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TERMS AND NOTICES.

THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER is published weekly, at the Office of Messrs. BARNES & CO., St. John, N. B. TERMS—\$2.00 per annum. PAYMENT IN ALL CASES IN ADVANCE. JOSEPH McLEOD, Editor. All Communications for insertion should be addressed, JOSEPH McLEOD, Fredericton. Remittances may be sent to other Messrs. BARNES & CO., St. John, N. B., or to the Editor, at Fredericton.

Religious Intelligencer.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 9, 1871.

"SEEK FIRST THE KINGDOM OF GOD."

To know man, and to understand his wants, he must be looked at from the right standpoint, in the right light. Viewed in the light of commerce he may appear to great advantage, and seem to want nothing. Too often the commercial world looks with favor and complacency upon the man who is successful in business, without giving much thought to anything further. They see that he has accumulated property, and beyond this they do not look. Viewed in the light of politics man is often great and honorable, is esteemed and flattered. To him the young are pointed, his position is pictured in glowing colors, worthy the ambition of any, and he is exalted as worthy of imitation. Yet how true it is that the outer show and glitter of political success covers a mass of corruption. How often the course pursued, and the sacrifices of principle made in reaching the pinnacle of political fame, have been so base that had he failed of accomplishing his object they would have consigned him to political oblivion, and made him odious in the sight of all the pure and right thinking. Only because success changed to his is he "honorable." Viewed in the light of morality much appears right that is radically wrong. Men possessing many amiable qualities, saying many kind and cheering words, doing many commendable deeds, pass in society as almost perfect. They are esteemed, they are singled out to be praised for their uniform goodness, they are the strong pillars of good society. And still how many such are but "whited sepulchres," with a surface fair to look upon, yet within is "rottenness." To know man, we repeat, he must be looked at in the right light—he must be judged according to the right standard. To the "law and the testimony" let him be brought, and let the light that shines forth from God's word fall upon him. And viewed in this light what is he, and what does he want? He is a responsible being—morally responsible to God for his doings—all of them. He is an immortal being. He is bound on an endless journey. He is here only for a day. Yet brief as his stay, upon his course here depends his eternal destiny. What then does he want? Commercial distinction? To gather about him much property? To fill his coffers with gold and silver? These are not to be disregarded. "Diligent in business" all are exhorted to be. But these things must not be pursued with an eagerness that ignores the higher and more important interests. Does he want political fame and power? He may get it and be none the worse man. Not by stooping to low trickery though should it be sought. Not by throwing aside his manliness should he strive to secure it. Not in any way, or in any degree, it interferes with the claims of God upon him. However desirable these, and many other things may be, and however proper it may be to pursue them, they are far from being the chief want of man. They fit him not for the pilgrimage which has no end. Religion is his want—the "one thing"—above all others—needful. With religion, what if all other hopes are disappointed? Suppose he does come short of his expectations in business, in politics, in anything. With religion he can be happy, though he suffer the loss of all things else. Without it he will be full of unrest and wretchedness anywhere.

Remember never to judge man by human standards. Let not your life be governed by the life of any other. Come to the word of life for knowledge of yourself and your wants, and of Him who can supply those wants. Never try to be satisfied with what can be had of the earth's good or fame. There is a higher prize, a purer and more abiding wealth, a more enduring honor. Seek those first and chiefly. "Seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness."

WHY WAS IT?

All hearts turn in pity towards unhappy France, and all lovers of humanity pray that she may be purified by the terrible "baptism of blood" through which she has passed. The world has looked on in sorrowful amazement and horror while the apparently crazed people have been destroying themselves; and the oft repeated question has been, "Why is it?" The *Examiner* and *Chronicle* says truthfully: "There is no explanation to be given of all this dismal scene of terror and blood in the fairest city of Europe, but one that springs directly from the character of the people themselves. It is the terrible result of lawlessness and irreligion pervading French society, and especially that of Paris. Such a scene of crime and shame, as we must believe, could have been enacted in no other city in Christendom, and through all the past it can find a parallel in no other history but the history of France alone. It is a revelation of what human nature becomes, when God is disowned, and the precepts of Christianity are excluded from the conduct of life and the regulation of society. It utters a fearful warning against the voluptuous civilization towards which we are all hastening, which makes wealth and splendor of greater importance than the performance of duty or the maintenance which takes all seriousness out of human life, and converts the toiling masses into mere ministers of pleasure and tributaries of gain. It at the same time tells of the dangers to be apprehended to every interest of society from false social theories, such as are now widely prevailing on both sides of the Atlantic. And above all, the protracted ascendancy of this Paris Commune demonstrates the necessity of determination and union among the friends of order and good government in every great city, and that they be always ready to defend society from the assaults of those who seek to destroy it."

DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

REV. THOM. CONNOR writes, May 25th:

"I have labored some of late in Waterville and the Palmer Settlement (so called). In these churches there was much difficulty, but through the blessing of God they have been settled and union effected. Several backsliders have been reclaimed, and there has also been some awakening among the unconverted."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—L. H. W.: The order was not paid.—J. B. H.: You will see the money acknowledged in last week's paper.

RESPECT YOUR MINISTER.

So says a writer in the *Christian Messenger*:

Do you love your minister for his work's sake, and for his Master's sake who sent him, or, is he only an object for you to comment on and criticize? Do you wonder sometimes that your children do not take more interest in the worship of God? Your children have all confidence in you, and so they ought to have. They rely on your judgment, as the Lord intended they should. A few Sabbaths ago you came home, looked at the clock, What! not one o'clock yet! why that sermon was so dull, and seemed so long, I thought it must be after one. I wish we could have as good a preacher as they have in the next church. I heard a sermon from him last Sabbath an hour long, and did not feel the least tired at the close, &c. &c. Now, in speaking thus you entirely overlook many good sermons you had heard from your own pastor, and perhaps the very next Sabbath, when you heard another sermon from him that suited you, you would feel sorry that you had ever indulged in unpleasant feelings towards him. But your feelings so will not remove the impression made on your children's minds the previous Sabbath; for children—as I said before—have, or ought to have, all confidence in their parents.

We are too apt to overlook the fact that our children's characters are formed in a great measure by our own words and acts. Now if you desire your children to be interested in the worship of God, do not speak disparagingly of your pastor, before them, nor slanderously of your brethren and sisters in the church. But when you gather your children around you for family worship, do not forget to pray for your church, and especially for your pastor, that the Lord would bless him, and that you and your family through his ministrations might be blessed.

PASSING EVENTS.

VACANCIES FILLED.—A *Royal Gazette* (extra) of June 2nd, says that John James Fraser, Esq., has been appointed to a seat in the Legislative Council. Also that Hon. John James Fraser and Joseph L. Moore, Esq., M. P., have been appointed members of the Executive Council. Hon. Mr. Fraser to be President of the Executive in the room of Hon. T. R. Jones, who has withdrawn from the Government. The above appointments will be likely to give general satisfaction. Mr. Fraser is a gentleman of high standing, and will bring no little ability to the councils of the Government. He was at one time a member of the Legislature. There yet remains a vacancy in the Government; and it is to be hoped that in filling it respect will be had to fitness as well as expediency.

The "TREATY OF WASHINGTON" is still being freely discussed by the press of the Dominion. United States papers are fully satisfied, and are congratulating the country on the favorable termination of a very unpleasant and threatening question—the Alabama claims. They may well be satisfied, if advantage affords satisfaction. The only non-contents are Ben Butler and some of his fishermen constituents. Their avowed dissatisfaction, however, is evidently mere pretence. They can scarcely mean it, their desire manifestly being to create an impression that they have got no more than they deserve, or hardly that, and behind such "blind" they may chuckle over their good fortune.

In the Dominion the reticence of Sir John A. Macdonald excites a variety of feelings, and gives rise to a multitude of strangely conflicting rumors. Telegrams from Ottawa state the most contradictory things as to the position of Sir John, and the course likely to be pursued by him and his Government when the matter shall be submitted to the Dominion Parliament for consideration and action. Nothing positive is known, nor likely to be known for some time to come. This fact, though, cannot be disputed, that the opposition to that portion of the Treaty which relates to the Fisheries becomes stronger every day. The more carefully the terms are perused and examined, the more obnoxious do they appear. An impression is entertained by some that the matter will, in the end, be all right, that Sir John will not expect his colleagues in the Government to sustain the Treaty, that even he himself will not support it, and that the Commons will, by a large majority, refuse to ratify it. We do not know on what authority, if any, this assumption is based; but this we do know, that it is best not to be too confident that all will be right, and thereby wake up some day to find that all is wrong. We feel much more hopeful than at first. We cannot see how the representatives in the Governments of the Maritime Provinces can retain their offices if the Premier intends to sustain it as a Government question. Yet we want to see the question kept in agitation. It ought not to be lost sight of—it is by far too important to be allowed to pass lightly by. The fisheries are invaluable, and should not be let slip away without a struggle. The members for these Provinces know now what is the feeling of the people, but to make "assurance doubly sure," it might not be a bad idea to hold public meetings or circulate petitions, so that the representatives would have public opinion in some tangible form. At any rate let the question be kept before the people.

Since writing the above we learn that the Government, at its recent meeting, appointed a delegation, consisting of the Attorney-General and the Hon. Messrs. Moore and Fraser, to confer with the Governments of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island concerning the Fishery question. This is a step in the right direction. It shows that the Government is in earnest. Concerted action is what is needed where so much is involved. We have no doubt the delegation will receive the hearty co-operation of the Governments of the Provinces named; and it is to be hoped that such a course shall be resolved upon by the three Governments as shall best guard the interests of the Maritime Provinces.

THE "BETTER TERMS" MOVEMENT is not to be forgotten in the excitement and indignation created by the palpable injustice sought to be inflicted upon us by the "Washington Treaty." The Provincial Secretary, Surveyor General, and Wm. Wedderburn, Esq., are a delegation to bring the claims of New Brunswick before the Dominion authorities. The Government did wisely in putting Mr. Wedderburn on this delegation. He was the mover of the resolutions in favor of Better Terms which unanimously passed the Legislature at its recent session. His speech at that time proved him to be thoroughly acquainted with the subject in all its bearings; hence no member is better fitted intelligently and forcibly to urge the justice of our claims. The delegation will probably proceed to Ottawa as soon as possible; and we know that all will wish them the success they deserve. Persevering effort will be required; their object cannot be accomplished hastily; but it is well to commence early, and continue energetically to press the matter till the desired and deserved end shall be gained.

ANOTHER PETITION.—We said, during the discussion of the School Bill, while petitions were pouring in in favor of Separate Schools, and everything else was being done that could be done to thwart the friends of Free Schools, that Roman Catholics never lost heart for a long time, and did not easily relinquish any undertaking. We were correct. Another petition is now in circulation, and is being numerous signed by Catholics. The petition sets forth that the School Bill was forced upon the Province, was not wished for by the people, its passage through the House was aided by all sorts of wrong influences, that the Catholics—

one-third of the population—petitioned against its passage, and further—most pungent reason of all—that the "conscience" of Catholics will not allow them to send their children to Free Schools. For these reasons they pray the Governor-General to be pleased to disallow the Bill. Perhaps His Excellency will disallow it. We rather think not though. Yet it will not do to stand idly by while they use all their influence to overturn what has been accomplished after years of agitation and struggle. The people were never so well satisfied that the principle is correct as now. Even many of those who were partially or wholly opposed to any change in the school system, have concluded, now that the bill has passed, that it is about what the country needed, and are satisfied that it should go into operation. The persistence of the Catholics is commendable; but then their requests are so unreasonable that they ought not to be countenanced for a moment. The Local Government will, of course, make the proper representations to the Dominion authorities.

THE VERY FALLIBLE "INFALLIBILITY."

It is becoming more and more apparent as time goes on, that the great expectations of the Jesuits as to the results of the declaration of the Papal Infallibility, have come far short of realization. After long years of patient labor and deep intrigue, they succeeded in consummating their grand design. The Pope, old, childish and ambitious, eagerly seconded their efforts, and the vast army of the "prelates" of all grades, joined heartily in the impious scheme. A few wise heads among the dignitaries of the Church resolutely opposed the movement, while its success was yet in doubt; but the Jesuit party, backed by the Pope, was too strong for them, and the blasphemous dogma was promulgated.

But what has followed? Has the declaration of infallibility brought to the Roman Church the enlarged prosperity, the unity, the glory which its advocates fondly anticipated and profusely promised? Is to be sure, many of those who opposed the dogma in the Council meekly submitted, with the facile conscience characteristic of the Romish prelate, when the decree went forth, and piously explained to their confiding flocks that, after all, it was a glorious doctrine, full of promise to the Church. But so did not all, and it now begins to appear that, so far from entering upon a new career of prosperity and grandeur, as the Jesuits insisted would be the case; the Papal power is actually losing its hold upon nearly every Catholic country in Europe. Since the impious assumption of divine attributes by the pope, the last feeble remnant of the once mighty "temporal power" has been swept away by the strong arm of liberated Italy, headed by her excommunicated king; Catholic Germany, revolting at the medieval folly of the Vatican, has assumed, under the lead of the Emperor, Dolinger, as was shown last week, and as later events confirmed, an attitude of defiance which foretells revolution; while even Austria, notwithstanding the appearance of ultramontane reaction in her courts, has distinctly reaffirmed the separation of church and state, and the freedom of the press. To these add the significant facts, that Spain is open to the gospel, and France no longer able to prop the tottering Papal throne with foreign bayonets, and it is not difficult to see that the condition of the Roman Church is such, that the Jesuits, when the thunders of the great Reformation reverberated through Europe, and struck terror into the hearts of the dissolute prelates of the Papal court.

There can be no doubt that the Catholic leaders are sensible of the dangers which menace them, and their eyes are turned to this country as the one above all others which, if won, would best compensate them for the ground they are losing in Europe. The ominous hordes of the Catholic Propaganda are spreading themselves over the length and breadth of the land, and are zealously turning to the advantage of their Church every agency—religious, social, educational or political—which they can in anywise control. But we have no fear, if Protestants are true to themselves, and the great cause confided to them, that Romanism will ever become the "established church" of this country, or even the prevailing form of religion. The genius of the people, to begin with, is against it, and Protestantism is too firmly rooted among us, too deeply engrained in our national life and institutions, to give place to the "established church" of the Papal system. The antidote for the Jesuit poison is an earnest living, active piety on the part of Protestant Christians—a piety that will lead to zealous missionary labor, the building of churches in destitute regions, constant efforts in every direction for the conversion of man, the general distribution of Bibles and tracts, by those qualified to teach the precious truths of the word of Life. Against such influences, in active operation, Pope Pius and his emissaries, however numerous and well equipped, can make no headway. Their cause thrives best where spiritual coldness and mental ignorance abound.—*Examiner and Chronicle*.

UP-RIVER CORRESPONDENCE.

TRACEY'S MILLS, June 3rd, 1871.

DEAR EDITOR.—Somewhat reluctantly I again set myself to acquaint you with my whereabouts, and with the condition of matters in general in this beautiful and fertile portion of Carleton County. This "delectable" place, as you are aware, is situated on the "Larger Presque Isle" stream, about two miles from the American frontier. The greater part of the village is in the smiling little valley of the above stream, on the northern side. Of the rapid growth of the place I need say little. Several new buildings are in course of erection, which, when completed, will considerably increase the beauty of the place. Lying between Centreville and Bridgewater (on the American side) the amount of travelling and traffic through it is very considerable during the greater part of the year. The place is supplied with mails tri-weekly, which of course tends much to enliven it and keep the inhabitants acquainted with the current news. Now we think that without assuming the proportions of a flatterer, we can truly say that sobriety, industry and intelligence are the general characteristics of the people here. The mills formerly owned by Tracey are now in possession of Messrs. Sloan & Miller, enterprising and energetic men, and who apparently are managing their business well. The amount of lumber that has passed down here this spring has been, we are credibly informed, far greater than that of any year for some time. The grist mill formerly owned by Capt. Adams has, together with the carding mill in connection, been purchased by Mr. Smith, and as has been its custom, is doing good work.

We hear little up here in connection with the SCHOOL BILL.

Yet, if certain of the community may be taken as indices of the whole, or representatives of the rest, we judge that it is hailed with delight. Some, with whom we have conversed on the matter, think with us, that for years no Act has been enacted so fraught with benefit to our Province and people as this. What Act can equal that which provides for a good education. Its provisions, if properly worked out, will prepare the child of every man for more efficient service in the world, for successful grappling with life's realities, and will develop the intellect of the young more freely than it has been developed heretofore. We firmly believe that the last Session of our Legislature will form a bright and important era in New Brunswick's history. That it is the right of the property of the country to educate a country's people, we think there can be no question. Here and there a man can be found whose family have all, reached a somewhat mature age, and who, looking only at SELF, forgetful that humanity has claims upon him, feels indignant at the New Law, and thinks that he has no right to educate his neighbor's children. The day for such arguments, however, for intelligent persons, has, we verily believe, passed away. If men are interested in the development of our pro-

vince as regards the products of the forest, soil or mine, how much more should they be interested in the development of youthful intellect, even though they must contribute to the common expense without receiving apparent return. Every dollar spent in the education of a country's people is that much expended in the elevation of the country, and as a country is elevated just so are its subjects as a whole elevated. The youth of the Present are to be the men and women of the Future, and it is our bounden duty to prepare them for the successful solving of life's great problem. Had the youths of the Past been better cared for than they were, we would now have better and wiser men in public positions. Every effort made by the Government of a country for the development of the mental capacities of its youth, should be prized by the intelligent of the land. It may not be that EVERY feature of the New Act is desirable, yet the principles is what our Province demands. The general approbation of the Electors here rest upon their Representatives for their conduct in the matter; and general satisfaction is here expressed that we can now, or will in a short time, boast of free, non-sectarian schools.

Much better feeling prevails here against the action of the

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

in connection with this bill. To think that men, most of whom are men of age and experience, and men from whom the Province expected better, could idly sit in their cushioned seats, regardless of the country's good, and deaf to duty's call, and withhold their assent to a Bill in which they were involved such mighty issues, unless their mandates were obeyed, and their Botsford recognized, creates in every good thinking mind a disgust; and we think were the continuation or discontinuation of this illustrious (?) Council a question at the polls, that the people would rise in their might and sweep away this mockery of legislation, which needlessly entails such expense upon the country. The country's disgust at the mileage bill of certain members you can imagine better than I describe.

The proceedings of the Joint High Commission as regards the

FISHERY QUESTION.

are severely criticized here. Men of all ranks and in every capacity, no matter how widely they differ on other questions, unite in condemning this attempt to rob us of our rights. We were amused as well as pleased the other day to hear one of the "clerical order," in the midst of his discourse, enter his protest against such proceedings; and if I may be allowed to judge by the looks of his congregation, they all endorsed his sentiments. How it is that we are to be the platform, on which powers are to meet and settle their disputes, the people cannot yet see. How it is that our interests are to be sacrificed, for it is nothing else, as yet to the minds of the people remains shrouded in obscurity. Some, filled with a longing of the neighboring nation, point back to the "Ashburton Treaty," by which fertile Aroostook was wrested from us, as an evidence of their desire for British territory and rights; and now that this same spirit is again manifested, and has been partly yielded to, they fear that so soon as another dispute arises other rights will be sacrificed, and thus portion by portion we will become a part of the United States. That this day may never come we sincerely hope, but on the contrary, that a closer union with the mother country may be in reserve for us, and that her boast of ever protecting her colonies and never parting with one of them may be exemplified in our case. I sometimes think of the wrath of Benjamin Franklin, when he urged that the eagle was not a fit type of the American nation, because it is "a bird of bad moral character, and did not get its living honestly." I am of the opinion that every day proofs are developing themselves that the emblem is a suitable one. AMICUS.

DOMINION STATESMEN.

In the Senate of Canada are three gentlemen who hold seats in the Cabinet. Of these, we shall first speak of the

HON. PETER MITCHELL, MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

a gentleman who has seen many years of political life, having been first chosen to represent the County of Northumberland in the House of Assembly in New Brunswick, in 1856. Four years after he was appointed to the Legislative Council, and held his seat there until the union of the Dominion in 1870. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1858 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1865, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1865 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1867, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. 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In 1900 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1901, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1901 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1902, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1902 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1903, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1903 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1904, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1904 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1905, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1905 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1906, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1906 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1907, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1907 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1908, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1908 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1909, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1909 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1910, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1910 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1911, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1911 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1912, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1912 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1913, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1913 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1914, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1914 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1915, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1915 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1916, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1916 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1917, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1917 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1918, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1918 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1919, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1919 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1920, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1920 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1921, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1921 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1922, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1922 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1923, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1923 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1924, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1924 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1925, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1925 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1926, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1926 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1927, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1927 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1928, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1928 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1929, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1929 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1930, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1930 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1931, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1931 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1932, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1932 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1933, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1933 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1934, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1934 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1935, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1935 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1936, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1936 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1937, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1937 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1938, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1938 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1939, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1939 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1940, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1940 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1941, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1941 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1942, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1942 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1943, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1943 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1944, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1944 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1945, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1945 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1946, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1946 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1947, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1947 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1948, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1948 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1949, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1949 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1950, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1950 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1951, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1951 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1952, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1952 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1953, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1953 he was assigned a seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1954, when his party was defeated on the question of Confederation, and he resigned. He was then appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate. In 1954