

tors. The machine is set upon wheels, which move in the grooves of a way laid on each side, so that it may be made to move backwards or forwards to suit the convenience of the person in the bath, with regard to the depth of water.—So much for the convenience and construction of the Cold Baths.—As to their general utility and real use in a great variety of diseases, little can be said here. Experience has attested to those, and we understand the Physicians of this place have expressed themselves highly pleased at the prospect which they now have of seeing our citizens furnished with such a preservative of and restorer to, health.

The Shower Bath and Warm Bath are to be erected in a house built for the purpose close by Mr. T's dwelling directly above the bank.

From the testimonials given of Mr. T's conduct since he lived here, we doubt not but persons visiting his establishment will find themselves well attended to in every respect—we most heartily wish Mr. Tilbe much success in his undertaking.—*Courier*.

WEATHER. FRESHET, &c.—Of late our weather has been very extraordinary. On Friday and Saturday it rained incessantly, and on Sunday morning we opened our eyes on a scene very unusual at this advanced period of the year, namely, a furious snow-storm, which rendered our streets almost impassable, and was attended with a degree of cold very unpromising for the labours of the field. Under the influence of the sun, yesterday and to day, the snow is rapidly disappearing, but we have yet to hear of the devastation which the uncommon rise in our rivers must have occasioned. Even before the last snow and rain fell we were informed of four Mills at the upper Falls and one at the lower on the Magaguadavic River with all their machinery two principal Bridges and the lower boom, having been carried away by the freshet in that River.—*Observer*.

Colonial.

HALIFAX, May 2.

INFANTICIDE.—We have reason to believe that not less than two instances of this horrid and unnatural crime have occurred here within one week. On Friday last, the body of a new born female child was discovered wrapped up in a coarse cloth closely pinned around it, and partially covered up with ashes, in a manure heap on the road leading past St. George's Church towards the Common. Immediate enquiry was made, and from examination of the body, at the Inquest by four Surgeons, it was distinctly ascertained, that the child had been born alive, and in all probability had either been suffocated or had perished from neglect. The Inquest was adjourned until Thursday morning in the hope that some further information might be elicited; but we regret, that notwithstanding the most diligent enquiries on the part of the police, the persons engaged in this abominable transaction remain undiscovered—and consequently a verdict of wilful murder, by some person or persons unknown, has been returned. Scarcely had this Inquest terminated, when information was received, that another Infant, apparently new born, had been found exposed in the Church Yard of St. George's Parish, and upon examination of the body by the Surgeons, it exhibited nearly the same appearance as the last, and in their opinion probably perished from exposure or violence. An Inquest was summoned, and after obtaining all the information then to be had, has been adjourned until Thursday next, to afford time for further investigation. It is hoped that the exertions of the police, and a Reward which we understand it is proposed to offer, may lead to the detection of the offenders. And we trust that all persons who are interested in preserving decency and morality in the community, and who have any information which they consider material, will immediately communicate it to the proper authorities, in order that the perpetrators of such horrible atrocities may not remain unpunished.—*Recorder*.

NEW-BRUNSWICK

AGRICULTURAL AND EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

At a General Meeting of the New-Brunswick Agricultural and Emigrant Society, holden at the Province Hall on the 31st day of January, 1829, it was

RESOLVED, that a premium of Five Shillings per Chaldron, to the extent of Ten Pounds, shall be awarded for such quantity of good Coal, (the produce of this Province,) fit for Household use, as shall be delivered at Fredericton, during the ensuing summer; such premium not to be allowed on any quantity less than Twenty Chaldrons.

WM. TAYLOR, Secretary.

March 28, 1829.

8w.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, MAY 12, 1829.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK, D. L. ROBINSON, ESQ.

SAVINGS BANK.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

MR. PETER FISHER.

His Honor the President left the Seat of Government this morning, in the Steam Boat, for St. John.

FIRE.

We are sorry to state that the dwelling house of Mr. Loder, in Sheffield, with the outhouses and one of his Barns, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday the 6th instant. Mr. L. lost, we understand, in the same calamity, 24 Cows, 5 Steers, 22 Calves, a quantity of Hay, and all the grain which he had reserved for seed. Mr. L. was not at home when the fire took place, which happened, we are informed, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the above day. These are the only particulars which have yet reached us, although, from rumours, there is much reason to fear that Mr. L's loss is still greater.

Since copying the accounts from Saint Andrews, under the Provincial head, the following has come to hand:—

The freshets have now subsided materially; and we are happy to learn, that the statement of the Magaguadavic Bridge having been carried away, is not correct.—*St. Andrews Herald*.

The subjoined paragraph comprises all the latest intelligence that we have seen on the subject of the Catholic question. There seems to be very little room to doubt that the Bill has long before this time passed the House of Lords.—We say this without placing any reliance on a rumour which reached us that such was actually the case. The Earl of Eldon, it will be seen, had an interview of unusual length with His Majesty, during which, also, it is said his Lordship presented SIXTY Petitions against this measure. It is impossible not to admire the straight forward consistency, and unshaken firmness with which this truly great and venerable statesman struggles to the last in the sacred cause he advocates; it must elicit the praise of even his most inveterate, if candid, opponents; nor can the abundant harvest of popularity which Ministers are reaping now from one party, dim for a moment, the lustre of Lord Eldon's integrity on this as on all former occasions, whenever circumstances have brought it into view.

NEWCASTLE, April 3.

CATHOLIC BILL.

On Monday last, the Catholic relief bill passed the House of Commons, after a very animated debate, by 320 to 178 votes. Mr. Sadler was again called upon, and delivered another eloquent but ineffectual oration in opposition to the measure. On Tuesday, the bill was taken by Mr. Peel, and a large party of members, to the House of Peers, and read a first time without opposition, and the second reading was fixed for Thursday, notwithstanding the objection of several peers to the shortness of the time, only 48 hours. It is expected that it will be ready for the royal assent before Easter. Some of the bishops have declared their conversion; and ministers, it is said, calculate upon the support of 12 of them.

One of the Clauses added to the Bill of the Committee by the House of Commons, enacts "that no person in holy orders in the Church of Rome, shall be capable of serving in Parliament as a member of the House of Commons."

The Earl of Eldon had an audience of His Majesty at Windsor Castle, on Saturday, which lasted four hours. His Lordship presented 60 petitions to His Majesty, against the Catholic Relief Bill. The Earl of Mansfield had an audience with the King, on the preceding Wednesday, for the same purpose.

The Irish Protestant petition, presented to the House of Lords by the Duke of Cumberland, occupied 1800 skins of parchment.

BATHS.

We have much pleasure in directing the attention of the public to an article from the St. John Courier on this subject. We cordially wish the proprietor all the patronage which so useful an undertaking deserves.

The River is fast rising again to the same height which was noticed by us on the 28th ult., namely parallel with the bank.—A plain indication that there is yet a great quantity of snow in the woods. Late and heavy rains, however, and which continue at this moment, have of course contributed to this augmentation of the river.

From what lately fell from SIR GEORGE MURRAY, it is to be inferred that the Colony of Sierra Leone may be, at no very distant period, abandoned by the British Government.

Mr. PEEL, in considering, in his Speech of the 5th of March, that branch of the popular measure of the day, relating to Ecclesiastical Securities, after stating that the first question arising to them was, what was the light in which it was proposed to consider the Church of Rome? observed:—

Is it desirable to incorporate it with the State, to cherish and promote it; or is it desirable to leave it on its own footing and consider it in the light of other Dissenters from the Established Church? The nature of the Securities must depend on the principle we intend to adopt in this respect. I am not insensible to the arguments used in favour of the incorporation of the Roman Catholic Church with the State, and the advantages to be derived from making a pecuniary provision for the Ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic faith. I know that many great men have decided in favor of this provision for the Roman Catholic Clergy; and particularly that Lord Castlereagh thought that the proposed admission of the Roman Catholics to the full enjoyment of civil rights should be accompanied with a provision in the nature of an ecclesiastical security. But if these securities were to be made the subject of negotiation and of compact with the Court of Rome, I should see the greatest difficulties in approaching such a result. I do think there would be something revolting to the feelings of the people, and to the independence and pride of this country, if the King of England were to go to any foreign Ecclesiastical Court for the purpose of determining on what footing his own subjects should stand. [Cheers.]

We cannot approach the Court of Rome for such a purpose without admitting it to be an authority in our legislation, and also admitting its right to withhold its assent from our measures if it should think proper. I take it that on that ground alone this House will think that a negotiation with the Court of Rome would be incompatible with the dignity and independence of England; and this is, I consider, the great objection to any attempt to provide securities in this respect. I must also say, that the incorporation of the Roman Catholic Church with the State, by giving the Crown a control over the Catholic Priesthood, through a provision for their maintenance, would be more repugnant to the feelings of the country than any measure that could be devised. [Cheers.] Nor am I at all sure that it would be acceptable to the Roman Catholics of Ireland in their present temper. Besides, if we had any measure of that nature, it would be a departure from that great principle which insures the inviolability of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England. If I am asked whether I have any securities in the way of stipend, or interference, or control, I will say that I have none. [Cheers.]

I cannot propose an incorporation of the Roman Catholic Religion with the State, nor to give it a qualified establishment. I defer to those feelings which have been excited with regard to the religious part of the question, I say at once my proposition is, that the Roman Catholic religion shall not be considered as on the footing of an establishment, but of dissent. [Hear, hear, hear.] At the same time some regulations on the subject, it appears to His Majesty's Government, they are entitled and called upon to introduce. In all former Bills for the relief of the Roman Catholics, a power has been reserved to the Crown to exercise, which has familiarly been called and generally known by the name of Veto; and there has also been a provision made to inspect the intercourse of the See of Rome with the Roman Catholic Church of Ireland. With respect to the Veto, I may remark that it has been a subject of protracted discussion, and has excited feelings on each side of considerable vehemence. I think it quite unnecessary myself; for I believe, on the one hand, that the possession of the Veto would be a very inconsiderable power; and on the other hand, that there would be very little probability of its being abused. My objection to the Veto is, that it would be the commencement of a qualified establishment of the Roman Catholic Church. My objection is, not that it would be an unreasonable demand on the part of the Crown, but that if we had presented to us a list of the names of those who are candidates for the prelatical order, and the power of episcopacy in Ireland, we should find it very difficult to free ourselves of that responsibility which would attach to our choice; we should be parties to the nomination, and, in fact, the commencement of a qualified establishment, which, of all other