

Church of this Metropolis, was that a reason why he should legislate to force so great a change throughout the country, because the inhabitants of this Metropolis were so exclusive and unaccommodating in their Church? Certainly not. He believed this new principle would not do at all in the country; it was a principle which would tend far more to the injury of the Church than to its benefit; the people of this Province were devoted to the principle of their forefathers and would keep it up—Hon. Members had dwelt earnestly on imaginary dangers to the Church; but there was no danger that those who opposed this Bill would leave the Church; there was no danger that those venerable individuals, who had been 70 years in her communion, and who were now descending with grey hairs in honor to the grave, would leave their Church; but there was a danger that their Church would be taken from them. But let those who wished to effect such changes here take warning by what had happened elsewhere. What had become, of those who sowed dissension in the Church in the Mother Country? Why they were now to be found in the bosom of the Church of Rome.—But the people of this Province would not be coerced into violent changes. They would exercise the right of private judgment, with respect to their religion and their Church; and if they did not, what would become of the Protestant Church? What did that Church arise from, but from the exercise of the right of private judgment?—And the exercise of private judgment would put this Bill down, as one which the country was not prepared for. It was a Bill which would tend only to create difficulty and to injure the Church; and therefore he felt called upon to oppose it or any compromise such as had been proposed. But he would go with a Bill to revive the old law, and to restore the original qualification for voting. He was convinced that the Church system was not consistent with the feelings of the people; there was not that disposition amongst them, that there was in former times, to keep up their Churches by the mere voluntary system; it was not the case with our Church only, it was so in all other denominations; there was less support offered to Churches by the voluntary system than there should be; and it was the Pew system only that effectually provided funds for the support of Churches. This Bill therefore would be worse than useless; throughout the Country it would be found that people would not care to pay 5s. per annum, to become voters for Vestrymen, or members of Church Corporations; for it was difficult enough now even to collect enough from the pew rents, to keep Churches in decent repair. On that principle he objected to the Bill; and for all the reasons that had been advanced, he felt convinced, that if this measure were not boldly met and resisted at the very threshold, it would lead to destroy the Church in this Province altogether.

Hon. Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL at considerable length supported the argument of Hon. Mr. Botsford, and reiterated the sentiments advanced by himself on previous days; concluding his observations by declaring that he never would withdraw the amendment or modify it; that he never would go for any such republican principle as this Bill was designed to establish; for it was a downright republican principle to a most extensive degree, and he therefore protested against it.

Hon. Mr. SHORE briefly alluded to an instance of a church a few miles from Fredericton, having lately been entirely built and being still supported by the voluntary principle, and still urged that the principle was working very well there. The Hon. Member also expressed his firm conviction, that all the evils and difficulties suggested by the opponents of the Bill were merely imaginary, supposititious and unfounded, and would so be proved by experience.

Hon. Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL replied to the Hon. Mr. Shore, contending that the object of this Bill and the amendment was, expressly to provide the means of supporting that very church, and every church already erected or that might be erected, under similar circumstances; as, without such a provision, no such free church could become a Corporation, or have any means of managing its temporal affairs. The Hon. Attorney General also contended, that if this amended Bill passed, people might build one hundred free Churches if they pleased, and the Bill would not interfere with them, except to provide for their proper management; and it was only to protect existing rights and property that the amendment was intended. But if the principle were to be adopted by the Head of the Church here, that he would not consecrate any other than free Churches, the (Hon. Mr. Attorney General) never would give one six-pence towards a free Church. He could get a Church without that system; he could build a Church for himself if he chose; and if necessary he would do it; he could easily get a Clergyman to officiate in a properly ordained Clergyman of the Church of England, wholly independent of the Bishop of this Diocese; and he was quite sure that his Church would be well attended; it would be full. The measures now attempted to be carried into effect, were tending to drive people out of the Church; and if they were driven out, they must act in self defence.

Hon. Capt Owen was perfectly of the same opinion as the Hon. and learned Member who had just sat down; and he (Hon. Capt. O.) for one, never would consent to place the affairs of the Church under the arbitrary jurisdiction of any one power, spiritual or civil. He was a strongly attached and sincere Churchman, but he was also an Englishman; he had the feelings and principles of an English Churchman, and he never would submit to any popish supremacy in the affairs of his

Church. He was opposed to this Bill, excepting so far as it revived the old law. He strongly objected to the Legislature being called on to make bye Laws for Corporations of any kind, whether ecclesiastical or not. With regard to the Church in Fredericton; no doubt if his Hon. Friend on his left (Hon. M. Minchin,) had not got a comfortable seat in that Church he had a very strong reason for wishing to get a better; but that was no reason for taking away other people's Pews. He (Hon. Capt. O.) regretted to see such innovations coming so soon into the Church in this Province; there appeared to be a strong disposition to establish a spiritual despotism here; a spirit which was despicable wherever it was found; and he, for one, was determined to meet it on the threshold.

His Honour the PRESIDENT supported the amendment; and in reply to the arguments and statements of the Hon. Mr. Saunders, went at considerable length into the history and statistics of the various Churches in and about St. John; shewing there from the advancement and rise of the Church, under the present system, in that City and County His Honour also stated his conviction, that a free Church was much needed in St. John, principally on account of the vast numbers of Mariners, traders and the other strangers constantly resorting thither; and that, no doubt, the next Church erected in that City would be a free Church. His Honour further expressed his opinion, that the parties wishing to introduce these proposed innovations, had not had a sufficient opportunity of ascertaining and reflecting on the feelings and habits of the people of this Province; and that therefore such attempted innovations were as yet premature and unwise.

Hon. Mr. HATCH also very briefly supported the amendment, observing that he never could be brought to assent to a principle, which would do away with private rights. It had been urged, that the falling off of the Church in this Province had been caused by the pew system; that however, was a novelty to him; he had never before heard such a reason assigned. No; that was not the reason; there were graver and weightier causes than that, which had produced the effect; which however he would not now particularly advert to. He could explain them more fully, but he forbore. The Pew system, however, was a system of private property and private rights, which had existed so many years in this Province, without difficulty or inconvenience, that he would not lend his voice to put it down.

Hon. Mr. SAUNDERS again, at great length, eloquently replied to the arguments of Hon. Members on the other side; in the course of which, the Hon. Member, in reference to the remarks which had been made, respecting the manner in which this Bill had been passed and sent up from the House of Assembly, depreciated any allusions to occurrences in the lower House, or as to the manner in which Bills had passed there, and been sent up to this House; urging that such allusions were contrary to established rule in debating matters in the Council; and observing, that after this Bill had so unanimously passed the lower House, it could scarcely be said, that it had not received the sanction and approval of that House; and the Hon. Member also expressly declared, that he had never seen the Bill till it had come up to this House from the Assembly.

The observations of Hon. Mr. SAUNDERS produced a brief reply from Hon. Mr. Chandler, which in turn elicited a rejoinder from that Hon. Member; but the great extent of this report, and the pressure of time and space, wholly preclude our transcribing these reiterating discussions.

The question being then taken on the Amendment, as proposed by Hon. Mr. Attorney General, it was carried in the affirmative.

Contents.—Hon. Mr. President, Hon. Messrs. Robinson, Attorney General, Botsford, Chandler, Wyer, Hatch, Kinear, Johnston and Owen.—10.

Non-Contents.—Hon. Messrs. Shore, Saunders and Minchin.—3.

The 1st. Section of the Bill, as amended, being then agreed to, the Committee proceeded with the further details of the Bill, the discussion on which was only of a desultory nature.

Hon. Mr. Botsford moved as an amendment, that the qualification for voting be 20s. per annum, instead of 5s., as proposed by the Bill; which was also carried in the affirmative. Division as follows:—

Contents.—Hon. Mr. President, Hon. Messrs. Robinson, Attorney General, Botsford, Wyer, Hatch, Johnston and Owen.—8.

Non-Contents.—Hon. Messrs. Shore, Saunders, Chandler, Kinear and Minchin.—5.

The Bill as amended was then agreed to.

Notice.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late SAMUEL MCKNIGHT, Farmer, Napan, parish of Chatham, deceased, are requested to present the same within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

FRANCIS H. MCKNIGHT,
JAMES MCKNIGHT,
Administrators of said Estate.
Glencol, December 30, 1845.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late WILLIAM ABRAMS, Esquire, deceased, are requested to make payment without further delay, at the Office of the subscriber.

GEORGE KERR,
Attorney for the Estate.
Chatham, 19th December, 1845.

Wednesday, the 11th day of March, A. D. 1846.

By His Honor the Master of the Rolls.

On reading the Petition of GEORGE TAYLOR, of Chatham, in the county of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, Trader, setting forth a statement of his affairs, as therein particularly detailed, and declaring that he is Insolvent, and praying that an Order may be made for calling a meeting of his creditors, pursuant to the act of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to afford relief to persons unfortunate in business in certain cases;" It is hereby Ordered, that the Clerk of the Peace for the said County of Northumberland, do call a Public Meeting of the Creditors of the said petitioner, to be holden at the Court House in Newcastle, in the said county of Northumberland, on FRIDAY, the eighth day of May next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of enabling the said petitioner to offer a composition to, or make terms with, his creditors, and to render an exposition of his affairs.

[Signed] N. PARKER, M. R.
I hereby give notice, that in pursuance of the foregoing Order of His Honor the Master of the Rolls, a Public Meeting of the creditors of the said George Taylor, will be held at the Court House, in Newcastle aforesaid, at the time and for the purposes in the said Order mentioned.

Dated the thirteenth day of March, A. D. 1846.
THOMAS H. PETERS,
Clerk of the Peace for the county of Northumberland.

NOTICE.

I do hereby give notice to any person or persons, not to give my Wife anything on credit, without my order.

WILLIAM LEAHY.
Bay du Vin, February 24rd, 1846.
N. B. As I purpose leaving Miramichi in the spring, all demands against me are requested to be sent in for payment.

Advertisement.

Mr. Pierce,
When a neighbour informed me, that my husband, William Leahy, had advertised me as above, in your paper, the first thought that occurred to me, was to request of Mr. Pierce to publish my story also; but my neighbour, to whom I mentioned my intention, replied, "Mr. Pierce has put in your husband's story because that he was paid for it as an advertisement, and unless you also can pay, he will not listen to you." But since then, Sir, I have heard such a character of you, as to feel satisfied you will not suffer any person, and more especially a poor-broken hearted woman to be not only deserted, but insulted by a heartless husband, without publishing her defence of her character, which is evidently impeached by the above advertisement.

The following is a copy of my marriage certificate, which I should like you to place before the public, as well as a copy of the other paper also:—

I certify to have married on the 8th of October, 1835, William Leahy to Elizabeth Devereux. Witnesses—John Leahy and Catharine Fitzgerald.

JAMES MURPHY, C. C., St. Johns.
I certify the above to be correct, according to the Marriage Registry kept in the Catholic Church of St. Johns, Newfoundland.

EDWARD TROY.
Episcopal Residence, July 28th, 1837.
Aricbat, 12th June, 1844.

To all whom it may concern.
The bearer, Mrs Leahy, as per her certificate attached, was married on the 8th of October, 1835, to Wm. Leahy, in Newfoundland. About two months after, she and her husband embarked on board a schooner for Prince Edward Island; unfortunately, they were cast away on I-le Madame, lost everything they had, and narrowly escaped with their lives.

They resided in Arichat, her husband working at his trade, of shoemaking. From the time they were cast away, he was "sulky," as she says, and cross to her.

In September, 1836, she was confined of a son. In about eleven days thereafter her husband abandoned her, and left her alone, and destitute, having nothing to support herself and infant, but her own exertions. In the spring of 1837 she discovered he was in P. E. Island; she followed him thither—met him at George town—he would let no notice of her or his child—he told her to go to some other place, that he had enough to do for himself; and on the second night after her arrival, he left the place, and she has not seen him since, but has heard that he resides at Shippegan, and she is about to proceed there to endeavour to compel him to assist in supporting his child.

I was acquainted with her husband, William Leahy, while he resided here; I saw them living together. I attended her when she was confined; I have seen her almost daily ever since, as she lived in my neighbourhood. She has conducted herself with due decency and decorum; has been very industrious, working almost night and day to support herself and child; she has kept him at school two years—he is a fine child, and has made good progress; he is such a child as any man might be proud of, and his mother's conduct towards him is most praiseworthy. I have great pleasure in recommending her to the humane and charitable.

ANDREW MADDEN, J. P.
This may certify that the proper, writing, or statement herunto annexed, bearing date this day, and signed "Andrew Madden, J. P."

was written and duly signed by Andrew Madden, of Arichat, in the county of Richmond, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the same county, and a practising Surgeon therein, for upwards of twenty years. That we have every reason to believe in the correctness of the statement he has made with respect to Wm. Leahy, and Elizabeth, his wife. And we further certify that we have no doubt that the certificates herunto annexed, of the marriage of the said William Leahy to Elizabeth Devereux, and purporting to be signed "James Murphy, C. C., St. Johns," and "Edward Troy," are genuine and correct, and were duly signed by the Rev. James Murphy, and Rev. Edward Troy, Catholic Clergymen in the Island of Newfoundland. Given under our hands at Arichat aforesaid, June 12, 1844.

J. B. MARANDA, C. C. P. P.,
of Arichat.
JOHN JANVRAIN, J. P.
JOHN JEAN, Custos Rotulorum
for the county of Richmond, Nova Scotia,
W. C. DELANY, Barrister
and Notary Public.
JOHN BALLAM.

I also wish you, Sir, to state to the public that I joined my husband, after a separation of eight years, at Shippegan, when I lived with him from August, 1844, to March, 1845, when I was obliged to leave him owing to cruel and bad treatment; since when I have lived nearly six months between the houses of James Maher and Michael Campbell, at Pokemouche, supporting myself and child as I best could by my own industry. Since then I have lived in a house belonging to Mr. Anthony Chambers, of this place, where my husband joined me for a short time, and with promises of supporting me, left here for Bay du Vin, where he was employed by Mr. Henry Getchell, and so continues. He now refuses to contribute one shilling's worth to the support of myself and child, nor has he since the middle of December, except twenty shillings, together with house rent and fuel, amounting to a little over 3 pounds, the principal part of which rent was due before he left me for Bay du Vin, and during our joint occupancy of the house.

My conduct since my arrival in Chatham is before the public, into whose hands I commit that, and my hard case with a heartless and unfeeling husband.

ELIZABETH LEAHY.
Chatham, March 3, 1846.

News from England.

WILLMER AND SMITH'S
European Times,
Which arrives by every steam ship at Halifax from Liverpool, and
Comprises an English Newspaper, a Shipping List,—and a General Price Current.

It is arranged and published Expressly for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Canada, the United States, &c.

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The subscription to this Paper is 16s. per annum, and may be ordered of JAMES CAIE, Esquire, Postmaster, Chatham, Miramichi.