to attempt to saddle the 'accountability' on the Whigs *alone*!

The fact is, that Mr. Thomas' party are 'accountable' for the unproductive part of the debt of Maryland. He himself voted for the Canal debt at the Coun[illegible], and afterwards his party support[illegible] him.

At the same time (1836) that Mr. Thomas' party was thus advocating the contracting of that part of the debt of Maryland for which the people are now taxed the Whig Committee of a Whig Senate of Maryland, (consisting of T. A. Spencer, T. G. Pratt, and Dr. Dennis Claude,) reported against any further appropriation either to the Balt and Ohio Road the Eastern Shore Road, or the Canal.—In this report they say that 'they feel found to warn the Legislature against the system now growing into use of connecting different and distinct propositions in one and the same bill.' And in another place they say, 'In the present situation of the State, with greatly limited resources and an exhausted Treasury, the only resort to supply that deficiency of interest cannot be concealed, it must be a direct and ruinous tax upon the people.' Thomas S. Alexander, a Whig, opposed the ratification of the loan of six millions, and Gov. Grason himself submitted the resolutions No. 26 of 1837 sanctioning & confirming it.

After such an array of facts let us hear no more of the "accountability" of the Whigs ALONE. Let the Chairman and Secretaries take shame for putting their names to such statements.

FROM THE ANNAPOLIS REPUBLICAN.

—We propose; in our next number to follow the example of the Examiner and to publish so much of the pamphlet, referred to in the above extract, as shall exhibit the yeas and nays upon the passage of every Act of Assembly making appropriations to works of Internal Improvement in this State from the year 1827 to the present period, remarking by the way, that the number composing the pamphlet were prepared in this City from the most authentic sources, and first appeared in the Baltimore Patriot from which they were afterwards gathered and put in the form in which they are now preserved. We shall thus again and finally, nail this false coin to the counter. Meanwhile, we call the attention of the people to the indispensable fact that the first appropriations to the canal & Rail Road were made when the Jackson Party had the ascendency in both Branches of the Legislature, to wit, at December session, 1827, at which session a half of million of dollars were voted by the Jackson party to each of those works. (See Jour. H. D. p. 419. 20 Jour. Sen. p. 187 of 1827.) And every subsequent appropriation as proved by the yeas and nays was made by the consent and with the co-operation of the Loco Foco Party up to the passage of the celebrated eight million act, (1835 ch. 395.) which passed the House of Delegates (see H. D. Jour. May sess. 1839, p. 99. 100) by yeas and nays as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE—Messrs. Heard, Fowler, Dunkinson, Carroll, [of St. M.] Lassall, Primrose, Kirby, (of K.) Miller, Iglehart Ridgely, Hood, Mercer, Kent, Wailes, Weems, Merrick, Ely, Brown, Carroll [of Baltimore co.] Winder, Long, Teackle, Jones, Dennis Brewer, Palmer Lanmore, Hemsley, Kerby, [of Q. A.] Willis, Annan, Duvall, Shriver, Carter, Turner, Burchenal Hardcastle Richardson, McLean, Wharton Newcomer, Brookhart, Fiery, Beaux McMahon, Mathews Berry, Frantz—48.

NEGATIVE—Messrs. Gantt, [Speaker,] Duke, Carpenter, Hambleton, Dudley, Bruff, Mulikin, Ford, Brown, Bayly, McCullough, Nowland, Worthington Bryan Duckett, Spencer, Whitelock, Hearn, Gilless, Boyd, Sutton, Gough, Nelson, Gittings, Townsend, Henderson, Pratt, Darby, Trundle—29.

So it will be at once perceived that three fourths of the Loco Foco members of the House of Delegates and only a few more than one half of the Whigs voted for the eight million Loan Act. Admitting that some of the most prominent Locofoco members, (Messrs. McLean, Richardson, Wharton, Ely and others,) took an equally active part for the same purpose, whilst every one knows that the most untiring opposition was made to the passage of the Bill by other prominent whig members, (Messrs. Pratt Hambleton Spence and others) through whose gigantic efforts, and in the very teeth of the Locofocos, all those safeguards were thrown around the Bill which rendered it inoperative until they were removed at a subseqent Session by the influence of Gov. Grason and his associates.

The Annapolis Herald of Thursday last, attempts impotently to prop up the old worn out charge that the Whig party is censurable because of certain fees said to have been paid by the Internal Improvement companies to members of the Bar, for services rendered pending the eight million loan Bill. Really this charge is so ridiculous in itself that it scarcely needs refutation at our hands.—Whether fees were paid or not, or what amount of fees was paid, we have no means of ascertaining: but grant all that the Herald says on this point to be true, how, in the name of common sense, is the Whig Party of Maryland, composed as it is, and has ever been, of the bone and sinew of each and every County of the State, how, we say, is the Whig Party responsible for fees paid by certain Incorporated Companies to their counsel? And, if, by means of such fees, undue influence was brought to bear, on whom did it bear? Well, now in answer to the first question, is it not palpable to the plainest understanding that we, the People of the Whig party, had nothing to do with fees paid by certain corporations to their officers, and cannot in any way be held responsible therefor, and in answer the second question, the exhibition of the yeas and nays demonstrates that, if undue influence was exercised it was it was excercised over the Loco Foco members themselves; they must have been the corrupted, Purchased Party, for of the twenty six Loco Foco members, who voted upon the passage of the bill nineteen voted for it, and only seven against it. Thus, Messieurs Loco Focos, we 'commend the poisoned chalice to our own lips.' In so far, then, as concerns the Whig Party, the charge is absurd and contemptible. We use these harsh terms very unwillingly, but the truth is, this old woman's story, this bugbear has been resuscitated on the eve of the election, most unfairly—resuscitated, too by persons writing for the Herald, (we know them,) who know better or ought to know better. We therefore, deliberately repeat that the charge is false, absurd and contemptible, in so far as it seeks to involve the integrity of the Whig Party.

TRUTH FROM THE ENEMY.

The Locofoco party in Maine seems to be in as bad 'a fix' as their loving brothers in the other States. A meeting had been held in Augusta, by a portion of the party opposed to the nomination of Anderson for Governor, and in favor of Mr. Kavanagh. The Age (Loco Loco) thus speaks of the movement:

"That the Democratic party is rotten that its leaders are corrupt, that no good is to be gained from a longer adherence to it, and that unless it can be made to undergo some violent and radical change, by breaking it up and remodelling it, the country is better off under federal domination.'

WILL YOU KISS THE ROD THAT SMITES YOU?

MECHANICS LOOK AT THIS!

We find in the Baltimore Sun of the 13th inst. the following advertisement:

"Boots, Shoes and Brogans.—Just received per brigs, Lawrence, Almena, Chatham and Patapsco, 519 cases of French and seasonable goods among which are

men's prime kip peg'd Munroes (white bottoms,) do boys kip thick 'brogans,
do do " boots water proof
do do kip and calf "
women's fine seal and kid welts, do leather welts boots, misses and children's shoes, &c.

The above goods are particularly suited to the city retail trade, and are for sale by the case only, at the lowest manufacturer's prices.

E. H. MERRILL, Commission Merchant, 14 German street."

Is not this evidence that the industry of our mechanics is to come into competition with, and be put down to the hard money and starvation standard of the Old World, unless properly guarded by protective legislation. It has been said that tariffs are intended only for the aggrandizement of wealthy capitalists, who have money invested in large manufactoring establishments. We have here proof that the 'boss' mechanic, the journeyman, and all who are interested in the prosperity of mechanical industry will be the sufferers unless they protect themselves by sustaining the *American policy* of the Whig party. A large importation, as is perceived, is made of French boots and shoes, notwithstanding there is now a duty of from twenty five cents to one dollar per pair on those articles. How would it be if the doctrines of free trade prevailed without restriction? If the one sided free trade advocated by our opponents, for they can only make trade free on one side, were in practice, is it not evident that our own mechanics would be swept away by a torrent of foreign competition? There have always been in this place a large number of journeymen shoemakers, the chief portion of whom have opposed the party whose policy would guard them from foreign rivalry. Will this numerous class, here and elsewhere, or other mechanics, continue to give countenance to those who would sink them to the level of the degraded operatives of Europe, or drive them from their occupations? Our adversaries are opposed to protection, and if the partial protection which is now extended be insufficient to stay the stream of competition from abroad what will be the result if the flood gates should be raised. Mechanics reflect, ponder these matters and learn which party is disposed to favor your interests. Think for yourselves, and be not deceived by the 'abstractions' and nonsense of those who persuade you that it is all the better for you to have to compete with the down trodden serfs of foreign monarchs. Act for yourselves burst the party thralls which bind you, and take your stand against all quiet aggressions upon your rights as sternly as you would rise to repel an open invader of your territory and your homes.

[Examiner.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The Georgetown Advocate of Saturday has the following paragraph:

We are gratified to learn from good authority, that the Banks of Frederick have loaned to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company the money necessary to restore the navigation of the Canal as low down as the Little Falls; and that the gentlemen interested in the mills in this town have agreed to advance the money required, not only for the repair of the line below the Falls, but also for the construction of such waste weirs as we may hope will prevent the recurrence of breaches on that portion of the work. We have, therefore, confident assurance that the whole line of Canal will be ready for use in thirty days.

The National Intelligencer of Monday repeats substantially the information contained in the above paragraph, & adds—

Measures are also in progress to carry promptly into effect the arrangement lately entered into with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to transport coal from Cumberland to Dam No. 6: so that we may yet hope to have a supply [illegible] the present fall.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 30.

FOR PRESIDENT

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.



WHIG NOMINATION.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

For the House of Delegates

Theodore R. Loockerman,
John Harper,
Charles H. Bowdle.

For Commissioners.

William Townsend,
John Clark.

Attention Whigs

OF TALBOT.

Every Whig who wishes to have the affairs of the State properly managed so far as the representation of one county can effect it, should repair to the polls, early next Wednesday.

Retrenchment—Economy—& a proper disposition of the Public Works, in order to pay off the Public Debt, form the watch words, of our candidates.

They are good and true men and each one of them goes heart and hand for the People.

Let the People sustain and elect them by a handsome majority!—We address ourselves to the unbought and unpurchasable Democracy, and when they will it, it must be so!!

To the Polls early next Wednesday—*We* say to all of you!!!

At a meeting of the Whigs of Talbot for the purpose of supplying the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr Gibson W. Wright, held in Easton on Tuesday, the 26th inst. Mr. Charles H. Bowdle of the Trappe District was nominated and accepted the nomination. In yielding to the solicitations of his friends, this gentleman is making such sacrifices as could only be expected at the hands of one always ready to prove his zeal for the good Whig cause. The private character of our candidate has secured him the respect and confidence of all who know him, giving the people every assurance, that he will carry into his *public duties* the same determined resolution to acquit himself well.

☞TALBOT!—good old Talbot must be redeemed next Wednesday, from the desperately experimenting Loco Focos!

There is no longer any room for them in this county.

Have at them Whigs one and all, young and old, with—

A LONG PULL, A STRONG PULL AND A PULL ALTOGETHER and our word for it,

THE DAY IS OURS!!!

We have looked calmly on for several years, and witnessed the reign of Van Burenism in this County, long enough.—There is no need of this being so. We will be calm no longer. How can any true Whig be calm and cool when we have a clear majority in our ranks and can beat them, if our friends will turn out next Wednesday. They must *turn* out on that day—and vote too. Attend at the Ballot Box, Whigs, and no fear for the result!!

We have no disposition to disguise the fact that our nominees were taken by surprise and induced very reluctantly to serve. But at the same time it is with pride that we claim as exponents of our principles, men who have conscientious scruples against undertaking what they may modestly deem beyond their ability.

In these days of hackney politicians, when some are to be found even personally urging their 'claims' to preferment over this or that competitor, it is somewhat refreshing to the patriot to have such evidence that modesty may still be claimed as the constant companion of true merit.

The difficulty in gaining the reluctant consent of our whig candidates for the Legislature and the office of county commissioners, far from being a reproach upon the party, or a confession of its weakness is with discerning people the very surest guarantee of a faithful discharge of their duties and of all absence of sinister or selfish motives. Of such are the men, who will have an eye single to the welfare of the State. Let the people only trust such men, and the Public Lands, out of which Maryland has a first and legal claim to millions upon millions, will not be taken away from them. The favorite policy of the Vanites is to have this land fund to meet the ordinary every year expenditures of government—afraid to trust the people of the States with their own money, 'lest they might be corrupted by it.' Calhoun and his followers would make a gracious gift of all these lands to the new States, 'a giving more trouble than the surveys &c of them are worth'. The Whig party declares, that these lands were given to the United States in solemn trust and confidence that after the debt of the Revolutionary war was paid, they should be reconveyed to the people of the States for all the beneficent purposes mentioned in the deed of cession. But for Jackson Van Burenism, Maryland would this hour have been in the actual receipt of many millions to meet the exigencies of the day. If the people of the county wish to throw away these lands in part theirs, and from which now Talbot county has a fund of two thousand Dollars, let them send Van Buren or Calhoun representatives to the Legislature and the work is done.

We have had Jackson for eight years, Van Buren for four years, William Grason for three years, and Francis Thomas for nearly three years more, and all the while, with constant appeals to the people in the name of Democracy, we have had every thing promised and nothing performed. It is high time the people had taken their own affairs into their own hands.

"MOST LAME AND IMPOTENT."

The apology made for Mr. Thomas' vote on the Mechanics Lien Law of 1838 in the editorial of the "Star," tho' doubtless gotten up specially by himself, is really the poorest apology for a defence of such a vote we ever read. Since reading the communication of "A Voter," and the reply in the "Star" we have examined the Journal and find that Mr. Thomas, went throughout with the enemies of the bill on their many votes.—The same Mr. Williams of Harford who is held up as the friend of all mechanics, had on page 245 of the Journal moved to refer this bill and amendments to it "1st of March next," equivalent to its rejection, failing in this, he resorted to the expedient of clogging the bill with such amendments as would sink it, and near the bottom of page 245 of the Journal moved to "include all mechanics within the provisions of the bill." The same men who had before voted to refer the bill to the 1st of March voted with him for this amendment because they knew it would crush the bill. No such amendment was necessary. The carpenter, bricklayer, plasterer, lumber merchant, &c. &c. were proposed to be protected by the bill. What more could be asked? But the underworkmen must be protected, says the apologist of Mr. Thomas—When a man has a house built, in nine cases out of ten does he know the underworkmen or journeymen? He contracts with a bos or principal workman to build the house for so much money, the bos or principal employs the journeymen and pays them. Now the only man the employer can pay is the principal, and the only man the underworkmen ever knew was the principal or bos-workman. If the contractor defraud them after he is paid the full price for his contract, it is no fault of the employer's. If the owner of the house had paid the master builder and contractor honestly the sum agreed to be paid him, would it not be hard, some months after, to have his house seized by the journeymen? men with whom he made no contract, whom he never asked to work on his house; yet because the master builder might happen not to pay them, the house must remain forever liable. Such an excuse for refusing the master contractors a lien, is an insult to the understanding of mechanics and the people of the county.

We call the attention of our readers to the important fact, that P. F. Thomas Esq. when a Delegate from this county voted near three millions of dollars of the people's money to works of Internal Improvement. The abstract of the Journal of proceedings this day published will shew this fact. One million of dollars voted by him to the Tide Water Canal—Until the year 1838 the State had taken no part in this work. Mr. Thomas embarked her in it—and of all works this is the last any man representing an agricultural community should have voted a appropriation to—It lets into Baltimore, Western and Pennsylvania Wheat and keeps down the price of grain constantly. We hear the Farmers constantly complaining of the glut of the Baltimore wheat market produced by the wheat introduced through that Canal. We now show them the man who voted a million of their money to it—Let him give them his reasons for this vote—The State was clear of the work: why did he hitch her on this also! Were not the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road and Chesapeake & Ohio Canal sufficient drainers of the Treasury Imagine a whig delegate to have made such a vote as this—Why our opponents would have had a county farmers meeting long since on the subject—and yet they now ask you to send this same P. F. Thomas again to the Legislature, that he may thence send himself to the Senate of the U. States. Some of his warm and indiscreet friends have avowed them as the cause of the putting aside of Mr. Sherwood. We are then to have a vacancy and special election if this gentleman and his friends can bring this result about.

Theodore R. Loockerman, John Harper and Charles H. Bowdle all voted for the retrenchment bill of 1841, requiring the Legislature to meet every two years. They will carry out in the next Legislature the same plan, if elected, thus saving the State many Thousands every year. Mr. P. F. Thomas, will vote as a matter of course, against the Biennial sessions. He recorded his vote that way only last fall.

We understand it is rumored in the neighboring county of Queen Anne's, that "some leading Whig of Talbot" had renounced the party and its principles.—There is not the slightest foundation for such a report. On the contrary, the party is united to a man, and the result of our election will show it.

Did or did not Daniel Leonard, now on the Loco Foco Ticket, as one of the commissioners, vote in 1840, for William H. Harrison and John Tyler. If denied, the proof is ready.

The following is the abstract of the votes and proceedings of the House of Delegates and of the Senate, of Maryland in 1838, referred to in our editorial by which it will be seen, how *Mr. Nicholas Martin* and *Mr. P. F. Thomas* acted in reference to the internal improvement system.

The Act of 1838, ch. 386, authorised the conversion of the six per cent. currency bonds—provided for by virtue of the Act of 1835 ch. 395 and party issue, under Governor Grason's resolutions, No. 26 of 1837, to the amount of three millions, to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and three millions to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—into five per cent. sterling bonds. The operation of this law, was to add $400,000, to the six millions of dollars of debt contracted under the aforesaid act and resolutions on account of those two companies. The bill passed the house of Delegates [H. J. 1838, p. 618] by the following vote:

Affirmative—Messrs. Ridgely, [Speaker,] Coade, Shaw, Constable, Estep, Watkins, Tyler, Orrick, Turner, Risteau, Fitzhugh, Hook, Thomas, Lloyd, Rider, Williams, [of S.] Handy, Page, Calvert, Bowie, Ghiselin, Swann, Spence, Redden, Maulsby, Forwood, Pitts, Ridgely, Leary, Watson, Collins, Wharton, Byer, Grove, Stewart, Wilson, Dade, Blocher, Neff, Huddleson—41.

Negative——Messrs. Primrose, Stevens, Matthews, Colston, Nicols, Woolford, Foard, Gillespie, Comegys, Wootton, Roberts, Spencer, Townsend, Purnell, McPherson, Schley, Biser, Hammond, Geyer, Hope, Williams, [of H.] Hardcastle, Byer, Waters, Boyle, Shower, Berrett, Powder—28.

Fourteen Van Buren men in the affirmative, and eighteen in the negative—The bill was passed in the Senate without a division, the parties standing ten Whigs nine Van Buren men, and two Independent, (S. J. 1838 p. 183.)

The Act of 1838, chap. 396, authorized an additional subscription on the part of the State to amount of $1,375,000, to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. The bill passed the House of Delegates [H. J. 1838, p. 668] by the following vote.

Affirmative——Messrs. Ridgely, [Speaker,] Coade, Shaw, Constable, McDaniel, Estep, Watkins, Tyler, Orrick, Turner, Risteau, Fitzhugh, Hook, Thomas, Lloyd, Rider, Williams, [of S.] Handy, Page, Calvert, Bowie, Ghiselin, Swann, Spence, Redden, Maulsby, Forwood, Pitts, Ridgely, Leary, Watson, Collins, Wharton, Byer, Grove, Stewart, Wilson, Dade, Blocher, Neff, Huddleson——41.

Negative——Messrs. Primrose, Stevens, Matthews, Colston, Nicols, Woolford, Foard, Gillespie, Comegys, Wootton, Roberts, Spencer, Townsend, Purnell, McPherson, Schley, Biser, Hammond, Geyer, Hope, Williams, [of H.] Hardcastle, Waters, Boyle, Shower, Berret, Powder—27.

Sixteen Van Buren men in the affirmative and eighteen in the negative.—The same bill was reported from the Committee on Finance by Mr. Wm. U. Purnell [whig Senator from Worcester County,] and passed the Senate by special order on motion of Mr. Otho Scott, [Van Buren Senator for Harford County,] without a division. [S. J. 1838, p. 325.]

The Act of 1838, ch. 416, authorized a loan in State bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 [one million of dollars] to the Tide Water Company. The bill passed the *House* [H. J. 1838, pp. 684, 685] by the following vote:

Affirmative—Messrs. Ridgely, [Speaker] McDaniel, Constable, Orrick, Turner, Risteau, Hook, *Thomas* Gillespie, Comegys, Swann, Roberts, Spencer, Reddeu, *Hope*, Maulsby, Forwood, Pitts, Leary, Watson, Blocher, Neff—25.

Negative—Messrs. Coade, Shaw, Primrose, Beall, Colston, Wood, Calvert, Ghiselin, Purnell, Schley, Williams, [of S.] Handy, Nicols, Biser, Hammond, Geyer, Williams [of H.] Hardcastle, Grove, Waters, Huddleson, Powder—22.

Fourteen Van Buren men in the affirmative and ten in the negative. The same bill passed the Senate [S. J. 1838, p. 357] by the following vote:

Affirmative—Messrs. Ely, Evans, Goldsborough, [Q. A.] Goldsborough, [D.] Magruder, *Martin*, Mathews, [A.] Maulsby, Scott Stewart—10.

Negative—Messrs. Thomas, (Prest.) Soon, Donoho, Pratt, Purnell, Ricaud, Wason—7.

Seven Van Buren men in the affirmative and three Whigs; six Whigs in the negative and one Van Buren man.

A careful examination of the foregoing votes will be sufficient to satisfy every one that none of these bills were carried from party considerations. It seems to have been conceded particularly in the Senate, where there was nearly an equal balance of parties, that the appropriations of 1838 were necessary, in order to secure to the State the fruition of former profuse appropriations, by placing at the disposal of the Companies the means of completing their works. This last remark, of course, does not apply to the loan of a million of dollars to the Tide Water Canal Company; for, let it be noted that the State, until this year, had ventured nothing in that work and from that appropriation, you perceive, by the yeas and nays, a large portion of the whigs of both branches shrunk, because of the embarrassed condition of our finances.

A CARD

To my Fellow Citizens of Talbot.

It was my intention and earnest desire to have communicated with you personally, in the several Districts of the County. To this effect, arrangements had been made, as you may have seen in the Gazette of the 23d inst. It has however, been otherwise ordained, and now lying on a bed of sickness, I have no hope of any personal intercourse with you. It would have given me pleasure to have frankly explained to you, my views of the present embarrassed condition of our beloved State, & of such modes of relief as may have been suggested to my mind. But I can now only say, that if elected, I shall endeavor faithfully to discharge my duty to you.—I hope therefore, that although I have been denied the gratification of meeting you, I may not be forgotten on the day of election.

Your friend and fellow citizen,

T. R. LOOCKERMAN.

Sept. 29th 1843.

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.

SIR:—You have been enquiring in your paper how it was, that Mr. P. F. Thomas was put on the ticket in the place of Mr. G. W. Sherwood who had been previously nominated by a convention. I can only detail to you what Mr. P. F. Thomas himself says of this matter. He says, "that Mr. Sherwood drummed up all the mechanics in town, and had them ready in the convention? that the day was rainy and the vast body of his friends from the country could not attend, and that thus Mr. Sherwood beat him."—So it seems, mechanics does bid to be upset and overruled by farmers and others. I thought their party was the working men's and mechanics party, but they dont seem to hold mechanic influence very high. The districts wont recognize their votes in Convention.

A WHIG MECHANIC.

Easton, Sept. 29.

Henry Clay's Election certain.—If we may credit the Van Buren papers, Mr. Calhoun has *no earthly chance* while the Calhoun papers as stoutly aver that "Van Buren is a used up man." The war between these *true* messengers, but we congratulate "the *harmonious Democracy*" of Talbot, that it has no foothold here.

A Stray Shot:—As the schooner Lasinta, of Vienna, Capt. Lewis, was coming up the bay on Tuesday afternoon, she was struck in the waist by a heavy shot from Fort McHenry, and received some damage, though fortunately no injury was done to life or limb on board.—The schooner was about a mile and a half below the Fort when she received her iron visiter. This is the second time within a year that a similar accident has occurred—better stop target firing if they can't manage better than this.—Balt. Sun.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The fifty-sixth annual Convention of the Protestant Church in the Diocese of New