

to employ a large quantity of oil to extinguish a fire, the principle would not apply, for the oil not being applied to its legitimate use; a small as well as a large quantity would do evil; and therefore, it is not merely in the abuse, but in the use, the evil lies. In like manner, a physician might prescribe to a patient too large a quantity of spirits or laudanum, and this might do evil; yet here also the principle would apply, for those being legitimately employed as medicine, a smaller quantity might do good; it was, therefore, in their abuse, and not in their use, that the evil consisted. But if a man in health were to take a large quantity of spirit or laudanum, and thus produce evil, the principle would not apply; for in that case, these not being legitimately employed by a man in health, a small as well as a large quantity would produce evil; and therefore, it is not merely in their abuse, but in the use the evil consists. This is a fair inference from the fact, that spirit is always classed by physicians among medicines, and is even ranked among poisons; and that they concur in declaring them injurious to men in health—and, therefore, on no principle whatever can men in health justify their daily and habitual use, however limited the quantity may be. And will any man dare to affirm that the daily and habitual use of spirit has not become the bane and curse of our country? It might therefore be, sufficient to every wise man to say, that since spirits are not only useless, but injurious to men in health; and since so many who begin by using them temperately, soon become the victims of intemperance, it is surely his wisdom and his duty to avoid that which ensnares so many, and brings ruin and wretchedness on thousands of our brethren.

5. But, closely allied to this, there arises another question, that because others bring themselves into sin and wretchedness by the use of spirit, are we required to abstain from it? This leads me to explain the great Christian principle on which Temperate Societies are established, namely, that principle established by the Apostle Paul, in regard to things lawful when they become an occasion of sin to others. But, before I proceed to illustrate this principle it may be proper to state the Scripture doctrines on this subject, and I shall take wine as an example.—

There is no command in Scripture rendering it imperative on us to use wine. The utmost, therefore, that can be inferred from this is, that the use of wine is tolerated or permitted. We are, therefore, at liberty to use wine, but we are equally at liberty to abstain from it; for in abstaining, we violate no command or injunction of scripture. The Christian therefore is left at liberty to suit his conduct to existing circumstances; and if he choose to abstain, he violates no duty, and he acts in entire consistency with the Christian law of liberty. I now proceed to illustrate the principle. No man will deny that flesh is a creature of God, and good for food, and that the eating of flesh in itself is not an evil. And yet the Apostle declares it was wrong to eat flesh when it became an occasion of sin to his brethren. The flesh had not changed its essential character by being offered in sacrifice to an idol, which the Apostle tells us is nothing in the world; but yet when the Apostle found, that the eating of it became a stumbling block to his brother and led him into sin, in the spirit of Christian charity he declares, "It is good neither to eat flesh, or to drink wine, nor any thing whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak." I am aware of the exception that is made to the analogy of this example, and that it is said, the Apostle in eating flesh offered to idols, was doing that which his weaker brother thought to be sinful, and they, induced by his example to eat, had their consciences defiled. But it is not so, say they, with the use of spirit; for our brethren neither think we are sinning nor take any offence at our drinking spirit. In reply to this, I would observe, that though my brother takes no offence at my drinking, yet my drinking becomes no less an occasion of sin to him, when it encourages him to drink, and leads him into drunkenness. And, therefore, the question comes to be, not what he thinks of my practice, but what influence my practice has upon him.

And thus, whatever you make of the analogy, the great principle involved in the Apostle's example remains the same, and that, too, in unimpaired force. For it establishes this great truth, that if any practice of ours become an occasion of sin to our brethren, it must be abandoned.

To be Concluded in our next.

AMERICA.

New-Brunswick.

The Address of the House to His Majesty, upon the subject of the Custom-House Establishment in this Province, was read as engrossed, and is as follows:—

"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

The Humble Address of the House of Assembly of Your Majesty's Province of New-Brunswick.

"May it please your Majesty,

"THE House of Assembly of New-Brunswick, with the deepest feelings of veneration for Your Majesty's person, and attachment to your Majesty's Government, beg leave most humbly to address Your Majesty, regarding the Custom-House establishment of this Province; a subject of great importance to the country, and which they have previously brought under the notice of Your Majesty's Royal Predecessor.

"It will be necessary to reiterate on the present occasion the dissatisfaction that so universally prevails on the minds of Your Majesty's most faithful subjects, residing in this Province, at the circumstance of such large sums being annually withheld by the officers of the Custom, under the direction and by the authority of the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury, without the consent of the Legislature of this Province; these facts having been brought under the consideration of His late Majesty, in the Address above alluded to, and to which the House of Assembly now most humbly beg reference. On the contrary the Assembly feel that they would be discharging the high trusts reposed in them by their Constituents in the best manner, by bringing under Your Majesty's most gracious notice, a Schedule of Salaries, which the Assembly most humbly conceive would be an ample remuneration for the services of the Officers connected with the Custom-House Establishment.

"This scale has been made up with reference to Officers holding Provincial appointments, provided for by the Legislature with a degree of liberality, which the Assembly most humbly hope, will be viewed by your Majesty in a most favorable manner; and although the rates fall far short of those which are enjoyed by the officers, and which, in the aggregate amount, His late Majesty's Government, in the communication made to the House of Assembly, through the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, were of opinion they were entitled to, the Assembly cannot imagine that it could have been the intention to place the Collector of the Port of St. John, in point of income, upon a better footing than the Chief Justice of the Province, and far beyond that of the Associate Judges; situations, above all others, the most dignified and responsible in the Province.

"Of all Officers in this Colony, the duties of the Provincial Treasurer are by far the most arduous, on a salary of six hundred pounds currency, for which the services are cheerfully and faithfully performed, with a heavy degree of responsibility, and under bonds by law for ten thousand pounds; and the House of Assembly most humbly trust that the offer of provision now made for the Collector of St. John, exceeding as it does that for the Treasurer, will be deemed by Your Majesty as amply sufficient, consideration being had to the services rendered respectively by both.

"The Assembly are aware that the Legislature of Nova-Scotia acceded to the scale submitted to them by His late Majesty's Government, and this contested subject, with reference to that Colony, has therefore been happily settled; and the Royal assent having been given to the Bill which passed that Body, the Assembly most humbly beg leave to bring to Your Majesty's notice, that the right hitherto, and still contended for by the Assembly of New-Brunswick, that no other power but themselves had the authority to appropriate any taxes raised within the Province, was fully established and recognized.

"The House of Assembly would not advert to a subject so long settled and determined, were it not that a contrary practice has prevailed and does still prevail, with regard to the salaries of the Officers of the Customs in this Province, and that it was necessary to bring under Your Majesty's consideration the relative condition of the two Colonies.

"Nova-Scotia is one of Your Majesty's oldest Colonies. Her revenues are large and increasing, and her capabilities to bear burthens are much beyond those of this Colony. New-Brunswick, on the other hand, is yet quite in her infancy. Her revenues are small in comparison with those of Nova Scotia, and a great portion of territory is yet in a state of wilderness, with a thinly dispersed population. Under these circumstances, costly establishments are felt as extremely oppressive, and it was consequently a matter of impossibility for the Assembly of New-Brunswick to accept the terms offered by his late Majesty's Government, for a permanent provision to the Officers of the Customs, made up as it was, nearly on the scale of that offered to Nova-Scotia, without reference to the capabilities, the resources, or the advantages derived from the abolition of Custom-House fees, so forcibly dwelt upon by the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in his communication to the Assembly, previously noticed, bears no comparison in the two Colonies; for while the Trade of Nova-Scotia is almost exclusively carried on, both foreign and coasting, in her own ships, New-Brunswick owes her trade in a great measure to the Shipping of the Mother Country; and consequently the benefits of the abolition, with the exception of the coasting trade, (small with reference to Nova-Scotia) and the few vessels engaged in foreign trade owned in New-Brunswick, have been enjoyed by the British Ship Owner residing in some part of the United Kingdom.

"Your Majesty will, the Assembly most humbly trust, see the inequality of the burthens contemplated by his late Majesty's Government to be borne by each Colony, and which the Assembly conceive never could have been taken into consideration by his late Majesty's Government, when the propositions were submitted to both Legislatures.

"The House of Assembly offer the Schedule to the consideration of Your Majesty, with great submission as before expressed, with a comparative reference to other highly important offices within the Province, and not with a view to interfere with Your Majesty's Government, in their undoubted right to give such compensation to the officers alluded to, as they in their wisdom may deem most; and the House therefore, would feel great pleasure, if such should be your Majesty's Royal Will, to make a permanent Grant, equal to the amount of Schedule, to Your Majesty, to be apportioned for the payment of these officers, as in Your Royal Wisdom you might think necessary, at the same time the Assembly most humbly conceive that if Your Majesty should be of opinion, that the amount now offered should be insufficient for the payment of the Officers, any difference should be made up by the Imperial Parliament, in consequence as before mentioned of the abolition of Custom-House fees, having been so highly beneficial to the British shipping, in their trade with New-Brunswick.

"The House of Assembly, therefore, most humbly pray, that this their humble representation will meet with favorable reception; and that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to signify the same to the Administration of the Government, through the Colonial Minister; when the Assembly will make a permanent grant to your Majesty of four thousand two hundred and fifty pounds sterling per annum, for the payment of the Officers, either in gross or in such other way as Your Majesty may direct, payable annually out of the duties secured by virtue of the Acts of the Imperial Parliament in the event of all such duties being paid over to the Treasurer of this Province.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

WILLIAM CRANE, SPEAKER.

House of Assembly Fredericton,
New-Brunswick, 30th March, 1831.

SCHEDULE.

St'g Dls. 4s. 4d.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

Collector,	£700
Controller,	400
Tide Surveyor	250
Ware House Keeper	200

Two Tide Waiters	130	
Two Clerks	250	
Total Saint John		L.1,980 0 0

MIRAMICHI.

Collector	L.250	
Tide Surveyor paid by the Province.		100

Total Miramichi		L.450 0 0
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SAINT ANDREWS.

Collector	L.400	
Tide Surveyors	209	
Ware House Keeper	100	
Tide Waiters and Boats	130	
Clerk	160	

Total Saint Andrews		L.990 0 0
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Shediac Sub-Collector	L.120	
Richibucto do.	150	
Dorchester do.	120	
Bathurst do.	120	
West Isles do.	120	

Total		L.630 0 0
Contingencies		250 0 0

Total amount in sterling,		L.4,250 0 0
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Payable in dollars at 4s. 4d. equal in New-Brunswick currency to L.4,903 16 10

No provision is made in the above list for Controllers at Miramichi and St. Andrews, the offices at these ports being wholly unnecessary; although if His Majesty's Government should think proper to continue the officer at St. Andrews, the sum put down for contingencies will amply provide for that Officer. In fact, it is considered in the Province that the Office in any Port within it is of no use, the original intention of establishing it as a check upon other officers, having long since been lost sight of in this Colony.

Comparative Statement of the proposed Salary for the Collector of St. John with that enjoyed by the Province Treasurer, as follows:—

Collector	L.700 sterling.
Exchange 2-13ths.	107 13 10
	867 13 10
Treasurer's Salary	600 0 0

Difference in favor of Collector L.207 13 10

The Petition of the House to His Majesty, praying the privilege of Solemnizing Marriage may be extended to Ministers of Dissenting Congregations, was read as engrossed, and is as follows:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

THE PETITION OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

May it please your Majesty

"WE Your Majesty's faithful Commons of the Province of New-Brunswick, most humbly beg leave to approach Your Royal Person, in behalf of a portion of Your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Clergy of Dissenting Protestant Congregations of Christian Worshipers in this Province; who, by a Law enacted by the General Assembly, in the early settlement of the Province, (by those British American Loyalists, who at the close of the American Revolution preferred an asylum in this then unsettled and wilderness region to remaining in their native country, under a republican government,) are excluded from the privilege of celebrating and solemnizing Marriage in their several and respective Congregations.

"Your Majesty's faithful Commons of New-Brunswick beg leave most humbly to state that the reasons which might have existed when the Law herein alluded to was enacted, for limiting the privilege of solemnizing marriage to Ministers of the Church of England, the Kirk of Scotland, the Roman Catholics, and the people called Quakers, have long ceased, and Your Majesty's faithful Commons of the Province have long been of the opinion that the privilege of celebrating Marriage under the several and respective requisitions of the existing Laws of the Province, should be extended to the regularly ordained and settled Clergy of the Dissenting Congregations in this Province.

"Your Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province from a deep sense of the duty which they owe to the rights and wishes of the Dissenting Clergy and their Congregations in this Province, (who form a large portion of your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects within the same) have for several years in succession passed a Bill to extend the privileges of celebrating Marriage to such Clergy subject to the requisitions of the