

## Religious Intelligencer.

Saint John, N. B., March 25, 1859.

## The Christian Church.

NUMBER I.

The word Church in a religious sense has two different significations in the New Testament.

1. It signifies the whole body of the Redeemed, in heaven and on earth, called in Hebrews the "general assembly and church of the first-born." This is that church which Christ loved as his spouse, and for which he gave himself. It is termed the whole family in heaven and in earth—all the building fitly framed together, and growing into an holy temple in the Lord, who is himself its foundation and chief corner stone. This church is not many but one; it is Christ's own body, which is animated by one spirit; it has but one tabernacle or seat of worship, one holy place, which is heaven itself, one altar, priest, and sacrifice; and was typified by the ancient Jewish church, which was but one congregation. This church is at present invisible to us, and will continue so until Christ's second coming, when all its members will be gathered in, raised from the dead, and appear with him in glory. This is the only true catholic or universal church. The idea of a catholic visible church in this world, as papists and some others affirm, has no foundation in Scripture, and therefore should be rejected.

2. The word Church also signifies a particular congregation of visible believers, with its pastor, and deacons regularly assembling together in one place, for the performance of religious worship, and the observance of Christ's institutions. It signifies a single congregation; such as the church at Jerusalem, Antioch, Ephesus, Philippi, and Corinth. Each of these societies were composed of invisible believers, or such as by their walk appeared to be saints and faithful. They had elders or bishops to rule and labour in word and doctrine, and also deacons to take care of the poor and serve tables. They each regularly assembled in one place to perform social worship and observe the ordinances. A more proper definition of Church perhaps cannot be given than that found in the 19th article of the Church of England—"a congregation of faithful men, in the which the pure word of God is preached, and the sacraments duly administered, according to Christ's ordinance."

These are the outlines of a visible church of Christ, such as the apostles planted in every place where there were a sufficient number of disciples to compose it. Such a church, with its officers, is an organized body, complete in all its parts, and has the full power of government and discipline within itself; being subject to no other authority or jurisdiction than Christ's, he who walks in the midst of the golden candlesticks, and holds the stars in his right hand. It is the visible representation of Christ's true catholic church, which is at present invisible, and has therefore the same terms applied to it, such as God's building, habitation, temple, house, Christ's body, spouse, &c. To such a church were the ordinances delivered, as also the instituted discipline, and it is only in such a society, that they can be observed according to their primitive institution. To such a church as this were the baptized disciples added, that they might be edified in the faith, and be in a situation to observe all things whatsoever Christ had commanded. To such a church as this should every believer belong.

## Eternity.

Fellow voyagers to eternity, are you sensible of the relationship that you sustain to an existence that is endless in duration? Of the rapidity with which you are passing through? Of the preparation necessary to make you happy there? Eternity! What a word! Endless duration. Yes, endless, and soon our deathless souls will inhabit that place. We are each certain of an existence there. There are many grains of sand which form a part of the earth, many drops of water in the mighty ocean many spears of grass on the face of the earth, and many leaves upon the trees of the vast forests. If a million of years should pass between the annihilation of each of these, there would cease to be sand, water, grass and leaves, and yet eternity would only have just begun. We are born to pass there, and are now forming characters for that time. How very near are some whose eyes may trace these lines to that endless state of existence, even now almost dead, the most of the associates of your youth are gone, soon you will follow. To-day in time surrounded by friends, and to-morrow at the Judgment Seat of Christ. We know not what a day may bring forth. Even the youth in the prime of life are almost there. What are a few fleeting years? Only a moment comparatively. How very much depends upon a proper improvement of life! Preparations for eternity can only be made in this life! A few days to prepare for an everlasting existence. Are any so thoughtless as to squander them? So careless about their soul's salvation as to neglect it, till overtaken by death? Think, O sinner, think of rushing madly into the immediate presence of an Almighty and Holy God. You who are unholily, polluted and God's enemies will soon be before the Judgment Seat of Christ. Will it be as an unpardoned sinner? Think! Think seriously!!

**REVIVAL IN CARLETON.**—The interest is still good in Carleton. The meetings are continued in the Baptist, and our own places of worship this week. Dr. Clay baptized 10 last Sabbath.

**GOOD TESTIMONY.**—Rev. Dr. Lowell, who has been pastor of the West Church, (Unitarian), Boston, fifty-three years, thirty-one years its only minister, in a pastoral address made on the first Sabbath of the year, said: "While I was preparing for my profession in a distant land, I read the life of a distinguished prelate, of whom it was said that he never went anywhere without speaking a word for his Master." It made a deep impression on my mind, and I resolved, if ever I should be settled in the ministry, that, in my pastoral visits, by God's grace I would imitate his example; and I now declare it was my belief, that in my visits among you as a minister, I have not in one instance neglected to fulfil my resolution."

These words would make a noble epitaph; few are the ministers that have earned one so comprehensive. In self-abnegation he immediately added, "Ah! how much have I left undone that I purposed to do! I would clothe myself with humility, and deeply lament it before God."

## Things on the Continent.

The German Correspondent to the London Christian Times writes as follows, relative to the prospects of war, and the Italian question: "Shall we have war?" Such is the question which all who meet now ask one another. And, in Germany, this question is not that of a mere political curiosity, but is put with a feeling of uneasiness, under the conviction, universally entertained, that if war should arise, it will be upon the Rhine, no less than in the plains of Lombardy. In fact, Austria has too much influence in Germany for any one to suppose that the Confederation would remain neutral, in the event of an attack by France upon the Austrian possessions. But if this be the ground of our fear, it is also that of our hope; for, in the presence of 600,000 men whom the German Confederation has under arms, even in time of peace, and of a million of men whom it could raise in case of war, we may hope that the mysterious man, on whom alone the question depends, will reflect twice or thrice before lighting up an holy flag, the issue of which he cannot foresee. On the other hand, who can believe or desire that Italy should remain much longer in her present deplorable condition? These are questions portentous of storms, in which the religious future of the Continent, and especially of poor Italy, is not less involved than its political future. Will that God who reigns above, and who holds in his hand the most powerful monarchs and the wisest policies, deign, in His tender mercy, to make a way of escape from this fearful trial without the effusion of blood? Or will the horrors of war be the instruments of His justice for the chastisement of the nations? This is the alternative which the question presents to the eyes of the Christian, accustomed to look higher than the counsels of kings and of nations. Alas! amongst the millions of men who daily await from the telegraph the slightest news which may influence their hopes or fears, why are there so few who think of nothing but the rise or fall of funds, which will make them the richer or poorer by some trifling amount? Why are there so few who ask themselves, What will result from this in relation to the kingdom of God; the salvation of souls, the good of our poor, suffering humanity? And yet the Lord reigns, and these are the questions which He will resolve to His own glory!

Hitherto, Prussia has preserved silence; and this also engages the interest of Germany, since it is especially the Cabinet of Berlin which will decide the degree of unity with which the Confederation shall ally itself to Austria. Meanwhile the Prussian Government is renewing its diplomatic staff by important nominations. The post on which the heaviest responsibility will fall—that of Paris—has been conferred to a man who inspires the fullest confidence, Count Pourtales, who is of a Neuchâtel family, and son-in-law to M. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Minister of Worship at Berlin. It is said that he unites to the lofty, religious, and decided character of his father-in-law, a sufficiently lengthened experience of diplomatic affairs. God grant that, in combination with the wise and powerful counsels of England, he may contribute to the supremacy, at the Tulleries, of a spirit of moderation and of peace!

In the midst of these present anxieties, our thoughts revert with pleasure to the delight experienced at Berlin and throughout Prussia when the canon and the telegraph announced the birth of a prince—a precious bond of union for the two first Protestant nations of Europe! Nothing can convey to you the idea of the extent or sincerity of this feeling: unless it may be what you have witnessed in England itself. These two countries are the only ones in which such proofs of loyalty and patriotism can be witnessed. Will this at length refute the old Catholic calumny, that Protestantism is revolution in permanence? One could hardly believe the people of Berlin susceptible of such general enthusiasm for the family of its princes. For the first few days, the palace of Prince Frederick William was besieged by a crowd of eager inquirers comprising all classes of society, who came to obtain news of the august Princess and her Royal infant. It must be said that England certainly has her share of the popularity and honour enjoyed by the young couple, and that the young Princess herself has personally won the affections of the people. Why should we not see in this a precious pledge of union and prosperity for these two great nations, as well as of progress in relation to the most sacred interests of humanity?

Whilst the Italian question is thus occupying Europe,—whilst the ground trembles under the feet of the Pope,—whilst Cabinets discuss what they are to do with his temporal possessions, he himself, on the height of his worm-eaten throne, remains, in his relations with other Governments, as intractable as ever. This, in religious questions, might be understood—it might even be praiseworthy and noble. But no, when the affair is one of terrestrial domination and worldly interests, his wrong-headedness remains the same. Some few years since, the Grand-Duke of Baden maintained in Rome, at great expense, an extraordinary deputation or embassy, with a view to the settlement of a concordat, but without the last result. At that period (four or five years ago) the Government of this small country had a long struggle to maintain with the episcopate of Central Germany respecting external arrangements, such as those to which I have referred. Neither of those two parties would yield; the Catholic Church has consequently remained without regular administration; all vacant offices in the priesthood have been temporarily filled by substitutes, miserably paid, because the Government seeks, amongst other things, to have the right of confirming the nominations of the bishops. No matter! Rome prefers to suffer this organisation and loss, rather than make the least concession. And you will observe that the Government does not lay claim to new rights, but simply to the maintenance of those which have always been recognized. The first delegate of the Grand-Duke died at Rome, after some years spent in unavailing efforts. Two others were sent there last year, and have not been more successful. The Austrian Concordat is the ideal to which the Papal Court wishes to make all the Governments, even those which are Protestant, conform. It has succeeded with Wurttemberg;

why should not Baden also humble herself before his Holiness? We are now informed that the Government of the Grand-Duke, wearied out with this useless contest, is on the point of recalling its delegates. Thus we see what occupies the Government of this poor old man, maintained in his own capital by a French garrison, and from whom all Europe demands either reforms or abdication!

## NEW BOOKS.

**BLIND BARTIMEUS: or the Story of a Sightless Sinner, and his Great Physician.**—By Rev. WILLIAM J. HOGE, Sheldon, Blakeman & Co., New York. Demill & Fillmore, St. John.

This is a very handsomely bound volume of 227 pages, and reflects much credit upon both publishers and editor. The blindness, poverty, beggary and recovery of the sinner, are beautifully described. "Bartimeus' blindness caused his poverty; and your blindness, that is your sin, has caused yours. His blind eyes could not see all his poverty, and your blind eyes cannot see yours. He could get rid of poverty, only by getting rid of blindness; and it is only by getting rid of sin, that you shall escape being everlastingly poor."

**THE LIVING EPISTLE, or the Moral Power of a Religious Life.**—By Rev. CORNELIUS TYLER, of Virginia, with an introduction by Rev. H. FULLER, D.D. Sheldon, Blakeman & Co., New York. Demill & Fillmore, St. John.

This is a well bound little volume of 185 pages, and one that we recommend to every Christian believer. None can read it, we think, without being benefited. It shows how the prevailing defects of the Christian character operate against the spread of the Gospel, and some of the ways in which the religion of Christ must be exhibited, in order to evince its divinity, and induce mankind to embrace it.

## For the Religious Intelligencer.

## PREPARING FOR DEATH.

How strange it is, that some youths will wander from the path of virtue in which they were taught to tread, by the teachings of an affectionate and virtuous mother, and plunge into the vortex of sin and debauchery! How seeming strange it is, to see one of these youths, just on the verge of manhood, as they feel the hand of death laid upon them—caused by their own folly—return to this path of virtue with tears of sorrow. They have seen the error of their way. They know that they have sinned against God, and tremble as they feel the dread messenger of death approach. Then do they see all the heinousness of their folly. The many nights on which they have sat around the gambling table, drinking, and uttering profane oaths, while spending that money which should be devoted towards the comfort and happiness of their parents, and sisters, will flash vividly upon their minds. Then will they with tears of sorrow, resolve to reform.

How cheering it is to a kind father, affectionate mother, and loving sisters and brothers, to see one of those wretched victims of vice—suddenly turning his attention to the state of his soul—renouncing all his evil ways, and embracing Christ—declaring, that whether death lays him in the tomb, or permits him longer to remain upon earth, he shall live for Christ alone.

Then does he seek with diligence, in prayer, and praise, for a Saviour's love, that his end may be peace: and thus while seeking grace, he will gather around him his former companions—of vice and debauchery. He will tell them that he has embraced his Saviour, and will entreat them to renounce the enchanting cup; to quit no more the gambling saloon in which they were wont to spend their evenings, and to come unto Christ, and receive pardon for their many transgressions.

GEORGE LUMAN.

[From our Canada Correspondent.]

**CONROUG, C. W., March 8th, 1859.**  
Friday, the 4th inst., was the day appointed for the execution of Hughey, O'Leary, and Fleming. The former had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary, the other two suffered the extreme penalty. Hughey has made a statement which is published in the papers, from which it appears that about nine years ago he made a profession of religion and maintained it for three years. Removal from his former residence had caused him to discontinue attendance upon the means of grace, and not being a Total Abstinence at any time, he indulged very freely in intoxicating drink. He declares that he has no recollection of taking the axe and striking the man. He professes to have met with a change of heart since his imprisonment. The following are his own words:—"I was enabled to cast all upon the atonement of Christ, then and there realizing that I was a sinner saved by grace divine. I still feel happy in the love of God, and now experience such a change as must be felt by the soul, it being beyond description. I am prepared for the worst. God is my help and support. I am determined to cling to Christ."

An immense concourse of people, of both sexes, assembled around the scaffold, many of them coming at an early hour, to witness the execution. The preceding night was spent by the prisoners in devotional exercises, Fleming only sleeping for an hour or two before day-break. O'Leary was attended by Father O'Rourke, who was admitted to his cell at half past six, and accompanied him to the scaffold. Several persons engaged in prayer throughout the night with Fleming, who professed to have made his peace with God some time previously, and he was attended to the scaffold by the Rev. F. H. Marling. Fleming's confession is very interesting, and I submit a portion for the sake of the warning which it contains:—

"I was born in Galway, in Ireland, of Roman Catholic parents. I was educated in a common school in Ireland, and in a Jesuit school in Toronto. I was brought up a Roman Catholic. I left Ireland about 1850, and came to New York and Toronto. I left school at 15 years of age, and went in the capacity of a 'messenger boy' in the Grand Trunk Telegraph Office, Toronto. I was shortly promoted from 'messenger boy' to that of attending the Battery, and from that to 'assistant book-keeper.' I had about this time learned to operate, and was then promoted to the capacity of assistant telegraph operator. About this time I had commenced reading novels and bad books, and going to theatres; also indulging sometimes in taking a little liquor. I have never been really intoxicated in my life more than three or four times. I am now fully convinced that those practices, along with getting into bad

company, have brought about my ruin. I would have advice all young men that carrying deadly weapons will be their ruin, as it has been mine. Take my advice, as one at the point of death, and do not indulge in any of the above-mentioned practices, as you value your life or liberty. After my arrest, I bless God that I ever saw Mr. James Davy, who gave me good advice and religious instruction. The first time he came to the goal while I was there, he called me to him, while I was leaning against one of the pillars, smoking and chatting to the prisoners—and advised me to repent of my sins, and make my peace with God. I answered him evasively, not exactly understanding the plan of salvation at the time. I noticed him at my trial, sitting a short distance from me, and was happy to see him. The next visit I had from him was a few days after the trial. I now began to see the full necessity of repentance, while convinced by the Spirit of God of sin, righteousness, and of the judgment to come. I commenced to pray and visit him, and on February 11th, while he and Mr. Wallis were reading the Scriptures and praying with me, I was enabled to roll my guilty soul upon Christ as the Saviour of mankind. When I got off my knees in the cell, I was enabled to say that God, for Christ's sake, had pardoned all my sins; and I told them and the turnkey, at the time, that I was not afraid to die that moment. I have been endeavouring from that time to the present to believe in Christ, to the salvation of my soul."

How solemn the warning against reading novels and bad books, going to the theatre, indulging in liquor and carrying weapons! "Take my advice," says the young man, "as one at the point of death, and do not indulge in any of the above-mentioned practices." But who will heed the advice? O! that young men were wise and understood this!

The Sheriff having determined to delay the execution to the latest moment permitted by law, did not cause the prisoners to be led forth till a quarter to ten. The crowd seemed impatient to witness the last scene, and just as the bell struck their wishes were gratified; the bolt was withdrawn—the bodies dropped with a dull, heavy sound, a few struggles followed—and all was at an end. O'Leary's body was claimed by his brother-in-law, and Fleming's was delivered to the minister who accompanied him, his father not claiming it. Both were decently committed to the earth. When Fleming abandoned the faith of his fathers does not appear, but his father, who resides in Toronto, did not cease to upbraid him for the act, when he visited him in prison, until Fleming requested him to leave him, and they parted unpleasantly. This may explain his neglect to claim the body for burial. Let us hope that the poor youth had found something better to support him in the hour of his trial than the consolations of the Church, that he had learned to look away from the crucifix of the Cross.

A deputation of eminent citizens waited upon the Governor two days before the execution, praying that Fleming might have his sentence commuted; but although received courteously, they were informed that the commonness of carrying deadly weapons called for an example, and that apparent severity might in the end be the greatest mercy. It did seem hard that murder committed without malice aforethought should meet with the extreme penalty; but better thus than have our land overflow with crime.

A. B.

## News of the Week.

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

[From the Colonial Presbyterian.]

**FREDERICTON, March 18.**  
No business done yesterday (Thursday). The House having adjourned until day as a mark of respect to the Speaker, the funeral of whose father took place yesterday.

The railway committee sat part of yesterday, much interest is manifested in their proceedings. The business of to-day commenced with Mr. Mitchell's resolution relative to the Navigation Laws. It was opposed by Mr. Gilmour, who spoke of the advantages at present enjoyed, American vessels coming to our ports and taking cargoes to England, freights being thereby reduced. He wanted to see ship building interests protected, but not at the expense of other branches of industry. He wished the resolution amended. Mr. McAdam supported the principle of reciprocity. Mr. Smith thought it better to ask British Government to endeavor to prevail upon United States to throw open their coasting trade to us, but doubted the propriety of so worded a resolution that they should insist upon this privilege. Mr. Hannington wished a strong resolution passed, the Americans would grant the privilege if demanded. Mr. McPhelin believed the resolution would be useless—Americans had secured all they wanted by Reciprocity Treaty, we have two interests to secure—viz: the interests of the ship owner, and those of the manufacturer of timber and lumber. The resolution subsequently passed slightly amended in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Gray's Bill to enable parties having claims against the Province to have the same adjudicated upon by the courts of Law, was again taken. The mover explained that the Bill now provided to make the railway commissioners liable as common carriers, and that where losses or accidents occurred actions might be brought against them. Mr. Smith opposed the Bill and maintained that for the courts to be asked to redress there was a remedy under the present law. Mr. End supported the Bill. The Speaker opposed it. Mr. Chandler agreed with it as amended. Mr. Steadman supported it and did not think it would give rise to such litigation as some feared. Progress was reported to allow the mover an opportunity to make some amendments. The other business of the day unimportant. Mr. Smith moved that the House meet to-morrow morning at 9 instead of 10 o'clock, negatived, 13 to 22.

SATURDAY, March 19.

The most important business now undergoing transaction is the investigation of the Railway accounts and expenditures. The committee sat from ten until twelve o'clock each day, and last evening they held a night session. All the members of the committee were present. Among the witnesses were two of the Railway commissioners, Messrs. Jardine and Scott. Mr. Light, Chief Engineer, Mr. Johnson, Accountant, Messrs. Campbell, Myers and other gentlemen. The investigations are conducted publicly. Mr. Gray presides as Chairman. The standing order is sometimes moved. This was done last evening at the instance of Mr. Tibbitts, for the reasons he alleged, that Mr. Jardine was travelling out of the record in answering questions. Mr. Jardine was doing no more than was required of him at the hands of the Committee, and he found an able defender in Mr. Mitchell, who evinces much activity and zeal in the discharge of his duties as a member of this committee. Messrs. Lawrence and McAdam strongly urged upon Mr. Tibbitts the propriety of withdrawing his motion for closed doors, but the hon. gentleman persisted, and the committee occupied about half an hour in settling the affair privately. All hope has been abandoned that there will be anything like a full or elaborate investigation. The work progresses very slowly, and in the efforts that are making to implicate both the late and the present Government there bids fair to be nothing done at all.

The standing order was moved to-day in the House for the first time since the 11th inst. It was brought up in consequence of some warm words passing between the Attorney General and Mr. Wilmot, in a debate on the subject of Government measures. The merits and demerits of the measures of the late and present Government were respectively canvassed, and some hon. members at first took part in the discussion merely as they sighted, with a view to a little pastime, and a "sham fight," just for the purpose of ruffling the political elements. It terminated more unpleasantly than was anticipated. Mr. Fisher, in the course of his remarks, spoke of the opposition that was brought to bear against him in the election of 1856, on which occasion he said, Mr. Wilmot had brought the clerks from the Crown Land Office to the polls to vote against him. Mr. Wilmot arose, and with much warmth pronounced, "that's false." There was a momentary feeling of sensation throughout the House, and the affair seems likely to pass over quietly; but it was insisted that the Speaker should take the Chair, which being done, the affair was settled with closed doors. Subsequently, Mr. Fisher read a letter from Mr. Inches, of the Crown Land Department, corroborative of the assertion he had made.

The Bill to amend the act to incorporate the town of Moncton passed. Mr. Botsford, the mover, explained its provisions. It provided that persons not natives of the place, should pay the sum of \$12 for the privilege of becoming a freeman. Mr. End supported this, and said it was dangerous to allow irresponsible men the privilege of controlling an election in a town, in the prosperity of which they have only a temporary interest. Mr. Chandler enquired the population of Moncton. Mr. Smith said it was something less than 10,000.

The King's College despatches were fixed as the order of the day for Thursday.

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

**MONDAY, March 21.**  
The discussion of the Bill to withhold the College grant was postponed until after Thursday, on which day the despatches relative to the disallowance of last year's bill will stand the order of the day. At 3 o'clock, His Excellency came down and gave assent to the Revenue Bill and some other bills.

Mr. End's Bill to entitle Aliens to the same privileges as British subjects was committed and very fully discussed. Messrs. End, Watters, Lewis and others, supported the Bill, while Messrs. Johnson, Wilmot, Smith, &c., opposed it as unnecessary and impolitic, dwelling particularly upon the restrictive measures on the same subject adopted by the United States. The Provincial Secretary agreed with the principle of the Bill, but moved an amendment which he considered necessary. It intends to prevent the buying and locking up of large blocks of land by Aliens. Mr. Hannington would go for the bill with an amendment, if a provision was appended making the provisions of the Bill available only by subjects of such foreign States as shall by legislative enactments affirm the same privileges for natives of this Province. On question the amendment was lost 9 to 24. Original Section was lost 15 to 19, and the Bill was then postponed 6 months, 19 to 15.

Mr. Wilmot rose and said in reference to the statement of the Attorney General on Saturday and Mr. Inches letter, that he had not visited the polls on the day of election. That he had never believed Mr. Inches could be coerced. He never attempted to coerce any one, but if Mr. Inches had voted under coercion then he (Mr. W.) could only conclude that his letter of Saturday had been written under direct coercion of the Attorney General. He intimated that the Attorney General had vented his spite against the Clerks. The Attorney General said that when he made the statement on Saturday morning he felt he was not at liberty to mention the name of his informant; after dinner he went into the Crown Land Office and found Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Inches engaged in a controversy on the subject. Mr. Inches turned to him (Attorney General) and said "I have thought of writing you a note." He (Attorney General) said that he wished he would, and the note he read was the consequence. Some conversation as to the course which Clerks should pursue took place, and House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

TUESDAY, March 22.

Attorney General introduced a Bill to exempt all Clergymen in receipt of salaries less than £300 per annum, from taxation.

Tibbitts gave notice for Address for a Railway delegation to Canada during recess.

Bill to repeal Insolvent Debtor's Bill was committed. Long and animated discussion ensued, during which the principles and operations of the Insolvent Law received a most searching investigation.

Wilmot, Steadman and others urged the necessity of a Law affording relief to unfortunate debtors, and thought that, with certain amendments existing Law might answer.

Chandler said he was prepared with a Bill to make amendments such as desired to present Law.

Tilley, Cudlip, Speaker, Smith and others supported the Bill before the House, arguing that operations of present Law were vicious, and that it had been in operation long enough to afford relief to all who desired, and really deserving sufferers by late panic.

Several amendments having been put and lost, the Bill to repeal passed.

Yeas—Johnson, Tilley, Smith, Connell, Kerr, Williamson, Lewis, McLellan, Lawrence, McPhelin, McAdam, W. E. Perley, DeBrisay, Ferris, Scott, Vall, Hannington, McLeod, Wright, Cudlip, C. Perley, Gilmour, 22.

Nays—Fisher, Watters, Brown, Read, Mitchell, Steadman, Botsford, Allen, Tapley, McIntosh, Wilmot, Gilmour, Chandler—13.

Agreed to without amendment, Bill to extend jurisdiction of Police Magistrate to Carleton. Bill to provide for support of lunatics in Provincial Asylum, making debts due for board, &c., Crown debts, and to be sued for as such, when property is more than sufficient for support of lunatic's family. Bill to extend jurisdiction of City Court of St. John. Bill to divide Parish of Brighton.

House adjourned at 5.40.

**FREDERICTON, WEDNESDAY, March 23.**  
Mr. Wilmot introduced a rider to the Bill passed yesterday, Repealing the Insolvent Law—which passed. This provides retrospectively that nothing in the Law repealed should affect or impair bona fide mortgages.

Mr. Cudlip introduced a Bill relating to Co-Partnerships.

A Bill to amend the Highway Act, so far as relates to Portland, was committed and postponed to next Session.

Mr. Cudlip's Bill to restrict the pay of Members to £40 had a short discussion and progress was reported.

Mr. Mitchell's bill to facilitate the obtaining of Timber Licenses, occupied discussion most of the afternoon, but was disposed of by a month's postponement—22 to 17.

Mr. Steadman read a Resolution which he intended to move to-morrow respecting College despatches—it affirms that His Excellency's despatch to the Colonial Secretary of 16th July relating to College Bill—passed last winter—contains objections at variance with the rights of Legislature and interests of the people, and called to create unfavorable impression on the minds of Her Majesty's Ministers, as to justice of the bill.—Responsibility of the Executive towards His Excellency's opinion was enunciated in the despatches, and that that despatch referred to was a reflection upon the Legislature, &c., inconsistent with the true principles of Responsible Government. House adjourned 5.4.

**HEAVY RAIN AND HIGH TIDES.**—The country has suffered considerably in consequence of the late heavy rains, several bridges have been swept away. The temporary railway bridge that was being built across Hammond River by Messrs. Small & Crosby was carried away, causing loss of tools and material of not less than £100. The tides were unusually high in this harbor on Friday and Saturday last week. Three wharves have been swept away, viz: Messrs. Wright's, Courtney Bay, Mr. Trenowsky's at Low Cove, and a wharf at Union Point Carleton.

**FIRE.**—Seven houses were destroyed by fire on the head of Long Wharf in Portland last Sunday morning. A house owned and occupied by Mr. Charles Theal in Carleton, was burned on Tuesday night.

In consequence of the illness of Judge Wilmot the Supreme Court—the regular term of which was to have commenced yesterday—was adjourned over until the 3rd of May, by His Honour, Justice Ritchie.—News.

**SMALL POX IN WESTMINSTER.**—This dangerous disease is making serious havoc among the French and Indians near Shediac. In a family of eleven, nine have died in another eight, six are reported dead; twenty deaths in the whole, besides many sick—four being Indians.—Colonial Presbyterian.

**NARROW ESCAPE.**—The Rev. Mr. G. Episcopal Minister of Pugwash, with a young lady, broke through the ice which was under his feet, in the deep channel of Pineo's Point, one day last week, and was rescued by Dr. Creel, with great exertion who, at a short distance, witnessed the accident. With great presence of mind, Doctor made use of his Buffalo robe, and kneeling upon one end of it, with the other thrown within their reach, one after another rescued all three from a watery grave. Halifax Chronicle.

**P. E. ISLAND.**—The general election members to the House of Assembly was on 19th instant. Latest accounts from Carleton say the Conservatives (or Opposition) have elected 37. Government 10, as members doubtful. If such be actually state of parties, a new administration will be formed immediately.

**ANOTHER RUN RIOT.**—On the 17th inst. (St. Patrick's Day), a general fight took place between a party of Corkonians—who had pledged their labours at the new water wheel near Slab Town, Baltimore County, U. S. take part in the scenes generally observed the sons of Erin on that day—and the "downers." After they had become maddened with RUM, the quarrel began, in which first drew persons took part. The Baltimore Post says:—

Pistols, guns, axes, picks, clubs and shot were freely used; during the melee one man shot through the kidneys, another through the head, and several others received balls in various parts of their bodies; the wounds of all will very probably prove fatal. An aged man who had taken a very active part in the had the entire scalp knocked from his head while others received severe cuts and bruises. The battle continued till near night, and as the darkness increased, information was sent to the authorities, as the probability was that the number would be killed. Officers were immediately despatched to the battle ground, and their arrival learned that an officer of the ty had heard of the affair and succeeded in venting several arrests, which had the effect of venturing further riotous proceedings.

It is estimated that at least one hundred persons were wounded, some of whom, it is much to be feared, as their injuries are of a fatal character.

**FRESHET ON THE PENOBSCOT.**—Bangor, 20.—3 P. M. The freshest in the Penobscot reached its highest point to-day, as it is supposed the cold turn in the weather having checked melting of the snow.

The ice from Oldtown came down yesterday, forming an immense jam of two miles in length, which is now opposite city. It moved down at 11 o'clock to-day, and is stopping near Steamboat wharf, where there rose five or six feet in fifteen minutes two feet over the wharves. It is off four feet in the course of the afternoon, and higher flood is feared to-night which the merchants are preparing by their goods. Should there be a rise of twelve feet, the wharves as well as other will be disabled, but this is not probable.

At 1 P. M. The water has fallen two or three feet since 3 o'clock, but the jam has not yet down. It is expected it will start at about 12 o'clock, at which time it is feared will be flood.

**ALBANY, March 20.** The York boats arrive this morning until 9 o'clock, on account of the heavy ice on the river. The steamers brought up the Hudson River Railroad passengers from Rhinebeck. The water is five feet over the dock, but is now receding. Five miles or more of the Hudson River is track is under water. It is impossible whether any of it is washed away until the falls. No trains will be sent out until it is well examined.

**TROUBLE IN THE BOSTON SCHOOLS.**—A number of the Catholic children in the School in Boston refused, on Monday last, to read the Ten Commandments and the Prayer as written in the Protestant version of the Bible, being forbidden to do so by their parents and priests. One of the children, severely whipped by a teacher named Cook, repeatedly expressing his own willingness as his teacher bade him, except for the hands which were laid upon him at the large number of the children have been from the school.—N. Y. Tribune.

**A GREAT WINDFALL.**—On the third February a man named Albert David, a son, and formerly a resident of Albany, committed to the penitentiary of Albany by H. J. Burr, Justice of the Peace, for days, as a vagrant. He came to the House and requested to be taken care of as without money, friends, or employment consequence of his request he was committed on Friday last a gentleman arrived at Carleton, from New York, inquiring for him, and wishing the information that this vagrant had an immense fortune in Russia, over two million of dollars. The father of David had died within the last month—the brother by being thrown from a horse in England, the father dying from in Russia. The gentleman who gave the information, stated that he was the banker of the father, and that the news of the death of the father and brother had just reached him, and that David had come to Carleton.

The county of York, in the month of January last, returned two members to the House of Representatives. Mr. McLeod, a second class member, and Mr. Wilmot, a first class member, were elected. Mr. Wilmot was re-elected, and Mr. McLeod was elected for the first time.

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