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bers of the church, and, having lost all confidence in his piety, could never again sit down at the same communion table with him. He seemed to think that he was perfectly justifiable in this course. We replied by asking a simple question:—"Do you consider yourself better than the Saviour? He sat down to his own table with Judas, who, he knew, in a few hours would betray him, and was a thief from the beginning."

The question seemed to puzzle him, and we parted; but on the next day he came and expressed his sorrow for having acted as he did. We then took occasion to remark, that there was a strong probability that he had harshly judged his brother; but if he had not, the other's having done one wrong could never justify him in committing another wrong, in refusing to remember Christ. The command of the Master was, "Do this in remembrance of me." The fact that another had defrauded him could never authorize him to defraud his Saviour of that grateful and heartfelt remembrance of him in his ordinance which was his just due. He quoted the saying of the Saviour, "If thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother has aught against thee, leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift." We replied that the passage was not more applicable to the Lord's supper than it was to prayer, or any other approach to God; that if his interpretation of it was correct, he ought never to pray any more until he had settled his difficulty with his brother. We were happy to learn from him a short time since, that the train of thought then started in his mind had led him to seek a reconciliation, and that he had been successful. Perhaps the same thoughts may be useful to some of your readers, who have been guilty of similar folly with this good brother.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

The Inconsistent Sabbath School Teacher.

Can there be a Church so far deficient in discipline, or wanting efficient members to instruct the youth of the Church, and nourish the "little ones," that have none to care for them? Are there Churches without devoted servants of God who are willing to spend and be spent in God's service, whose greatest delight is to "feed his lambs?"

Can there be Churches so cold-hearted as to employ those to teach who are fond of the vain amusements of this transitory world? Who follow the fashions and conform to the vices of the present day? Can there be anything more inconsistent than to engage such to mould minds for eternity? Can there be a character more culpable or more despicable than a Sabbath School Teacher addicted to dancing? Professing to teach for God, and yet found serving the devil. Children are eagle-eyed; they will soon detect the least inconsistency of conduct, or flaw in their character. While they are forming more or less the minds of those with whom they are connected, if the Teachers are gay and trifling, the pupils will be so also. Are the Teachers sullen or morose? The pupils will partake of the same. Are the Teachers followers of the world? The pupils will eagerly pursue their example. A little girl lately said "I am going to leave the Sabbath School, because my mother is going to send me to a dancing school, and I think it very inconsistent in me to go to learn dancing and to attend the Sabbath School at the same time." L.

General Intelligence.

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

ARRIVAL OF THE "CAMBRIA."

The Cambria arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last, bringing dates to the 27th ult.

Flour has risen from 3d. to 6d. and wheat 1d. to 2d. Freights unchanged. Money market buoyant. There is a healthy demand for timber, and prices are fully supported.

Parliament is engaged in discussing the Financial scheme of Mr. Gladstone.

On the 26th ult., the Canada Clergy Reserves Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords, and passed after some opposition from the Earl of Wicklow.

Lord Palmerston stated that no prosecution is to be instituted against Kossuth respecting the rockets.

The Messrs. Hale, proprietors of the rocket fac-

tory at Rotherhithe, were tried for having more than 50 lbs. of gunpowder on their premises, and fined £6 and costs.—They were afterwards put on their trial for illegally manufacturing war rockets, with a view of connecting Kossuth with the affair. The evidence against Kossuth was very flimsy, being mainly supported on the evidence of Usenar, a Hungarian, formerly in Maidstone gaol for theft, and recently discharged from the factory. The case is to go before a jury.

The Jewish Disabilities Bill was defeated on the second reading in the House of Lords.

William F. Frazer has been approved of as Prussian Consul at Miramich.

It is reported that the Empress of France is indisposed.

From India there is little of interest. All quiet at Promé. The robber Chief Meatoon gives much annoyance.

The rebellion in China is spreading.—Kwing, the Imperial Commander-in-Chief, has been defeated and killed.

Arrival of the Steamship Asia at New York.

Steamship Asia arrived at New York on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, with Liverpool dates to April 23d, and 100 passengers. The Franklin was off Cowes at midnight.

In England the forthcoming financial budget is generally approved, all but the continuance of the income tax.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Clarendon stated that negotiations are still pending with the United States respecting the fisheries. Admiral Seymour's squadron will this year cruise on the fishing grounds the same as last season.

Kossuth's friends are taking steps to prosecute the London Times for a libel respecting the rocket business.

Mrs. Stowe in Edinburgh attended the banquet given in her honor, where she received the Uncle Tom penny offering, amounting to £1000, for abolition purposes, and a silver salver for herself. The duchess of Sutherland, Lords Shaftesbury, Carlisle, &c., have not appeared yet.

It is not true that the French transatlantic steam packet scheme is abandoned. It is merely under consideration in a financial point of view. Three millions of francs have been appropriated to procure cheap lodging houses for the working classes. Raspail has been pardoned on condition that he will quit France. The postal treaty between France and Prussia has been signed.

Another dissolution of the Spanish ministry is expected, the present being unable to secure the adhesion of the moderados.

The Danish chambers has been dissolved for refusing to agree to the government plan of settling the succession to the throne of Denmark. Two ministers have also resigned.

Negotiations are proceeding between Switzerland and Austria.

Sardinia has contracted a loan of 400,000 francs to relieve her exiles.

A democratic conspiracy in the kingdom of Hanover had been discovered, and a number of arrests had been made. Attempts had been made by the conspirators to seduce the soldiers from their allegiance.

Dr. Achilli is about to leave England for the United States.

The Great Western steamer had arrived at Southampton from Chagres, with \$700,000 in specie.

A shock of an earthquake was experienced at Naples on the 9th ult.

Sir Stratford Canning, British Minister to Constantinople, in his speech to British residents there, stated that England's main wish was to economise the resources of the empire. Mentschikoff threatens to leave unless the business in which he is interested is expedited. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has had an interview with the Sultan, and was closeted with him for four hours.

A difficulty has arisen between Turkey and Greece relative to certain villages which are claimed by the latter. Both parties had moved troops to the spot.

A despatch from Constantinople states that there have been riots at Broussa, and that fifteen Christians were killed. The Russian steamer had left for Kemlek for the purpose of protecting the Russian subjects and Christians generally. Troops were being concentrated at Constantinople by order of the Turkish government. War steamers had been stationed on the most important points along the coast.

The Dutch cabinet had resigned. The cause of the difficulty was the establishment of a Roman Catholic bishopric. Instructions had been forwarded to the Dutch ambassador at the court of Rome to complain to the papal government of its omitting to communicate beforehand to the Dutch government the time and modes of establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy.

On the 9th of last month a despatch was addressed to the Dutch ambassador, informing him that he had authority to demand unlimited leave of absence from his post.

THE FISHERIES.—Our special despatch from Washington remarks that Secretary Marcy is about to display his qualifications for the post to which he has been called, by entering into negotiations with the British Minister upon the fishery and Canadian reciprocity questions. Notwithstanding the rather hostile disposition recently manifested by a portion of the colonists, it is

thought that these matters will be definitely arranged to the satisfaction of all parties.—*New York Herald.*

The particulars relative to the awful railroad collision on the Michigan Central and Southern road, are of a truly heart-rending character. Suffice it to say that the coroner's jury have done their duty in the case, by declaring that the disaster occurred through the gross carelessness and neglect of one of the conductors and three of the engineers on the two trains, all of whom have been committed to await a trial for manslaughter. Let us hope that the judiciary will give this matter a prompt, fair, and searching investigation; and if found guilty, that the parties, whoever they may be, will be punished to the fullest extent of the law.—*New York Herald.*

Domestic.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, May 3.—Last evening the Committee reported only the resolution proposed by Wilmot, thus setting aside the resolution previously passed.

Several Addresses passed to-day—one authorising the appropriation to the extent of £2000 for the importation of Stud Horses, sum not exceeding £200 to be granted each County Agricultural Society, when the horses are imported, &c.—the County contributing £50, &c. The Contingent Bill passed after severe animadversion by several members—total amount for the Assembly £1870 6s.—£650 more than any previous year—stationery charged £200 more. The Attorney General, who was Chairman, said it was most extraordinary looting, &c. Wilmot, Gray, Kerr, Smith, Boyd, Ryan, McPherson, Hatheway and others spoke, denouncing corruption, extravagance, &c.; or denying any share in it—spoke of gold rings, pencils, chains, portfolios, &c., got by members who however all appeared to be away. Gray charged corruption on parties who talk most of reform, retrenchment, &c.

Much was said of adopting a new system to put an end to the present mode, &c.; still the accounts passed—all agreed they must pass.—Contingencies of the Council are comparatively higher, being £1066!! House prorogued at three o'clock.

[From the Royal Gazette Extra, May 3.]

This day at three o'clock His Excellency the Lieut. Governor came in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come, His Excellency was pleased to close the Session with the following SPEECH:

"Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I acknowledge with thanks the attention which you have given to the business of the Session.

"There is reason to hope that the blessing of Providence may again reward our Husbandmen, our Fishermen, and our Merchants.

"The success of all these interests depends on the skill and industry of the individuals engaged in them, far more than on any aid from positive legislation.

"I conceive, therefore, that the postponement of several important measures to another Session will not necessarily impede the general prosperity of the Country.

"You have passed Acts, however, of some importance to Commerce, by amending the law relating to Merchant Seamen, by regulating our Weights and Measures, and facilitating the issue of Patents and the improvement of our Postal connection with Great Britain.

"The Address on the subject of the Fisheries and Trade with the United States has been transmitted by me to His Grace the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and I doubt not that the loyal sentiments of Her Majesty's subjects here will be fully appreciated by our Gracious Sovereign.

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I thank you for the Supplies which you have given for the Public Service; it shall be my care to see that the sums thus granted are expended in conformity to your wishes, so far at least as the imperfect organization of certain Public Departments will allow.

"I regret very deeply that there is no one political Officer whose attention is especially given to our Finances. I regret too the total want of Executive machinery for properly controlling the expenditure on the Roads.

"The creation of such offices, however, involve arrangements which require your sanction as Representatives of the People; and as that sanction has not been given, the administration of these matters must remain in its present state.

"Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I cannot allow this Session to terminate without expressing some fear that inconvenience will arise hereafter in this Colony, from the increasing tendency to private legislation; any such inconvenience will be more felt in proportion as we look

forward to the investment within our limits of foreign capital.

"The season is fast approaching when money and labour will be expended on our projected Railways, and when fresh surveys will probably be pushed through our forests. I hope at the next meeting of the Legislature to congratulate the people of New Brunswick on the progress actually made in these undertakings.

"I now release you from your public labours with my hearty good wishes for the success of your own pursuits, and with an earnest prayer for the general welfare of the Province."

The revelations at the close of the late Session will prove a hard subject for the most ultra liberal press in New Brunswick. The indecent squabbles which the honorable Speaker,—with all the influence of twenty Sessions, and all the tact and ability of a man whose natural power of discriminating character is far above mediocrity,—has been unable to suppress, will form but a slight item in the general sum of delinquency. The Reform House has turned out just as we anticipated. A few have stood by their colours, but the great majority have left a stain upon the name of REFORM, which the ignorant and interested will be apt enough to identify with its abstract and imperishable principle. The Contingent Bill is said to be most shamefully enormous, and well will it be for our self-elected advocates of Liberalism in its single phase of opposition, if they can prove their own innocence. It is one thing to make flaming speeches for the people, setting forth the pure and sacred source from which those high professions emanate—but it is another to cleanse the fountain, and thus demonstrate that the streams are not spurious. To rail at the Government for recklessness or extravagance, will henceforth come with a bad grace from men who lie under the imputation of being themselves the most extravagant collection of Legislators ever congregated in New Brunswick; and the canvas urged at the last general Election will recoil upon many who gained their seats by it, with a powerful reaction.—*Fred. Reporter.*

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The election of Directors took place a few days ago, when the annual Report of the Directors was laid before the Shareholders, from which we extract the following paragraphs:—

"Debentures to the extent of £4,000 have been received, and £11,000 are in the course of issue. A grant for 20,000 acres of land has also been received since the last General Meeting; and the Company are now entitled to a further grant of 30,000 acres; the application for which will be immediately sent in.

Considerable improvements are being daily made in the location of the Line, by which great savings will be effected, so that not the slightest fears are entertained of confining the quantities within the estimates.

It is gratifying to announce to you that as the works develop themselves the paying qualities of the Line become more apparent. Mr. King has added his testimony on this point and has stated that the further he penetrates into the country the more he becomes convinced of the enormous traffic that must pass over the Road.

The Books of the Company have been made up to the 1st March, and a statement of the Accounts, both in England and in this Province, since its formation, was exhibited, showing a total expenditure of £68,888 16s. 10d."

FIRE.—About 3 o'clock this morning, our citizens were alarmed by the pealing of the fire bells; when it was found that Mr. Sime's steam mill, connected with his Trunk manufactory in Harding street, was enveloped in flames. Our ever-active Firemen, with their Engines, including the Portland Company, were quickly on the spot, and exerted themselves as usual to the utmost, aided by a plentiful supply of water from the Water Company's plugs; but the raging element had obtained too strong a hold to be subdued, till the mill and its contents were entirely destroyed. The Trunk manufactory, and the surrounding buildings, however, are uninjured.

A valuable dwelling House in St. Andrews, owned and occupied by Mr. Thomas Watt, was wholly destroyed by fire on Sunday the 1st inst., caused by cinders from the chimney having lodged on the roof, and a strong N. W. wind blowing at the time. The Standard says, "Mr. Watt's loss will be at least £600, and we regret to learn that he had effected no insurance."

A well-finished and valuable House, in Westfield, K. C., owned by Messrs. W. H. & W. Britain, was entirely consumed by fire on the 18th ult. A part only of the furniture was saved.—There was a small insurance on the house.

ANOTHER RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Great Loss of Life!—A despatch from Boston states that the New Haven train from New York, ran off the bridge at Norwalk on Friday morning last, precipitating the passenger cars into the river, a distance of twenty feet. Many Physicians were on board the train, returning from a convention.

The engine, tender, and two cars remained in the river. One car was the smoking apartment—the passengers in which were doubtless all drowned. One of the cars had not been reached up to 3 o'clock. Fifty persons are supposed to have been killed. Forty dead bodies had been recovered. A large number were also injured, fifteen it is feared fatally. The confusion was so great that it was