TERMS AND NOTICES. The Religious Intelligencer is published weekly, at the

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Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MARCH 11, 1870.

TO EVERY MAN HIS WORK. The work of the Christian church is to warn the world of its danger, to point out the sins that prevail, and to urge the necessity of fleeing from the wrath to come, by laying hold of the hope set forth in the Gospel. So important is this work, that the whole church is | education of the people. charged to be earnestly engaged in it. Not a single individual is exempt. Religion is eminently a prac- presents a lamentable picture. In his District (Gloutical thing; and while there is much to enjoy, there cester, Kent, Northumberland, and Restigouche), is also much to do. "If ye know these things, hap- there was in 1868, a population of 17,675, between py are ye if ye do them." "Ye are my disciples if the ages of 6 and 16; and he shows that 9,692, more ye do whatsoever I command you." Upon every than one half of this number did not attend school individual, duty is devolved. Some have the office | for a single day; and worse than all, a large proporof the ministry, some are deacons, but all have the | tion of them can neither read nor write. It is not to means to engage in some way in works of christian be wondered at, that in view of this, Mr. Morrison usefulness. Christ expects that those who profess to | says, "Nothing short of direct taxation will put even love him shall give practical evidence of their love, by | the elements of school knowledge within the reach of aiding in the enlargement of his kingdom. Oppor- a large proportion of the children of the country; and tunities abound. But how many have gone unim- I fear there are many parents, whom nothing but proved because of the erroneous idea, that the work | compulsory attendance, will induce to send their of the church was to be done by a few of the more | children to School."

of the church.

"It was never designed by the King and Head of the amounting to \$86,930.95, and the Local support was Christian Church that much the largest portion of it \$112,915.62; making a total of \$199,746.57. The | shades to society; and I am now of the opinion that benefits, and that it should be the peculiar prerogative | increase in the number of schools. of a small, select, educated order, set apart and or- The Chief Superintendent and Inspectors are slave no longer exists. No chain of slavery galls the dained to do this whole work of making known the unanimous in their opinion of the present School | black man, and no right to buy and sell human beway of salvation from sin to a lost race. The Gos- System. They agree that it is defective, and urge ings belongs to the white man, but alas! socialism pel history clearly exhibits it as the duty of all Chris- the necessity of a new and improved one. As there has not yet been established. Feelings of superiority tians to become co-workers with Jesus, according as are no men who should be any better acquainted and inferiority are still here. Former slave owners they are endowed with capacities to serve him, in with the workings of the present system, and who have not increased in respect for their lost property, progress reported. It is the same as introduced by were scattered abroad from Jarusalem by the severe | selves. The Chief says : persecution to which they were there exposed, they "There seems to be an improving public opinion antipodes. Business and labor are just as I expected for the attachment of the debtor's property upon affithe Lord's disciples. The apostles remained in Jeru- to a number of the imperfections of the present law salem. And it does not appear that all these disci- he also says, "For these and many other imperfecples were ordained to the office of the ministry. It tions still clinging to our educational affairs, there is not even affirmed that any of them were called to appears no present, and probably no future remedy, this sacred office, though there is every reason to but the adoption of a system of Free Schools, main- a black man are seen working together at the same also gives a speedier remedy to the creditor, and in every where preaching the Word. They all, in their Direct Taxation. several places and according to their respective abilities, made the Gospel known, as they appreciated it "The compulsory and universal taxation for the to those with whom they were brought into communi- support of Schools, is the only one which the friends cation. And thus they were obedient to the Saviou'rs and promoters of general education must keep before last commission. They were intently earnest in this, | them." from a public desk or platform-and some talking,- people of many Districts in School matters, thinks as by the fireside, or in their shops or fields of labor, | no considerable improvement under the present law or on the high-way of travel, -that Jesus was the need be expected. He adds: Messiah, and that the only way of salvation was through faith in his name; and this they did in the at which I endeavored to awaken a more earnest face of the greatest obloquy, and while victims of persecution and even martyrdom. Then it was that Mr. King at the last Session of the Legislature. At many were added to the Church daily of such as | eighteen of these meetings a resolution was passed would be saved. Then it was that the cause and kingdom of Christ rapidly prevailed; and had not this spirit and this working been arrested, it would seem that long since the heathen would have been given to Chaist for his inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession."

DENOMINATIONAL.

St. John.-Fifteen more were baptized by Bro. Parsons on Sabbath last. To God, who is so graciously manifesting his saving power, be all the glory.

CARLETON Co .- Rev. T. O. DeWitt recently baptized three at Coldstream; and Father McMullin administered the ordinance to one at Hartland (mouth

Address to Rev. J. E. Reud. -The following address was presented to Bro. Reud, accompanied by the generous donation noticed last week :-

REV. AND DEAR SIR,-Through the mercies of our Heavenly Father we are again permitted to meet at " Free Schools," it may be well that it contains some this annual gathering, where as pastor and people we other serious defects, for they have a direct tendency may interchange the greetings of an exalted and en- to pave the way, by preparing the minds of the peo-We are pleased to have another opportunity to

acknowledge our appreciation of those acts of kindness and good will that you have always extended to, and manifested for, us; and while we beg your acceptance of this small sum, we most heartily assure you | serious nature, are constantly arising from the volthat it is accompanied by the sympathy and good feeling of all present. We sincerely trust that you and Mrs. Reud may long be spared to the performance of those duties which are so inseparably connected with your present sphere of usefulness; and that a | employed by a minority of the proprietors, leaving kind providence may watch over and preserve you, is the majority, either to take measures to discharge our earnest prayer. Yours truly, S. L. PETERS,

Signed on behalf of those present.

To which the Rev. gentleman made a very happy | may be details of the new Law, we hope it will give reply, acknowledging with thanks the substantial us "Free Schools," and be so framed as to prevent gift; but prizing more highly the sympathy and good feeling which prompted it.

Bro. John Henderson (Licentiate) writes that though not often heard from, "I have not been idle. I have the care of two churches, one at Grand Falls, Portage, the other at Salmon River. These churches are in a healthy condition. I also occasionally visit other places that are destitute of labor. The field for labor is large, but laborers are few; O that the Lord would thrust more reapers into the great harvest

The Report of Bro. H. Mills (Licentiate). addressed to the Cor. Sec. of the "Union Missionary Society," has been enclosed to us. From it we learn that Bro. M. visited during the last month (February) the following places: Castle Hill, Carey Settlement, Summerville, Todd District, 2nd Fort Fairfield Church, and the Bishop neighborhood. In most of these places the religious interest is good, and comforting meetings were held.

PUBNICO, N. S .- Rev. Wm. Downey writes that he at the "Northwest" and at Newcastle, and writes, is now engaged in company with Rev. W. C. Weston, in a gracious work of revival at Pubnico.

LIVINGSTONE'S ST. JOHN ADVERTISER, for March, is out. It appears to be growing in favor. The present number contains in addition to a large number of advertisements, considerable reading matter, including brief sketches of members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

In the March number there are several articles of labors among them. During the month he has atinterest, including a sketch of Montreal fifty years | tended forty-seven meetings, and collected for the ago, Mounted rifles our best protection against inva- mission \$17.75. sion, James McGill, and the origin of his University,

THE SCHOOL REPORT

Referring to the same matter, Inspector Morrison

Inspector Duval says:

During the year, I held twenty public meetings,

spirit in reference to education. I also explained

approving of the principle of direct taxation, and at

one, an adverse vote prevailed; but it is only fair to

state, that many who felt no interest in educational

is my opinion, however, that the people, if left to

themselves, will support the admirable Bill now

The expectation is, I believe, pretty generally en-

ertained that we are on the eve of a most important

hange in educational matters—that we are about to

follow the example of the neighboring Provinces in

It is enough at present to say of Mr. King's Bill,

essment for the education of all our youth. What

It is now probably of little use to call further at-

tention to the defects in our present School-law, in-

asmuch as the friends of education are confidently

expecting a new and improved one. Since the pre-

sent Law does not provide the great desideratum,

ple for a new and better School Act. Inspectors

have written year after year, showing the many evils

which arise from the practical working of our present

system, and yet these evils have been allowed to

continue till the present time. Local disputes, of a

untary assessment principle, from the want of a dis-

interested umpire to establish the boundaries of

School Districts, and select sites for School-houses;

the teacher, or bear the insult and suffer the incon-

venience till the end of the term. All these difficul-

by the adoption of a new "School Bill." Whatever

annot be exercised in this very important matter.

HOME MISSION, &c.

MR. EDITOR-I have received letters from two of

that the latter is from Bro. Curry is however a mere

Bro. Kinney felt some time since that it was his

duty to go over on the Miramichi, visit a number of

Free Baptist Families that are scattered over that

country, and if opportunity offered hold a few meetings.

Accordingly, under the direction of the H. M. Society,

he went, visiting the churches at Stanley and Boies-

town on his way. He writes from the "little South-

west," that already the work of the Lord has com-

menced, "twenty have professed faith in Christ and

Perth, and Greenfield. At River de Chute four, and at

Greenfield eight, were added to the church. He re-

As you and my friends generally are, doubtless,

that will bring souls into the fold of Christ."

matter of conjecture, as there is no name signed to

synopsis of which I give below.

For the Religious Intelligencer.

together with the manner in which teachers are often

ately published, that it embodies the principle of as-

greater boon could we ask from our Legislature?

Inspector Freeze expresses himself as follows:

Inspector Wood concluded his report thus:

establishing a complete system of free Schools.

published for general information.

mprovement did not attend these meetings at all. It

e provisions of the School Bill introduced by Hon.

for the year ending 30th of Sept., 1869, has been laid upon our table. From it we learn that during the year, there was quite an increase of pupils, the whole attendance being estimated at about 47,000. However good this may appear, it is not by a great deal what it should be. Thousands who should be regularly at school are growing up in the greatest ignorance. Free Schools with compulsory attendance would effectually cure this evil. The Chief Superintendent, in his Report, thinks that the main reason why so many districts are year after year without schools, is an aversion on the part of the people to spend the smallest sum for School support. He says: turned, a number have professed faith in Christ, and name be all the praise. It is pitiful to hear of districts being destitute of we are still hopeful much more good will be effected, school privileges for the children, because their parents, in their struggles for a living, can spare nothing The ordinance of baptism has been administered four as yet for education; but it is, if possible, a still sadder spectacle to see men in comfortable and easy baptized, on the 20th, five, on the 27th, eleven, and Currie officiated. circumstances, rearing families and sending them last Sabbath, March 6th, fifteen; in all, up to the abroad into the world, without even the merest rudiments of school instruction. Such extreme cases of present thirty-nine. These together with twenty. delinquency may indeed be rare, and let us hope for three others have been added to the church, making humanity's sake that they are so; but they exist in all sixty-two. Others will, doubtless, be baptized nevertheless, and no doubt they will continue to next Sabbath. It does not seem that the work is exist, in greater or less numbers, till all who are guilty of such delinquency are required by law to nearly done. There is still an abundance of material, act more faithfully toward their families and their country, by being compelled to see and feel that protion. I trust we will not be too easily satisfied, but perty has its duties as well as its rights, and that glorify God by accepting the great things he so one of its most sacred duties is to aid in the general

Yours, &c., J. T. PARSONS. St. John, March 8th, 1870.

LETTER FROM REV. G. A. HARTLEY.

CHATHAM, GEORGIA, U. S., February 1870. will have something to say about society here. It satisfaction, but I will give you in part, at least, my thing at once, and in forming opinions of Southern pathies of the observer. While on the great social prominent members. This notion has been the bane The expenditure for School purposes was larger slaves, I am trying to look at things just as I find lead them to undertake it. than in the year previous. The Provincial aid, them.

My first impressions were, that there are many difference of colour. True, the relation of master and others.

in State matters, woe to the people over whom they tage as the debtor from this bill if it becomes law. and persisted in it faithfully : some proclaiming-as Inspector Morrison, referring to the apathy of the ever hold political reins. Among the labourers, especially the mulattoes, there are some smart, active made quite a forcible and eloquent speech. There looking men, but many of them are huge ugly was none of that nonsense in it, which mars too many looking specimens, or off-shoots of humanity. Busi. of this gentleman's speeches. He said that the theoness men appear smart and alive, and treat each other ry of imprisonment for debt was a fallacious one. and their customers, courteously and gentlemanly, were either his property or his honesty. No man but towards their labourers they are dogmatical and ever gave credit just because he knew he would be domineering. This is not so much to be wondered allowed by law to cast his debtor into prison. Then at, remembering their past power and the nature of why give the creditor a resource which did not enthe negro. Northern business men who have located of his remarks, Mr. Needham spoke of his own career, here since the war, seem generous towards their and, drawing arguments from facts in real life which southern countrymen, and appear to feel that they had thus come so forcibly under his, notice, he showcan afford to act magnanimously. But it is useless to ed the hardships of the present law. In England the try to disguise the fact, that, many of the southern January, and the poor inmates had gone forth to people-men and women-cherish decidedly bitter breathe again the pure air of heaven. In Ontairo and feelings towards the "yankees." While in New Quebec they had had no imprisonment for debt for Brunswick, we look upon the war as an old story, ten years. In Nova Scotia, he was informed that it here it is really an old sore-extremely sensitive. Brunswick should stand alone in the back ground, Time, the catholicom for such wounds, it is to be hop- when such progress was being made everywhere ed, will cure this national sore, but during this gene- else? When he had gone to the jails in the exercise ration, at least, it will not become very sound. I of his professional capacity, he had wished that, with have conversed with gentlemen from different parts from their bondage. His own misfortunes had never of this State, South Carolina and Florida, and find a caused him the pangs that the misfortunes of other more hostile state of feeling than I anticipated. On people had caused him. He was confident that this learning that I am a Dominionist they speak very bill would pass, and he thanked God that his life had freely. Shall I give you a simple instance, which, if somewhat extreme, is not isolated? The gentleman is humanity. Dr. -, of S. Carolina. After telling me of the loss of fifty slaves, four hundred head of cattle, his

> "Sir, I am now a poor man, obliged to work hard and live in the house formerly occupied by my slaves, and do you imagine I can ever forget the cause?' Becoming excited he arose from his seat and exclaimed, "No, never. I profess to be a Christian man, and believe my religion requires me to forgive my personal enemy, but I do not learn from it or my bible. that I am to forgive the enemy to my country. I have one son, and I will instil it into him, and in my dyto aid in whipping and scourging them as cruelly as whom seemed to flush with the same revengeful feel- easily understood.

residence, and nearly his life by the war, he added,

ment, I give it to you as an ingredient of southern society as I find it. around among the people. It is a common thing for even boys, both black and white, to carry cheap fire our missionaries this week, Bros. Kinney and Curry, arms about them, and in case of a quarrel to use a man shall not be imprisoned for more than one or them This week, two black boys got into a dispute | two years. It was certainly very doubtful whether on the steps of an hotel in Savannah, when one of the report), in which are some matters of interest. A | them drew his pistol and lodged the contents of it in

the neck of the other, nearly killing him. (To be concluded next week.)

NO RECOGNITION OF GOD. As is generally known, the Constitution of the United States makes no acknowledgment whatever of Almighty God, the Author of national existence; nor of Jesus Christ, the ruler of nations; nor of the Bible, which is the fountain of good law and morals, as well as of religion. This has been a matter of as many more are seeking." He also held meetings deep regret; and an association has been formed for the purpose of securing such an amendment to the fortunate, honest debtor, languishing in prison, be-"there seems to be a general awakening all through constitution, as will remedy this great defect, and cause for sooth, one fraudulent debtor might escape. the country. The power of God is moving the hearts | indicate that the United States is a Christian nation. of sinners, and we are looking for a glorious work All who favor this movement were to meet in Convention in Pittsburgh, on the 3rd inst. It is to be Bro. Curry writes from Wicklow, Carleton County. He has, during the past month, visited the churches ful. As the matter now stands, God is dishonored been for two years, -one thirteenth part of his life, at Hartland, River de Chute, Henderson School house,

To Correspondents .- "Moses Brown," Cornwal-THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY maintains its position. ports these churches as much encouraged by his lis-Your remittance is acknowledged in the usual charity and humanity. There were but two chances by the Commissioner. place. It pays in advance till July next. "Edwin Brown"-We have not received the

"Rev. Wm. Downey"-Is Capt. Nathan Hopkins from Mr. Thompson, the council who opposed Hazel- he could not support the Bill. interested in the success of our labors here in St. John, the same as N. C. Hopkins?

I have much pleasure in reporting, that God has been THE REVIVAL in this city has resulted in the congraciously pleased to reward the sacrificing effort and version of a very large number. Last Sabbath was earnest prayer of the faithful few, with a glorious a day of great rejoicing to the lovers of Zion, because outpouring of his Spirit. When we commenced the of the large addition to the followers of the blessed series of meetings we are still continuing, our faith Saviour. In addition to those baptized by Rev. J. T. was weak, and but few were found who were willing Parsons (reported in another place), there were fiftyto make an extra effort for the revival of God's cause. three baptized in Portland, by Rev. Mr. Cady; in the But, thank God, there were a few noble hearted, city, twelve by Rev. Mr. Harley; nine by Rev. Mr. faithful brethren and sisters, to whom the interests of McKenzie; six by Rev. Mr. Carey; and in Carleton, the church was dearer than life itself; who at once nine by Rev. Mr. Bill; making in all, one hundred with heart and soul entered into the work, and are and four. The Revival interest has spread throughnow rejoicing in the success of their labors. From the out the whole city; and we most sincerely pray, that very first meeting the interest and strength have hundreds more may be truly converted. We may steadily increased. A host of wanderers have re- well exclaim, "What hath God wrought?" To his

The new Methodist church in Sussex, was Sabbaths in succession. On Feb. 13th eight were dedicated last Sabbath. Rev. Messrs. Stewart and

> We have received the general Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the year ending 30th June,

A NEW INDUSTRIAL JOURNAL .- The Technologist is the title of a new Industrial Journal, devoted to Enand many are deeply anxious for their personal salva- gincering, Manufacturing, and Building, that comes to us freighted with valuable articles. The distinguishing features of this Journal is the fact that all the Articles and Illustrations are original-no clippings or old engravings being used.

The number before us consists of forty-four large pages, and it is printed on superior paper, and in good style. The articles, too, are of unusual excellence, and contain matter calculated to instruct and interest all classes. The titles of a few of the subjects discussed are, Technological Education, Tempering MR. EDITOR, -It will be expected that, in this letter Steel, Trial of Steam Engines, Improvement in Distillation, Sun less and Airless Dwellings, the Measurement of Electrical Resistance, Vision and the Sterepossible that, with extended acquaintance I might oscope, the Walks of New York Central Park, East be able to speak more positively and with greater River Bridge Caissons, the Microscope, Lessons on Drawing, Relation of Technology to Insurance, etc., etc. The yearly subscription is Two Dollars and the impressions and opinions. One cannot see every. price of single numbers Twenty Cents, a sum that seems, radiculously small when compared with the society, much depends upon the stand-point and sym. size and character of the Journal. It must require an enormous circulation to make the enterprise pay at these figures, and it is pleasant to see that the question, my sympathies have always been with the Publishers have sufficient faith in workingmen to

The Technologist is issued by the Industrial Publication Company, whose office is at 176 Broadway, New York. Every mechanic ought to send for at least one number of this Journal. If they send for should be the mere recipients of its advantages and increased expenditure was, of course, owing to the there are social distinctions quite as great as the one, it will be strange if they do not send for the

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

From our Fredericton Correspondent.] House of Assembly, March 8. DEAR INTELLIGENCER-Mr. Needham's bill to abolsh imprisonment for debt has been in committee and promulging the glad tidings of Divine love and mercy | should be better able to express an intelligent and | and the negroes, so accustomed to bondage, have not | this honorable gentleman last year, and provides that through the crucified God-man Saviour. Thus, reliable opinion as to what the country needs in this yet come to know the worth of freedom, or how to no man shall be arrested, unless upon affidavit before when all the Lord's disciples—the apostles excepted, respect, we will just allow them to speak for them- use it for their own honest elevation and general a judge that he is about to leave the country. It good. The extremes of society look to me like social guilty of fraud. Instead of imprisonment it provides the floor; the glow of delight which was very perceptible on the top of Billy's glossy head, as at times he the payment of \$20 for every lunction the day, the Attorney delication and general also allows arrests of the debtor when he has been the floor; the glow of delight which was very perceptible on the top of Billy's glossy head, as at times he went—we are informed by the inspired historian— in respect to education, and to the importance of pro- the former done by the white men and the latter davit. If the debtor desires it, he may have the use every where preaching the Word. Who went? All viding for it by a system of Free Schools." Alluding by the blacks. It is observable that ascociated with of his property upon obtaining sureties for its restothe negro in service is the mule, while the horse, for way; if the plaintiff obtained a verdict the property ration. The suit would then go on in the ordinary the most part, is kept by the white man for pleasure. | would be sold to satisfy the debt; if the verdict were Occasionally a horse and a mule are seen in the same for the defendant he would retain the property, and team, and about as often, a white (foreign) man and the plaintiff would, of course, be liable for the costs. presume that some of them were. But they all went tained by Provincial Grants, and by funds raised by job. Negroes make the very best mule drivers. nine cases out of ten would save him from the trouble You know these animals are proverbially stubborn, and expense of a suit; because, instead of defending but under the lash of their black drivers they must in order to gain time, as is so often done at present, "do or die." Accustomed to being made to obey the defendant, it he were the when he saw his property in the themselves, they never allow their authority to be hands of the plaintiff. It is questionable, indeed, ignored. If these should prove to be their principles | whether the creditor will not derive as much advan-

Needham, who was the only member who spoke upon the bill, previous to progress being reported, The two grounds upon which a man received credit ter into the credit at all? In following out the course prison doors had been thrown open on the first of last one word, he could set all the poor unfortunates free been spared until he could be the means of doing this much to sweep away the sufferings of our common

At the close of Mr. Needham's speech progress was reported, and it has not since been before the

KING'S BILL RELATING TO IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. After dinner, Hon, Mr. King moved the House into ommittee on a bill relating to imprisonment for debt. It provides that no debtor, unless guilty of fraud, shall be confined in gaol for a longer term than one year. I am speaking of it now as it passed the Lower House, for it underwent some severe mangling in the Chamber up stairs, of which more will be said be-

The mover of this bill, Mr. King, though a young member, has already gained a good reputation as a ing moments request him to instil it into his children, debater, and is always listened to with marked attento hate the yankees, and if ever an opportunity offers tion. Mr. King has one fault, and it is a very annoying one to reporters. At the conmencement ties will, it is now to be hoped, speedily pass away they have us." Several men were present, all of be heard. As he warms up, however, no one is more

ings. Such a spirit and such language do not sound This bill will affect an individual more than any local feuds and endless wrangling. Too great care very Christlike, but without taking space for com-

In moving the bill, Mr. King said that he could not claim for it any great merit. He thought, however, There is much that is reckless and warlike lurking that this bill might pass, when one more liberal might fail in one or other branches of the Legislature. if Mr. Needham's bill passed this one would be unnecessary. It was not a very liberal thing to enact that any man should be allowed to pledge his personal security to his fellow man for the payment of a debt. Society required the labor of man and the producing qualities of all people. He was not here to impugn the general law relating to imprisonment for debt. That had nothing to do with the present question. But he believed that when a man had remained one year in gaol, he was then fairly entitled to his discharge. When bills like this were introduced, the great cry was, "there are not checks enough!" It shewed, he thought, a very unhealthy state of society to throw such checks around a man's escaping

It was one of the glorious principles of the British Constitution, "that it is better that ninty nine guilty men should escape, than that one innocent man should perish." But they would keep the poor, un-When men objected to this bill, because there were not enough checks thrown around it, they were legislating in the darkness of the past.

He admitted that this bill would have an immedihoped, that the worthy undertaking may be success- ate effect with regard to one man. Hazelton had in prison. Many criminals were dealt with more leniently than this. If this bill would but release this one old man it would be in the interest not only | Sewers for Albert County, was referred, reported, re- by proclamation-each Province is to be divided into of the Province at large, but in the interests of of escape, for this poor man. One was through the action of this Legislature; the other the grave to

which they were all hastening. ton, saying that this act would be unconstitutional, as | Quinton would oppose this Bill.

it related to insolvency, which properly came under the control of the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Moore, moved an amendment to the bill, but

osed Moore's amendment

d, and carried to the Upper House by Mr. King. In its progress through the other branch the folowing amendments were made, 1. The term should be two years, instead of one. 2. It shall not apply to persons out on bail, but only to those actually in rison. 3. It shall be in force for one year only. Bill relating to debts of deceased persons. Mr. Moore's bill to abolish the distinction at present existing between specialty and simple contract debts of deceased persons, is rather an important one. The mover spoke of the law as it exists at present, and that it was very unjust that debts secured by bonds should be satisfied in full, before those secured by note of hand and the like should be paid. It was John had a right to decide the site, and their deciunjust to executors, because, if they discharged simple debts, afterwards if they had not sufficient assets, the House was bound to pass the Bill. they would have to pay the specialty debts out of their own estate.

The Attorney General opposed the bill, as it would nterfere with vested rights.

Progress was then reported, and the bill referred o a select Committee. Bill to abolish imprisonment for Debt. Needham

TOWER-RICHARDS-GREGORY MUDDLE IN FREDERICTON. On Friday, Needham moved the House into Com mittee on a bill to am not the charter of the city of all. Fredericton. The bill provides that Aldermen and Councillors elect may be sworn in by Judges of the progress was reported. Supreme and County Courts, in addition to the Mayor. This bill passed the Lower House with very little opposition, and will enable Messrs. Richards and Tower to be sworn in and take their seats at the Council board.

Needham moved the House into Committe on a oill relating to the recovery of dower. The mover stated that under the present law the widow must get her dower, whether small or great, by a bill in equity, and a separate bill for each piece of land in ernment for their conduct in regard to the dismissal which she has dower.

tion of ejectment. The Atty. General opposed the bill, on the ground that it would be more expensive and cause more liti-

Moore thought the bill would not give the widow

any aid in recovery. King thought that the bill did not make it compulsory to follow this mode of ejectment. They

could adopt either mode they wish. Stevenson said that questions of dower were usually settled. He was rather inclined to support the

Progress was then reported and the bili referred to a select Committee, consisting of Needham, Moore and

BOTSFORD MATTER IN THE LOWER HOUSE.

The debate on this question did not come on until vesterday afternoon. There were a great many of the people. Jones opposed making the Parish might be spoken of-the brilliant array of beauty in | that ensued. would grasp their quills nervously, while waiting for | elections altogether. Progress reported. torney General and his right hand supporter, the delirium tremens were sent there. No more actual

Judge Lewis to smile and say, "Look at that!" Perhaps it may be as well to give the resolutions introduced by the Government, which are as follows: "Whereas by the spirit of the Resolutions passed in the Legislative Council that body affirms an exist- pressly established for St. John. ing right in that Body to be consulted with reference to such appointment or removal, and virtually imply | from other places. The bill grinds the lunatic's fama responsibility of the Government to that Body: And whereas under the principles of Responsible Government well established in this Province, the of the largest cities on the continent, could not refuse Government for the time being is responsible to the to pay \$20 for each of the lunatics. It cost other of Assembly, and not to the Legislative Council, for asylum.

Revenues, and for the proper discharge of the duties of Public Officers, over whose appointment or removal from office they have a constitutional control; And whereas a difference of opinion exists as to whether the powers of appointment to and removal rom office, exercisable by the Lieutenant Governor in Council previous to and at the time of the passing of St. George for the erection of a Town Hall was of "The British North America Act, 1867," are con-

inued to the Executive authority of this Province under the operation of said Act; therefore. Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the overnment for the time being is constitutionally the Legislative Council, as well for the appointment to or removal from office of the Clerk of the Legisla- Bills. tive Council, as of all other Public Officers; and

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, it is dvisable that the opinion of the Minister of Justice r the Dominion, and of the Law Officers of the Crown of Great Britain, be taken, as well as to the effect of such Act upon the continuance of the Executive authority in respect of such appointment and removal, as upon the power of removal an I appoint. nent without the consent or concurrence of the gislative Council.

The Attorney General first took up the report of he Committee of Privileges of the Legislative Council, and argued that they were assuming a responsibility of the Government to them. He said that this was an alarming proposition, that in the appointment of public officer they are not responsible to the people. t was the duty of the Government to guard well the ballet. indoubted rights of the people, their masters.

By the terms of the Royal Instructions power was ven to the Lieutenant Governor to dismiss officers, these words, "on sufficient cause to you appearig;" while in the Report it reads, "without cause hown to this House." This, the Actorney General contended, is an assumption on the part of the Council of what does not belong to them. He said that if the Legislative Council were to be consulted n the dismissal of the clerk, the people's money might be squandered, the expenditures in the Upper Branch, which were to a great extent under the Government would stand by powerless to prevent it.

He then took up the authorities, and showed that even in England the House of Lords has not the right o be consulted with reference to the dismissal of the Clerk of Parliament, who corresponds to the Clerk of tures, which per se had none of the privileges of in full. Government had no dealings with Sub-con Parliament except those absolutely necessary to their

The Attorney General spoke for about two hours and a half. The speech was not so argumentative as admirality jurisduction to a certain degree. that of Mr. Chandler. It was, however, very plausible the dear people; and made quite a point by calling upon honorable members to rise in their might and ward off this blow which was being struck at Responsible Government.

It was, take it all in all, an able effort, and, perhaps, the highest compliment I can pay to Mr. Wetmore, is the remark of one of the most prominent members of the opposition, who said, "there's a great deal of truth in the speech." Another compliment United Stres to storm the Dominion into Annexation. still, Mr. Attorney General. The same or another prominent opposition man has said, "Well, he and I don't hang together, but I rather like the fellow after M. McDonald moved for return of correspondence

ng the regret of the House that the matter had been Office accommodation at Halifax.

rought before them. Hibbard's speech was not very long, nor so good resolutions would be carried. He was not nearly so table Post Office accommodation for Halifax. powerful as Mr. Gough, who spoke for three boars, and delivered a speech against the resolutions, which was admitted by all to have been a very ab'e effort. At its close he was warmly congratulated by honorable members on both sides.

The debate was then adjourned till to-morrow at

The House went into Committee on the St. John sub districts. City Hall Bill-to place it in the centre of the Square. The Speaker opposed the bill, and read a letter | Council Board by the casting vote of the Recorder, | www capital for new Banks reduced from a million to

Coram said as there were to petitions against the Bill he could not vote against it. King was not sure that a vote of the Council, even though only obtained by the casting vote, should not Hibbard and Stevenson spoke in favor of the bill. influence us where the matter was a mere local one. Needham also argued in favor of the bill, and op- But considering the subject of site, we should give

the benefit of the doubt to the city. He moved that The bill was then agreed to, ordered to be engross the Bill be postponed for three months. Babbitt thought as the squares were reserved by the Charter to the citizens, he would oppose the Bill. Gough thought the whole people of the Province

had an interest in the appearance of St. John, and it would disfigure the city seriously to put a City Hall in the middle of King's Square. Needham said that a majority of one was as good

as five hundred. A nice building would not disfigure the Square, but be rather ornamental. The Council had a right to decide the site. We had no right to interfere with their decision

Keans hoped they would throw the Bill out. Hibbard believed that the Common Council of St. sion had not been petitioned against. He thought

The House, by a large majority, postponed the bill or three months Gough introduced a Bill to reduce the representation of the Province in the Assembly. The House went into Committee on Needham's

said that this was intended to a ol sh imprisonment for debt in toto. It went the wnole hog, bristles and The four sections of the Bill were agreed to, and

The order of the day was then taken up.

Mr. Peck said he regretted that the time had not been saved, and a vote taken yesterday. In the course of the speech, Mr. Pick was frequently interrupted by Messrs. Gough and Hibbard, who apparently tried to prevent him from proceeding. Peck's

speech was a very able and finished effort. Moore commenced by lauding Gough's speech of yesterday. He then proceeded to arraign the Govof Botsford, denying their right to, act as they had which she has dower.

This bill provides that it may be recovered by ac lit was near 7 o'clock before Moore concluded, and the House adjourned.

> FREDERICTON, March 5 .- King's Bill relating to Imprisonment for debt was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Young, Jones, Muirhead, Lewis and McInerney. The House went into Committee on the Bill, and

> it was agreed to with these amendments. Jones in A bill to provide for greater assessment for public purposes in Newcastle, Northumberland, was agreed

to. Young in the chair. FREDERICTON, March 8 .- Bill taking appointment of Parish officers from York Municipality and making them elective, in committee of the whole. President advised delay to enquire into the wishes

noticable features of yesterday's proceedings which Officers elective on account of the strife and turmoil that ever most interesting part of the House, McInerney would give the people power to choose the Ladies' Gallery-the anxious countenances of their officers. He was in favor of liberal principles,

the reporters of the Globe and Courier, as they Lewis would go for a bill to do away with parish the hero of the day, the Attorney General, to take | Bill relating to Lunatic Asylum committed. Jones tible on the top of Billy's glossy head, as at times he the payment of \$20 for every lunatic who wanders would discover some flaw in the argument and there and is committed to the asylum. He doubted quickly transfer it to the paper before him. But, the constitutionality of the clause relating to the properhaps, the most noticable feature of all was the perty of lunatics. He praised the management of the umense pile of books which the desis of the At Institution, and denied that persons suffering from

Secretary, could scarcely hold, and which induced residents of the city are committed there than come from Charlotte. Muirbead said wandering lunatics should be made

a Provincial charge. Todd said the Asylum seemed to have been ex-McInerny said the city should not pay for lunatics ily too much

Hanington said St. John, which is to become one people, through their Representatives in the House countries much more than to get a lunatic to the the appointment or removal of Public Officers, for Ryan said King's County has sent more patients the proper and economical expenditure of the Public | there in proportion to population, than St. John.

Young said if it could be made to appear that the Provincial revenue is not sufficient to meet the ex penses, he would support the bill. Progress reported. FREDERICTON, March 9 .- A Bill to enable Justices

of the Peace of Charlotte County to assess the Parish agreed to. Todd in the Chair. A Bill to amend the Act 31 Victoria, entitled an

act to establish an additional polling place in Carleton County was agreed to. Hannington in the Chair. A Bill to change the name of the Lewy's Island sponsible to the House of Assembly, and not to Railway Company was agreed to. Todd in the Chair. Jones presented petitions in favor of Saint John

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, March 5.- Last night, after speeches from Mackenzie and Young supporting Cartwright's amendment, and from Hicks, Harrison and Workman against it, the amendment was lost by a vote of 29 to

Chipman was the only Nova Scotia member, and Bolton, Connell and Pickard the only New Brunswick members voting against it, while thirteen Ontario Reformers voted with the Government. During the debate Sir John A. Macdonald pro-

mised special provisions would be made for small Banks to obtain Charters with less than a million Connell has given notice of an amendment to the

Election Bill, allowing New Brunswick to retain the In the Dominion House of Commons at Ottawa, Thursday night, Sir John A. McDonald said it was

not the intention of the Government to issue any licenses to foreign fishermen during the ensuing sea. son and that it was the intention of the Government to take steps to protect the rights of Canadian fishermen in Canadian waters. The announcement was received with cheers. Sir Francis Hincks stated that confidential com-

munications had been passing between the Ottawa ard Washington Governments relative to Reciprocity, which in its present unfinished state would not be control of the clerk, might be enormous, and the laid before the House. No difficulty was presented on this side of the line to the freest commercial intercourse with the United States. OTTAWA, March 7 .- Petitions continue to be

brought in from Ontario asking the imposition of duty on United States coal, and other articles. the Legislative Council; that even if such right be- In reply to Caldwell, Sir John stated Contractors longed to them, it did not extend to Colonial Legisla- on Section three Intercolonial Railway had been paid

tractors, they must look to Contractors for their pay. In reply to Magill, Sir John stated it was the intention to confer upon the proposed Court of Appeal and convincing. He spoke often of the dear rights of and import duty on wheat, flour, Indian corn, hops, coarse and fine salt and coal.

An interesting debate arose, Mackenzie and Mills were the only speakers in favour of the present one sided system. Howe spoke approvingly of policy outlined by

Oliver, saying that although a free trader he considered it necessary for political reasons and in consequence of the avowed determination of parties in the After debate the motion was withdrawn. OTTAWA, March Stb. -- In the House, last night E.

between the Dominion Government and the Inspec-To-day, Mr. Hibbard moved an amendment express- tor of Post Offices of Nova Scotia, touching the Post Premier said under last year's settlement, if Locals

held the building the interest on its cost would go as his best efforts of last year. In all his remarks he into the Dominion Treasury, and it would be the seemed weighed down with the conviction that the duty of the Government immediately to provide sui-To-day, after routine, Dunkin introduced a Bill

respecting the Census. He said that Newfoundland and P. E. Island had put off taking the census till 1871, which was also the census year of the United Kingdom and the United States, the time of year is not yet fixed in the Bill, as in England the census is taken in April and in the United States in June, it FREDERICTON, March 9 .- The Committee to whom | being desirable that all should be taken at once, pendthe petition of Michael Keiver, Commissioner of ing a possible adjustment the date remains to be fixed commercing compensation for the amount expended sections, corresponding generally with existing electoral divisions, which sections will be divided into

The House is again in Committee on the clauses of Keans said as it had only been decided at the Banking resolutions reserved on Friday. The minihalf a million dollars.

OTTAWA, March 9 .- Jones introduced a Bill to

alter the syste Railway by pl erament. On motion o the depredation

some discussion In reply to ernment had n a sum for Sur to improving Mills moved vent dual re Harrison, s The debate

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