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## Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MARCH 27, 1863.

SPIRITUAL REVIVAL.

No sincere christian, who is at all acquainted with the nature of true religion, but must admit the necessity and utility of genuine spiritual revivals. By these seasons of grace have the christian church been enlarged and strengthened. Withhold these, and it is evident that spiritual life and energy would diminish and decay. A sad day is that for any church or among the people, as well as profitable and cheering congregation, when no spiritual refreshing is vouch- to ministers, are quite frequent in Nova Scotia. In safed-when the early and the latter rain is withheld, Cornwallis several have been held during the last and there are no showers. Revivals are not of modern season, for the benefit of the ministers of the diforigin-they were peculiar to the former dispensation; ferent churches; and we are glad to learn that our and the christian dispensation was ushered in esteemed brother Noble, who labors in the Free Bapand established in the midst of the greatest re- tist Church in Cornwallis, has not been forgotten. ligious revivals that the world ever saw. Revivals On the evening of the 27th of January, about one may sometimes be local, and confined to a single hundred friends, with an ample quantity of good church and congregation. At other times they em- things for present use, and much to leave, assembled brace all the churches in the community where they at the residence of brother N., and after spending a exist. The probable causes for these two states of pleasant season, of which singing, addresses, and

but judge it by the lives and conduct of those of dedication of the new Free Baptist Church there. their acquaintance who profess it. They judge religion from the "living epistles," rather than from the Bible; and if these former bear false testimony (as alas! too often they do), they condemn it. So with revivals. They are judged by the fruit which they produce. If those who profess religion during a revival season do not endure-do not maintain the faith they profess, and continue consistent christians, the work is condemned. It is probable that there never was a genuine revival, during which a harvest of souls were gathered to the church, but there were also included some chaff-some persons whose goodness was, as the Prophet so graphically describes it, "as the morning cloud and as the early dew." Revivals are gathering seasons, during which the gospel net enclose both bad and good. The wheat and tares are harvested together in revivals. The winnowing time follows-the chaff must be separated. Spurious disciples must be made manifest. It is not in revivals that men's faith or profession is tried. The religious influence in seasons of revivals is like the river whose banks are overflowed in the season of rain, and by whose flood everything is swept along. The time of trial follows the revival. Religious profession is easy with the current, and when no opposition interferes. By and by, when that profession has to undergo temptation and trial; when it is brought in contact with the stern and rough realities and duties of life; to which also are often added the strong temptations arising from habits strengthened by long use; it is then that the religion or irreligion of the individual will be brought out, and the genuineness of his profession tested. It is quite probable that some of those who condemn the fallen, would endure but little better themselves, if placed in the same circumstances, and subjected to the same temptations.

A revival has been very properly interpreted to be "a wide spread interest in the will of God towards men, with a corresponding power couchsafed to know it and do it." Such a revival is needed in every church and congregation. It alone will give lifelife in our souls, life in our duties, life in our minds, life in our families, life in our preaching and hearing, in our working and praying, life in all and for all.

But it is possible that some revivals are promoted by questionable means, and are of a questionable character. It has sometimes been known to be the case that unworthy and corrupt persons have been instrumental in promoting a high state of religious excitement. Similar seasons have been produced by strong appeals to the passions and feelings, and by the relation of affecting anecdotes and incidents. That these latter may be used occasionally to illustrate the truth is admitted; and that every judicious advantage should be taken of the feelings and circumwhose hearts we seek to win, is also admitted; yet the greatest care should be taken to underlie every communication and every effort with the truth. This was the apostolic mode. They simply proclaimed the truth of God relative to the passion, death, resurrection, and ascension of Christ; and God accompanied their testimony with the demonstration of his Spirit. It was not by might, nor power; nor worldly motives and prospects; nor by pious frauds or cunning craftiness; it was not by the force of persuasion, eloquence, or great sermons, or pathetic stories; but by the sole influence of truth itself, attested to the heart by the power of the Holy Ghost. Excitements may be produced, and partial reformation of characing may be begotten, and great outward change be wrought, by other means than the truth; but "the incorruptible seed, the word of God," is the only instrumentality by which souls can be "begotten" to a true knowledge of Christ. It is not improbable Sometimes those who labor in revivals are charged

with a desire to make proselytes to a church or sect, rather than to win souls. Sometimes to increase numbers for the sake of a reputation for usefulness and success. Where anything like these do exist, there must be a sad declension follow. Any other spirit possessed by the labourers in revival, than Christ's; any other motives than to win souls to God, that they may be saved, will mar the work in progress, and pave the way for a crop of tares.

SUDDEN DEATH.

FALMOUTH, N. S.

A new and neat Free Baptist place of worship was opened for public use at Mount Dennison, Falmouth, N. S., on the 15th of February. Elders J. B. Norton FIFTEEN DOLLARS -we will send them one copy extra for and I. Noble attended the dedication. This house is their trouble. For Twenty Subscribers, two copies extra about six or eight miles from Windsor; its size is the practical requirements of the whole Word of God. interesting thing in connection with this new house for God, is, it is the offering of a single individual with this Paper or otherwise, should hereafter be directed to to the cause of Christ! Captain James Caffill, of rate than converts to Christianity were made, show-Falmouth, determined last year to commence it, and to proceed, as God should prosper him. Very suc- had advocated. cessful voyages at sea soon afterwards enabled him to carry the work forward immediately, and with his own means he completed it. Such acts of Christian liberality and effort to promote the Redeemer's kingdom are rare in this country, and call for the highest commendation and praise. May the Great Head of the Church reward our liberal hearted brother "an hundred fold here," and hereafter with "everlasting life." Brother Noble continued to labor with the people a few weeks after the dedication. An interesting work of grace has resulted, and several have professed their faith in the Saviour. Brother N. writes us, that after a long season of discouragement, he is now cheered by this refreshing from God's

DONATIONS.

These interesting and union-promoting seasons prayer, formed a part, handed over to our brother the It is well known, however, that strong prejudices sum of \$92 in cash, and other valuables. On the are entertained by some intelligent and sober-minded evening of the 16th of February, a company assemmen against religious revivals. They have not ex- bled for a similar purpose at the residence of Captain amined the subject in the light of Scripture and history | Caffill, in Falmouth, when a second donation, amount--they judge from the fruit they have seen, and pro- ing to \$28, was presented to brother Noble. This, of nounce against them. Similar to this, is the fact, | course, was intended as an expression of Christian rethat many persons have not examined the character | gard and sympathy for brother N., who has been laof christianity as taught by Christ and his apostles, boring a portion of the time in Falmouth, since the

MISSING LETTERS.

is the keeper of a way office, some twelve miles from He was active in every Christian effort. Barrington Post-office. He mailed his letter at his own office on the day it was written, and dispatched the bag by the courier; and states, by letter to us, that he has "every reason to believe that the Postmaster at Barrington received the mail all right." Mr. Kendrick mailed his letter in a way office also, some five or six miles from Barrington Post-office. The way office keeper acknowledges the receipt of the letter, and the Postmaster at Barrington "saw the letter, and knew who it was from, by the handwriting." This is as far as we have been able to trace these letters. We understand that the mail bag coming from Barrington to St John, is opened at Yarmouth and

Digby. What renders the loss of these letters a little singular is the fact that a letter mailed last year in Yarmouth for us, containing money, was opened before it reached us, and the money abstracted. We are in the habit of receiving hundreds of letters every year, enclosing subscriptions for our paper; but we cannot recall at present but one single instance in which we ever lost any money from any mail in this Province. A few years since, a letter for us, mailed at Hillsboro', A. C., containing money, was lost. The "money order system," a measure which has passed our Legislature this session, and which our Postmaster General informs us will probably be in operation in May, will prevent the Post office robberies which have seemed lately to be on the increase. This "system" being now in existence

n Nova Scotia, money can now be sent from that Province safely. It may be that the above letters from Mr. Smith and Mr. Kendrick never reached New Brunswick. We know nothing about who has the handling of the letters at Barrington, Yarmouth, or Digby; whether the Postmasters themselves attend to the duties of their offices, or entrust them to others. But we think, that notwithstanding the mounts lost by us are small, an enquiry should be made by those authorised, and these repeated thefts searched out, if possible. Confidence cannot be re tained in parties through whose hands the letters stances of those whose minds we seek to interest, and pass, however innocent they may be, while such peculations and obstructions are continued. We shall cause a copy of the Intelligencer containing. this article, to be sent to each of the Postmasters in

> In our receipt list this week, the parties whose money was contained in the lost letters are credited the amounts, the same as if received, and the paper will be continued to them. We shall bear the loss

SYSTEMATIC GIVING.

We have before noticed the Society in England under the name of the "Systematic Beneficence Society," the object of which is to promote liberal sys- when they have passed over, may be willing to hear with intoxicating drinks? The contrast is just as tematic giving to religious and benevolent objects. the Gospel; this has not yet been tried. - Letter from strong as the comparison ought to be, if used as a ter may be effected, the highest state of mental feel- This society has been favorably received in many China, in Missionary Herald. places in England. A meeting was recently held in Manchester, in which the Rev. Dr. Cather, General "that the Protestant ladies of France are at this mo- treated as a criminal act, it cannot be a crime to sell Secretary of the Society, expressed devout thanks | ment signing a petition, to be addressed to the Queen | it, and you do wrong in labouring to make it criminal for the success which had so far crowned their la- of Spain; praying for the pardon of Matamoros and by act of Parliament. Sliding on public footpaths bours during the past three years. He described Alhemar, lately condemned to nine years imprisonbut many of the miscarriages which follow revivals, the organization of the society, and the means it ment, for having circulated the Bible in Spain, and do what they please with their own money, and subare caused by the defective labor of those who have brought into operation for extending the principles it reading prayers according to the reformed religion. mitting to pay the highway or other rates for the making or unintenance of the footways base a right sought to establish. - The result of the adoption of The petition is said to have already received a large such principles would be judged from the fact that number of signatures." the income of the United Kingdom was estimated at £900,000,000 a year, one tenth of that sum would \_- Thomas Bilney, a young Doctor of Divinity at his slides in the public thoroughfare, to trip up our amount to £90,000,000, which would give, as a Scot- Trinity College, Cambridge, England, was deeply tish minister said, a greater revenue to King Jesus concerned for his soul's salvation. He went to his that they may become intelligent, virtuous, and hapthan was received by Queen Victoria. The income | confessor, and told his sins with sorrowful heart and py? Oh! the blasted hopes, the broken limbs, the of Lancashire might be estimated at £50 per head face. The priest directed fastings, long vigils, pains ruined characters, the shattered intellects, chargeable for a population of 2,000,000, which would give an ful penances, till his flesh wasted, his strength de- to this accursed traffic! who shall count them? aggregate income of £100,000,000 a year, so that its | cayed and his spirits sank in despair. He heard of one tenth would amount to £10,000,000, to be devo- the New Testament in Greek, for the first time printted to the conversion of the world. The proportion ed, by Erasmus; he obtained, and with trembling of Manchester alone would be £1,500,000. In the hand seized, opened, read:-"This is a faithful-say- work of revival is progressing in the Free Baptist An account of the recent sudden and unexpected light of such facts as these we need not fear the ing and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus congregation in that town. New seekers are coming death of Thomas Cox, Esq., of Cornwallis, N. S., pressure of the Lancashire distress; in the light of came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am forward at almost every meeting, and a number have will be found in our obituary list this week. During such facts we need to humble ourselves rather than chief." two or three visits that we made to Cornwallis, we glorify ourselves for all we had done; for, if this was He laid down the book and exclaimed, "What! mind. formed an agreeable acquaintance with this deceased true, there must be a good deal in somebody's hands St. Paul the chief of sinners, and yet St. Paul sure and highly esteemed brother. Deeply do we sympa- which ought no longer to be there. Everything of being saved! O, assertion of St Paul; how sweet By the Wesleyan of the 18th inst., we learn that a thise with his bereaved widow and family in their turned upon the society establishing its principles. art thou to my soul. I, too, am like St. Paul, and revival has recently been in progress in the Greensorrow, and commend them to the God of the widow As to the necessity of each man giving one tenth of more than St. Paul, the greatest of sinners. But at wich and Kingston circuit. Special services have and fatherless. The Church has lost a worthy memhis income to God, he found that Richard Baxter said last I have heard of Jesus Christ. "Christ saves been held in "White's Church," Long Reach, and completed in the manner above provided, and the lagainst the Sessions of the County, because that body the living, in the impressive language of Christ: to give one tenth, for which they had more than hu- He was a new man; the Reformation was commenced. version. Rev. R. Wilson is the minister.

clearly the duty of those who took the whole Scripthe logic, the letter, the example, the sentiment, and Justified by faith. 28 by 36 feet, with a steeple. It contains thirty-five | The whole amount at present given annually to Mispews, and cost about £350. By no means the least sionary purposes in this land was only as much as would build an iron plated frigate. The heathen population of the world was increasing at a greater ing the necessity of the adoption of the principles he

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

The Rev. Robert Baird, D. D., a distinguished Presbyterian minister, died at his residence at Yonkers, New York, on the 15th inst., aged 66 years. the House of Commons and the House of Lords to Dr. Baird spent a most diligent and active life. He visited Europe several times and was perhaps better | place where the people are dissatisfied with the liquor informed on the state of religion on the Continent, than any other man in the States. He was the author of several works, besides contributing a vast number traffic, that they shall be permitted to suppress it, of letters to religious journals.

Colored Church in South Carolina, communicates it right for any majority to suppress it? or in other

the following to the Independent :--The contrabands are flocking to Jesus by scores and hundreds. Jan. 25 was a day of deep and solemn interest to the Baptst church. I baptized 134 willing candidates in the likeness of Christ. \* \* At the water's side those strains of sacred song ascended to heaven with earnestness and simplicity, so characteristic of this people. I then walked into the water followed by this procession of redcemed souls, and against? they were baptized; the baptized ones passing out, vho were met in the water by their friends that came in to assist them ashore. I was about 40 minutes in

We repaired to the church, where I preached from the words of Job; 'I know that my Redeemer liveth.' I then gave the hand of fellowship to the candidates. As there was not room enough to arrange them along in the aisles, I had them pass around in front of the pulpit, extending to each one of them the hand of fellowship of the church. We then celebrated the Lord's Supper, and we felt to say, "It is good for us

Our church at Albany has lost one of its most seen, when not engaged, sitting in his boat reading the Bible. He was then a Sabbath-scholar. A gentle- for life, property, or peace. man in the lumber trade, became impressed with his Another point urged in favor of the traffic is this: faithfulness, and especially with his love for the Bible, None but the rich could import their wines or spirits, Two letters were mailed at Barrington, N. S., to and took him into his employ. He rose, until he be-Kendrick, dated 8d January, and contained \$21 50; school Union, become a strong and active church; and get it honestly, and their eating, etc., does no being amount of subscriptions for fifteen persons. and he contributed much to this result. He loved

> A HINDOO PAPER ON THE BIBLE .- The Sajiona on the same subject. In short, if any person studies | deafers are, and must be as long as they carry on being read than the Bible."

religious orders; 1,000 beggars, who pay for a first- ceding and following observations. bordering on misery. A charming place to live!

Dr. Bridgman, when it fell upon Dr. Culburston to pression of education would not cure forgery, but in conduct and finish the work.

Eight years since, the number of converts among They are swarms of locusts, devouring all before China. It is possible that the people who survive,

Bilney, Tyndale and Fryth, soon set Cambridge ture as their standard of duty—and showing that the in a blaze by reading Erasmus's Greek and Latin principles of the Society, proportion and system in Testament and declaring to all men that Christ alone. giving to God and the poor, were fully sustained by saves sinners; and sinners believed and were saved,

TEMPERANCE-PERMISSIVE BILL.

We understand a "Permissive Bill" will be brought before the Legislature before the Session closes, the object of which will be to prevent the sale of liquor Parishes where two-thirds or a majority of the inhabitants are against it. The following article from an English paper, on the Permissive Bill which is asked for by the people of Great Britain, we com-

What is this Permissive Bill, that people are makng such a fuss about? It is a bill which we desire pass, and our gracious Queen to sign, to permit any raffic, to take the votes of the ratepayers of such lace upon it; and where two out of every three of the ratepayers vote against the existence of such except for medicinal or artistic purposes.

This appears very reasonable upon the face of it; A Missionary who is labouring with a Baptist but is the liquor-traffic really such an evil as to make words would it not be an infringement on the rights of the minority? That this business is productive of intolerable evils, is so generally admitted by every class of objectors, from Sir George Grey down to the icensed victuallers themselves, that we may proceed to argue upon the assumption; but that it is necessarily and essentially so is not so generally admitted. Well, then, what are facts and statements for and

One evidence used against the Permissive Bill is the fact that many persons visit public-houses, buy a glass or two of ale, wine, or spirits, and go about heir business without appearing any the worse of it, or being any annoyance to other persons. It is argued from this, that if the law compelled the observance of such a course, the evils complained of would be remedied. But on the other hand it may be replied that this reasoning only goes to prove that as some people practise considerable self-restraint in this parcular, we should not interfere with their personal liberty to drink; and this is just what we are not desirous of doing, we only purpose to deal with the common sale. All past experience proves that the An exchange contains the following brief but traffic itself cannot be without cursing all around. It interesting notice of one whose example is worthy of exists only to depreciate the value of surrounding property; to create the insatiable appetite for drink; to spread crime, insanity, pauperism, disease, and premature death; to "annihilate joy as ill stars are active and efficient members, William S. Tucker. He said to blight the young flowers of the mountain;" started life a poor boy, and for some time was em- to open up the fountains of domestic misery ; to fan ployed on one of the skiff ferries. He was frequently the flames of passion, to fire the brain, and nerve the arm for the perpetration of any deeds of violence; and to render insecure all the guarantees of society,

our address, each containing money, but neither of came a partner. He was converted when young. He tainment of company; and as the Permissive Bill them have been received by us. The first was from has proved one of the most useful members of the would interfere with the exercise of this right, it Mr. Beverly Smith, and dated 29th December. It Church of Christ. He labored early and late for its would operate like one law for the rich, and another contained \$3; being amount of subscription for the prosperity: but especially in the Sunday-school cause tutional. Undoubtedly, either the rich, middle, or Intelligencer, for himself and another. The second was he most effective. He lived to see the first miswas from our agent, at Barrington, Mr. Solomon sion established by the Albany Methodist Sunday- whatsoever they please, so long as they can get it, injury to others, or so long as such injury is compen-Neither of these letters were registered. Mr. Smith the youth, and was never weary of doing them good. regulated governments to interfere as little as possible with the natural liberty of its subjects. But the rights of purchase cr sale must be decided on Rajana, a native Bengal paper, advocating the intro- be protected or probibited by law, according to its duction of the Bible into government schools, des- tendencies upon society. If it tends to benefit society cribes it in remarkable language as coming from a upon the whole it should be protected; but if the heathen, as "the best and the most excellent of all opposite, then it should be prohibited. The individ-English books, and there is not its like in the English drink unwholesome drink; but the numbers are very language. As every joint of the sugar-cane from the small who complain of the law which seizes such root to the top is full of sweetness, so every part of meat when offered for sale, and fines the dealer into the Bible is fraught with the most precious instruc- the bargain; and the numbers would be still less, tions. A portion of that book would yield to you for itself, which led people to its excessive use. We more of sound morality than a thousand other treatises speak within bounds when we say that the liquor the English language with a view to gain wisdom, their business, ten times as injurious to society as the there is not another book which is more worthy of dealers in unsound meat. Then on what plea should they be protected? Our demand for the suppression of drinking-houses is based on the essential badness ROME. -- A French paper, the Bulletin Evangelique of the articles sold. Experience proves that men live says that in the population of Rome, by a statistical longer, and enjoy better health, by abstaming from account, are included 48,000 cardinals, prelates, to manufacture, sell, or drink them. But we do not coholies, than by using them; so that it is wrong priests, abbes, monks, and persons receiving greater ask for the prohibition of private drinking, for reaor less income from the church; 10,000 women of sons that may be sufficiently gathered from the pre-

class patent, empowering them to exercise their pro-The reasons why we ask for a Permissive Act rather fessions upon the steps of St. Peter's; 6,000 beggars that as the conduct of individuals must be regulated who pay for a second class patent, admitting them to by the preponderance of ideas in the individual mind. practice at the doors of the other churches, before the so should acts of social polity be regulated by the theatres, in the streets, and other public places; 2,- of Sir George Grey, "In all cases of legislative enact-000 women who live by serving as models to painters ments, the general feeling must be consulted;" and and sculptors, or by begging when that resource second, because a law of this nature demands the exfails; 4,000 soldiers of all rationalities; 30,000 ser. pression of a preponderating public opinion in its vants; 20,000 Jewish "pariabs;" 50,000 Romans, afford the world a correct index of its value. Hence, avor, to secure its practical application, and thus called citizens, but having no part in administering we do not ask that this question shall be decided the government, and most of them in a condition by a bare majority; but that the law shall not become operative until at least two thirds of those CHINA.—The translation of the whole Bible into told that we ought no more to infringe on the voting shall vote in its favor .- But then, we are the Chinese language was completed at Shanghai rights of the publicans to sell intoxicating drinks on the 27th of March, 1862, by Rev. Mr. Sampson to the sober part of the community, because some Culbertson, D. D. The work was commenced March | people abuse them by becoming drunkards, than to prohibit schoolmasters teaching writing, because 16, 1851, by a committee of five, of whom the late some abuse their knowledge by becoming forgers. Dr. Bridgman was one. The other three members of In the first place, this is not our because, as I have the committee retired from the work on account of before shown; and, secondly, if it was, the two cases ill health before the Pentateuch was finished. It are not parallels in any point they are intended to ilwas then carried on by the other two till the death of founded on the comparison : because, first, the supustrate; therefore, logically, no argument can be crease it, whilst all the drunkenness caused by the Protestant missions (in China), excepting the German, would be a curse; but the suppression of the liquor scarcely exceeded the number of missionaries. Now, traffic would be a blessing; and, thirdly, because their number approaches two thousand. I say nothing forgery cannot be charged upon education, but of the insurgents. There is no hope from them. drunkenness can be upon the liquor traffic. Does the schoolmaster influence his pupils to commit forgery? If so, he should answer for it at the bar of them. They destroy the idols, it is true, and float justice. Or is there any thing in the pen, ink, or them away in rivers of blood. They take a part in paper, tending to forgery? If so, they should be the execution of God's "plan of redemption" for suppressed, unless it was clear that the benefits far outweighed the crime of forgery. But the supposibasis of argument.

"We understand," says the Journal de Rouen, glass of ale is not a crime per se, and should not be s not illegal because sliding is a crime per se; but making or maintenance of the footways, have a right to walk on them without incurring the danger of fulling, and injuring themselves. Then why should BEGINNING OF PROTESTANT REFORMATION IN ENGLAND. | the publican be allowed to spread his traps and make youth, the hope and pride of our country, on whom

FREE BAPTIST.

A private note from Woodstock, informs us that the already found deliverance, and obtained peace of

enlarged; and Salmon River, at the head of the Grand tions or otherwise, to be finished at such dates, with Lake, in now included therein.

Rev. R. Taylor, of the Carleton circuit, communicates that in the country parts of that circuit, there are evident tokens of good.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. I. E. Bili preached his farewell sermon to the Germain Street Baptist Church last Sabbath. The Rev. Mr. Vaughan, of St. George, has assumed the pastoral relation to that Church. There were baptisms | antee in both the Germain Street and Brussels Street Baptist Churches last Sabbath.

We hear of seasons of revival interest in several Baptist Churches, but no definite information has shall became security for the performance of any con-

INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY BILL. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legis-

lative Council, and Assembly, as follows :-The Governor in Council is hereby authorized to borrow through and upon the guarantee of the British Government, three and one-half twelfths of aiding in the construction of an Inter-Colonial Line of Railway between Truro, in the Province of Nova Crown Lands for track, sidings and stations. Scotia, through the Province of New Brunswick, and Riviere du Loup in the Province of Canada.

2. No such loan shall be contracted on behalf of the Province of New Brunswick, until corresponding powers have been given by the Legislature, of Canada to the Government of Canada, to borrow, under like guarantee, five-twelfths of three millions of pounds New Brunswick is concerned, such rules and regusterling, nor until corresponding powers shall have lations, when approved by the Governor in Council, been given by the Legislature of Nova Scotia to the shall have all the force of Law within the boundaries Government of Nova Scotia, to borrow under like of this Province. guarantee, three and one-half twelfths of three millions pounds sterling for the same object.

3. The amount so borrowed shall be applied towards the completion of the said Railway on a Line to be approved by the Imperial Government.

4. The principal and interest on the said loan of three and one-half twelfths of three millions of pounds Province after the Civil List and the principal and interest of existing debts and liabilities.

5. The loan to be liquidated as follows :- Three and one-half twelfths of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling to be payable ten years after contracting such loan; -three and one-half twelfths of five hundred thousand pounds sterling, twenty years; three and one half twelfths of one million of pounds sterling, thirty years ;-and three and one-half twelfths of one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, forty years after contracting such

6. The payment of the three last instalments to be

2nd Decade, (say 1873 to 1882 inclusive.) A Sinking Fund of three and one-half twelfths of £40,000 sterling, to be remitted annually to the Imperial Treasury, being an amount adequate, if invested at five per centum compound interest, to provide three | zing a loan for the construction and management of and one-half twelfths of five hundred thousand pounds an Inter-colonial Railroad. This question is of such sterling at the end of the Decade; the sum to be remitted annually, to be invested in the names of Trustees, in Colonial securities of any of the three deep an interest in it, that we feel the space occupied Provinces aforesaid, prior to or forming part of the by this bill in our columns could scarcely be occuloan to be raised, or in such other Colonial securities pied by more interesting matter. The Secretary as Her Majesty's Government shall direct, and the asked leave on Friday to bring this bill in, and 250

3rd Decade, (say 1883 to 1892 inclusive.) eighty thousand pounds sterling, to be remitted annu- report of the business of the week. Our readers ally to the Imperial Treasury, being an amount adequate, if invested at five per centum compound interest, to provide three and one-half twelfths of one million pounds sterling at the end of the Decade; the amount when remitted to be invested as in the case of the Sinking Fund for the preceding Decade.

4th Decade, (say 1893 to 1902 inclusive.) as in the preceding Decades.

surplus it will go to the credit of the next Decade ; of St. John the Recorder and Mayor shall be possessed and in the last Decade, the Sinking Fund will be re- of the same powers as the court of commissioners, mitted or reduced accordingly.

choose the remaining Commissioners. The prelimi- The vote was taken, when the resolution was lost by nary surveys shall be effected at the expense of the a vote of 24 to 11. Colonies by three Engineers and other officers to be A message was received from the Council, setting nominated; two of such Engineers to be chosen by the forth that the Trinity Church bill had been agreed to;

in Canada, and shall give such guarantee or assurance by Government, and thus supply was concluded. that they will complete the same as the several Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to enter into an agreement, conjointly with Canada and Nova Scotia, with such Company or Body corporate, for the construction of said Railway, upon each and every year for and during the first period of 2500, to defray the expenses of the Prince of Wales' earnings of the said Railway, shall be equal to the papers from abroad. Several members of the cominterest, at the rate of three and a half per centum on three and one half twelfths of three millions of The Honorable Postmaster General showed, in a the second period of ten years thereafter in which the powers now without the consent of the committee time of the passing of this Act.

and upon the site that shall have been surveyed and Brunswick. approved by the Governments of the the three Pro-

ber. How loudly do such sudden events speak to all he was persuaded that it was the duty of Christians sinners." He had peace of mind and was saved! also in Middleland, and a number have professed con-

such guarantees and securities for completion as shall be deemed most advisable by such Commissioners.

13. No such loan shall be contracted without the assent of the Legislature, until it shall be satisfactorily made to appear to the Governor in Council by the estimates and certificates of the Engineers appointed under the authority of this Act, that a first class Railway can be constructed from Truro, in Nova Scotia to Riviere du Loup, in Canada, on the line selected and under the terms of the proffered guar-

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14. Three of the five Commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and in case of disagreement, the decision of a majority shall be binding. 15. No person holding a seat in the Legislature

tract with the Commissioners, or for any work or engagement in relation to the Railway to be constructed referred to in this Act; and no member of the Legislature of this Province shall hold, or be appointed to any office of emolument under the Commissioners, or be a Contractor or party to any contract arising out of the construction, management or working of the Road, or any part thereof.

16. Where the Road shall pass through Crown three millions of pounds sterling, for the purpose of Lands, the Governor in Council is hereby authorized to grant, for the purposes of the Road, the necessary

17. The Commissioners to be appointed for carrying out the provisions of this Act, when the line shall be constructed, are authorized to make rules and regulations for managing and working the entire line, n conformity with the stipulations in the Memoranda aforesaid mentioned; and so far as the Province of

18. If either the Province of Canada or the Province of Nova Scotia shall not legislate within two years after the passing of this Act, providing for the construction of the said Inter-Colonial Railway, on the terms of the said Memoranda and Papers in the said Schedule, or some modification of them to be sterling, shall be a first charge on the Revenue of the vinces and the Imperial Government, then this Act, and every matter and thing herein contained, shall, at the end of two years from the passing thereof, be and stand repealed

19. The Legislature will make such provisions as may be deemed necessary to give effect to this Act, for the purpose of raising the Loan, paying the interest, liquidating the debt, and for the construction and management of the Road.

THE NEWS.

MARCH 27, 1863.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. We publish this week a copy of the Bill authori-

copies were printed for circulation among members. A Sinking Fund of three and one-half twelfths of We condense from the Presbyterian the following may expect next week a report of the speeches on the Railway Bill.

FRIDAY, March 20th. Mr. Williston's bill for the relief of insolvent confined debtors was taken up and read. It is a very lengthy bill, embracing some twenty five or thirty sections, A sinking fund of three and one-half twelfths of one Mr. Williston stated that the measure abolishes all hundred thousand pounds sterling to be remitted laws now on the Statute Book with reference to the annually to the Imperial Treasury, being an amount imprisonment for debt, and provides for the estabadequate, if invested at five per centum compound in- lishment of a court to determine all cases of arrest for terest, to provide three and one-half twelfths of one debt. This court shall consist of three commissioners million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds ster- in each County, who shall be appointed by the Goling, being the balance of the loan, at the end of the vernor-in-Council, who shall give their services gratui-Decade. This amount when remitted, to be invested tously, and when it has been shown to their satisfaction that the person so arrested is not possessed of Should the Sinking Fund of any Decade produce a property, then he should be discharged. In the City This law is said to be almost the same as that of Nova 7. The construction of said Railway, if by the Scotia. The bill was referred to a special committee. Governments, shall be conducted by five Commis- The report of a committee of last session on the claims sioners-two to be appointed by Canada, and by Nova of Isaac Foshay, a contractor on Hampton Bridge, Scotia, and one by New Brunswick; these four to was taken up in the committee of the whole House,

Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Bruns- also a bill to erect a new parish in Carleton County, wick, and one by the Imperial Government; and of and one relating to buoys and beacons. Mr. Smith such expense the Province of New Brunswick shall brought in a petition for the alteration of a great road from the Bend, through Dorchester, towards 8. The Road to be at the service of the Imperial Hall's Creek, also one to amend the law relating to Government for the carriage of Troops and Munitions | the collection of small debts, and a bill to amend the of War, on such terms and at such rate of Tariff as law relating to the weight of hay. Mr. Kerr also may from time to time be agreed upon between the brought in a bill to amend the law relating to the establishment of a police force in the town of 9. As soon as the Provinces of Canada and Nova | Chatham, and Mr. Cudlip gave notice of resolution for Scotia shall have provided the necessary legislation to the appointment of a committee to whom shall be carry into effect the stipulations contained in the referred the affairs of the Charlotte County Bank. Memoranda A and B, and upon the terms and condi- The order of the day was taken up, and the militia aptions set forth in the paper marked C. in the Schedule | propriation was strongly opposed by Mr. Smith, who annexed, furnished by the British Government, the ridiculed the necessity for militia, and the prospects Governor in Council may appoint a suitable person, of war. He was then followed by the hon. Mr. Tilley to hold office during pleasure, as one of the Commis- and Mr. Fisher in favor of it, and Mr. McPhelim, who sioners, to be in conformity with the provisions of would reduce the grant by \$5000. Gilbert of West-Section one of Memorandum B in said Schedule, who morland also opposed the grant, and Dr. Dow favoured shall be clothed with all the powers necessary to it, in a few racy remarks. Col. Boyd fought mancarry out the provisions of this Act in conjunction fully for the appropriation. The Chief Commissioner with Commissioners to be appointed by the Govern- of the Board of Works favored the grant, as did also ments of Canada and Nova Scotia, as in said Section Mr. Stevens and Mr. Desbrisay. Mr. Monroe thought the Volunteers had done good service in days gone by. 10. If any Company or Body Corporate now or Mr. Smith had undertaken a task for which the counhereafter to be organized, possessing sufficient capital, try will hardly thank him, but he fought bravely. shall offer to construct the contemplated Railway His motion was lost, and the grant of \$10,000 to the between Truro, in Nova Scotia, and Riviere du Loup, Volunteers passed, as did the other amounts asked for

SATURDAY, March 21st.

After disposing of a bill of Mr. Fisher's, relating to the levying and assessing of rates in the city of Fredericton, the only remarkable feature of which was, he following terms, viz :- That upon completion of that the Mayor and Corporation are empowered to such Railway, the Province of New Brunswick shall levy upon the citizens of Fredericton the sum of ten years thereafter, in which the said Railway shall celebration, Mr. Desbrisay moved a resolution, askbe effectually worked, pay to the said Company or ing for the Crown Land Committee the power to Body Corporate, a sum which, together with the net | examine witnesses on oath, and to bring persons and mittee denied that such powers had been asked for, pounds sterling. Each and every year for and during speech of some length, that to give the chairman the said Railway shall be effectually worked, a sum | would be making his power absolute, and he could which, together with the netearnings of said Railway, bring forward, and from any distance, any and as shall be equal to the interest at the rate of three and many witnesses as he pleased, without the consent of half per centum on three and one-half twelfths of the other members. The committee denied that Mr. three millions of pounds sterling, but not exceeding Desbrisay had received authority to ask for the power in any one year the sum of twenty thousand pounds to send to a distance for witnesses; the propriety of sterling. Each and every year for and during the the step had been discussed by that body, but they third period of ten years thereafter, in which the said | concluded that there was nothing yet before them to Railway shall be effectually worked, a sum which, justify so expensive a proceeding, but that the exatogether with the net earnings of said Railway, shall mihation under oath of the employees in the Crown be equal to the interest at the rate of three and a half | Land office would be sufficient for the present, and if per centum on three and one-half twelfths of three this brought out any new features, application might millions of pounds sterling, but not exceeding in any then be made to the House for further powers. Mr. one year the sum of twelve thousand pounds sterling Gilmour moved an amendment to this effect, which Each and every year for and during the fourth period after a lengthened discussion, was put to the House, of ten years thereafter, in which the said Railway and carried without a division. The Hon. Mr. shall be effectually worked, a sum which, together Tilley then moved the House in committee, a second with the net earnings of the said Railway, shall be time, on a bill to alter the Government of the Church equal to the interest at three and a half per centum of England, which bill gives the Church Wardens on three and one-half twelfths of three millions and Vestry the power to choose their clergymen. An pounds sterling, but not exceeding in any one year unsuccessful attempt was made to postpone it for the sum of six thousand pounds sterling, which said three months, after which progress was reported. payments shall be and are hereby made a first charge Mr. Smith gave notice of a resolution, authorizing upon the Revenues of the province next after the the Government to compromise the Saint John Civil List and the debts and liabilities existing at the Bridge Co's, bonds. Mr. Boyd introduced a bill to amend the law relating to pitots in Charlotte County; 11. In case that no suitable Company or Body Cor. Dr. Vail one to increase the representation of King's; porate, shall offer or be found willing to construct Mr. Lindsay one to increase the representation of and manage the said Railway, upon terms and con- Carleton; and Mr. Cudlip, one to extend the same ditions provided in the preceding Section, then the privilege to St. John City. The Attorney General Commissioner to be appointed on behalf of this Pro- brought in two bills, one relating to the improvement vince, shall be empowered to act conjointly with the of the roads in the Province, and the other relating to other Commissioners, to construct the said Road by defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of public tender and contract in the cheapest and most the Province. The Provincial Secretary laid before efficient manner the said Commissioners can devise, the House the report on the Fisheries of New

"Be ye also ready; for in such an hour as ye think man direction. He (Dr. Cather), urged that such Such was the effect of God's word in England, the Sheffield circuit, under the labors of the Rev. Such portions, or the whole of the Line, shall be imprepared, after which the Attorney General obtained not, the Son of Man cometh."

Proportion should be given, arguing that such was mother of Bible societies.

R. Waddell and his assistant, Mr. Parker, has been mediately put under contract of construction, in sec. leave to bring in another bill relating to medicine and

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hon, r the b amend but he repeal totally is not, passag Attori the U to ha The A that th Britai adopte torney

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