

right to counteract it, by another petition against the proposed measure, if they considered that a majority of the people of the province thought it an impolitic measure. [The hon. Member again adverted to the expense.] There was no necessity for a bishop in this province. It was not only competent to the house to take notice of this petition, but it was also their duty to endeavor to induce his Majesty to pause before complying with it. What would be the result, if it were complied with? If a bishop were appointed, he must have a salary, and that salary must gradually increase. Then a palace would be necessary which would cost a large sum. This might perhaps come out of the crown revenues; but the people paid those revenues, and the house should take care that they were not wasted. It would be much better to open new roads with the money so required. The established church in this Province was conducted already with greater expense than any other Church in the Province. The hon. member then advocated the necessity of a counter petition.

Mr SLASON said that the appointment would be no expense to the province. Government would continue to foster the established church in these Provinces, and if his Majesty thought proper to appoint a Bishop, the parent government would provide for him.

Mr TAYLOR could not agree that the house had nothing to do with the matter. He certainly thought, that if any number of people were petitioning his Majesty for a measure which would be injurious to the majority of the community, it was the duty of the house to counteract such an application. He was not prepared however, to consider this matter now; but it would be a very important matter for the house to consider, whenever such a question should come before it. It would certainly create a great expense to the province.

Mr CLINCH said that if this affair was about to cause any call on the house for the exercise of their pecuniary liberality, it would probably be time to take up the question. It appeared to be the opinion of some hon. members that the Church was wholly supported by the government from the casual revenues. But this was not the case. It was supported by the 'Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts.'—The people of this country had clearly a right to petition his Majesty on any subject. If honourable members had been called on to sign the petition, it was not in their public capacity, but merely as individuals. As to taking the opinion of the house on the subject, he thought that quite absurd. He was ready to admit that a large majority of the inhabitants were Dissenters; and probably if their opinion were asked, they would to a man declare that they would rather see the established Church abolished altogether. (Cries of "No, No," from various members.) But this matter merely concerned the Church of England in this country; and the members of that Church had clearly as good a right to petition his Majesty for an appointment affecting their own government and interests only, as dissenters had to come before that house for an extension of privilege.

Mr S. HUMBERT was always in favour of allowing churches to appoint their own officers; and he was confident that no dissenter in this country had ever objected to the existence of the established church. But as to the appointment of a Bishop over it, he would remark that a Bishop was not only a Church officer, but also a national officer, and as such, must be supported by the Province at large. Six eighths of the people of this country were dissenters. The Bishop must be paid by the whole province, and it would not be fair for the dissenters to contribute to his support. When the Established Church should become so pure in itself as to support its own hierarchy, it would be a very proper time to appoint a bishop for it. [The hon. member here at some length descanted on the factious complaints against the Church in England.] There were already three dignitaries in these two Provinces, who received £1500 from the Society in England, and £400 from this Province. Their services could not amount in value to those sums. He therefore unequivocally deprecated that circumstance as an imposition on the people. He doubted in his own mind, whether a man could be a good man or a Christian, who received a great salary for little work.

He thought the salaries were the mainspring of the whole action. He revered the doctrines of the church, and hoped to be saved by them, if by any; but he was against the great expenses of its dignitaries. In this case, he thought the house ought to send a counter petition; and then let the Province at large express its opinion on the expediency of the measure. If another Bishop were now to be appointed, there would be "Lords spiritual and temporal" in these provinces.

Mr SCOTT believed it was very certain that £5000 had already been paid out of the Casual revenue to the Lord Bishop of Nova-Scotia; and he also believed £1000 were paid to him each and every year, and that that payment would continue. [The hon. member then argued on the disposition of the house to get the controul of the casual revenue, and urged the propriety of then finding some way to save that yearly £1000.] But if they get a Bishop in this Province, of course he must have a salary, and he would not expect less than was now given to the Bishop of Nova-Scotia; and he (Mr S.) was satisfied that the expenses of the province would then be increased. Hon. members being sent to that house by people of all denominations, it was their duty to give all equal rights; and if the government should give them the controul of the casual revenue, if they first got a Bishop fixed in the province, that controul would be given with an express condition, that the bishop should be provided for. The hon. member then observed that the petition had been read to him; but that, seeing it went to fix an everlasting tax on all denominations of the people, he had withheld his hand from signing it; and then advocated the propriety of a counter petition.

Mr ENN said that from the liberal observations and arguments of some hon. members, respecting the Dissenters' Marriage Bill, he really had thought that they would not have urged any thing against the religious liberties of any class of his Majesty's subjects. But he now thought he was mistaken in that generous idea, for he found that when the Church of England wished to have a bishop to superintend their concerns, those very members opposed the measure, on the plea that the country would have to provide for him. If they could have shewn that the house had ever contributed 1s. to the support of the Established Church, there might be something in their argument. But till that could be shewn, there was nothing whatever in their opposition. This had been called by Mr Simonds an unfortunate measure; but he (Mr E) could tell the hon. member that the petition had been got up in such a quarter, and in such a peculiarly proper manner, that it was in every respect proper and correct. He, for one never would as a legislator, interfere to impede its progress, and he felt assured that the house, as such, ought not to interfere. [The hon. member then referred to the case of a Roman Catholic Bishop having been lately translated from one diocese to another, in some part of the province, against the wishes of a portion of the people affected by it; which affair, however had attracted no notice or interference from the house. He also proceeded to argue, that the Church was principally supported by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; that it could not be known that the house would ever have the controul of the casual revenue; and that if even it should be given, with such a condition as mentioned by Mr Scott, it was the King's own property, and might be disposed of as his Majesty should think proper to direct.] His majesty had never called on this country to support the established Church; and yet the house was told that it was an unfortunate measure. This was pre-judging a question which the house knew nothing of. Honourable members should read the petition. They would then see that it was couched in such terms, that the measure never could become an expense to the country. The country would never be taxed without its own consent. He (Mr E) had signed the petition, and would again sign such a one, if required. It was strange that after arguing for the rights of Dissenters; honourable members should oppose the wishes of Churchmen. They ought equally to protect and assist both.

After a few further minor observations from two or three members, the conversation dropped.

The following vessels have arrived in Great-Britain:—At Wexford, Sisters, Richibucto. At Ayr, Clitus,

Bay Chaleur. At Clyde, Saran, Richibucto. At Gravesend, Grecian, Miramichi. At Falmouth, Rising Sun, Bay Chaleur. At Bristol, David, do. At Swansea, Mars, Miramichi; King Henry IV. do. At Liverpool, Cicely, do. Dependent, Bay Chaleur. At Cove of Cork, Douglas, Miramichi. Off Margate, Columbus.

#### AMATEUR THEATRE—CHATHAM.

On Thursday, 1st March next, will be performed H. Payne's new Comedy in three acts of

**CHARLES II:—Or, the Merry Monarch.**

After which the much admired Melo-Drama, in three acts of

**TEKELI:—Or, the Siege of Montgatz.**

Doors to be open at 6, and performance to commence precisely at 7 o'clock. Tickets to be had at the Post Office, Chatham, and of Mr. H. Morell, Newcastle.

February 21, 1832.

#### SHERIFF'S SALES

To be Sold by Public Auction, at Hamill's hotel, Newcastle, in the county of Northumberland; on SATURDAY, the Fifteenth day of SEPTEMBER next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon of the same day.

All the Right, Title, Interest and Claim of ROBERT JARDINE, of in and to a certain Tract of LAND, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon, situate lying and being on the North side of the South West Branch of Miramichi River, in the parish of Nelson, in the County aforesaid; and commonly known by the name of Indian Town, being a part of that Tract or Parcel of Land granted to Mrs. Ann Henderson and her daughters, being marked and laid out as Lot No. 8, by Mr Juetto Survey, and bounded westerly by John Foy's lower line, and now in the possession and occupation of the said Robert Jardine. The same having been seized by me by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province at the suit of Hugh Gamble, against the said Robert Jardine.

R. S. CLARKE, SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Office, Chatham, 27th February, 1832.

To be sold by Public Auction, at Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, on Saturday, the Fifteenth day of September next between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

ALL the right, title, interest claim & demand of the late JOSEPH COULSON, deceased, of in and to all that Lot or Tract of LAND, situate at Williams Town, in the parish of Nelson, in the County of Northumberland; bounded westerly by the Lot granted to John McLean and easterly by the Lot granted to John Collier, containing in the whole Two Hundred Acres, which Lot of Land was granted to the said Joseph Coulson, in the grant to Thomas Collier and eight others, bearing date the 22nd August, 1831. The same having been seized by me by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, at the suit of Francis Peabody, Esq. against the said Joseph Coulson.

R. S. CLARKE, SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Office, 27th February, 1832.

To be sold by Public Auction at Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, on Saturday the 15th day of SEPTEMBER next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon of the same day.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest and claim of SAMUEL PORTER, of in and to all that certain LOT or TRACT of LAND and Premises, situate lying and being in the parish of Ludlow, on the North side of the south west branch of the Miramichi River, known and distinguished as Lot No. 78, in the grant to George Shepherd, bounded easterly by lands granted to John Pond, and westerly by Lands now or lately ungranted. The same having been seized by me by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province at the suit of James D Berton, against John Brown and the said Samuel Porter.

R. S. CLARKE, SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Office, Chatham, 27th February, 1832.

To be sold by Public Auction at Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, on Saturday, the 15th day of SEPTEMBER next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon of the same day.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest and Claim of PETER M'GRIGOR, in and to the messuage or Dwelling House and Premises, at present occupied by him, situate at the Forks, in the parish of Blackville, in the County of Northumberland, and adjoining the House at present occupied by David Curran. The same having been seized by me by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province at the suit of James Cunningham, Assignee of the Sheriff of Northumberland, against Peter M'Grigor, John Henderson, and James M Grigor.

R. S. CLARKE, SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Office, Chatham, 27th February, 1832.