

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

The Publishers of The New York Daily Tribune respectfully announce to their readers and the public that they have made arrangements for the opening winter as follows:

At WASHINGTON—1. A careful report of the daily proceedings of Congress will be made up expressly for the Tribune, so as to appear in its columns at the earliest moment. This department will be in the hands of the said gentleman who has ably and satisfactorily filled it through the last two Sessions.

2. A gentleman well informed on all Public topics and of eminent standing in the Political circles of the Metropolis, will act as our Confidential Correspondent, furnishing early advices of all Political movements in contemplation, whether with reference to the Legislative action of Congress, the corrupt vagaries of Tylerism, or to the warning intrigues and manoeuvres of the partisans of the rival Loco-Foco aspirants to the Presidency.

At NEW-YORK—1. In addition to our usual departments, a most capable Assistant Editor will attend all the Lectures of the Winter which shall possess a general interest, to report them either in full or in substance, as their character and worth shall seem to require. In this department, The Tribune achieved an acknowledged supremacy last winter, it is our purpose to confirm it this season.

2. Another Assistant gives undivided attention to the Markets of our own and other Cities, taking accounts of Arrivals and Sales of Produce and Merchandise, with all operations in Goods, Stocks, Currency, Exchanges, &c; &c, which shall be worthy of record. In this department we endeavour to be more precise than any other paper.

3. Our Reviews and Intelligence we design to render fuller and earlier than those of most journals.

At BOSTON—We have an excellent Correspondent, who will transmit us from week to week brief summaries of the ablest and most striking Lectures, Discourses, &c, &c, with accounts of what its doing in every department of Moral and Intellectual effort.

At ALBANY.—We have completed arrangements for early and graphic advices of the manner in which Loco-Focoism shall disperse its newly acquired 'Spoils,' and carry out to completion its Slop-and-Tax policy.

At HOME and EVERYWHERE—though we hope for a season to have less occasion than hitherto for devoting our columns to Political Controversy—The Tribune will continue the ardent, unswerving, undaunted advocate of Whig Principles and Measures, and of the election of Henry Clay as President in 1844. Recent events, however discouraging in the view of the short-sighted, have but strengthened our confidence in the speedy triumph of those Principles, and our conviction that Henry Clay and he only can rally around him the now scattered hosts of the victors of 1840, and lead them on to a new triumph, as signal, as glorious, but more enduring and beneficent.

The Weekly Tribune—just twice the size of the Daily—contains eight royal pages, or forty eight double folio columns, comprising all that appears in the Daily which is not of local or ephemeral interest, with a large amount of Literary matter—Tales, Poems, Reviews, Descriptive Letters, &c. All the Reports of Lectures, Abstracts of Congressional and Legislative Proceedings, Editorials, Foreign News, &c. &c., that appear in the Daily will be regularly transferred to the Weekly, which is made up every Thursday morning and forwarded by the afternoon mails of that day, so as to reach most of its Subscribers by or before Saturday night.

The Weekly Tribune is afforded for \$2 per annum, six copies for \$10, ten copies for \$15, and any large number at the rate of \$1 50 each per annum. Every practicable encouragement will be given to those who will aid in extending our circulation, but all our dealings are conducted strictly on the Cash principle, and every paper is stopped as soon as the advance payment has run out. Post-Masters and others enclosing \$10 free of postage to us shall receive two Dailies and one Weekly Tribune for one year. On the above terms, subscriptions are respectfully solicited by GREELY & McELRATH, 160 Nassau st., in front of the Park and opposite the City Hall.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between George Johnstone, Wm. Johnstone, and James Caie, Carriers and Tanners, of Chatham, is this day Dissolved by mutual consent. All Persons indebted to said Firm, are requested to make payment to Mr. George Johnstone, to whom all Accounts must be rendered for adjustment.

George Johnstone, William Johnstone, James Caie.

Miramchi, Dec. 31, 1843.

To Let.

—For One or more Years— The DWELLING HOUSE, OUT HOUSES, GARDEN and LANDS attached, lately occupied by Dr. Benson. For particulars apply at the office of STREET & KERR. Chatham, February 27, 1842.

£717 6, being return of Duties paid by them on certain articles imported for the use of the Fisheries.

Mr. Fisher, from the Committee appointed on the 14th day of February last, to take into consideration the subject of the Bankrupt Act, with a view to the amendment thereof, submitted their Report; and he having read the same handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read and is as follows:—

"The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Benjamin Wolhaupter, John A. Beckwith, Joseph Gaynor, John F. Taylor and 132 others, inhabitants of Fredericton, praying an amendment in the Law relating to Bankruptcy, have attended to that duty, and beg leave to report a Bill, under the title of—"A Bill in addition to and in amendment of the Law of Bankruptcy."

Ordered, that the Report be accepted.

MARCH 27.

Read a third time as engrossed, a Bill to amend an Act, intituled "An Act to provide for the collection of the Revenue of this Province. Resolved, that the Bill do pass.

Read a third time as engrossed, a Bill relating to the privilege of Solemnizing Marriage. Resolved, that the Bill do pass.

Mr. End, by leave, presented a Petition from John T. Williston, Esquire, a Member returned for the County of Northumberland, and whose seat was declared vacated on the 24th day of March instant, by the Report of the Select Committee on the Petition of John Ambrose Street, Esquire, and others, against the said return, praying that a new Writ may immediately issue for the said County; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. S. Earle, the House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to increase the Representation of King's County. The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—"Resolved, that the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for six months." And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:— Yeas 15. Nays 13. Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative. Ordered, that the Report be accepted.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Newcastle, March 1843.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Address. Includes Atchison Mrs, Brown Alex, Brown John, Betts Jared, Bateman Thomas, Breen James, Burk Thomas, Barron James, Bradley William, Campbell Charles, Cummings Milton, Callahan John, Caldwell Robert, Cullen Ellen, Crawford James, Curtis William, Donalds John, Dennett John, Eastie Peter, Flaherty John, Foley Peter, Fowler Thomas, Gifford John, Grimin Miss, Griffith Charles, Gale Frederick, Hawkes James, Henry Richard, Irvin James, Kelly Mary, Kingston James, Kelly Daniel, Kenah John, Lynch Mrs, Lawrence George, McMaster Thomas, McKenzie William, McNamara Thomas, McDoogald Anthony, McNamara James, McFowler Charles.

All Letters not called for within Three Months from this date, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters. HUGH MORELL, Post Master.

Notice:

The Partnership heretofore carried on at Richibucto, in the County of Kent, under the firm of JOHNSTON & RICHARDSON, as Tanners and Carriers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons who are in anywise indebted to the said Firm, will make payment to Mr THOMAS G. RICHARDSON, at Richibucto, who is alone authorized to receive the same, and settle all debts and demands due to the said Firm.

GEORGE JOHNSTON, THOS. G. RICHARDSON. Richibucto, 1st April, 1843.

For Sale.

The Property in Newcastle lately occupied by Dr. GREMARIN, adjoining the Lands occupied by Mr James Ladden, consisting of about 4 acres of LAND, on which there is a good DWELLING HOUSE and BARN. If not Sold by private Sale, the Property will be offered at Public Auction, in front of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, on THURSDAY the 1st of June, next at 12 o'clock, noon. For Terms apply to Messrs. Street & Kerr, or to the Subscriber. S. J. FROST. Chatham, April 8, 1843.

sons for placing him in that See are,—first, that Peter requested that James might be informed of his release from prison; therefore James was Bishop of Jerusalem—(Acts XII, 17.) Secondly,—Paul and his companions went to the house of James, and found all the Elders there; therefore James was Bishop of Jerusalem—(Acts XXI, 18.) Thirdly,—in an Ecclesiastical Assembly at Jerusalem, James was the last speaker; therefore he certainly was Bishop of Jerusalem. It is worthy of notice that all these arguments, and especially the last, go to prove that James was a Bishop of Bishops, inasmuch as they represent him as lording it over the Apostles themselves. Their palpable absurdity cannot be denied, and the prejudice, bigotry, and intolerance of those who, resting on such a foundation their claims, to be accounted the exclusive successors of the Apostles, proceed immediately to excommunicate all other Churches, will scarcely be disputed.

Having briefly examined all the principal arguments from Scripture, advanced by High Churchmen in favour of their principles, I shall in my next communication, direct the attention of your readers to the argument from primitive antiquity.

I am, yours, &c. JAMES HANNAY.

Richibucto, March 28, 1843.

Provincial Legislature:

Extracts from the Journals:

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

MARCH 22.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill relating to Grand and Petit Jurors. Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed until the next Session of the Legislature." Ordered, that the Report be accepted; and on motion of Mr. Hill further ordered, that during the recess, the said Bill be printed, and that one hundred copies be furnished for distribution.

Mr. Fisher, from the Committee appointed on the 31st day of January last, and to whom was referred the subject of the Roads of Communication in the Province with directions to report the sums required for repairing and improving the same, submitted a Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee appointed to take into consideration what sums may be necessary to grant for repairing and improving the Roads throughout the Province, recommend that the sum of £5,254 should be granted for the Great Roads, to be apportioned as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Includes From St. John to the Nova Scotia Line, £500; Ditto to Saint Andrews, 240; Fredericton to Saint John via Nerepis, 200; Nerepis to Gagetown, 40; Dorchester to Shediac, 30; Shediac to Petitcodiac, 24; Richibucto to Chatham, 160; Newcastle to Bathurst, 230; Bathurst to Campbelltown, 800; Fredericton to Woodstock, 560; Woodstock to the Arestock, 340; Fredericton to the Finger Board, 100; Bellisle to Saint John, 80; Fredericton to Newcastle, 480; Ditto to Saint Andrews, 400; Salisbury to Hopewell, 120; Shediac to Richibucto, 80; Woodstock to Houlton, 40; Waweig to Saint Stephen, 20; Oromocto to Gragetown, 30; Oak Bay to Eel River, 150; Arestock to the Grand Falls, 440; Fredericton to the Bend of Petitcodiac, 200.

£5,254

"The Committee further recommend that the sum of £1,200 should be appropriated rateably in sums of £100 each, to the several Counties in this Province to provide for sundry special objects required by the different Counties, and so meet the various objects brought under the notice of the Committee.

"The Committee also further recommend that an humble Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to issue the Warrants for Bye Road Appropriations of the last year.

"All which is respectfully submitted.

MARCH 23.

Resolved, that there be granted. To Elizabeth Williams, the sum of £6 13 4 for having taught a School in Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, for four months ending the 16th day of April, 1842.

To Jeremiah O'Leary, the sum of £20 for having taught a School at Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, for one year ending the 10th day of February, 1842.

To Pierre Roi, the sum of £20 for having taught a school at the Acadian Settlement, of Little Roche, in the Parish of Bathurst, and County of Gloucester, for one year ending in October, 1842.

MARCH 25.

Read a third time as engrossed, A Bill imposing Duties for raising a Revenue. Resolved, that the Bill do pass.

Resolved, that there be granted. To John Miller, Deputy Treasurer at Bathurst, the sum of £25, in consequence of the great diminution in the emoluments of his office.

To Michael Samuel, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, the sum of £8 5s. for return of Duty on Teas imported from London, via Prince Edward Island.

To William Fruing and Company, of Shippegan, in the County of Gloucester, the sum of

ing tried them which say they are Apostles, and are not, and hath found them liars, and then asks 'how could this be done if he was not an Apostle himself?' 'It is,' continues the Bishop, 'a distinct admission, that at that time, in the year 96, there were true Apostles who had succeeded to the office originally given by the Saviour to the eleven.' Such is a specimen of the argument by which High Church Bishops have 'no difficulty' in satisfying their admirers that they themselves are 'True Apostles.' Here, your readers will observe, two things are taken for granted, which the Bishop should have proved: 1st, that none can try whether another is an Apostle, unless he is an Apostle himself; and 2ndly, that the Apostles said to have been tried, pretended that they were successors of 'the eleven.' The term Apostle, we have shewn already, is sometimes employed to designate 'the twelve'; sometimes any minister of the Gospel; and not unfrequently any other messenger whatsoever; and unless the Bishop can shew that those only of the first or highest grade are meant, his argument can scarcely be regarded as otherwise than an attempt to impose upon the ignorant. With respect to the first assumption, I may remark, that should modern Apostles only succeed in proving that none but real Apostles can test their lofty pretensions, they will have very little difficulty in ording it over the heritage of God. This, however, it will be somewhat difficult to do, especially as an Apostle to whose commands Christians in general are disposed to attach considerable importance, hath said—'Beloved, believe not every Spirit, but try the Spirits whether they be of God, because many false prophets are gone out into the world.'—(1st John IV, 1.) The argument in favour of Diocesan Episcopacy deducible from the language of the Epistles here referred to, when separated from all its accompaniments is, that, although in each of the Asiatic Churches there were certainly many Presbyters, yet only one individual is addressed by the title Angel, which Angel must therefore be the Apostle or Bishop of the Church. Here you will observe, that two things are taken for granted:—1st—That the term Angel is intended to designate one individual only; and 2nd—that the individual is the Apostle or Diocesan Bishop. I have no hesitation in affirming, that by the word Angel more than one individual is intended, and shall proceed to confirm my assertion, and I trust, to the satisfaction of your readers. And in doing this, I would observe as the first place,—that in the Scriptures, the term Angel is often to be understood in a collective sense. For example,—in Revelations XIV, 1, The Angel that has 'the everlasting Gospel to preach to them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people,' evidently means not a single messenger only, but all the faithful ministers of the Gospel throughout the whole world. In like manner in Daniel VIII, 20, a Ram is intended to signify the Kings of Media and Persia; while in Revelations I, and 20, a Candlestick is put to signify a Church, consisting of at least many members, and in all probability, of several congregations.

In the last passage referred to it is said—'The seven candlesticks which thou sawest are the seven Churches.' If then, according to this interpretation, a candlestick signifies a Church, consisting of a collective body of congregations, and people, why should not a Star by parity of reason, signify a collective body of ministers? It is asserted that in each of these Churches there were many ministers of the Gospel at the time when these Epistles were written; and if they are not addressed as included in the candlestick, they must either be entirely overlooked, or included in the star; and if this included, the star must signify more than one individual Bishop.

It is farther worthy of particular notice, that as all the light of the Churches is represented as derived from the stars, each Church must be regarded as enlightened by the individual star belonging to it; and if, as High Churchmen contend, that star is the Bishop, it will follow that he alone was the only source and centre of all light and knowledge, and that the inferior ministers in the Church were ministers only in name, and neither by doctrine or example capable of imparting any instruction unto those professionally committed unto their pastoral care.

But again,—by turning to the Epistles themselves, it will easily be perceived that the warnings and exhortations contained in each of them cannot be regarded as applicable to one Bishop only. Can we suppose that it is the Bishop of Ephesus who is commended for his faith and patience, reproved for forsaking his first love, and threatened with the removal of his candlestick out of its place? Can we imagine that the Holy Ghost addresses the Bishop of Smyrna individually when he says "behold the Devil shall cast some of you into prison that ye may be tried, and ye shall have tribulation ten days?" Can we believe that the words "thou holdest fast my name, and hast not denied my faith faithful martyr, who was slain among you," were spoken to the Bishop of Pergamos only? and if not, were is the evidence that the word ideal! All the evidence adduced tends to the very opposite conclusion. But secondly,—were it even conceded that the Angel of each of the Asiatic Churches was one individual only, it is a most gratuitous and unwarrantable assumption that he was a Diocesan Bishop. On the contrary, the proximity of some of these Churches to others, from which they were distant only five or six miles, together with several other considerations, to which it is not necessary that I should at present refer, afford the strongest presumption to the contrary.

Before concluding this communication, it may not be improper to observe, that High Churchmen have frequently asserted that James was Diocesan Bishop of Jerusalem. Their rea-