

See Gal. III. 15, 17, though its symbol has been annulled. Now since individual rights once granted are not taken away but by authority equal to that which bestowed them, the rights of infants of believers to membership must have been taken away by such divine enactment or they exist still, but they have not been taken away by such enactment infants are, therefore, still of the membership of the visible church, and are either to be admitted by baptism or without it. And as we do not suppose that the Visitor will have them admitted without it then by it.

The Visitor can tell us against what particular point in this thesis he objects, when we will endeavour to make good our position against such argument as he may produce.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MARCH 4, 1857.

The Commission Fulfilled.

The Promise.

In our examination of the nature of the Baptismal law, and the exposition of it, by the inspired Peter, on the day of Pentecost, there is not to be found the most distant reference to the baptism of infants, no precept, no example, no intimation of any sort, making the most distant allusion to the subject. The Presbyterian wants to find infant baptism, either in the commission, or in its exposition, or both, and he has laboured hard to do it, but he has not been able to produce the first sentence, which, upon examination, will yield him the slightest support. We challenge enquiry, examine all that he has written from the beginning, and see if there is to be found even one inspired utterance bearing in any way upon the subject.

In what appears in a preceding column from his pen, he acknowledges that "the narrative of what was done on the day of Pentecost does not mention infants, but neither says he, 'does it mention women.' If infants were not baptized because not mentioned, then were not women baptized." Strange logic this. When our friend is pushed for evidence in support of his assumption, he makes an assault upon the privileges of the good sisters. If we won't allow the infants to be baptized, then he won't allow the sisters to have a place at the Lord's table, and if we won't admit that infants were baptized on the day of Pentecost, then he won't admit that women were baptized on that auspicious day. Now we must enter a solemn protest against this mode of dealing with the question at issue. It is fallacious to the very core.

Here is the plain fact. The law of baptism imposes certain conditions upon its subjects, such as INSTRUCTION, REPENTANCE, FAITH. All whether male or female, old or young, who fulfil these conditions have a legitimate right to the ordinance, and no others. In perfect accordance with this law on the day of Pentecost, such as "GLADLY RECEIVED THE WORD WERE BAPTIZED." If no females gladly received the word, then no females were baptized; if they did, they were. Unconscious infants did not, and could not, "gladly receive the word," therefore infants were not baptized. If our friend says they were, we demand the proof. This he acknowledges he cannot give, for he says, "it is probable there were no infants in the 'one place' at first; and it is possible that no infants were baptized on that day." You for this admission friend, but we must tell you that the inspired narrative admits no probabilities, or possibilities, so far as this is concerned; because it is positively asserted that the baptized of that day "continued steadfastly in the Apostle's doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread and in prayer." INFANTS could not do this, and therefore INFANTS were not baptized. Let us then have no more suppositions about a case that an Apostle has decided.

Instead of replying to the stubborn facts given in our last article, the Presbyterian in his own peculiar style, calls in the aid of his imagination to conjure up what the Visitor may say in the future, and replies to that. Please deal with what we say, and not with what we may say.—We have abundant evidence that though your imagination may be good, it is not quite infallible, and therefore we may not say the things which you suppose we may.

But our friend thinks he finds infant baptism in the promise contained in Peter's text, "I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh," which surely, he says, "means all kinds of human beings, and therefore includes infants," then "it will follow that infants are to be baptized." Is this true? Then all kind of human beings must be baptized, Atheists, Infidels, Pagans, Mohammedans, idiots, blasphemers, drunkards, and all, because these are comprehended in "all flesh." Will the Presbyterian act upon his own definition, and baptize "all flesh"? If not, his argument "proves too much, and therefore proves nothing."

As this promise is one of the chief pillars of Pædobaptism, we will give it all due consideration. Here it is. "And it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out of my spirit upon all flesh, and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams; and on my servants and on my handmaidens I will pour out in those days my spirit, and they shall prophesy." Now is there an utterance here having reference to the baptism of babies? Not one. The passage is just as silent on that subject as the commission itself. Peter, understanding his business, sought to enforce the duty of repentance and baptism by reminding his hearers of the promise contained in his text. This promise he explained as embracing both Jews and Gentiles.

The passage, taken as a whole, will be seen to relate not to infants as such, but to those old enough to exercise the principles of true religion. "Old men," "young men," "servants," "handmaidens," "sons," and "daughters" are specified in the promise, but all are old enough to be made partakers of the Holy Ghost, and under its influence "to see visions," "to dream dreams," and "to prophesy." Can little babies perform these functions of spiritual life? If not, then you must limit the promise to those who are qualified for baptism according to the terms of the commission, "even to" "as many as the Lord our God shall call." As many Jews, and as many Gentiles, as shall repent, and no more shall have an undoubted right to the ordinance of Christian baptism, just so many and no more, are included in

the promise under consideration, as taught in the utterance, "as many as the Lord our God shall call." The word children in the promise simply indicates posterity. In the 3rd of Acts, those grown up to man and womanhood are described as the "children of the prophets." So the Jewish nation is frequently called the children of Israel. But who, on this account, ever thinks of them as a nation of infants?

But let our Pædo-baptist readers should regard our exposition of this promise as *ex parte*, or one-sided, we give below the views of several of their own commentators:

Albert Barnes thus expounds "To your children." In Joel, to their sons and daughters, who should nevertheless, be old enough to prophesy. Similar promises occur in Isa. 64 and 21, "I will pour my spirit on thy seed; and my blessing on thy offspring." And also Isa. 59:21: "In this and similar places their descendants or posterity are denoted. It does not refer to children as children, and should not be adduced to establish the propriety of infant baptism, or as applicable particularly to infants. See note on Acts 2d and 39th.

Dr. Whitty: "These words will not prove a right of infants to receive baptism. The promise here being that only of the Holy Ghost, mentioned verse 16, 18." Annot. on the passage.

Lindbergh: "By Tekna, the Apostle understands not infants, but children or posterity, in which signification the word Tekna occurs in many places of the New Testament. See among others, John 8, 39. And here Peter also comprehends in that expression their unborn posterity: whence it appears that the argument, which is very commonly taken from this passage for the baptism of infants, is of NO FORCE, and GOOD for NOTHING; because it entirely departs from the design of Peter." Comment in loc.

No, friend, your fondly cherished system is not in the commission, not in the exposition of it by Peter, not in the administration of the ordinance on the day of Pentecost, and not in the promise which Peter took for his text, your own Pædo-baptist expositors bearing us witness. If you find it, therefore, in God's Bible you must turn for it to some other page.

There are several other points in the Presbyterian of Saturday, demanding notice, but as we have limited this debate to one column per week, we must postpone the consideration of them until our next issue.

We congratulate our Brother on the manifest improvement in the spirit of his last article compared with its predecessors, and it will afford us much pleasure to reciprocate it. How desirable that we should let our readers see, that while we may differ on questions of theology, that in the spirit and love of Christ we are one.

Home Missions.

The letter from Rev. T. Todd which appears on our first page contains cheering intelligence in reference to the manifestations of the missionary spirit in the meeting to which he refers. We rejoice to see these auxiliaries rising up to give strength and vigor to the parent Society. The German St. Sabbath School has recently formed a Juvenile Missionary Auxiliary. A thorough missionary combination of our ministers and churches, without exception is one of the absolute necessities of the denomination. To accomplish this, every church rich or poor, large or small should constitute an auxiliary branch of the parent stock; and such churches as are too feeble to contribute to the funds largely, should receive aid to the full amount of their contributions and perhaps beyond that. Infant churches in this way would be sought out and fostered by the denomination that has given them birth.

But all this cannot be done without a competent agent; one whose whole soul shall be in the cause, and who shall keep his eye upon the whole field, prosecuting with untiring energy the work committed to his care.

Such an one we know would have to sacrifice to some extent the comforts of home, and submit to a good many hardships and privations; but then, as an offset to this he would have the privilege of preaching the Gospel in the course of the year to fifty times as many people as he would preach to if he presided only over one church and in this way be sowing seed, as it were broadcast over the whole land, which with the divine blessing would take root in many hearts. One who thirsts to do good upon a broad scale, and who possesses the necessary qualifications, may find in this agency a sphere of usefulness of immense magnitude. The Board are anxiously looking for the right man, who shall say in the name of his Master, "here am I send me."

Spiritualism.

We concur on our first page this week a series of articles on this subject, from the pen of an esteemed Brother, and written in a style which cannot fail to deeply interest our readers. This system of Spiritualism is one of the seven wonders of this wonder loving age, and has taken deep root in the prolific soil of our neighboring Republic. Hundreds of thousands are swept away by its delusive dreams, and attach infinitely more importance to it than they do to the inspired revelation of God. If our readers make themselves acquainted with the operations of these mystic enchantments, they will be better prepared to guard themselves against their insidious and bewitching influences.

Prohibition.

We have three letters on this subject from the pen of the Rev. C. Tupper, in reply to John Bent Esq., the first of which is on our first page. Justice to their esteemed author requires us to say, that these letters have been on hand for some time. He fully expected that they would immediately follow Mr. Bent's strictures on his former letters. But as the subject had been pretty fully discussed in our pages, we deemed it advisable to let it rest for a short time, believing that by so doing, it would come up with renewed freshness, and be read with more interest.

Our readers will see that the subject is discussed with ability, and in an excellent spirit, and therefore must do good. Appeals like these to the understanding and judgment of men rather than to their passions are what the present exigencies of the Temperance movement demand. We rejoice to see so able a pen moving in the right direction. The enemies of Prohibition have had a temporary triumph in New Brunswick,

but its true friends have nothing to fear. Wrong cannot always triumph over right. Prohibition pleads the cause of injured, suffering humanity and must ultimately prevail.

Revival Intelligence.

It will be seen that we have cheering intelligence from Moncton and Elgin to report this week.

Rev. B. DeMill informs us that he has baptized upwards of seventy within a few months, more than fifty of whom have been added to the Anglican Church, of which he is pastor. These showers of mercy are the life of our churches, and the hope of our country. God grant that they may be multiplied an hundred fold.

A correspondent writing from Moncton says:—"Since Brother Emerson came to this place we have had some good meetings; twenty-five have been added to the church by Baptism, and some by letter from other churches.

Rev. James Stubbard, of Pleasant Valley, Yarmouth, in a letter to the Messenger says:—"On the 10th ult. I baptized nine, and on the 11th five, and others are received for baptism to-day."

The Examiner under the head of "Revival Statistics," says:—

We are enabled to add to our summary week before last, considerably over two thousand hopeful conversions in connection with the Baptist churches. The other denominations afford us, in addition to retrospective and indefinite statements, to a large extent, over 1,250 reported cases of conversion.

Rev. A. R. R. Crawley writes an interesting letter to the Christian Messenger, in which he says:—"We have been so happy as to welcome another disciple into our little church. She is the ninth person who has been converted since our arrival here.

THE WEATHER.—A drifting snow storm commenced on Monday afternoon, and continued for 24 hours. The roads are thoroughly blocked in all directions so much so, that the Tuesday's mails were all far behind time.

Baptists in France.

We extract the following from the correspondent of the London Freeman. It is pleasing to see that evangelical sentiments are gaining ground in a country which has been so long crushed with Romanism and Infidelity combined.

Morlaix, Jan. 25th.

About eight years ago a number of churches separated themselves from the Established Reformed church of France, and formed themselves into a united body under the name of Union of the Evangelical Churches of France. The reason of their separation was the want in the Established Church of evangelical faith, order, and discipline. They are formed on the principles of Congregational churches, and number about twenty-four. It is within these churches principally that the movement respecting baptism is going forward. The greatest part of the pastors are quite clear on the subject, others are inquiring, while very few remain decided Pædobaptists. In some of the churches the people have entirely ceased to ask the ordinance for their children. The quiet progress in these churches of believer's baptism views induced Mr. Henriquet to publish his pamphlet in favour of infant baptism, in order to stop their further advance. This step obliged Mr. Pozzy, formerly a pastor of the Established Church, to come forward in defence of New Testament views on baptism. I have read this book with much interest and satisfaction; it is excellent, and will undoubtedly accomplish extensive good in diffusing right views on this ordinance of the church of Christ. Moreover, Mr. Henriquet met with a singular opposition directed against him on the part of the National Church on the ground, I understand, that Pædobaptism is inconsistent with the principle of individual profession of faith as a necessary qualification for church membership.

A notice of the book of Mr. Pozzy appeared in the Archives du Christianisme (organ of the Union of Evangelical Churches) for Dec. 13, 1856, by M. Robieau, an esteemed pastor of the Established Reformed Church, but who evidently is convinced of the error of Pædobaptism. As this notice is good and complete, and truly remarkable as coming from the pen of a Pædobaptist minister by his present position, but who, with noble freedom and sincerity, makes known the truth on baptism, it is with much pleasure I translate the whole of it for insertion in The Freeman, in the expectation that it will be read with interest and benefit, and admired on account of its argument, and the Christian spirit it breathes. Here follows a faithful translation of it.

J. J.

Bible Meeting.

[From our Fredericton Correspondent.]

On Thursday evening I attended the meeting of the Fredericton Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Temperance Hall was crowded on the occasion. The Hon. Mrs. Manners Sutton and two of her daughters were present, accompanied by Col. Hayne, and the Private Secretary. His Honor Judge Wilmot presided. Dr. Brook opened the Meeting by reading the 55th chapter of Isaiah. Judge Wilmot then interested the meeting with a short and very appropriate speech, after which Mr. Spurgeon read the Annual Report. As the same is to be published, it is unnecessary to notice many interesting statistics which it contains.

This Society has been in operation 36 years, and during the last year had circulated 492 Bibles and Testaments, and collected some £116.

After the reading of the Report the meeting was addressed by Rev. E. N. Harris, George Bosford Esq., Rev. Mr. Lighthody, Hon. W. B. Kinsler, His Honor the Master of the Rolls, Rev. Mr. Johnson, Rev. Mr. Kay. Near the close of the meeting, Judge Wilmot related two interesting circumstances connected with the circulation of the Bible in France. These anecdotes served as a sort of spice to the meeting. The speeches on the whole were not so interesting, as they were at a similar meeting last year; but there were some very good speeches, which I would name, were it not that comparisons are odious.

The meeting closed at 10 o'clock by singing the Doxology which was engaged in by many of the audience, and this was the most interesting and inspiring part of the services.

Missionary Intelligence.

Blissville, Miramichi, Feb. 26.

The work of the Lord is progressing here; ten have been added to the church by Baptism, and we expect to baptize more next Lord's Day, D.V., and there are many anxiously inquiring the way to Zion. In some of our meetings three-fourths of the congregation have desired the prayers of God's people. The work has commenced also in Blackville, thirteen miles lower down the river. Backsliders there have been reclaimed from the error of their way—and have confessed their sins with broken hearts and returned to their first love, and are doing their first work; and there is a prospect of a general ingathering of souls to Christ.

I have travelled 300 miles since 1st September, labored more than two months, held seventy-three meetings, baptized ten, circulated about four thousand pages of religious reading, and collected for the funds about £12, and will have no doubt, collect two-thirds of three months Mission here, which will be up the 16th of March.

Yours, in the best of bonds,
JAMES BLEAKNEY.

KESWICK, Feb. 11th 1857.

DEAR SIR,—I feel it a duty as well as a pleasure to laud the inhabitants of Macdonagac and the surrounding settlements for the Christian hospitality exhibited to strangers and people generally who came a long distance to attend the Quarterly Meeting recently held there, and likewise for their untiring efforts to furnish seats to those who were not owners of the pews. This is as it should be, for sometimes strangers labour under some disadvantage from not being conducted to a seat.

The Conference held on Saturday in connection with the other services of the meeting to which I allude was one of the deepest interest that I ever attended. I was forcibly reminded of the Scripture, which says, "Ye are my witnesses" &c., for all who took part in the services testified to the fact, that Jesus Christ is the sinner's friend. May God bless the Ministerial labours put forth on that occasion to the salvation of souls is the desire of
Yours in hope,
LEONARD W. YERKA.

DOMESTIC.

FIRE IN CARLETON.—On Monday evening about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in Carleton, from filling a fluid lamp, in a liquor store belonging to Cornelius Sullivan, and before the flames could be extinguished no less than four liquor and grocery stores were destroyed. These belonged to, or were occupied by the following persons, viz.: Cornelius Sullivan, Sullivan, Mrs. White, widow, and Andrew Namee.

At half-past 4, A.M., a second fire took place in Carleton, and consumed another liquor and grocery store. This latter was situated on Union-street.

RAIL ROAD IRON.—The "Queen Esther" and the "Herald" arrived from New York on Friday last having between them 2183 bars of iron for the Railway.

The "Catherine Brown," and schooner "Franklin," have also arrived with railway chairs. This is favourable to progress.

THE OBSERVER.—We regret to see that the declining health of the Proprietor of this old and valuable Journal has rendered it necessary for him to retire from its management. He has accordingly sold out his whole printing establishment, paper and all, to Mr. Edward Willis, who is making arrangements to issue a weekly paper on the Western side of the harbour called the Western Recorder, and Carleton Advertiser and Home Journal.

Mr. Cameron having thus disconnected himself with the public press of the City retires into private life, bearing with him the respect and good will of his brethren of the press generally, and with many wishes for the restoration of his wonted health.

On Wednesday afternoon, as two boys named Thompson were grappling near the Fish Market steps, they brought up a bag, in the bag a box, and in the box the body of a dead child. From the appearance of the body, it must have been a considerable time in the water.—Freeman.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—The brig "Aaron Eaton," which sailed hence on Thursday for Cardenas, put back the same evening in consequence of one of the crew named McCarthy, having been dangerously wounded with a knife by a shipmate named Henry Truscott. McCarthy is said to have been called into the fore-castle by the accused, and treated to a glass of grog, when the latter, without provocation, struck McCarthy with his fist, and afterwards stabbed him with a knife in four or five places. The wounded man was taken to the Marine Hospital yesterday, and Truscott was committed to jail. The brig sailed again in the afternoon.—Courier.

The Indian, Canadian line, screw steamship, arrived at Portland, on the 24th ult., in twelve and a half days from Liverpool. She had a full freight, and thirty-seven passengers. Her news was not important. It will be seen that the Canadian steamer Niagara, which left Liverpool on the 14th, (and whose news we give in another column,) did not arrive at Halifax till the 28th, a passage of 13 days. The Niagara brings only three days later news than the Indian. Our fellow Colonists of Canada have good reason to be proud of their fine line of screw steamers.

Extracted from the Washington Correspondent of the Examiner.

THE CABINET.—The Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan is believed to have been made up; and the current rumor is, that Mr. B. has addressed Gen. Cass, formally, tendering to him the office of Secretary of State. I have no doubt this is so, and I am not sorry that Gen. Cass is to be placed in the State Department. Though he has had the reputation of being quarrelsome in times past, anxious for the possible advantages of a war ensuing for his advancement, yet now that he is Secretary of State, his whole course will be changed, and then he cannot take any step of consequence without the consent of the President, who has no motive other than to make his administration one of peace and prosperity to the country and to the world.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

TUESDAY MORNING.

After the ordinary business of presenting Petitions, and introducing Bills, Mr. Fisher in the way of conversation, attacked the Speaker upon the speech which he delivered last evening, before giving the casting vote on the motion of Want of Confidence. The Speaker, on Monday evening addressed the House for nearly an hour, in which he attacked some men individually, and imputed motives, not by any means complimentary to them, and lauded others. He said that nineteen-twentieths of all that had been said, by both parties had been irrelevant to the question, deplored the horrid consequences of departmental government, and submitted a system of his own as a remedy to existing evils. He stated that the heads of the different departments, ought not under any circumstances to hold a seat in the House, and after he got through with his plan it was deficient of an Executive Council or any body to supply that important place. In many other particulars his system was faulty, and upon the whole it must have been concluded, that the system never did, and never will exist in any other place except in the imagination of the Speaker. He charged the House with a want of patriotism and many other charges which were by many, considered unwarrantable reflections. Mr. Fisher defended the institutions of the country, the integrity and patriotism of the members and thought they were all quite as anxious to benefit their country as the Speaker, and he for one, and other Hon. members—he believed were not disposed to sit and be lectured as school boys by the Speaker. Johnson, Smith and Mitchell followed in the same strain. Messrs Montgomery and Barberie were rather inclined to justify the Speaker. Mr. Wilmot did not justify the Speaker in all that he said, as some things were very severe, but as other members had been to a considerable extent indulged in this way, he thought it better not to discuss the question any further.

As the amendment to the Address was lost by a majority of one, no further opposition was offered, so the address was passed and on motion of Mr. Boyd a Committee was appointed to wait on His Excellency to know when he would receive the House with the Address.

After the House waited upon His Excellency with the address, there was quite a discussion on a motion made by the Provincial Secretary to adjourn until Thursday at 10 o'clock. The reasons he gave for the motion, were that, to-morrow would be Ash Wednesday, and was observed by the Church to which he belonged as a day of fasting and prayer, after some discussion, as to the propriety of the motion the house divided, and the motion was carried, and by reference to the Journals the people can see who were and who were not in favor of granting a holiday to the members of the Legislature, at an expense, of not less than £150, including all the officers and subordinates. The Assembly generally adjourns over Good Friday, but I believe has not, but once before adjourned over Ash Wednesday. There may have been two or three who would have had some scruples in attending to business, but they could have easily been spared to attend to their religious duties, and the business of the country, could have gone on without them, but it is quite clear that a majority of those who sustained the motion wanted a day of recreation at the expense of the Province.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26.

The House, this morning, resumed the prosecution of the usual routine business,—after a day's rest. The parboiled state of feeling, consequent upon the late exciting discussion, and the unwarrantable course taken by His Honour the Speaker, in giving his late important decision, has happily much subsided or rather, is being restrained within proper bounds.

Mr. McNaughton, however, exhibited some degree of warmth, while he arose to bring under the notice of the House what he properly denominated,—"Nothing at all." He said he merely wished to call the attention of the House to a vile slander, published in the Head Quarters newspaper by William End the Editor;—he trusted the public would not be misled by any such falsehood.

Hon. Mr. Smith, Hon. Mr. Johnson and others stated that coming as such statements did from a man of such general celebrity, they should not receive the least notice, as they can only thereby receive any importance.

Mr. Gilmor, would merely remark that a statement had recently appeared in this paper, in allusion to one of those members who opposed the repeal of the Prohibitory Law, having at the last session violated his Temperance pledge. He had not before considered it at all necessary to contradict publicly such a statement, because he felt satisfied that such slander and false representation would not very readily reflect the character of either His Hon. friend Mr. Albert (Mr. McLellan), or his own.

A desultory discussion arose again to-day about the surrender of the initiation, of many grants and many members expressed great dissatisfaction, at the present mode of submitting petitions for money relief. Mr. Lewis and others expressed a determination to adopt the old system, while Mr. McAdam and others objected, to any immediate change, which would remove any responsibility from the Executive, until the new system be fairly tried.

A Bill to incorporate the Hillsborough (Albert) Mill and Manufacturing Company, passed in Committee.

A number of Petitions and Bills were presented, relating to the establishment of Roads in different places.

Mr. Gilmor introduced a Bill relating to Lieut. on vessels, in order to secure to labourers satisfactory payment, or possess a claim on the vessel, till wages be paid.

Mr. Boyd introduced a similar Bill relating to lumbering operations.

Hon. Surveyor General, and the Hon. Provincial Secretary by command, laid before the House, reports and accounts of the Crown Land and Audit office.

Mr. Hatfield moved an address, calling for returns of accounts in connection with the building of the Sullivan Creek Bridge, which was carried after some objections by Secretary and others.

A discussion arose in relation to the matter of stationary,—many are of the belief that a resolution, moved by Mr. Gilbert, and passed at the last session, should be rescinded as the maximum amount is too little. No member, however, seemed inclined to take the responsibility of moving a resolution, and therefore the limitation to twenty shillings still exists.

Considerable debate ensued, on a motion of Mr. Botsford, to enable William End to go into a scrutiny with P. McNaughton, the sitting member. The legal points were argued fully by the lawyers in the House, and on the question being taken it was decided that the report of Committee in July was final.

FRIDAY, Feb. 27.

The House opened at 10 o'clock in the usual manner. Several Petitions were presented, and the following Bills were introduced, and read a first time.

A Bill to amend an Act, relating to sick and disabled seamen.

A Bill to continue the several Acts, relating to the Meduxnekieck Bridge.

A Bill to establish a Road from Moor's Mills, in the Parish of St. James, through the Bailey settlement, as one of the Great Roads.

A Bill to authorize the division of the Parish of Sheffield.

A Bill to amend Chap. 118, Title xxx. of Revised Statutes,—of Letters Patent for useful inventions.

A Bill to establish the road leading from Great Road in Salisbury, to the corner near S. R. Robinson's, in Albert, as a Great Road.

A Bill to provide for the Incorporation of the Synod, of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick.

A Bill relating to the public Burying Ground, in the Parish of Saint Stephen.

Any member wishing to introduce a Bill, rises in his place, addresses the Speaker, and moves for leave to introduce his bill, stating the nature, of which he hands to the Speaker in writing. The Speaker then puts the motion, and if sustained, the member says, pursuant to leave granted, I have proposed a Bill, which I move be received and read a first time. The Speaker then reads the title of the Bill, and hands it to the Clerk; and he reads it. The Bill is then said to have been read a first time. The next morning, immediately after the journals have been read, the Speaker reads the titles of the several bills that were introduced the previous day—and this constitutes the second reading. The Bills are then ready to come before the House for discussion. A Chairman is usually named by the Speaker, who takes the Chair and the merits of the Bill, are then discussed, the Committee may pass the Bill on report that they have made progress in the same, or reject it, whatever course the Committee adopts is reported to the Speaker; if they report progress it is taken up again and discussed; if passed the title is again read by the Speaker and repeated by the Clerk. The Bill may be discussed in the third reading, with the Speaker in the chair, but this does not usually happen. If a Bill is lost in Committee it cannot be introduced again during the session—after passing the third reading, the person who introduced it, is directed to take the same to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence to the same; the Bill undergoes a similar process to what it did in the House, after which, if the Governor gives his assent to it, it becomes law so far as Colonial Legislature can make it.

The following Bills having been engrossed passed the third reading:—

A Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the St. John Orphan Asylum.

A Bill to continue the Act to incorporate the Central Fire Insurance Company.

A Bill to authorize the sale of church lands in Queensbury.

Progress was reported on a Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, relating to sick and disabled seamen. Also, a Bill relating to the Court House in the County of York.

A Bill to enable the trustees of the seamen's friendly society, was passed in committee, the Bill drew forth considerable discussion.

Mr. Gilbert contended that persons who had made donations to the society were not protected by the Bill, that the stockholders, and the Province were to be protected in winding up the affair, but no provision was made for those who had given donations.

The Speaker said that he had taken stock in the society, when it was first started, but he thought matters were not managed properly, and he withdrew from it, making a present of the £100, which he had invested, as he had given the amount he did not expect any of it back again.

Mr. Gilmor said the Speaker was present and could do as he pleased, but he had no doubt there were many others who had given to aid in that philanthropic institution, now that it had to some extent failed, would expect to be treated as the stockholders were, and should have returned to them their proportion, and that they should be protected in the Bill.

Mr. Lewis and Mr. McLellan took the same view of the question.

After some considerable discussion Mr. Gilbert withdrew the motion.

Mr. Gilmor charged the hon. member with being in the habit of introducing matters and discussing them, and then quietly withdrawing. He thought, he (Mr. Gilbert) had better consult those who entertained similar views with himself, before withdrawing his resolutions, it had grown to be quite a habit with the hon. member for Westmorland.

Mitchel, Smith, and Johnson called upon Mr. Boyd, as the organ of the Government, to know when they would be ready to introduce their measures and go on with the business of the country.

Mr. Gilmor remarked that the Government and their supporters had charged the opposition, during the debate on the Want of Confidence motion with wasting a great deal of time, valuable to the country, these statements had gone forth to the country, he believed there had been as much business done during the debate, as there had been since, in the same time, he felt assured that time and money was being wasted now, and he wanted the blame to fall where it should, on the Government for not introducing their measures.

Mr. McNaughton said he was most certainly with the Opposition, but he could not join in blaming the Government for not hav-