

any such regulation any temporal or pecuniary penalty or disability, other than loss of the emoluments of any ecclesiastical office or benefice, under any sentence or proceeding affecting the tenor thereof.

3. And no such regulation shall be binding on any person or persons other than the said Bishop or Bishops, and their Clergy, with the lay persons residing within the said colonies, and being declared or *bona fide* members of the Church of England, or being otherwise in communion with the same.

4. And nothing herein contained shall be held to authorize any such regulation made in respect of the nomination of Bishops, except upon the consent of her Majesty previously or thereafter signified through one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

5. And nothing herein contained shall be held to authorize any such regulation which shall touch the subordination of the said Bishops, Clergy, and laity to the See of Canterbury, except upon the consent of the Archbishop of the said See previously or thereafter signified by him under his hand and seal.

6. And nothing herein contained shall be held to authorize any such regulation which shall direct or allow the Bishop of any diocese to confirm or consecrate, or to ordain, or to license or institute any person to any see, or to any pastoral charge, or other episcopal or clerical office, except upon such persons having immediately before taken the oath of allegiance to her Majesty, and having likewise subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles, and having furthermore declared his unfeigned assent and consent to the Book of Common Prayer; but if such see, pastoral charge, or episcopal or clerical office, be in a foreign country, then the oath of allegiance need not be required to be taken by such person.

7. And it shall be lawful for her Majesty, if and when she shall think fit, to declare, by order in Council, that this Act shall, from a day to be named, in such order, be in force within any other one or more of her Majesty's colonial possessions beside those contained in the schedule (A) to this Act annexed, and this Act shall take effect in the colony or colonies so designated accordingly.

#### BISHOP'S CIRCULAR.

ST. JOHN, April 5, 1852.

Reverend and Dear Sir,

I send, for your information, a copy of the Minutes of the Conference of Bishops, held in Quebec, in September last. This information would have been sent to you before, had it not been agreed, that we should forward the Minutes to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and await his reply.

His Grace, who writes most kindly to us, is of opinion, that, as matters now stand in England, difficulties would be found to lie in the way of our having such a Convocation, as would possess the force of law; but His Grace expresses himself as very desirous that we should enjoy the privileges which our Brethren in the Episcopal Church in the United States possess, of meeting together in general assembly. His Grace also is of opinion, that the appointment of a Metropolitan, if desired, would be by no means impracticable.

I feel bound to add, that there is nothing in His Grace's answer containing any disapproval of our Resolutions.

Although the bishop of Nova Scotia was not present with us, we have the happiness of knowing, that it was his desire to be present, had it not appeared to His Lordship, that he could not well be absent from his Diocese, so soon after he had entered on his labours.

With the Bishop of Rupert's Land, the distance rendered it impossible to communicate.

I am, Rev. and Dear Sir, your faithful friend and brother,

JOHN FREDERICKSON.

SECOND RESOLUTION.

In consequence of the anomalous state of the Church of England in these Colonies, with reference to its general government, and the doubts entertained as to the validity of any code of Ecclesiastical Law, the Bishops of these Dioceses experience great difficulty in acting in accordance with their Episcopal Commissions and Privileges, and their decisions are liable to misconception, as if emanating from their individual will, and not from the general body of the Church. We therefore consider it desirable, in the first place, that the Bishop, Clergy and Laity of the Church of England in each Diocese, should meet together in Synod, at such times and in such manner, as may be agreed on:—Secondly, that the Laity in such Synod should meet by representation, and that their representatives should be Communicants:—Thirdly, it is our opinion that as questions will arise, from time to time, which will affect the welfare of the Church in these Colonies, it is desirable that the Bishops, Clergy and Laity should meet in Council under a Provincial Metropolitan, with power to frame such rules and regulations for the better conduct of our Ecclesiastical affairs as by the said Council may be deemed expedient:—Fourthly, that the said Council should be divided into two houses, the one consisting of the Bishops of these several Dioceses under their Metropolitan, and the other of the Presbyters and Lay Members of the Church assembled (as before-mentioned) by representation.

Upon these grounds it appears to us necessary that a Metropolitan should be appointed for the North American Dioceses.

#### BISHOP'S CIRCULAR.

FREDERICTON, 16th November, 1852.

Reverend and Dear Sir,

The Clergy of every Deanery in the Diocese have requested me to convene a Diocesan Meeting, to be holden at Saint John, at the time of the next General Meeting of the Church Society, with a view of considering the Bill lately introduced into the House of Commons by the Right Honourable W. Gladstone,—'To explain and amend the Laws relating to the Church in the Colonies.' Though I am not the originator of this movement, I do not feel at liberty to refuse a request made apparently by the whole body of Clergy unanimously, including the Deaneries of Saint John, Fredericton, Chatham, Saint Andrews, Kingston, Shediac, and Woodstock.

With a view of rendering the matter as practical as possible, I propose that each Clergyman should call a meeting of the habitual attendants at his Parish Church, or Churches, and take the sense of the persons assembled, being of course understood to be *bona fide* members of the Church of England, on the leading feature of Mr Gladstone's Bill, viz:—Whether it be expedient that the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity, in Communion with the Church of England, should be empowered to meet in Diocesan or other Synods, and make regulations for the management of their internal Ecclesiastical affairs?

It appears to me, that an affirmative or negative answer to this proposition, lies at the root of all legislation in the matter. And in the absence of any certainty that Mr Gladstone's Bill will be brought forward in its present printed form, or if brought forward, that it will be carried, or that the British Government may not have some measure of their own, it seems to me, I confess, to be attempting quite as much as we are competent to discuss, if we endeavour calmly to consider the above mentioned proposition.

To suppose that a large body of persons, (many of whom may never have seen Mr Gladstone's Bill) will be able, in a short time, to make themselves masters of a subject which touches on many delicate and difficult questions, is, according to my judgment, unreasonable; and it is obvious that the sense of a few Clergymen and members of the Legal Profession, in Fredericton and Saint John, would not be the sense of the Church generally.

When then the Clergy have called such meetings as I have proposed, and have taken the sense of the several meetings on this simple proposition, the result can be forwarded to me to lay before the Meeting in Saint John; or, if it be thought proper, to Lay representatives from each Mission, and in Saint John from the several Parishes in that City, (chosen at the meetings proposed by me by a majority of the persons assembled,) can be instructed to lay before the General Meeting the Resolutions of the parties with whom they are connected. Such Lay representatives should clearly reside in the Mission which they represent, and in my judgment, ought to be communicants.

The time and place of the meeting can be fixed at the first general Committee of the Church Society in Saint John: I think it right to observe, to prevent misconception, that I have no particular measures which I wish to see adopted by the meeting, and that the meeting itself is simply called, so far as I understand it, for the purpose of collecting opinions on this one subject. This at once relieves us even from the appearance of any collision with authority, and may serve, I hope, to quiet any doubts or suspicions which may arise.

I am, Reverend and Dear Sir, Your faithful friend and brother,

JOHN FREDERICKSON.

I have requested Mr. Pierce to give the above a place in his Journal, in order that my Parishioners might have an opportunity of perusing the same attentively, of forming an unbiased opinion, and of judging so far as it is possible to judge, upon an exceedingly difficult subject.

SAMUEL BACON, Rector.

### WEDNESDAY'S MAIL.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

At a meeting of a large number of the members of the Church of England, attendants on Trinity and St. John Churches, in the City of Saint John, called by the Rev. I. W. D. GRAY, Rector, in pursuance of a Circular from the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, in reference to the Ecclesiastical affairs of the Diocese, and held at the Mechanics' Institute on Friday, the 3rd day of December, 1852.

On motion, Beverly Robinson, Esq., was called to the Chair, and James R. Ruel, Esq. was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman then briefly stated the object of the meeting, and read the Bishop's Circular.

Whereupon the following Resolutions were passed:

Moved by G. D. Robinson, Esq., seconded by Walker Tisdale, Esq.:

Whereas, Mr Gladstone, in his place in Parliament explained that his object was to introduce certain amendments into the Bill, (to explain and amend the laws relating to the Church in the colonies) and to

have it printed in a complete form and transmitted to the Colonies, so that they might consider it during the recess, in order to its being laid before the House in another, and he hoped an early session. And whereas such pledge has not been redeemed, and whereas the Lord Bishop, in his Circular to the Clergy, states that to suppose that a large number of persons (many of whom may not have seen Mr Gladstone's Bill) will be able, in a short time, to make themselves masters of a subject which touches on many delicate and difficult questions, is, according to my judgment unreasonable, therefore,

Resolved, That sufficient notice has not been given to obtain from all parts of the Province, a correct expression of opinion upon a subject involving matters of so much importance to the future welfare of the Church.

Moved by R. Bayard, M. D., seconded by His Honor Mr Justice Parker.:

Resolved, As the opinion of this Meeting, that the Bill introduced into the House of Commons by the Right Hon. Mr Gladstone, to explain and amend the laws relating to the Church in the Colonies, having, in consequence of the opposition it there met with been withdrawn; and it being quite uncertain whether that same Bill, or any other Bill will be again brought forward; or if brought forward, whether it will receive the support of the Government, or that any measure will be introduced by the Government on the subject—and this meeting being informed by the Circular of the Lord Bishop that he is not prepared to submit any particular measure to the Diocesan meeting when assembled, the Parishioners of this parish are not sufficiently conversant with the subject, touching on many delicate and difficult questions, or informed as to the mode of dealing with it, or aware of the object in view in bringing it forward at the present time; nor have they sufficiently considered the provision of Mr Gladstone's Bill, the only plan specifically brought under their notice, to give an answer either in the affirmative or negative of the abstract proposition submitted to them; neither do they think the question has been sufficiently considered in the other Parishes of the Province, to give weight to their decisions. And this meeting distinctly protests against the vote of a majority of Parish meetings being considered to pronounce the sense of the Church in this Province on this important question—or against this parish being in any manner bound by the decision of the Diocesan meeting proposee to be called at St. John in January next. And that in the opinion of this meeting, an humble Petition should be presented to the Imperial Parliament praying that no act may pass affecting the Church in the Province, until ample opportunity is afforded for considering the provisions of any Bill which may be there introduced.

Moved by J. W. Lawrence, Esq., seconded by J. R. Ruel, Esq.:

Whereas a number of the Clergy of the Diocese are only Missionaries, and as such removable at the pleasure of the Diocesan, and the salaries of many more are derived from sources which are controlled in a great measure by the recommendation of the Lord Bishop, and

Whereas many of the country Parishes are thus necessarily dependant for the services of the Church upon the Bishop therefore,

Resolved, That a Synod constituted of Clergymen so dependent, and of a large proportion of lay delegates from Parishes so situated, cannot command the confidence of the Churchmen of this Province.

JAMES R. RUEL, Secretary.

### FRIDAY'S MAIL.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE WANT OF SNOW.—Our markets are now as bare of Country produce as they usually are early in the Spring—whereas, this is the season for the markets to be flush of poultry, &c. The reason is, the country people are afraid to venture far away from home on wheels while snow is hourly expected. The first good snow storm will bring down the geese and turkeys. According to present appearance, however, we shall not have much snow before Christmas, if this month at all. At this date last year we had passed through one severe winter month.—*Morning News, December 10.*

IMPORTANT RAILWAY INFORMATION.—Yesterday morning letters were received in this City from Mr Jackson, dated in London on the 26th November, and we are rejoiced to be able to state that everything with respect to Railways in this Province is going on most favourably in England. Mr Jackson appears to be perfectly satisfied with the action of the Executive of New-Brunswick, and also of its Legislature, with reference to his contract. By the next mail, he will probably be able to announce the mode and manner in which he and his associates intend to commence Railway operations in

New-Brunswick next spring. Sir John Packington had appointed Saturday, the 27th of November, for a special interview with Mr Jackson.

The Hon. Mr Howe, of Nova-Scotia, has had official interviews with the Earl of Derby and Sir John Packington, but up to the sailing of the packet, it was believed he had not effected any arrangement with respect to Railways in Nova-Scotia. We are informed, on sufficient authority, that Messrs. Sykes & Co. have not entered into any contract for the construction of Railways in that Province.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—The members of the Council leave to-day for Fredericton, having been summoned yesterday to meet His Excellency in Council to-morrow morning.

We understand that various grave and weighty matters have engaged the attention of the Council, since they assembled here last Thursday morning, and that these matters have had their most serious consideration. We are informed that the sittings of the Council were protracted in consequence of the magnitude and importance of the several subjects which came before them; and that the most perfect unanimity prevailed among the members of the Council, in their decisions upon the different questions submitted for their special deliberation.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—Owing to the uncommonly mild and favorable weather the works at this Bridge are progressing rapidly, and the Bridge bids fair to be passable in a very short time. Up to Thursday evening, sixty feet of roadway was laid from the Towers on the western side; but we regret to say, that during the following night, the rigging for sending across the cradles with the stringers for the roadway, was cut away by some evil disposed persons, and other damage committed which retarded the work considerably yesterday. The large metallic tackle blocks were thrown down from the Towers, and after some search, were found on the beach below the cliffs, but the shaves and pins were gone. The unprincipled villains who would commit such a wanton outrage as this, are capable of anything in the catalogue of crime—we trust they may be discovered and brought to justice.

The riggers who were employed at the works on Thursday, demanded that their wages should be increased to one Pound per day, and they were discharged in consequence. The night following, the blocks and rigging were injured, as stated. Yesterday morning, some skilful and active riggers started from the towers on either side, upon the cables, and met in the centre, where they connected the ropes, and got the tackles in working order again. A watch will be kept hereafter until the Bridge is completed.—*New Brunswicker.*

#### UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—A despatch from Washington says that a steamer, no name given, has arrived from Havana in great haste, bringing important dispatches, very secret. The despatch is very indefinite, but no doubt the steamer is the *Fulton*, which was to leave Havana on the 2d inst. with the decision of the Captain General in the case of Capt. Gray and the crew of the *Lady Suffolk*.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The eastern members come in with considerable feeling on the fishery question. The fishermen appear to have made a great many complaints to their representatives in Congress, and their complaints against the British Government will no doubt find vent in debate and declamation.

The Secretary of State, Mr Everett, is negotiating with the British Minister in reference to these fishing grounds, and in connection with reciprocity of trade.

The protection given in Mexico to runaway slaves has suggested the idea of annexing two or three of the Mexican border States to our own.

The San Antonio Ledger (Texas) says that 300 armed men supposed to be Cuban volunteers, are on St. Joseph's Island.

DUNKIRK, Dec. 7.—The receipts of flour average 10,000 bbls per day, which is twice the capacity of the railroad to send forward. There are 55,000 bbls of flour at this place, 20,000 of which is on consignment to market to Eastern dealers.

We learn from New Orleans papers that the deaths from yellow fever in that city for the week ending Nov. 27th, were 24.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7th.—A new building, going up in 32d street, fell to day noon, bringing down many men who were engaged in its construction. Three have been taken out dead.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—Another terrific storm took place last night. Several vessels out are considered in great peril.

REMOVED BY THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—The German official papers state, that Prince Frederick William, the heir of the Prussian Crown, is betrothed to the Princess Royal of England.