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TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MAY 20, 1870.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENT!

EIGHT MONTHS FOR $1.00!

Our list of Subscribers ought to be increased. To effect this, we make the following liberal offer:

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Will not the friends of the paper—the ministers, agents, and every subscriber—make known our offer?

TO BE REGRETTED.

It is very much to be regretted that church members are so careless about attending their regular conference meetings. On ordinary occasions twenty per cent. of the membership is a large proportion to find at monthly conference in many places. It has been said that the conference is the thermometer of the church, which, being correct, shows very little vitality existing in churches of the class referred to. The Church Covenant, which is binding upon every member, very distinctly says, "We agree to attend the regular monthly conference meetings," &c. This obligation is one certainly that should not be lightly considered. The vows of church membership are solemn, and cannot be neglected without producing an injurious effect upon the neglectors, besides having a discouraging influence upon those who, faithful to obligations, are "earnestly contending for the faith once delivered to the Saints." Of course every absentee, when questioned concerning non-attendance, is prepared with an excuse, which, though exceedingly trifling, his lukewarmness, indifference and lack of love has magnified into a full justification of his course. It would be well if those who frame apologies for neglecting conference and other church duties would submit them to the test of a conscience enlightened by God's Word, toned by God's Spirit, make the inquiry, "Will the excuse I propose to offer to my brethren be pleasing to God, will it justify me in His sight, can I urge it and yet retain the consciousness of His approbation?" Were the matter thus put, conferences would be more largely attended and interesting, a greater degree of religious enjoyment would be experienced, and church prosperity would be far more extensive. Rich spiritual treats are lost by those who are in this particular neglectful. Christian, make the most of the means of grace for your own sake, and for the sake of the cause of truth as well.

MINISTERIAL RELIEF

is a subject which has long occupied the attention of some of the best minds in the church, both of the clergy and laity, without, however, having thus far resulted in discovering a practicable way to secure the object desired.

The New York *Evangelist* has recently published a series of articles on this subject from the able pen of Dr. John Hall of New York, in which he presents facts and suggestions eminently worthy of the thoughtful and prayerful attention of all who love Zion and pray for her prosperity.

Facts and arguments are not wanting, surely, to prove the inadequacy of ministerial support, or how impossible it is for them to make any provision for old age, or for their bereaved families, from the salaries now paid by a large majority of the churches of all denominations. For, although ministers and their families are of all others least likely to proclaim their sufferings and wants, the slightest observation or thought on the subject is abundantly sufficient to convince any one who is not wilfully blind. Nor is proof wanting to show to any candid mind that the facts as they exist are affecting most injuriously the best interests of the church.

Young men are discouraged from entering a service in which the divinely ordained principle, "The laborer is worthy of his hire," is so cruelly disregarded; while those who are now in the sacred office being required to serve the churches without adequate present support or any provision for the future wants of themselves or families, are harassed in mind, and hindered in their work by worldly cares anxieties sufficient to weigh down any other class of men, and render them powerless for good.

We have long thought that no greater service can be rendered to the church than to devise a practicable plan for correcting this terrible evil.

It is, we think, plain that a ministerial relief fund obtained through collections in the churches must always fail to reach and remedy efficiently any branch of the difficulty. Such relief may be most timely and valuable in special cases; but no plan should be recognized as sufficient which makes ministers and their families thus pensioners on the church. Obviously no plan will meet the case fully that does not propose: First, Such an increase of ministerial salaries as shall provide for the suitable support based upon the cost of living to families who are called to move in the same social relations, and to maintain the same respectable appearance that is required of the minister and his family. And second, To secure such a provision for their support in old age, or for their families after their death, as shall relieve the future of distressing apprehensions as to their minds.

Would that every Christian might feel a personal responsibility to *think*, to *pray*, and to *act* with reference to this great subject, until the whole church is alive to its importance, and has made adequate provision for the present and future wants of her most useful and devoted servants, and those dependent upon them.—*Telescope.*

NO GOOD DEED LOST.—Philosophers tell us that since the creation of the world not one single particle of matter has ever been lost. It may have passed into new shapes—it may have been combined with other elements—it may have floated away in smoke or vapor—but it is not lost. It will come back again in the dew drop or the rain—it will spring up in the fibre of the plant, or paint itself on the rose leaf. Through all its transformations, Providence watches over and directs it still. Even so it is with every holy thought, or heavenly desire or humble aspiration, or generous and self-denying effort. It may escape our observation—we may be unable to follow it—but it is an element of the moral world, and it is not lost—

For still in mutual sufference lies
The secret of true living:
Love scarce is love that never knows
The sweetness of forgiving.

For the Religious Intelligencer.

COME, FOR ALL THINGS ARE NOW READY.

What God does is perfectly done. The Gospel feast has been provided by Him, and is ample, full, complete. The human family was in a state of starvation spiritually, without the Gospel. When our first parents fell, they lost in the fall all right to glory, happiness, and heaven, and brought upon the whole human family a like calamity, and had it not been for the love of God every one of Adam's descendants would have rested under the curse of a broken law, and been eternally banished from the presence of their Creator—shut out from eternal happiness forever.

This, then, is the condition in which, by nature, we find ourselves placed; and as we look around to see by what means we may receive pardon and become extricated from the condemnation of a broken law, we find that, through the boundless love of Christ, who became our propitiation, and paid a debt, by His own death on the cross, which it was impossible for us to pay, we have a chance for escape. A redemption has been purchased, or wrought out, and a way of escape made possible for all, not, as some would wish us believe, unconditionally, but as God's Word plainly declares, it is for all that will come to God through Christ; or in other words, all who believe on the Lord Jesus Christ shall be saved. God has, through Christ, made a glorious feast, and has said, "Come, for all things are now ready." If no condition was attached to salvation by Christ, which is free to all, the language of the Saviour is incomprehensible, they that believe and are baptized shall be saved, and they that believe not shall be damned. The Word says, "Ye are condemned already because ye have not believed on the only begotten Son of God." Again we find, in another place, "This is the condemnation, that light has come into the world, and men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil"—while a full, free, and glorious feast has been provided for all, yet such as reject the provision, trample beneath their feet the blood of Christ, and count it an unholy thing.

From John the Baptist down to the present day, including the Apostles and their successors, all have preached the duty of man to come to the feast, and John the Revelator, when about closing up the Book, exclaims, "The Spirit and the Bride say come, and let him that heareth say come, and he that is athirst come, and whosoever will, let him come and take the waters of life freely." O how gladly should the sons of men embrace the offered good and come directly to Him who has declared, "Him that cometh to me I will in nowise cast out."

Neither does it require the interposition of priest or minister of any kind. Their business is to invite, and, if need be, to point out the way, but the feast is ready, and all who will come are made welcome. In our physical constitution God has provided for our wants, and given us strong desires and promptings to see our wants supplied. That our bodies may be sustained, hunger prompts to action; that we may be clothed, shame is the motive power; in sickness pain prompts to action; but in our spiritual constitution our needs are pointed out to us, for we are all naturally blind, and God's truth teaches us how we shall be supplied, and His Holy Spirit draws us to comply with His requirements, but man having the power of resistance of the Spirit often rejects the proffered good, and, like Pharoah, becomes hardened. Reason has been given us for our guide, and God's Word appeals to that power and prompts a compliance, but never uses coercive means; and hence He leaves man free to act, and thereby constitutes him a moral agent. Permit us to say to all—come to God through our Lord Jesus Christ; come and be eternally saved, for God out of Christ is a consuming fire. Come, for all things are now ready. Reject, and you are lost.

DENOMINATIONAL.

BRO. KINNEY writes that he has made an engagement with the churches at Bear Island, Lower Queensbury and Prince William. His engagement will continue till General Conference. He purposes trying to visit the Staples Settlement church. We trust his ministry may be blessed to the encouragement of the churches. Correspondents will in future address him Strange's W. O., Queensbury, York Co.

VICTORIA CORNER.—Bro. G. W. Boyer, writes cheeringly of the state of the cause in this locality. He says: "The Lord has revived his cause among us; sinners have been converted and backsliders have been reclaimed. Bro. Geo. T. Hartley has been laboring here for some two weeks. Bro. Babcock met with us in two meetings, and Bros. Sipprell and Shaw occasionally. There have been baptised—three by Bro. Shaw, and fifteen by Bro. Hartley, and twenty-two in all joined the church."

SECOND DISTRICT.—The Clerk of the 2nd District writes us to say that the Annual Meeting will be held on the *second* Saturday in July, and not the first, as announced in the Minutes. See notices on third page.

OBITUARY.

MRS. FREDERICK CLARK.

Last week, we recorded the death of the worthy christian woman whose name is at the head of this notice. Sister Clark became savingly acquainted with the preciousness of redemption when quite young, under the labors of our lamented Father Hartt. From that time, till she went "to be with Jesus" forever, she steadfastly maintained her christian principles, her whole life causing the world to take knowledge of her that she had been with Christ. The most of her years were spent in Fredericton, where she was generally known, and quite as generally respected and beloved as a devoted, loving disciple of the Saviour. She was a member of the Free Baptist church, in the prosperity of which she ever felt the deepest interest. In the prayer and social meetings she was a faithful worker; her expressions of love to God, and concern for his cause, always reaching the hearts of her brethren and sisters. Her anxiety for the conversion of sinners was very great, her heart seeming to constantly long to see them brought into the fold of Christ. We doubt not that there will be stars in the crown of her rejoicing, for her earnest, affectionate admonitions must have been the means, under God, of inducing some to accept the proffered salvation. When she became too weak to constantly attend the house of God, she gathered a number of neglected children into her home, where she told them the sweet story of Jesus and his love, and sought to win them to obey Him. Eternity only can reveal the result of her efforts in this direction. We must believe that her "labour was not in vain in the Lord."

For many weeks before she received the call to "come up higher," she was confined to her bed. But while she grew physically weaker, her spiritual strength continued, and she was able constantly to rejoice in prospect of "the rest that remaineth for the people of God." Her faith wavered not—her hope became not dim—she knew "whom she had believed, and was persuaded that He was able to keep that which she had committed to Him." It was cheering to witness her happiness in prospect of death; she could say, "Thanks be to God who giveth me the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." Speaking of her dissolution, she would frequently say with great emphasis, "*I know Jesus will not leave me.*" "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for He is with me; His rod and His staff they will comfort me," adding—

"For I feel Him in my heart,
Reigning there, reigning there."

The church will miss her, her husband, little daughter, and other relations, together with many friends, will mourn her departure; but knowing that she is with the pure in heart, never again to know suffering, we will not wish her back, but rather strive, through Christ, to have a part in the same blissful inheritance. For her to live was Christ, to die was gain.

INSPECTION OF CONVENTS.

A London correspondent of the *Methodist* writes thus of the Convent inspection:—

"Roman Catholicism in Great Britain has received a severe blow in the success of the motion made by Mr. Newdegate in the House of Commons for the inquiry into the number and character of convents and monasteries in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the terms on which income, property, and estates belonging to these institutions is held and possessed. The acceptance of the motion, so often made, and so frequently negatived, has taken the country by surprise. Although it was not considered a party question, the Government opposed it, from a desire to conciliate the Roman Catholic priesthood, on whom they largely rely for giving effect to their Irish policy. But political expediency, so often made to take the place of principle, this time failed them. The Premier had brought himself to believe that the heavy phalanx of liberals arranged under his banner would follow him anywhere; but sufficient attention had not been given by the Cabinet to the progress of public opinion out of doors, to the general distrust that exists as to Roman Catholic movements. The revelations of secret tyranny in continental convents that have come to light of late years, and the scenes depicted in the course of the Saurin trial, have aroused suspicion that all may not be right in the conventual establishments of this country. There is no desire to restrain this form of religious development on the part of the great majority of Protestants, but it is felt that the inmates of convents at least—monks may be trusted to take care of themselves—should have the ægis of protection to their civil rights thrown over them. Then, as to the property attaching to convents; none but the Catholic hierarchy know its extent and can estimate its value. By an ancient statute, bequests for the establishment of convents and nuns are illegal; and were the property brought into a court of law, it would be confiscated. The trust property held by Roman Catholics must be made to conform to the rules established for the property of other denominations; and heirs-at-law will now be provided with better opportunities for contesting bequests to such institutions. At all events, their public enrolment and the periodic visitation of Government inspectors will unquestionably guard to a certain extent against that undue influence exercised by superiors over those in their charge. I need not add that the convents of this country are interlinked with those of the continent. Forcible transfers of inmates are continually taking place. The wonder is that such a state of things should so long have been tolerated in a country professing religious freedom. The French, Austrian, and Italian Governments have felt the necessity of placing convents under inspection; and Spain has abolished them altogether. The spirit of toleration that prevails has encouraged Rome to establish here these outer bulwarks of her "faith." In 1830 there was not a single convent or monastery in Great Britain; now they number 233. She has made few proselytes, but increased commerce and trade have brought vast accessions of wealthy people from the continent.

THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

The Province is just on the eve of another general election; a few more weeks—probably soon after the middle of June—and the electors will be called upon to determine by their votes who shall be their representatives in the Legislature for the next four years. The responsibility of voters is no light matter, and much careful consideration is necessary to prepare them to wisely use their trust. It is to be regretted that too often men, wholly unworthy the position, are given seats in the Assembly Hall, who do nothing but misrepresent the intelligent and moral portions of their constituencies.

There will be no scarcity of candidates. The Province is full of aspirants to Legislative honors, each man of course thinking himself peculiarly qualified to lend dignity to the position, and to wield a powerful and unprecedented influence for the benefit of the whole Province, and his own County in particular. A man may be commendably ambitious, but those who are so anxious to thrust themselves on the people, are almost invariably the least fitted for the position. Because such men have succeeded in imposing themselves on constituencies, accounts for the lack of culture in mind and manners some times developed in the Assembly. The credit of the Province demands that the House should be ensured against the boorishness which furnishes exhibitions of vulgarity, or allusions which are at the same time unparliamentary and offensive. There are "good men and true" who would honestly and with dignity discharge the duties of representatives, and it is to be hoped that the electors will have sufficient discernment to select men of this class to control the affairs of the Province. Do not vote for the men who are so prolific in promises, for they that promise everything to everybody, generally do nothing for anybody but themselves. See that the candidate who gets your votes has, and plainly sets forth, a carefully defined progressive policy. Electors should also consider the necessity and advantage of choosing men to do their business who are known to be of temperate and moral habits. We have often wondered how it was that a constituency will elect a man to represent them in the transaction of the country's business, whom they would not allow for a moment to have control of their own personal affairs. Why is it? Are the interests of the Province of so little consequence? The man who is addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, or who is guilty of any form of immorality, is not worthy of support; and Christian and temperance men are not true to their principles when they vote for them. In the late House there were many good men, but there were also some who were notoriously intemperate, and in other respects grossly immoral. It is a blot upon New Brunswick to have for rulers men who, however clever, are lost to shame—complete slaves to their baser passions. Let the Legislature be purged of all such.

Another prominent requisite in a candidate is a strong feeling in favor of universal education, to attain which is required a carefully prepared system of Free Schools. There is no surer evidence of a narrow-minded and non-progressive man than to find him advocating the exclusive policy of making our schools accessible only to the rich and more favored classes of society. It is a remnant of the old toryism under which New Brunswick so long groaned. Give all an equal chance; let the sons of the poor and the rich be placed side by side in our schools, enjoying privileges common to all. Better and more honorable is the position of the man who loses his election by the advocacy of the Free School principle than that of the man who rides into power in opposition to it.

Honest men are wanted, men of probity, of fixed moral principles, who cannot be trifled with by fair promises of position or the clinking of coin. For it may be well to remember that men who are susceptible of such influences, do sometimes occupy seats in the Legislature; there are even some who get so much under the influence of the "cup that inebriates" that their votes are given to which ever party watches them most closely. These are facts, not imaginings, and Electors may profitably look to the characters of candidates before pledging their support. Do not be cajoled into voting for any man because of his fluency in speech, but look rather for the *real man*, one that you could safely engage to conduct your private business. If Electors would be more careful they would be represented by a body of men who would raise the standard of our Local Legislature; something which is most earnestly to be desired. The Electors have the power; will they use it wisely? We will see.

SPEECH OF HON. S. L. TILLEY ON THE TARIFF.

Though the following speech has been published by several New Brunswick papers, there are many of our readers who have not seen it, and for their benefit we publish it in full. Mr. Tilley's utterances have always been entitled to consideration; and without making any comment we leave the readers of his speech to form their own opinions:—

HON. MR. TILLEY—You, Mr. Speaker, are aware, that since I have had a seat in this Parliament, I have not occupied much of the time of the House, nor unnecessarily obtruded my opinions upon their attention. The general policy of the Government has, from time to time, been so fully explained and so ably presented by the leader of the Government, and so well supported by the Hon. the Minister of Militia, that as a general rule, to have added thereto, would have only weakened the influences of their speeches, and delayed the business of Parliament. The same may be said of the Financial questions, which have at all times been so ably supported by the Minister of Finance. The discussion now under consideration is one that demands some remarks from me, in vindication of the policy of the Government, of which I am a member, and in my own defence as a representative in that Government from the Province of New Brunswick. As a zealous and sincere friend of Union, from its inception, I have desired to see it a success, and have laboured to make it such. Any gentleman who enters a Government of the Dominion, I care not of which party that Government may be composed, will, if he wishes to consolidate and unite all the Provinces and Territories in British America, and work this Union harmoniously, have necessarily to yield on many occasions his own personal opinions, and at times yield what may appear to be the local interests he represents for the good of the whole. He can not in all cases take sectional and local views, but deal with the Dominion as a whole, and in a broad and national aspect. In this view of the case, Mr. Speaker, I think I have some slight ground of complaint. I refer to the votes given upon some questions by New Brunswick representatives, who were elected to establish and maintain this Union. Some of the propositions of the Government were the inevitable consequence of Union, but even upon these questions, and possibly because their effects may have been a little unpalatable in certain sections, they were opposed by hon. members who must have known, when they were advocating Confederation, that these results would necessarily follow. I do think that upon these questions the Government had a right to expect larger support than they have received at the hands of the Confederate members from New Brunswick. These hon. members, are, however, the best judges of the course they should take, and I will say no more upon that point for the present. I said, Mr. Speaker, that members of the Government must at times yield up their individual views if they wished to work out this Union with any degree of harmony. I admit that I have had to do so on more than one occasion. I could not expect that on all occasions my policy or my opinions would be that of the majority, any more than I could hope that on all occasions the legislation of this Parliament could be in perfect accord with the old legislation or the opinions of a majority of the people of this Province I have the honor to represent. This would be expecting too much. But when the Government is charged with utterly ignoring the interests and wishes of New Brunswick. When I am indirectly charged with deceiving and neglecting my own province, I am bound to deny and show, if possible, that such a charge is without foundation. The hon. member for Gloucester has used strong language. He says the people of New Brunswick have been deceived and their interest neglected, their taxes largely increased, and have received nothing in return. This I emphatically deny. There are reasons why I reluctantly enter into the argument upon this point, but in justice to myself I cannot permit these strong charges to remain unanswered. I would in the first place, call the attention of the House to the question of the tariff. What is the position of the Government in relation to that question. It has been said that the policy of Canada in relation to the tariff has all along prevailed that New Brunswick's interests and opinions have never had any weight in the Council. What was the position of affairs at the time of the Union?—Canada had a tax on bread stuffs, Nova Scotia had the same, in New Brunswick they were free. At the first part of the first Parliament, a temporary arrangement was made assimilating all the tariffs, reducing the duties upon some articles and increasing others, and charging 25 cents on flour, the same as had been collected in Nova Scotia. This tariff being but a temporary arrangement was reopened a few months later, on the reassembly of Parliament, the duty was then taken off bre dstuffs, and the policy that had prevailed in New Brunswick adopted by the Dominion Parliament. At the time this was done, there was a strong hope that we might secure reciprocal trade with the United States, and it was urged that a liberal policy towards that country was the most likely to secure success. To this course very strong objections had been taken at the time by many honorable members—many of them supporters of the Government. At the next session strong remonstrances were presented to its continuance. Petitions were presented from nearly every section of the Dominion, asking for the imposition of a duty upon the productions of foreign countries that could be produced in our own. The Government resisted the prayers of these petitions, they resisted inside and outside pressure in the same direction, impressing upon all the importance of delaying any steps in that direction so long as there was a hope of a renewal of reciprocal trade relations with the United States. We were most anxious that such arrangements should be made, but having made the last advances in that direction, and having met with a rebuff, we were not prepared to go upon our knees begging for such a concession. Well, sir, having resisted this pressure as long as there was a hope of securing an extended trade with our neighbors, we now meet Parliament with a declaration by the President of the United States in opposition to a renewal of reciprocal trade with the Dominion, and an increased and increasing demand for the adoption of a new, and as it is termed, a national policy. This subject has had the earnest consideration of the Government, and in introducing the present tariff, they have adopted, not a retaliatory policy, but a Canadian policy. I admit that this policy will possibly bear more heavily upon New Brunswick than upon any other portion of the Dominion. If, however, by its adoption we can secure at an early day a market in the United States for our fish and lumber, the temporary sacrifice will be borne with moderation. I have good reason for knowing that many of the public men in the United States favor a freer trade with the Dominion. I refer more particularly to the men of the West. If we can add to these the fishing interests of the New England States, and the commercial centres, such as New York and Boston, and at the same time convince politicians that we cannot be coerced into the Union by a restriction of our trade, we may hope for an early settlement of this vexed question. But let us not, Mr. Speaker, by any vote or act of ours, give strength to the delusion under which the politicians of the United States are now laboring, or the impression that we can be driven from our allegiance by restrictive legislation on their part. I will now, Mr. Speaker, turn to the charge made by the member for Gloucester. He says the taxes in New Brunswick have been increased, and their interests utterly disregarded. I assert most positively that the taxes in New Brunswick have not been increased since the Union, and I will prove it by his own statements in this House, out of his own mouth will I condemn him. Hon. members will remember that a few nights since, when considering the votes for the collection and protection of the revenue, that hon. member asserted that the expenses of the Customs Department was larger now by a considerable sum than it was before the Union, whilst at the same time there was one hundred and twenty thousand dollars per annum less collected than before the Union. I was delighted at the time to have that admission from him, considering he had so often asserted before the Union, that we would pay hundreds of thousands of dollars a year more in Union than out of it. I was very glad to have such a statement made by him in this House, and have that statement recorded. I did not call attention to it at the time, but I noted it down, and now use it in answer to his unwarrantable assertion made a few minutes since. Recollect, Mr. Speaker, I wish the House to keep it in mind. The hon. member for Gloucester has admitted that before the Union the people of New Brunswick paid annually $120,000 a year more in customs duties than they have paid since the Union. The hon. member may say, but there are other duties to be added. Admitted. There is the excise duty, the stamp tax, and tax upon bank circulation. Well, let us see how the account stands with these added:

Customs duty collected in 1869 was..	$890,517
Deduct drawbacks	16,900
Net receipts from customs.....	$882,617
Add excise duty,.....	90,073
Stamps.....	9,602
Tax on bank circulation	3,510
	$985,802

MR. ANGLIN—You should add duty paid in Ontario and Quebec on goods consumed in New Brunswick.

MR. TILLEY—I add to the excise duty collected—$9,000 on spirits and petroleum, on which excise duty had been paid, making the whole sum paid to Dominion Treasury from all sources by taxation for the year 1869, $994,802, from which should be deducted $49,000, paid in New Brunswick upon goods consumed in Nova Scotia. Previous to the Union the drawback paid on goods shipped to Nova Scotia averaged over forty thousand dollars a year; as the duty is now the same in both Provinces, these drawbacks are not paid, and whilst the trade has increased, I do not make any increased reductions under that head, but the taxation of New Brunswick for 1869 may fairly be put at $954,802 for the last year. Whilst the sum paid in New Brunswick in 1866 for customs and light dues less drawbacks was $1,004,539, showing a reduced taxation with an increased population.

HON. MR. WOOD—We all know that.

MR. TILLEY—I will show the hon. member before I get through, that if we have received justice, we have received no more, and that we have contributed our fair quota to the revenues of the Dominion. In making this statement in reply to the attack made against the friends of Confederation in New Brunswick, I will add, that whilst our taxation in New Brunswick has not so far been increased, the Local Government were in a position to provide a considerably larger sum for roads, bridges and education than were granted for these services before the Union. I will now turn to the Estimates before the House this session, and see what is provided for New Brunswick for the next year. Taking the direct votes for that Province, and adding the subsidies, 8 per cent., which is our percentage of the population of the cost of taking the census, the protection of the Fisheries and the interest on the Intercolonial Railway Expenditure, and we have for next year $1,140,957, or about $190,000 more than was collected from New Brunswick, from all sources in 1869; until the revenues collected in New Brunswick come up to or go beyond the sums received, we can have no good grounds for complaint. Our railway earnings, which are increasing, and will be further increased when Western extension is completed and the road to Halifax finished, commanding through traffic, will go towards our share of the cost of the Dominion Government and Parliament. It has been intimated by some hon. members that in proportion to our population we do not contribute our share to the revenue of the country. This is not correct. Taking New Brunswick and Nova Scotia together, we are about 18 per cent. of the population, and we pay 20 per cent, or one fifth of the revenue.

MR. CONNELL—What special votes does New Brunswick get?

MR. TILLEY—I will refer the hon. member to the Estimates for the answer. In 1868, after we had been one year in the Union, I found that great misapprehensions as to the financial operations of the Union existed in New Brunswick, and with the assent of my colleagues in the Government, I published a statement of the receipts from, and payments to, New Brunswick during the first 12 months, ending 30th June, 1868. This statement showed that we had received as much as we had contributed, and up to this time that statement has not been shaken. I would not have entered upon this discussion now, Mr. Speaker, could I have avoided it, but I have been forced into a defence of the Government, and, indeed, into a defence of my own conduct, by the violent language and grave charges made by the hon. member for Gloucester. I am bound to say for my colleagues in the Government, that when an appropriation has been asked for any public work in New Brunswick, they have never asked, how much have you contribute I to the revenue, but is the work necessary? I have endeavored to secure justice for New Brunswick, whilst I have taken a liberal view of applications from other portions of the Dominion. Justice I will demand and expect for my own Province. More than that I will not ask, less, I will not submit to. I have desired, and still desire, the success of this Union, whether on this side of the House or on the opposition benches, in the House or out of it, I will continue to labor to make it a success. In bringing together several Provinces with somewhat different interests, it was to be expected that some jarring must in first place occur. But all true friends will labor to smooth the way and establish harmony in all the parts. This cannot be done by pursuing a purely sectional policy, or by arraying one section against another. I have all along had faith in this experiment. I have it yet. A few years will suffice I trust, to restore harmony and lead to a general acceptance of the policy of Union; and if my hopes of the future of this dominion are realized, I am content for the present to have my motives and actions misunderstood or misrepresented, trusting to the future for a vindication of my conduct both past and present. Cheers.

Miscellany.

"I have 4,200 members on my church books," says Mr. Spurgeon, "and if one of them got tipsy I should know it before the week was out."

Sir Francis Grossley, besides gifts amounting to £50,000, has given £10,000 as the basis of a fund for the widows of Congregational ministers.

A very singular case has lately come up in England. A murderer received sentence of death by hanging, but owing to a malformation of the neck, the sentence cannot be executed in the opinion of the medical board appointed to examine the prisoner. Of course he had to be reprieved.

The largest Sunday School in the world is at Stockport, England. It has three hundred teachers and five thousand scholars.

The *Universe*, a Romish organ, reports that every year 200,000 Irish children are lost to the Romish Church in America alone.

THREE SUGGESTIONS.—First. Go to no place where you cannot ask God to go with you. Second. Engage in no business which you cannot ask God to bless. Third. Indulge in no pleasure for which you cannot return thanks to God.

MR. SPURGEON'S church owns property worth nearly $400,000, most of which has accumulated during the present pastor's ministry. Their Tabernacle has 20 rooms besides the audience room. The orphanage supports 200 children; they conduct 2 large day schools, and support a hospital for their poor and infirm members. Their theological school educates 80 candidates for the ministry; and by the services of these young men, and of other members, over 100 places in London are every Sabbath provided with religious services. The entire expense of this work is about $100,000 annually, besides what they pay to support their missionary in India and their liberal contributions to the general funds of benevolent societies.

EXPENDITURE ON GOVERNMENT AND DRINK.—The annual expenditure on drink and tobacco, says the *Companion to the British Almanac* for 1870, amounts to more than £3 6s. per head of the entire population—men, women and children; or of more than £15 for every adult male in the United Kingdom. The gross amount seems perfectly fabulous; but it is competent for any one to test it by the Government returns, which are indisputable. A hundred millions sterling a year on drink and tobacco! Yet we profess to be an economical and reforming people, canvassing every item of national expenditure down even to the pen nibs in the public offices, and the wages of the dockyard laborers. The whole expense of governing the United Kingdom for the year ending the 30th June, 1868—excluding the interest of the National Debt, amounted to only £47,196,626; yet nearly double that amount was voluntarily expended by the people governed in drink. Surely, all the Government extravagances that can be conjured up sink into insignificance beside this. What we spend on ardent spirits and beer alone exceeds the entire national expenditure, including the interest of the National Debt. Our army, which does duty in all parts of the world, costs fourteen and a half millions sterling yearly; while we spend over thirty millions upon gin, whiskey and brandy. Our Navy costs nearly nine millions, and our beer nearly forty-four millions. The whole expense of managing the postal service costs only one fourth of what we spend on tobacco. Some three millions a year are devoted by the middle and working classes to life and health assurance: and thirty times the amount to the indulgence of their sensual appetites.

VICE IN NEW YORK.—In conversation with a city missionary of New York recently, we learned some fearful facts showing the horrible condition of that city. In the First Ward, there are 236 gin-shops and two churches; in the Third Ward, there are 475 gin-shops and two churches, and in the Fourth Ward there are 425 gin shops and three churches, and in the Fifth Ward, there are 497 gin-shops and two churches, one of which is a Catholic church, and the other Episcopal. Other vices, such as gambling-hells and houses of ill fame, are in proportion to the gin-shops.—*Am. Paper.*

NEW REVISION MOVEMENT.—The proposed revision of the Bible appears to make satisfactory progress. The course of procedure will be as follows:—A Committee of the Convocation of Canterbury will inquire if a revision is desirable. Should they decide in the affirmative, as is pretty certain, an address will be presented to the Crown, praying for the appointment of a Royal Commission. The Commission will by no means be composed exclusively of Church-men. Bishops Elicott and Wilberforce are most anxious to have the assistance of nonconformists in this matter, and, doubtless, Dr. Tregelles, among others, will be asked to serve on the Commission.

A case of suttee (self immolation of a widow) occurred lately at Jumpore, in India. The relatives of the deceased, who encouraged her to commit the horrid rite, have been sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

PENOBSQUIS.—We had the pleasure of spending a few days, including last Sabbath, at Penobsquis. An exchange for the Sabbath with Bro. Noble, gave us this privilege, which we highly enjoyed. Sabbath morning we met with the brethren at the Portage, in the afternoon, at Penobsquis, and in the evening listened to brethren Crandall and Saely in the Baptist church. Baptism was administered by Bro. S. to one candidate in the morning.

Farmers are very busy just now, making the most of "seed time," anticipating an abundant reward for their toil when the promised harvest shall come. In the Cheese Factory, operations have not yet been commenced. The Paper Mill, to which we were kindly driven by Mr. Geo. Martin, is in good working order, turning out a very large quantity of wrapping paper, which is said to be of a superior quality. A great deal of straw (oat and wheat) is used, for which its proprietors pay $7.00 per ton, delivered at the Mill. About thirty hands are employed, and the Mill is kept running night and day. The manager, Mr. Cameron, informed us, that they will commence the manufacture of printing paper in about six weeks; the demand for the wrapping paper being so great, that they have to devote themselves exclusively to it for the present. It is the intention of the Proprietors to put in additional machinery soon, that they may go more extensively into the business, which we are glad to know promises to be profitable. The water which drives the machinery bursts forth from the side of a hill, no person knowing its source. It is so pure that no filtering is required, and it renders unnecessary in part, the use of some of the chemicals generally used to purify the material from which the paper is made; thus effecting considerable saving to the Proprietors.

THE NEWS and THE PRESS.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 20, 1870.

INFANTICIDE.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, the body of a female infant was found at the Fish Market Wharf by three boys named Richard Moore, George Crear and John Rourke. The child was wrapped in what appeared to be an old skirt, with a stone between 4 and 5 lbs. weight attached to it. The body was at once conveyed to the Dead House and the Coroner notified.—*News.*

BANK STOCK.—On Saturday, Mr. Hubbard sold nineteen $100 shares of the new stock of the Bank of New Brunswick. Seven of them brought 31½ per cent. premium, and the other twelve were run up by the sharp competition to 34 per cent. premium. They were purchased by Mr. Pine.—*News.*

At the Annual Meeting of the Art Union of London, a £200 prize was drawn by L. T. Mellish of St. John's, N. B., at least so it is stated in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 29th ult.—*News.*

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN WESLEYAN MINISTER.—Rev. John B. Strong died at his residence, Bedeque, P. E. I., on Monday morning last, at 10 o'clock, in the eighty first year of his age. He was well known in many parts of the Dominion and in Prince Edward Island, where his life has been spent in connection with the Wesleyan Church. He was a native of England, was born in 1789 and entered the ministry in 1815. He was able to attend to his duties in the church until within the last six or eight months.—*Telegraph.*

RETURN OF SENATORS.—Among the large number of passengers by Tuesday's boat were Hon. Mr. Wark, Hon. Mr. Wilmot, Hon. Mr. Wilmot, Hon. Mr. McLennan, Dominion Senators from N. B. Hon. C. R. Hill, and Hon. Mr. Locke, Senators from N. S. They were accompanied by John Wallace, Esq., of the Commons, and Samuel Watts, Esq., editor of the *Sentinel.*

The Laborers' Bell, to take the place of the old one on the Market Square, arrived by the "New Brunswick" on Tuesday. It is of brass, weighs 403 lbs. and looks well. It was obtained from the Meneely Bell Works, Troy, New York.—*News.*

The receipts at the St. John Custom House last week were $20,129 New Brunswick currency and $20,893 Nova Scotia currency.

EXTRAORDINARY DESPATCH.—The schr. *Maud Malloch*, Capt. Parsons, belonging to Messrs. James Murchie & Sons, left Eastport, went to Newport, discharged a cargo of lumber, sailed to New York and up the Hudson 120 miles to Newburgh, took in a cargo of coal, and came back to Eastport; all within a period of 21 days! During the whole trip she had the services of neither a pilot, nor tow boat. If this has been excelled we want to be informed of the fact.—*Courier.*

The Hon. Laurence O'Brien, President of the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, died on the 24th ult. He was an old public man, had several times acted as administrator of the Government, and was universally esteemed. The Government appointed Hon. Edward Morris to succeed him as President, and Hon. Thomas Talbot to the vacancy in the Council.

On Friday last, a row occurred at Fredericton, in a tavern kept by a man named Aiken, between Albert Rector, a native of Nova Scotia, and David Shields of Oromocto, when Shields, who is a very large and powerful man, kicked Rector so badly in the stomach that death ensued on Saturday evening.

Both men worked together in the woods all winter, where they had some words, which were the cause of this unfortunate occurrence.

Shields was arrested on Saturday, and on coming near the gaol made his escape and got into the woods, and up to the present time has not been arrested.

The Coroner's Jury is sitting on the case, but has not got through the investigation.—*Tel.*