

## TERMS AND NOTICES.

The RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER is published weekly, at the Office of Messrs. BARNES & CO., 58 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

TERMS—\$2.00 a year, in advance.

The postage is paid by the proprietor. No Post-Office Copy can be collected postage on the delivery of the INTELLIGENCER.

All Communications for insertion should be addressed, Rev. Joseph McLeod, Box 81, Fredericton, N. B.

All Exchanges should be addressed RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER, Fredericton, N. B.

Subscriptions may either be paid to Messrs. BARNES & CO., St. John, or remitted to the Editor, at Fredericton.

## Religious Intelligencer.

REV. JOSEPH McLEOD, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1873.

## LET HIM IN.

"Behold I stand at the door and knock!" What gracious words. They reveal the whole of Christ's great love, and all His intense longing to go good to those for whom He died. Jesus values the heart of man above everything else, and He seeks with all earnestness and wisdom to possess it as His own—His dwelling place. To sit on the throne of the human soul, to blend with it and live in it; to engage its affections, to control its passions, to direct its will, is His most ardent desire. Next to His place in His Father's bosom, next to the seat at His Father's right hand, He prizes a place in the human heart. There is scarcely any amount of patient waiting and laborious seeking to which He will not submit in order to gain that place. He will wait month after month, and from year to year; He will come again and again; refused to-day, He will be back again to-morrow; knocking by His providence, by His spirit, and by His word, saying always the same thing, "Open and let me in."

Why this anxiety on the part of the Lord Jesus to dwell in the heart of man? There is but a single answer, because He loves us. He desires to do us good; and it is only by being within us, by being taken into our hearts, that He can do us any good. It is impossible for us ever to get any good from the religion of Christ so long as He is left to stand outside. The blessings He brings are bound up in himself, and it is only through union to Him that we acquire any title to them, or in any degree savingly participate in them. If we would have the sense of pardoned sin, the consciousness of adoption into the family of God, the peace that passeth understanding, the hope that maketh not ashamed, the sweet experience of His love, we must take Christ fully and freely into our hearts. If we have little or none of these blessings, it is just because we have little or none of Christ.

By having Christ in the heart something more is meant than the simple belief of Christ's doctrine. This, we know, is all which some allow as meant by union to Christ; but it is surely a very low and defective view of it. The language of scripture which speaks of our union to Christ certainly indicates something more, something better and sweeter. Believers in Christ are said to be members of His body, of His flesh and of His bones. What mean such expressions as these?—"He that eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood, dwelleth in me and I in him?" "He that dwelleth in love, dwelleth in God, and God in him?" "If any man have not the spirit of Christ he is none of His?" "Christ in you the hope of glory?" To be in Christ, and to have Christ in us is an experience that all need—that they must have or be lost forever. And let it be remembered that while God is present in the various departments of nature, operating in them without their consent, Christ does not come into, and work graciously in the soul without its own concurrence. He may speak to our hearts in many ways, but He speaks standing without, until we open the door and let Him in. The very glory of Christ's indwelling is that we are to say, "Come in." Will you not let Him in?

"Behold He standeth at the door!" He gently knocks, has knocked before; Had waited long, is waiting still; You treat no other friend so ill!"

Why refuse Him admittance? Would you not have the good that He alone can give, and which He will give only on being received into your heart? Drear indeed is that heart which refuses to admit Christ. Nothing can be so lonely, so desolate, so deserted, as a soul without Christ.

"Admit Him ere his anger burn; His feet departed ne'er return; Admit Him, or the flames of hell will land You'll at His door rejected stand."

## OUR INDIA LETTER.

CAMP BIRMINGHAM, INDIA, Dec. 14, 1872.

MR. EDITOR.—This evening closed our Santal Schoolmasters' Meeting. It had been in session a full week, and there have been some encouraging things connected with it. Thirty-nine of our forty teachers were present, and the examinations in secular studies in the Bible were indicative of real study and enterprise. I was particularly pleased with the Bible lesson. The sermon on the Mount had been assigned for study, and each teacher was asked seven questions on the principal points in it. One question was—How did Christ teach His disciples to treat their enemies? Almost every one replied promptly, "To love their enemies," and some added, "to pray for them." There is nothing *Santal* in such treatment, I assure you, and might I not say, there is nothing American or English either, except by the grace of God, in this kind and considerate course towards those that hate us? There may be much that is really lovely in our poor, perverse, battered human nature, but not yet has it come to be natural and easy for men to forgive and love their enemies.

Another question was—What is the Lord's Prayer? It was touchingly interesting to hear these men of the jungles so correctly and so impressively repeating the successive petitions of that prayer. May they learn to pray it from their hearts! In not a few of our jungle schools this prayer is daily repeated in concert by all the pupils. I think I wrote you months ago of how a poor old woman, a confirmed cripple, was first convicted by hearing this prayer day by day in the little school close by her house. Though she could not read a word, the Holy Spirit taught her how to pray, and she who intercedes for sinners before the Father's throne, heard her prayer. She is now a member of this church, and is learning to read the Bible in her old age. So comes the kingdom of our Lord.

Still another of the examination questions I wish to mention here. It was this—Whom did our Saviour represent by the two houses built on rock and sand? This question carried with it so much of application that the answers invariably brought on a serious mood, and afforded an excellent opportunity for speaking a word to the heart. These questions I hope may do good by keeping before their minds the chief points in the Sermon on the Mount.

Last Sabbath it was my happy privilege to baptize two more believers at this branch. One was the wife of Simanta, one of our Santal School Inspectors, and the other a pupil of our Training School. We all rejoice greatly with Simanta over the conversion of his wife. Last July her two

sons were received into the church, and she came to the very threshold, but feared to make an open boldness for Christ. The family is now one in Christ; parents and children travelling the heavenly path together. How truly blessed such a union is in your enlightened land! How much more so here amid the degrading influences of Paganism.

I have often written you of the troubles these Santal Christians have had to suffer at this village. But the Lord has been far better to them than their fears. Now the scene is so changed to what it was three years ago. Of the five families now living here two are wholly converted and united. Of a third only one erring son remains away. We have strong hopes, however, that this poor prodigal will soon return, for he has had much religious instruction, and many prayers are going up in his behalf. Of the fourth family (that of the cripple mentioned above), the mother, her two sons and one daughter-in-law are in the church, and only the wife of the eldest son holds out in her opposition. But she seems tender now, and I hope to soon see her right. The fifth, and latter family is that of Pancher, the eldest of these Santal Christians. His poor old mother and his wife both persist in their opposition, though they have long since ceased to be open persecutors. The wife has taken her daughter and fled, but the mother still stays in the house, living quiet by herself. She is very old and infirm, and seems so set in all her superstitious notions. O, that God would touch her heart, that the remaining days of her pilgrimage might be bright and blessed. Do pray for her, this poor old woman, her children all saved, and she still out of the ark of safety. The younger son of Pancher has recently entered our Training School at Midnapore, and is much interested in religion. I hope soon to see him squarely on his father's side. Of the schoolmasters I shall speak at another time. O, that I could do more for them by visiting all of them at their villages. We are so short of help now.

## DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

REV. J. R. SHAW writes us under date of March 4th, that he was still so ill as to be unable to travel; hence his failure to meet his appointments for last Sabbath. His note did not reach us till after the paper went to press last week, so that we could not recall the appointments. Bro. S. hopes to be able to return to his charge soon.

NORTH BRANCH OROMOCTO.—Rev. Wm. Brown writes under date of March 6th: "I am yet continuing the meetings in this place. The revival interest is increasing rapidly. Sinners are seeking the Lord; backsliders are coming home; and the church is labouring with that faith that takes no denial, knowing that her labour is not in vain in the Lord. I have baptized thirteen converts, and others are expected to go forward in the ordinance next Sabbath."

Since the foregoing was in type, we received a notice from Bro. Brown, saying that two converts were baptized last Sabbath (9th inst.) and that the good work does not abate. He also speaks of the liberality of the people in supplying his wants.

VICTORIA CORNER.—In a private note, Bro. Israel Merritt says: "The religious interest here is coming up. We had the best meeting at Victoria Corner, last Sabbath (2nd inst.), that has been held there for some time. Bro. Kinney is doing well. \* \* \* Bro. Kinney is preaching every fortnight on Sabbath afternoons at Hartland; and things look somewhat favorable there."

Bro. John Henderson writes under date, March 7th, that he has been spending some days in Woodland, York Co. He says: "This settlement is about 18 miles from the mouth of the Nashwaak, and is about 8 miles from Stanley. I have attended eight meetings here. The congregations have been very attentive; and the Lord has helped me speak to them. Some eight or nine have confessed that they are great sinners, and are seeking mercy. It is my hope that the Lord will convert the whole people. \* \* \* I have also attended two meetings in Cardigan, which is about three miles from here. \* \* \* To-morrow I go to Kingston to attend my appointment, intending (p. v.) to return to this place next week. Pray for us."

FIRST CHURCH, KARS, K. Co.—A brother writes: "The church in this place is in a low condition. Very few take part in the prayer-meetings; and the conferences are slimly attended. Pray for us! [Cannot some brother visit this church?—Ed.]"

FREE BAPTIST HAND BOOK.—As announced two or three weeks ago, this book is now to be had of either of the Committee—Revs. J. T. Parsons, G. A. Hartley, or Jos. McLeod. It was published by order of General Conference, it is sold at cost price. 35 cents if called for, 40 cents if sent by mail. It contains the Treatise of Faith, Church covenant and Directory, an act of Incorporation of the Free Christian Baptists, together with the constitution and bye-laws of General Conference, District Meetings, Benevolent and Educational Societies, and the Marriage Ceremony, Burial Service, Ordination Questions, &c.

The New Dominion Monthly for March, has a good variety of pleasant and profitable reading. The publishers aim to make this a magazine for Canadians, and they are evidently succeeding.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.—The Baptist church in Middle Simonds, C. County is enjoying some revival. Three converts were baptized on the 2nd inst. by the Rev. J. Harvey. The Baptist church in Upper Sussex is having some revival under the labours of Rev. G. C. Corey. Several have been baptized. A new Baptist church was opened on Sabbath, 2nd inst. in Cornwallis, N. S. It cost \$8000, and the pews sold for enough to pay for it. Special religious meetings have been held nightly for some three weeks in the Methodist Mission House, Lower Cove, by Rev. Wm. Maggs. A good religious interest is said to prevail. Rev. J. E. Bill baptized three young ladies at the Ballas wharf in this city last Sunday morning. Bishop Medley is in the city, where he is to remain two or three weeks. He is delivering a series of Lenten lectures.

TEMPERANCE.—Rev. J. Gunter delivered the regular temperance sermon in Indian town last Sunday afternoon. The children's temperance meeting was held in the academy of music last Saturday afternoon as announced. Addresses were made by several gentlemen. A similar meeting will be held to-morrow. A new Lodge of British Templars has been organized in Somerville, C. County, by Riverside Lodge of Hartland. Carleton County Lodge, British Templars, held its quarterly session in Woodstock last week. The attendance was large. A public temperance meeting held under the auspices of the Lodge is said by the *Sentinel* to have been one of the best ever held in the town. R. B. Weldon, Esq., is now on a lecturing tour through Kings County, under the direction of Grand Lodge of British Templars. The temperance sentiment is strong in Kings, and is getting stronger.

THE CENSUS.—The first volume of the Census of Canada, 1870-71, is out. A copy has just been received at this office; and we shall give our subscribers the result of an examination.

## Pen and Scissors.

Spurgeon's College has furnished 169 preachers. Arrangements have been made for the purchase of a house in which to erect an edifice for the college.

The Quaker City of Philadelphia reports for the past year over fifteen thousand arrests for drunkenness. Philadelphia licenses grogshops for revenue and expands the holding power of police, and pay other expenditures which this grogshop renders necessary—not to mention the suffering and moral degradation they occasion.

Dr. Cumming, lecturing on the Jesuits and their teachings, asserts that he possesses evidence that Roman Catholic associations such as those over which Bishop Ullathorne and Archbishop Manning lately presided, were designed to induce converts to aid in the restoration of the secular power of the papacy, and, failing this, by allying themselves with revolutionary societies, to overthrow the existing government. He also incidentally expressed an opinion that the Jesuits were at the bottom of many of the agitations and strikes throughout the country.

Boston *Reflector* in a Young Women's Christian Association which is becoming a blessing to that city. Although not more than six years old, it has a "Home" on Beach Street, where young women in search of employment are accommodated at a moderate rate, and find care and sympathy from others of their own sex. The institution is already overgrowing, and the Association is now launching into the enterprise of building an adequate structure for their use. The ladies have succeeded in buying a piece of land, and now they are moving in their building, to put up a commodious house, for which at least \$30,000 is required. They have held a grand fair, and given their project an impulse which promises to carry them through. There are but few similar institutions in this country, and those who are started hereafter need not be doubtful experiments after the success in Boston.

Revivals in Sunday Schools.—The season of ingathering is upon us. Glad tidings of conversions are coming. One of the missionaries of the American Sunday School Union in Tennessee writes: "A Sunday School was prevailed upon by me to re-open, last spring, after being closed for months. It is in connection with an old Presbyterian church, organized 70 years ago. Being without a pastor, they had been preaching occasionally, but in connection with their Sunday school, and a most successful meeting. The precious seed took root, and a most interesting revival has been going on for several days. Over 50 are rejoicing in the new found love of Jesus, nearly all from the Sunday school." In one of our Sunday schools, in Nebraska, says: "In one of our Sunday schools, a revival has been going on lately, resulting in ten hopeful conversions. This makes 140 conversions reported since I have been a missionary of the American Sunday School Union—about eighteen months."

Methodist training College in Fiji.—A District Training College has been with much labor established upon a new and central site of the metropolis of Fiji, given by the king. The chiefs of Fiji have given aid in building material and food, and the chiefs, native ministers, teachers of the adjacent islands of Viti, Bau, and Rewa, have worked hard during the year in the clearing of land and the erection of buildings. The church, principal's house, and several students' houses are already finished, one the work of tuition will soon be commenced. It was decided to undertake the education of sons of chiefs who are to enter in May, 1873, and receive a four years' course. A few young men will also be admitted to receive a secular education, preparatory to employment in the State and as native advocates in the courts of justice. It is recommended that probationers for the native ministry should, after their reception on trial, receive a further term of instruction of two years.

Expulsion for Covetousness.—The American Christian Review, in referring to the statement that men are never excluded from the churches for the grave covetousness, asserts its knowledge of five men, all in good standing and good standing in the community, who were expelled at one view from the Disciples Church in Little Flat Rock, Indiana, for that sin. No other charge was made against them. They had refused to pay their proportion of the cost of a new meeting-house.

We think we know some churches, the membership of which would be very much reduced, if such strict discipline were exercised. We do not say that it ought not to be exercised.

Conversions following a Student's Sudden Death.—A student recently died in an interesting circumstance in the Boston Y. M. C. A. praying meeting, in connection with the death of the son of Rev. Heman Lincoln, a young student at Brown University, who was recently killed while coasting with some friends near his home at Newton. The young man who was on the sled with him at the time of the accident was uninjured. Young Lincoln was a devout Christian, and his sudden death made so deep an impression upon the church members, that a religious interest, which has resulted in some twenty-five conversions. Among these converts is the young man who directed the sled at the time of the accident.

Progress in India.—Statistics just published in England concerning British progress in India possess some points of interest. The population in the aggregate of India, is given at 200,000,000. The English alone contain some thirteen hundred thousand pupils. There were last year, in India 5,204 miles of opened railway, and 8,498 under construction. The railways yielded an average of 34 per cent. on their capital. Last year they carried 1,000,000 passengers, of which four millions were in the third class, and three and a half millions in the fourth—a remarkable indication of the rigidity of "caste" divisions in India, and of the comparative numbers in the lower grades. The total value of the trade of the country was £107,319,000 in 1871-2, the revenue £22,294,454, and the expenditure £18,390,454.

Grumbling at Newspapers.—The *Watchman and Reflector* says: Grumbling is one of the delights of humanity, and it doubtless serves a certain sort of purpose. But, to us, the most unsatisfactory grumblers are those who constantly complain of the newspaper press. Every editor knows what this remark includes; it takes in all the papers, finding querulous, "stop-my-paper" letters, denouncing the printing of this or the omission of that. Each person of this class has his ideal paper, and he will not be realized this side the millennium, and honestly confesses he would be a model editor; whereas he would come to sudden grief. It takes in those uncomfortable people who want or demand, that all their little paragraphs should go unaltered, but who are the first to grumble if one of their paragraphs is not printed. Now all these people suppose they know how to conduct their own affairs, and would take it hard if editors should hunt them up in their counting-rooms or studies to dictate to them; and it is supposed that editors, like other business men, understand their affairs, and that they try to do the best in their power, as it is certainly for their interest so to do. Therefore, in behalf of the press generally, we say, don't grumble, it is a most unprofitable business.

Some fifteen years ago, certain explorers in the valley of the Nile discovered among the mounds over the site of ancient Egypt (modern Aska or Waska), one of the nine cities built by Nimrod, several stone tablets covered with cuneiform (wedge form) characters. These tablets were presented to the British Museum, and Mr. George Smith, one of the best Oriental scholars of the day, has finally made a translation of it, and read it before the Society of Biblical Archaeology. It proves to be like the "Moabite stone," a singular confirmation of the Bible. As the tablets were discovered back to the time of Nimrod, and the kings of Assyria, so this, taking a wider leap backward, introduces us to early traditions of the flood. The story as related in these ancient characters, which Sir Henry Rawlinson found on bricks as old as 2,300 years B. C.—within fifteen hundred years of the dispersion at Babel—is intermingled with many fanciful and idolatrous additions, but the outlines of it, and of its principal character, Noah, are so clearly drawn, that no one can fail of seeing that only one event, and that the Noachian deluge, is recorded. This is given in an entirely distinct and independent form from the account in the Bible, and has slept for two thousand years in its sepulchral heap of ruins. Generations pass away, but not one of our modern writers of the world of God fails when the hour for testing it comes.

Prohibition League.—The Quebec Temperance and Prohibition League, at its session of the 20th ult., in Montreal, adopted the following resolution: That in the judgment of the League, acting on the suggestion of the third annual Temperance Union, the Maritime Provinces be encouraged to organize Prohibition Leagues, and that the following letter be sent to the temperance organization of New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia from the Leagues in operation:

A CALL FOR HELP.  
To the Friends of Temperance in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Within the past two years Leagues have been formed in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, having for their special object the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic by legislative enactment. It has been felt, however, by the friends in both Provinces that to be successful, the movement should be simultaneous in all the Provinces of the Dominion, and we have been instructed by the Leagues which we represent to bring the matter before the friends of temperance in the Maritime Provinces, with a view to secure their co-operation.

We respectfully submit that the organization of Temperance Prohibition Leagues in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would tend to strengthen the movement by making it general throughout the Dominion, and we sincerely trust that the matter will receive the earnest attention of the temperance organizations in your Provinces at the earliest possible day.

Signed by the Presidents and Secretaries of the Ontario and Quebec Leagues.

(From our own Correspondent.)  
WHAT OUR LAW-MAKERS ARE DOING.  
NO. II.

When we previously wrote, the Parliamentary vessel had just left port. Although at the present it is a considerable number of days out, yet very little head-way has been made as yet. It is one of those sailing vessels, the day of steam navigation having not yet arrived in the Legislative Assemblies of New Brunswick. However, all sails may be considered as set, only awaiting some political breeze to impel the vessel onward. In all probability when this zone of "calms" is passed, a region of disturbance may be entered. Fierce winds may yet blow, and high waves yet sorely test the good ship, but with cool heads and firm hands in command, we anticipate that all will be prosperous, and that the trip will be a successful one. About the full complement of officers and men are on board, but a description of these we have reserved for a later time. We must have men both tall and short, fat and lean, bald, hoary-haired and wigged; lawyers, doctors, merchants, farmers, and an editor, with orders of intellect as various as physical form. In short, the members of our Parliament form as varied an assembly as did the characters described in the Prologue to Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." Could I describe them as intelligently as that author has, methinks some of your readers would conclude that they were the first officers in the wrong place. In justice to one of the first officers in command, the Provincial Secretary, I would here remark that he admirably fills his place, and on every occasion has manifested a candid and gentlemanly spirit. We doubt not that his assistance will increase the facility of the Government in preventing such disgraceful scenes from being repeated this year as have been witnessed here in late years. His colleagues in power likewise appear anxious to deal fairly with all questions submitted to them by others, whether those questions come from the Leader of the Opposition or from Mr. Napier. We do not make mention of these two as being associates, but we fancy it well to afford a contrast occasionally, and truly there is a contrast between the questions of Mr. Gough and those of Mr. Napier. Those of the former are of a nature that gentleman has an eye upon the doings of the Government, and understands his business; those of the latter, many of them, manifesting a lack of what is very necessary in any man—we leave your readers to supply the name. From the number which he sometimes submits consecutively, and the periods of his interrogations are not few, one would fancy he felt "a presence that disturbs him," the presence, no doubt, of the fear that at next election Gloucester will leave him at home. It is to be hoped that a better representative than he cannot be found to take his place, that before recourse is again had to ballot, the representation will be so lessened that only one member from Gloucester will be required. A bill to lessen the representation of the several Counties, or at least some of them, has been introduced. We anticipate quite a discussion on the matter when again brought up. On Thursday last a bill referring to the Portland Assessment was brought in. The debate which followed, as may well be imagined, was nothing but a reiteration of what we have heard before; nothing but a ventilation of the different views of different persons on the School Bill. Some members rejoiced in Free Schools, and were glad that the law, while it gave non-sectarian schools, interfered with the conscientious rights of none, allowing all to become possessors of the same education at school, and to be religiously instructed elsewhere according to the desires of their hearts and the inclination of their minds. It neither favoured the Protestant religion nor opposed the Catholic. It kept both from being taught in the school-room, and permitted neither Episcopalians, nor Presbyterians, nor Roman Catholics to have Separate Schools. Others again attempted to show that the rights of Roman Catholics were interfered with, and that their religion was tampered with. But owing to the fact that notice was given by a young member from Northumberland that he will bring the matter up again before the close of the Session, we defer further remarks upon it at the present. Although it is the hope of some that modifications in, or even repeal of the Law will result from this session, yet I fancy the hope is vain. The Government is strong and determined, and we doubt not, will preserve to the country the benefits of late legislation. It is to this matter, no doubt, that part of the strength of the Government may be attributed. We believe there are members in the House who differ from the policy of the Government in some minor particulars, yet who allow these to be subject to greater principles. The safety of our institutions, the welfare of our country operate in blinding them into a unit. They see that with ruthless hand the destroyer would lay hold upon our greatest and most prized privileges, and with a spirit of love and defence for those they seem determined to protect, what past generations should have known and which future generations shall rejoice to see—a Free Non-Sectarian School Law.

As yet few waves of speech of any account have struck the vessel. Now and then a little spray of personality breaks over the bulwarks, yet all on deck is carefully secured, and as yet no damage to officers or men has resulted. In all probability some heavy swells will be encountered before the voyage is over. The Representative question, the Temperance matter, and several others will produce weather more or less heavy and sea more or less rough before they come under the consideration of the Honourable body now in session. In the Temperance question especially we trust that duty will be remembered—duty to man and duty to country. May the officers in command cope after one of England's greatest commanders, and in setting the example themselves, urge "every

man to do his duty." It is time that some restriction was placed upon this deadly liquor traffic. The cries of orphans, the tears of widows, the lists of criminals, the curse produced by it upon society demand it, and if these men, whose boast it is to protect our rights, are neglectful of their duty, where shall humanity turn for relief? Would that men who appear interested in our constitutional rights could find within themselves soul enough and manhood enough to fearlessly take hold of this matter and daringly, sensibly legislate thereon. Let us awaiting the issue hope for the best. Let us hope that moral suasion, which has done so much for the world, may now be in a measure aided and abetted by legal measures. We look forward to this discussion, if it come up, as a test of many of our representatives, and trust that men who talk temperance at home may be just as ready to talk and vote temperance here.

On Monday last a bill was introduced by Gough in relation to polling-places at elections. It provided that each polling-station should consist of two rooms adjoining each other, that at the entry of the outer room guards should be stationed, therein at the same time, and who would thus prevent much confusion and crowding at the ballot-box. The inner room should be for sheriff, candidates, or their representatives, and should communicate with the outer room. The principles of the bill are by all admitted to be good, yet its details were not such as met the wishes of many. The advantages claimed for it far more than counterbalanced the objections against it. It will secure quiet and peace in voting, ensure freedom from outside and frequently undue influence at a critical moment, preserve secrecy to the fullest extent, do away with much intimidation and bribery, and allow a man to be free in the exercise of his franchise. Such are the good features of the bill. The objections raised are few and trivial. It would make a little more trouble and entail a little more expense, and no election being probable before another session of Parliament some urged that it should be laid over for a time. Faint objections when compared with the derivable benefits. If electors are to be free, give them a chance to exercise their freedom, and since there are men who are led captive by others on election days, and who, if they could silently do so, would vote a different ticket, by all means allow them a chance to act as they choose when men are being demanded who shall represent the majority of the people. This is not intended as much as a plea for the weakness of men who have not the manhood to vote for a principle and not for a man, who rather than be considered a supporter of such a man, would barter his franchise to the other candidate for a glass of liquor, nor so much an advocacy for these as for the principle that a man should be allowed the facilities to vote so that none should know his position if he so desired, and to shield the weak from intimidation. The House having sat in Committee of the Whole on the bill, progress was reported, assurance having been given that the matter will be considered during next recess, and will receive ample attention next session. That which may be regarded as the second charge of the allied Sectarian and Non-Free-School forces has been made in shape of opposition to the bill to legalize the Fredericton assessment of 1872. A number of petitions signed by a few ratepayers of that city were brought before the House, praying that the Legislature would not legalize that which was so unjust and illegal. A motion for a three months' hoist to the bill was the signal given for attack. During the speeches of some members one could fancy he heard the echo of some of the remarkable speeches of last year, so filled were they with "altars" and "priests" and such like. The Attorney-General met the arguments of the opposed party in a statesman-like manner, arguing out coolly and intelligently the merits of the case, and assisted by the Provincial Secretary, who repeatedly took ground from under his opponent, made an able defence of the bill. Several other bills have been introduced, but we reserve remark upon them until they come up for another reading.

Fredericton, March 12th, 1873.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.  
FREDERICTON, March 12.—This morning the following bills were introduced into the Assembly. By Order—A bill authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain and assess the amount due to the Commissioners of the German town of Lake, due under Act 23 Victoria, chapter 23; also a bill for advancement of power and securing the rights of widows in the estates of their deceased husbands.

By Robinson—A bill to incorporate the Eel River Boom Company, and a petition in favor.

The House in Committee of the Whole agreed to the following bills:

A bill legalizing the School Assessment of the City of Fredericton for 1872. It sets aside the certificate granted by the Supreme Court, and abolishes the ten days' notice to ratepayers before the issue of executions.

A bill authorizing the Justices of the Peace for Northumberland to rent a suitable place in Newcastle for a lock-up, and legalize the same.

Clarendon's bill relating to the several County Courts was then taken up in Committee. Progress was reported, with leave to sit again.

By Willis—A bill in addition to and amendment of several acts relating to the sale of spirituous liquors in the City and County of Saint John; also a petition favoring the same; also a petition of W. Daniel and four others, praying for the passage of a bill shortening the hours of sale of spirituous liquors, and separating the retail liquor traffic from all other business.

By Montgomery—A bill incorporating the Dalhousie Branch Railway Company.

By Butler—A bill authorizing the Justices of the Peace for the County of Queens to lease certain lands in the Shiretown granted to them for public uses.

By Donald—A bill incorporating the Foster & McAdam Brooks River Driving Company; also a petition favoring the same.

The following petitions were presented:

One by Willis and one by Coram praying for the incorporation of the Loyal Orange Association.

Gough asked the Government if at an early day they would lay before the House all Correspondence and Minutes of Council, relating to the export duty on lumber running down the St. John River and its tributaries.

The Provincial Secretary said the Government would also submit papers showing all special expenditures in the Auditor General's Department, since the 1st May last, as soon as possible, as the Government employees could not work night and day to furnish information in reply to the Hon. gentleman's questions.

Gough gave notice of motion for Saturday asking for copies of petitions of the New Brunswick Railway Company to the Governor in Council, and all documents upon which the 321,000 acres of land were granted to the said Company.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on Lindsay's bill relating to the assessment of rates and taxes in the town of Woodstock. The bill is similar to that legalizing the Fredericton assessment, and was agreed to without amendments, with very little discussion.

On motion of Hubbard, the House went into Committee of the Whole on a bill to incorporate the St. George Road Granite Company. The bill contains one section exempting the Company from taxation.

Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.  
FREDERICTON, March 12.—Hon. Mr. Jones presented the petition of Jeremiah Sullivan and 129

others, praying for amendment of the School Law. Hon. Mr. McNeary presented the petition of Rev. Mr. Doyle and 147 others of St. George, for the same purpose.

Hon. Mr. Jones presented petitions from Charles Tracy and 263 others; also from Thomas Sullivan and 25 others, praying for the incorporation of the Loyal Orange Association.

Hon. Robinson Owen gave notice of motion for Thursday for copies of correspondence connected with the mission to England of Messrs. Chandler and Simonds in 1833, between those gentlemen and the Colonial Secretary, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Attorney General, relating to water lots and shore rights.

Hon. Mr. Jones presented petitions from Joseph Michaud and 720 others of Portland, and Rev. P. Parrel and 308 others of Sunbury, praying for the amendment of the School Law.

SEND THEM ALONG.—We have to thank Rev. G. W. McDonald and Israel Merritt, Esq., for interesting items of news. Our friends in different sections of the country might help us greatly by sending us statements of events transpiring in their respective localities. It is not necessary that they should write lengthy letters describing local occurrences. All they need to do is to state the facts plainly; and we will put them in shape for the paper. Religious and secular items will be alike welcome. Whether concerning our own denomination or another, we shall be glad to have news of the progress of the Redeemer's kingdom.

WE regret to learn that the wife of Rev. Dr. Hurd is dead. She died at Buffalo, N. Y., where the Dr. recently removed, having been called to the pastorate of the Cedar Street Baptist Church of that city. His many friends in Fredericton, and other parts of the Province where he is known, will sympathize with him in his bereavement.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND LEGISLATURE has been dissolved on the Confederation question. Elections are to take place April 2d. The struggle will be exciting, and the result can hardly be conjectured. But though the Government be defeated this time, the Island is sure very soon to come into the Union.

REV. DR. FURSTON is to leave Canada very soon for England. He came to this country that he might marry his deceased wife's sister, such marriages being illegal in England. His second wife is also dead; and he is now about to return to his home to remain there. There is much regret that he is leaving; and it is proposed to get up a suitable testimonial expressing the high estimation in which he is held on this side the Atlantic, and as a recognition of his services as a minister of Christ during his residence in Canada.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—John Mallory: The picture was mailed two weeks ago. H. Buckingham: The money (\$1.00) was received last December. Rev. W. C. Watson: Which Capt. Hines should be changed to Byron or Benjamin. J. B. Killam: Have instructed the mailing clerk. If again irregular, please inform us immediately.

## The News and the Press.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 14, 1873.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—A man named Hickman was fatally injured on Saturday evening last near Fairville. He was taken to the Public Hospital, where he died the next morning. He was walking on the track towards an approaching train. He heard the whistle, and stepped aside, but being intoxicated he fell towards the engine, which struck him and threw him about twenty feet, cutting his head and otherwise injuring him. If he had been sober he would not have been hurt, far he was urged to wait at the Station a few minutes till the train should pass. The Provincial Board of Agriculture has decided to hold an exhibition in Fredericton next October, if satisfactory arrangements can be made with the Local Society. Fredericton wants a "Lock-up." The cost of teaching each pupil in Fredericton for thirteen months was \$9.44, very moderate charge indeed. There are only six cases of small-pox in this city at present. \$5,000 is the amount of default shown by an investigation of