ONLY COPY AVAILABLE
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country to live in ought to be a *queer* people: and they are. The classic pen of the renowned historian Diedric Knickerbocker has done their singularity full justice and so much has been said about the Dutchman's characteristics, that his name has become associated with all that is quaint and eccentric. Who has not heard of his windmills and dykes, his love of flowers and his bad taste in trees, his fondness for mud and dirty water outside and his punctilious cleanliness within, his summer houses and his taste for gin, his flabby complexion, his wide spread breeches, and his enormous pipe? Indeed in old jest-books the butt of ridicule is sure to be some unfortunate Dutchman. Before Paddy attained his present pre-eminence, Hans afforded the chief food for laughter. He has been dreadfully maligned by other nations. Voltaire's ungrateful sneer is on record—"Adieu, canaux, canards, canaille." Hudibras describes Holland as

"A country that draws fifty feet of water,
In which men live as in the hold of nature,
And when the sea does in upon them break,
And drowns a province, does but spring a leak.'

And speaks of the dwellers thereof as beings—

"That always ply the pump, and never think
They can be safe, but at the rate they sink:
That live as if they had been run aground
And when they die are cast away and drowned.
That dwell in ships, like swarms of rats and prey
Upon the goods all nations' fleets convey;
And when their merchants are blown up and crack'd
Whole towns are cast away in storms and wreck'd.
That feed, like cannibals, on other fishes
And serve their cousins-german—up in dishes.
A land that rides at anchor, and is moored.
In which men do not live but go aboard."

It is a land of strange anomalies. Here mountains, cataracts, bubbling streamlets are unknown; no forests; no minerals; no rocks—not the ghost of the shadow of a pebble throughout its length and breadth; but gigantic granite boulders are here, which, quarried in Swedish mountains, have been imported to form these wondrous dykes, and whole forests of Norwegian pines have been driven into this mud as a foundation for cities. Here the Dutchman's vessel may glide in from the ocean, enter the gates of his mighty canals and descend into waters lower than the sea without; may wander on like some enormous water fowl through interminable lines of willows, far above the broad green plain on either side, through villages whose housetops are below the level of the deck, by church spires whose doors are invisible, over streets whose bustling passengers may be heard but not seen—on, till the cargo is landed at its owner's door. Here only does the frog at the water side look down upon the swallows twittering in the chimney. In other countries rivers get into the sea of their own accord, but in Holland the sea would actually swallow the rivers if freed from restraint, and their waters have to be pumped out of the country, or suffered to run out only at very low tide. What an astonishing monument is it to Dutch energy, perseverance and watchfulness that Holland manages at all to resist its natural foes. Were the dyke-builder allowed to cease his labour for a single month the whole country would be submerged at any time. In the winter and spring the danger becomes imminent. What with the never-ceasing dash of the ocean against its bulwarks from without, the gradual rise of the beds of the rivers, and the sudden freshets which often occur, from within, the home of three or four millions of people is as insecure as that of the vine-dressers on the slopes of Vesuvius. At any moment their loved country may become the abode of utter desolation.

Laugh as we may at little traits in the Dutchman's character, we are compelled, when we contemplate these mighty works of his industry, to exclaim, "What brave, true, stout hearts must such a nation possess. How tenderly attached to that country which their own hands have erected and for ages, in spite of terrible obstacles, guarded and fostered. Above all how confident must they be in the goodness of that Being whose merest nod could in an instant overwhelm them in unutterable misery and ruin."

To be Continued.

For the Christian Watchman.

DEAR WATCHMAN:

Your readers will rejoice to hear that God is reviving his work of grace in the Second Moncton Baptist Church, located on the Mountains back of the Bend of the Petticodiac River. The church had been in a cold state for some time, but God who hears the groanings of his people, came down to deliver. The old christians are happy, and praising the Lord for his salvation. Sixteen rejoicing converts have put on the Lord Jesus by a public profession of his name in the Holy ordinance of baptism. Others also are expected to follow in the same. Great solemnity prevails in the meetings; the work seems to be of a deep and abiding nature. Strong men in that community, who have neglected religion for long years, have bowed to Jesus, and love him now with all their hearts. We trust the gracious Lord will continue to go on there in his chariot of salvation, till many more shall be constrained to cast in their lot with the Lord's people. Bro. Caleb Sprague, and Bro. Gouldroup, are the principal labourers in this good work. The writer, upon request, spent a few days with them, witnessing the glorious things the Lord is doing for his dear people. Many will praise God throughout eternity for this precious revival of religion. Dear Watchman please accept of this my first contribution to your interesting columns, and believe me to be your devoted friend,

GEORGE SEELY.

Salem Cottage, Salisbury, Mar. 8, 1861.

FIRE.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Saturday Morning, a fire occurred in the vicinity of Blue Rock, Carleton, in a house owned by Josiah Woods, which was partially consumed. Insured for $1,200.—[Empire.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

NEW YORK, March 8-h.

The Steamship Bremen, from Southampton 20th ult., arrived here to-day

The number of prisoners captured at Gaeta by the Sardinians were 11,000.

The late King of Naples is with his holiness at Rome.

The steamship Great Eastern was preparing to leave Norfolk for a cargo of cotton.

Consols 91¾ a 92¼.

Flour declined 6d to 1s. Wheat dull and irregular.

Corn quiet. Little change in provisions.

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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, MARCH 13, 1861.

In the course of years the word *revival* has become corrupted. It originally referred not so much to an enlargement of the church from without, as to an increase of spirituality and activity within.

A genuine revival is simply a return of believers to their first love; what we call a revival is but the consequence of the present prayer, and holy activity of a church in earnest.

However, using the word in the sense in which it is commonly understood now-a-days, as an awakening of numbers of impenitents to a consideration of their spiritual concerns; it is a fact that we depend upon revivals for the enlargement of our churches. Comparatively few are converted, except in some season when attention to religion, accompanied by deep emotion, prevails to a considerable extent. We often find that the results of these seasons are such as to cause joy and gladness in the hearts of believers; often, again, the only effects are, the addition to the church of members, who in an hour of self deception were baptized, soon to go back into the world, or to chafe at the restraints which a profession of religion imposes. In either case they are in a far more hopeless condition than before the hour of their baptism. Their emotional nature has become less capable of responding to religious appeals, and their consciences are wounded by the violation of a vow made voluntarily, publicly, and under circumstances of great solemnity. It becomes us to consider very thoughtfully the causes of such varied results.

In our efforts to extend the sway of truth over the impenitent we must ever bear in mind the office which conscience holds and the power which it exerts over the will and the affections of man. It is the most proper and powerful impulse of the soul. It is the possession of that sense, which distinguishes us from the brutes and renders us accountable beings, amenable to the great Tribunal. By its operations, when the mind is properly enlightened, we detect right from wrong—decide upon the moral quality, not only of actions, but also of thoughts and affections and are rewarded or punished according to what we do and are. Its voice must be heard and obeyed under penalty of remorse and fear.

When ministers of the word, or the friends of truth appeal to the intellectual or emotional nature only, the effects produced are worthless—One may hold the truth in unrighteousness; very clear doctrinal views may be held while the heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked. So the emotional nature may be aroused; the horrors of hell may be presented until the soul trembles with horror: the amiability—the benevolence, the fortitude which shine so emphatically in the life of Christ may awaken feelings of admiration; we may even be impelled to drop the sympathetic tear over the Godlike man, suffering, for no fault of his own, the agonies of the cross; the eye may glisten, as the raptures of heaven are described in language of genuine eloquence, yet, these emotions of themselves will never impel to reformation of heart and life, or faith in the son of God, but will be faultless and transitory.

When, however, the lovers of truth and of souls address the conscience the results are more valuable and more permanent. The impenitent can allay their fears merely by good resolutions—or by a determination at some future day to attend to spiritual things.

Comparitively few but can be induced to contemplate with admiration or sympathy, the beautiful life or the terrible death of the Son of God. But conscience stands like a wakeful sentinel at the door of the chamber of the soul, when every other faculty is wrapped in slumber, and when Divine truth is presented its words are heard and attended to, and then a loud and ceaseless alarm is given.

When truth is presented in its completeness when law and gospel are both allowed to make their appeal, the effects are marvellous, and result in outward conversion. Law presents to the inward and spiritual judge, a long series of crimes, omissions of duty as well as positive transgressions, and obtain, at once a sentence which condemns the sinner to the agonies of remorse and fear. The gospel also speaks. It acknowleges all the criminality, nay, it opens the eye to guilt undreamed of before, reveals the secret sin of the heart, it makes no excuses, but pleads before the bar of conscience, the expiation made by Jesus Christ for all this guilt.

The invisible judge acknowledges the righteousness of this way for the remission of sin, urges the criminal to reformation of heart and life and faith in the Son of God.

When the gospel is accepted, the conscience is satisfied and instead of the agonies of remorse it imparts peace in the contemplation of the past, and joy in anticipation of the future.

These sentiments are in harmony with the great Teacher's language in his delineation of the operations of the Holy Spirit in ungodly men. "He will convince the world of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment to come."

A *revival*, is not genuine when it is not characterized by deep conviction of sin, of its guilt, and ill desert and a longing to be free from sin, as well as to escape its consequence and a perception in the gospel of the way to "holiness."

The exhibition of great sorrow is in itself nothing—so there may be peace, joy, hope. They of themselves prove nothing. Does that sorrow spring from fear, or from a clear perception of guiltiness? Do those more pleasurable emotions arise from the "belief" that one is (from any cause) in a state of salvation, or from an implicit reliance on Christ Jesus, a conviction that his sufferings are expiatory of individual guilt.

In spite of the hopes, wishes, and prophecies, of zealous Protestants His Holiness still holds out in Rome. Enemies have multiplied around him; armed hosts have started from the soil; the bounds of his empire have diminished; the line of insurrection, like a wasting fire, has enclosed him in an ever narrowing circle; his armies have been routed; his officers driven away; his Dogmas levelled with the ground; his revenues almost annihilated; yet still the meek successor of the Popes, looks out with placid face from the windows of the Quirinal, or calmly performs the rites of his office in the Cistine chapel.

In such a desperate situation it was his to rival the renown of Palæologus, and confer glory upon the whole Papal Rule by the splendor of its fall. But the heroic was not his forte. The meek and the pathetic is his peculiar line. He will signalize his declining rule by mournful appeals to his supporters, varied by passionate denunciations of the vengeance of Heaven upon his foes.

The key to the present position of the Pope does not lie in the presence of the legions of France, nor in the wiles of Napoleon; not in the policy of Cavour, nor the inaction of Garibaldi. These are powerful in their way, but the soul of Pio Nono is animated by a different force from any of these. Had there been no French bayonets to resist the tide of conquest, it is not at all probable that His Holiness would have deserted his post, or have yielded up one jot of his prerogatives.

In Pio Nino we behold the mighty force of inertia. Against all the power of outward foes physical and moral he opposes the dead weight of his stubborn passiveness. He has brought into play, in morals, that which in physical warfare has proved the most enduring defence of garrisons. As earthworks receive, and arrest the cannon balls which plunge into them, so the passive resistance of Pio Nino has proved a more effectual obstacle to assaults than a more active or heroic nature could have presented.

If the French leave, there is no certainty that His Holiness will follow unless by coercion. If the armies of Italy enter they will probably find Pio Nino in his customary haunts. He has made up his mind to be a martyr. If they overthrow him it will be by no help from him. He will to the last oppose his inertia to their efforts; and in drawing him down from the throne of St. Peter they will have to pull him every step of the way.

Homestead Bill.

We perceive by the Reported Debates, that a Bill to exempt the Homestead for a certain time after the death of a debtor, is now before the House of Assembly, and the introducer, (Mr. End,) has somewhat petulantly complained in his speech, on the subject, that no notice has been taken of it by the public press, "being too much engaged in party politics to regard the public good, except as a matter of miner consideration." The public press, we presume, will be able to extricate itself from this reflection; but as the Christian Watchman does not pretend to be mixed up with party politics, and it is the duty of a newspaper, calling itself a "Christian Watchman," to be faithful in all matters where quiet, domestic peace, contentment, and "home;" are concerned, we shall devote a few lines to Mr. End's Homestead Bill.—The subject is not new on this side the Atlantic, and the principle of giving a home to the widow, while she remains a widow, and to the offspring, until the youngest shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, has been sanctioned by the legislatures of several States in the Union, as well as of some of the sister Colonies. We cannot help thinking that the idea was first conceived in benevolence; and if a work of mercy and forbearance can be put in practice consistently with the rights of others, and of that equally obligatory duty of "owing no man anything," we cannot see (as the mover of the Bill forcibly urges,) why the widows and orphans of New Brunswick should not be equally protected with the widows and orphans of Canada, Nova Scotia, and the New England States. We certainly feel that if private rights are guarded by the Bill before the House, the measure is one of mercy and charity, and should be favourably considered. There is something in the very name of Home, which sounds musical to the Christian ear—the domestic hearth, the domestic altar, the temple of concord to which man, harrassed by the cares of a selfish and heartless world, may retreat and where, if that home has been really sanctified by the spirit of Purity and Love, he may find a secure haven from the storms outside. The very brute creation seem instinctively to attach a value to their homes. "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests,"—said the man of sorrow, "who had not where to lay his head."

We think this Bill is fairly before the Public, and we cannot see that any injury can be done to private rights by its passage into law. In fact, it is an act of mercy and forbearance; it is a step in the right direction. We give the readers of the Watchman a synopsis of it, as far as we can understand it from the debates. It is to entitle any one to create an exemption of his Homestead for the benefit of his widow and children He must owe nothing at the time, for he cannot protect it from debts due, or obligations entered into. The exemption is limited in amount as well as duration. The amount is sufficient to give a home and a shelter, to furnish a secure rallying point to a bereaved family, which, otherwise, might be scattered to the wide world. The Bill is not intended to minister to the pride or luxury of any one. The exemption is dissolved on the marriage of the widow, or the attainment of full age by the youngest child, and the property is then liable for the debts contracted after the declaration of exemption. The effect we apprehend would be to encourage stationary improvements about the Homestead—and certainly, whoever may become the owner eventually, the country gains by all stationary improvements.—We have no laws in this Province to place habitual drunkards under the care of guardians, as in several of the New England States, and it is well worthy of consideration whether this Bill might not be made a useful engine for the protection of the innocent family of the inebriate. We observe that that subject has not escaped the vigilance of the mover, and we recommend the readers of the Watchman to peruse the Debate on the subject.—CONTRIBUTED.

☞ We call attention to an article in another column on the Homestead Bill, now before the House of Assembly. Such a measure brought into operation, would, we think, prove exceedingly beneficial.

☞ We apologize to Mehitable and other contributors for the omission of their articles this week. "Gethsemane" declined, with thanks,—not suited to our columns. "The Trial and Execution of Lord Strafford" well written, but too much indebted to Hume.

☞ On the 4th inst., the New York University conferred the degree of M. D. on Mr. John A. Robinson, son of the Rev. Samuel Robinson of this city.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held in th Parish of Johnson, Q. C., before George W. Whith Coroner, on the body of James Cochran, who came to his death while in the Lumber Woods chopping Saw Logs. Verdict, accidental death by the falling of a tree.

EXTRAS.—The Globe says that the object of the Empire in publishing Extras is to fold them up with the Baptist paper and Temperance Telegraph, published in the same office, and to send them broad cast over the country, to undermine, by this insidious means, the foundation upon which the Liberal party rests.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—We have only space this morning to say that Mr. D. H. Hall has imported Machinery for the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, with the view of stopping the importation as much as possible. A Company is about forming for carrying on a Cotton Factory in Lower Cove.—[News.

BAD NEWS.—Telegrams via Halifax bring the bad news that Deals have been sold as low as £8 per standard in Liverpool. Should this state of things continue the effect to many of our exporters and the community generally would be disastrous indeed.—[Freeman.

Religious Intelligence.

The Daily Prayer Meeting in Smith's Building, has been kept up with energy and devotion, and we cannot doubt but that great good will result.

The Germain and Brussels St. Baptist Churches have had their annual united prayer meetings almost every night for the last two months.—They have been well attended, and we trust that both churches will experience a revival of pure and undefiled religion, such as has not been witnessed in our city. Meetings for prayer when conducted in the spirit of union, faith, and love, cannot fail to bring down abundance of spiritual blessings.

Rev. I. E. Bill, baptized one candidate in the baptistery of Germain St. Church, last Sabbath evening.

☞ We rejoice to learn that the Carleton Church is experiencing a revival of religion.—The meetings are numerous, well attended, and an earnest spirit of enquiry is manifested by all. The pastor, Rev. Isaiah Wallace, is much encouraged. Three were baptized by him on Sunday last, and others are expected to follow.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The eleventh report of the Committee of the Micmac Missionary Society has recently been published. We learn from it that Mr. Rand the missionary during the past winter, has been engaged in the translation of Exodus. The native assistant (B. Christmas,) has withdrawn from the service of the Society.—The Report gives some interesting extracts of letters from Mr Rand, which go to show that the Micmacs are more accessible than they were; and also that they are becoming alive to the advantages of education. The report thus concludes:—

"Disappointments, oppositition, and discouragements we are to expect of course.—But these do not lesson either our obligations or our privileges. Duty and success is by no means necessarily connected. But if hundreds of Indians are now able and willing to listen to the Word of God in their own tongue, who ten years ago scacely knew that there was such a book; if a number have learned to read it and others are learning: if, as Mr. Rand affirms, there are within not a very large circuit in this Province as many as twelve families, where his visits are cordially received, where he can read, expound, and sing and pray,—if there are some evidently serious enquirers,—if all this and much more—has already been the result of our labors by the blessing of God, we think we may well "thank God and take courage."

UNITED STATES.—We still have gloomy accounts as to the financial condition of the missionary Societies of the various denominations. On the other hand however, revivals seem to be numerous, and our own denominatlon is sh ring largely in them.

A correspondent writes from Fall River to the 'Watchman and Reflector: "In the first Sabbath in February twelve persons were received into the fellowship of the First Baptist Church, ten of them by baptism. The same journal says of the Carey Avenue Church, in Chelsea: "The pastor was permitted, on a late Sabbath, to welcome an addition of nine to membership, three by baptism. There are new cases of conversion and of inquirers in the congregation, and the Sabbath-school continues to yield first fruits and increase to the Church The 'N. Y. Chronicle' states that within the past two months twenty-eight persons have been baptized at Altay, N.Y. also ten were recently baptized in Wyoming, six in Whitesbore, seven in Wellsville and six in Elmira. At the latter place fifteen more were to be baptized the next Sabbath. The Richmond 'Herald' states that at Peterstown, Va., sixteen candidates have been recently baptized; at Charlotteville, there have been twelve or more recent conversions, most of them from the Sunday-school. The 'Chr. Times' reports a revival at Fairbury, Ill., with twelve baptized; also fourteen baptized in connection with churches in Southern Illinois. At Berlin twenty five have been baptized recently; at Big Rock, twelve; and at Havana, seven. At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, eleven have been baptized, and others were expecting to go forward the next Sabbath.

FRANCE.—In Lyons, Evangelical Protestantism seems to be on the advance. A writer in the Christian World gives the following account of its state and prospects.

Instead of one chapel, in a private house, there is one large congregation worshiping in a large and commodious edifice, which contains suitable rooms for Sunday and day schools; three or four other chapels, in different sections of the city, and several suburban ones; and a good corps of pastors and evangelists preaching in them all every Sabbath, who are aided in the good work by a double band of pious school teachers and colporteurs. In no city of France has greater success attended (through the Divine blessing,) the labors of Protestant pastors and missionaries. In view of all this, we may well exclaim: "What hath God wrought!"

GERMANY.—The three parties among the Protestants of Germany are each increasing in zeal and boldness. The Stachl Gerlach party (High Church), is advancing nearer to Rome. In the Grand Duchy of Baden the Rationalistic party has succeeded after a protracted and violent struggle in getting control of the ecclesiastical affairs. Meanwhile, the Evangelicals throughout Germany are increasing in zeal and benevolence. The "Inner Mission,' and the 'Gustavus Adolphus Society." are increasing in effieiency.

Mr. Nielsen, of Northern Jutland, Denmark, writes, July, 1860,—

Many souls have lately found peace through the death of a crucified Redeemer. We have baptismal sessions every Lord's day, and often during the week. Seventy converted sinners have been added to the church this year, and many anxious souls are inquiring the way of life. A rich and extensive harvest waves before us. May the Lord send faithful laborers into his harvest. Pray for us, that neither earthly poverty nor spiritual pride may make us unfaithful in the work of the Lord.

SWEDEN.—The cause of Evangelical Truth is reviving in this country. The labors of the Baptists and Methodists have been blessed—and even the National Church seems to be awakening from its long slumber.

In many districts contributions have been recently made to help the Waldenses in their missionary work in Italy. Two of the most important dignitaries of the National Church lately presented a memorial to the King, recommending that a collection be ordered throughout all the churches in the kingdom, in behalf of the suffering Christians in Syria. But, perhaps, the most important fruit of a revived Spiritual life in Sweden is the agitation of the question of the proper observance of the Sabbath, and the happy effects of the discussions to which it has led.

SPAIN.—While a few believers in Christ are suffering imprisonment for their faith in this country, the principles which they cherish are becoming slowly disseminated, and even the government is commencing the work of ecclesiastical reform.

The Cortes are discussing a bill for the sale of the ecclesiastical property of the realm. The necessities of the State are the best plea for the proceeding, and it is said that a sum of £28,000,000 will be raised by the auction. As an exchange for their property, the clergy will receive government stock to the same amount.

EGYPT.—We clip from the Methodist the following interesting account of the efforts now being put forth in Egypt for the propogation of the truth:—

"A year and half ago a scheme was conceived by the Rev. M. Spittler of Basle, establishing, between Jerusalem and Abyssinia, missionary stations along the Nile, of which there were to be twelve, if possible giving them the names of the twelve Apostles, in order to infuse some spiritual animation into the remains of the ancient Christian Church in these parts. A beginning has now been made with one such station. Four alumni of the Pilgrim Missionary Institution at St. Crischona, have already reached Cairo with this object. In Jerusalem, an auxiliary committee was formed this year during the autumn, at the head of which we find Bishop Gobat, Pastor Valentiner, and Dr. Sandrecky. Hitherto Lieder has been missionary in Cairo, and has conducted a school, about which we only regret that the best pupils have been taken by the Viceroy into his service, so that the hopes that were awakened about them have not been realized. Lieder assumed the charge of the English travellers passing through the country in spiritual relations; but no thoughts were there entertained of the formation of a Protestant Association. A Jew missionary, Reinhardt, keeps a school for Jewish children, and Pastor Sior, of Alexandria has a monthly celebration of divine service for the Germans in Cairo. Nevertheless, a wide field for employment might be opened among the Coptic Christians, as well as among the many Greeks here, who are quite unprovided for. It is for this object, then, that the four emissaries are appointed. Their connection with Pastor Sior, will, no doubt, be maintained unbroken. The Prussian Consul-General in Alexandria, Konig, will also help the work forward. If the Lord grant his blessing to the enterprise, which has been commenced with a large outlay, a new station will be established probably on the Upper Nile, in the vicinity of Abyssinia.

"The missionaries of the United Presbyterian Church of America have a flourishing mission school at Alexandria. One of their missionaries writes: 'About one hundred souls are committed to our care, all of them willing to hear of Jesus. Here almost everything is encouraging. The schools are increasing rapidly; parents are inclined to pay for tuition and books, and visit the school, we have visitors daily."

BURMAH.—A few weeks since we informed our readers of a remarkable revival, which had taken place on board the ship, R. B. Forbes, on her way to Rangoon, when the entire crew was converted. We also reported a revival which occurred in Rangoon immediately after the arrival of the ship. In a letter of recent date, Dr. Dawson gives additional information respecting this remarkable awakening. He says:—

"The returned missionaries, bro. Bronson, Ward and van Meter, have come among us, as you have already heard, and have gone away again. The Spirit of the Lord seemed to come with them, and, during the period they were here, there was a marked and extensive awakening on the subject of religion among the people of the stations. Europeans, Eurasians and Asiatics, all alike appeared to share in the moral raising of the dead to life. Without having the exact statistics before me, of those baptisms which took place in about four weeks, there were, I think, between 60 and 70 persons of both sexes, who made a profession of religion. All the native Christians seem to have been revived, and even the hardened and imperitent Burmese are now thought to be more attentive and respectful to the claims of the gospel upon their hearts."

SIAM.—Mr. Teford, a Missionary at Bankok gives an account of the revival in this city, to which we alluded a few weeks ago.

"The second week in January will long be remembered, as a week of intense interest to all the missionaries in Bankok. It was truly soul cheering to see from twelve to twenty, publicly manifesting their anxiety for the salvation of their souls. Some of these, we hope, were truly converted, and have united with the church; others are still regarded as inquirers, while others to all appearance, have relapsed into their former indifference. We may safely say that no previous year has been characterized by so much interest among the Siamese for the salvation of their souls. Six men and one boy have broken away from the false religion that has so long bound them, and made a public profession of their faith by uniting with some one of the different missions in this place.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

It will be quite impossible for us to give more than a summary of the very voluminous report of the proceedings of the Committee of Investigation. We present, however, what is the real substance of it, up to the latest dates, so that our readers may know the result as far as the investigations have gone. Mr. Tilley's statement being a written one, we print in full.

Summary of Mr. Fishers Statement.

Mr. Fisher said that when the Committee had been organized, he had forborne as long as he could, but that now he ought to be heard. To this the committee agreed, and he was sworn accordingly. He then said that neither directly or indirectly did he endeavor to prevent Mr. Inches from appearing before this committee. He took it for granted that Mr. Inches would be the first witness called, and had this been prevented he would have considered it a calamity to the government. Although he had bought lands, he has never considered this a violation of law or morality. He knew that his land transactions would all come out in this enquiry, and he wished this to be done. At the time of the appointment of the committee he had several conversations with Inches, whom he found at first nervous and excited, but afterwards more calm and collected. "He considered the composition of the committee a proof of the weakness of the government, and said that he could not reveal the names of two persons." He looked to me for protection. I told him that the committee could imprison him if he refused to answer. I tried to calm his mind. I did not tell him this would allow over and he would be restored. I said that his retention of office depended upon the committee. Toward the last he said that he would hold me responsible for the result and that he was resolved to make a clean breast of it. I told him I had done nothing that I was ashamed of, and advised him to tell the whole truth."

The grants come to his office signed by the S. General. It would be impossible for him to examine them all. This is done by the students who direct his attention to any errors that they find. Very few mistakes occur. He had only seen a certain portion of the grants. Had thought there was much speculation along the Railway, but understood that these lands were unfit for settlers. The lands of Gilmor and McAdam were bought to be used in connection with milling purposes, and held under fictitious names to prevent speculators from pouncing upon them. They got these lands to prevent their supply from being cut off. He did not think the treasury had lost anything by these operations. He bought some land which he wished for his children, and obtained it through Mr. Inches. He understood that it was poor in quality and 9 or 10 miles from the Railroad. The quantity was about 400 acres, and he never knew till lately that fictitious names were used. When he first received the blank transfers he intended to fill them out with the names of his children, but subsequently let them go to another party, He afterwards obtained some land near Elgin, for his children, and used the names of Lilly Dougan, Farewell and Coyle, from whom he afterwards received them.

Mr. Whitehead asked him in October last to extend his order of survey to 6000 or 7000 acres. He told Inches about this, who wished Whitehead first to make his return of 10,000 acres before getting another order. He told Whitehead there need be no trouble, as the spirit of the rule was to get the returns in before the day of sale.—Did not think Whitehead could have understood that he was to extend his survey.

There were two cases in the Murray trespass, but he did not receive the papers in one of them. Through the neglect of Deputy Davidson the timber was lost, or it might have been swept out in a freshet. Under the circumstances he thought he would not bring an action. As regards the Stevens matter, if there was any delay it was Mr. Inches' own fault. He told Mr. Inches what was to be done, and Mr. Inches agreeed to prepare the papers. Was astonished when he found they were not issued.

In the Rockwell case, there were two orders in council that the Central Bank should have the title upon paying Rockwell for his improvements and he did not wish to disturb those orders. In the Jack and Beckwith cases the necessary papers were not handed him. Some of the cases mentioned were the dregs of a vast number that passed through his hands.

Hon. Mr. Tilley's Statement.

The Hon. Mr. Tilley appeared before the Committee on Saturday, and on oath made the following declaration:—

The drafts and plans are prepared in the Crown Land Office, and signed by the Surveyor General, then forwarded to the Attorney General for examination; this done, they are sent to the Provincial Secretary's Office, where the grants are engrossed; they are then signed by the Provincial Secretary, after which they are also signed by the Lieutenant Governor, and then entered in a book kept in the Secretary's Office for that purpose, and again signed by the Provincial Secretary as Registrar. This office does not see them again; they are then carefully compared by two of the clerks, when the plan is attached and the Great Seal affixed, and they are fyled away until called for or sent for the Grantees. These facts are not of material importance but are stated to show that Mr Inches was mistaken when he stated that the plans are attached to the grants before they are signed. I seldom read a grant before signing it. All the examinations are made by the departments before they reach my office, and the grants having been carefully compared with the original drafts by my clerks, there is no reason why I should do so.

I do not wish that it shall be inferred from this that I was ignorant that lands were being sold at auction in the Counties of King's, and Westmorland. It was no doubt known, not only by some of the members of the Government, but by a large portion of the readers of our Provincial newspapers.—These lands have been regularly advertised for thirty days previous to the day of public sale, not only in the *Royal Gazette*, but in some of the newspapers having a very extensive circulation in all parts of New Brunswick. They are in my opinion read by thousands; but what I do assert is, that I was not aware that Mr. Inches, the Chief Draughtsman in the Crown Land Office, and the permanent head of the department, was a large purchaser, or that he had brought, or had an interest in any lands sold by the Crown during the time that I have been Provincial Secretary. By examination of some of the plans in the Crown Land Office, I saw the names of some four or five persons covering tracts, varying from 400 to 1000 acres. I did