

TERMS  
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## Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JUNE 22, 1860.

### RULING THE CHURCH.

The right and power of the pastor to rule the church is often questioned, and cries of "popery" and "priestcraft" raised when he exercises the power invested in him by virtue of his office. Office always implies authority and gives power. And no less so in the Church of God than in temporal affairs. The pastor as an officer in the church must have some power, which although not magisterial is nevertheless authoritative. We ask what is that power? It certainly must be something more than that of the private members. Paul tells us it is to "rule" the church of God, the notions of turbulent and jealous minded members to the contrary notwithstanding. And furthermore that it is the duty of the church to "obey" and "submit" to his rule. He says "obey them that have the rule over you, and submit yourselves, for they watch for your souls as they that must give account; that they may do it with joy and not with grief; for that is unprofitable for you." Here we have in plain scriptural teaching the authority of the ambassadors of Christ and the duty of the church to its first officers. We do not think that the pastor has any mysterious or superstitious power, or has a right himself to inflict chastisement upon his members; but that the power given him in consequence of his office forbids all dictatorial opposition by his brethren to his measures and ways for promoting the cause of Christ. That there should be mutual consultation about matters of importance in connection with the interests of the church, we verily believe; also that the church has at any time a right to respectfully remonstrate with the pastor, but that individual members, or even the church have a right under any circumstances to set themselves in opposition to him we do not believe, and to do so is to manifest ignorance of the scriptural teaching of the authority of the one, and the duty of the other. If he is an unreasonable and oppressive man it is not the proper course for the church as long as she holds him as her pastor to oppose him. While he holds that office his authority must be respected. Opposition must not be offered. If the church cannot endure his rule and are persuaded his course is not in keeping with the word of God, the right course to be pursued is to seek as soon as possible a quiet termination of his pastorate. The authority is in the office, and if the pastor abuses that power, the church should as speedily as practicable sever their connection by displacing him from that office. But as long as he holds it he has a right to rule, and it is the duty of the church to "submit."

The pastor's great responsibility and accountability will certainly lead him to such deep and serious consideration, as would be very likely to lead him to form correct opinions. In proportion to the interest he feels in the cause will be his efforts to promote to the best of his judgment and ability the interests of the church under his care.

Churches should remember that when they call ministers to be their pastors they place them in an office to rule, and while they continue to hold it, their authority cannot be abridged, nor be intruded upon without violating the word of God; and that it is their duty to attend diligently to their instructions, and faithfully co-operate with them in their efforts to advance the cause of religion.

### DRUNKENNESS AND SABBATH DESECRATION.

A most shameful and disgraceful scene of drunkenness and Sabbath breaking was perpetrated on Sabbath last at the fire at Lingley's Mills, at Musquit Cove. We are creditably informed that liquor was on the ground in pails full, and that from old men down to mere lads, there was drinking, drunkenness, cursing and fighting. A number of persons, both old and young men, some of whom at least claim respectability and high standing in society came into Carleton in the afternoon drunk, some staggering, others hallowing along the streets, and alternately singing licentious songs and hymns. Such things are appalling, and a disgrace to a Christian community; and if men will allow themselves to be guilty of such conduct, especially on the Lord's Day, we shall not screen them. As temperance men and religious journalists we feel called upon to expose and direct attention to such shameful conduct. It is to us unaccountably strange that persons pretending to respectability and even some who profess to be temperance men will allow themselves at fires or on any other occasion to descend to such reckless rowdiness and profanity on the Sabbath. This is not the first case of the kind of which we have been informed, and feel that it is high time attention was paid to it. Drunkenness is too bad when screened by the darkness of night, but when it comes to this violating the sanctity of the Sabbath in open day, it is too shameful to be allowed to pass over in silence.

JUVENILE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.  
Messrs. Editors.—The Brussels St. Juvenile Missionary Society feel under obligation to you for giving so truthful and so favourable a report of their last Anniversary Meeting, and feel pleasure in saying that they have ever found in you a true, warm-hearted friend, and hope the time is not far distant when they will be able to render you assistance in organizing a similar Society in your Church and School. But one sentence in the article alluded to we think has got misplaced in some way. Speaking of the financial placed as being good, that remark should have reference to the Sunday School under the Society's supervision, and not to the present Society, that School having not only sustained itself, but shows a balance on hand nearly equal to the year's expenses.

### ONE OF THE ORIGINAL SIX.

Officers and Board of the Juvenile Missionary Society for the present year:  
President, Fred. Estey; Vice Presidents, Wm. Short, F. A. Everett, D. Vaughan; Recording Secretary, Wm. Everett; Treasurer, H. L. Everett; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Reed; Assistant Cor. Sec. Jacob Brown.  
Executive Board.—Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. Z. Estey, Mr. John Smith, Mr. Jas. L. Masters, Mr. G. E. Keans, Mr. A. W. Masters, Mr. Jonathan Titus.

### HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

The frequent capture of Slavers which has recently been made by the American Government vessels revealed the fact, that this infamous trade is being prosecuted at present with great vigor, and a large number of vessels from different cities in the Union are engaged in it. A recent letter in the New Orleans Delta describes a scene on board one of these vessels when captured, which reveals the horrors of the middle passage and the joy of the poor rescued Africans. The writer says:—

"For a little while there was dead silence on board both ships, though the increasing storm threatened African order placed beyond all doubt the fact that the bark had under her hatches a cargo of negroes; and now we began to hear a sort of a suppressed moaning, which soon swelled into the unmistakable murmur of human voices. As our boat reached the side of the bark, and the officers in charge sprang on the deck, a tremendous shout, the hatches were forced open from below, and out burst hundreds of self-liberated slaves. As they caught sight of the stars and stripes floating so near—which no doubt seemed to these poor wretches like a bright rainbow of promise—they became perfectly frantic with joy."

"They climbed up all along the rail—they hung on the shrouds—they clattered like swarming bees in the rigging, while rose from sea to sky the wildest exclamations of delight. They danced, and leaped, and waved their arms in the air, and screamed and yelled in a discordant but pathetic concert. There was one thing, however, even more touching than all this outburst of barbaric rejoicing. My attention was attracted to a group consisting of somewhat more than a hundred women, withdrawn apart from the shouting and noisy men. Their behaviour was in strong contrast with that of the others, and was characteristic of their sex. Entirely nude, but innocently unabashed, they sat or knelt in fearful and silent thankfulness. Several of them held infants in their arms, and through their tears, like sunshine from behind a cloud, beamed an expression of the deepest gratitude and happiness. The men looked as though they had just been raised from despair to the most exultant gladness."

"The scene of confusion aboard the bark, when the negroes found themselves released from the accustomed restraint, baffles all description. They had, of course, all been kept on a very small allowance of food and water during the passage. The first step they made of their liberty was to satisfy their hunger and thirst, which they did by breaking into the bread barrels and water casks, and then running about and eating, drinking, dancing, and screaming, all at once. It matters but little to what sort of vessels the drink from: buckets, boxes, and troughs were all brought into requisition. I even saw decrepit fellows, gray-headed and decrepit, with pieces of bread in one hand and a wooden spittoon full of muddy water in the other."

"As soon as their appetites were satisfied, the African fondness of finery began to show itself, and all the loose articles in the ship were employed as personal ornaments. Some fastened baying pins to their wrists, and strutted proudly about with upper lipless and grotesque neckties. The first step they made of their liberty was to satisfy their hunger and thirst, which they did by breaking into the bread barrels and water casks, and then running about and eating, drinking, dancing, and screaming, all at once. It matters but little to what sort of vessels the drink from: buckets, boxes, and troughs were all brought into requisition. I even saw decrepit fellows, gray-headed and decrepit, with pieces of bread in one hand and a wooden spittoon full of muddy water in the other."

"The captain is a Frenchman, as is also the crew, and the crew are mostly Spaniards, who are suffering from the same disease as the 450 were selected from among three thousand prisoners of war recently taken by the King of Dahomey. They were brought from Whydah, a large town on the slave coast in the Right of Benin, the seaport of the renowned kingdom of Dahomey."

### AWFUL CASE OF ASSASSINATION.

The following terrible case of assassination of a gentleman, a native of Nova Scotia, and well known in that Province, is almost without parallel for mystery in the history of crime. Mr. Crawley the gentleman alluded to, was, we understand, nephew of the Rev. Dr. Crawley, and brother of the Rev. A. R. Crawley, Baptist Missionary from these Provinces to Burmah. The deceased was at the time of his death Professor of Mathematics in Mount Auburn Female Seminary, Cincinnati. The subject of the article is from the Cincinnati Daily Commercial:—

Prof. Henry T. Crawley, escorted Miss Carrie Menzies and Miss Sarah Vallette—nephews of old and respected citizens—from the Mt. Auburn Seminary, to the concert at Pike's Opera House, Wednesday evening. Afterwards they stopped at Mrs. Johnson's ice-cream parlour for refreshments. At five minutes to 11 o'clock, accompanied by the ladies, he met the writer of this in the door of the office, and stated their desire to see the press in operation. They were escorted through the several departments of the office, and at 11:15 o'clock, after half-past eleven o'clock accompanied by one of the editors and his wife, they proceeded up Fourth-street, intending to visit Mr. Loudreback's saloon, but at the corner of Fourth and Seymour they perceived that establishment was closed, and the two parties separated, deceased, with Misses Menzies and Vallette, going up Seymour-street, to the residence of Mr. Auburn. Several minutes previous to the tragedy, a police officer saw them cross the canal bridge on Main-street. On the east side of Main, when about to cross over Hunt-street, the young ladies walking a step or two in advance of their attendant, saw four men standing at the corner, near "Square Rowekamp's office. Prof. Crawley told them not to be alarmed, and they proceeded on their way. The ladies followed him, and he was followed by the four men. The latter insulted him by noises with their lips, when Prof. Crawley, a step or two in the rear, smoking a cigar, turned and confronted them, the ladies proceeding. Miss Vallette thought she heard deceased laugh sneeringly, but a moment or two afterwards he staggered towards them, and fell headlong into the street. The terrified ladies supposed he had fallen in a fit produced by palpitation of the heart—a disease with which he had been afflicted. Soon after, Mr. A. H. Kestner, who had been at a bar room opposite Twelfth-street, arrived at the scene and discovered the appalling state of the case. Others to the number of twenty or thirty soon after collected around the body, and after sometime several police officers, assisted by citizens, placed the body in a cart, and conveyed it to the Bremen-street station-house. It need not be said that the young ladies were horror-stricken. Their lonely and unprotected condition at that hour of the night, under such fearful circumstances, will suggest to the mind of the reader the agonizing shock they felt. And strange as it appears, no one offered them assistance, and they bravely defied the peril of a midnight walk alone, through all that solitary part of the city up the foot of the hill leading to Mt. Auburn, where they found friends, and sent them to protect the body of their dead friend. This is succinctly the history of this awful tragedy; but it is enveloped in fearful mystery. The total ignorance of the ladies of the nature of the time and fatal conspiracy—word audible to them having been spoken—and their supposition that he had fallen in a fit, mask the tragedy in almost hopeless obscurity. There are sundry theories suggested in explanation of this murder. The most obvious is, that deceased was assassinated on account of his prompt resentment of the insult to his charge. A second is, that he might have been murdered by

some enemy unknown to his friends—a mere speculation; and a third, which appears to us altogether improbable, to wit: that it was intended to rob him. There are some facts on this point, which, although interesting in the premises, shroud the bloody homicide in still more impenetrable mystery. A friend to deceased states that when he left Mt. Auburn he had \$50 in his pocket. When he was taken dead from the streets, not a cent was found upon him. Nothing but cigars, the checks for his seat in the Opera House, a handkerchief, and a veil belonging to one of the ladies, were found in his possession.

The dagger with which it was supposed the murder was perpetrated was found by Barbara Sayre, a German girl, lying in the yard abutting on Fortman alley. It appeared to have been thrown from the alley over the wall with such force that it made an indentation on the weather boarding of the kitchen. It is a common dirk, with a six-inch blade, and is evidently a weapon that has been much used.

PROF. CRAWLEY was a native of Nova Scotia, aged about 39 years. The City Council held a special meeting on Friday night, to authorize a reward for the apprehension of his murderer.

### CANADA CORRESPONDENCE.

COBOW, June 12, 1860.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connexion with the Church of Scotland has closed its deliberations and adjourned to meet in Quebec next year. Its action has been conservative in a high degree, and will strike the reader pleasantly or unpleasantly, according to his feelings towards conservatism. The Committee on Psalmody reported their inability "to select any long-measured or peculiar-measured psalms that they thought could compare with those at present in use, or that were fit to be placed side by side with them." (I quote from the *Montreal Witness* which condenses the report of the Kingston News.) They thought that a selection of twelve or fifteen hymns could be made meeting the desires of choirs and preceptors, if liberty were given. The Synod permitted them to continue their labors, although Dr. George objected to any change in the untried and astonishing metrical psalmody of the church, declaring that a new version of their psalmody was no more needed than a new version of the Bible. There is something astonishing to many persons in the love of Presbyterians for their rugged version of the psalms. "No psalms or hymns to be found fit to be put side by side with them." "Untried and astonishing metrical version!" Ah, well! we do not all think alike; and between you and me, kind reader, I am not sorry. Habit association—conservatism do wonders, and explains the opinions recorded above.

The Synod enjoyed by an overwhelming vote, 36 to 7, that the Melodion, in use during eight years past in St. Andrews Church, Toronto, should be removed forthwith. The case was interesting because it had created not a little excitement for a long time past, and the Presbytery of Toronto to whom it had been referred, had declined to exclude the instrument. The brethren assembled in Synod differed from the brethren in Presbytery. Who were in the right? Which utters the voice of God? Ought not these matters to be left to the local church—the congregation, in Presbyterian phrase? It seems little short of tyranny to command action contrary to the well-understood wishes of those having the deepest interest in the manner of worship, and those most nearly allied in church connexion. If not tyranny, where is the Scripture which demands it? "Praise him with stringed instruments and organs." God never enjoined moral wrong; and unless the New Testament abrogates by express command or by fair and legitimate implication, what was right in the former dispensation is not wrong in the latter, so, at least, it appears to your correspondent.

The annual report of the College Trustees recommended that the subject of the ministerial work be brought before the different congregations on a certain day for the purpose of leading young men to ponder the claims of Christ. This, if fairly carried out, will probably result in good. Dr. Duff's view of the commission of Christ, "Go ye into all the world," etc., is a sound one. In his opinion Christians are bound to consider themselves as personally addressed, and called to literal obedience, unless God by his providence indicate the opposite. Then his spirit is binding. The longer this view is examined the more solid does the foundation upon which it rests appear.

The report of the Committee on Missionary operations partook of the conservatism to which a fusion has been already made. It recommended that "students of divinity appointed to act as catechists be restricted in their duties to catechizing and missionary labors from house to house, and that they do not be allowed to conduct the services from the pulpit to vacant congregations, such notorious practices being in the opinion of the Committee unconstitutional." The report was adopted.—"Let him that heareth say, come."—"They that were scattered abroad went everywhere proclaiming the word."—"A certain Jew named Apollus, born at Alexandria, an eloquent man and mighty in the Scriptures, came to Ephesus. This man was instructed in the way of the Lord, and being fervent in spirit, he spake and taught diligently the things of the Lord, knowing only the baptism of John. And he began to speak boldly in the synagogue; whom when Aquila and Priscilla had heard, they took him and" (prohibited his preaching, till he had completed his theological studies? Oh, no! they took him and) "expounded unto him the way of God more perfectly. And when he was disposed to pass into Achaia, the brethren wrote exhorting the disciples to receive him; who when he was come helped them much who had believed through faith; for he mightily convinced the Jews, and that publicly, shewing by the Scriptures that Jesus was the Christ."

### MONTREAL, June 13th.

In these railroad times distance may be measured by time rather than by miles. About the hour for retiring to rest, your correspondent stepped into the sleeping car of the night express, down train at Cobow, and this morning found himself in the substantial city of Montreal, which has a home look, and although no longer home in the sense of the place where the loved ones dwell, is a very pleasant place to revisit; and take it for all in all, is the most desirable residence with which the writer has personal acquaintance. These sleeping cars are a great improvement upon the ordinary cars for night travelling, and are worth the extra fifty cents, for the sake of their facilities for attending to one's

morning ablutions, as well as for the sleeping purposes. The journey performed with so much rapidity and ease is mercifully devoid of incident. No accident—no detention—a simple statement of departure and arrival sums up the whole. And yet how much in the few words just written! What a volume of unseen, unknown providential movements underlie our safety in travelling.

The meetings of the Congregational Union take place in this city, beginning to-day. They promise to be of more than usual interest. The question of University Education is likely to come up, and will give occasion for the utterance of some plain truths. But my time fails me, and the next communication will probably contain some record of other ecclesiastical movements, as well as of the discussions of the Congregational Union.

### LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, May 25th 1860.

As Parliament adjourns to-night for the Whitsuntide holidays, and as this is the last regular break which the business of the session will undergo, I take up the pen to notice the present position of legislative affairs. This subject has become signally interesting, and indeed exciting, owing to the action of the House of Lords on the second reading of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill, when the vote then taken decided, by a large majority, that reading be deferred to that day six months—in other words, to Doomsday. It was scarcely believed up to the last, that the Peers would put their spoke into the wheel of the Chancellors Budget; but they have dared this, and possibly the more studiously because dared to do it by a section of our advanced Liberals. Now, it is against the grain of Britons, whether peers or plebeians, to take such threats quietly, and as the Upper House had an undoubted nominal right to kick the Bill out, they resolved to prove that they had the necessary right to boot. Whether in so acting they have not touched on another and more important right, that of the Commons to settle money matters as they please, is yet to be argued. Lord Palmerston moves this evening for select committee to search for precedents; and it is pretty certain that we are in for many hours of parliamentary 'palaver', and many pages of newspaper type upon a topic so susceptible of different sentiment and ingenious debate; besides a really constitutional question is concerned, and one of vast practical character; for if the Lords have a privilege in clashing with that of the Commons in this respect, the task of Chancellors of the Exchequer in the future will be considerably increased. In preparing their Budgets they will have to study not one Chamber of critics, but two, and Governments will have to arm themselves against probable blows inflicted by the hands entitled to raise the coronet to the head. It is hardly to be expected that the Lords will suffer this revived power to remain idle and dormant; and the list of causes capable of producing ministerial crises will be greatly extended. Had the course pursued by the Lords on the Paper Duty been shown earlier in the session, a much greater exhibition of public feeling would have occurred; the newspapers especially, which would benefit most by the repeal, would have been launching broadsides daily; but no serious opposition was expected in that quarter till within a week of its display. The deputation to Lord Derby on Saturday were hopeful of success, but they had to do with a pertinacity equal to their own, and Monday night realized what was then foreshadowed. At one time the Duke of Wellington carried in his pocket proxies enough to settle all ordinary questions; Lord Derby has not the same heavy trust reposed in him; but his party and oratorical influence combined, exceeds that of any other Peer. His son, Lord Stanley, is neither the party man nor the speaker his father is, and Toryism will lose a pillar when the noble Earl is removed from the scene of his senatorial ascendancy.

In regard to other matters the Government are pressing on. The Wine Licences Bill has passed through Committee with alterations, but not of a kind to destroy its most objectionable clauses. It will come on for a third reading to-night and be ready for the Lords on their return from the holidays. Whether the latter will be ready to throw this or to take the poison from this very objectionable measure is doubtful. The repeal of the Paper Duties was wisdom embodied compared with the scheme of circulating foreign views through all the country, and so adding another strong element to the sources of our national intemperance. But the Lords are slow to move in such matters. Even the heads of Bishops often nod and even nod approval when we might expect wakefulness and indignation. So I fear it will be again. Petitions to the Commons have been presented in great numbers with upwards of 200,000 signatures, while on the other side, there have been 30 Petitions with 20,000 names.

It is absolutely certain that the Lords will reject the Church Rate Abolition Bill, the second reading of which will be moved on the 13th June. A bill for taking the census next year is coming in for discussion, and one point in it—relating to the religious profession of the people—is causing great discussions. Many are opposed to it; some propose instead that the seat room in the various places of worship be recorded instead; others plead for the course taken in 1851, of registering the attendants at each service on one particular Sunday, while others wish no statistics of the kind collected.

Some men of note have recently gone where only long eyes can follow them. Sir Charles Barry, the architect of the New Houses of Parliament, has died before his *chef d'œuvre* is completed, and ere the great dock and ball gus are decided. Albert Smith, whose public enterprizes were very amusing, and whose wit was often superior to his wisdom, was suddenly carried off by bronchitis. The decease of the Arch Bishop of York has put more patronage into the Premier's hands which he has discreetly used. That running sore (St. George's in the East) is still open, though the prospect of a change for the better increases. Things cannot however be very perfect or comforting in the Establishment when 400 clergymen sign an address to the Rev. P. Cheyne, of Scotland, approving of his views on the Lord's Supper—views so imperceptibly differing from the Romanist dogma, that if there be any distinction it may be viewed with wonder.

"Strange such a difference there would be, 'Twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee."

Lord Elrington has certainly failed to get any support among the Lords for his proposed revision of the Liturgy. So divided is the Church within that its official heads dread all attempts to change any iota of what is written. Some schism in the Dissenting world demands a reference. The Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, in a volume of sermons on "The Divine Life in Man," expressed views on the Lord's sacrificial death which were deemed objectionable by some of his own denomination, (Independents); and in the "Baptist Magazine" the Rev. H. Hinton wrote two papers, afterwards re-printed. In reviewing this reprint, the "Freeman" (Baptist paper) found fault with Mr. Hinton, tho' it had previously stated that Mr. Brown sermons were 'totally deficient'; and on the appearance of this review, a protest was published directed in part against the sermons, and in part against the review, signed by Dr. Angus, President of the Regent's Park College, Mr. Spurgeon, Dr. Steene, and four others. The "Freeman" and other Dissenting journals have taken the interference warmly, denouncing it as opposed to freedom of criticism, and an endeavour to overbear argument by authority. The fermentation will pass away, but it is a pity such questions engendering strife should arise. With proper care and candour they could not endure for a day. To complicate the controversy, Canon Miller, of Birmingham, alluded in strong terms to the growth of neology among Dissenters, and his remarks were severely commented on at the late meeting of the Congregational Union, by the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster. Canon Miller has rejoined; and so the contest continues. But I do not think it will spread.

The "fight for the championship" between Heenan and Sayers is not to be renewed, an arrangement having been made by which the "honour" of the principals is thought to be preserved without another bloody encounter. The excitement here was tame it seems compared with that which the news caused in America. The people here have been laughing over the ravings of the "New York Herald" which considers the British Lion to have received a tremendous whipping! The Epsom Races (for which Parliament adjourned having the fear of 'no House' before its eyes) have again absorbed a large amount of attention and much of it of a very equivocal order. The owner of the winning horse is said to have won £70,000; but what has been lost by the owners of the other horses who shall say? The American stud was in the back ground, greatly to the delight of some who did not like the drawn match for the 'championship.'

But encounters of another kind are calling for some serious concern. The state of India occasions much anxiety. Sir C. Trevelyan is recalled for publishing his minute on Mr. Wilson's plan of finance, but he has found many backers at home. If the Government of India do not fear a popular rising, Mr. Wilson's scheme will doubtless be adopted. The Savoy question is not settled, and Switzerland is yet unsatisfied. But the Eastern difficulty is coming into daily and deepening prominence. Russia is again busy and proposes a Conference of the Five Powers on the state of the Christians in Turkey. This really means to hold a consultation on the 'siek man.' Russia would like the Great Powers to talk the matter over together, having found that former underhand negotiations did not prosper as was hoped. England is not disposed to dispair of the sick man yet, and the fear diffused over its origin to the uncertainty of how far Louis Napoleon has concurred with Russia, and how far Prussia has been tampered with by her grisly neighbor. Austria is still in her difficulties. Baron Bruck's death has shaken all confidence in public men, and the Emperor's idea of a Grand Council composed of representatives from various provinces is far from being realized. Hungary is still sullen, and no centralizing policy finds favor with the nationalities of that ill compacted empire. The quarrel between Sardinia and ——— is not abated, but a lot of other events pale beside the doings of Garibaldi, who holds invaded Sicily with his volunteers, and has turned the tide of victory there against the royal troops.

It is not improbable that the King of Naples has virtually lost that classic island while I write, and the resolution thus inaugurated will not be confined within insular bounds. Calabria opposite will assuredly rise if the Bourbon's cause falls in Sicily, and so the shock will spread till Naples surrenders to the sword. The young King who is said to be like his late father in everything but age—a genuine chip of the old Bourbon stock—is reported to have made large consignments of specie to London recently, a precaution not at all improbable, and indicating his intention of running few risks besides those incident to running away.

Garibaldi is one of the great soldier-heroes of the day, and Lord John has gladdened every friend of a Free Italy by reminding those who spoke of 'fillibustering' that a Great Fillibuster once landed in Torquay Bay in 1698! Louis Napoleon has not yet revealed his policy; perhaps he has none; and it will be in truth a great triumph of plain dealing over craft if the sword of Garibaldi compels Napoleon to form a resolution which he must for many reasons regard with distrust and aversion. We may be sure that Kossuth has his eye on these changes, and that he does not omit to couple them with the alienation of Hungary from the Austrian court. It is possible that the revolutionary current arrested in 1848 is returning charged with a purer spirit and a purifying mission. It is wise to cultivate moderate expectations; those who remember 1848 will feel it a bounden duty to do so; yet there is everything in the aspect of affairs to set the pulse beating faster and to urge the heart to devouter supplications to the Highest, that He would open up the dark and unclean places of Europe to the fire that consumes and the light that glorifies. We are in for another war with China it seems, there again, and on a larger scale, a dawn may be developed of inconceivable interest and advantage to the world.

B.

WHAITH CANNOT SAVE.—The Toledo papers of May 31st state that George W. Scott, Esq., a gentleman worth \$60,000, drowned himself in that city in the presence of one of his daughters on the previous day. The suicide was induced by the insane idea that he was about to lose his property and be reduced to want.

to be always lost sight of in the expenditures of Government, whilst other parts receive far more than their due proportion. This district has long been the source of the chief exports to St. John, and thence to the British markets. This fact has long been regarded very slightly, and hence we have received no corresponding benefit. The simple fact that your advisers, while I was in the Government, refused a grant towards the erection of a bridge across the River St. John at Woodstock is merely another evidence of their want of foresight. By an outlay of a few thousand pounds, access to a country—unsurpassed for fertility and richness in the Province—would be given, and an inducement to settlers would be offered, which they do not now receive. It is to be hoped that this subject will, at no distant day, receive its due consideration, and instead of the Province funds being lavished too freely in points not in immediate want, this district may have its quota.

Your Excellency's advisers state that my reference to what occurred at the meeting of Council on the 10th April last was "an unfortunate thing for me." Not so! for them and there my conclusion was formed as to the course I should in the future pursue, having in my mind many matters which rendered my decision to leave, and bear no longer any part of the responsibility of the acts of other members of Government, an easy one to come to. I may here say I desire no sympathy from your advisers—I have had none—I wish none now.

The simple facts are these: Complaints were frequent and numerous from all parts of the country that the Debates and Journals were not properly delivered by Post and Way Office keepers. At the opening of the House I stated that the department would not be responsible unless better assurance than heretofore of their being properly mailed was given, and that for the session I would not object to take charge of the matter, and have it properly attended to. I assumed the responsibility, and I believe the duty was attended to in a manner satisfactory to the house and to the country. At the close of the session, wishing to pay the parties who performed the labor, all of whom devoted their attention to it, and were exceedingly assiduous in their endeavors to have the work properly performed. The expense attending this amounted to £22 17 6. I applied for the warrant, when I was told I was extravagant, (certainly such a remark came with very bad grace from my colleagues) and it would not be granted unless I handed in a detailed statement. My reply was "that I should do no such thing, and all matters had come to this I would not sit with men who acted as they did." This was my expression, and the declaration of your advisers in the memorandum to the contrary notwithstanding. Surely I can claim as good a knowledge of the words used as they—some of whom, Messrs. Smith, Waters, Mitchell, and Brown were not present, although they have sent their names out as denying my statement; I took my hat and coat and left the room; subsequently I returned to the Council Chamber for the purpose of procuring a memorandum of this matter left on the table. At the suggestion of some members of the Council the warrant was finally granted, I then left and attended to the payment of the money, leaving the next morning for Woodstock—the Council remained in session for two days after. I have not been there since, and had fully resolved when they met, my continuance in the Government and in office would be of short duration. I here submit a detailed statement of the amounts paid out for the service last alluded to, and for which I asked a warrant for £249 7s 6d.

Memorandum of expenses incurred in issuing the Journals and Debates of Session of 1859.

To Cash paid H. S. Esty 61 days at £22 17 6	7s 6d per day.
To do paid J. W. M. Ruel do at 7s 6d	22 17 6
To do do J. M. Workman do at 7s 6d	22 17 6
To do do H. B. Baldwin do at 7s 6d	22 17 6
To do do W. S. Esty do at 7s 6d	22 17 6
To do J. Richards for work at night,	5 0 0
To do do Thos. Paisley do do	5 0 0
To do do W. S. Esty extra work after close of Session,	2 10 0
To do do H. B. Baldwin do do	2 10 0
To do do extra work at night during Session,	10 0 0
To do Wm. Paisley for work at night and Superintendence	10 0 0
	£249 7s 6d

Fredericton, 10th April, 1860.

An account, with the receipts of the above payments, was subsequently handed to the Provincial Secretary by my directions. Mr. Miller's bill not included above, was paid in the Contingent Bill.

It is altogether unnecessary for your advisers to regret any want of care on my part in perusal of that portion of their first memoranda referring to the University Bill. When they advise Your Excellency to have published the two Memoranda of Council bearing on this subject—if I have not understood them I have but little doubt that Your Excellency and the country will be satisfied. Your Excellency's advisers seem to have a great desire to misrepresent, or very little to understand, my remarks in the memoranda of May 30th in reference to the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad. I would again call Your Excellency's attention to it, and further state for their information that my meaning is therein fully conveyed. In addition to this I would say that the manager was willing to pay cost of survey, and wished no grant till legally entitled thereto. So I understood him.

It is a source of gratification to me, as well, probably, as to a large and intelligent population in this country, to know that the policy of the Government with reference to the settlement of wild lands will be the same as I understood it was to be when I joined the Government. This information will be gladly hailed by many as preferable to the do-nothing policy which has been followed heretofore by the Government, whose only efforts in the matter have been in supporting an officer at St. John, whose duties are a mere sinecure, and in contributing of the provincial funds toward the settlement of the Knovies in England. Better things are promised.

Nothing has as yet been done in the way of making roads and opening up settlements, excepting a survey of one tract for the Scotch settlers; but it is gratifying to know that the pledges of Government to Mr. Glass, "for opening up that settlement," are likely to be fulfilled. It is now time some one was authorized to commence the work, as the emigrants will doubtless be in our country in July, fully expecting all Mr. Glass has promised for them. I was not aware that the second order to the Deputy for this county for the survey of an additional tract of land in the Glassville settlement was made at the instance of Mr. Glass. I supposed it was for a larger number of persons who are forming a settlement known as the Knovies settlement; and I was much surprised to learn from the surveyor that the Crown Land department had given orders not to lay out a road through it.

I must state that with the exception of the 10,000 acres and the tract for the Knovies Settlement, I am not aware of any survey having been ordered in Carleton County; if any further survey has been ordered I presume it has been by the Surveyor General.

I have the honor, &c.,  
(Signed) CHARLES CONNELL.  
Woodstock, June 15th, 1860.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer.—Every day affords new proofs of the peculiar effects of this preparation. In cases where a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels, is combined with great debility, nervous weakness, and intense melancholy, its effects are most beneficial and wonderful.