day." With you, O awakened, lingering sinner, it may be the *last* time. The next hour, the next moment, God may withdraw his Spirit. And then,—but who can speak the rest?

"Haste, O sinner, now return,
Stay not for the morrow's sun,
Lest thy lamp should cease to burn
Ere salvation's work is done."

American Tract.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Debate on Mr. Gray's Motion of Want of Confidence.

We gratify the wishes of many of our subscribers by publishing the debate in the House of Assembly on the Want of Confidence motion. A portion of it follows. We shall probably publish all the remainder next week. We copy it from the *Morning News*, for which paper it was expressly reported.

Mr. Gray rose, and after offering his Amendment thereto—expressing a vote of Want of Confidence in the Government—commenced his Speech by referring to Railway measures in connection with the Address. In this respect it might be inferred that something new had emanated from the Government; but turn back 14 years ago, when the principle of the construction of Railways was recognised at that and several successive periods. At the time he (Mr. G.) was in the Government, it was proposed to have Railways as Government undertakings. This was opposed by the men who now wished to have such measures of enterprise undertaken by the Government. The newspapers had stated that the Attorney General would introduce a grand Railway measure during the Session. He (Mr. G.) was anxious for the introduction of Railways, on account of the innumerable advantages they would confer upon this and other countries. No doubt by such means in a few years this Province would hold a position equal to that of the United States. But to the question whether the Government possessed the confidence of the people. He would act in a plain, straightforward and unequivocal manner, and without embittered feeling towards any member. He thought it was right to ascertain whether the Government were competent to take charge of great works. Such works involved a large expenditure. His honourable and he might add his learned friend the Provincial Secretary had last Session brought down an estimate of the expenses of the Province. (Mr. Gray here entered into a long explanation of financial matters in connection with Mr. Tilley's estimate, and the Revenue of the Province.) On examination he found that Warrants to the amount of £20,000 had been drawn, being £17,000 not clearly accounted for. He supposed thousands were of little importance compared with the millions spoken of in connection with the Railway. Mr Gray spoke at some length upon appropriations and undrawn warrants for the amount of the balance of the £30,000, and continued by stating that he found on enquiry that warrants to the amount of £15,000 were lying unpaid in one of the Banks, and that the credit of the Province was entirely exhausted in the Central Bank. This we had a right to investigate, for besides injuring our credit at home it would do so abroad. There never was a time when Mr. Partelow held the office that £10,000 could not be got on Provincial security. An instance in connection with the public career of Mr. Partelow was mentioned, in which that gentleman had met a great difficulty in the face of an election. He thought it essential that the credit of the Province should be preserved. If the Government exercised a power in stopping warrants what would become of the money belonging to the labourers in the Central Bank; and if a panic should arise what would be the result? He would give the Government an opportunity of making the explanation. The Provincial Secretary and his estimate were again referred to. Last year the monies voted by the House exceeded this estimate to the amount of 20 or £30,000, and two members of the Government had sanctioned this excess. (Mr. Smith—I am one of them.) No Government had ever wielded the influence the present one had last session upon the floors of this House. They carried every thing they pleased. But no member of this Government had a right to sanction this excess of expenditure in their individual capacity. Again the Government had not acted in accordance with the principles they enunciated. Since the "short Session" every vestige of Responsible Government had been swept away. It was upon this ground that the old Government had been attacked. The Responsible system was accounted to be the constitutional mode of expressing public opinion, and he had a right to appeal to this House to see whether the Government would be sustained. The object of the short Session of 1854 was the consideration of the Reciprocity Treaty—a measure to which the old Government had turned their attention. (The particulars connected with this short Session were here related, most of which are known.) There was another thing in connection with the Government. He considered that it was wrong for an individual member to introduce a measure calculated to neutralize the position of the Government in respect to it. (Tilley and the Liquor Bill.) In the first estimate it was contemplated that £30,000 would accrue as a revenue from the importation of liquors. For this act he considered the Government responsible. They had no right to calculate upon a revenue from liquors after the estimate had been made; and if it interfered with the policy and objects of the Administration, Mr. Tilley's philanthrophy should have suggested to him the propriety of resigning his position before bringing forward such a Bill; and he would leave it to the public to decide whether the Government had not a right to assume its responsibility. Besides the effects produced abroad in injuring our credit, the policy which dictated it and the course adopted were founded in gross inconsistency. (The speaker here explained the position that must have been assumed by Mr. Tilley's colleagues if the Bill had referred to "leather" instead of "liquor.") (Laughter.) It would have the effect of injuring our credit abroad and particularly in England. (Mr. Ryan—they don't know us at home.) The honourable member for King's he thought had better be careful in taking such a position. As the law of the land, the Prohibitory Law should be obeyed; but it should be necessary to adopt a line of policy whereby the great deficiency should be made up. Referring to the Hon. Secretary's speech in 1855, that gentleman he said had proposed an additional duty upon other articles to make up the difference. But in the Speech of His Excellency no allusion was made as to how the £30,000 were to be made up. This was a most important matter. It was very well to talk about millions, and the glorious achievements heralded in the newspapers; but this did not make up the deficiency. He could not give confidence to any Government that would legislate in this way. The difficulties that existed in litigation, &c., were fully pointed out by Mr. Gray.

One of the charges brought against the old Government, and for which they were soundly rated by Mr. Smith; and a strong Resolution was offered by that gentleman, (page 65 of the *political primer* was quoted) on account of no proceedings being had against Mr. Peters, the Deputy Treasurer at Miramichi for a certain matter in connection with his office (outlawed from one of the members.) Mr. Street had good reason for not going on with it, and he (Mr. Gray) would charge the present Government with omitting their duty in not prosecuting it.

Another charge he would bring against the Government was, that during a long period last Summer the Government had been managed by a fragment of the Council, and that for six or eight months the Government remained unfilled. This he would leave to its members to explain.

There was another matter in connection with the Government, but which in accordance with the new system he supposed they would find new reasons. The Act relating to the Post Office required a Postmaster General to be a political office. Formerly there was eternal dispute about the small salaries allowed to Postmasters. The Government was sustained in the Bill they brought down. But why was this office kept dangling for expectants instead of being promptly filled. He believed such office was essential and asked why the provisions of the Act had not been enforced. One great argument made by the Attorney General was, that the country should be governed by the heads of departments, and he (Mr. Gray) could not understand why so advantageous a reason was not enforced.

Again the Government did not adhere to the principles of local self Government. This was fully exemplified in the appointment of W. R. M. Burtis to the office of Common Clerk of the city of St. John. Here the Government had an opportunity of carrying out their principles in this respect. He had nothing to say against the qualifications of Mr. Burtis; but Mr. Robinson had been recommended by the Common Council, and should by the principles referred to have been appointed.

Another appointment was that of Thomas W. Bliss to be a Magistrate in Kent. This was contrary to the practices of the Government to appoint a Barrister to this office. The late Government had on two occasions been requested to make such appointments, but had declined. It was not judicious to appoint any person interested in litigation. And the reason why the appointment should not have been made was that Mr. Bliss was a strong partizan, and he believed a member of a League and in a place where there was much excitement. The appointment was injudicious and a gross violation of principle.

Mr. Gray next commented in strong language upon the course pursued by the Hon. Surveyor General in calling in the arrearages due to the Crown Land Department. This he said would bring sorrow and sadness into many families if the notice in the Gazette would be enforced.

Again there was nothing in the Speech about the promised educational measure. It was very important that the educational wants of the Province should be attended to. The Attorney General was an ex-officio member of the College Council; but that the Commission had to a great extent been deprived of his services. He asked Mr. Smith how he could remain in that Government when such a course was adopted in reference to this College. The College Council had not met as often as they should. There were several other questions; and respecting Railways he would ask the Government if they had a measure prepared. He (Mr. Gray) said it had been mooted abroad they could not agree upon such a measure.

In concluding his remarks Mr. Gray observed that he had urged sufficient reason to show that the Government did not possess the confidence of the country. At any rate they did not possess his. He did not desire to monopolize time (having spoken a little over two hours,) and there were other matters to which he would probably allude on a subsequent occasion.

MR. FISHER'S REPLY.

The Hon. Attorney General rose (next day) and requested the attention of the House while he should proceed with his remarks in reference to the Amendment expressing a want of confidence in the Government. The statements made by the honourable and learned member for the County of St. John in reference to the finances would be fully met by the Provincial Secretary, and he (Mr. Fisher) would not, therefore, dwell upon that point. If he understood Mr. Gray correctly, the great question of Responsible Government was settled in 1854. He was glad that such principles had been recognized, and glad that the time had arrived when we could direct our energies to the development of the resources of our common county. Respecting the principles of party Government, to which Mr. Gray had alluded, he (Mr. F.) would deny that he and his colleagues had accepted office upon other than the broad principle of sound legislation. It was in opposition to his principle that the honourable member for the county of St. John was returned in 1850. (Hear, hear.) And he was glad that he had so far changed his views as to recognize this great question of principles. In 1854 this House and the people of New Brunswick had fully sustained the principles that the majority should rule, and that the Administration should ratify the legislation that conferred the greatest amount of good on the largest number of people. He (the Attorney General) had been called a fool and a knave, when he left his home to brave the storms of the Atlantic. Denounced as he was by a portion of the press, he was not to be prevented from walking in the path of duty. The great and important measures that were required for the development of the resources of his native country were the earnest objects of his mission. It was the lack of such works of enterprise that caused our young men to leave their homes for other countries. Mr. Gray had referred to the Reciprocity Treaty, in connection with the Session of 1855. No one would dispute the credit that was due to the old Government for the interest they took in this matter. Sir Edmund Head had interested himself in the negotiations, and the great principle inherent in intercommunication was one which every friend of progress recognized. Mr. Gray had stated that the Speech was pointless. He could tell his honourable and learned friend that he had a great deal to learn as a politician, and that he was as yet but a political infant. Should he not know that the true system of speech making, was to be as non-committal as possible, for proof of which, let the opening speeches of the Imperial Parliament be referred to. Had not the Government done all they could to advance the interests of the country, and was not the work they accomplished for one Session, more than what had been done in all time by their predecessors? He (Mr. F.) was ready for the bottle when the music sounded. "The Speech was spiritless." Indeed! All that could be expected in such a paper was the foreshadowing of questions. The Governor should be neutral, not giving his sympathy and aid to one party more than the other. The Governor should not be so committed. This was, in his opinion, the constitutional view of the question, and he was prepared to sustain it.

But what was the object of the honourable and learned member for the County of St. John in attacking the Government upon the Railway question? Was by advocating a Railroad to Canada that he expected to catch the votes of members who represented counties on the St. John river? He could tell Mr. Gray that he could not be out-voted by him in his native county. (Hear, hear.) To his northern friends he (Mr. Fisher) was willing to go with them half way; and he was prepared to show that the interests of the River St. John had never been thought of except now, when there was a prospect of obtaining a few votes. He (the Attorney General) would rejoice to see the day when the Province would be girdled with Railroads; but we must begin gradually, and before Railways should be made to extend to other countries, we should say that they were constructed within our own territory. For such great works all would be taxed, and the people at large should therefore participate in the benefits. This new-born zeal exhibited by Mr. Gray in respect to the St. John River route might well be wondered at, when the interests of this route had never before been regarded. He (Mr. F.) had only returned from his mission five days prior to the meeting of the Legislature. He had accomplished enough to enable the Province to proceed by degrees with Railways, but what had the men of large ideas and great Administrative capacity done who had preceded him. He (Mr. F.) had assumed his position, and was prepared to meet his constituents, if necessary. The present Government believed in the principle of self-reliance. The old Government had not confidence in themselves. What was the result of the great contract they had ratified with Jackson & Co.? Why that after a long period of action they were just where they began. The Government were charged with disagreeing amongst themselves. He denied it. In their general principles they were agreed, and he was glad that they were agreed, and he was glad that they were to have the vote of Mr. Gray upon the Railroad question. But look, said he, look at our position. It had been said that we should have agreed upon the matter before we went to England. He would throw himself upon the country whose interests they sought to promote, and the neglect of which had caused the gold fields of California and Australia to be sought for by our young men. He had pursued a straightforward course, and had shown a disposition to carry out the great principles of self-reliance. He would not hesitate to say that he was always opposed to the principles of Railways being undertaken by the companies. We were as able ourselves as Jackson & Co. to advance the great commercial interests of the world. Mr. Gray had charged the members of the Government with formerly being opposed to Railways being undertaken in this way. He (Mr. F.) on his own part, would deny this, whatever might be the opinions entertained by the other members. [The hon. gentleman here alluded, in eulogistic terms, to Mr. Howe, in connection with Colonial Railways.] He (Mr. F.) might be denounced as a knave; but fancy his position in the money market in London, in a time of commercial depression, and in the face of a serious war. He did not go as a party representative. He wished to do something for his country. He might, if he had chosen, accepted a comfortable position, free from political turmoil. The Government had been charged with changing their minds. It was the pressure of public opinion that had wrought a change. [The hon. gentleman again refered to the Jackson contract, and alluded to the bankrupt position of the company at the present time.] The old Government was destitute of the principle of self-reliance. On one occasion Mr. Gray was elected to oppose a Government *deal as a matter*, of which he afterwards became a member. (Hear, hear.) He would ask if great political questions had then been recognized. [Mr. F. here referred to a speech made by Mr. Gray, in 1851, in which there was not a word of political truth, and in which that gentleman was shown to have changed his opinion suddenly.] His learned friend wanted a Railroad to Canada. He (Mr. F.) wanted to see St. John the great terminus of a link of Railway through the Province. No one desired more than he did to have the line extended that would bring us in communication with the far West, by a great highway through British territory. Mr. Gray had never before moved in this direction. The policy adopted in reference to the European and North American Railway was a piece of political jesuitism. He was surprised at the paltry position assumed by Mr. Connell, whose desire should be the promotion of Railways in the direction of Canada. He had no doubt that from the commercial reputation and position of St. John it would, in time be second to New York. If ever there was a time when men were required to be united, the time had now arrived. The countries adjoining, were advancing far a head of us, and it was for this Province to set the ball in motion and keep pace with the progress of the age. [The hon. gentleman again alluded to the importance of the St. John River route, and the resources of the upper country that would be made available.] The grounds, he contended, upon which Mr. Gray was going to turn out the Government, would, for ever, remain a monument of his political inconsistency. The hon. gentleman again referred to the Jackson contract, and the weakness and imbecility displayed by the old Government. He also again took Mr. Grey to task for his newborn zeal as displayed in the advocacy of the St. John River lines, also alluding to the neglect displayed towards Fredericton compared with Miramichi. He (the Attorney General) was glad to find, they had nailed their colours to the mast. But they had no confidence in the present Government; what, he asked, had been done by the old Government, that might be looked to as an evidence of their administrative capacity? He (Mr. Fisher) would here predict that if Mr. Gray should get in power, his influence and responsibility would be so mixed together as to stamp him as an imbecile politician. (Mr. F. alluded, in warm terms, to the prospect of a branch of Railway to connect with the Gulf of St. Lawrence.)

The Government had assumed office at a time of commercial depression. There was intelligence enough however, in the country to appreciate their position. The people would soon acquire political knowledge. He for one was not afraid to meet his constituents, and no man who was opposed to the present Government could be returned for York (hear, hear.) (The hon. gentleman again referred to that contract—and spoke of Messrs. Chandler, Hazen & Co., as belonging to the "old school." Mr. Gray had no confidence in the Government, no doubt he had not. There were other politicians of the same stamp, who, if all put in the political crucible would be likely to come out together. He (Mr. F.) did not wish to give offence, and he hoped that after the present political fracas, they would shake hands and then proceed in earnest to the business of the country. He was not afraid of the country; young men were growing up around who were alive to the spirit of progress. The principles of Responsible Government were established whilst old prejudices and obsolete notions would soon be buried in the political grave. The present Government had stood up in the full spirit of the Anglo Saxon race. They were the first to venture into the London market. This did not say "Jackson help us;" but we'll go to work ourselves with our resources (greater than Nova Scotia.) The great principle of self-reliance was acted upon the principle that is fast becoming sustained throughout the whole world. Had the old Government the moral or political courage to assume such a position? (Mr. Wilmot—Yes.) They had not. If he (Mr. F.) ever exhibited such weakness, he hoped the people of York would say to him "away with you." The boldness and self-dependence of the new Government were a departure from the old established rules. Referring to the mission of Mr. Chandler to England in 1858, he should say in reference to that gentleman it was no disparagement to Mr. Gray, to say that he was a mere political baby compared with the former. The selection was a wise one. But they had not the pluck to stand out as we have. They could not say Nova Brunswick throw off your swaddling clothes and be a child no longer. He did not wish to reflect upon Mr Chandler, but he was the cleverest of the lot. He (Mr. F.) was ready to meet any man—(hear, hear)—when the contest was over he was ready to shake hands upon it. But after the mission of Mr. Chandler had failed did they undertake to carry out the principle of self reliance? Had they not the most favorable opportunity, when in the time of peace and an overflowing revenue they had not the moral courage to act? With the present Government the reverse was the case, they made a bold stroke and were successful, and would soon follow in the wake of Canada and Nova Scotia. (The Hon. gentleman spoke hostily and with much emphasis and the Reporter did not catch the concluding remarks upon this part of the subject.)

Another charge preferred by Mr. Gray was that the credit of the Province was exhausted. He (Mr. F.) denied it. He would say to Mr. Gray or to any other man "never decry the credit of your country." The honourable gentleman had laid the depressing facts before them, and spoke of the Prohibitory Law in connection therewith. He (Mr. F.) denied that the Province was in such a state as represented. Who did not know of the paralysis into which the Province has on two or three occasions been precipitated, and in which might be recognized the design of Providence. How was it now? The crops for the last season had been abundant. The country was thereby in a state of comparative prosperity, notwithstanding the War and other unfavourable events, and he (Mr. F.) while on the mission in England did not scruple to represent these circumstances, (the Prohibitory Law included) to capitalists, and what was the issue? Suppose Mr. Gray went into the Government to-morrow would he be in that position to decry the credit of his country. Representing Saving's Banks, the withdrawing of deposits, after years of unusual plethora would be a satisfactory explanation upon that point. Mr. Gray had referred to Bye Roads; he (Mr. F.) would put it to the Road Committee if he had not protested against any excess of expenditure. (Hear, hear.) He told them to pay their debts. These Bye-Road grants were of the utmost importance to country people, but some would say never mind the country. The necessity of the Government having the initiation of money grants was again referred to as a very essential measure. But Mr. Gray would decry our credit, and want to build Railroads. (The hon. gentleman here referred to the Administrative incapacity of the old Government as fully exemplified by the manner in which the Electoral Bill and the Ballot had been treated by them.)

The Hon. gentleman again referred to the Speech as merely foreshadowing the intentions of the Government. This was the case with the great Corn Law measure in England, it having been only alluded to in the Speech from the throne. The Election Bill which was passed last Session, and which would be handed down to posterity as a regeneration of the Electoral system was also foreshadowed in the same way. The Government were prepared to do what they thought was right. In reference to Mr. Partelow and the withholding of Bye-Road grants, (he Mr. F.) would be the last man to assent to the withdrawing of such grants from the rural districts where the poor people looked for and must have such appropriations whatever be the financial state of the Province.

But the Government was charged with neutralizing itself in the Liquor Bill. Did Mr. Gray mean to tell him that we were free agents and had no right to introduce individually what was conceived to be a beneficial measure? The Government was not responsible for it. (He Mr. F.) would go against its repeal, and he had no doubt that Provincial Secretary had provided how to meet the alledged loss of the revenue. The question had to be tried, and the sooner its popularity was tested the better. He repudiated the idea that an individual member of the Government could not bring forward any measure. He could irrespective of the opinions entertained towards it by other members, and if (as Mr. Gray alleged) the Treasurer had collected duties upon the article he had done wrong.

The Government had been charged with having the business of the country done by a fragment of the Council. By Imperial enactment, the number of the Executive was not to exceed nine or less than five. In the hands of a smaller number they had never neglected the business of the country.

Respecting the Postmaster General it had not been ascertained by the Government whether the time had arrived for making the appointment. There had been an uproarious declamation against the Government for creating new offices, whilst that of the Commissioner of the Board of Works had been the only one made. [The Hon. gentleman here alluded to the manner in which the old Government had treated the Registration Bill]; and the Act relating to the Postmaster General did not provide for the appointment until the proper time had arrived for making it. He was fully alive to the principle of Government by heads of Departments; ten years ago he had nearly lost his election when he enunciated those principles at the meetings, and now the people throughout the whole length and breadth of the Province were recognizing their importance. But the appointment of Mr. Burtis had been called a violation of the principles of Responsible Government. He (M. F.) would deny that that principle had been violated in this instance. The Government on this as well as all other occasions had evinced a disposition to exercise their opinion. It was well known that the Conservative element was predominant in the C. Council, and wished for the appointment of another man. He (Mr. F.) thought such appointments should not be vested in the Government, and he was glad to find that the independence which had been manifested had resulted in that Board petitioning the House to have the power themselves.

The appointment of Mr. Bliss was another charge against the Government. He (Mr. F.) was not home at the time the appointment was made, but he would not shrink from the responsibility. As a general rule he thought that practising Attorneys should not be appointed; but as long as the Law was on the Statute Book, he would maintain that the Government should preserve its supremacy in appointing such men as would be known in their capacity to enforce the law. The appointment had given satisfaction to a large number of the people of Kent, and the act was not unprecedented, for similar appointments had been made by the old Government in the case of Messrs. Garden & Cleary, of Woodstock.

Respecting Educational measures, he (Mr. F.) would state that he held his position in the College Council without fee or reward. He wished to see the institution re-organized, so that the benefits arising therefrom would be participated in by all denominations instead of the influence being monopolized solely by one Church. But was it his business to hunt up the Council and ascertain what their opinions were. The question of Education was a difficult one to deal with. Both the Governments were prepared to act, and would not shrink from their duty.

But the Government were charged with disagreeing among themselves. He (Mr. F.) would deny that this was the case. Contrast the measures introduced by the old Government and the new. The former had never proposed a measure upon which they staked their political existence. The great measure expected by the Country from them, viz: an Election Bill, they had fought over like cats and and dogs, and was at last kicked beneath the table. In this their imbecility was fully evinced. The new Government had proposed and carried their Election Bill; they had established a Board of Works, and other measures would soon follow.

The hon. gentleman concluded this powerful and most effective address, by an expression of his feelings as a loyalist and a British subject. Never could he reproach himself with doing any act that was designed to sever the tie that bound us to the Mother Country. [The Reporter here supposed the Attorney General to allude to the stand Mr. Gray had taken in reference to Annexation some four or five years ago.] He hoped they would deliberate, notwithstanding political differences, in good feeling, and that nothing would be said that might be construed as offensive or productive of acrimony. And it was his earnest desire that when they left this political arena, they would shake hands, and enter in earnest upon the deliberations of the business for which they had been called together.

The Hon Attorney General, having spoken three and a half hours, there did not appear to be an anxiety for continuing the debate.

Hon. Mr. Street announced his intention of resuming the debate where it left off. The deficiency of the Governor's Speech in not alluding to educational measures, was the first thing the speaker commented upon. Next the grounds on which the old Government were turned out, were carefully reviewed. The Provincial Secretary was also taken to task for his advocacy of the Halifax and Quebec Railway, to the detriment of the interests of St. John. Mr. S. spoke of the appointment of Mr. Partelow, after his principles had been condemned by a vote of want of confidence. He also charged the present Government with drawing money without the sanction of the Legislature—a charge which they had attributed to the old Government. The Reduction of Salaries. This the present Government had not striven to effect, although it was one of the charges brought against the old Government.—The Hon. Mr. Brown had said that £300 was an extravagant salary, but that gentleman had taken an office with £640. Mr. S. then took up the speech of the Hon. Mr. Smith, at the short Session, and reviewed it. The old Government had therein been charged with not taking the necessary proceedings against Thomas H. Peters, Deputy Treasurer at Miramichi, but the present Government had also thought proper to pay no attention to the suit, and leave it as it was, and as he presented it to them.

The appointment of Mr. Williston (a defeated candidate) was another charge against the old Government. The present Government followed the same example in some of their appointments, and they should not condemn their predecessors on that account. The old Government were charged with appointing themselves to office.—He would ask if the same course had not been pursued to a certain extent with the present administration. The speaker next took up the College question, the Attorney General's remarks in reference to the mission of Mr. Chandler, the Reciprocity Treaty, and the political sins that were attributed to the old Government. Upon each of these questions he endeavored to prove that the charges brought against the old Government were not justifiable. In commenting upon the measures brought forward by the old Government, the following were enumerated—The School Law; the Municipal Bill; the Reciprocity Bill; the Supervision of Steamboats, the Revision of Statues, and the Railway Act. Upon each and all of these measures he commented at some length, and notwithstanding their utility they were told by the Attorney General that they had never originated any measure for the benefit of the country. Such assertions were not well founded, and he thought in return that he had sufficiently shown that the present Government had not practised what they preached. The Board of Works he would admit was a good measure, but it would have a tendency to increase the expenses attached to the Great Roads. The Bill for the appointment of a Post Master General was also a good one. It would however, increase the expenses of the Department nearly £1000.

In reference to the Election Bill, he wished to know why the time fixed for its coming into operation had been put off till next year. He thought it should come in force sooner. The Jurors' Bill would also cost the Province a large amount, and he maintained that each and all of these measures were fraught with heavy expenses. The speaker then proceeded to the consideration of Railroads, and in connection with his remarks upon this subject he accused Mr. Fisher of wishing to take into his administration some members of the old Government, and that some overtures were made. [Hon. Mr. Brown—I don't believe it.] But in respect to his mission, he saw it put forth in the Government organs that the Jackson contract was given up. He thought if it had come to this it was time to ascertain whether the Government possessed the confidence of the people. He did not agree with Mr. Fisher in his Railway policy, especially that relating to the river St. John. A Railroad to the Northern Shore should be taken into consideration. Before Railroads were built he thought it necessary to ascertain the maximum extent to which the Revenues of the Province would be liable.

The European and North American Railroad Contract had been framed by Judge Ritchie, and Mr. F. had given his assent to it at Portland, notwithstanding he had said, the first time he saw it was in London. He was of opinion that the line between Shediac and the Bend should be commenced first, and in due time, might be extended to Canada, via the Gulf Shore. He thought Messrs Jackson & Co. were still bound to carry out their contract, and that it would be an act of suicide in the Government to give them a large sum of money at the present time. He thought it was a poor compliment of the Attorney General to his colleagues to leave the North Shore line. Mr. S. spoke at length upon Railway matters, and denied that the contract referred to was a piece of political jesuitism. That contract was handed everywhere when it was made. He next commented upon Mr. Fisher's voting against Israel Atherton, in connection with Bye Roads. The College Council was also dwelt upon, and the Initiation of Money Grants, which latter measure he was in favor of. In speaking of Government Appointments, he said several magistrates had been made in Gloucester who could neither read nor write. [At this stage of the proceedings the Speaker passed several condemnatory remarks upon the Government, for leaving out of the magisterial commission one Judge Davidson, whom Mr. S. described as a Loyalist—had shipped the first cargo of deals from that section of the country was from "the land of cakes,"—had a large family, and was in the 68th year of his age.—Several letters were read, one of which was explanatory of the cause for which the Government discontinued him, and another giving an account of the couse through life of the said Davidson.]

Several other matters were alluded to in Mr. Street's speech. He denied that Messrs. Garden and Cleary had been appointed by the old Government, they had only been continued. He did not uphold the principle of appointing a Barrister, but might be appointed Judge of Common Pleas. He also made some allusion to Mr. Tilley's Estimate in connection with the Address, which was calculated to mislead the country. In summing up the charges against the Government, Mr. S. took occasion to refer again to the Jackson contract. He thought the company should be made go on with the work before any thing else was done, and he did not think the Government competent for the management of great undertakings, nor did he think their past administration had given satisfaction to the country.

(*To be Concluded.*)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

The Canada's mails arrived this morning. The government despatches from England contain nothing of definite character; neither is there any prospect of an early settlement of the matters in dispute between that government and the United States.

The enlistment difficulty is absorbed in the Central American question.

There is no information to verify the rumour of the London Advertiser, that angry words had passed between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon.

Mr. Crampton has received fresh instructions not to absent himself from Washington, as heretofore contemplated, but to attend to the unfinished business of the State Department.

The Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. FEB. 29, 1856.

REVIVALS.

It affords us the highest pleasure to be able to herald to our numerous readers almost every week, the progress of revivals—the outpourings of the Spirit of God, and the conversion of souls. We are not among those who ignore these special seasons of religious influence—we believe in revivals. We believe in them because we are satisfied that no Christian Church can long continue to enjoy its true spirituality without them. As the rain coming down from the clouds is necessary to moisten the earth, and render the fields fruitful, so also the church needs special outpourings of divine grace to reinvigorate its decaying energies, and make it efficient in the work assigned to it in the world. The want of these seasons results in cold formality, and lifeless religion, and affords no extra efforts for the ingathering of those, who but for these special occasions would perish forever. Revivals are the harvest time of the church—when the seed has been sown, and the field watered; when much labour has been expended, and many prayers offered, it is as reasonable to look for an ingathering of souls into the church resulting therefrom, as to expect a harvest of corn from the toil and labour of the husbandman. Without these seasons a living church will ultimately die, and a faithful ministry become discouraged. They are as necessary and instrumental as any other in the progress and extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. Revivals existed in the church under the former dispensation as well as under the present. In the reigns of Asa, Hezekiah, and Josiah, special seasons of divine blessing were manifested among the people; and what was the re-building of Jerusalem and the temple, after the long captivity of the church in Babylon, but a revival of the former worship, and a return to the former customs and former services of the Lord's House? These were seasons when God put it into the hearts of his servants to seek the good of Israel and the peace of Jerusalem; and but for these the Jewish church would have blackslidden entirely from God, and gone irrecoverably into idolatry.

We think we may with equal propriety say that the very existence of the Christian religion has been chiefly maintained by special revivals. The spirit of declension has always characterized the church, and to meet this peculiarity and counteract its evils, God has been pleased to introduce special seasons of grace; and to these the church owes her elevated morality and her devoted piety. What was the Protestant Reformation under Luther and his coadjutors, but a great revival of religion? To it the Churches of England and Scotland owe their existence.—Methodism also originated in a revival of spiritual christianity in Great Britain under the devoted and self-denying labours of the Wesleys and Whitfield. The extraordinary spread of experimental religion in New England in the last century which commenced under the labors of the pious Edwards, was justly termed "The Great Revival."

The especial design of revivals is to freshen the gifts and graces of the church, increasing the union and power of the body; and to gather in those who are without, who but for these special seasons would never experience the saving grace of the gospel of Christ. A community which never enjoys a revival, sustains an irreparable loss; they being among the best instrumentalities to promote the true spirituality of the church, and growth in religion; and hence those churches that have been a long time without revival, are seldom distinguished for great piety and communities where such churches exist, are generally but little interested in the subject of religion.

But while we regard revivals as occupying so prominent a place in the maintainance of religion, we nevertheless, do not consider that they by any means meet every demand of the christian church. There are other instrumentalities which in their proper place are of the utmost importance, but which our space in this article does not permit us to allude to now.

We rejoice that we have been enabled to chronicle so many special revivals in our churches during the last two years. In them nearly *eight hundred* souls have professed faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. But we deeply regret that there are many churches still that have been for a long time without any special outpouring of the spirit of God, and whose piety has decayed in consequence thereof. It has occurred to us, that perhaps an error exists in these churches in relation to the proper means of promoting a revival. We are apt to think sometimes that revivals can only be produced by the powerful preaching of the gospel. This is true perhaps in places where no churches exist; but where a church has been planted, and God already has a people, it will be difficult for the most spiritual ministry to promote revival unless the church co-operates in some degree in the work. It is the want of this, we are persuaded, that hinders revival in many places. Revivals are special seasons, and special efforts are necessary in order to promote them.—To merely pray for them in the ordinary course of prayer is by no means sufficient. Wrestling, importuning prayer, like the widow with the unjust judge is necessary. Rising sometimes *a great while before day to pray*, and continuing at other times *all night in prayer*, are among the means to promote revivals. *Confessing our faults one to another, and praying one for another*, are also among the means to be employed. A willingness to sacrifice time and worldly advantage to attend special means of grace—prayer and inquiry meetings—as well as to visit and converse with wanderers, and the impenitent, is also necessary. When these labours are thrown exclusively upon the ministry, the church will lack the very exercise necessary for its revival, and the pastor will be crushed in the effort to do its work in addition to his own. Where difficulties exist, they must be removed not by committees, and human counsels, which generally render difficulties worse rather than better; but by humiliation, fasting, prayer, confession, and sometimes restoring even that which we took not away. To have revivals we must, with an humble, but confident reliance on God's grace, lay ourselves out