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Religious Intelligencer.

opposition to Education which existed in a large por- negative of this question. tion of the Freewill Baptist Denomination in the "All these circumstances took place in 1845, 1846, States, when that subject first began to be agitated &c. How different now! Thank God for progress, among them. The Freewill Baptist Quarterly, for national and denominational." October, has an admirable article on the subject of Education in the Denomination, which we intend to transfer to our columns in a week or two, and the following by "A. K. M." seems to us to be an appro- To the Editor of the Religious Intelligencer. priate introduction to it. By reading both articles Still lingering on American shores, I once more the wonderful progress which has been made in a catch up my pen to send you a few lines. It is now few years can be seen. As the subject of education quite certain that our missionary party will sail in formerly existed in the Freewill Baptists of the States ship, I have taken occasion to gratify a long cherished gives us pleasure to announce that the Amiversary religion by reproducing these articles in our columns. be in New York on the 8th inst., and cast my vote tish and Foreign Bible Society, who is now in Prince We trust this will be carefully read and deeply pon- for the Republican candidates, should we happen to Edward Island, is expected to be present, and he will

ate, conceited men in the world who have held an Butler in command of this department, still there We must give notice also that every one who has strong has this influence been in some localities and Messrs. McClellan and Pendleton, But it is very at 7 o'clock, but the door will be open for admission some lamilies of the present age, that the youth of gratifying to know that the Empire State gives a at half-past 6 o'clock. those families and localities have actually been indu- majority of about 10,000 for Lincoln and Johnson ced to regard learning as a real damage to a man, if and the Baltimore platform. One thing I know, that not to the world at large.

All quacks will disparage all regularly studied and man who has done much to embarrass the Governgraduated members of the profession, and make a ment and aid the rebellion since our war began. man's diploma a sure sign of his ignorance and stu- Every loyal American rejoices no less over Governor pidity. Patrons of quacks will ever do the same, Fenton's election than Mr. Lincoln's. Your readers gent portion of the people of these North American the hands of some wild Indian, or some half civilized Every State now within the Federal lines gives a fine the late Conference at Quebec, we published in our its diseases, and their symptoms and remedies. And momentous interests at stake, and never before was judgment for or against it, when the matter shall be yet these same persons would be panic-struck at the a triumph more grand and glorious. The last hope submitted to the people. The Intelligencer goes into cilities for manufacturing purposes, and New Brunthought of riding in a car or steamboat if the engine of the rebellion now falls to the ground. Traitors hundreds of families in both New Brunswick and swick in iron manufactures will supply British North now, our changed position with reference to our and direct taxation in every country would be the should be managed by an inexperienced engineer, may well tremble at the attitude of a firmly united Nova Scotia that take no other paper, and we owe it America. Take Pitusburgh, the great manufacturing western neighbours. He felt himself free to refer only means of getting along in such a case. or trusting freight in a vessel whose tiller was held and determined North. Our armies are marching on to them to put them in possession of all the authen-

among the ministers.

'The establishment of a Biblical or Theological field.

"We have before us published minutes of several soon, but am compelled to lay aside my pen now. such Conventions, in which resolves and reports such as the following were adopted :-

In regard to the establishment and perpetuation of the Biblical School, we conscientiously believe it to be an evil, that it is not sanctioned by Scripture, opens the door of a man-made ministry, encourages Slipp, of Hampstead, Queen's County, departed this pride and popularity and hirelingism, makes an un- life on the 10th inst., after a lingering illness of three scriptural distinction in the ministry, leads men, months, through which he bore up with much chriscalled of God to preach, away from their calling, to tian patience and resignation to the will of God, raising one portion of the church at the expense of giving evidence that his work on earth was done, and the other, and in our opinion will ultimately lead to the time of his departure at hand. His funeral took

"We have some minutes of these Conventions 'taken on the spot,' which contain reports of speeches full of invectives and of ridicule, others full of sorrow and grief over the departure of the denomination in quest of improvements, One man, for example, and worthy men. He filled the office of deacon in student of the Biblical School, which, in his estimation, places the whole thing in a most ridiculous light, Another weeps that the denomination, to which he became attached in early youth, and in which he has lived for 40 or 50 years, and which he has so ardently loved because of its humility and quaintance. "The memory of the just is blessed." single-heartednesss, should now leave him and a few others in old age, to keep the old land marks, ing man-made inventions. Another harangues the that the youngest son of the Rev. Alex. McLeod, D. assembly on his own experience, and astonishes them D. (first editor of the Wesleyan), has served in the with the fact that when he was young he was an | Confederate army since 1860; and that on the 201; infidel, and read all the infidel works in the world August he was wounded and taken prisoner at the (1), but was never converted by the wisdom of men Weldon Railroad. He has since had his right and but by the plain truths of the gospel from the illiter. amputated near the shoulder, and is now a prison t ate-that those who have no human learning have of war at Point Lookout. He is only 20 years of done most for the cause of God, citing Whitefield and age. Wesley, both of whom were very illiterate men (!)

history is displayed to show that a Theological school | continuance of national peace. is both unscriptural and anti-Christian.

"We have accounts of some memorials to Yearly Temperance Union, to promote the cause in the oi; Meetings on this and kindered matters, and lengthy way on Bible principles, through the pulpit, the pre-Y. M. replies, and pages of editorial comments on and prayer. those replies, and on the attempts made to win back Two young ministers recently arrived at Halifa and conciliate those who had become grieved with the from London, and proceeded to Newfoundland, to be denomination. Many of these brethren found their bor as Missionaries in connection with the Methodis grief to be insupportable, and with many tears they Society. left the denomination and set up for themselves. But The Rev. Mr. Geddie, missionary to the South Se those calls and Conventions, were cured by sober tia, has recently returned home on a visit:—

Be has presented to the College Museum a number

while others live, some to progress and some to with human bones; a War-Club; a number of poi- position, of whom Dr. Tupper expressed himself

complaints equally grievous, viz. : The discussion of together with some rude musical instruments and na- tured, and owing to the trade with the West Indies, moral questions in Conferences; Political preaching tive ornaments. ing by note. Some of these men were honest and SAINT JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 25, 1864. ing, were politically associated with demagogues and in London in the Aneiteumese language influenced by them.

PAOTS IN THE EDUCATIONAL HISTORY "The columns of the paper which represented the following:-OF THE FREEWILL BAPTISTS OF THE sentiments of this community were graced with a A very outspoken and rather severe article appear- ters of the gospel, while acting in their official capacity,

LETTER FROM REV. J. L. PHILLIPS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 15, 1864.

"There has perhaps always been a class of illiter- Administration, fearing disturbance, had placed Gen. isters will make resolutions and give salutary speeches all our friends in the Provinces will greatly rejoice "Among physicians we see this whim prominent. with us over the signal defeat of Gov. Seymour-a

even the very ministers of Christ? From whatever tol now very much improves the looks of the cay, liticians. Christians should be loyal, patriotic men, Concerning the feeling as to the advisability God protect, help, and bless him!

papers and manuscripts which make some rather un- field of the Republic, where thousands of mangled get themselves thoroughly informed.

JAMES L. PHILLIPS.

DEACON WILLIAM SLIPP.

Our well known and much beloved brother, Wm. conducted the services. It was a solemn occasion. Brother Slipp lived to the age of 75 years, and left ne Free Baptist church at this place for over thirt Many will feel his loss, not only in this church, an ic this place, but in many other places of his ac-

The Government of Nova Scotia has been pleaser. "We have communications and editorial articles in to appoint Thursday, 1st December, as a day of pullwhich the Biblical School is denounced as a double- lie thanksgiving to Almighty God for providentia headed monster, and a most profound knowledge of mercies; especially for an abundant harvest, and the

Christian laymen in Boston have formed a Suffol

cause. Many of the voices which were heard pro of articles brought from Aneiteum and other Sout

A chaplain in the Federal army comunicates the

mountain, he found him staggering back from the When the Conference met at Prince Edward Island,

" Father, meet me in heaven."

THE NEWS.

NOVEMBER 25, 1864.

views on the subject for a future time. the News and Globe.

MR. TILLBY'S SPEECH.

"We would not speak lightly of all those even who of loose woody fibre to tie around the wist, and one ised to support it if it came before the Legislature. Besides the Biblical School there were a few other hind, with simply a hole for the head topass through; time, there was a large quantity of spirits manufacby which molasses was procured at a small cost, largely in favor of the other Provinces. Again, the free in Canada; so if their tariff were applied to have for those who present it. manufacture of articles caused such a difficulty as could only be obviated by an entire uniformity of Ta-A soldier came into our rooms in Nahville to get riff. They endeavored to alter this; but these duties, country than we, having 2,800,000 to supply, while densed than those of the other papers. discussion on the following question. 'Ought minis. an envelope. He said he had a letter t send home owing to the deficiency of revenue that year, instead | we have but 250,000,) the Canadians in 1863 did not for one of his comrades. He drew from his blouse a of being lessened, were actually increased in Nova pay so much per head as the people of New Bruns-

line, the blood streaming from his month, and cover- a Canadian deputation appeared with propositions re- a safe one, and one that cannot be improved upon. ing his hands and clothes. A minne ball had cut lative to the admission of Canada in the proposed But, we are asked, what guarantee have you that tained, and no effort spared to advance the interests off his tongue at the root. He tried of speak, but Union. The Canadians said: You are seeking an you will continue to receive these subsidies promised of the British Provinces. Our revenue, he said, is could not. Finally, by motions, he mate his partner extended Union; we offer you a still larger one. Inunderstand his want—paper and penil. A scrap stead of 700,000, we offer you a population of three security. We are not at the mercy of the Canadians. was torn from the diary, and on it the joy, held up and a half millions, at the same time enabling you to The question of Federation must be agreed to by lo-bilities, and the remainder for local and internal imby his comrade, with fingers dripping with blood, guard your local interests, and consolidate British | cal Legislatures, and then become law by Imperial | provements. By the proposed Confederation, these America in a manner that shall be advantageous to enactment. The Imperial Government will provide burdens are not only taken off from our shoulders, all. They were answered that the delegates from the for the payment of the subsidies to the Local Govern- but we have out of the same amount we now pay, a He tried to write his name, but it was too late. Lower Provinces had no authority to enter upon the ments, and that act cannot be changed without the considerable sum left for the public defence. Our consideration of the larger scheme; but they heard | sanction of all the parties concerned. what was urged, and without binding themselves to What position will we then occupy. We still have factures, &c., all go for our local benefit, and not to is being agitated in our own body, and much that the course of a fortnight or so. While waiting for New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society.—It anything they adjourned the Conference, agreeing to local legislation to guard our local affairs; and this the general government; while at the same time we meet at Quebec and consider the matter with the Ca- brought him to the question of Legislative Union. receive large contributions from Canada for the conis now found in the Free Baptists of New Brunswick, desire to visit our national capital. It may not be of this useful Society is to take place on he evenwithout a report, and one reason, among others, that Lower Canada, who had many local affairs, the conare all reserved, and our position elevated. But it we therefore think we are contributing valuable in- entirely uninteresting to give your readers a horried ing of the 1st December, in the Mechanics' In- they did not proceed was, that Canada had submit- trol of which she would not give up. But, even if has been contended that we are getting on well formation to our people, and conserving the cause of account of this trip. I had determined months ago to stitute. The Rev. Henry Gill, the agent of the Bri- ted propositions highly advantageous. We were this had not been so, Legislative Union was not deep enough as we are. Why, then, have the Union? I seeking to unite in order to extend our trade, and Ca- sirable. If you put into the hands of a general le- answer, we should not be satisfied merely with what nada offered us a market of three and a half millions. gislature our local affairs, you will find the difficulty is enough; we want more than sufficient. Private dered. We have already intimated that we think be still in the country; and the disappointment of no doubt, make an oration that will be vey beneficiency, they are constantly seeking for more. If we She proposed to guard our local interests, and place of working the machinery. He didn't wish the peo persons are not usually content with a bare suffisome remarks in the subjoined article rather severe. delay was in no small measure assuaged by the priviform quite as well. But, of course, it only has referfor the President of the United States. This may be
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studying to become qualified to preach successfully Why shouldn't he be, after such a glorious re-electromagnetic field to preach successfully why shouldn't he be, after such a glorious re-electromagnetic field to preach successfully why shouldn't he be, after such a glorious re-electromagnetic field to preach successfully why shouldn't he be, after such a glorious re-electromagnetic field to preach successfully why shouldn't he be, after such a glorious re-electromagnetic field to preach successfully why shouldn't he be, after such a glorious re-electromagnetic field to preach successfully why shouldn't he be, after such a glorious re-electromagnetic field to preach successfully why shouldn't he be, after such a glorious re-electromagnetic field to preach successfully why shouldn't he be, after such a glorious re-electromagnetic field to preach successfully why shouldn't he be, after such a glorious re-electromagnetic field to preach successfully which is a state of the negotiation, on account of the many conflicting that prevailed throughout the whole civilized world, argued to assume new ones for our selves. In itthe unresearchable riches of Christ.—Twenty-five tion? But his care-worn, haggard face betokened the any respect. The proposed change in the government interests involved. A carcial examination was made for the friendly purpose of the Government, years ago there were many such men in our own de- toil and anxiety of the past four years. The Ameri- of these colonies concerns every inhabitant, and no of the debts and liabilities of each Province. Canada Market, or were generally taken up by English Cap- he read from a despatch of Galt to show how, when nomination among the membership, and not a few can people never loved their Abraham as now. May political question of equal importance has ever been the British Government had withheld its assent from a half-millions, although her debt somewhat exceeds of the interest on these Securities has been paid, and the Canadian Revenue act because it bore too hard before the country. We urge upon our friends to seventy millions. The difference between the two it has not one hour in which, since their issue, upon British Manufactures, that Minister, then junior "The writer has before him a small pile of news- I have also visited Gettysburg, the greatest battle- read what may be published upon the subjet, and sums, however, accrued from local expenditures, and it has not been paid, with a surplus this year among member of Canada, warmly upheld the right of the was represented by purely local advantages, and all the North American Colonies of a million and a people of Canada through their Legislatures to levy pleasant revelations in regard to these matters. They dead sleep until the resurrection. More than 3,500 Public meetings have been already called a some would be assumed by the separate Government of dead sleep until the resurrection. More than 3,500 Public meetings have been already called a some would be assumed by the separate Government of duties when and how they pleased. As to the details pleasant revelations in regard to these matters. They contain a call to a convention for all those who are contain a call to a convention for all those who are bodies of Union soldiers are interred in the National less than they had been during the commercial crisis perpetuate our connection with a debt of seven per cent. It was connected to the confederation with a debt of seven per cent. It was connected to the confederation with a debt of seven per cent. It was connected to the confederation with a debt of seven per cent. It was connected to the confederation with a debt of seven per cent. It was connected to the confederation with a debt of seven per cent. It was connected to the confederation with a debt of seven per cent. It was connected to the confederation with a debt of seven per cent. It was connected to the confederation with a debt of seven per cent. It was connected to the confederation with a debt of seven per cent. 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It was connected to the confederation with a debt of seven per cent. It was connected to the confederation with a debt of seven per cen opposed to the same things as deeply grieve the sign- cemetery. It is estimated that double this number of Conference. The Hon, Mr. Fisher addressed a large millions, and Nova Scotia with a debt of eight mil- of '57. Why was this? It was owing to the uncer- the interests of the Maritime Provinces, we must ers of the call, among which things is mentioned rebels lie buried in trenches all over that immense meeting in Woodstock last week. His speech is re- lions. Now, what was the nature of the arrange- tainty felt by British capitalists with reference to the make it as near as possible to that of England. Is school, to prepare young men for the ministry, or to

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I am writing you ported at great length in the Sentinel, and will doubt- ment by which we came in? It was found that the future destiny of British America. The feeling of that an objection? That has been selected as a moprepare them to be called to preach the gospel'- State. We have a young and thriving church here, Meetings have been addressed by Messrs. Tiley and that Province. Its population is a little over ten 1863, that Government has had the matter under its lice should depend upon the caprice of political elecwhich is regarded as an innovation, and a departure under the pastoral care of Rev. James Colder, once Gray in St. John and Carleton, and we are told with times as large as ours, and a debt of sixty-two and most serious consideration. It was well known that I tions, no person is appointed from abroad, and not a from the primitive principles and usages of the deno- missionary to China. Bro. C. has also recently or- great effect. Their speeches in the Institute have half millions. It might be argued that she should a commission of military officers, of high standing, dollar extracted from our pockets. Even the local ganized a fine negro church here. I hope to say more been elaborately reported for the daily and tri-weekly Nova Scotia would have to be put down at nine milpapers, but these do not reach many places in the in- lion and a quarter. The debt of New Brunswick on ple was undoubtedly that we should contribute much with and will fall with your prosperity. (Applause.) terior. We have therefore decided to transfer these the 31st October was \$5,709,000. Owing to last more than we had yet done to our defences; and in 3rd, The Governor is to be controlled and advised by speeches to our columns, and we hope they will be year's legislation, it was necessary to add to their support of this he read the following from a speech his Cabinet as now, and as is done in England. If extensively and carefully read. We reserve our own debt the difference between it and the debt we assume of Lord Stanley in the House of Commons. His he does not do right, he must either change his course in order to cover the building of the railways con- lordship, it is true, was not a minister of the Crown, or go out. 4th, As to the construction of the Legistemplated, exclusive of the Intercolonial. And one but his remarks appear to be a true exponent of lative Council, example has been taken from the The following report of Mr. Tilley's speech at great point orged by our delegates was, that ample | English feeling upon this subject :the meeting on Thursday evening last, was made for provision should be made to carry out the acts of last "There is one colorly with regard to which we are not be attributed to a defective Constitution, but to year's session. If these acts were not carried out, our in a position of great perplexity; I mean Canada. diverse interests and antagonistic productions; but assumed debt would be decreased by the difference In the event of a rupture with the United States-I here we have but one latitude and one climate; we between it and the actual debt for which we would be | nope it is impropable, but in their present temper | have a similarity which rises no conflicting interests. Ma. Tiller, on rising to speak, was greeted with allowed interest. The Nova Scotia delegates, in nothing is impossible—Canada is our vulnerable All of us have the same freedom and the same rights. loud applause. He was about, he said, to speak up- speaking of our going in with a larger debt, allowed, point. It is the most indefensible country in the We must examine their Constitution, not in reference on a proposition exceeding in magnitude and import- that as our contemplated lines of Railway would se- world. A long, narrow strip, with no depth of coun- to present difficulties but anterior to them. Well, it a ministerial hierarchy. Furthermore, we regard place on the 13th, and was attended by a very large and interest, any that had ever come before the cure connection with the United States, some of the try that is habitable to fall back upon, and with a gives in the Senate equal representation, and unecongregation. Brother R. French and the write: people since New Brunswick had been a separate benefits of which their province would reap, we sparse population who have had no experience in war. qual representation in the Lower House. Our own Province. He and his colleague, Mr. Gray, the re- should have some extra advantages. And then And yet the case is not one in which we can honor plan is superior to this, as I shall show: The British presentatives of New Brunswick at the Quebec Con- the question of the Intercolonial Railway, arose, ably say to the Canadians : Defend yourselves ; it is North American Provinces, except Newfoundland, ference, had met representatives from the Maritime when it was agreed that it should be built by not our affair. If they were to be brought into a are three very nearly equal sections; but the three to mourn his departure six sons and four daughters, Provinces and members of the Canadian Government the Confederation, and this was one of the strong war in consequence of a quarrel between England Lower Provinces, with less area and population, have with many grand children, and other friends and re to consider a Union of the Colonies in a grand Confe- reasons that influenced New Brunswick Dele- and the United States—a war which they did nothing an equal representation with Canada. The question deration that would consolidate and render powerful gates in their deliberations. Of the cost of that to bring about, and as to which they had not even comes, how are these members to be appointed— Canada and the Lower Provinces, and be mutually work New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had each had a voice—we could not in honor or duty abandon whether elected or appointed by the Governor-Geneadvantageous. The scheme decided upon embraced guaranteed the provincial credit for three and one them. All that we can do is to call upon them, so ral, with the advice of the Convention, such matters of interest as induced Mr. Gray and half twelfths, and Canada for five-twellths. Now the long as they retain their connection with us, to do after ample discussion, agreed unanimously that it years, and purchased to himself a good degree an himself to lay before their constituents and the press | federation would build the Road, and New Bruns- should not be elective. It has been already found in great boldness in the faith which is in Christ Jesus at the earliest opportunity the nature of the consider- wick would be relieved of the interest on the seven yet done, and to make our assistance conditional upon Canada to be too expensive. ations that had led to their action upon the question millions, amounting to \$420,000, as well as of the their doing that." of Confederation, and to remove from the minds of the interest on three and a half twelfths of the three milpublic whatever doubts or misconception the matter lions sterling, amounting to \$100,000, making in all we should do more than we have yet done. They ulation. This does not mean universal suffrage; not had caused them to feel. Immediately on his return \$610,000 provided for by the General Government. say to us in substance, if you desire to remain conto the Province, considerations of a public and official This Province now paid \$45,000 for collection of the nected with us we are willing to spend of our blood sessing no property or other qualification should have nature, had compelled his attendance at Fredericton; Revenue, \$10,000 for Militia and defence, various ex- and treasure in your defence; and if he understood the privilege of voting for representatives, but that while it should follow in the wake of those RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR MISCELLANY. Receiving and thoughts of the people of New Morks, etc. Our local expenditures, summed up, Brunswick he knew the response they would make to members in the general Parliament, according to the and he now took the opportunity of explaining, as penses for Roads and Bridges, Education, Public the feedings and thoughts of the people of New the different colonies should have representatives or rangements that had been entered into in Fegard to amount to \$320,630. We will receive from the Ex-New Brunswick. He would confine himself to the port Duty, Sales of Crown Lands, Casual and Territinancial portion of the scheme in so far as it alluded torial Revenues reserved under the arrangement for of this feeling among the delegates—or a portion of tives from each Province had been tried in Canada, to New Brunswick. He would begin by referring to local purposes \$90,000; and 80 cents per head on them at Quebec-that has induced them to give their and worked badly. It had been the groundwork of all the steps taken in 1860 to secure Free Trade. In that the population, amounting to \$201,687, and an adyear the Canadian Government had applied to the ditional subsidy of \$63,000 -in all local purposes, instead of \$500,000, the sum of \$1,000,000 annually one section had increased more rapidly than the Imperial Government asking that Free Trade be esta- say Roads, Bridges, Education, and Maintenance of to meet the demand thus made upon us for our de- other, and 500,000 persons were left without repreblished between all the Provinces, and the Imperial Local Government and Legislatures \$354,637—ample fence. He thanked them for the patience and atten-Government had returned a negative answer, on the for present necessities, and leaving us a balance for tion with which they had listened to him. There union left no portion of the population without repground that if the privilege was conceded, the manu- the opening of new roads. These are the principal was but one other topic on which he had to touch : resentation. There is no fear of Canada overriding factures of Canada and the Lower Provinces would points to be looked to. But it has been said that you | it had been asserted that the delegates have assumed the Maritime Provinces by its rapid increase of popoccupy a better position than the manufactures of intend to apply to New Brunswick the tariff of Cana- an authority in dealing with this question that they ulation. A section has been specially framed with a England, because English manufactures would have da; not so. It is admitted that we have made a good ought not to have assumed; that they have taken view of obviating any probability of one Province to pay such duties as were regulated by our local ta- arrangement, but if it practically led to increased upon themselves an authority that they ought not to swamping the others in the Lower House; it proriffs. (A voice-No! No!) A friend on my left says taxation, its benefits would be diminished. It is have taken. This was a strange charge to make. It vides that "Lower Canada shall be assigned sixtyno? A country that could sell manufactured articles asked-Will you not impose heavier taxes? No. | would be a new thing, indeed, to refuse to respond to five members, and each of the other sections shall at without the payment of duties, would certainly have Heavier taxes would not be imposed. It seems the invitation of a sister colony to consider questions each such readjustment receive, for the ten years the advantage of one whose manufactures had to pay taken for granted that the Canadian tariffs must be of great magnitude affecting them all. Had they re- then next succeeding, the number of members to duties. The Government of New Brunswick then adopted. He repudiated the idea. For a number of fused they would be charged as a do-nothing govern- which it will be entitled on the same ratio of drew up a despatch, which was forwarded by Mr. years the Government of Canada had been sustained ment. From the way these objectors talked you representation to population as Lower Canada will Manners-Sutton, asking that as the privilege had by very small majorities; and will it be said that would imagine that the delegates were to make all enjoy, according to the census then just taken, by been refused to the whole, it might still be conceded forty-seven members, the representatives from the the arrangements and force them upon the people having sixty-five members." Under this arrangeto New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Lower Provinces, would not have some voice in the Island. After this had been despatched he was sent question of Tariff. But suppose, for the sake of argument, number the other sections in the general Parliament, to the other Provinces to arrange for the free inter- ment, that the Canadian tariff would be the tariff. thing of the kind was ever contemplated. The dele- for at least half a century to come. The representachange of the manufactures and products of each. In It was not so much the nature of the duties levied gates were only in the performance of their duties— tion of New Brunswick was put at 15 members, the meantime, the memorandum was submitted to upon certain specific articles, but the amount assessed of duties for which they were paid by the people to which was all it could be proportionately entitled to the Colonial Office, again brought before the Imperial upon the whole people for the requirements of the well and faithfully discharge. They had assumed without making the Parliament too cumbrons. The Government, when the privilege was conceded to all. country. The Canadian tariff is higher than that of nothing. Each Government was left to act its own speaker then showed how much better would be our those calls and Conventions, were cured by sober that Colosy unwilling to row, we must recoilect that the Federation will necestion of the Covernment of the When he proceeded to Prince Edward Island, he New Brunswick; and if we were to apply it to-mor- pleasure upon the way in which the question was to position than that of States of the Union, or if we

duties upon the raw material which entered into the us to-morrow under the free trade principle, we The following report of Mr. Gray's speech we take small package, carefully wrapped; and opening it, Scotia, and this led to the abandonment of the scheme wick. And if we was a member of the Federation, where Mr. Tilley left it, remarking that the strongest ed in a late number of the Morning Star, over the to make any allusions to political men, measures or held up a scrap of a leaf from a memoradum-book. in 1862. Last year he renewed the inquiry with Dr. | we would have to pay but \$2.75 per head, while now evidence that the Delegates did not propose to force initials of "A. K. M." (Rev. A. K. Moulton, we pre- matters, designed to influence others in regard to It had bloody finger-prints on it, and few words Tupper, and endeavored to bring about the matter by the measure upon the Provinces, is shown in the sume), relative to the deep rooted and determined their suffrages.' The editor of the paper tock the hastily written with a pencil. The writer was the Legislative enactment; but this also was found imwe can carry on the machinery of the Government matter, that all may understand exactly what they and still have one million for defence, our position is are called upon to do. In all their actions, jealous

000. Concerning the disregard of Lower Provincial swamped and ruined; but the manufacturers have ment that demanded a few words, if all these advan- their County, because they only represent one twenti- brought up a comparative statement of the trade of tages would not be secured by a Legislative union. eth of the whole, certainly not; they always have their Canada and the Maritime Provinces for the years He was at first in favor of such a union, but be found fair share of influence, and so will it be with New 1848 and 1864, as an argument in favor of Union. that many arguments militated against it, not the Brunswick and the Maritime Provinces in the proleast of which was the difficulty of a body drawn posed Federation. So close has the contest been be- vinces, with separate laws, separate interests, &c. No subject is occupying the attention of the intellipurposes. His views on this question had lately un- two years that even the five Prince Edward Island obliterated. In 1848 the trade of Canada, imports dergone some important changes. But to return. He members by their votes, could turn victory to what- and exports, amounted to £6,300,000; in 1863 it was and there are not wanting thousands of men and are before this thoroughly advised about our glorious Provinces so much, at present, as the great Confederation would give us Free ever side they chose, and have the game entirely in £22,000,000—a remarkable increase of 265 per cent. women who would much sooner trust their lives in victory—one far grander than any on field or flood. ration scheme, the details of which, as agreed to by Trade with all British North America. It had been in their own hand. Suppose that Upper Canada in 15 years. The trade of the Maritime Provinces in hinted that it is utterly impossible that we can drive should attempt to carry out schemes for her own 1848 was £4,205,000; in 1863, £10,155,000. We white, who has run wild among savages till he is like majority for Lincoln and Johnson, with only three last issue. We are anxious that the readers of the ation with our manufactured articles. We don't ana barbarian, than in the hands of a man who has exceptions, viz., New Jersey, Delaware and Ken- Religious Intelligencer should be informed on the ticipate anything of the sort. But there are certain presentatives successfully oppose the 65 of Lower Because of union and the casting aside of restriction, spent half a lifetime in studying the human system, tucky. On no previous political contest were ever so subject, and be prepared to decide on their own manufactures in which we are prepared to decide on the de New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have coal and iron, interests would, in that case, be identical. Certainly a Legislative union—that with the latter parties in

by a pilot who knew nothing of the coast nor of to victory, and ere many months the bogus Confede- tic information we can upon the important subject in lated to wound the feelings of either of the bellige- it is proposed to surrender by act of Parliament all

give an answer, and they demanded time for consider sarily lead not only to an increase of manufactures, tion of the Government of New Brunswick to force Another right secured by the arrangements of the ation. While in Nova Scotia he not only held con- but consequently to a diminution of the revenue. An the matter upon the people. It was now before them, conference was, that the receipts from export duty on

the new arrangement it would not. Suppose the tion as to the opinion of the people upon it, it shall soned arrows; three dresses for females two formed highly in favor of the Free Trade project, and prom- three Provinces had united, as was originally con- be submitted to them at the polls, They wanted to templated, would it not have been necessary to recast have it fully and freely and fairly discussed. Disof cloth made from the inner bark of atree-a plain In his conferences with the other Provinces he found the Taritf? If the Confederation establish large cussion was their policy. The matter had been broke from the denomination on these differences. In Nova Scotia, at that manufactories, the revenue will diminish. New thoroughly revised by thirty-two members representfoundland yields per head more than any other Pro- ing the different colonies. It was now presented to vince, and yet it has a low tariff. The produce of the people. He believed that it would receive fair the fisheries, their only productions, they export. treatment at their hands. It the scheme appears to ALL LETTERS FOR US, either on business connected (which was defined to be Anti-slavery preaching, he has also presented several books, printed at the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In Prince Edward by establishing a line of steamers between Newfoundated by establishing a line of steamers with this Paper or otherwise, should hereafter be directed to exhorting people to vote as they pray, &c.,) Organiz- Mission Press at Aneiteum in their wn language. Island grain was produced in such abundance that land and the other Provinces as is contemplated, present and the future, the intelligence of the ing churches with written Covenants and Articles of by the natives, who eighteen years go were in a the Island country will endorse it. If, on the contrary, it ap-Faith for their government and regulation, and Preach condition of barbarism and even cannalism, but are principles, which he had gone there to advocate, had import them without paying a duty. Apply, then, peared likely to result in evil, they would reject it. now Christian people, teachers and prechers. These been carried out, the Islanders and Nova Scotia would the Canadian tariff to New Brunswick, and it would the asked no better tribunal than the public opinion books comprise a spelling book, a catchism, several have raised the duty on spirits consumed in New not increase our taxes whatever. Unenumerated of the Province. He asked nothing more for the true, but were comparatively illiterate and saw things psalms, and one small book of skeletos of sermons Brunswick; and the practical result would be that articles pay 20 per cent in Canada, and 151 per scheme than an investigation into it upon its own in a wrong light, Others were ambitious and intrigu- for native preachers; also a new Testament published the revenues derivable from these duties would be cent. in New Brunswick. Ships' materials are merits, irrespective of any like or dislike they may

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MR. GRAY'S SPEECH.

question. We have no idea of withholding informa- manufactures on the sea-board of Massachusetts, to rents. He had his own views of the contest, but he the liberties we have ever had, and place them in the "But it is possible that this same selfish prejudice My brief stay at Washington was of the most lion from them, so that by-and-bye, when election which raw material can be transported at a small had kept them to himself, and he felt nothing but the hands of the imperial Parliament. This act of the has found its way into the church, and influenced pleasant character. The finished dome of the capi- day comes, they may be the victims of designing po- cost, and then answer if New Brunswick cannot com- most kindly feelings towards the American people. It Imperial Parliament only cements the action of the was plain, however, that the English public, as well local Parliaments, and prevents the greater power cause it may be, there are those who profess to be Pennsylvania Avenue is somewhat quiet now, but feeling and taking a proper interest in the government scheme, he would state that after three days of dis-Concerning the feeling as to the advisability of the as the British Government, have felt for some time, from infringing upon the rights of the smaller. No gospel ministers, who not only disparage those mininext month, when Congress meets, it will become and management of the country's affairs—aidag, by cussion, it was unanimously resolved, by the thirty—is not as satisfactory as it was in times past. Comin the Canadian Union of 1841. If rights are once sters who are educated, as men-made ministers, but more lively. My call at the White House I shall not what means are in their power, its improvement, and three members, that Confederation was necessary to mercial men will remember that the year 1857 was conceded, no power can take them away. We can who also wholly ignore and even scout the idea of who also wholly ignore and even scout the idea of soon forget. Mr. Lincoln was in his happiest mond. Who also wholly ignore and even scout the idea of the now separate portions of British one of even greater depression than the present. In the interests of the now separate portions of British one of even greater depression than the present. In the interests of the now separate portions of British one of even greater depression than the present. In the interests of the now separate portions of British one of even greater depression than the present. In the interests of the now suppose that the Imperial Parliament wishes to deprive us of our rights. On the contrary, they are

On question of suffrage it was arranged by Con-The proposition of the Home Government is, that ference that the basis should be represented by pop-

ferences with the Government there, but he also took article now brought into New Brunswick from other and he asked for it a calm and candid consideration. Jumber, and the receipts from stumpage, remain and con in those gatherings are hushed in silence | Sea Islands. - They consist of several spears, pointe | the liberty of conferring with the members of the Op. | Colonies yield to her a portion of the revenue; under the control of the local Legislature, to be ap-