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church when once the active force of the powers of the Holy Spirit had ceased. Now, the external rite retrogrades to the position occupied by the baptism of John, and only receives that completion necessary to it, by confirmation."

X. Y. Z.

TERMS.

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We will send a copy of the *Watchman* free for one year, to, every minister who sends us two subscribers and three dollars in advance.

Notices relating to services, &c., of any Christian Denomination, will be inserted in the columns of the *Watchman, free of charge.*

Christian Watchman.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FEB. 27, 1861.

Affairs throughout the civilized world are in a most critical condition. France and Prussia, both armed to the teeth, are eyeing each other suspiciously. Austria, in doubt whether to grant more liberty to Hungary and Venetia, or to take back the few privileges already granted is almost certain in either case to involve herself in inextricable difficulties. Italy, though to a great extent united and free, yet will not be comforted so long as Rome and Venetia are under the dominion of the foreigner. The helpless Sultan of Turkey, holding a nominal sway over a semi-barbarous collection of Christians and Musculman races of almost every sect, looks with equal fear and suspicion upon professed friends and foes, and his empire would furnish an inviting field for the warlike enterprizes of either France or Russia, did not more pressing interests call their attention home. In America, the proud, restless, and grasping Union, has been already broken into fragments, and the hitherto most prosperous and happy portion of the globe is threatened with the horrors of civil war.—Whether the cloud which now hovers over the nations will be dispelled, or involve millions in ruin, is known only to the Great Disposer of events. Were those threatening dangers all caused by individuals—as Louis Napoleon, or Garibaldi, or Lincoln, we could hope for speedy tranquility. Napoleon might be induced to turn his attention from Syria or the Rhine, Garibaldi to postpone his threatened attack on Austria, and Lincoln to compromise with the slave holder. But mightier agents of disturbance are at work, whose energies can only be delayed for a time. Thoughts and feelings to which such men as Napoleon and Garibaldi owe their power, are inspiring the masses. They will not be the slaves of priests or princes, and are determined to gratify the instinctive craving for liberty which the Creator has implanted in them. It may be stifled for a time by the fear of fine or imprisonment, or death, but it will arise, and one day it will be satisfied. In less enlightened days than these, when nations were separated from each other, by strong prejudices, as well as geographical boundaries, when there was no inter-communication of thought or feeling, Liberty won many a glorious victory, but now, when railroads and telegraphs have bound the nations together, when a true thought, or a genuine emotion traverses the world, awakening every mind, and stirring every heart, when there is an omnipotent public opinion to which mighty emperors, and even infallible popes, are forced to bow, how can tyrants expect to perpetuate their power. The bayonet can only defer their overthrow.—Before long Italians will all be free, Germany will be united, the Christian populations of Turkey will shake off the yoke of the Mahometan, and the Free States of America will wash their garments from the pollution contracted by years of contact with the most abominable system of slavery which the world has yet endured.

The returns of the Canadian census are gradually coming in. As a matter of vast political importance it has been taken with unusual care in both sections of the Province. The Toronto *Globe* estimates the population of Upper Canada at 1,453,206, or an increase of 53 per cent. since 1852; Lower Canada is placed at about 1,150,000, or an increase in the same time of less than 30 per cent. The total population of the Province would in that case be 2,603,206. This estimate may, however, be far from correct.

The results of the census thus far published give Montreal a population of 91,169, or, with its suburbs, 101,602; Toronto 44,425; Ottawa, the new Capital, 14,554; London 11,581; St. Catherines 6,272; Guelph 5,130. Quebec is estimated at 65,000; Hamilton at 30,000; Kingston at 14,000.

Montreal ranks first among British American cities; second among the towns of the great Canadian Water System, Chicago being first; and stands tenth among North American cities. New York with 814,277 inhabitants, Philadelphia with 568,034, Brooklyn with 273,525, Baltimore with 214,037, Boston with 177,902, New Orleans with 170,766, St. Louis with 162,179, Cincinnati with 160,000, and Chicago with 109,420 ranking before it.

We learn from one of our Nova Scotia exchanges that the last number of the Gazette contains a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, enclosing an important letter from Robert Burich, Esq., the British Consul at Charleston, S. C., to Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington. It appears that the former permits British vessels to leave the port without a Custom House clearance, giving a certificate to the effect that the Custom house, having been closed by the local authorities, and being re-opened by the authorities of the United States, it was impossible for the master to procure a proper clearance from a United States Custom House.

We have received the March number of the "Christian World"—the Magazine of the American and Foreign Christian Union. (Congregational.) It is one of the most interesting and instructive of Missionary Magazines—and does not confine itself to imparting information as to the operation of the Society with which it is connected, but gives religious intelligence from all quarters of the globe. Address, Edward Vernon Esq., 156 Chambers St. New York.

The Baptist Family Magazine is published to supply a want in Baptist families. Its contents are very instructive, and admirably suited to interest both young and old.

It is published at No. 530 Arch St. Philadelphia. Terms one dollar per annum.

Mr. Hall of the Colonial Book Store in addition to his stock of Books, keeps on hand the most valuable American Magazines and Newspapers. The Country Gentleman, the Working Farmer, the Scientific American, the Harpers Weekly, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper, the Scottish American Journal, the Independent, and other well known newspapers may be obtained at this Book Store.

A prayer meeting on behalf of our Educational Institutions, Fredericton, and Horton Academies, and Acadia College, will be held at the Meeting House of the Marsh Bridge Baptist Church, to morrow afternoon (Thursday), at 3o'clock P. M. The prayer meeting for colleges is observed throughout America on that day.

We have received the Report of the Railway Commissioners for the year 1860, ending Oct. 31. The report is full and clear, and the result satisfactory. We have also received the Report of the finances of New Brunswick. We shall notice this in a future number.

The communication from Clinton has been received, but too late for to days paper. It will appear in our next. Other communications have been crowded out this week.

For the Christian Watchman.

MR. EDITOR:

Why were you not at the Tea Meeting at Grand Bay last night? It was a grand affair. You ought to have been there. The day and evening were unusually favorable, the attendance unusually large, and the entertainment unusually entertaining. The little house was crowded to its utmost; I should say over two hundred were present, more than fifty of whom were from St. John, Portland and Carleton. The tables were loaded with the good things of this life, such as the country alone could furnish. After being surrounded two or three times by real hearty looking men and women, who looked as though they lived by eating, they still presented such an appearance as any hungry man would have coveted. It is astonishing to see how large and liberal are the cupboards of these no less liberal-hearted country women. Great praise is due to the people, especially the ladies, of Grand Bay, for this effort on their part to procure funds to repair their Church, and sustain in it the preached word.

The tables being removed, the people sat down to listen to the intellectual feast then to be served up. Rev. I. Wallace, who preaches in that place once a fortnight, made a few remarks upon the object of the meeting,—the little band of believers in that place, consisting only of a few females, and upon the interest which all felt in the gathering. He was then followed by the Rev. E. Cady, of Portland, Mr. Wetmore "of much assurance," and Lawyer Skinner, of St. John, and the Rev. G. F. Miles of Moncton.

These speakers entertained the audience for over an hour, in descanting upon the object, propriety of the meeting, the liberality of the people, the beauty of the surrounding scenery, and of the Province in general, the superiority of its soil and climate, its noble and enterprising population, the importance of a more liberal school system, especially the necessity of sustaining schools by general taxation, the demand for more energetic efforts in the cause of temperance, the "Inventive genius of woman" &c. &c.

All were highly entertained and I trust benefited by the enjoyments thus offered. At half past 9 we all sought our homes, hoping in our hearts that a kind Providence would watch over us and permit some of us again to meet the good people of Grand Bay, under similar, if not under more interesting circumstances. G.

For the Christian Watchman.

A short time since arrangements were made to have a Lecture delivered each month before the Brussels Street Baptist Juvenile Missionary Society. The lecture for February was delivered on Sunday, 17th inst., in the vestry of Brussels Street Chapel, at the close of the evening service, by Hon. W. B. Kinnear, on the life of Carey. The room was full. I should judge that about four hundred persons were present. The speaker gave a very interesting sketch of Cary's early life, the origin of the Foreign Missionary movement, and the Missionary Concert for Prayer on the first Monday in each month. He pointed out the difficulties that beset his path at almost every step, and the hand of God in overcoming them; his ability in mastering the languages of the East, and his final success in planting the standard of the cross in that dark and benighted land. The Lecture, replete with information, delivered in a calm, impressive manner, was listened to with marked attention throughout, and must have a salutary effect upon the youth present.

E.

From the Christian Messenger.

The Horton Institutions and the day of Prayer.

Dear Brother—Allow me to place before your readers some facts adapted to stimulate and encourage their prayers for our Institutions of learning.

Including the College and two branches of the Academy, there are one hundred and thirty-five persons receiving education in this place.

Of this number, forty-nine are resident in Wolfville or its neighbourhood. Eighty-six have come from other places—in Nova Scotia proper—in Cape Breton—in Prince Edward Island—in New Brunswick; and from New York.

Twenty young men, I am happy to say, contemplate the christian ministry as their life-work. Most of them are occasionally engaged in preaching the gospel at stations in this vicinity; and their labours are acceptable.

Brethren, pray for us! Pray for us all, for those who teach, and for those who receive instruction. Pray that this may be one of the "years of the right hand of the Most High;" that the unconverted among us may be brought to the Saviour; and that those who have "believed through grace" may be kept from temptation, roused to befitting activity, and "filled with all the fulness of God."

And seeing that the welfare of these Institutions is closely identified with the prosperity and progress of our Denomination, I beseech you to pray constantly for them; that the old educational zeal may be revived—that the pastors (especially those educated here) may stir up the people—that the people may respond to the pastors' appeals—and that those who thirst for knowledge may flock hither in such numbers that the place may be "too strait for us."

I will say nothing about the apathy of some, or the ill-concealed hostility of others, nothing about unpaid salaries; nothing about discouragements of any kind. But, whatever you leave undone, Brethren, pray for us!

May "God be merciful unto us and bless us, and cause his face to shine upon us!"—This granted, all will be well, hearts will be softened—clouds will disperse—quickened energy will mark our movements.

Yours truly,

Acadia College, } J. M. CRAMP.
Feb. 15, 1861. }

Extract from a letter in the New Brunswick Baptist by Rev. D. Nutter.

SECESSION.—So I see you have, staid Englishmen as you are, a speck of war, in New Brunswick, even amongst our generally peace-loving Baptists. I was in hopes that secession and rebellion were confined solely to the United States. But it seems that the Yankee spirit of restlessness and a love of independence, has been imported from our land of "notions" to Her Majesty's Province. The new craft which has been lately launched called the Watchman, I have not seen; but I will not doubt but that she is well provided, in good trim, well manned, and has a loyal penant flying at her mast head. If so—if she is true to the King of Kings, and means to fight in His cause—then give her a good berth, and let her breast the storm and fight the enemy. But I admonish her officers not to make battle on the old ship, which has weathered so many storms, fought so many battles, and is, I believe, yet sound and seaworthy. If she will only fight the armies of the Prince of Darkness, she may do some good service in the small creeks and shallow inlets, where a seventy-four man-of-war could not enter. If so, our great Master has said "Forbid her not, for no one can do a miracle in my name and speak lightly of me." No doubt this new enterprise will work good in the end, and when she has lived out her day, and done her work, she will come and lay too under the lee of the old frigate, and ask the old Admiral to take her crew on board.

Religious Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.—We learn from a private letter that there is a prospect that the people of Grand Falls will be supplied with preaching. Bro. Rigby will preach there once a month. Rev. Mr Street (Episcopalian) twice a month, Rev. Mr. Smith, (Methodist) on every third Sunday.

A very interesting revival of religion is reported at Hopewell Cape, Albert County. The following letter from Bro. Marshall to the Editor of the "Christian Messenger," gives an account of the rise and progress of the work.

HOPEWELL.—Dear Editor.—I am aware that the children of God are always happy to hear of Zion's prosperity at home or abroad, therefore I have thought it would afford them pleasure to know that the Lord was graciously pleased to revive his work again in the church here. I have been holding meetings for the last fifteen days (or rather evenings) at Hopewell Cape, and as I proceeded I found that our meetings became increasingly interesting, therefore I was encouraged to protect them onward up to the present time, and I am happy to inform my friends and the people of God in Nova Scotia, that our efforts above named have resulted in a precious work of grace. I have baptized for the last three Sabbaths, and it seems that the work is now fairly commencing, others are now ready to follow in the Lord's commands and walk in the way of his footsteps. The work is free from excitement, those who have come forward, acting on the voluntary principle, without being called up to be prayed for—as is sometimes done on such occasions. My aim has been simply to preach the truth, doctrinally, practically and experimentally, and the Lord has applied it to the hearts of his people by his Spirit's power—and thus the work is advancing. Pray for us dear friends that the Lord may be graciously pleased to extend and continue this work until very many precious souls may be brought to bow before the glorious sceptre of Jesus. Yours affectionately,

LEVI H. MARSHALL.

Hopewell Hill, Albert County,
February, 12th, N. B.

CANADA.—The Wesleyan Methodists seems to be advancing with considerable rapidity. In 1853, there were in Upper and Lower Canada but 4446 members, they now number 6984.—Their mission fund has increased from $2564.42 to $4823.30. They had 51 ministers, there are now 79, and their salaries have increased fully twenty five per cent.

UNITED STATES.—We learn from the Chronicle that the Bible Union is feeling the effects of the secession movement, and that the Baptists of the South will probably separate and get up a Bible for themselves.

The Tenessee Baptist is opening its great guns on the Bible Union for refusing to give what it considers to be the proper rendering of *Doulos*.

The Baptists in the United States seem to be behind the other leading denominations, in their offers in behalf of Foreign Missions. The Southern Baptists contribute scarcely any money for this object.

There are now in California sixty-five Baptist Churches, one thousand nine hundred and thirty one members—and twenty nine places of worship. The members of the denomination have increased by almost seven hundred during the past year, but the churches are many of them very feeble and suffering for want of pastoral care and oversight.

For sometime past earnest men in the Episcopal denomination have felt the need of a greater religious activity on the part of the laity:—Bishop Potter, in an address to the clergy and congregation of the diocese of Pensylvania, said:

"More work and work more diffused, with more of earnest, united prayer, is that to which the Holy Spirit seems to move our church throughout the land. May this diocese not be backward in listening to the call. In each parish, let the minister, and the more earnest and judicious of his people, consult how best to engage all the unoccupied capacity and zeal of the congregation, aiming at the employment of properly qualified persons, of every age and condition, in doing systematically some good."

ENGLAND.—The London Freeman gives some particulars respecting the Baptist ministers in England and Wales. We learn that "the number of Baptist ministers in England and Wales is 1725; in Scotland, 87; in Ireland, 13; making a total of 1825. If we add double this number for those who occasionally preach amongst us, the total will be 5475. An accurate list of those who are engaged in missionary work, and of those in Canada and Australia, would be very desirable. Of those ordained to the ministry amongst us, I find, by "the handbook" just published, that 138 have at present no pastoral charge. Of this number, many are engaged as tutors, secretaries, editors, etc.; and others are disabled by sickness, infirmity, or advanced age. In the list of ministers, 33 have B. A. attached to their names; 34 are M. A.; 14, D. D.; 7, are LL. D.; 2 are LL. B.; 1 is Ph. D.; and 1 M. D."

The christians of England during this last year have contributed nobly in behalf of the cause of Christ. The receipts of the various voluntary religious societies have amounted to £1.205.738 and the disbursements have been £1.555.396.

Intelligence has just reached us of a religious awakening in Orkney, quite as remarkable in some of its characteristics as anything in Ireland or the neighboring mainland. Most of our readers probably are aware, that this group of islands is some distance from the northern part of the Scotch coast, that the inhabitants are chiefly fishermen and very poor, and that frequently their sufferings are great. Upon them, God is wondrously pouring out his Spirit, and great numbers are being made partakers of his grace. Drunkenness, swearing, and Sabbath-breaking, the former traits in their character, are gone, and all the evidences of a new and holy life are unfolding themselves. Many of the converts are amongst the young. To the neighboring seaboard the work is extending, and multitudes of the seafaring population are feeling the Spirit's power. In the Shetland group of islands there is very great attention paid to religious duties, but the degree of religious impression and excitement is far below that of the Orkney.—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*

FRANCE.—We learn from the foreign correspondent of the Methodist, (N. Y.) that it is denied by the chapter of the Cathedral of Troyes that the late Bishop Mgr. Coeur was connected with a plan for separating France from the Romish See, and for making him Patriarch of the proposed National church.

ITALY.—We learn that the sale of Bibles and controversial books and tracts continues in Naples. The greatest demand is for a little book called *Amica Della Casa* (Friend of the House). It has elicited an answer from a priest.

Gavazzi though not allowed to preach in any church, yet has taken opportunity to express his opinions to the people. He denounces the Jesuits. Of his own creed he says, "My religious belief is very simple, it is summed up in a few words. The divinity of Jesus Christ; entire obedience to the gospel. Obedience to Christ and to his gospel, was the christianity of the three first centuries of Italian confessors and martyrs."

It is stated that in an assembly of priests who were favorable to the abolition of the temporal, though not of the spiritual authority of the Pope. Gavazzi, spoke so boldly against the latter that he was obliged to leave Naples. It is also stated that Farini is encouraging the banished Jesuits to return to the city.

INDIA.—The reports of missionaries from this country are very encouraging, though we are pained to hear that the Christians of Travancore have suffered from cholera. 1200 deaths of members of this mission is reported. The Rajah who is inclined to Christianity has given donations for the relief of the distress caused by the disease.

CHINA.—The representatives of the various Protestant denominations in this country are much encouraged by the prospects before them.

SOUTHERN AFRICA.—A few years since an attempt was made by the London Missionary Society to establish a mission in this quarter of Africa in the vicinity of the river Zambesi. In 1859, Mr. Moffat who had spent many years in that country, with Revds. Titus, Thomas, and a son of Mr. Moffat were appointed to Matebele. Revds. Helmore, and Price to Makolo. A letter was received by the Board, from Mr. Helmore, dated Sept. 1858, in which he stated that they had been obliged to undergo much fatigue in their long and tedious journey. Recently a letter dated Nov 12. from Mr. Moffat to Dr Tedman, Secretary of the London Board, gives the mournful intelligence that Mr. and Mrs. Helmore and two of their children had died of fever at Linyanti.

News Department.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS.

From our own Correspondent.

FREDERICTON, Wednesday Feb 20th.

To-day the House was first occupied with the consideration of the Bill empowering the Trustees of St. James' Presbyterian Church, Newcastle, to sell some landed property, willed to the Church for the purpose of supporting a school for the poor of the parish, by the late John Harkins, and re-invest the money in other landed or Government securities.

Mr. End again opposed the Bill, apparently for the sake of hearing himself talk. Messrs. Chandler and Smith, who opposed it when before the House yesterday, supported it to-day. Messrs. Kerr, Williston, Johnston and others supported. Mr. Mitchell declined to offer any opposition, though he did not approve of one or two features in the Bill. It finally passed without amendment.

The next Bill discussed was that of Mr. Lawrence to tax unimproved wilderness lands. Mr. Lawrence explained its provisions in a lengthy speech, in which he shewed the abuses which had arisen under the present system of granting wild lands, stating that between 1855 and 1860 twelve individuals had obtained among them 40,000 acres of Crown Lands, or 3333 each on an average. He quoted largely from speeches formerly made by the Attorney General on the same subject, endorsing the principle of the Bill. He also made large quotations from Prof. Johnson. The Bill provides that a certain sum (blank) be charged on each 100 acres of land so unimproved; that assessors shall be appointed who shall make a yearly return of lands subject to the tax; the collector of such taxes to be appointed by the sessions, &c. Hon. Mr. Smith and others approved of the principle of the Bill. Progress was reported. Mr. Mitchell's Bill "to afford greater facility for cutting timber on Crown Lands." Mr. M. made a lengthy speech in support of his Bill, and dwelt upon the inconvenience now experienced by small timber operators, in competing with the larger merchants. The object of the Bill, as I understand it, is to do away with public competition for timber berths, except in cases where more than one person has made written application for the same berth previous to the day of sale. If only one application for a particular berth on the day appointed for receiving such applications, the party can receive such berth immediately; the licence to extend for one year only.

Messrs. McPherson, Tilley, Brown, Tibbets, Fisher, Montgomery, Smith, Ferris, Gillmor, Chandler, McAdam, Wilmot, McLeod, Botsford and others took part in the discussion which was somewhat irregular. The chief argument against the Bill was that it would revive the old system, under which a few leading timber merchants held nearly all the timber berths in the Province in their hands. The feeling of the House seemed to be that the system of public competition under which timber licences are now granted should not be interfered with, but it is not thought that the practical effect of the Bill will be greatly different from what it is under the present system. It will probably receive a trial. The daily Debate about suspending certain rules of the House to permit Bills of a local nature to be introduced, again took place today, and this question will probably be brought up every day during the session. In this matter the members of the House act like children.

FREDERICTON, Thursday evening, Feb 21st.

Mr. Williston's bill to prevent the carrying of deadly weapons was taken up in Committee. It is the same as that gentlemen introduced last session, slightly amended to meet the views of members of the Legislative Council, by whom it was then defeated. The mover urged the necessity of its passage, on account of the increase of rowdyism &c. Mr Cudlip asked its postponement for a few days, until he could send to the Chief of Police at St. John, for specimens of the weapons taken from the persons of rowdies, &c., in that city, which he thought would astonish members of the House. Mr. End opposed the Bill as he almost always opposes everything.—His speech was composed of "Canada—Black Sea of Boston—Prohibitory Liquor Law—John Thompson's pigs, in John Smith's corn—An Englishman's House his Castle—Rowdies—Laws of Massachusetts—Special Legislation—Mobs, &c. &c.—Coercion—Gentlemen and Ladies' up stairs—Libel on the character of the Province, &c. &c." Mr. McClelan made a few remarks, as did also one or two members, and the chairman reported progress. An uninteresting debate on a Bill brought in by Mr Connell (Chairman of a Special Committee), to permit aliens to solemnize marriage on taking the oath of allegiance. Messrs Fisher, Brown, Watters, Botsford, Smith, Gillmor, and others took part in it, and the Bill passed without amendment.

On Mr. Connell moving his resolution for an account of all expenses in any way connected with the E. & N. A Railway since the first survey some twelve years ago, the Provincial Secretary said that an accurate and detailed account of all expenses connected with these public works up to last session had at that time been laid before the House, and that the accounts which would in a day or two be presented would embrace the remainder of the information sought. Government had no intention, however, of opposing the passage of the resolution, and would offer every facility for an examination of these expenses. He had first thought that Mr. Connel in moving for these accounts had desired to say something about those approaches to the Railway in King's County, which he (Mr. C.) had said was extravagant, but of which Mr. C., as a member of the Government, had approved. He saw, however, that the honorable member had not made any special reference to this expense, not deeming it expedient so to do, nor did he say anything about his reasons of retiring from the Government.

Mr. Connell replied that he desired full information about the expense of the Railway works, and especially about the *interest* account to go before the country. As for his retiring from the Government, he believed he had performed his duties while P. M. General, to the satisfaction of the country, and the reasons he had assigned in his published memoranda were satisfactory to himself, and, he believed, to the people generally! One thing he could say was that no one could justly charge him with being a hanger-on for office for the Six Hundred a-year. Had he known as much about the Government before as after he joined them, he would not have been caught among them.

Mr. End drew the attention of the Government to the establishment of a free port at Gaspe, on the Northern shore of the Bay of Chaleur, and the injurious effect it had upon the legitimate trade of the North Shore Counties, the loss to the revenue, &c., as it filled the Bay of Chaleur with smugglers. The Provincial Secretary said the attention of the Government was now directed to that important subject, and they would be happy to receive any suggestions from the members for Gloucester. Mr. Reed and Mr. Wilmot made some remarks on the same subject, the latter denouncing the act of establishing the free port of Gaspe as an outrage on the part of the Canadian Government. Mr. End subsequently gave notice of a resolution asking for Legislative action on the subject. In his former remarks he said that the people of the whole North shore were uneasy about the matter. He thought the Imperial Government must have concurred in this act of Canada, and it was the duty of the Legislature to draw the attention of the Home Government to the injury done this Province by a sister colony.

Hon. Mr. Gray introduced a Bill facilitating the extension of Railways, and incorporating a company with that object. This is a project for building the Railway from St. John to St. Stephen. The Company are chiefly gentlemen of wealth and high mercantile standing of St. Stephen. They calculate that the road will cost £8000 per mile, and ask that the Province shall take stock and pay to the extent of £5000 per mile, the money to be paid as the work advances. Another long rambling debate was occasioned by the re-appearance of Mr. Mitchell's Timber License Bill this afternoon, in which nearly every member of the House was engaged. Many matters besides Timber berths were discussed. The principle of the Bill was finally affirmed 20 to 16. Mitchell fought the measure through manfully, though there was some heavy artillery brought to bear upon him. The debate on the subject would not be interesting to your city readers, so I need not give it in detail. End was on his legs half a dozen times as usual.

FRIDAY FEB. 22d.

On FRIDAY 22nd., the following Bills were introduced:—

By W. Williston—a Bill for the relief of Insolvent and confined Debtors.

By Mr. Fisher—a Bill to amend the act relating to Divorce and matrimonial causes. [Mr. F. laid before the House a despatch from the Colonial Secretary about an act passed relating to the above causes.]

By Mr. Ferris—a Bill relating to the measurement of bark and cordwood.

The members from Queen's and Sunbury were afforded an opportunity for pitching into one another, and into the people of their respective counties. Mr. Tapley wanted a slice of Queen's County annexed to Sunbury because the people of Queen's wont keep their roads in order.

Gilbert and Ferris from Queen's waxed wroth, and gave their opinions emphatically respecting the people of Sunbury and their nonsensical municipal regulations, which they declared their people would never live under. The Bill was thrown out.

Discussion arose over a Bill relating to the Woodstock Alms House, brought in by Mr. Connell, and also a Bill sent in by the Magistrates of Charlotte to sell some lands in that County—both of which were agreed to.

A long Debate then followed on Mr. Grey's "St. John Criminal Court" Bill. Mr. G. stated that he had altered some of its details, omitting that portion which allows the Government to appoint a Barrister, temporary Judge—in the compulsory absence of the regular Judges of the Circuit Court; and reducing the number of the sittings from six to four, annually. The chief objection taken to the Bill by its opponents was to that section which permitted six Justices of the Peace to be chosen on the Grand Jury.

Messrs. Gray and Cudlip showed that the labors of the Grand Jury fell upon a few persons, while over a hundred Magistrates who ought to share these duties were exempted from any part of the responsibility. Mr. Smith and others opposed this section most strenuously arguing that it was altogether contrary to sound policy and the interests of justice. After a long round of speeches in which all the lawyers in the House took part, the Bill finally passed—the provision being made that the six Magistrates may be chosen on the Grand Jury on all except the March sitting.

The remainder of the day was given to Mitchell's "Timber Licence" Bill. Speeches of all kinds were made anent this measure, but as they were only duplicates of those delivered two or three years ago and published in the official Debates, I shall not occupy any time in reporting them.

SATURDAY 23d.

Mr. McPhelim introduced a Bill to amend an act to regulate the elections of members to serve in the Assembly. Mitchell's Bill was again brought up. Another round of speeches, similar to those delivered last night, was let off. A score of amendments were offered and all voted down, except one or two which were not of an important character. Mitchell based his arguments in favor of the passage of the Bill on the ground of its benefitting the "poor man" and the "small operator."

Members who opposed the Bill did it in the name of the "poor man" also!

A ridiculous discussion about the Prince of Wales Ball given by the city of Fredericton, occupied the House about two hours this evening. The Ball Committee having lost a large sum of money by that operation, want the Province to make up the deficiency!

The matter was brought before the House by the Attorney General in consequence of a publication in the "Head Quarters," newspaper.

MONDAY 25th.

Hon. Mr. Gray presented a petition from the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company asking for the passage of a Bill amending their act of Incorporation.

Mr. End introduced a Bill to repeal an act relating to Homicide and other offences against the person. [The object of this Bill is to abolish the penalty of Death for the Crime of Rape, substituting imprisonment for life.]

Mr. Connell—a Bill to amend the act incorporating the Carleton County Agricultural Society.

Mr. Tilley presented a petition from W. K Reynolds and others asking for an act of incorporation under the title of "the People's Horse Railroad Company."

End gave notice of a motion for an address, asking for the production of all correspondence &c., requesting an alteration in the Medical Supervision of the Lazeretto at Tracadie in Gloucester County.

The House agreed to Chandler's Bill permitting the Justices of the Peace of Charlotte County to sell the leased lands known as the Western Commons, to the tenantry thereon.

Progress was made in Mr. Gray's Bill, which permits judges of the Supreme Court, and citizens of St. John—holding corporation property such as bonds &c., to preside at and act as jurors in trials between private persons and the corporation. The Bill was supported by Gray, Cudlip, Chandler, Tilley and Lawrence, and opposed by Smith, End, Botsford, Kerr, and Johnson. Mr. Gray and others explained that the ends of justice were practically unattainable, so long as three out of our five judges were disqualified for trying actions brought by parties against the corporation, simply because these judges might hold corporation securities whose value might be affected in an infinitesimal degree. Smith and others laid great stress upon the importance of the judges having no interest, direct and indirect in the cases brought before them.

There was then a long debate about the initiation principle vested in the government. Mr. Brown wanted to present a petition from Z. Chipman and 420 others of St. Stephen, asking for a Bill relating to the extension of the Railway to that place, and argued that this petition did not come under the regulation requiring that such petitions should be referred to the Executive Council. Brown and Fisher spoke at considerable length on the subject, and Tilley and Wilmot more briefly. The House sustained the Speaker in rejecting the petition.

In the afternoon Mr. Williston moved his resolution to rescind the rule of the House requiring that thirty dollars shall be paid to defray the printing and other expenses connected with private bills. There were some half dozen speeches made. On the division only six members voted to rescind. During the discussion Mr. Tilley said that money paid the *Royal Gazette* for advertising such Bills, and the cost of printing 1200 copies for public distribution, was nearly, if not quite equal to the whole amount received ($30) to say nothing of the time of the House occupied in deliberating on private bills.

Mr. End brought up his resolution asking for the appointment of a Committee to whom shall be referred the matter of the free port established by the Canadian government at Gaspe. Messrs End, Hannington, Tilley, McPhelim, Kerr, McMillan, Wilmot and Reed made brief speeches on this subject. Mr. Tilley said that our government had made a remonstrance to the Canadian Government. McPhelim and McMillan thought