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Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 8, 1867.

PROFESSOR BAILEY'S LECTURE.

Last week we noticed, very briefly, the lecture given by Professor Bailey, of the University, in the Temperance Hall, Fredericton, for the Young Men's Literary Association; subject: "From America to

Europe by the Electric Telegraph." We are pleased to confess that we returned home from hearing that lecture, with enlarged conceptions of the wisdom and power of God as displayed in creation; and our awe and reverence for the Creator were increased by the contemplation of His wonderful works as described in "the great and wide sea." The wonderful adaptation of water to land, of seas to continents, and the wisdom displayed in the arrangement of mountains and plains, all of which were very beautifully shown as wise and necessary for purposes of vegetation, civilization and health, filled our mind with awe and adoration for that Being who "of old laid the foundations of the earth;" "gave to the sea His decree, that the waters should not pass His commandment," and "hath determined unto men the bounds of their habitation." One of old, as he looked upward and beheld the glorious displays of crea ive wisdom and power in the celestial bodies, exclaimed: "When I consider the heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars, which thou hast ordained; what is man, that thou art mindful of him? and the Son of Man, that thou visitest him?" (Ps. viii. 3, 4.) He, whose Spirit garnished the heavens (Job xvi. 13); his hand also laid the foundation of the earth (Isa. xlviii. 13); he too. "Set a compass upon the face of the depth; established the clouds above; strengthened the foundations of the deep; and gave to the sea his decree" (Prov. viii. 28, 29). In the 104th Psalm we have a most wonderful and beautiful testimony to the power and benevolence of God in creation and providence. Glory is ascribed to Him for many things, -the ly and invaluable aid in this all-important work. splendour of his majesty in the upper world; the creation of the sea and dry land; the provision be makes for the maintenance of all the creatures according to their nature; the regular course of the sun and moon; the fountain of the great deep; his soveauthor concludes with a firm resolution-evidently few days ago. - ED. INTEL. strengthened by the contemplation of these wonderful works of God-to continue praising Him while he and streams no sermons; "the harp and the viol, desiring assistance from the Home Mission Society. the operation of his hands." (Isa. v. 12.) They day, after an absence of five months. I wish to ex-

to recognize, - or, at least, to give expression to any of procuring ministerial aid. The brethren are buildrecognition-of an intelligent and personal Deity, ing a parsonage, so that when they can obtain a paswhose creative wisdom and power is displayed in his tor, they will have a comfortable residence for him. works they are constantly studying; and whose de- This movement should be followed up by all the lineations of the wonderful operation of his hands, churches, which would be a great relief to resident are so admirably adapted to impress the minds of ministers." others with the greatness and majesty of God! In Harmony, N. S., Dec. 18th, 1866. the lecture given by Professor Bailey, there was not, thought, was a fine one to give testimony to the per- may be." son and character of God. In a subject, which led to such an exalted contemplation of His works, there surely could have been no impropriety in doing will be glad in the Lord." (Ps. civ. 33, 34.)

BROTHER THOMAS

Churches.

at Tennant's Cove, and also, 1st Church at Kars.

LETTER FROM REV. A. B. MARSH. REVIVAL AT BALL'S HARBOUR, N. S.

DEAR BRO. McLeon-My second mission was at

Hall's Harbour, where, although we have some faith-

ful brethren and sisters, the cause of God was extremely low. After a while, however, part of the Church were induced to take hold, and work for a revival, and in a short time after we received a remarkable fulfilment of the promise in Isaiah lavi. 8; for the Lord was pleased to revive his work, and we had a blessed ingathering of thirty-two souls, who were buried with Christ in baptism, and added to the Church. From the youth of fourteen up to the man of seventy-two, they consecrated themselves to the service of the living God. Those who had hitherto said in their hearts, Psalm x. 6, and of whom it was feared they would never be converted, were, in answer to many prayers, brought to Christ. Captain Thomas Parker, sen., was one of these. His wife having professed religion, she at once became extremely anxious for her husband, and with a sister, engaged in supplicating a throne of grace on his behalf. As her anxiety increased, she requested the people of God to make his case one of special earnest prayer, which they engaged to do. The Captain was at this time in St. John, and knew nothing whatever of the work of grace going on at home. While there, he did not attend any place of worship, or converse with any one on the subject of religion. But all at once, while engaged in his business, he became deeply concerned about his soul and its eternal interests. It was in vain that he tried to shake off these deep, powerful, and extraordinary impressions. They were deeply seated, and resulted in his thorough conviction and firm determination, by the grace of God, to lead a new life. Words cannot express his joy and heartfelt gratitude to Almighty God, when upon his return, he found his wife and many friends ready and desirous of engaging with him in the service of God. The family altar was at once crected-an old-fashioned Free Baptist family altar-or, as some would call it, a "family prayer meeting." I also had the pleasure of establishing a prayer-meeting in the cabin of his vessel, which, as the crew are converted, is to be a permanent one. Four whole families, and eighteen young men, were among the converts, some of whom, I trust, will be called to the important work of the ministry. One of them is now uniting with me at Black Rock in holding special meetings, and as he is a young man of some talent and deep piety, will no doubt be an efficient aid in the work of God.

Father Knowles was with us at two meetings, and was made a great blessing, and also rendered us time-

Yours, &c., A. B. MARSH.

The following letter was written several weeks

"Mr. Epiror - Most of your numerous readers are informed that I commenced studying - preparatory for had a being; while he also calls upon all men to join | the work of the ministry -at the Baptist Seminary, in the rapturous adoration due to the Creator for his | Fredericton, in September last, under the direction of power and beneficence : "Oh that men would praise the Free Baptist Education Committee. In consethe Lord for his goodness and for his wonderful works | quence of failing health, I was unable to apply myto the children of men." The apostle has wisely and seif as closely as was practicable. So, in accordance forcibly put the inexcusableness of those who fail to with the advice of my physician, I abandoned my see God in his works: "For the invisible things of studies until I could pursue them more satisfactorily Him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, to myself and the Committee. After leaving school, being understood by the things that are made, even his I visited several places, and held meetings as circumeternal power and Godhead; so that they are without stances would admit. The Free Baptist Church in excuse." (Rom. i. xii.) Two things strike us as some- Queensbury purpose erecting a new place of worship; what remarkable. 1st. The indifference, nay, con- they have a beautiful site selected, and nearly suffitempt, with which some men treat the wonderful cient means to build pledged. They intend baving works of God, both in creation and providence. it completed by autumn next. The church is few in They see no wisdom, beauty, nor power, in the handy | numbers, but persevering. I was informed that the work of the Almighty! To them the heavens are Free Baptist Church in Dumfries also purpose buildstudded with orbs and gilded with stars in vain; the ing a meeting house next summer. The new house sky has no beauty, and the sun no glory; the earth in Prince William is a credit to the projectors and has no wonders, and the sea no majesty; thunder only | builders. The churches in Prince William and awes, and lightning affrights; stones have no lessons, Kingsclear are without a pastor, and are anxiously died he would make the name of an Englishman as

the tabret and pipe and wine are in their feasts; but ... On the 8th of November, I left Fredericton for they regard not the work of the Lord, nor consider | Nova Scotia, and reached home on the following Tueslook not up "from nature to nature's God." To press my gratitude and thanks for the christian feland the clouds drop rain by chance. Winter comes | while in a 'land of strangers.' I trust those ties of without cause, and seed time and harvest are with- feilowship will be received and strengthened hereafter. out any appointment. The grass grows of itself, and I had the privilege of meeting with the church in them the world is without a God, and yet they be- we enjoyed a solemn season. This church is about lieve there is a God! Dreadful stupidity! awful one of the oldest in our connection in this Province, and has been quite large and very influential, but is B. MINARD. Yours, &c.,

A private letter from another Brother in Harmony, we think, a single direct or indirect allusion to the written some time since the above, says: "This is person of the Creator. Had a learned Brahmin been the 'week of prayer.' Brethren Minard and Moore present, his mythological views of the creation have been holding meetings together; one person would have received no rebuke. The opportunity, we has been converted, and hope is entertained that more the colossal strength of France on its own shore, generally about two weeks, warying between the

A DONATION MEETING.

homage to His person. The example of the royal MR. EDITOR -As your columns are always open to Psalmist in this respect, is surely a good one. He receive communications concerning the prosperity of closes his description of God in His works and pro- | Zion, I presume you will also be pleased to receive vidence, which for flight of fancy, brightness of and insert for the information of your numerous readideas, and beauty and ornament of expression, is ers a short communication touching the prosperity of same subject, in any language, with the following Jarvis Shaw. You are aware that immediately after | upon the world, may be sublime words: "I will sing unto the Lord as long | the ordination of Bro. Snaw, he removed to Arostook as I live: I will sing praise to my God while I have where he has located himself, very probably, permamy being. My meditation of Him shall be sweet: I nently. He has been labouring in this section of country, and has secured a warm place in the hearts. At the religious service held at Valentia on the eve of the people, to whom he preaches the word of life. of the sailing of the cable expedition, prayer was During my visit to this place, I have constantly heard, publicly offered for its success; and in several of the from all quarters, warm expressions of the high esspeeches made in the meeting, direct and grateful teem in which he is held, and the unbounded confiallusion was made to God, to whose gracious provi- dence placed in him. But like the generous hearted dence they looked for success. A journey by the people, that they are, they could not be satisfied with frail wire, submerged by the wisdom he inspired, and | merely saying that he was esteemed by them; consupplied by the electric sparks of his own creative sequently, they resolved to give more substantial skill and power, should have some recognition of proof of the genuineness of their esteem. It was remajesty of His person, and the beneficence of His | solved to pay Bro. Shaw a donation visit. To accomplish this, the friends residing in Andover, uniting with those of Sarsfield and Eaton Grant, made follows :- "It was with great Kars, writes us as their appearance at his residence on Tuesday, 22d the death of Elder S. Hartt. I recall to all heard of January, having previously given him notice that sons I formerly enjoyed with him in the old school they were coming. The day was very stormy; but house here, and more recently in the Meeting house. er, abestanding the unfavourable state of the weath-My acquaintance with him commenced nearly thirty | ternoon was very ons assembled. A part of the afyears ago. I trust some one capable of performing sation and mutual expressent in pleasant converthe task, will write his biography, or put in some When the shades of evening began toriendly cheer, form a record of his life and labors. I am sure that having been prepared, the company sat down per such a work would be acceptable to the Free Baptist rich repast, and all appeared to heartily enjoy the operation of devouring the luxuries with which the table I am glad to be able to inform you that Rev. T. | was burdened After supper the company was called Vanwart has resumed the pastoral care of the Church to order; Mr. Joseph McLeod having been appointed chairman of the meeting. The chairman then, on We have here a flourishing Lodge of the "British | behalf of the friends and others who had contributed, Order of Good Templars." A great number of the presented Bro. Shaw with SEVENTY DOLLARS (\$70), youth have joined it, and the ministers of the gospel, in cash and useful articles. Brother Shaw replied, who are connected with us, frequently address us on expressing deep gratitude to his friends, at the same the subject of religion. And, thank God! we can fime very feelingly acknowledging the hand of God

a season of much interest to myself, and I can confie And the Protestant ministry saw, what no human by which the fish can escape, renders the prejudice dently say, to all others as well, judging from the foresight would have thought to see, Europe restored, against the weirs unfounded at present; while expehappy expression on every countenance. The speeches and the mighty fabric of the French atheistic empire, rience has also proved that the quantities of fish have were followed by singing, after which the benediction was pronounced, and the company separated. I am pleased to know that God has blessed the labours of Brother Shaw to the good of the people here. This is the first donation visit that has taken place in this section. It has proved a success, and I feel one thing alone unchanged, the regular connection of

assured that it is the beginning of a good system, that is to do us well as say. The people, no doubt, will realize more fully than ever the truth of that for the great trial of nations hurries on, England has saying of our blessed Saviour, that "it is more bless d to give than to receive."

EEL RIVER. - Brother Y. White writes to us that a crime. the Eel River Sabbath-school, under the superintendance of Brother James Golding, gave a concert on Roman Catholic. His religion is reprobate, because a good article of herring. New Years' evening, which reflected much credit on teachers and scholars, as well as the superintendant. his natural liberty of choice, the guilty corruption The singing, recitations, and dialogues were all good. of Christianity that shuts the Scriptures from his Bro. Golding deserves much praise for the interest he view, that forces him away from the worship of that manifests; his heart is in the good work. At the Being who is to be worshipped in spirit and in truth, examine relative to the supposed decrease of the supclose of the concert a collection was taken up for the benefit of the school, and a vote of thanks was given to the Baptist Church for the use of their house.

the original revelation, so has England been chosen free above all nations, sustained amidst the trial for the especial guardianship of Christianity. The which have covered Europe before her eyes with

servation of the faith of God. Every tendency to re- and when the time of her visitation shall have passed, of the honours of the true worship, every idolatrous than before," touch was visited with punishment, and that punishment not left to the remote working of the corruption, but immediate, and by its directness, evidently designed to make the nation feel the high importance of the trust, and the final rum that must follow its betraval.

A glance at the British history since the Reformaion is enough to show how closely this providential system has been exemplified in England. Every reign which has attempted to bring back Popery, or even to give it that share of power which could in your paper also having a very large circulation here; any degree prejudice Protestantism, has been marked and further, our acquaintance having, I trust, resultby signal misfortune!

Mary had left a dilapidated kingdom; the nation vorn out by disasters and debt; the national arms ago, but—in consequence, we suppose, of the delay her cause was Protestant, and in that sign she conreign power over all the creatures; and the pious of the mails in crossing the Bay-only reached us a quered. She shivered the Spanish sword; she paralysed the power of Rome; she gave freedom to the Dutch; she fought the battle of the French Protestants. Every eye of religious suffering was fixed upon this magnanimous woman! And she established Protestantism! Like the Jewish king, she found he ark of God without a shelter; and she built for the noblest temple in the world; she consecrated her country into its temple. She died in the fulness of years and honours; the great Queen of Protestantism throughout the nations

ingland in peace, the nation in full vigour. But Charles betrayed the sacred post of Protestantism. He had formed a Popish alliance, with the full knowgathered upon him. Distracted councils, popular ends, the loss of national respect, finally deepening f his betrayal of Protestantism.

Under Cromwell's iron reign, England was lifted n her feet as by a miracle. All her battles were victories; France and Spain bowed down before her. and foreign renown; until Cromwell could almost realise the splendid improbability, that before he

the vigour of the Protectorate. But Charles was Roman Catholic. He attempted to introduce his ed by mercenary subserviency to France; the national arms were humiliated by a disastrous war with

James II. still more openly violated the national trust. He publicly became a Roman Catholic. This filled the cup. The Stuarts were cast out-they and

ing over Europe, and threatening invasion. In the cale of nations, England was nothing! But the trength, and honour, and victory! He silenced English faction; he crushed the Irish war; he defied military fame. In a train of immortal victories, she defended Protestantism through Europe, drove the France for one hundred years.

able men, and they kept their oaths to the religion kings to a still higher rank, till the throne of England | business,

Yet in our immediate memory, there was one remarkable interruption of that progress, which, if the

phatically "The Roman Catholic administration." There never was in the memory of man so sudden

a change from triumph to disast r.l Defeat came Government. All their expeditions returned with pressive. disgrace. The British arms, were tarnished in the four quarters of the world! And, as if to make defeat more conspicuous, they were baffled even in that disgraced before a barbarian, without a ship on the given in Mr. Perley's Report. It has been said that waters, and finally brushed out of his seas by the

distending over the earth, scattered with all its malignant ministers of evil, into air

It is impossible to conceive that this interchange of cause and a purpose. Through almost three hundred years, through all variety of public circumstance, all changes of men, all shades of general polity-we see influence, and of national friumph with its excision! It might be possible even to show, that as the time

it is his undoing, the veil that darkens his understanding; the tyranny that forbids bim the use of and flings him down at the feet of priests, and images of the virgin, and of the whole bost of idolatrous mediatorship. But, for himself there can be but one feeling of the deepest anxiety, that he should search the Scriptures; and, coming to that search without any insolent self-will, or sullen prejudice, or haughty and negligent levity, he should compare the Gospel

of God with the doctrines of Rome. But whatever may be the lot of those to whom There is the strongest reason for believing, that as error has been an inheritance, wee be to the man and udæa was chosen for the especial guardianship of the people to whom it is an adoption. If England, original revelation declared the one true God; Pagan- burning and slaughter, and enlightened with the sm was its corruption, by substituting many false fullest knowledge of Divine truth, refuse fidelity to ods for the true. The second revelation, Christi- the compact by which those matchless privileges anity, declared the one true Mediator ! Popery was have been given, her condemnation and her ruin will ts corruption, by substituting many false mediators | not be long delayed. But if she faithfully repels this or the true. Both Paganism and Popery adopted deepest of all crimes, and sternly refuses to place ne same visible sign of corruption, the worship of | Popery side by side with Christianity in the temple f the state, there may be no bounds to the glory of The Jewish history opens to us a view of the act- her kingdom. Even the coming terrors and tribulaing of Providence with a people appointed to the pre- tions of the earth may but augment her renown; eive the surrounding idolatries into a participation she shall come forth from the cloud purer and brighter

Correspondence.

GRAND MANAN, February 1, 1867. REV. E. McLEOD - Dear Sie-Knowing that you eel an unfeigned interest in the natural as well as spiritual welfare of the inhabitants of this Islanded in sincere mutual personal friendship -I therefore very large. Without reckoning those sailing from Accounts of the Asylam from 1881 to 1865, inclusive. request that you will give insertion to the following disgraced; nothing in vigour but Popery. Eliza. letter; and the reasons stated are my apologies, if beth, at twenty-five, found her first steps surround- any are required, to the gentlemen to whom it is aded with the most extraordinary embarrassment; but dressed, for selecting a religious journal as a medium

Yours truly, WALTER McLAUGHLIN.

THE FISHERIES.

GRAND MANAN, Feb. 1st, 1867. To the Hon. John McAdam, J. G. Stevens, J. Chandler, and F. Hibbard, Esquires, Members of the House of Assembly for the County of Charlotte.

GENTLEMEN-You are aware, I presume, that a great dissatisfaction exists on this island, relative to the Charles the First ascended a prosperous throne, management of the Fisheries. To this branch of industry our people, as you know, are indebted for about thirty vessels were employed in this way; now their support and prosperity, and it is only reasona- there are sixty, double the tonnage of the craft forledge that it established a Popish dynasty. If not a ble that they should keenly feel any encroachment merly employed. At the same time the take of fish riend to Popery, he was madly regardless of its upon this public interest. You will permit me to add hazards to the constitution. Ill-fortune suddenly dress you on their behalf, as I feel a deep solicitude for their prosperity. The broad principle of justice into civil war and bloodshed, were the punishments to a great public interest, and the protection and prosperity of a business of the highest importance to the Province, are also involved in the subject.

growing year by year in opulence, publicknowledge, great grievance, is the permission granted American fishermen, to occupy British fishing ground, at the from the following statement. A vessel of one hun-Charles II. came to a prosperous throne, the fruit | dred tons (which is about the size of American fishing vessels generally), pays a licence of fifty dollars. religion; the star of England was instantly darken. This vessel will carry five hundred barrels, or more, of loreign courts; the national honour was scandalis- without duty; but if in a British vessel, one dollar per barrel duty would be required. This arrangeour fishermen. The injustice of this is apparent, without further showing.

The next grievance to which I would call your at-2. How some men of knowledge and science fait now in a low languishing state, and is very desirous their dynasty for ever. That proud line of kings tention, and which immediately affects this branch was sentenced to wither down into a monk, and that of industry at our Island, is the law relating to the monk living on the alms of England, a stipendiary spawning ground. By turning to the "Reports of William was called to the throne. He found it as the Sea and River Fisheries of New Brunswick, by a Popish reign had always left it, full of difficulties M. II. Perley, Esq., for 1849, 1850 and 1851, second war in Ireland; abroad, the French king domineer- was from July 15th to September 15th. By the law enacted since, this time has been extended to October principle of William's Government was Protestant- 15th, to the great injury of the fishermen. It is well ism; he fought and legislated for it through life; and known to all persons acquainted with the habits of it was to him as it had been to all before him, the fish frequenting the Southern head of this Island, that the whole time occupied by them in spawning is and the Protestant champion held his ground against middle of July and the middle of September, but is the Popish persecutor! England rose to the highest never known to go beyond the latter time. Mr. Perley states in his Report that after the 15th Septemenemy to his palace gates, and broke the power of ber "good herrings are often taken with a mesh of 21 inches." Why the time for spawning was extend-The Brunswick line were called to the throne on ed as stated I cannot see, as no advantage can possi- Johnson. During the following week, we intend vithe sole title of Protestantism. They were honour- bly arise to the general fishing interest, while a great f England. The country rose under each of these disadvantage results to the parties engaged in the

said by competent judges to have no parallel on the one of Zion's watchmen! I have reference to the Rev. arrived at an elevation from which it looked down A third grievance of which our fishermen complain, and I think justly, is the unnecessary extension of the spawning ground beyond the limits given | the Lord will.) Our tour will afford persons in those most remarkable contrasts to the period preceding in Mr. Perley's Report. At that time, the spawning localities a good opportunity to renew their subscripand following can amount to proof, proves that every ground was included from Wilcox's Point, Deep tions for the INTELLIGENCESE We shall be very glad introduction of Popery into the legislature will be Cove, to the Southern head of Bradford's Cove, and also to merease our list by a good addition of new During the war with the French Republic, England extended about half a mile out into the sea. The had gone on from triumph to triumph. At one blow spawning ground now is made to extend to Red subscribers. she extinguished the navies of France and Spain! Point, eastern side of Seal Cove, taking in all A Wise Vernice. - We cannot vouch for the truth better days, a man of tone, a gentleman. He was But the death of her greatest statesman in 1606, the waters of Seal Cove, and the Wood Islands of the following. We find it in a very valuable and But the death of her greatest statesman in 1606, the waters of Seal Cove and the Wood Islands, of the following. We find it in a very valuable and opened the door to a new administration. And and reaching out one mile into the sea, making reliable exchange, and is quite too good to be lost. in under a pledge to the introduction of Popery, far more than double the area that it was before, sooner or later into the legislature. They were em- These limits debar the fishermen of the Island, and converted, or is the vocation gone? others, of the privilege of herring fishing, and is a most serious drawback upon their interest, and a upon them in every shape in which it could assail a grievance which they deeply feel, and regard as op-

To those who may say that this extension of a awkward silence; at last one of the accusers said to go forward in a southerly direction. His intellection spawning ground is necessary for the protection of service in which the national feeling was to be the the fish during the spawning season, I reply that the most deeply hurt, and in which defeat seemed im- great body of spawning fish always resort to the orlpossible. England saw with astomshment her fleet ginal spawning ground, which is inside of the limits fire from batteries crumbling under the discharge of this extension of the spawning ground renders the protection of the fish during the spawning season But the fair fame of the British Empire was not to much easier, and prevents the violation of the law puthus cheaply wasted away. The ministry must that would otherwise occur. But from personal the midst of public its own executioner. And, in ministry in one month antion, perished the Popish case. And further, from my long observation and in-

not by any means diminished from their use.

Now, gentlemen, to you, as our Representatives, punishment and preservation, has been without a the people of this Island look to obtain for them re- to the representatives of Charlotte, on the subject of dress of these grievances, which greatly retard their the fisheries, particularly at Grand Manan. The reaprosperity, without affording any advantage to any sons why Mr. McLaughlin selected our paper as the others, or protecting any source of public wealth. medium of his communication with those gentlemen, What they want is-the limits of the spawning he has explained in his note to ourselves. As it reground to be reduced to its former bounds, as stated gards the first cause of complaint-that is, the perbecome the subject of, if such a phrase might be per- also to expire on September 15th, as formerly. This British fishing ground for the small license of fifty mitted, a still more sensitive vigilance; and that not | would enable not only our own fishermen on Grand | cents a ton-we think it must be apparent to every 1910 2023 1000 to have sternly repelled the first temptation of the Manan, but the fishermen of St. John, and other person looking at it fairly, that the license is far too brrupt faith, has, in our latter day, been punished as places on the Bay of Fundy, to obtain bait when re-This language is not used to give offence to the | quired for line fishing, and to put up for the market | advantage with American vessels. The recent propo-

attention of others interested in the fisheries, to the wives from one dollar to fifty cents will of course, if f llowing summary of a Report made last year by a adopted by Congress, reduce the grievance, and ren-Commission appointed by the British Government to der the complaint less oppressive. But no advantage ply of fish on the English coast :-

The commission began their labors in September, our commerce. 1868, and concluded them in March, 1865, visiting | The complaint relative to spawning ground is, we from all classes of fishermen and dealers. They gave ng, notwithstanding the great increase in the number of tishermen and the use of the trawl and similar pulate the fishing grounds and destroy the fisheries.

The report shows that while the fisheries fluctuate at some points, being good some seasons, and poor at others, there has been a steady increase in the annud yield. Thus in 1862 the amount of fish dispatched from the fishing ports by railway was 99,724 tons; in 1863, 108,721 tons; in 1864, 122,381 tons. As is well known, the herring catch on the English and Scotch coasts is immense; yet the take for 1862 British fishermen is probably greater than that of all other sea fish combined. In consequence of the farailway, fresh fish has come to be an important arti- lic interest. cle of diet all over Great Britain. The quantity of trawfed fish consumed in London annually, taking

Great efforts were made by the fishermen to con-

since the commission that trawls, nets, and other methods of catching fish in large numbers were ruinowner alone pays between £2000 and £3000 annual- covery, improvement, non improvement, or death. ling vessels has greatly increased within the last fifty years, and yet fishermen who bave been in business for the last twenty years, find the supply of fish increasing. Each separate vessel catches more fish than it did ten years ago, and ten year's ago it caught more than it did twenty years ago. The Plymouth trawlers work now, as they have always done, over an area of the sea bottom about 21 miles long by 9 miles broad, all the year round. Forty years ago is estimated at half a ton per diem for each vessel. Off Brixtam the number and size of the trawlers has were, in the order of the years, 29 and 27. oubled in the last century. These facts do not indicate a failure of the fisheries.

The commission state as the result of their investigation, that trawling is the most productive and progressive mode of fishing, without which some varieties, as turbot, sole, plaice &c., could not be obtained The first matter to which I would refer, and which at all; that it does not destroy the spawn of fish; She was the most conspicuous power in Europe - you certainly know is generally complained of as a that it has not permanently diminished the supply of fish on any trawling ground, but the contrary; that three years, were respectively :t has not interfered with the supply of fish from the fishermen; that it is not a wasteful mode of fishing, very low-I may say nominal-rate of fifty cents out the contrary; and that any legislation restricting much feared and honoured as ever was that of an per ton. The injustice of this may be easily seen trawling in the open sea would result in a very great decrease in the supply of fish. It is further proved, that no amount of fishing,

of whatever kind, would have much effect upon the supplies furnished by the deep sea. Great numbers of immature shrimps, that and other fish are taken them, for all practical uses, the sun shines by chance, lowship and kindness of the many friends I gained ed; the country and the king alike became the scorn of herrings. These can enter the American market annually by shrimpers, while seines and circle nets and weirs destroy large quantities of small fry every ear," and immense numbers are destroyed by the retiring tides leaving them upon the sands in the sum-Holland; the capital of London was swept by the ment, then, you perceive, gives the American fisher. | men, yet shrimps and herring continue as abundant no unseen hand guides the murmuring rills. To this place-Harmony-last Sabbath morning, and memorable inflictions of pestilence and confligrations of pestilence and c ring devoured by the cod, fing, dogfish, gulls, gannets, porpoises and grampuses, the English fishery operations, extensive as they are, donnot effect five per cent, of the total destruction of maties and herng that takes place every year; and when other modes of destruction are taken into account, man's influence must be absolutely inappreciable.

As the coast waters of Great Britain are doubtless more thoroughly fished than our own, the foregoing this matter, easily evading the ill-constructed law that and terment; fierce disturbance in Scotland, open edition," I find that the time allowed for spawning facts ought to set at rest any apprehension, if it exists, that our piscatory resources are likely to be diminished. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

> Yours, &c., WALTER MCLAUGHLIN.

INTENDED TOUR.

We have made arrangements for a tour of two or three weeks in the country, during which we intend visiting several places in the Counties of Queen's and King's. Brother G. M. McDonald will accompany us, and we purpose spending Sabbath, the 17th, at the owners of such of these houses as were not siting Millstream, Lower Studholm, Sussex, &c. We roofs. To those whose houses were of the lowes purpose also, if travelling will permit, visiting Middleland, Kars, and some other places, before our re- class \$200 each. This would amount in all to \$199. turn. We purpose preaching in all these places (if the Lord will.) (for tour will afford persons in those

How is it in these last days -are all the "scolds" to our party; in height full six feet, and of good ap In the early period of Methodism, some of Mr.

against enthusiasm, took up a wagon load of Methodists, and carried them before a Justice. When they were asked what these persons had done, there was Vhy, they pretended to do better than other people; and besides, they prayed from morning till ning else? "Yes, sir," answered an old man, "an't please your worship, they converted my wife. Till he went among them, she had such a tongue! and now she is quiet as a lamb." "Carry them back,"

scolds in the town. Mr. Spurgeon has just concluded the purchase of mmon, upon which the buildings for his new orhanage will be erected. It is correct, as stated some me since, that a lady has placed a sum of £20,000

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FEBRUARY 8, 1867.

Our columns this week contains a letter addressed Mr. Perjey's Report, and the time for spawning mission granted to American fishermen to occupy sal of Mr. Wells, of the Treasury Department at In conclusion, I beg to call your attention, and the | Washington, to reduce the duty on herrings and alewhere these do not add to our resources, nor increase

various parts of the British coast and taking evidence believe, just. The present law affords no increased the subject a thorough investigation, and the result protection to the fish that is necessary, while it is dewas not only gratifying, but in many respects curi- trimental to the business, and oppressive to the fishous and interesting. It is shown that, so far from ermen. We have recently examined the maps of the he supply of fish diminishing it is actually increas- Island, and charts of the shore, and had access also to Mr. Perley's Reports; we have also conversed with contrivances, against which a great clamor had been persons thoroughly acquainted with the whole matterraised on account of their supposed tendency to de- but who have no interest in the business, and we have become satisfied that the fishermen of Grand Manan have just cause of complaint, both in reference to the time of spawning, and also the spawning ground. To their representatives, the people of the Island have a right to look for redress. A population of about 2,000 souls are deserving of notice, and their interest should not be wrested from them, when a and 1863 was better than had been known for twen- greater one does not require it. We trust the matter ty years. The weight of these fish caught by the will be brought before the Legislature at its next session, and such alteration made in the law as will do cilities for transportation furnished by the lines of justice to the fishermen, with a due regard to the pub-

LUNATIC ASYLUM. - We have received the reports no account of herring and other small fry, is 80,000 of this institution for the years 1863, '64, '65: We ons, which is equal to the amount of beef eaten in transfer from our contemporary, the News, the follow-

ing summary of these reports :-There lies before us a small pamphlet entitled, Reports of the Medical Superintendent of the Proing the business, but the facts were stubbornly against | vincial Lunatic Asylum, for the years 1863, '64, '65,' them. The number of these trawl and net fishers is But the pampblet also contains an abstract of the the minor ports, there are no less than 955 sail of The reports possess a mournful interest on a pain-trawlers sent out from various ports in the Kingdom ful but important subject. They show the number to the North Sea, the Channel and St. George's Chan- of unfortunate fellow beings afflicted with the great-They are manned by at least 5,000 men, repre- est of mortal ills that in the Lunatic Asylum have sent a capital of not less than £1,000,600, and sup- been brought under the humane and enlightened ply the market daily with about 300 tons of fish, modern treatment for the various forms of mental worth £1500 to £2000. One fish-monger and trawl- derangement, and the general result, whether of rely for ice to preserve his fish. The number of traw. The entire number under treatment during each year respectively, for the period specially reported

on, was as follows:--1863...... 281 were treated. Of these there were discharged, recovered in-In the same years there were discharged, more or

less improved in their mental condition, in the first of these years, 17; in the second, 21; in the third, 22. During the same period the deaths in the Asylum From the opening of the Institution to the date of the latest report, there were 335 deaths within its walls-the highest number in any year occurred in

1864, when it reached 29. In 1848, the year of opening, 92 were treated; in 1865, as we have stated, 296 were under treatmenta larger number by 8 than in any previous year. The cash received from paying patients during the

"The comparative average cost of each patient in the aggregate expenditure for maintenance for the

It seems there is no just proportion between the increase in the number treated and the amount received from paying patients. In 1861, 243 were under treatnent, and the amount received from paying patients was \$1520.60. In 1865 the number treated was 296, and the amount, as above stated, received from paying

last three years is, for 1865, \$121; 1864, \$113: 1868.

patients was \$2006.88. The want of proportion between these two variable numbers of patients and payments Dr. Waddell attrioutes to two causes. First, persons are admitted who ought not to be sent to the Asylum. On this head, the Dr. observes, "The subjects of all sorts of insoundness of mind, including idiocy, imbecility, or that caused by epilepsy, general paralysis, dehrium tremens, or old age, are slike considered to be fit per ons for admission here." The second cause is, that persons who ought to pay for the support of their in sane friends in whole or in part neglect their duty is

On Monday Morning, Policeman Watson found newly born child, wrapped up in a boa, in Blizard's Alley off St. James street, and had it immediately conveyed to the Dead House. On view of the body, Coroner's Jury returned a vertice of "Wilful Mur der" against some person or persons unknown

pears on this part of the question.

The total number of houses burned in the lat-Quebec fire was 1837. Of these 1069 are estimated to have been worth \$500 each or less, 391 to have been worth from \$500 to \$1000 each, and 377 over \$1000 each. The relief committee propose to give to sured assistance towards rebuilding, on condition that they build of stone or brick, with metal or grave value they propose to give \$110 each; to those the second class \$150 each, and to those of the thir

The Grand Falls correspondent to the Wood stock Acadian is responsible for the following : A singular story of a lost man is going the round

here. The facts are these as Sometime in Octobe last, a stranger made his appearance at a lumbel camp on Salmon River, evidently one who had see camp by a chance straying on to the Central Rout Line in his wanderings, which luckily brought his pearance, though in raiment much tattered, and feat fully shrunken in features by exposure and want of nourishment. He was persuaded to remain a fee Wesley's opponents, in the excess of their zeal days. His only account given us was that he ha not tasted food for three days, wandering from the St. Lawrence thus far through the woods, proposis ce good, proved now not ap to the normal stand ard, as judged from his occasional talkings; for i The ungistrate asked if they had done any. stance insisting upon leaving the party one day, h after a short absence returned, stating that he ha met a man on the way, warning him to retrace b steps, 'that Death stood in the way a short distant ahead." After a stay of one week by much persu said the magistrate, "and let them convert all the sion, he determined to set forth on his wandering but we insisted upon directing him to a sure road and with that intention conveyed him to with seven miles of Grand Falls, thereto urging him by two-and-a half acres of land, adjacent to Clapham plain good road. Of the poor fellow nothing ha

Their successors came in under timate knowledge of the whole thing, I am satisfied at Mr. Spurgeon's command, for the purpose of the under-Secretaries of State and the Land Officers or that the quantity of herrings on the fishing grounds or phanage; but it is accompanied by a condition that Protestant administration. They had scarcely entered on office, when the whole scene of disaster brightened up, and the deliverance of Europe was begun.

The first batch of or plants of the institution. The first batch of or plants.

The first batch of or plants of the permanent of the permanent of the permanent of the permanent of the constant attendant the Colonial Office. It was felt that should the benefit of the institution. The first batch of or plants. ened up, and the deliverance of Europe was begun The idea by some entertained and suggested by who will be admitted will number fifty; and Mr. the Derby ministry might be imperilled, but the Derby ministry might be imperilled. with a vigor that never relaxed, ending in such an effective and rapid success that a month before would have been laughed at as visionary and unpossible.

some persons that the wear ching at this Island is have been laughed at as visionary and unpossible.

some persons that the wear ching at this Island is detrimental, because of the quantity of herrings design will be found to give them the lit is considered certain that Reform will be promised. have been laughed at as visionary and impossible.

Edgland was summened to begin a new career of tripmph. Irresistible on one element she was now vears in the construction of the weirs—their also beboast that in the parish of Kars there is not a single in this act of generosity. Remarks were then made triumph. Irresistible on one element, she was now years in the construction of the weirs—their also be choth, as in the case of the Bristol Orphanage. He in the Queen's Speech, and we know in advance to the proposity of the proposition of the weirs—their also be choth, as in the construction of the weirs—their also be choth, as in the case of the Bristol Orphanage. He in the Queen's Speech, and we know in advance to the proposity of the proposity of the proposity of the proposition of the weirs—their also be choth, as in the case of the Bristol Orphanage. He in the Queen's Speech, and we know in advance to the proposity of the proposity of the proposity of the proposity of the proposition of the weirs—their also be choth, as in the case of the Bristol Orphanage. He in the Queen's Speech, and we know in advance to the proposition of the weirs—their also be construction of the weirs—their also be construction of the weirs—their also be constructed as a proposition of the weirs—their also be constructed as a proposition of the weirs—their also be constructed as a proposition of the weirs—their also be constructed as a proposition of the weirs—their also be constructed as a proposition of the weirs—their also be constructed as a proposition of the weirs—their also be constructed as a proposition of the weirs—their also be constructed as a proposition of the weirs—their also be constructed as a proposition of the weirs—their also be constructed as a proposition of the weirs—their also be constructed as a proposition of the weirs—their also be constructed as a proposition of the weirs—their also be constructed as a proposition of the weirs—their also be constructed as a proposition of the weirs—their also be constructed as a proposition of the weirs—their also be constructed as a proposition of the weirs—their also be constructed as a proposition of the weirs—their also be constructed as a proposition of the weirs Bill to which our letters refer. "It is probable th