

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

REV. JOSEPH McLEOD, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1873.

THE GOOD NEWS

gets better. A few weeks since we stated the number of conversions reported in a single exchange. Each week since the same paper (the *Telegraph*, organ of the United Brethren) has had as large, and sometimes larger lists of conversions. Nine hundred, ten hundred and three, twelve hundred and fifty, and twelve hundred are the numbers reported for the past four weeks. Such reports are exceedingly gratifying. Then all the rest of our religious exchanges report extensive revivals both in the United States and Canada. The Divine power and love are being displayed, and all the people should give glory to God for His gracious doings. Not the least pleasing intelligence that reaches us, however, is that of the Lord's loving dealings with the churches of our own denomination.

Rejoicing with the brethren of other divisions of the Church of Christ in their joy over theirs quickened with newer and fresher Christian life, and over souls new born into the kingdom of God, it is but natural we should have peculiar joy that our own branch of the church is experiencing refreshing from the presence of the Lord. The tidings from our Nova Scotia brethren, equally with that from the brethren of this Province, make the heart glad. But though rejoicing, we are not satisfied. Much has been done, yet much remains to be done, and can be done. What the Lord has wrought through the instrumentality of His people clearly indicates that He is able and willing to do much more.

Will the ministers and churches enter heartily and confidently upon the work which God commits to His people? What they read of His work ought to incite them to faith and zeal. We long to hear from every church in the land of the abundant outpouring of the Spirit of God. Remember the promise that "I am willing to give the Holy Spirit than fathers and mothers are to give good things to their children. He waits to be asked, saying, 'Ask and ye shall receive.'" Whatsoever two or three are agreed in asking touching my kingdom, I will grant it to them." Go to Him then in prayer, and do work for Him with all your strength, and the result is sure.

ENCOURAGE YOUR MINISTER.

Every one can do it. Every one ought to do it. It should be your ambition to help him in every way. He expects you to do so; and will be grateful for every kind word and deed. His heart will be warmed, his mind elevated, his purposes more fixed, and all his efforts will be more earnest and effective. Cheer him, and his sermons will be better, fresher and richer; and you will get more good out of them.

"Poor sermons often result from a discouraged heart. Flattery hurts and offends a sensible man, but appreciation does him good. Mines of undeveloped strength are lodged with modest men, who only need words of sympathy and cordial support to bring it out. A sense of weakness and incompetency is a millstone around many a pastor's neck. Wise, generous encouragement will work deliverance. Even men of feeble parts, and numerous defects are aided by prudent, faithful support. It is cruel to forsake a pastor because he is weak; he should be sustained with still greater vigor on this account. Yet how often do men receive feeble support just because they need it more than others. The poor man's poverty and the weak man's weakness are their destruction."

A FREE PRESS.

A few weeks ago we informed our readers that Mr. Dougal, editor of the *Montreal Witness*, had been sued for libel by a Mr. McGibbon. The ground upon which the charge of libel was made was that Mr. Dougal, in the *Witness*, commented severely on the fact that Mr. McGibbon, at an entertainment given by him to a snow-shoeing club, had furnished champagne in such abundance that many young men became drunk. The *Witness* spoke out honestly against the outrage; and Mr. McGibbon felt so much aggrieved that he determined to annihilate Mr. Dougal by a huge libel suit. The undertaking has come to grief, however, as it should, the Grand Jury having failed to find a bill against Mr. D. We wonder if Mr. McGibbon gave one thought to the aggrieved feelings of the parents whose sons, at his house, took their first lesson in drunkenness. It is a pet notion with some people that they may do as they choose, no matter how much others may suffer, but so soon as they are censured they get greatly excited; and want "satisfaction" at once. These attempts to silence the press evidence great weakness on the part of the men who make the attempts. What is a press good for that does not fearlessly condemn the wrongs that exist in society? Only the other day certain members of our Legislature felt moved to say that the pulpits and press of this Province did very wrong, indeed what they had no right whatever to do, when they censured the last year's treatment of the Liquor Bill. Must the pulpits and press be quiet while the greatest wrongs are being inflicted upon the country and individuals? Such men forget what sort of stuff the pulpits and press are made of. (We say nothing here of this session's legislation in the interests of the rum trade, but will have something to say at the proper time.) We congratulate Mr. Dougal on being saved the trouble and expense of a long trial. That the *Witness* will continue to be outspoken we know, judging from the past. So let all the press be a terror to evil-doers."

THE "ATLANTIC."

The loss of the steamship *Atlantic*, which was briefly chronicled in our news columns last week, is the engrossing topic of conversation. On both sides the *Atlantic* the sad event has filled the public mind with horror. No more appalling calamity has occurred for years, if ever. The heart sickens at the thought of hundreds of men and women quietly sleeping, expecting on awaking to be in a safe harbour, being without a moment's warning hurried to such fearful death. Wives and children, and in many cases whole families, went down with the ill-fated vessel. Who can think without sincerest sorrow and tenderest sympathy of the anguish carried to thousands of hearts by the tidings

of the going down of the *Atlantic* with her human freight.

An investigation into the causes of the loss of the ship is being held in Halifax before collector McDonald, under direction of the Dominion Government; and it is to be hoped that the whole matter will be probed to the bottom; and if it appear that there was negligence on the part of the officers let the guilty ones receive the merited punishment. So far the investigation has gone to show that the captain was a careful and, heretofore, skillful officer. The terrible occurrence may have been altogether beyond the control of those in charge of the ship; though it does seem strange that all the officers should have been so much astray as to the real position of the vessel. To landmen it is almost unaccountable that on a comparatively clear night, they should not have been able to tell to a certainty just where they were. Let the examination be thoroughly searching.

The survivors speak in highest terms of the treatment they received at the hands of the people on whose shore they were cast. A good deal of real heroism was developed by the hardy dwellers by the sea. The daring of Rev. Mr. Ancient is worthy of special mention, he having at the risk of his own life saved several persons from death; and by his bravery he incited others to noble doing too. In Halifax considerable sums of money have been raised for the sufferers who have lost all they possessed. Some of the survivors have passed through this city en route for the States, and here too they have been generously treated.

A large number of bodies of the drowned have been already recovered; some of which have been sent to their friends in the States, but the larger number have been buried near the scene of the wreck.

DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

This department is eagerly read by all, especially by those who love Zion and desire her prosperity. Here the news of the churches is chronicled. We are thankful to those brethren who send us information for this column; we wish all would promptly forward what would be interesting. It is not necessary to write lengthy letters; all we wish is the simple statement of facts, such for instance as given by brethren Knowles and Downey, in this issue. Send us the facts, brethren, and we will prepare the items for publication. Ministers want to hear from ministers, and churches from churches. Each does the other good by reporting the Lord's dealings. Such news as is given below must be cheering and faith-inspiring. Let us have more of it.

WOODLAND, YORK CO.—Bro. John Henderson is continuing his labours in Woodland, and the Lord is prospering the work. Last Sabbath Bro. Kinghorn was with him, and baptized five converts. Others are determined to serve the Lord. May the good work go on.

KEMPTVILLE, YARMOUTH CO.—Rev. Charles Knowles writes cheerfully, under date of April 1st. He says:—

"While labouring in a revival at Pubnico with Bro. Weston, where I had been about four weeks, and where the work of God went on gloriously, all at once I felt my mind deeply impressed to go to Kemptville. I started immediately, and on arriving here I found reformation had already begun in some prayer-meetings that were being held. I have been here now about four weeks. Bro. West has been with me part of the time, and has rendered good service. I have baptized twenty-six, and added thirty-three to the church. The work is still going on, and there are others, I think, who will be baptized soon. 'O, that men would praise the Lord for His goodness and for His wonderful works to the children of men.'"

NORTH BRANCH OROCHOCO.—Rev. Mr. Brown writes that since the last report, five more converts have been baptized on profession of their faith in Christ. He is now about returning to his regular field of labour at Russagornish and Wasias. He has spent nine weeks at the North Branch, and feels that the Lord has done a good work there. Besides many wanderers reclaimed, there have been twenty-eight new born souls baptized, ten of them school-teachers. He closes his letter by saying:—

"I never shall forget the kindness and liberality manifested towards me by this people while I have been with them."

UPPER ARGYLE AND BARRINGTON, N. S.—Rev. Wm. Downey writes from Barrington under date March 28th, the following good news:—

"Knowing you are always glad to hear words of good cheer from all parts of our Zion, I write to inform you that I have seen quite a season of prosperity for the last two months in Upper Argyle, where I laboured the last year. I have been permitted to see a good work of grace. I baptized thirty-eight and added forty-one to the church, which was also thoroughly revived. Among those baptized was quite a number of heads of families, some quite aged.

I have also been permitted to see some revival in this place. I had the privilege of baptizing three young men last Sabbath, all of whom are happy in the Lord.

It affords me much pleasure to hear from time to time, through the *Intelligencer*, of the good seasons enjoyed by loved brethren in different parts of my native Province."

THE RIGHT KIND OF PEOPLE.

A REASONABLE REQUEST.

Glad that the Government of this province are being successful in their emigration scheme, we are especially gratified that the people who are coming to make homes for themselves here are of the sober class. A correspondent at Kintore, Kincardineshire, writes to the *Telegraph* that the Kintore men who are coming out with the Stonehaven colony, are strong temperance men, and they wish to be free from all annoyance arising from the liquor traffic. They have requested Capt. Brown to forward the following petition to Governor Wilnot:

To His Excellency the Governor of New Brunswick.

"We, the undersigned members of the Kintore Township, Kincardineshire Colony, humbly submit that we view, with the most heartfelt sorrow, the sad effects of intoxicating drink in our native country (Scotland), and having a deep and sincere wish that our families may be protected from the like consequences as that which have so often occurred in the homes we have left. We do therefore humbly petition your Excellency that no intoxicating drink be allowed to be sold in our district, except for medical or chemical purposes.

And your petitioners will ever pray."

Signed by the whole of the emigrants of the Kintore Township.

We do not know that the Governor has power to prevent the sale of liquors in their district as they desire. The Legislature would not grant to a district the power to stop the sale of rum within its limits by a majority vote even. Some of our Legislators (members of the Executive too) evidently believe in free rum, and cry out loudly against interference with the rights (of) of that much persecuted and greatly abused class, the rum-sellers. According to their view of the matter a man who wishes to engage in the nefarious traffic has a right to set up his poison bottle anywhere, whether the people like it or not. We are pleased however that the hardy men who are coming to us from over the water know from observation, if not from experience, how great a curse rum is, and are anxious to be preserved from its blighting, damning touch.

We hope our "representatives" will learn a lesson from their reasonable request, so earnestly put. It is in the power of the Governor in Council to grant their prayer let it be done by all means. At any rate the temperance people of the country should give the fever followers a hearty welcome, and then use all their influence to aid them in their laudable determination to prevent the destroyer from coming within their district.

REVIVAL.—The revival interest continues in this city unabated. On Sunday last eleven candidates in all, were baptised by the several Calvinist ministers in this city and Portland. In Carleton Rev. Mr. Hartley baptised some, but we did not learn how many. The Rev. Mr. Parsons baptised eighteen at the Ballast wharf early in the morning. The meetings under the ministrations of Mr. Parsons are continued every evening and on Saturday afternoon. At every meeting the house is crowded to its utmost capacity, and the interest manifested is highly encouraging. After the regular evening service on Sunday those who were baptised in the morning, and several others—in all twenty-five—received the right hand of fellowship, and were admitted members. A prayer meeting was then called in the vestry, and almost the entire congregation remained.

OBITUARY.

Deacon William West died at the residence of his brother, C. A. West, Centreville, Carleton Co., March 11th, aged 47 years. The subject of this sketch was born at Kingsdale, York County, from which he moved in 1850, and has since been a resident of Wicklow, Carleton County. Here he experienced a pardoning grace, was baptized by Elder G. W. Orser, and united with the P. C. Baptist Church at Tracy's Mills. In consequence of his steadfast Christian character, the church subsequently appointed and ordained him Deacon. He was a good man; quiet, unassuming, the friend of peace, sympathizing with and supporting every effort to build up the kingdom of Christ, and especially of the church, and always ready to do his own unworthiness and imperfections, he trusted only in the merits of the Divine Redeemer, and devoutly prayed that he might overcome and enter the saints' everlasting rest. We mourn our loss, but confidently feel that he has exchanged earthly scenes for heavenly joys. May the deeply bereaved widow and children, and circle of mourning friends, look up above the dark cloud of sorrow, and view the departed husband and father, where sorrow and death shall never come. G. W. MCD.

The *Maritime Monthly* for April is on sale at the bookstores. The following is the table of contents: Two Problems in Social Statics; A Plot within a Plot; The Catamounts of Rome; A Tour through Danderville; The Gloam; Hour; Philip Blair; Statistics of Nova Scotia; The English in Ireland; An Editor's Trials; Current Events.

This Magazine has been received with a good deal of favor, and the Publishers feel assured of success. We hope they may not be disappointed. It ought to be well supported by Provincialists. Price \$3.00 a year. Address J. & A. McMillan, St. John.

The *Sanitarian*, A. N. Bell, M. D., editor, is the name of a new monthly journal, the first number of which is before us. The purpose of this publication, as stated in the prospectus, is to present the results of the various inquiries which have been, and which may hereafter be made for the preservation of health and the expectations of human life, as to make them most advantageous to the public and to the medical profession. The present number contains some valuable papers, among which are: The Importance of Sanitary Science, and some of the relations of the medical profession to education; School Poisoning, and Tenant and Factory Suffocation; The necessity of re-vaccination, &c. Price \$3.00 a year. A. S. Barnes & Co., 111 & 113 William Street, New York, Publishers.

A Short Account of the Lord's Work among the Micmac Indians, by Rev. S. T. Rand, is before us. The writer gives a brief historical sketch of the Micmacs, of whom there are about 4,000 in the Province; the commencement of the mission among them about 23 years ago; the trials and encouragements he has had in his labour in their behalf; and the success that he has had, and also his hope for the future. He also gives some reasons for his seceding from the Baptist denomination.

The *New Dominion Monthly* for April, contains rather more than the usual variety of interesting reading. The Poetry of the Bible; The Diamond Fields of Africa; The Georgian Bay Regions; The late Dr. Guthrie &c.; together with a full Young Folks and Home Departments, make the present number quite attractive. There is also a portrait of the late Dr. Guthrie.

Pen and Scissors.

Mr. Spurgeon gives out that he will not be called Reverend, and that he will refuse to take from the post office all letters addressed to him with that prefix.

Which to us seems a determined effort to be peculiar, revealing a "weakness" in even so great a man as Mr. Spurgeon.

There is quite a *herd* demand just now for some provision to unordain ministers, so that men who have left the profession in fact, should not bear the title.

This is not at all to be wondered at since so many neglect the duties of the ministerial office.

The Queen.—The Duke of Argyll has, by desire of Her Majesty the Queen, sent a letter to the eldest son of Dr. Guthrie, expressing "to the bereaved widow and family of Dr. Guthrie, her Majesty's sincere sympathy with them, as well as her Majesty's very true sorrow for the loss of one so good and useful."

"Lay Popes" are somewhat plentiful in our churches. An exchange thus defines one of this class:

"A lay pope is a man with more zeal than grace, more self-sufficiency than sense, more noise than ideas—who undertakes to 'run' the church, the Sunday school, the minister, the session, the deacons, and the sewing society."

The *Leviston Journal* refutes the statement that more liquor is drunk in Maine under the prohibitory laws than in the days before their enforcement, by an appeal to veracious figures. It shows that not one-tenth as much liquor is sold per inhabitant there as in the States, where the liquor traffic is licensed, and that crime has diminished fifty per cent. since 1860. This is a strong point for the Prohibitionists, certainly.

The colored people of Boston mourn the loss of Rev. L. A. Grimes, the devoted Baptist preacher in that city, who died a few days since. For twenty-six years he was the general, earnest pastor among them, and his history made his name a household word. Born a freeman in Virginia, he became a back-driver in Washington, and for several years assisted slaves across the border. Once he was tried for this offence, and imprisoned in Richmond. His subsequent ministry in Boston is spoken of in kindly and flattering terms in Baptist papers and by preachers who knew him. He was generally known, too, among the freedmen of the South, who cannot fail to cherish his memory.

Checking the Evil.—The French Legislative Assembly have passed a bill punishing interference by severe penalties. It proposes that every person who has been twice convicted of drunkenness shall be deprived of the right to vote and of being voted for, of being a jurymen, and of bearing arms. Liquor dealers are also liable to fine or imprisonment, and to a deprivation of their civil rights. France is feeling the need of removing the source of its greatest disasters.—*Christian Weekly*.

Zion's Herald gives the details of the remarkable revival which had been in progress in Bath, Me., since the week of prayer. The work has been accompanied with the most cordial feeling between the different denominations, who have worked in union. The revival has been marked by an entire absence of undue excitement, and at the close of the tenth week showed no abatement. In the Wesley Church the conversions number 300, and other churches have been blessed in the same manner.

Success of the Free System.—The Central Congregational church at Philadelphia has abolished the system of pew rents, and in their stead voluntary pledges for the support of public worship have been received. It is not proposed to interfere with the permanency of the sittings, and each contributor is allowed to select a seat from any that may be unoccupied at the time of his application. An increase of seventy-five per cent in revenue has resulted from the plan, and is sufficient to meet the entire current expenses of the present year.

Deacons for Churches.—Plymouth Church, Minneapolis, have elected three of their lady members deaconesses. The term of office is three years, and their duties are to care for the sick and poor, especially among the women, and to look after the spiritual interests of the girls, the young ladies and the female members of the church generally. Responsive readings by the congregation have been adopted as a part of the morning service. Rev. Dr. Badington's church in Brooklyn have also elected two women as deaconesses in their congregation.

Prison Conversions.—Eight convicts confined in the Nebraska State Penitentiary were recently confirmed by Bishop Clarkson. The services were very interesting and impressive. A large number of people were in attendance, and the arrangements, under the supervision of the Warden, were complete, all the prisoners participating with the utmost order and interest. The Confirmation address was particularly touching, and as the candidates, six of whom were Indians, stood with bowed heads and evidently sincere hearts, dedicating themselves to the church and a new life, it was a scene at once novel and interesting.

Bismarck is the man for the day, the great man of the age. He is the first statesman of modern times who had the sagacity to perceive, with the courage to avow, that Popery is the enemy of civil government, and always and everywhere has been bent on subjecting the secular power to the despotism of the Church. The Pope as a priest he would let alone, but when he and his people interfere with the affairs of State, Bismarck will meet them; crush them as he did Louis Napoleon. Indeed, he says that the French declaration of war against Prussia and the Vatican decree of infallibility were contemporaneous, and all of a piece. He knows that Popery and liberty are incompatible.

The revival work continues unabated in many places, and although it is not a wide-spread general movement, many interesting facts are recorded in connection with it. In E. P. Hammond, whose labors in Kansas last year were attended with such fruitful results, has lately been in Iowa, and reports many conversions. The work in Des Moines, he writes, has been glorious, the morning prayer-meetings having crowded the hall, and being one of the wildest places in Iowa. The quiet, earnest work in Plainfield, N. J., has resulted in about 400 conversions; and in Memphis, Tenn., 225 persons have joined the six churches in the place since the week of prayer. The pastor of the Methodist church in Gallatin, Ohio, which has had 300 additions, has been aided in his work by a devoted company of ladies known as the "Pastor's Aid Corps."

WHAT OUR LAW-MAKERS ARE DOING.

NO. VI.

While the Federal Government at Ottawa is being harassed by a considerably heavy Opposition, the ministers being asked all sorts of questions from the critics, who are ever ready to struggle going on between two parties, those "in" and those "out," and while the Imperial Parliament has been the scene of a defeat of Ministry and a subsequent reconstruction, New Brunswick, quiet and happy, has looked upon the Opposition to the King-Fraser Administration growing more feeble with the growth of days. Several times have questions been voted upon, which showed how the current of feeling ran, and how strong was that current, and several times have strong majorities been found in favour of the Government. It may be that those in the Opposition benches are convinced that the measures proposed by the Government are for the best, and as conscientious legislators, have espoused the right; it may be that having matched their strength against that of the Government, and finding it much inferior, they have concluded that it were politic to contend no longer, or it may be for various other reasons; but from some cause or other, actuated by some motive or other, they have of late manifested less determination to impede the quiet progress of business.

As was expressed by several members when the Attorney General's amendment to the School Act of 1871 was being discussed, they wished now to do what they could to make the law work as harmoniously as possible, and since it was law, they were anxious to assist in all legitimate ways to make it agreeable to the people of New Brunswick. Mr. Landry, with others, gave expression to this sentiment, yet he regretted that the petitions of about 96,000 of our people had been overlooked and their prayer disregarded. Contrary to expectation, Gough openly agreed with the Government that the salary of the Principal of the Training School should be increased to \$1,200, and while he believed that the proposed amendments were for the better, he regretted that the 96th section of the Act had remained untouched. (This section provides that all schools shall be non-sectarian.) He, with Landry, Adams, Hamilton, Gillespie, etc., thought that something should be done to make the law popular to all our people. As it was, 30,000 of our children are uneducated, reaping none of the advantages resulting from free schools.

Considering everything, there was but a small percentage of that spirit of opposition manifested which we were led to look for and expect. That this evidence increasing wisdom on the part of our law-makers, we think all must admit. We do not believe in making a virtue of necessity, yet if a repeal cannot be obtained, then it is better for the minority to endeavor to become in sympathy with the law. The bill for the repeal of the School Act of 1871 was moved by Mr. Williams. He did not think proper to make a speech thereon, thinking, in all probability, that the bill fully explained itself. It was immediately subsequent to the grateful and considerate hoist which this bill received, that Attorney General King was pleased to move his bill above referred to. He spoke forcibly and at length thereon, dwelling upon the several sections, their meanings, benefits and necessities. At intervals this bill has been considered by the House in committee of the whole, section after section being discussed both pro and con. The whole bill contains 56 sections. We look upon the 40th section, however, as one of the most important. This provides that where the rate-payers of a district refuse to vote to assess themselves in support of a school, the trustees of such district, upon certifying the facts of the case and ability of such district to support a school, to the Board of Education, may estimate the amount required for school purposes, and said Board of Education may authorize the trustees to assess such or a less amount.

For want of a section of this character, very many children in our Province have been deprived of school advantages during the past year. In many districts, where a very small majority have been against assessing themselves for school purposes, the remaining ratepayers have been unable to obtain a school, and thus their sons and daughters, as well as those of the majority, were not privileged to attend school and reap the advantages thereof. We are right glad that a change has come. Gradually we will arrive, I believe, to compulsory education, and not until that time can we expect to make as rapid strides in the way of education as we might desire. Some of the countries foremost in the world for literary and scientific progress have this, and we hope that in due time the same may be said of New Brunswick. We were not at all disappointed in finding Mr. Hanington in opposition to this section. He opposed it very vigorously, and contended that it was unjust to take the people's money without their consent. What pity he feels for the people, and how considerate about their money. He would make the impression that he measured all things by money. But there is something better than gold. The youthful mind, the hope of our country and nation, is worth far more than the sordid riches of earth. And when men are found whose minds are more devoted to gold than goodness, and who estimate wealth first, education afterwards; when such men are found, although they be in a majority in any district, it is well to compel them to assist the minority in educating their own and their neighbor's children.

Mr. Hibbard, like a true man, considered the section a wise one, and hoped to see it enforced; and Mr. Adams took pleasure in seeing the Government recognize the right of the minority. The latter sentiment called the Attorney General again to his feet, who said that the Government did not recognize majority nor minority schools, but merely regarded the whole matter as a means of public education. This is the proper way, no doubt, to regard the matter; and one need not be possessed of very great sagacity or penetration to see the point around which Mr. Adams' thoughts and hints centred and revolved. The same sentiment, if extended, would embrace the case of the Catholic minority of our Province not receiving supposed rights equal to those of the Protestant majority. But enough of this. We have often wished, during the session, that a free school system had prevailed among us; in the men who now are debating this law, were boys. Whether many of them would have profited much thereby or not, it were less difficult to imagine than assert. Let us hope, however, that free education may show its effects upon our legislators in the future; and as this is an age of progress in other things, let us likewise hope it may be in this respect. In all probability, as long as the spirit of humanity remains as it is, there will be minds so blinded by cupidity, as to be opposed to education. In all probability, in half a century from this, a man could be found to bring in a bill for repeal of School Act of 1871; yet, the chances are, that the system will have far more friends then than now.

During the week just past, a great number of bills have been before the House. There have been Gillespie's, relating to goal limits; Willis', relating to Corporations; Donald's, on qualification of voters. During the discussion of this last bill, "universal suffrage," sentiments were manifested here and there. In fact, extreme views were taken on both sides, we fancy. The mover of the bill threw himself into a position of defence for the bill, and with patriotic zeal, so characteristic of the man, argued that many not blessed with a large amount of property, should have a voice in the representation of the country. He raised the question of mind versus money—holding that it was the former, not the latter, that should vote. The bill, however, was kindly treated to the three months' hoist, as was a bill sent down from Legislative Council, relating to water lots and other shore rights. Then there have been bills relating to railroads; petitions referring to the same; bills referring to churches and synods; to boom companies and driving companies; to skating clubs, etc., forming a variety such as is usual near the close of a session.

The annual report of schools of New Brunswick for 1872 has been laid before the House during the past week. It is not my province to review it, but it would seem to be complete and has received little criticism from members in opposition. We believe that as the benefits of free schools manifest themselves continually, the opposition thereto will just as continuously weaken, and by degrees one and all will be led to conclude that the men who gave us the Act of 1871 conferred a boon upon our country, and we believe that when they are in their graves, those who will be found in numbers will rejoice that the greatest interests of humanity were not forgotten by them. They have erected to themselves a monument more lasting than marble, inasmuch as their epitaph will be written in the growing intelligence of the youth of our country.

In all probability another letter shall close our rambling Legislative correspondence, as already land has been sighted, and soon we expect to witness the excitement of disembarking. Unlike the ill-fated *Atlantic*, we trust to make port in safety.

districts, where a very small majority have been against assessing themselves for school purposes, the remaining ratepayers have been unable to obtain a school, and thus their sons and daughters, as well as those of the majority, were not privileged to attend school and reap the advantages thereof. We are right glad that a change has come. Gradually we will arrive, I believe, to compulsory education, and not until that time can we expect to make as rapid strides in the way of education as we might desire. Some of the countries foremost in the world for literary and scientific progress have this, and we hope that in due time the same may be said of New Brunswick. We were not at all disappointed in finding Mr. Hanington in opposition to this section. He opposed it very vigorously, and contended that it was unjust to take the people's money without their consent. What pity he feels for the people, and how considerate about their money. He would make the impression that he measured all things by money. But there is something better than gold. The youthful mind, the hope of our country and nation, is worth far more than the sordid riches of earth. And when men are found whose minds are more devoted to gold than goodness, and who estimate wealth first, education afterwards; when such men are found, although they be in a majority in any district, it is well to compel them to assist the minority in educating their own and their neighbor's children.

Mr. Hibbard, like a true man, considered the section a wise one, and hoped to see it enforced; and Mr. Adams took pleasure in seeing the Government recognize the right of the minority. The latter sentiment called the Attorney General again to his feet, who said that the Government did not recognize majority nor minority schools, but merely regarded the whole matter as a means of public education. This is the proper way, no doubt, to regard the matter; and one need not be possessed of very great sagacity or penetration to see the point around which Mr. Adams' thoughts and hints centred and revolved. The same sentiment, if extended, would embrace the case of the Catholic minority of our Province not receiving supposed rights equal to those of the Protestant majority. But enough of this. We have often wished, during the session, that a free school system had prevailed among us; in the men who now are debating this law, were boys. Whether many of them would have profited much thereby or not, it were less difficult to imagine than assert. Let us hope, however, that free education may show its effects upon our legislators in the future; and as this is an age of progress in other things, let us likewise hope it may be in this respect. In all probability, as long as the spirit of humanity remains as it is, there will be minds so blinded by cupidity, as to be opposed to education. In all probability, in half a century from this, a man could be found to bring in a bill for repeal of School Act of 1871; yet, the chances are, that the system will have far more friends then than now.

During the week just past, a great number of bills have been before the House. There have been Gillespie's, relating to goal limits; Willis', relating to Corporations; Donald's, on qualification of voters. During the discussion of this last bill, "universal suffrage," sentiments were manifested here and there. In fact, extreme views were taken on both sides, we fancy. The mover of the bill threw himself into a position of defence for the bill, and with patriotic zeal, so characteristic of the man, argued that many not blessed with a large amount of property, should have a voice in the representation of the country. He raised the question of mind versus money—holding that it was the former, not the latter, that should vote. The bill, however, was kindly treated to the three months' hoist, as was a bill sent down from Legislative Council, relating to water lots and other shore rights. Then there have been bills relating to railroads; petitions referring to the same; bills referring to churches and synods; to boom companies and driving companies; to skating clubs, etc., forming a variety such as is usual near the close of a session.

The annual report of schools of New Brunswick for 1872 has been laid before the House during the past week. It is not my province to review it, but it would seem to be complete and has received little criticism from members in opposition. We believe that as the benefits of free schools manifest themselves continually, the opposition thereto will just as continuously weaken, and by degrees one and all will be led to conclude that the men who gave us the Act of 1871 conferred a boon upon our country, and we believe that when they are in their graves, those who will be found in numbers will rejoice that the greatest interests of humanity were not forgotten by them. They have erected to themselves a monument more lasting than marble, inasmuch as their epitaph will be written in the growing intelligence of the youth of our country.

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Fredericton, April 9, 1873.

FREDERICTON, April 8.—The House went into Committee on the Government measure to provide aid for Chatham Branch Railway. Mr. Kelly committed the bill, and explained its provisions. He stated that there were eight miles of the road to be constructed. A company had been formed, and \$30,000 worth of stock had been subscribed. They now ask for \$40,000 a mile subsidy, and the Government to take \$80,000 in stock in the company, with the aid granted to other roads. He thought it a modest sum. This would make the aid about \$4,000 per mile.

Mr. Gough stated that he would support the subsidy of \$40,000, although he regretted that it was not larger; and in a subsequent speech he stated that he would oppose the bill, having obtained in the meantime information from a competent man that the road could not be built with the aid offered. Messrs. Hanington and Landry thought the matter was one for the Dominion Government to deal with. Mr. Hanington moved a three months' postponement, which was lost on a vote of 25 to 13, and the bill then passed.

April 9.—Mr. Crawford's bill relating to the storage of petroleum in St. John and Portland was committed and passed. It provides that owners may store petroleum in any quantity in buildings the fitness of which have been certified to by the Chief Engineer of St. John Police Department.

Hon. Mr. McQueen committed bills relating to New Brunswick Railway Company. Mr. Gough asked if it was a Government measure. Mover then said the Government had agreed upon its provisions. The bill extends the time for building the bridge at Woodstock to 1877, and if not built, by that time the company forfeits 400,000 acres land.

The Provincial Secretary answering Mr. Hibbard said the bill does not relieve the Company from the performance of any part of the contract; it only extends the time for building the bridge, and gives the Government power to withhold 400,000 acres in case of failure.

An additional section was added making it compulsory on the Company, after the completion of the road, to provide sufficient accommodation for freight and passengers.

Mr. Palmer committed the bill to aid in construction of certain railroads in the Province.

Mr. Ryan moves three months hoist, and it was lost.

The bill provides that the parish of Elgin shall be excluded from voting or taxing heretofore to aid Albert Railway Company. Palmer, Hibbard, Hanington, Lindsay, Phillips and Beckwith strongly