friend and brother,  
JOHN FREDERICTON.

P. S.—I have just received the following information from Montreal. At a general meeting of Clergy and Lay delegates, holden on January 19, 1853, after a full discussion it was resolved without a division, that Mr. Gladstone's Bill with its amendments be adopted, and that the Bishop be requested to forward the same to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with such remarks as to his Lordship seem appropriate.

The amendments proposed are as follows:

1. With reference to the first clause: That

Imperial Stat., 25 Henry VIII., c. 19., so far as the same may affect Churches in the Colonies, now included or hereafter to be included in the Schedule A. should be repealed.

2. With reference to the same clause: and order more clearly to define what shall constitute Lay Membership; that all persons having received Christian Baptism, and made a written declaration that they are bona fide members of the Church of England to the Clergyman of their Parish or District, or are communicants of said Church, shall be so considered for the purposes of the said Act.

3. With reference to the same clause: That in order to produce, as far as possible, uniformity of action in the Dioceses in the North American Colonies, it is desirable that the senior Bishop for the time being, should be appointed Provincial Metropolitan, and that there should be a General Convention of all the Dioceses convened under his presidency; that no Canon, Rule, or Regulation should be in force as the act of such General Convention until it shall be allowed by the Archbishop of Canterbury as Metropolitan, and that the Diocesan Conventions, meeting under each particular Bishop, should be restricted from passing any Canons contrary to the Laws and Canons of the General Conventions; also, that in framing any new Canons, or adapting those of 1603 to the present state of the Church in these Colonies, it should not be lawful for any Synod or Convention, so assembled, to make any alterations in the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures, in the Book of Common Prayer, or in the Thirty-nine Articles now in use, or to do anything which shall effect any matters of Doctrine, or interfere with the supremacy of the Crown, or the authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury, as Metropolitan.

4. With reference to the same clause: That the concluding words from "subjects always" to the end be altogether omitted.

5. With regard to the 6th clause: The committee do not understand on what principle the oath of supremacy is not included together with the oath of allegiance, particularly as it forms part of the service for the ordination of Bishops, Priests and Deacons, as now in use; and they further recommend that it should be everywhere retained, where it is now by law required.

And further the committee would recommend:—

6. That in order to avoid the great expense and delay which would necessarily attend an appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, as Metropolitan, by any one conceiving himself aggrieved by any judgment or decision of a Diocesan Convention, Bishop, or other Court, or authority in the Colonies, authority be granted to the said Metropolitan to name and constitute a Court of Appeals, within the Colony, to execute his authority in the same hearing and determining of such appeal: the right of direct appeal to the metropolitan in England, being nevertheless still retained.

7. That in any legislation for the Church in those Colonies; it is most desirable that any hindrances to a full and free communion between ourselves and other Reformed Episcopal Churches should be removed as recommended in "the Minutes of a conference of the Bishops of Quebec, Toronto, Newfoundland, Fredericton, and Montreal, holden at Quebec in 1851."

#### REGULATIONS FOR FIREWARDS.

[COPY.]

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Fredericton, Feb. 7, 1853.

Sir,—Herewith I transmit to you the Regulations passed by the General Sessions of the County of Carleton, for the extinguishment of Fires, and regulating the powers and duties of Firewards, made pursuant to the Act of 13th Vic. chap. 30, which have been approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. R. PARTELOW.

A. K. S. WETMORE, Esq.,  
Clerk of the Peace, Carleton.

[COPY.]

Carleton County General Sessions of the Peace,  
January Term, A.D. 1851.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the General Assembly made and passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Cap. 30, Sec. 6, Art. 2.—It is enacted that the General Sessions or any Special Sessions for that purpose called, may make such Rules and Regulations in addition to such special provisions in that Act contained, for the prevention and extinguishing of Fires, and for regulating the powers and duties of Firewards at such Fires, and may therefore impose such fines and penalties not exceeding in any case,

forty shillings, as to the said Sessions may seem advisable.

#### SECTION 1.

Be it therefore ordered and ordained, That in the Parish of Woodstock in the said County, the extent of the Town, for the purposes in the said Section of the said Act mentioned shall comprise that part of the said Parish of Woodstock, commencing at James Upham's lower line and running up along the bank of the River St. John to Charles Maurice's Upper line, or what is commonly called Lane's Creek—thence back one mile, thence in a line distant one mile from the said River, down stream, until it intersects the said James Upham's Lower line, and thence along the said Lower line to the place of beginning.

#### SECTION 2.

That in order that the said Firewards may be distinguished from others, when on duty, they shall each carry a Staff, seven feet in length, colored red; and to enable them to communicate their directions with more facility, one of the said Firewards shall have a Speaking Trumpet painted white, with the name of the Parish painted on it in black letters.

#### SECTION 3.

The Firewards, or any two of them, may at any time enter into any house or other building within the said District, and examine any Stoves, Pipes, Ovens, Hearths, or Chimneys therein, and if in their opinion danger may be apprehended, they may, by writing, prohibit the lighting of Fires therein, until such alterations as they may specify in writing are first made; and any person or persons who shall neglect or disobey any such directions of such Firewards, or any two of them shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of Forty shillings, to be recovered and applied as is directed in and by Art. 6 of Sec. 15 of the above-mentioned Act.

#### SECTION 4.

Every Householder or occupier within the said District, shall provide himself with two good Buckets each, of sufficient size to hold two and a-half gallons of water, with the name of the Proprietor thereof painted on the side of each Bucket, to be kept always ready in some convenient place in his house, and on every alarm of Fire within the said District, every householder or occupier therein, knowing of such alarm, shall forthwith convey his Buckets so provided, or cause the same to be so conveyed to the place where the fire may be, to be then used as occasion may require.

#### SECTION 5.

Every Householder in the said District shall provide himself with two good and sufficient Ladders—one to reach from the ground to the roof of his house, and the other to lay on the roof, held at the top by two substantial iron hooks fastened to the end of such Ladder, which shall extend down the roof to the eaves; and in case of the absence or non-residence of the Owner of any such house in the said District, the tenant or tenants occupying the same, shall at the expense of his or their Landlord, provide such Ladders; and every Owner or occupier of any house in the said District, shall at all times keep stationary on the roof thereof, at least one such Ladder held and secured as aforesaid, and at least one other Ladder to reach from the ground to the roof as above mentioned, so as to afford at all times a ready access to the top of his house when necessary; and every person wilfully neglecting or refusing to perform any of the duties by this and the next preceding Section imposed, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings, to be recovered and applied as is directed in and by Art. 6, Sec. 15 of the above-mentioned Act.

#### SECTION 6.

Upon every alarm of Fire in the said District or its vicinity, either in the night or day time, it shall be the duty of every Constable resident within the said District, knowing of such alarm, to repair immediately to the place where the fire may be, and then and there to report himself to some one or more of the Firewards then present, and to place himself under the immediate orders and directions of such Firewards, and to obey and carry into effect all orders and directions that may be given him by the said Firewards or any of them dur-

ing such Fire; and for every refusal or neglect by any Constable, resident in the said District, to perform and fulfil any of the duties by this Section imposed upon them, every such Constable so offending shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings, to be recovered and applied as is directed in and by the next preceding Section.

Notice is hereby given, that all persons living in, or in the immediate vicinity of the three Villages, embraced in the District aforesaid, not having complied with the Rules and Regulations under aforesaid Act, in procuring Buckets, Ladders, &c., at the expiration of one month from date hereof, will be proceeded against according to law.

RICHARD ENGLISH,  
WM. T. BAIRD,  
JAMES M'LAUCHLAN,  
J. R. TUPPER,  
W. F. DIBBLEE,  
AMOS C. TOLFOED,  
G. L. RAYMOND,  
H. STODDARD,  
E. R. PARSONS,  
RALPH KETCHUM.

Fire-  
wardens.

By Telegraph to the Sentinel News Room.

DORCHESTER, March 3.

The store of R. Godfrey, was burnt to the ground at 5 o'clock this morning. The dwelling house and barn, and A. J. Smith's office, 15 feet distance, was saved by extraordinary exertions of persons present. One McDonald, being the principal actor—for Godfrey had his hands badly burned—his son Charles had his face and hair burnt, barely escaping with his life. Provincial School-books lost. Premises insured in the Central Office—Loss £150.

QUEBEC, March 3.

The Mercury of 1st inst. contains the following:—"Letters" received by the Arabia state that the negotiations in England for the construction of the Quebec and Trois Pistoles Railway have been brought to a favorable conclusion, by which the building of the road is now placed beyond a doubt.

We understand E. P. Mackie, Esq., late Secretary and now Director of the Quebec and Richmond Railway Company, has received a Telegraphic communication from Halifax, requesting him to proceed thither at once on matters connected with the Railroad Contracts now under discussion there."

#### New Advertisements.

**KELLY & SMITHERS,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
GENERAL AGENTS, &c.,  
New York.

WILL be happy to attend to the execution of orders from the Merchants of Woodstock and its vicinity and from their long connection with the trade of the Province flatter themselves they can give every satisfaction to their commitments.

March 5.

#### Farmers' & Mechanics' LIBRARY SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of this Society takes place in the School House, Upper Woodstock, on THURSDAY, 10th March, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

March 5.

#### TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to close his business at Woodstock, would inform his friends and the Public generally that he will from this date dispose of his extensive stock of

#### DRY GOODS and GROCERIES

at cost, until the first day of April next, at which time he will offer the remainder at

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

TERMS will be made known on the day of sale.

Woodstock, March 5, 1853.

#### NOTICE.

AS the Subscriber intends closing his present business at Woodstock he would call upon all those indebted to him by Note or Book Account to call and settle the same and save themselves cost.

WOODSTOCK, March 5, 1853.

#### SECOND NOTICE.

WHEREAS I am about removing from Woodstock, all persons who have neglected to attend to my former notice are hereby cautioned that if they do not call and settle their Accounts before the 3rd day of April next, they will then be handed over to other parties for collection.

Woodstock, March 5, 1853.

J. R. JACOB.