#### TERMS AND NOTICES.

PAYMENT IN ALL CASES IN ADVANCE. Parties wishing to pay money in Saint John for the Intelligencer, can do so at the Bookstore of Messrs. BARNES & in effecting the needful reform. - Visitor. Co., Prince William street.

ALL LETTERS FOR US, either on business connected with this Paper or otherwise, should hereafter be directed to us at Fredericton.

# Religions Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 18, 1864.

### SUBSORIPTIONS.

We again tender our thanks to the friends and patrons of our paper, who have so readily renewed their subscriptions to it at the advanced rate of TwoDollars a year. We have reason to believe that rarely a subscriber will "stop" his paper because of the change in the price. Few men wish a publisher to supply them with a family religious newspaper at less than the cost of publishing. Two dollars is the very lowest rate at which a paper the size of the Intelligencer, and having the same amount of reading matter in it, can be published; and a subscription list of paying subscribers approaching to two thousand is required even at that rate, to make its finances easy. We cannot afford to lose any of our subscribers; neither can we afford to depart from our published terms of payment in advance. A few subscribers, who have been our patrons for years, have requested us not to stop their paper, and we have suming that they wished it continued, and trusting to their generosity to remit the payment at an early period. We respectfully request that those whose the paper, would remit the amount of subscription for the current year to us at an early day, as we need the funds to meet the expenses of publishing. To some of our respected patrons in Nova Scotia, as well as New Brunswick, we have been continuing the paper for a few weeks since their time of payment expired, with the hope of hearing from them soon. All are payment in advance. Our local agents will accept our thanks for past lavors, and we respectfully solicit their continued interest in behalf of the Intelligencer.

mittee has been appointed to put this matter in due form before the country, and the Legislature, and to secure if possible, general and united action on the subject. Such action will be almost sure to succeed

# MORALS IN HIGH PLACES.

It is of course desirable and important that the statesmen of a country should be men of liberal and mpartial views on all matters of policy and public interests. Bigoted and illiberal politicians, whatever talents they may possess, will always clog the wheels of their country's progress. And yet even these are to be preferred, if they possess correct social morals, to those who, with the most liberal views in politics combine intellectual talent, but disgrace themselves and their country by their corrupt morals and contempt of social relations. The time has fully come when the morals and characters of men who are candidates for public offices should be taken into account. Integrity, uprightness, and a proper respect for morals and religion, are qualifications which should certainly be looked for in men high in office.

We were not a little gratified to find that one of the delegates from New Brunswick to the Quebec Conference, during his visit to Montreal as the guest of that city, attended on the Sabbath he was there the afternoon meeting which is held every Lord's-day in Montreal, for reading God's word, and public addresses on religion and temperance, and which is open to laymen of all sects and classes. We take the ollowing from the Montreal Witness :--

On Sabbath afternoon, Oct. 30, this meeting was crowded-the announcement that the Hon. Mr. Tilbeen happy to comply with their wish. We have con- lev, of New Brunswick, would be one of the speaktinued to a few others beyond the time paid for, pre- ers, having drawn many of various classes who do not usually attend.

The hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' name,' was sung; and the meeting was opened with prayer as usual. The portion of Scripture read was Luke time of payment has expired, and are still receiving xix. 7-10; from which it was inferred that Christ did not shun the company of sinners, but, on the contrary, sought the lost. It was not, however, from my liking for such company, but to save them; and this is the only safe way of going into bad company. If the good seek the bad in order to save them, the bad will be elevated. If the good make affinity with the bad from inclination, they will be dragged down to the level of their evil companions. It is neither dangerous nor degrading to raise the drunkard from of our subscribers will please bear in mind our terms the gutter and take care of him. It is both dangerous and degrading to go into the tap room or saloon with him.

Private Crawford described the burning and irritable sensations of a man after a debauch, and the gradual approach of delirium tremens, brought on by the repetition of such debauches; and called earnestly on all drinkers to stop ere it became too late, and rth pursue a course safe alike for themselves

ment ; but these are the most important. A com- is ever openly or covertly showing its hostility to the divine plan of saving men.

> It is mainly with Churches as with individuals, their spiritual state depends instrumentally upon themselves. Where individual members are cold in heart, worldly in spirit, and without a just sense of their responsibility as to their own soul's welfare, we know beforehand what will be the result. They will be cursed with leanness of soul. Not prospering

themselves, they will care little for the progress of vital godliness. Not really working out their own salvation, they will not labour for the salvation of others; while the blessings only given to prayer and hallowed toil will not be bestowed on their undevout for us to do." and slothful souls. But if on the other hand Christian professors among us live in the spirit of a personal consecration to God, and devote their time and talents to the service of their Saviour, their personal religious progress will be in proportion to their personal religious efforts. Life and peace will flow in upon them from the upper fountain. They will be in health and prosper, because they will daily be surrounded by an atmosphere full of vitality and vigour. Their diligent hand will make them rich in clear, the muscles no longer swollen. all good things; and though often sowing in tears they shall as often reap in joy.

And the same holds good to a great extent with Churches. On them devolve certain prescribed duties, and on the right performance of these, they attain the possession of certain privileges; and one being opened, he went on to tell the story of the life of these is the power to enlarge and prosper. Where that had planted this remediless, pitiless remorse in our Churches in serious earnestness are giving them- his soul. Among other confessions, "Let me tell selves to prayer and self-denying work for Christ, you," said he, "what I did. There was a boy in my seeking renewed outpourings of the Spirit upon them, tent, a mother's son that used to pray. I loved the selves, and on the multitudes around them, there is boy, and yet I swore in his ears till I saw him shot no question what the result will be. Such Churches down in battle by my side, with one of the oaths he will become like fruitful fields, fields which the Lord learned from me on his lips. He went with it to God." has blessed. If on the contrary, they remain in- So he went on with the terrible tale-stolid almostdolent, disunited, worldly, and lukewarm, whatever unhoping quite. Not even that word of salvation, else they have, their's will not be the joy of harvest, "the blood of Jesus cleanseth from all sin," could for, having not sown neither shall they reap. It is touch his heart or engage his trust. What a lesson! not God's sovereignty which fixes their position, but what a question : " Can you undo ?" their own unfaithfulness. And though some such Churches in their spiritual barrenness may have worldly prosperity, yet that prosperity will only prove a snare and a curse to them.

# THINGS WORTH REMEMBERING. EFFECTS OF READING ON CHARACTER.

Parents who do not exercise a careful supervision over the reading matter of their children, omi a duty of vital importance, and may reasonably anticipate subsequent disappointment, mortification, and sorrow, in the failure of those children to meet the expectations which had been formed of them. Aaron

"I believe I have written nothing for you. Shall I not write to your friends, since you are unable ?" "I have no one to write to." "No one? no mother living ?"

"No."

As I stood, the eyes grew softer and deeper; there was a swelling about the face and neck, a slight movement of the lip. Would he speak ?-confide ? I waited-then the old question, "Can I do anything for you ?"

"Can you undo?" What an utterance! Confession-remorse-agony. "None can undo; not God himself-but it is left

"What would you ?"

THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

" Undo !" with vehemence. "Each one of us would undo something, had not God in his wisdom forbidden it. But you are doing, even now; you are repenting." "What's that? What good will that do ?"

"It may lead to faith and pardon." "Pardon! I would not pardon myself if I could.

I don't deserve it." The lips were firm, the eye

"None of us deserve pardon. It is God's free gift for the sake of His Son."

"I don't want it, deserving what I do."

It was clear that no ordinary counsels of consolations could reach this man's heart. The fountain

THE CONFEDERATION SCHEME. five years from the day of the return of the writs The importance of the following document justifies less, to be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Gots insertion in our columns, notwithstanding its vernor. length. The people will be hereafter called upon to lecide for it or against it, and should therefore be acquainted with it. It is already meeting with much

That until the official Census of 1871 has been alter or amend their constitution from time made up, there shall be no change in the number of time.

representatives from the several sections. That the local Legislatures shall have power to That immediately after the completion of the Cenmake laws respecting the following subjects : sus of 1871, and immediately after every decennial Direct taxation and the imposition of duties on the Census thereafter, the representation from each secexport of timber, logs, masts, spars, deals, and sawn ion in the House of Commons shall be re-adjusted lumber, and of coals and other minerals, on the basis of population Borrowing money on the credit of the Province. That for the purpose of such re-adjustments, Lower

and their powers and duties, and relating to the pro- any provisions that may be made in this behalf by

Canada shall always be assigned sixty-five members.

adjustment receive, for the ten years then next suc-

tion shall have decreased, relatively to the whole po-

centum or over.

fractional part.

of each of them.

Legislature may think fit.

pulation of the whole Union, to the extent of five per

number of members to which each session is entitled,

in which case a member shall be given for each such

That the Legislature of each Province shall, prior

o the Union, divide such Province into the proper

That the Local Legislature of each Province may

afterwards, from time to time, alter the Electora!

Districts for the purposes of representation in the

had to the proportionate rights then existing.

and each of the other sections shall at each such re-

The establishment and tenure of local offices, and the appointment and payment of local officers. Agriculture.

Immigration. ceeding, the number of members to which it will be Education-saving the rights and privileges which entitled on the same ratio of representation to popu- the Protestant or Catholic minority in both Canadas lation as Lower Canada will enjoy, according to the may possess as to their denominational schools, at the Census then just taken by having sixty-five members. | time when the Union goes into operation. That no reduction shall be made in the number of The sale and management of public lands, except. members returned by any section, unless its popula- ing lands belonging in the general Government.

Sea coat and inland fisheries. The establishment, maintenance, and management of penitentiaries, and of public and reformatory

That in computing, at each decennial period, the prisons, The establishment, maintenance, and management no fractional part shall be considered, unless when of hospitals, asylums, charities, and eleemosynary inexceeding one half the number entitling to a member, stitutions.

Municipal institutions. Shop, saloon, tavern, auctioncer and other licenses. Local Works.

The incorporation of private or local companies, number of constituencies and define the boundaries except such as relate to matters assigned to the Fedural Legislature

That the number of members may at any time be Property and civil rights, excepting those portions ncreased by the General Parliament-regard being thereof assigned to the general Legislature.

Inflicting punishment by fine, penalties, imprisonment, or otherwise for the breach of laws passed in relation to any subject within their jurisdiction. The administration of justice, including the consti-House of Commons, and distribute the representatives | tution, maintenance, and organization of the courtso which the Province is entitled in any manner such | both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including also the procedure in civil matters.

That until provisions are made by the General And generally all matters of a private or local na-Parliament, all the Laws which, at the date of the ture not assigned to the general Government. Proclamation constituting the Union, are in force in | That the power of respiting, reprieving, commuting, the Provinces respectively, relating to the qualifica- and pardoning prisoners convicted of crimes, and of tion and disqualification of any person to be elected remitting of sentences in whole or in part, which beor to sit or vote as a member of the Assembly in the longs of right to the Crown, shall be administered by said Provinces respectively, and relating to the quali- the Lieutenant Governor of each Province in Council. fication and disqualification of voters, and to the subject to any instructions he may from time to time oaths to be taken by voters, and to returning officers receive from the general Government, and subject to

MISCELLANEOUS.

That in regard to all subjects over which jurisdiction belongs to both the general and local Legislatures, the laws of the general Parliament shall control and supersede those made by the local Legislature. and the latter shall be void so far as they are repugnant to or inconsistent with the former.

That both the English and French languages may be employed in the general Legislature and in its occeedings, and also in the local Legislature of Lower Canada, and in the federal and local courts of Lower Canada.

That no lands or property belonging to the general That there shall be a Session of the General Paror local Government shall be liable to taxation, liament once at least in every year, so that a period That all Bills for appropriating any part of the of twelve calendar months shall not intervene between ublic revenue, or for imposing any new tax or im-

occupied lands o sum of \$150,000 vince, by semi-a colony shall reta and controlling the said lands, s Parliament may

That all enga be entered into defence of the c ral Governmen That the Gei

out delay the co from Riviereto Truro in Nov That the con Territory, and velopment of t seaboard are re of the highest and shall be pi

that the state ment to do so. That the sal ments shall 1

vinces, on the That the finally revised submitted by and the chair the Governor tary of State

The Meetin purpose of he on the Union attended. U No. Two

ordered by t Amoskeag ( Tuesday nig tive and inte is larger and has an app power that weight whe where about inches dian fitted with t of throwing are separate either or all

may require

PROTESTA to state tha Orphan As Building, co ber, at 7 o'c time will be Senr., Mrs. McKay, Ma Friends wh ally solicite their contri are mentio Table will

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THE NEWS. NOVEMBER 18, 1864.

be more fittingly paid into the Lord's Treasury than and families

are giving too much.

SABBATH-DAY COLLECTIONS.

There is no day in the week on which money may

expressed in the Psalm :

" Give ye the glory to the Lord That to his name is due ; Come ye into his courts and bring An offering with you.'

and to do it without troubling others. . We shut out the world from view, and leaving all its cares behind having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to more numerous, people became less and less his hearers to put in purse by itself, a certain portion an equal representation in the Legislative Council. every good work."

heart is warmer, the hand more liberal than on ordithose who give cheerfully.

The habit of putting the smallest coin in the realm deprived not only of comforts but necessaries, by House on the Sabbath is astonishing, and can only aright. be accounted for on the supposition that hearers gen- singing a hymn. erally believe that the Lord delights in copper more than any other metal ! Surely this delusion should be dispelled. The orphan and the poor widow may give coppers, but it is solemn mockery for the com-

on the Lord's day. At other times we may be too The hymn, "Must Jesus bear the Cross alone," busy to listen with due patience to the claims of the | was now sung, while the collection was taken up. object for which our aid is solicited. Worldly cares The Hon. Mr. Tilley, Prime Minister of New Brunsand anxieties may be pressing heavily upon us, and meeting, saying he had joined the cause when quite exacting all the time and money at our command. a young man, twenty-three years ago, and had had Howard, the friend of man, with all the advantages We may not even be able, or feel disposed, to read many opportunities of observing the advantages it the information and explanations that may be within conferred in going through life. There were some our reach. Thus while we give we may do so grud- had forcibly impressed his mind. The British and gingly, sparingly, or, at best, not very sure but we Foreign Bible Society had been in successful operation for upwards of half a ceutury, and Christians of

The time of those who collect money for religious all denominations, and many countries, contributed purposes is as precious as that of the persons who to its funds. It received the large subscriptions of the rich, and the pennies of the poor; and its income give. This is often forgotten. There are persons amounted to the magnificent sum of perhaps £150,- are true, that he took the utmost delight in reading who not only give with more liberality but give 000 sterling per annum. But what was this to the weary days that they can ill spare to the work of amount spent in drink. In Canada alone, a single collecting. Now this labour should all be saved to Province of the British empire, according to the best the church and its members.-Every man, woman intoxicating drink in one year than the income of the calculation he could make, there was more spent in and child should practice the sentiment so beautifully Bible Society for ten years. We all know the good effected by the money given to the P ble Society. It

diffused the word of God throughout the world; but, what was the return for the money spent in drink? Misery, wretchedness and woe, degradation, disease and death ! Canada was distinguished for her atten-

On the Sabbath we have leisure to learn our duty | tion to education and religion; but she spent more in drink annually than for the support of all her schools and churches put together for several years. Again, it had been calculated that there were five millions of us, address ourselves simply to the discharge of our letters in the Bible, and it would assist us to realize religious duties. We know how God "hath pros- the enormous sums spent in drink, if we remembered pered us" during the week, and act accordingly. We that there are as many dollars spent in Canada annupray, and praise, and pay ? Pay? Alas, what can ally in liquor as there are letters in the Old and New Testaments; and spent not only unnecessarily but we render to the Lord for all his benefits? Can we injuriously. He had for public purposes kept an acat best pay back to Him anything but what He has curate account of the deaths occasioned by drunkengiven us ? Can we repay the love that led Christ to ness in the year in New Brunswick, and they amount lay down his life for us? We cannot : but we can ed to 200. Canada had ten times the population, and was not probably more sober-and therefore, she at least express our gratitude by our words and ac- might very probably have two thousand deaths of tions. We can obey the Apostolic injunction : this kind in a year; which, if they were all collected " Every man according as he purposeth in his heart, into one view, would appal every heart. How, it may solet him give, not grudgingly or of necessity, for God be asked, could such things be without arousing more attention? How was it that this costly work loveth a cheerful giver." "Upon the first day of the of devastation should be allowed to go on almost week let every one of you lay by him in store as God | without exciting remark? The general apathy was hath prospered him." Such is the command and in only to be accounted for by familiarity. When the obeying it there is great reward. "God is able to cholera commenced in the city where he resided, the make all grace abound toward you, that ye always it had gone on some time, and deaths had become first deaths caused general consternation; but after alarmed. So in the American war. The first account

It is right to give money towards a good cause at of a few hundred killed awakened a thrill of horror any time, but no time can be more appropriate than sands and tens of thousands failed to arouse. This when our hearts are overflowing with love and gra- waste was also as injurious in a private as in a pub- look out for them, and rejoice to find them. A neightitude as we recall and commemorate the death and lic point of view. What might not families accom- boring clergyman hearing him, and being deeply afthe glorious resurrection of our Redeemer. The plish in the way of increased comfort and usefulness by the means spent in drink ? The amount wasted n this way even by very moderate drinkers annually, nary week days, and we win the reward promised to would, if paid in life insurance, make a handsome proportion of his income he ought in conscience to

into the collection boxes is now properly regarded as drink. During his experience in this cause, he had seen nothing but good from total abstinence, and only mean and disgraceful. It is, we are happy to say, evil from drinking. It made an incalculable difference often beholden to you for the loan of ten pounds at a generally abandoned by well instructed Christians. to a young man starting in life which he chose, and time. The truth is, I could not bring the year about, Yet the quantity of copper to be found in the Lord's he hoped the many young men present would choose

The meeting was closed as usual, by prayer and

# CHURCH PROSPERITY

A terse writer has well said :--

coin. The pennies of the poor should be matched by want of success in this important particular. And as I have formerly been forced to borrow. the pounds of the rich. Cents and half-cents should nothing ought to satisfy a Church unless she witness

Barr revelled in the reading of infidel books in early youth; and, yet, with talents to have made him a second Washington, he went down to the grave with the reputation of a corrupter of his kind, a traitor, and a murderer. The son of the immortal John of a superior education and high social position, left him to read what he listed-his mother being dead, and father in foreign lands-fell into debauchery, and died a drunken madman, in the lunatic asylum at Leicester, before he was thirty-five. It is recorded provided such Union can be effected on principles of the Emperor Paul, the Nero of modern times, one just to the several Provinces. of the most execrable of men, if received historians horrible tales of every description, in contemplating diversified interests of the several Provinces, and sepictures of rapine, murder and blood, only to prac- cure efficiency, harmony, and permanency in the

#### INFLUENCE OF COMPANY.

the throne of all the Russians.

sort with persons the habitual action of whose mind the control of local matters in their respective sections. upon their own is injurious. For example, are you -provision being made for the admission into the susceptible? and is there a place where a jealous North-West Territory, British Columbia, and Vancounature resides, who is always suspecting evil, and al ver. ways rejoicing in iniquity? Turn away from that That in framing a Constitution for the general Govplace. I am not apt to be very much influenced un- ernment, the Conference, with a view of the perpetuduly by persons that I am with; but I recollect a to the promotion of the best interests of the people of particular friend and family connection that was of a these Provinces, desire to follow the model of the suspicious nature, by whom I was strongly influ- British Constitution, so far as our circumstances will enced. I could not be long in his presence without permit. looking at everything in an unfavorable light, and be vested in the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of suspecting there was a bad motive behind every good Great Britain and Ireland, and be administered accorappearance. And I saw if I would save myself from | ding to the well understood principles of the British becoming like him I must break up his inducate of my mind. You must not go into the company of That the Sovereign or Representative of the Sov-That the Sovereign or Representative of the Sov-23. Bills of exchange and promissory notes. persons that have such an influence upon you, even ereign shall be Commander in Chief of the Land and 24. Interest. if they are good and right in other particulars. Your | Naval Militia Forces. own integrity is beyond price to you.

SCATTERING AND YET INCREASING.

The following anecdote, related of the Rev. Willof every pound of their worldly trades, for works of That Upper Canada be represented in the Legislawhen works of charity were presented, they would fected with what he so forcibly recommended, went to him after the sermon was ended, and asked what provision for their families, and many families were give. "As to that," said he, "I am not to prescribe and Vancouver shall be admitted into the Union on 35. Immigration. to others; but I will tell you what hath been my such terms and conditions as the Parliament of the own practice. You know, sir, some years ago, I was though my receipts were not despicable, and I was not at all conscious of any unnecessary expenses. At length I inquired of my family what relief was given to the poor ; and not being satisfied, I instantly resolved to lay aside every tenth of all my receipts attendance in the said Council, his seat shall thereby for charitable purposes; and the Lord has made me become vacant. As the chief business of the Christian Minister is to thrive since I adopted this method, that now if you

position from a portion of the press in Canada. The public feeling here seems to be unfavourable at | in the next session. present. All judgment upon it should be preceded by calm, deliberate consideration. The future of these British North American Colonies is a matter of great importance. The religion of the people, as well as the commerce of the country, has a stake in

the issue of this great question. That the best interests and present and future prosperity of British'North America will be promoted by a Federal Union under the Crown of Great Britain.

That in the federation of the British North American Provinces, the system of Government best adapted, under existing circumstances, to protect the tice them all, when a little later, he was placed on working of the Union, would be a general Government charged with matters of common interest to the whole country, and local Governments for each of the Canadas and for the Provinces of New Brunswick, It is not wise for men to permit themselves to con- Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, charged with Union on equitable terms of Newfoundland, the

ation of our connection with the Mother country, and

That the Executive Authority or Government shall coming like him I must break up his influence on Constitution by the Sovereign personally, or by the 21. Savings banks.

That there shall be a General Legislature for the 26. Bankruptey and insolvency. Federated Provinces, composed of a Legislative Coun- 27. Patents of invention and discovery. cil and House of Commons.

That for the purpose of forming the Legislative iam Whately, A. M., at once shows the happy effect Council, the Federated Provinces shall be considered his preaching, and the honorable liberality of his as consisting of three divisions : 1st. Upper Canada, spirit. Having in a sermon warmly recommended 2nd. Lower Canada, 3rd. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island-each division with piety; he observed that, instead of secret grudging tive Council by 24 members, Lower Canada by 24 members, and the three maritime Provinces by 24 nembers, of which New Brunswick shall have ten, Nova Scotia, ten, and Prince Edward Island, four members.

That the Colony of Newfoundland shall be entitled to enter the proposed Union with a representation in the Legislative Council of four members.

That the North-West Territory, British Columbia, Federated Provinces shall deem equitable, and as shall receive the assent of Her Majesty; and in the case of the Province of British Columbia or Vancouver, as shall be agreed to by the Legislature of such Province. That the members of the Legislative Council shall be appointed by the Crown under the Great Seal of the General Government, and shall hold office during of the British Empire, to foreign countries, arising life. If any legislative councillor shall, for two con- under treaties between Great Britain and such counsecutive sessions of the Legislature, fail to give his tries.

That the members of the Legislative Council shall

he last sitting of the General Parliament in one Se sion and the first sitting of the General Parliament

ceedings at elections, and to the period during which | Parliament.

such elections may be continued, and relating to the

trial of controverted elections and the proceedings in-

cident thereto, and to the vacating of seats of mem-

bers, and to the issuing and execution of new writs

in case of any seat being vacated otherwise than by

a dissolution, shall respectively apply to elections of

members to serve in the House of Commons, for

That every House of Commons shall continue for

oosing the same, and no longer, subject, neverthe-

places situate in those Provinces respectively.

That the General Parliament shall have power to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of the federated provinces (saving the sover- the public revenue, or of any tax or impost to any the following subjects :

1. The public debt and property. 2. The regulation of trade and commerce.

3. The imposition or regulation of duties of customs on imports and exports, except on exports of timber, logs, masts, spars, deals, and sawn lumber, and of coal and other minerals,

4. The imposition or regulation of excise duties. 5. The raising of money by all or any other modes or systems of taxation.

The borrowing of money on the public credit. 7. Postal service.

Lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals and other works, connecting any two or more of the Provinces together, or extending beyond the limits of any province. 9. Lines of steamships between the federated Pre-

vinces and other countries. 10. Telegraphic communication, and the incorpora-

tion of telegraph companies. 11. All such works as shall, although lying wholly within any Province, be specially declared by the Acts authorizing them te be for the general advantage.

The census. 13. Militia-military and naval service and defence. 14. Beacons, buoys, and light houses. 15. Navigation and shipping, 16. Quarantine Sea coast and inland fisheries. Ferries between any Province and a foreign country, or between any two Provinces. 19. Currency and coinage. 20. Banking-incorporation of banks, and the issue of paper money.

25. Legal tender.

28. Copyrights. 29. Indians and lands reserved for the Indians.

30. Naturalization and aliens. Marriage and divorce.

32. The criminal law, excepting the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure on criminal matters. 33. Rendering uniform all or any of the laws relative |

to property and civil rights in Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, and rendering uniform Edward Island, for the use of such Provinces, shall the procedure of all or any of the courts in these belong to the local Government of the territory in Provinces ; but any statute for this purpose shall which the same are so situate ; subject to any trusts have no force or authority in any Province until sanctioned by the Legislature thereof. . The establishment of a general Court. of Appeal That all sums due from the purchasers or lessees

for the federated Provinces.

87. And generally respecting all matters of a general property therein, subject to the right of the Confedecharacter, not specially and exclusively reserved ration to assume any lands or public property refor the local governments and legislatures. quired for fortifications or the defences of the country. That the general Government and Parliament shall That the general Government shall assume all the have all powers necessary or proper for performing the obligations of the federated Provinces, as part The debt of Canada, not specially assumed by

Nova Scotia shall enter the Union That the general Parliament may also, from time with a debt not exceeding ..... to time, establish different courts, and the Govern-And New Brunswick, with a debt not ment may therecoon appoint judges and officers fortable farmer and tradesman to pay in the same "to win souls," nothing can compensate him for the have an occasion, I can lend you ten times as much full age of thirty years, shall possess a continuous the public advantage, in order to the due execution Nova Scotia or New Brunswick do not incur liabilities beyond those of which their Governments are now That all courts, judges, and officers of the several bound, and which shall make their respective debts, continue worth that sum over and above their debts Provinces shall aid, assist, and obey the general Gov- at the date of the Union, less than \$8,000,000 and ernment in the exercise of its rights and powers, and \$7,000,000 respectively, they shall be entitled to infor such purposes shall be held to be courts, judges, terest at 5 per cent. on the amount not so incurred, and officers of the general Government. That the general government shall appoint and foundland and Prince Edward Island; the foregoing pay the judges of the Superior Courts in each Pro- resolution being in no respect intended to limit the vince, and of the County Courts of Upper Canada, powers now given to the respective Governments of and Parliament shall fix their salaries. That until the consolidation of the laws of Upper to limit the maximum amount of charge to be assum-Canada, New Brunswick. Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, ed by the general Government. Provided always, and Prince Edward Island, the judges of these Pro- that the powers so conferred by the respective Legisvinces appointed by the general Government shall be latures shall be exercised within five years from this selected from their respective bars.

shall originate in the House of Commons or the local Assemby as the case may be.

That the House of Commons or House of Assembly shall not originate or pass any vote, resolution, address, or Bill for the appropriation of any part of ignty of England), and especially laws respecting purpose, not first recommended by message of the Governor General, or the Lieutenant Governor, as the case may be, during the session in which such vote, resolution, address, or bill is passed.

That any bill of the general Parliament may be reserved in the usual manner for Her Majesty's assent, and any bill of the local Legislatures may in like manner be reserved for the consideration of the Governor General.

That any bill passed by the general Parliament shall be subject to disallowance by Her Majesty withn two years, as in the case of bills passed by the Legislatures of the said Provinces hitherto; and in like manner any bill passed by a local Legislature shall be subject to disallowance by the Governor General within one year after the passing thereof.

That the seat of Government of the Federated Provinces shall be Ottawa, subject to the Royal preogative.

That, subject to any future action of the respective ocal Governments, the seat of the local Government n Upper Canada shall be Toronto ; of Lower Canada, Quebec; and the seats of the local Governments in the other Provinces shall be as at present.

PROPERTY AND LIABILITIES.

That all stocks, cash, bankers' balances, and securities for rent belonging to each Province, at the time of the Union, except as hereinafter mentioned, shall belong to the general Government. That the following public works and property of each Province shall belong to the general Government -to wit : Canals ; Public harbours ; Lighthouses and piers ;

Steamboats, dredges, and public vessels ; River and lake improvements ; Railway, and railway stocks, Mortgages, and other debts due by railway companies;

Military roads ; Custom houses, post offices and other put lic buildings, except such as may be set aside by the general Government for the use of the local Legislatures and Governments ;

Property transferred by the Imperial Government and known as ordnance property ; Armories, drill sheds, military clothing, and muni-

tions of war; and Lands set apart for public purposes.

of such lands, mines, or minerals, at the time of the

Union, shall also belong to the local Governments.

debts and liabilities of each Province.

That the several Provinces shall retain all other

Upper and Lower Canada respectively, shall not

exceed at the time of the Union... \$62,500,000

the jou Italy in That all lands, mines, minerals, and royalties vested in Her Majesty in the Provinces of Upper Canada, He reco Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Antone fending that of solved that may exist in respect to any of such lands or to any interest of other persons in respect of the same.

NEW Liverp The verdici Noven .Joh dead. Nap lon an Czar The Oct. 8 three ated 1 Th Oftw lost, wort

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36. Agriculture.

real property qualification of four thousand dollars of the laws of Parliament. over and above all incumbrances, and shall be and and liabilities; but in the case of Newfoundland, the

pocket should be replenished with silver or gold or The efforts of the Christian ministry should be ever day, no less a Christian student than a Christian teaprecious paper.

is reduced to practice ?- Halifax Record.

## -----REVISION OF THE MARRIAGE ACT.

tions of this country have long felt that the " Mar- God I will seek thy good." about a reform. It is thought

be reduced to one third of its present cost.

2d. That the levying of a tax upon christian min- the Apostles were mighty to bring down strong isters of 75 cents to pay for the registration of every holds? Is she to give up the hope of winning great

stead of three are quite sufficient.

es, without reference to national position. There are the same as at the beginning. Its root is found in I was not satisfied with my effort. After a few

be carefully left at home on the Sabbath, and the a continuous spiritual enlargement of her borders. The complete pastor must be, even to his dying

directed to the building up of Christ's Church, by ad- cher. God honors human learning, if used in subordi-If all were willing to give on the Sabbath accord- dition of living stones, that that living temple may rise, nation to Divine grace. It is truly said, "any branch tion of a legislative councillor, the same shall be deing to their ability there would be enough in the into which the multitudes from without may be of knowledge which a good man possesses he may Lord's Treasury for all the work of the church in the brought to offer incense and a pure offering unto the apply to some good purpose. If he possessed the Home and the Foreign Fields, and there would be no name of the Lord. But in these efforts there must knowledge of an archangel, he might apply it all to Councils of the various Provinces, with the exception need of special collections and efforts. But alas, who be a devout and active co-operation on the part of all the advantage of men and the glory of God." An unshall live to see the day when the Apostolic precept the Lord's people, otherwise the most faithful and studious minister has a paralysing effect upon a paearnest ministry will be greatly hindered. From rish. There is a sameness of preaching, which be-

every heart the prayer should arise respecting Zion, comes first unprofitable, then intolerable. There is upon the nomination of the respective Local Govern-"Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within no suitableness of application, no progressive build ments, and that in such nomination due regard shall The ministers of the several christian denomina- thy palaces. Because of the house of the Lord our ing up in the faith, no address to individual conscience. The bow is drawn mechanically, and the arrow is

riage Act" of New Brunswick is in many respects, And why should there not be this prosperity if all shot at a venture, and naturally misses the mark. So, be fairly represented. exceedingly defective. Recently, several meetings desire and seek it? Are there barriers in the way of too, in respect to literature. If the preacher betray have been held by the city ministers for the purpose the Church's onward movement too strong for the the barrenness of his intellectual stores, and his want of adopting such measures as shall be likely to bring faith of God's elect to overthrow? Are the de- of sympathy with the educated class of his congregafences of the enemy invulnerable to the weapons o. tion, what can be the consequence but failure of per- ing pleasure, and shall only be entitled to a casting 1st. That the charge for a license to marry should our warfare? Or has the Church lost the knowledge sonal respect, absence of attractiveness, loss of influ- vote on an equality of votes.

of the use of those weapons which in the hands o. ence for the good objects of his ministry ?

" UNDOING."

marriage certificate given by them is both unreason- victories, and achieving mighty triumphs. Is it true "sketch from a hospital diary." The subject was a able and unjust. Unreasonable, inasmuch as it that her golden age is past, or is it yet to come. soldier wasting away with the Chickahominy fever, makes them tax-gatherers for the Government, and That all who engage in evangelical labours, from the described as "one of nature's best make, handsome, he is appointed to represent. unjust, for the reason that when not voluntarily paid Minister to the tract distributor, will meet with powerful in frame, with a great, glowing eye, that That the basis of representation in the House of by the parties, it comes out of the minister's pocket. difficulty, opposition, and discouragement, is certain, told of intense passion. There he lay, "thoughtful Commons shall be Population, as determined by the 8d. It is believed that in cases where parties prefer but in all this there is nothing new, and nothing and unconfiding," refusing sympathy or other aid the publication of banns to license, two Sabbaths in- more formidable than faith and patience have over- than the surgeon gave. Again and again the narracome a thousand times. The Gospel has always had tor tried to win upon him, by such offices as are

4th. That the right to marry should be extended to to meet with opposition from the world, and though grateful to the sick, but was respectfully repulsed. all ministers in standing with their respective church- its forms of manifestation may change, it is in principle At last :

other clauses of the present law requiring amend- the carnal mind which is enmity against God, and it hours I was again by the bed of the thoughtful man.

property may be either real or personal. That if any question shall arise as to the qualificatermined by the Council.

That the first selection of the members of the Legislative Council shall be made from the Legislative of Prince Edward Island, so far as a sufficient number be found qualified and willing to serve; such members shall be appointed by the Crown at the recommendation of the General Executive Government, be had to the claims of the members of the Legislative Council of the Opposition in each Province, so that all political parties may, as nearly as possible,

That the Speaker of the Legislative Council (until otherwise provided by the said Parliament) shall be appointed by the Crown from among the members of the Legislative Council, and shall hold office dur-

That each of the twenty-four Legislative Councillors representing Lower Canada in the Legislative Council of the General Legislature shall be appointed The Watchman and Reflector gives a thrilling to represent one of the twenty-four Electoral Divisions mentioned in Schedule A of chapter first of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, and such Councillor shall reside or possess his qualification in the division

> official Census every ten years ; and that the number of members at first shall be 194, distributed as follows :

Upper Canada,
Lower Canada,
Nova Scotia,
New Brunswick,
Newtoundland,
Prince Edward Island

That the judges of the Court of Admiralty now re- That Newtoundland and Prince Edward Island, not ceiving salaries shall be paid by the general Govern- having incurred debts equal to those of the other ment.

That the judges of the Superior Courts shall hold offices during good behaviour, and shall be removable the interest at 5 per cent. on the difference between only on the address of both Houses of Parliament.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

That for each of the Provinces there shall be an edness per head of the population of Canada, Nova Executive Officer, styled the Lieutenant Governor, Scotia, and New Brunswick. Council, under the great seal of the Federated Pro- ral Parliament of the powers of taxation, an annual vinces, during pleasure-such pleasure not to be ex- grant in aid of each Province shall be made, equal to ercised before the expiration of the first five years, 80 cents per head of the population, as established except for cause ; such cause to be communicated in by the census of 1861, the population of Newfoundmessages to both Houses of Parliament, within the general Government, for local purposes, and shall be first week of the first session alterwards.

That the Lieutenant Governor of each Province | That the position of New Brunswick being such as shall be paid by the general Government.

That in undertaking to pay the salaries of the Lieu- venues, it is agreed that for the period of ten years tenant Governors, the Conference does not desire to from the time when the Union takes effect, an addiprejudice the claim of Prince Edward Island upon tional allowance of \$63,000 per annum shall be made the Imperial Government for the amount now paid to that Province. But that so long as the liability for the salary of the Lieutenant Governor thereof. of that Province remains under \$7,000,000, deduction That the local Government and Legislature of each | equal to the interest on such deficiency shall be made Province shall be constructed in such manner as the from the \$63,000.

existing Legislature of such Province shall previde That, in consideration of the surrender to the genein the act of consenting to the Union. ral Government by Newfoundland of all its rights in That the local Legislatures shall have power to 'mines and minerals, and of all the ungranted and un-

in like manner as is hereinafter provided for Newthose Provinces by Legislative authority, but only date, or the same shall then lapse. Provinces, shall be entitled to receive, by half yearly payments in advance from the general Government, the actual amount of their respective debts at the time of the Union, and the average amount of indebt-

8,000,000

who shall be appointed by the Governor General in That in consideration of the transfer to the Genewriting to the Lieutenant Governor immediately after | land being estimated at 130,000. Such aid shall be the exercise of the pleasure as aforesaid, and also by in full settlement of all future demands upon the

paid half yearly in advance to each Province.

to entail large immediate charges upon her local re-