

economy, but because it did not suit the Government. He could readily show this by the fact that a Commission had been offered to Mr. Hatheway and that the members of the Government had stated out of doors that the Commission was not appointed because Mr. Hatheway would not accept office; he defended Mr. Hatheway from the charge of a violation of confidence, for when one party to a conversation had told a part of it, another was justified in telling the other part of it in order to explain his conduct. He hinted broadly that Mr. Chandler would yet be paid for his trouble. He next spoke on finance, denying that the late Government had left things in the condition stated by its opponents; there was a credit of £200,000 established, for which the Government could issue debentures, and he believed the present Government had made liberal use of that credit.

The Provincial Secretary said they had drawn £10,000. Mr. JOHNSON resumed. He denied that parties with good claims against the Government had been kept knocking at the Treasury door for their money. He would like to know who they were. He hoped they were not Col. Heywards, whose claims against the late Government they would not pay, or creditors like the commission of Public Buildings, who had drawn money already, and whose note the claimants had taken and discounted. He said Mr. Gray had made charges respecting the Post Office debt without book; for when the late Government came into office, instead of having no Post Office debt, due to the British Government, they really owed £2,113, and when they went out of office in June, they left a debt of £200,000 to £210,000 only, that being a six months' claim. The present Government allowed the debt to accumulate to December, when they first issued warrants.

Several members of the Government rose to explain. They denied the correctness of this statement but further explanation at present was ruled out of order or unnecessary.

Mr. JOHNSON next commented on the emigration scheme, describing how it would operate, and said if it were extended to all the lands in the province, it would soon drive away people, and never could serve to induce people to settle here. He spoke of Mr. Perley's mission, and said he was the last man for such mission, and that the Government should have obliged him to stay home and attend to his office. He read an extract from his report in 1853, in which, Mr. Perley stated that "labor was then scarce and that the population was sufficient to do all work of the country, and he could not recommend emigrants to come to this province until a material change had taken place." This was the only extract published by Government Emigration Office in England, and would do more harm than good. Mr. Perley did good. He said the only object of this mission to England was that Mr. Perley should spend £500, which sum was given him to pay his expenses.

Mr. WILMOT explained that Mr. Perley's expenses to and from England the province would not pay; they allowed him a sum not exceeding £200 for personal expenses for travelling &c. in England, and £300 for other expenses, but the sum expended for either purposes may be much less.

After dinner Mr. JOHNSON resumed. He denied that he was an office seeker, but he opposed the rule of an exclusive class and believed the men to work a Responsible Government should be men favorable to the system, and not men for whom even in debate can not conceal their dislike to the system, and some were ever ready to defend their doctrines. Some too were ready to unite in universal suffrage. He denied that the best form of Government was to join the best men of both parties. It was necessary to have an opposition. He protested against this injury done to the country, by having kept many offices vacant so long.

When the late government appointed certain officers and seats were vacated, a motion of want of confidence was made and the Attorney General voted yes, and yet he now complained that they did not get fair play. He replied to the charge made by Mr. Lawrence. The late Government had made an appropriation for emigration purposes, and had originated and carried more measures than any previous Government, and had carried them without alteration, while Bills of the former Government had been altered in every particular, and some they got rid of in such a way that no record appeared on the Journals. He denied the present Government to point out any measure they had carried through intact, as the late Government had carried the Election and Railway Bills. He denied that the decision of the province as to the formation of the Cabinet. Two questions had influenced the majority of voters, Prohibition and Pre-rogative. It would be found that when any expression of public opinion influenced by such or any similar questions, was given, that the opinion expressed by the Attorney General in 1851, would still be found popular. He deprecated the introduction of religious strife; not to the man who introduced it, but to the man who would not shrink from indicating his right to maintaining his opinions. He denied that the late Government was amenable to the charge of sectarianism, and hoped the day would never come when any difference would arise between men on account of religious opinions, or that all would not enjoy equal rights.

Mr. GILBERT spoke next. He protested that no offer had been made to him by either side, and that he approached the question impartially and unbiased. He detailed the evils of the old system of Government. The storm under the present system produced a pure calm atmosphere. He told a history of his own political life. He said it was nonsense to say that a person who now voted against the Government, voted against the Prohibition Law, and to turn the Governor out of the country. If such a doctrine were correct, he could not oppose the Government on any emergency. He would oppose the Government for their Railway management, and would oppose any Government that admitted its acts were to any extent illegal, for if it could act illegally for six months, what end would there be to its breaches of Law? He read a letter, stating that the property of parties on the Shediac line had been injured, and that there was no one to appeal to for redress. This was a letter from Mr. James Robertson, Editor of the "Westminster Times." He could have no confidence in a Government that would pursue such a course. There was no guarantee that they would not do other illegal acts. He thought the country would be more safe if in the hands of the men who introduced the Railway Acts, so that they might carry them out. He would like every mother to father her own child. The present Government did not possess great ability. Were to the country if it could get no better Government! what they wanted more than the shining specious ability, such as the Attorney General boasted of, was political honesty. He talked of the Railway building, the Emigration scheme and other subjects, and declared that looking at the antecedent acts of the Government, he had no confidence in them.

Mr. Botsford said Mr. Gilbert in July had voted for the repeal of the Prohibition Law, but on the second paragraph of the address had voted in condemnation of the Governor. [Mr. Gilbert explained that he had objected to the wording of the paragraph, and Mr. Botsford continued,] Mr. Gilbert played upon the degrees of complicity, but if his vote had negated the paragraph what would have been the consequence? From such political honesty as he boasted of, it would be found that neither side could depend on him. Mr. Gilbert had said, speaking of this debate, "when rogues fall out, honest men come by their own," thus branding both parties, and setting himself up as the only honest man, who, like Cicero of old, was taken from his farm to save the state. He agreed that the Government had acted illegally, and had not the right of

lands, but when they assumed a primary responsibility, the country had better security for the proper expenditure of money; and if the appointment of commissioners was not desirable in an economical point of view, it was not necessary for the proper carrying out of the works. The House could not fairly condemn the Government when they had done their best for the public interests. He explained how the works were taken, and contracts made, and contended that it was all fair and open. If the Government were now turned out after the statements made in the House, it would go forth that the Engineer had not in spruce sleepers, had built embankments of ice and snow, and had tampered with tenders, and so blast his character without giving him a trial, or receiving his report. For 26 miles Jackson & Co. had laid nothing else than spruce and hemlock sleepers, and for these the late Government had paid an enormous price.

The cars they brought out were old worn out and condemned, brought out for show and not for use; their work on his own land had cavied in and covered up the cars. Their work was of no value, the sleepers were spruce, the cars worthless, and yet they paid £290,000 for them. They were not the men now to complain if spruce were used. Mr. Light, the Engineer, was employed in Charlotte County, and his present appointment was made by the late Government and confirmed by the present Government. It was said that spruce sleepers were purchased to pay election bills, the fact was, they were purchased from Hunt & Pickup and used only as temporary ones on the 3 mile railroad and only because others could not conveniently be got. He said the road was permanent and well done, and strangers declared it a credit to the country. The country was getting sick of this perpetual quibble about offices. "What had they to differ about? What was the distinction between the principles of the ins and the outs? The only real complaint yet made by the Opposition was, that the Government would go further than they should in the Election Bill. He asked what grand question now divided the ins and the outs, was it not office? Under the present state of facts, without proper accounts before them, there was not sufficient evidence to convict the Government. The principal count of the indictment the only part of charge proved was, that the Government had done what every member wished done, but did it without appointing five men who would have nothing to do. By Mr. Giles there was only one light work done; the bridges and heavy work had been since done and the statement made that there was only a little to be done, were incorrect.

Mr. MITCHELL said that the defence of the Government supporters was, that the late Government did worse things than they did. He said he felt that what had been said by Messrs. McPherson and Allan afforded proof that the Government were inclined to go back to principles that oppressed the country in his younger days, and put a barrier to the advancement of young men, and the sons of poor men. There may be bribery at York, but he defied Mr. Allan to discover one case of bribery in Northumberland. In conclusion, he referred from what Mr. Allan said that he represented not honesty, and an intelligent county, but those who could be bought and sold, this was a position he would not hold, and such as ought to exclude him from the Council. He said Mr. Wilmot wrote to Mr. Kerr, asking him to take the Secretaryship, an office he could not accept, in order to secure his support. Mr. Wilmot said he did not want office and complained of the expense of getting a seat in the House, but extraordinary to state, he took office as soon as ever he could get it. He argued that the prosperity of Canada was proof of the value of departmental Government stronger than any extract from newspaper paragraphs quoted by Mr. Mitchell. He said if the Government were sustained, it would be by the casting vote of the Speaker.

At five o'clock the debate was adjourned. Mr. Botsford presented a petition, praying that Mr. Ford might get an extension of time to file recognizances on his petition for scrutiny. Messrs. Johnson, Watters, and others contended against this. The question will be finally settled by the decision of the committee. Mr. Botsford wished to withdraw the petition, but leave was not granted.

On Saturday, Feb. 21. It was expected that the vote on the want of confidence question would have been taken in the House to-day, and this might have been accomplished had it not been for the infliction of a barren, two hour speech upon the House by one of the supporters of the Government from the North. For nearly an hour was the House compelled to listen to his blarney ramblings and nonsense. Restigouche has reason to be proud of such a representative.

Mr. TAPLEY declared he couldn't improve upon this grandiloquent outpouring of the Restigouche luminary, and so he wouldn't make any attempt to do so. Before Mr. Tapley had proceeded far he was interrupted by the speciousifying infatuated gentleman who had preceded him. Mr. Tapley sat down, remarking that if the hon. gentleman had not spoken enough he would give way to him. Mr. Tapley, however, was allowed to proceed which he did, and made a very sensible speech. He charged home upon the office holding gentry, Mr. Barbare in particular, from whom it came with bad grace to say that this was a screaming for office when he held six offices himself. Mr. Tapley alluded briefly to some of the Acts of the Government, and from his own observations of their Railway progress, he had good reason to believe that the Railway contracts, tenders, Government and all were under the control of a general, called Mr. Light. He believed that of the two parties, the Opposition would lose nothing by comparison with the Government. He also believed that they did not hold the reins of power in common sympathy with the people of the country.

Mr. TAPLEY's speech was straight forward and to the point, and the people of Sunbury will find in him, an honest and independent representative.

Mr. MITCHELL's speech was an able defence of the position taken by the Opposition in moving the Amendment to the Address. The first member of the Government, whose statements he took occasion to refute, was the Provincial Secretary. No sooner had Mr. M. alluded to this gentleman, than he arose in a state of great excitement, and declared that the honorable member for Northumberland was not putting a fair construction upon what he had said about the Responsible Government. The Speaker called Mr. Wilmot to order. Mr. Wilmot refused to sit down. Cries of "order" were heard all round. The pressure was so great that the honorable Provincial Secretary, with his depicted on his countenance, was obliged to sit down. Some time was spent in discussing the point of order, which resulted in leaving matters in statu quo. Mr. Mitchell was perfectly fearless throughout, and not only the Secretary but several other of the Cabinet officials, withdrew under the lashings. In speaking of Mr. Boyd and the Chief Commissionership of the Board of Works, he said:—

"Carley sits in Jimmy's chair."

He reviewed the speeches that had been made by the several members of the Government, and showed that they were divided in opinion, and not agreed upon any fixed policy. He asked a question as to whether the members of the Government got their offices by honorable means. He believed (and so does the country) that they did not. After reviewing the several acts of the Government, and showing wherein they had forfeited the confidence of the country, he appealed to the independent members of the House, in forcible reasoning, whether it would be for the interests of the country to keep in power a body of men that could not carry one single measure through

the House, and a Government that had once overriden the laws of the land as the present one had. Mr. Mitchell concluded an able speech by announcing his determination to support the Amendment.

Mr. KERR followed his colleague. He came out in support of a rotten dynasty. The principal reason advanced by Mr. K., in opposition, was that he thought the Government should have a fair trial. The country and Mr. K.'s constituents in particular, believe that they have had a fair trial, and that their reign ought to have terminated before it commenced. Mr. Kerr will not doubt, leave occasion to regret the course he has pursued, in deserting the Liberals, but as he is a gentleman who possesses some grains of common sense, it is hoped that he will take the earliest opportunity to retrieve the false step he has taken.

Monday, Feb. 22. During the past week there was scarcely a business of routine nature transacted in the House. The first fourteen days will soon expire; but as the Petitions that usually come before the House have this Season been referred to the Government, the preliminary work has been very materially reduced. The Debate on the Want of Confidence question seems to excite greater interest as it approaches to a termination. The Speeches to-day have not been of great length. Most of the doubtful members are disposed of.

Mr. McMonagle, who was generally thought would vote with the Liberals, has come out in support of a tottering Tory Cabinet. He did not advance any very forcible reasons why the Government were entitled to his support. He even condemned some of their acts; but still he did not think he would be sufficiently justified for such reasons to vote against the Government. King's County is considerably unrepresented by one Liberal; but it is improbable that such a state of things will be permitted to exist for any length of time.

Mr. Landry also announced his intention to vote against the Amendment. How Mr. L. can have confidence in such a Government, seems a matter for former denouncing them, seems almost surprising. No doubt, however, he has been brought to bear upon him to pursue such a course. He intimated that he was not going to rob the Speaker of the honour of giving the casting vote on this all important question.

Mr. Connell delivered a lengthy Speech in support of the Amendment. He advanced some important facts relative to the political history of the Colonies, and his speech displayed a great deal of research. The Government were not entitled to his confidence, and he did not approve of any of their acts. Mr. Lewis delivered a straightforward Speech in support of the opposition. In his country the people had no confidence in the Government, and he would be acting in full accordance with the wishes of the constituents to vote for their removal from power. Mr. L.'s Speech was brief and to the point.

Mr. Watters delivered an able Speech in support of the Amendment. He regarded the question as a very important one, and showed that the Government in their whole career, policy and acts were unworthy of the confidence of the House. They had set the laws of the country at defiance, and trampled under their feet. Their supporters had raised side issues in endeavouring to defend their inebriate position while this question was under consideration. They had denounced the principles of Responsible Government, and were therefore unworthy of the confidence of the people of the country. They were the same in spirit and principle as the Government which they alleged was turned into a "fraud" in 1854, but which same course they endeavoured to pursue in opposition at the last regular Session. Mr. W. alluded to the humiliating position which Mr. Barbare occupied as "the tame follower of an illegitimate Administration." He then took occasion to refute the slander which that gentleman had cast upon the late Government in stating that the counties had not received the By Road Grants until after the regular Session. Instead of this being the case, Mr. W. actually proved that the monies had been paid over much earlier than the period at which it was paid when their predecessors were in power. He also replied with promptness to some of the other slanderous assertions by the Restigouche luminary towards the late Government, and in each he successfully proved that the assertions were groundless, and entitled to no consideration whatever. The hon. gentleman next took occasion to repudiate the statement that the present movement by the opposition was a scramble for office. He thought it came with bad grace from some members who held offices themselves, and had done so for many years. Next came the absurdities of the Emigration scheme, which the hon. gentleman took occasion to ridicule as a miserable growth. Here it had been proved to be an impossible system, and the people were not to be deceived; it indeed he was amazed that the intelligence of the people had so long submitted to such a system. Should the Government be defeated, the Opposition would come in and divide the spoils. Mr. Harding had a taste of these spoils, and it seemed that it only increased his appetite for them. He hoped the people would rise in their might and blot out this foul system, so that it might again be placed on a proper basis. If so, it would not be the Province would go to destruction. He did not think the Government had pursued exactly a proper course in reference to Railways, but he would wait until the Government had laid all the information before the House upon the subject, before he expressed any further opinion.

Immediately after the Speaker had finished his remarks, Mr. Harding rose and said that he felt called upon to make a remark upon the numerous speech, to which they had just listened, by the Speaker. He now wished to know, whether for particular expressions dropped by him during debate, in answer to charges advanced against him; or (Mr. H.) was to be arraigned and condemned by the chair?—if so he pronounced it most singular and most extraordinary conduct.

The hon. Speaker had been very careful to call hon. members on the floor of the house to order whenever they appeared, to reflect improperly upon the conduct of other hon. members, or impute unworthy motives, but when he came to give his closing speech before the casting vote, he, the Speaker did not hesitate to impute the most unworthy motives, not only to himself (Mr. Harding), but likewise to members of the house generally; against such a course he thought it would be to enter his solemn protest; for he would not submit to the chair assuming or exercising such a censorship, and applying such a construction as he chose to the conduct of hon. members. He (Mr. H.) said that as to office the past was with the Government and the people, his future was with his constituents to whom he was ready to appeal.

Considerable excitement was manifested in the House while Mr. Harding was speaking, and much warmth of feeling was displayed. Nothing further occurred, however, until this morning, when the Address was taken up. Mr. Fisher arose and said, he had with much difficulty refrained last evening from remarking upon the extraordinary manner in which the Speaker had cautioned the House on the occasion. He knew of no instance on record when the Speaker of the House had cast reflections in the shape of remarks upon honorable members, and on calm deliberation, he believed that no right thinking man could give such his approval. He felt for the House, he felt for the Speaker, and he felt for the country, when such observations were made.

The hon. gentleman then took occasion to remark at considerable length upon the Address, and he had advanced in respect to the principles of Departmental Government. He read several extracts upon the subject from historians, placing them in contrast with the views advanced by his Honor the Speaker. He deprecated severely the course that had been pursued by his Honor the Speaker, in lecturing the House as if they were school children, and expressed a hope that after a night's reflection upon the subject his Honor would be disposed to retract and apologize to the House for the statements.

His Honor the Speaker, in reply to Mr. Fisher, said that if the opinions he expressed yesterday, would have the effect of doing away with departmental government he considered that he would have been doing a good service to the country. After a night's reflection he was sorry to say that the ex-Attorney General had made such a

long speech yesterday, and after a night's reflection, he (the Speaker) did not anything to retract from what he said yesterday. The Opposition had no right to complain because he made no distinction between parties. What he had said in regard to office-holders and office-seekers, he was ready to justify, and he always endeavored to tell the truth.

Mr. JOHNSON arose and said that the remarks made by the Speaker yesterday, cast a reflection upon this House, and he felt that the House would be lowered in the estimation of the country if such observations were allowed to pass unnoticed. He asked if the members of this House were to be told that they were office-seekers, when many of them had distinctly avowed that they were not seeking for office. Were they to be told that the time of the country was uselessly spent for the last eight days, when they were discussing a question of vital importance to the interests of the country? If these and such statements were to come from the Speaker of a House, reflecting as they did upon honorable members, then it was high time to send them back to the people, and let them adjudicate on the matter. He would not put it to the House if both parties were not reflected upon by what had fallen from his Honor the Speaker yesterday. Mr. JOHNSON spoke with much warmth, and his remarks seemed to have much effect within the walls of the House.

Mr. Barbare eulogized the Speaker and said, that in giving the casting vote he had a right to give full expression to his opinions on the subject. His Honor the Speaker, in reply to Mr. JOHNSON, said he was here to express his opinions honestly and fairly, and the observations he had made yesterday were strictly true. He would now repeat, that if such a system were to be continued the Province would fast hasten on the downward road to destruction.

Mr. MITCHELL said when he left the House last evening he had such feelings as he hoped never to have on any future occasion. He respected the Speaker of the House, but when they were told by him that what they were doing for the last eight days, consisted in nothing more than a scramble for office, and that the whole question had been discussed irrespective of feelings of patriotism, then, for one member, felt insulted by such remarks. He was not going to find fault with the Speaker for expressing his views on the subject of the whole question, but he was going to find fault with the Speaker for lecturing the House as he did last evening, and he, as an independent representative, would not quietly submit to it.

Mr. Smith regretted that other members such remarks had fallen from his Honor the Speaker, yesterday. He felt that while he was elected by the unanimous voice of the House to fill the responsible position he should, instead of impugning the motives of honorable members, or repudiating their patriotism, act with the calmness and deliberation due to the dignity of his position. He felt that when the remarks had fallen from his Honor the Speaker that nineteen twentieths of the whole discussion was irrelevant and that hon. members were actuated by mercenary motives, he thought that the second the country was appealed to the better. If honorable members had deviated from the question under consideration, then his Honor the Speaker had also deviated from what was right in his report. After accusing members of being office-seekers and making other remarks derogatory to the feelings of honorable members, then he thought it was time for the Government to advise a dissolution, and let the country be appealed to once more.

Mr. Montgomery supported the Speaker, and Mr. Wilmot spoke briefly. His Honor the Speaker replied to Mr. Smith, and observed that his remarks did not apply to office holders. He reiterated with much patriotism in the recent debate on the amendment to the address. The discussion then dropped and the remaining sections of the address were allowed to pass without opposition.

Some miscellaneous business was then transacted. The House Resolved itself into Committee of the whole in consideration of the Bill to incorporate the First Universalist Society at St. Stephens.

Mr. Barbare wished to know what these Universalists were, whether they were like the Mormons or Infidels, or whether their religion was a Christian religion.

Mr. GILMORE was astonished at what had fallen from Mr. Barbare and at the ignorance he displayed. He thought it came with very ill grace from him, and he would inform him that those who petitioned for the Bill were men of the highest respectability.

The Bill with several other unimportant Bills passed.

different causes have contributed to render them so, we do not doubt, but the evil is the same as 3rd church under any circumstances. Other modes of worship, evidence of and religious exercises may be employed, as far as souls, which are highly proper and beneficial in things to obtain own place; but they were never intended by self to the Lord.

Head of the Church to supply the place of a prosperous preaching of the Gospel, which is his own duty to them pointed means to discipline the world, as well as business edify and build up the Church. A body of honest men may maintain a visible standing and last in lasting a system of religious exercises for years, without, however, a proper ministry. But they will never, as a body, grow in grace, nor increase much in number and joy. The pressure from without will always be to the Church that maintains the regular ministry of such as Carpenters and ordinands. Here is where many a Church has failed, and their strength waned, and the religious influence have gone to build up others meet again. While we see the disposition still cherished nations never any to despise the Gospel, we are pained. It is not men, but God, whom such reject; and it is not we have the effect of driving the masses from us, as The The shutting our church doors against them. Two copy the social worship is an important and necessary part of the culture in christian exercises, none can doubt; but in New York, lievers should often speak one to another, and exhort one another. But the word of God is not clear on this point, and all experience goes to prove that those churches and denominations, and say if the prosper most in numbers and in grace, who have improved vide themselves with a faithful efficient and regular among us. ministry. Until the necessity of this is seen to be your felt by our Churches, we must be content to do as your occupy an inferior position in every benevolent enterprise. Ju religious enterprise.

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The Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FEB. 27, 1857.

The Gospel.

Of all the messages that were ever proclaimed to dying men, the Gospel is the greatest. It is the announcement from God of the redemption which is in Christ—it is pardon, grace, and eternal glory offered to us, without money and without price. By it, it pleases to God to save them that believe; and although it is foolishness to them that perish, it is the power of God unto salvation to them that receive it. But notwithstanding the excellency of the Gospel, it is treated much as its divine authority was, rejected and despised. Jesus said to the Jews:—If one come in his own name him you will receive; I have come in my Father's name, and ye receive me not." So with the Gospel. Almost anything is listened to before it—other messages elicit attention and obtain a patient hearing; but few wish to hear, or will hear, of the redemption that is in Christ Jesus. There has ever been a disposition in some to reject the Gospel, and probably ever will be. In others there is a wish to substitute something else in its place—a turning into fables. Many who profess to be called to preach the Gospel, preach something else—history, science, or political economy, with some form a theme; with others, duties and morals, leaving out the life and power. There are not a few, however, who profess to be Christians who reject the preaching of the Gospel, as not being a necessary means of salvation. This example was set by the Church of Rome, when the Gospel was turned out of her chapel, and the sacraments instituted in its place. It is well known that the Church of Rome does not regard the preaching of the Gospel as essential to the saving of the world. Faith with her, is faith in the dogmas and sacraments of the Church. The same is true of the English tractarians. The Gospel is not with them the power of God unto salvation, but the eucharist, and tokens of worship are made to supply its place. The shipwreck which these and others have made of the truth by departing from the Gospel, should be a warning to all.

We fear that the preaching of the word of God is held in too light esteem by many in our own denomination. It is greatly undervalued. That

different causes have contributed to render them so, we do not doubt, but the evil is the same as 3rd church under any circumstances. Other modes of worship, evidence of and religious exercises may be employed, as far as souls, which are highly proper and beneficial in things to obtain own place; but they were never intended by self to the Lord. Head of the Church to supply the place of a prosperous preaching of the Gospel, which is his own duty to them pointed means to discipline the world, as well as business edify and build up the Church. A body of honest men may maintain a visible standing and last in lasting a system of religious exercises for years, without, however, a proper ministry. But they will never, as a body, grow in grace, nor increase much in number and joy. The pressure from without will always be to the Church that maintains the regular ministry of such as Carpenters and ordinands. Here is where many a Church has failed, and their strength waned, and the religious influence have gone to build up others meet again. While we see the disposition still cherished nations never any to despise the Gospel, we are pained. It is not men, but God, whom such reject; and it is not we have the effect of driving the masses from us, as The The shutting our church doors against them. Two copy the social worship is an important and necessary part of the culture in christian exercises, none can doubt; but in New York, lievers should often speak one to another, and exhort one another. But the word of God is not clear on this point, and all experience goes to prove that those churches and denominations, and say if the prosper most in numbers and in grace, who have improved vide themselves with a faithful efficient and regular among us. ministry. Until the necessity of this is seen to be your felt by our Churches, we must be content to do as your occupy an inferior position in every benevolent enterprise. Ju religious enterprise.

Mr. Mitchell said when he left the House last evening he had such feelings as he hoped never to have on any future occasion. He respected the Speaker of the House, but when they were told by him that what they were doing for the last eight days, consisted in nothing more than a scramble for office, and that the whole question had been discussed irrespective of feelings of patriotism, then, for one member, felt insulted by such remarks. He was not going to find fault with the Speaker for expressing his views on the subject of the whole question, but he was going to find fault with the Speaker for lecturing the House as he did last evening, and he, as an independent representative, would not quietly submit to it.

Mr. Smith regretted that other members such remarks had fallen from his Honor the Speaker, yesterday. He felt that while he was elected by the unanimous voice of the House to fill the responsible position he should, instead of impugning the motives of honorable members, or repudiating their patriotism, act with the calmness and deliberation due to the dignity of his position. He felt that when the remarks had fallen from his Honor the Speaker that nineteen twentieths of the whole discussion was irrelevant and that hon. members were actuated by mercenary motives, he thought that the second the country was appealed to the better. If honorable members had deviated from the question under consideration, then his Honor the Speaker had also deviated from what was right in his report. After accusing members of being office-seekers and making other remarks derogatory to the feelings of honorable members, then he thought it was time for the Government to advise a dissolution, and let the country be appealed to once more.

Mr. Montgomery supported the Speaker, and Mr. Wilmot spoke briefly. His Honor the Speaker replied to Mr. Smith, and observed that his remarks did not apply to office holders. He reiterated with much patriotism in the recent debate on the amendment to the address. The discussion then dropped and the remaining sections of the address were allowed to pass without opposition.

Some miscellaneous business was then transacted. The House Resolved itself into Committee of the whole in consideration of the Bill to incorporate the First Universalist Society at St. Stephens.

Mr. Barbare wished to know what these Universalists were, whether they were like the Mormons or Infidels, or whether their religion was a Christian religion.

Mr. GILMORE was astonished at what had fallen from Mr. Barbare and at the ignorance he displayed. He thought it came with very ill grace from him, and he would inform him that those who petitioned for the Bill were men of the highest respectability.

The Bill with several other unimportant Bills passed.

The Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FEB. 27, 1857.

The Gospel.

Of all the messages that were ever proclaimed to dying men, the Gospel is the greatest. It is the announcement from God of the redemption which is in Christ—it is pardon, grace, and eternal glory offered to us, without money and without price. By it, it pleases to God to save them that believe; and although it is foolishness to them that perish, it is the power of God unto salvation to them that receive it. But notwithstanding the excellency of the Gospel, it is treated much as its divine authority was, rejected and despised. Jesus said to the Jews:—If one come in his own name him you will receive; I have come in my Father's name, and ye receive me not." So with the Gospel. Almost anything is listened to before it—other messages elicit attention and obtain a patient hearing; but few wish to hear, or will hear, of the redemption that is in Christ Jesus. There has ever been a disposition in some to reject the Gospel, and probably ever will be. In others there is a wish to substitute something else in its place—a turning into fables. Many who profess to be called to preach the Gospel, preach something else—history, science, or political economy, with some form a theme; with others, duties and morals, leaving out the life and power. There are not a few, however, who profess to be Christians who reject the preaching of the Gospel, as not being a necessary means of salvation. This example was set by the Church of Rome, when the Gospel was turned out of her chapel, and the sacraments instituted in its place. It is well known that the Church of Rome does not regard the preaching of the Gospel as essential to the saving of the world. Faith with her, is faith in the dogmas and sacraments of the Church. The same is true of the English tractarians. The Gospel is not with them the power of God unto salvation, but the eucharist, and tokens of worship are made to supply its place. The shipwreck which these and others have made of the truth by departing from the Gospel, should be a warning to all.

We fear that the preaching of the word of God is held in too light esteem by many in our own denomination. It is greatly undervalued. That

different causes have contributed to render them so, we do not doubt, but the evil is the same as 3rd church under any circumstances. Other modes of worship, evidence of and religious exercises may be employed, as far as souls, which are highly proper and beneficial in things to obtain own place; but they were never intended by self to the Lord. Head of the Church to supply the place of a prosperous preaching of the Gospel, which is his own duty to them pointed means to discipline the world, as well as business edify and build up the Church. A body of honest men may maintain a visible standing and last in lasting a system of religious exercises for years, without, however, a proper ministry. But they will never, as a body, grow in grace, nor increase much in number and joy. The pressure from without will always be to the Church that maintains the regular ministry of such as Carpenters and ordinands. Here is where many a Church has failed, and their strength waned, and the religious influence have gone to build up others meet again. While we see the disposition still cherished nations never any to despise the Gospel, we are pained. It is not men, but God, whom such reject; and it is not we have the effect of driving the masses from us, as The The shutting our church doors against them. Two copy the social worship is an important and necessary part of the culture in christian exercises, none can doubt; but in New York, lievers should often speak one to another, and exhort one another. But the word of God is not clear on this point, and all experience goes to prove that those churches and denominations, and say if the prosper most in numbers and in grace, who have improved vide themselves with a faithful efficient and regular among us. ministry. Until the necessity of this is seen to be your felt by our Churches, we must be content to do as your occupy an inferior position in every benevolent enterprise. Ju religious enterprise.