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TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligence.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MARCH 18, 1870.

UNWIS.

Occasionally we hear of two, three, and sometimes four ministers spending the Sabbath in one place; and it is sometimes the case that one of these has to do the preaching through the whole day, while the others very quietly and contentedly look on and listen. Now is this course right? Is it profitable? Does it honor God most, does it tend most largely to advance His cause? We think not. And we are at a loss to know how any can feel justified to thus waste their time, measurably at least, while they are conscious that all about them, with easy access, are churches that do not hear a dozen sermons, and in not a few instances a much smaller number, in a year. Even though our preachers were distributed among the churches to the very best possible advantage, there would still be many that would have to be satisfied with short allowance in the way of preaching. And whenever we hear of three or four brethren spending a whole Sabbath with a single church we cannot but feel sad. This concentration of force (if it may be called such) in one place for a single day is not productive of any special benefit to the ministers themselves; we think it rather tends to weakness; and we are sure that the church is not visited with any more gracious results than would accrue from the labor of a single minister. We do not suppose that the meeting of so many in one community is by appointment; it is owing, however, in a great measure to want of system in laying out their work, and a neglect of giving due notice as to where they will be at certain dates. Sometimes, of course, such meetings may be unavoidable, but in these cases a satisfactory arrangement can soon be made by which a locality or localities adjacent may be visited. We hope the ministers will think of this. Remember the scores of churches that need and would appreciate your visits. With so large a field, and comparatively so few ministers, the greatest wisdom is required in the division of labor. The churches must be encouraged and strengthened, and sinners must be warned of their danger out of Christ. Let the Ambassadors of the cross, realizing their responsibility, strive to work to the greatest advantage; instead of being found in clusters, let them be scattered everywhere, preaching the word, cheering the saints, and pointing the ungodly to the Lamb that was slain for the sins of the world. A few days ago we met a good brother who gave us an account of the section of country in which he resides. Where, he told us, for miles and miles they scarcely ever hear the gospel preached; and he repeatedly said, "Brother, if you can find an unengaged preacher, do send him to us, for we are entirely destitute, we are literally famishing for gospel labor." Such places as this ought to be sought, and every effort made to give them the word of life. Our aim should be to expend our labor in the way that will most surely glorify the blessed Saviour in the advancement of His kingdom.

THE YOUNG MEN.

It has been often said, that the young men are the hope of the church and of the world. Certain it is, that upon them who are in the church, must soon rest the responsibility of carrying forward all the grand enterprises for the evangelization of the world; and that they may enter bravely upon their work, they need to be greatly encouraged when timely they venture first upon the battle field of life. Too many who would have been very useful, have become faint hearted, and have shrunk back, simply because they have not been cheered with that measure of encouragement and kindly cheer, that their sensitive hearts required. Some have sought other fields of labor than that at first intended; while others have not been able to reach their proper sphere, and have thus been almost entirely lost to the church and to the world. In another column, we publish a letter from Rev. C. O. Libby, whose cheering account of the Nova Scotia brethren who are attending the Free Baptist School at New Hampton, will be read with interest by their personal friends, and by the friends of the Free Baptist Denomination in both Provinces. His suggestion to them to return (when their studies are completed), to the Provinces to prosecute their life work, will be appreciated by the whole denomination; and we hope it may have weight with them in their decisions. It speaks well for the kindly heart that beats in our good Bro. Libby's breast towards the Free Baptist interest in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. But while all the churches will be thankful for his interest, it will not do for them to lose sight of his suggestion concerning their duty—the duty of giving every encouragement to those who are so anxious to spend their lives in their Master's service among us. Bro. Libby has promised to give our readers something more on this subject, and we refrain, knowing that he will present the matter then in the clearest possible light. We have before us however a letter from one of the brethren, to whom he refers, stating that he has come to the conclusion to go out and preach a year, and then return and finish his studies. He says: "There is a church here that would engage me, but I would rather go down to the provinces, as you are so destitute of labour." He thinks he would prefer N. Brunswick at present. He is a pious and earnest brother, and has been appreciated wherever he has laboured. If there is any church that would like to secure his services (and any church would do well to get him) we can give further information on application. He would like to know at once so that he may be able to determine what course to pursue. We sincerely trust that an effort may be made to secure him for the year, as it will doubtless have an influence in determining his permanent field of labour.

THE REVIVALS in this city continue. Last Sabbath there were eighty converts baptized. Forty-six by Rev. Mr. Cady in Portland, sixteen by Rev. Mr. Harley, eight by Rev. J. T. Parsons, seven by Rev. Mr. Carey, and three by Rev. Mr. McKenzie.

Elder Knapp is spending the present week in Fredericton. He holds meetings every day and evening in the Baptist church. The interest in Fredericton has been deepening for some time; and we are hoping to see a large ingathering.

WOODSBOURNE.—We learn from the *Sentinel*, that special religious services were held in the Woodsboro Churches last week.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, has been received.

RELIGION IN THE COUNTRY.

Our rural districts were once the strongholds of religion. The adults were generally Christians, and the children trained to faith and virtue. But there has been a change. Skepticism has done great mischief; emigration has depleted the population, and sectarianism divided it; increase of ministerial salaries has put their services above either the ability or the disposition of the people; worldliness and unbelief have increased and turned many a spiritual garden into a desert.

Ministers have been pressed by want, ambition, or desire for luxury, to abandon the country and preach in large towns, or to follow secular pursuits. Those who are willing to preach the gospel by the aid of some remunerative industry, grow fewer and fewer, and the vacant, declining or extinct churches are on the increase. The discussions about salaries, the laudable efforts to have them increased, and the plea to have ministers give their whole time to the work, have resulted in both good and evil. It has improved salaries, and induced many to entire devotion to the ministry; but it has driven many from the field who ought to preach, and in part support themselves. And it has stimulated, in some churches, an ambition to enjoy the entire services of pastors, for which they are unable or unwilling to pay, and to refuse the services of all others. So they famish and die. Pious, common sense men, with some other employment, would feed and build them up, but their services are refused. The country, therefore, is fast becoming missionary ground.

We have a special interest and responsibility in this case. Our churches are mostly in the country; there our chief efforts have been put forth and our victories won. We are peculiarly adapted to this work. The polity, spirit, type of Christian experience, position in society, and general character of Baptists, give them unusual facilities with the "common people." They are democratic in church government and in feeling; their social customs are fine and untrammelled by fashionable pretensions; their ministry assert no professional prerogatives and ask for no exclusive privileges; they are generally sons of farmers, and thoroughly understand and sympathize with them, and of course receive sympathy in return. Hence there is a larger per cent. of Baptists in our rural districts than of any other denomination.

There is where our chief strength is found, and our ministry are from habit and experience, adapted to labor among and benefit the country people. The freedom of our social meetings, the activity and usefulness of our sisters in conference meetings and all Christian efforts, our feeling of equality and social liberty are especially agreeable to a people who instinctively recoil from all forms of pride, pomp and show, which betoken aristocracy of fashionable conceit. And free communion is peculiarly welcome to those who live in familiar neighborhood and friendship with all around them.

Then the economy, the frugality of our ministers, their ability to live comfortably on salaries upon which other ministers would expect to starve; and their "faculty" to make up deficiencies by incidental industries, enable them to successfully occupy those fields which others have abandoned. Our churches and ministers will prosper on from one-third to one-half less income than most others, because of our habits and experience. This gives us ability, and imposes an obligation to do this work.

But in order to do it, we must hold fast to our inexpensive habits, and carefully resist the temptation to copy after those who have sumptuously and insist upon high salaries. The tendency is to imitate fashionable men more than Christ, who became poor to make others rich; to covet luxury and style more than the salvation of souls. The moment we yield to this, we lose our power to save the millions to whom we are especially sent. Our duty to Christ, and to lost men, calls for more self-denial, more rigid economy, more willingness to be as poor as Jesus was, if that is necessary in order to give the gospel to sinners. The question with us is, whether we will meet the cost and do this work, or flinch and seek other fields that promise more worldly goods. It is well to plant churches in cities, but sinful to forsake the country, the field which the Master has so distinctly committed to our care.

Here lies the chief reason why we should have schools for the education of ministers, and why our young men should attend these schools and not others. They easily take the inspiration of their associates, receive ideas of official privilege, salary, respectability, mode of labor, which makes them disreputable, and which is suffering for laborers, and crowd into fields where they are not needed, where there are more preachers than can find employment. And our own schools should cherish and insist upon the ancient economy and self-sacrifice. We have too little of it; we are fast losing it. It should be preached to our students, breathed upon and into them, in daily life, make the very atmosphere of the schools. If Christ's teachings mean anything, if his example is of any force, if our professions are not a mere pretence, if we are not whitewashed hypocrites, we must see and feel that our duty is to fit ourselves for our particular task, at whatever cost to our pride, ambition or material comfort. We should call upon our young men to join in this consecration, fully counting the cost and accepting the responsibility. 'Tis to us if we turn our backs upon the country, and leave the weak churches to perish, and the barren fields to lie desolate.

For the Religious Intelligence.

LETTER FROM REV. C. O. LIBBY.

MR. EDITOR.—I have been aware of the fact, for some time, that I was your debtor to a large extent, and ought to begin to pay my debt to you, by writing for your paper. It is not lack of interest that has kept me from writing, but want of time. For I repeat what I have said before, that I am deeply interested in all the movements in your denomination; and I find this interest is increased every time I visit your Province and attend your Annual Conference, to be meeting last fall at Presque Isle, was to me interesting, profitable, and cheering. May your future Conferences ever be thus to all who attend. Since meeting you at Presque Isle, I have been unremittingly engaged in our Foreign Mission work. The next week after leaving your Province, our own Anniversary came off at Lowell. The Foreign Mission finances looked exceedingly dark at that time; but appeals were immediately sent out to all our ministers and churches, and the financial condition has changed for the better. Very favorable and cheering responses have come in from very many of our churches and ministers.

In prosecuting my work, many of our Quarterly Meetings are visited. I wish to say here, that at all these gatherings, the reports from the churches have been good. There seems to be a spirit of work and Christian enterprise pervading the churches this winter. Precious revivals have been enjoyed in many places, and a number are now in progress in this season. Our Quarterly Meeting last at Committee in the Fall, to arrange for holding revival Conventions in any church that desired them. Several have been held, and almost invariably with the best results. Christians have been quickened, and sinners converted.

A few weeks since, I was at New Hampton, where I found several brethren from Nova Scotia attending

school. Allow me to say here, that they are highly esteemed, and are exerting a good influence by living the religion they sought and found in their native Province. One of these brethren is now laboring as pastor and minister with one of our churches; that he is doing his work well, and successfully, I judge from the fact, that he is raising and sending in funds for Foreign Missions, where but little had been done for some time. In conversing with these brethren, I felt impressed by the duty of returning to Nova Scotia after completing their studies, in view of the destitution of ministers in that Province. By this I do not wish to imply that they should not be glad to have them here, or that they cannot do much good here, for the opposite is the fact. But ministers are needed so much in Nova Scotia, that it did seem as though they could better serve the Master by going back to build up the destitute places around their own homes, than by the same amount of labor in any other place. Although they did not say just so much, yet I got this impression, that the encouragement to labor were not so great there as here, in consequence of inadequate support. Now, every young man called of God to the work of the ministry, feels that he ought to give himself wholly to the work; but if the churches fail to do what they can for his support, he is troubled, trammelled, and burdened; we have some churches that thus sin against God. But we have many that are doing well in this direction; and this makes the prospect better for young men. Now, no one need say, that young men with such feelings, are mercenary, and after money. It is not so. They are only looking to see where they can best, and with the least hindrance, obey the call of God so sweet to their souls. Allow me to suggest to the churches in your Sister Province, that they prepare the way for the highest usefulness of their young men returning to them from the schools, by doing all in their power to support them well; so they may give themselves fully to the work, and accomplish the most for the cause of Christ. The first reason does not yet exist in this world, why the lay members of the churches should not make as great sacrifices for the cause, as the ministers are expected to make.

C. O. LIBBY.

LETTER FROM REV. G. A. HARTLEY.

NO. III.

(Continued from last week.)

The political mixture is a strange compound of which I shall not undertake to say much at present. To say nothing of the difference of color, parties are divided and subdivided. At every indication of a disagreement between the freedmen and their Republican friends, the Democrats lie back and laugh, and then, if never again, are in sympathy with the black man. They are having some political "Kilkenny cat" squabbles in this State at present. The negro vote gives trouble to friends and foes. A Republican and Anti-Slavery paper of North Carolina, in speaking of the votes of the freedmen, says: "Voters in the South do not distinguish between the man whose claims for consideration are the honorable scars carried upon his breast in defence of his flag, and the man whose scars are those received on his back for crimes without a name." The system of voting in these unwilling United States is eminently various. I am not politician enough to know why it is, or on what principle it is just, to allow semi-barbarous negroes, fresh from brutalizing slavery, the privileges and power of the elective franchise in Georgia, and in Massachusetts to withhold the ballot from all citizens who cannot read and write. But so it is. If a small minority uneducated vote, in educated Massachusetts, is considered dangerous, what must be the state of things in Georgia, where at least four fifths of the whole voters cannot read a word? Massachusetts may boast that intelligence governs her, but Georgia, for the present, must acknowledge that her governing power is in the hands of ignorance. Has the New England State been allowed to dress her own flesh, while the Federal Government has cooked for the Southern State her fish? So it seems. War or no war, is this compatible with boasted American equality? For the good of the powerless, educated people of this state, as well as for that of the powerful ignorant citizens themselves, it is much to be prayed for, that Educational and Missionary laborers may be multiplied, and that they may prove eminently successful in their laudable and desirable efforts to educate and christianize the mass of the freedmen of the South. When will the time come that the noble standard of Massachusetts can or will be established in the South?

Scallywaggers and Carpet-Baggers are the names given to officials who hold State offices under the United States Government. The former are persons who, belonging to the South, have "swallowed the iron clad oath" and taken office; and the latter persons who have come from the North and hold office. "True Southerners" do not hold either class in very light esteem, but Scallywaggers are with them the more contemptible. Political reconstruction is the order of the day, but a very unpleasant state of being exists between the law officers and the people. A novel case occurred in the Superior Court of Glynn County this week. The entire Grand Jury, numbering nineteen of the most intelligent citizens of Brunswick, were ordered to be fined \$25 each or twenty-five days imprisonment by the Judge for contempt of court. It appears that a prisoner who had been tried and found guilty of murder, had, by this Judge, through his advice to the Sheriff, been allowed his liberty on bail, and that the convict subsequently killed the lawyer who had appeared against him, and fled from the country. The Grand Jury in its presentment referred to the case, and reflected upon the Judge, who was then presiding over the court. His Honor indignantly discharged the Jury and issued his order of fine or imprisonment. The jury is just considering whether to pay the fine under protest or to go to jail. Almost universal sympathy is expressed for the jury and contempt for the Judge. Many persons who were wealthy before the war, are in similar circumstances now. Old planters and holders of rich men from the country, have fled to the cities, and barely make a living by keeping boarders. Many ladies who are unable to appear out in their former splendor, seldom are seen. It is the opinion of some planters who have capital to work with, that they can raise cotton with hired labor, but it is not quite as cheaply, as they did when the labor was done by the slaves. As far as the matter of labour goes, I think this kind of employment is growing in favour with the planters and farmers generally, and if the negroes were possessed with a reasonable amount of honour they would, in this line of work, soon be satisfied with the change. But it is not the loss of the labour of the slaves that is it so keenly, it is the loss of the slaves themselves and their increase. Owners made much more money, out of the increase of the slaves, or by raising slaves, and the nefarious traffic in them, than ever they did from raising cotton by slave labour.

I may be asked the question if I think the freedmen happier or better off now than when they were slaves? Of this I will speak in a future letter. I will also have something to say about religious matters soon.

G. A. HARTLEY.

February 19th, 1870.

CONGRATULATIONS.—Dr. Edwin Clay, the newly appointed Immigration Agent of Nova Scotia, has been made the recipient of a highly congratulatory address signed by the Sheriff, six clerical men, six barristers, thirty two magistrates, and twenty others.

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS. Some time ago the school authorities of Cincinnati, yielding to the pressure of Roman Catholics and infidels, excluded the Bible from the schools of that city. The God fearing portion of the community was greatly incensed at the action of "the Board," and loudly protested against it. We learn now that the action has been reversed. The superior Court of the State has made an injunction forbidding the Cincinnati Board of Education to exclude the Bible from the public schools. The views held by the Judges are these: "The State constitution declares that religion and morality are necessary to good Government, and for that reason directs the Legislature to protect all religious denominations in their worship, and to encourage schools, being thus recognized as a means of religion and morality. The State uses religion to promote good Government, and therefore the exclusion of all religious instruction from the public schools is contrary to the provisions of the Bill of Rights."

GRAND MANAN.—We learn from Rev. J. E. Reid, that he purposes (D. V.) starting for Grand Manan, about the 24th inst. He will probably remain on the island two weeks or more, and will visit all parts of it. While attending to his other duties, in which we hope he may have large success, he has agreed to give some attention to the interests of the *Intelligencer*. He will probably call on those who are indebted to the estate of the late editor, and also on those who have fallen in arrears since, and we hope they will all make an effort to pay up. We are in need of the funds, and are compelled to make an urgent request for payment. Bro. Reid will also solicit new subscribers, and we shall be greatly cheered if he succeed in getting a good list of names. As the inhabitants of the island are chiefly Free Baptists, they cannot well afford to be without the *Intelligencer*. We have given Bro. R. special instructions which he will make known, and which we trust will be an inducement to all.

THE ARCHBISHOP SCHOOLS, which seem to have in part at least, led to the dismissal of Mr. Rand, are thus spoken of in a Halifax paper: "At Halifax there are several schools, including the female seminary, all professedly under the control of the Council of Public Instruction, receiving the aid and sustained by an assessed tax upon all denominations of christians in the district. The Roman Catholics being in the majority, all the Trustees are Roman Catholics, and the people of the district are of the same faith and religious order; unauthorized books are used, in which the distinctive doctrines of the Roman Catholics are taught, and the practices of the Roman Catholics are recommended; and more than this, these doctrines and practices are enforced upon the children of christians. In some instances proselytes have been made. In others, the pupils have been withdrawn. We are credibly informed that in the Female School, even the privilege of attending the worship of the Church of England is refused to the children of our people, and admission denied to those whose parents will not submit to the teaching and usage of the Roman Church. It was in consequence of such proceedings that complaints were made to the Government and the inquiry commenced which resulted in the interference of one member of the Council and with which the people have expressed their satisfaction; but there are thousands who are not satisfied, and at present we must content to be numbered among them."

REV. F. BARBOCK writes encouragingly from Woodstock, where he is at present laboring. He says: "There is some revival here—not extensive—yet sufficient to encourage us considerably. I baptized three last Sabbath. We are continuing meetings this week."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Rev. T. H. Crowell: The subscriber about whom you enquire, is indebted \$4, to this date.

REV. J. N. BARNES writes from mouth of Oranmore: "We are having some meetings here, and some good is being done."

Miscellany.

MONTREAL.—Revival services are being held in the St. James Street Wesleyan Church, Montreal. Dr. and Mrs. Palmer are taking part in the work.

REV. DR. MCCLINTOCK, an eminent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in Madison, N. J., on the 4th inst.

MASSACRE OF INDIANS.—A horrid massacre of Indians in Montana, has been committed by Col. Baker, of the U. S. army. There were killed ninety women, fifty children and thirty three men. For months these poor creatures had been suffering from small pox, some half dead dying daily. The crime for which they suffered was that some horses had been stolen from the whites, and some other like depredations committed. The deed of Col. Baker and his soldiers is most atrocious.

CONVENTS.—The inhabitants of three districts in Hungary, have petitioned the Hungarian Parliament for the abolition of convents and monasteries in Hungary, and the appropriation of their revenues to educational purposes.

A MONUMENT is to be erected in Newfoundland to the memory of Weston Carter, who lost his life in heroically attempting to save two young girls from drowning a few weeks ago. The sum of £265 sterling had been collected for that purpose, up to late advice.

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed, whereby, during the coming summer, clergymen of all denominations can procure for themselves and members of their families, excursion tickets from Chicago to San Francisco and return.

These tickets will be sold at \$118 for the round trip. They will be sold only at the Chicago office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad.

Being designed for a vacation excursion, they will be issued to persons properly accredited, from June 15th to July 15th.

Each ticket will be good for sixty days from date of issue, and permission will be given to break the journey on the return, to visit Salt Lake City, or other places.

LENGTH OF A SCANDINAVIAN MINISTER'S SERMON.—A certain Scandinavian preacher in Illinois is noted for his long sermons. He often preaches from two to three hours! Instances are known when services opened at 9 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. In order to hold his audience during these "protracted meetings," the church doors are locked! His congregation, we are informed, passed a resolution that he should not preach longer than till one o'clock, which has now been extended to two. Ye restless Americans, who, with difficulty, can endure three quarters of an hour in the morning and half an hour at night, what think ye of this? Do not all fifteen minute sermons arise from giving undue to the cavillings of worldly minded hearers?—Luth. Observer.

It costs nearly as much to meet the official expenses of New York city and county as the whole civil service of the United States. Is there any mystery as to the reason why it is expensive to live in New York?

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

[From our Fredericton Correspondent.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, MARCH 14.

DEAN INTELLIGENCER.—The vote on the resolutions introduced by the Attorney General was taken on Friday evening. Although there were a good many honorable members who would have wished to speak, in order that it might not weigh on their consciences that they had done such an injustice to their constituents as to allow an important matter like this to pass by "with a silent vote," yet there seemed to be a general desire to close, and each member was "willing to give way in order that the business of the country might be proceeded with as soon as possible." The debate had now dragged on for nearly a week, occupying each afternoon, and members, reporters, and all had begun to grow heartily tired of it. It is not a very pleasant thing to hear the same arguments over and over again. It is not a very pleasant thing to sit in a little roomed up gallery; your temples throbbing, and your brain whirling, obliged still to sit and listen, and allow your temples to throb, and your brain to whirl, afraid to quit your seat, for fear you will miss some new point.

Well pleased, then, were we, when, on Friday it was determined that the mover of the amendment—Mr. Hibbard—and the mover of the resolution—the honorable Attorney General—should close the debate. Mr. Hibbard was not in good health, and his ill health had a visible effect upon his speech. He recapitulated the arguments in favor of the amendment. He was followed by the Attorney General, who delivered an able and more forcible speech than at the commencement. The following are the members who spoke upon the resolution:—Attorney General, Peck, Bliss, and McAdam, for Hibbard; Gough, Moore, Needham, and Meahan, against. We have said that these gentlemen spoke, for and against the resolutions. This is scarcely true, however, of one honorable gentleman—the member from Gloucester, Mr. Meahan. He read his speech, which he had all nicely prepared, and well written out on the paper before him.

We have already devoted so much space to this Botsford matter, that we are unable to give a summary of the speeches delivered; but, having listened attentively to them, we may say that they were very evincing a depth of research into the authorities bearing upon the question, and called forth displays of eloquence fully equal, if not superior, to anything that the most notable could have looked for.

Then, in this question, however, which has caused us much to wonder, as we listened to all the arguments upon constitutional law, and the confidence with which honorable gentlemen maintained that their views were the correct ones. It was this:—"Where members feel themselves competent to argue the question, and therefore, competent to decide upon it, and to give their votes to it, why did they in the same breath, declare that it ought to be submitted to somebody else for decision? In a word, if the learned Attorney General thought that this Legislature was not prepared to grapple with the difficulty—and that the people of this country were not competent to settle their own affairs; why did he venture—himself, simply the Attorney General of such a humble Province as New Brunswick, why did he venture to hazard an opinion, and call upon other honorable members to do the same?" We presume the address which will go home will be somewhat in this form.

"To Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria" &c.

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects of the Province of New Brunswick, in Parliament at this time assembled.

We have searched deeply into the authorities, and, feeling ourselves competent to decide, have arrived at the conclusion that the Government have done right according to all the well established principles of constitutional law.

But we are afraid that the people whom we have the honor to represent, and who, by the way, are to exercise the franchise in a few weeks, will have no confidence in our decision; and further we are afraid that the Legislative Council have not such a high opinion of our legal minds as to yield submissively to our decision. And whereas we hear that you have some good constitutional lawyers at home, whose opinions we think the said Legislative Council ought to regard, even if they have no respect for ours.

Therefore, we most humbly ask your Majesty to communicate with us, and let us know the opinion of your loyal advisers.

If your said legal advisers declare that we are wrong, if they declare that we are right, we will say to the people of this country, "Aha! I knew we were 'sound on the goose,' and now we have it from the throne itself," and then the people of this country will say to the said Legislative Council, "O, ye backsliders! ye dreamy occupants of the great public chamber! the assembled concentrated wisdom of this Province, told you that ye were assuming that did not belong to you, the Queen says so too, and now if you don't give way, we will say, your most dutiful and loyal subjects will ever bless your Royal name."

We trust it will never be declared again in this country, that we cannot determine as to the right of appointment and dismissal of a clerk of the Legislative Council, without sending three thousand miles away. Suppose there was no such place as Downing Street, what an awful thing it would be for our institutions. If we have no remedy in ourselves, I suppose the dead-lock would last forever, and the assembled Legislature would have to separate and retire to the "bosoms of their families."

It would be interesting for us, writing as we are for a non-political paper, to speculate as to whether this was not simply a means of "casing down," and whether, as was maliciously dropped by one member of the Council, in the course of his brief remarks, "the matter would not drop here."

But we must leave this subject now, and devote ourselves to a notice of the business of the country.

THE HAZELTON CASE. In our last week's issue of the bill introduced by Hon. Mr. King, and which passed through both Houses, we noticed that it was intended to release the prisoner Hazelton, who has been confined for upwards of two years in the St. John Jail.

Imagine, then, the surprise as well as the indignation of honorable members on Saturday morning, when first Mr. Needham, and then the Attorney General, read an injunction granted by Mr. Justice Vellon, forbidding the Sheriff or Gaoler discharging Hazelton, by virtue of any Act, passed or to be passed, by the Legislature of New Brunswick under penalty of \$1000.

A bill was immediately prepared, and introduced by Mr. Needham, to indemnify all persons acting under or by virtue of any Acts of Assembly. King, Attorney General, Moore and Keane, expressed themselves strongly; and from present indications, we bill will pass unanimously. Of course, the bill of indemnity is, that this comes under the heading of "Bankruptcy and Insolvency" and by the terms of the Union Act, these subjects are vested in the Dominion Parliament.

Since the Botsford matter has been disposed of so far, only, however, as the Lower House is concerned, we must still wait for the action of the Upper House, and for the settlement of the matter as at the beginning of the trouble, the House has begun to settle down; and two more weeks will probably see us on our way homeward.

MARCH 16.—The Government immigration bill will take up soon; it obliges us to call it by name. It is a bill of emigration to do all that is necessary towards the settling of immigrants. Government has also submitted a scheme to the Board of Agriculture, the Secretary of which is to address five thousand circulars to every part of the Province, to ascertain the number of farms for sale and the price, number of laborers and mechanics required, and their information of this nature. This morning the bill to indemnify all persons acting under Acts of Assembly was read a second time. Needham also introduced a bill to declare void all judgments granted by Justice Weldon in the Hazelton case; also a bill to declare void the judgment given by the Supreme Court in the Queen v. J. W. Chandler. It is hoped that our Legislators will be careful about charging void so many on the floor of the house are proud to call the guardians of the liberties of the people. Once let the Legislature interfere with the decisions of the Judges, who are the proper interpreters of the law, and a door will be opened which it will be hard to close.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 12.—The Government resolutions in the Botsford matter passed the House of Assembly on Friday, by a vote of 21 to 15. The following is the division:

Yeas—Gough, Sutton, Hibbard, Meahan, Landry, Johnson, Montgomery, Desbrisay, Stevenson, McEwen, Babbitt, Moore, Needham, Dow, and Quinton 15.

Nays—Wetmore, Beckwith, McAdam, Flewelling, Kelly, Taylor, Lindsay, J. Flewelling, McLeod, Keane, Frye, Bliss, Peck, Thompson, Butler, Lyle, Perley, Cevett, Hammond—21.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 14.—Coram presented petitions against the bill to allow the Peoples Street Railway to carry freight.

Cal's resolution requiring notice of private Bills to be published in the French and English papers in Counties containing a mixed population, passed.

Covert presented petition from Jas. A. Sinner and others in King's County, praying for an Act to relieve Volunteers from taxes to the amount of six dollars.

Keane introduced a Bill to allow Sheriff, to summon Magistrates to serve on Grand Juries. Agreed to after warm discussion.

Caie presented a petition in favor of the enactment of a Bill to amend the Law relating to the appointment of Commissioners of Sewers for Westmorland Marsh agreed to.

A Bill to legalize assessment for Lockup House in Campbellton agreed to.

The Committee on the claim of Hatheway & Small recommended payment of an extra \$1000. Report adopted.

A Bill to enable the Corporation to assess the City of St. John to recompense Rebecca Cudlip for lands taken for widening of Water Street was agreed to, Coram objecting, as the Bills for the taxation of the citizens should come through the Common Council.

Lindsay introduced a Bill in addition to the Act incorporating the Woodstock Railway Co.

McLeod introduced petitions from 1,091 inhabitants of King's, praying that the Shiretown of King's might be removed and placed on some site on the line of Railway to be determined by the Governor.

Flewing presented petitions from 47 against the removal.

The House in Committee of the Whole on the report of the Special Committee on the claim of Michael Keiver and others, for the return of the German town Lake. The matter was referred to the Government.

The Secretary laid before the House the Estimates of Expenditure for the current year.

The estimated income for 1870 is \$438,938, 49; expenditure \$432,141.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 16.—Remaining sections of Bill abolishing imprisonment for debt passed without division, and progress reported in order to re-arrange some of the sections previously agreed to.

Gough's Bill relating to South West Boon passed after some discussion and additions in amendment proposed by King.

Government Bill relating to Immigration then came up for discussion.

Babbitt opposed the bill and thought it conferred entirely too much power upon the Governor.

Gough spoke in favor of the bill, and said House should not object to give Government all the power possible in a matter like Immigration.

Secretary said Government had put \$4000 in the estimates for purposes of Immigration, and this bill would render expenditure of that sum