

wishes his readers to draw, from the supposed difficulty of establishing the law of infant baptism, it again proves too much. It would just be as difficult to establish the law of the Christian Sabbath against reasoning such as that of the *Visitor*, as to establish infant baptism, and an opponent of that ordinance might, with the same reason, say that it was not the Christian law, otherwise it would have been more clearly revealed. The truth is it is the utter unreasonableness of the Baptists mode of reasoning, which constitutes all the difficulty. One has often to show them the absurdity of their positions, again and again and again to put the plainest truth in the plainest light, that there does seem, to ignorant people, some difficulty about the question. But this is all the difficulty, and now let the *Visitor* make out of it what capital he may.

In conclusion to-day, let us see where we are. Here are some of the positions already established.

I. People who profess to be eminently biblical frequently do so to avoid plain conclusions deduced by good and necessary inference from the Bible.

II. An argument which proves too much proves nothing.

III. The argument that, since children cannot have faith or repentance or any other qualification which is required of adults, therefore they cannot be baptized, proving against many known truths, is a bad argument.

1st. It will prove that infants cannot be saved.

2nd. That Christ should not have been baptized.

3rd. That children are not of the same family with their parents.

4th. That infants should not have been circumcised, inasmuch as infants could not act up to the requirements of circumcision.

IV. That if infants are not in the commission, the commission cannot be adduced as proof against any other argument for their baptism.

V. The *Visitor* has not shown that our reasoning is invalid which includes infants in the commission.

NOTE. We do not discuss with all the world—only at present with the *Visitor*. The *Visitor* only on *Barnes*, we took *Barnes*. Why does the *Visitor* run from the Bible to Pseudo-baptist authorities to help his cause? For anything the *Visitor* has advanced in his own right, infants are included in the commission, and if he does not get them out of it by his logical process by next Wednesday, he will please send us a check for that hundred pounds.

And should the *Visitor* prove that they are not in the commission, and to save his cash, he will please particularly remember that the requirements of Faith and repentance made of adults are no arguments against the reception of infants into the church, while we go on to other arguments of some importance in this controversy.

## THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FEB. 25, 1857.

### The Commission Fulfilled.

The leader of the *Presbyterian* which appears on our first page, will be seen to be, in its main features, a repetition of his article the week preceding. For an answer to it, we, therefore, refer our readers to the leader in our last issue. Please compare, and then judge between us.

At the conclusion, our friend takes his reckoning for the purpose of ascertaining his latitude, finds, according to his calculation, that he has established a string of propositions which he parades with as much apparent confidence as if he were really in earnest. Nos. 1 and 2 of his propositions have never been questioned by us, and, therefore, labor in this connexion is lost. As these must necessarily come up in the course of our future debate, we, therefore, pass them by for the present with this one remark, that they will be attended to in due time.

In respect to the demand for the check, we beg to remind our friend that "it is a good pay-master that pays when his work is done." Fulfill the condition. Give us that one inspired precept or example, friend, which we have called for so often in vain, and then you shall have the check. In the meantime we are looking for it ourselves, and as soon as we find it we promise to let you know.

Having said this much we pass on to consider the subject, which appears at the head of this article.

In our exposition of the baptismal commission, as given by Zion's King, as our readers are aware, we have taken the position that its teachings limit the administration of baptism to those capable of believing the inspired instructions, and, consequently makes not the slightest allusion to unconscious babes. In support of this view we have quoted Pseudo-baptist authorities, distinguished alike for their ripe scholarship and eminent piety. It now remains for us to show that this commission was fulfilled by the parties to whom it was immediately addressed in perfect harmony with this explanation.

Our friend of the *Presbyterian* says the commission includes infants, and therefore they are to be baptized, and baptized, as well as others. If the Apostles, who received it fresh from the lips of the Master, had so understood its import, it is not obvious that they would have embraced the first opportunity to give the necessary instructions, and have proceeded to baptize the children as well as the believing parents? Did they do this? We appeal to their instructions and doings on the day of Pentecost for an answer.

If our readers will turn to the second chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, they will find the following facts distinctly uttered.

1st. The Apostles were all "with one accord in one place." 2nd. The holy baptism promised was experienced, and "they were filled with the Holy Ghost." 3rd. There were men present "from every nation under Heaven." 4th. In the midst of the astonished multitude Peter, one of the eleven, stood up and preached his memorable sermon, taking for his text the promise made by the prophet Joel, 2nd chapter, referring to the wondrous scenes of that day. The masterly exposition of truth which he gave, fastened conviction upon the hearts of thousands, and in the language of conscious guilt they exclaimed—

"Men and brethren what shall we do?" 6th. He replied to their urgent inquiry saying:

"Repent and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost."

7th. He encouraged them to obey this injunction by reference to the promise which he had taken for his text. 8th. "They that gladly received the word were baptized, and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls."

9th. Those that were added "continued steadfastly in the Apostles' doctrine, fellowship, and breaking of bread, and in prayer."

This is a condensed epitome of Peter's practical exposition of the commission as given by Luke. Does he say a word about infants being included in it? No. Does he intimate that the babies were baptized on that memorable day? NO.

Does he hint that this is to be done in future? NO. Not a word is uttered or an act performed that would lead any unprejudiced mind to suppose that infant baptism had ever been thought of.

Between the commission and its exposition by Peter, there is the most entire unity. Both insist upon instruction, repentance and faith, prior to baptism, and both are just as silent on the dogma in question as is the first chapter of the book of Genesis.

How marked the difference between the idea given by the inspired Peter of the sentiment of the commission and that propounded by the *Presbyterian*. The latter says, infants are included, and they are to be baptized by being "brought in their parents' arms into the Christian school for instruction." But the former, true to the inspired original, says nothing about infants being brought, infants being taught, or infants being baptized. If our good brother had been there with his present views, he certainly would have put in a strong remonstrance against the "remorseless principle" which leaves out the little ones. He would have exclaimed, "Peter bow can you be so cruel? if you do not baptize the infants simply because they are not named in the commission you consign them over to hopeless perdition, for they cannot be baptized without repentance and faith, how are they to be saved?" How "remorseless of you to exclude these little ones from the covenant." But justification of Peter's course, we remark he was expounding a positive law of his Master, which was to be obligatory upon his church until the heavens should be no more, and as the law made no mention of infants, their discipleship, their baptism, their salvation, or their damnation, therefore, Peter left them just where the "Visitor" is disposed to leave them, and where the "Presbyterian," and everybody else ought to leave them, in the hands of a benevolent God. Why should we baptize them if the Sovereign lawgiver has not told us to do it? Do we know better than he does what ought to be done for the little ones? If he who gave the commission designed the baptism of infants would he not have said so with all possible distinctness? Imagine the "Presbyterian" delivering an ordination charge to a brother minister. He comes to the administration of the ordinance. Would he not charge his brother before God and the Lord Jesus to baptize believers and their children?

Again the Evangelist is giving a report of the success of the missionaries on the day of Pentecost, and the extraordinary doings of that day. If the baptism of infants constituted any part of these doings, how do we account for no mention of the fact? Pseudo-baptist missionaries in giving in their reports are careful to note the little ones. In the memoirs of the pious Brainerd, for example, he says in his reports: "Lord's day, July the 21st; I baptized my interpreter and wife; July 26, baptized my interpreter's children." "Nov. 3rd, I baptized 14 of the Indians, 6 adults and 8 children." Here is another Pseudo-baptist missionary report, recorded in *Mss. Mag.*, dated Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 29, 1804. "Yesterday I returned home from my mission to the western part of the State of New York, having been out upwards of 17 weeks, during which time I rode 1320 miles, and preached 88 times, administered the Lord's Supper 5 times, and baptized 35 children. Imagine the "Presbyterian" himself a missionary in St. John, and giving an annual report of his labours to his society, would he fail to mention the number of children that he had baptized during the year? But the good old Baptist missionaries of Apostolic times never included infants in their baptismal reports, just for this simple reason that they never baptized any. As they were not in the commission, these inspired expounders satisfied themselves with baptizing the taught, the repentant, and those who believed.

But if we have said fail to satisfy our readers that there were no infants amongst those who were baptized on the day of Pentecost, they will find further evidence in the reports respecting the conduct of those who were baptized. It is said "They continued steadfastly in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship and in breaking of bread, and in prayer." Could helpless infants do this? If not then they were not baptized.

We now appeal to our Baptist and Pseudo-baptist readers whether any part of this inspired exposition given by Peter of the nature and design of the commission will apply to infants, as such? and further if the whole narrative be not descriptive of the principles and practice of a Baptist, rather than a Pseudo-baptist Church? viz., a church made up of penitent sinners, who had gladly embraced by faith the Gospel and who were thus prepared to meet the requirements of the Christian life rather than of a church embracing those who know not their right hand from their left, and consequently can neither repent of sin, believe or obey the Gospel of the Son of God? We remind our friends that it is not what the *Presbyterian* may say, or the *Visitor* may say on their own authority that is to be our rule of faith; but it is what the inspired testimony says. It is this testimony, and not the *Presbyterian* or the *Visitor* that will judge you at the last day. Ponder then its precepts and decide for yourselves. If that tells you to baptize your infants do so, if not, be careful how you are found adding to the word of the living God.

### Bazaar.

"We are happy to hear that the Bazaar at Sand Point, Carleton, got up for the Baptist Sabbath School, there, came off very satisfactorily, and that between thirty and forty pounds were realized, a considerable portion or all of which is to be devoted to the purchase of a library for the benefit of the School. This will be of priceless value to the children and youth in that section. A Sabbath School well supplied with useful books, and papers, and teachers, who truly devote themselves to the instruction and salvation of their pupils is an agency of immense power to enlighten, elevate, purify and save. May God greatly bless all the Sabbath Schools in the land!"

### Legislature.

It will be seen by the Telegraphic despatches that the Hon. Mr. Fisher closed the Debate on the motion of want of confidence on Monday last, that on division the House equally divided, twenty to twenty, and that the Speaker gave the casting vote in favor of the Government. This is certainly a very small working majority, and unless they can adopt measures to increase it, they will find it very difficult to carry any important measure through the House. Whether they will be able to do this or not remains to be seen. Our readers may expect that our Special correspondent at Head Quarters will keep them thoroughly posted up in regard to all matters of debate and interest during the Session. They will find his reports condensed, but sufficiently comprehensive and explicit to give them a good idea of what is said and done.

We call attention to the monthly report of the Juvenile Missionary Society of Brussels St., which appears on our first page. It is an interesting document, and shows what may be done by application and perseverance in a good cause.

BAPTIST BAZAAR AT LOCKS ISLAND.—The Ladies held their sale of fancy and useful articles on Christmas Day, the proceeds with things previously disposed of amounted to the handsome sum of \$372 to aid the Chapel funds.

The report of our Fredericton correspondent is so complete, embracing so fully the sayings and doings of the Legislature, that it saves the necessity of publishing this week the Telegraphic despatches, thereby leaving much space for other interesting items. To publish the despatches, would be only to repeat what is contained in the letter of our correspondent.

BAPTIST COLLEGE IN CANADA WEST.—We rejoice to see that our Brethren in Canada West, after several fruitless efforts, are likely to succeed in establishing a literary institution for the training of their young men. The effort is a noble one; may Providence grant his benediction. The *Montreal Pilot* makes the following observations in reference to this movement.

BAPTIST COLLEGE.—The town of Woodstock is the successful competitor for the location of the important school of learning which is about to be established in connection with the Baptist denomination of Canada West. The Woodstock Gazette says that the committee appointed to select the location, composed of the Rev. R. A. E. E. of Toronto, Rev. H. Floyd, B. A., of Port Hope and the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, of Lobo, met at Paris on Wednesday last, to decide the matter. Very liberal offers of pecuniary aid and sites were made by the towns of Fonthill, St. Catharines, and Brantford. Mr. D. Everardo, of that place, being present at Paris, guaranteed a very eligible site and the sum of \$18,000, if the Committee would establish the Academy there. The offer of Woodstock was a site of three acres from Mr. Henry Burtch, and the sum of \$16,000.

DOAKTOWN, BLISSVILLE MIRAMICHI. February 16th 1857.

Dear Brother, God is blessing my poor imperfect labours in the conversion of sinners and the building up of his Zion in this place. I have had the pleasure of baptizing willing converts and one of that number a Roman Catholic. He came to me one evening not long after I came here and asked me what he should do to be saved, and said he could not pray, he was such a sinner. The next I heard from him he was praying in the inner camp in the woods. Yesterday he was Baptized, nothing is too hard for the Almighty, the work appears to be only begun. A number more are anxiously seeking the Saviour, and some halting between two opinions.

JAMES BLAKENEY, Missionary.

Extract from a private letter from England.

"Spurgeon is still at Surrey Gardens of a morning eight or nine thousand to hear him. Lord Palmerston took tickets to go last Sunday, but the gout took him and he could not go. Rumor has it that the Queen talks of hearing him."

FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday morning proceeded from the house occupied by Mrs. Wetmore as a Boarding House, opposite the Scotch Kirk. The fire originated in the chimney and extended to the roof, burning a hole in one corner. The Engines were on the spot, with their usual promptitude and prevented a further extension of the flames.

SMALL POX AT BAY CHALEUR.—We learn from one of our correspondents on the North Shore that the Small Pox has for some time past been making considerable inroads among the French "habitant" about the southern side of the Bay Chaleur and Shippegan Island, a number of deaths having occurred. It is lamentable to know that some of these deaths are the results, it is said, of the remoteness of the place and the want of medical treatment and advice; but more particularly want of proper attention during the first stages of the disease, in consequence of the dread of infection among the French people. Some of the English mercantile community in the neighbouring districts, in conjunction with the amiable and devoted priest, Mr. Paquard, have aided Dr. Nicholson of Bathurst, in his desire to relieve this comparatively remote part of New Brunswick; and there is no doubt, from the promptitude and ability with which he recently arrived, that the progress of this disease at Bathurst, will soon disappear under the doctor's treatment. The plan pursued by Dr. N. is successful, has been to "isolate" such persons who, from contact or residence in houses where it had existed, were more than likely to be infected—allowing them to pass through the disease in a very mild form, under medical superintendence, and to "vaccinate" all others not immediately in contact, but likely to be susceptible.—*Courier*.

During the year 1850, seven hundred and sixty persons died in Boston of Consumption, of which four hundred and five, or over one half, were females. This is a little over one sixth of the whole number of deaths.

### From our Halifax Correspondent.

HALIFAX N. S. February 17th 1857.

MR. EDITOR.—As the *Christian Visitor* in addition to its New Brunswick and other circulation, is taken largely in this Province, with your permission, I will occasionally furnish you a condensed summary of the most interesting events which, from time to time transpire in and about the Metropolis.

The Legislature being now in Session, perhaps as an introduction I cannot do better than give you a brief outline of what is transpiring in the Hall of the Assembly.

Let me then preface by saying that the House was opened on the 11th inst., by a speech from his Excellency Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, about as non-committal in every respect, as the most accomplished disciple of Machiavel himself, could desire. But before it was fairly re-read at the Clerk's table in the Assembly room, the Hon. Mr. Johnston instead of the usual Bill, moved to assent, as it is said, the privilege and independence of the Commons, moved a vote of Want of Confidence in the Administration, basing it upon the state of affairs as they were at the conclusion of the last Session.

That resolution has been under discussion for about two days, and the Governor's speech remains unanswered in both Houses. In the Assembly, because the debate is still progressing in the Legislative Council because on the day next after the Legislature was opened, the Hon. Mr. Kenny the President of the body, and a Roman Catholic who was appointed to that office at the last Session in place of the Hon. Mr. Tobin, also a Roman Catholic, who then retired, resigned the Presidency. The Government have declined to fill up this vacancy till the vote of the Assembly decides the fate of the administration, and so matters, to use a vulgarism, are pretty much at a dead lock.

A very pretty quarrel, I must tell you, has recently taken place in Nova Scotia between the Hon. Joseph Howe, Chairman of the Railway Board, and the Hon. Roman Catholic clergy, arising out of some Railway riots, and a recruiting expedition, upon which he entered in the spring of 1855, and in the prosecution of which he visited the principal cities of the American Union. A Mr. W. Condon a petty Provincial officer of this city, made some communications, it would seem, to the American press, which greatly embarrassed Mr. Howe, in 1855, and recently he has secured some evidence of that fact as he alleges, and he therefore insisted upon Mr. Condon's dismissal from office. Mr. C. being a Roman Catholic, the Government, who relied largely upon the Catholic members for support, delayed action till the House met.

But meanwhile Mr. Howe published in the newspapers several letters on the subject, and so excited the Protestants that their representatives on their arrival clamoured for Condon's dismissal. It was decided upon, but no sooner had the Government so decided than a defection commenced among their Catholic supporters. First the Hon. Mr. McKinnon, the only Roman Catholic Executive Councillor in the Cabinet, and who had held office but a few days, resigned; then followed Mr. Kenny's resignation as above, and presently succeeded the Provincial Secretary, Hon. Mr. Henry's resignation. Mr. Henry represents a Roman Catholic constituency. Mr. Howe came up gallantly to the rescue of his quondam friends, and exciting, heated, and acrimonious debates have ensued. The Administration is greatly weakened. There were about the Catholic representatives in the House, and the Conservatives taking advantage of their domestic distractions have kept up a hot fire upon the Liberal ranks ever since the House opened.

The prevailing opinion while I write, is that the Government will be overturned, to be replaced by a coalition of Conservatives and Catholics—at the head of which Mr. Johnston is expected to take his stand. But whether a dissolution may or may not intervene to prevent this Consummation till an appeal to the Country justifies the measure is just what nobody can tell.

And so you will perceive politics are at a premium to use a mercantile phrase, here just now.

The Governor's Speech announces that the Revenue for 1856 exceeds that of 1855.

We have had no very severe cold weather here this winter. The Harbour has been continually open and free from ice all this season. But the changes from one extreme to another have been frequent and rapid.

A case of homicide occurred last week on the Railway works about 18 miles out of Town. An Irishman killed a navvie with a billet of wood, and cut off his ears with a pair of scissors. She has confessed to the act, and alleges that he was attempting a brutal assault upon her. She was a married woman and has been committed for trial.

In the religious world apart from the excitement arising out of the Political Debates which have stirred Protestantism to its centre, and aroused the ire of Roman Catholics to an unprecedented extent, there is little doing.

Should a dissolution of the House be the result of the division now daily expected, a most painful issue will be forced upon the country to be passed upon, and well will it be if the public peace be not outraged in many of the Counties of the Province. There is a report in circulation for the truth of which I cannot vouch, that Sir Gaspard Le Marchant has been offered the Governorship of Malta.

C. O. M.

### Nova Scotia Legislature.

The Telegraphic despatches which appear below show the result of the Want of Confidence debate, which was in progress in the Legislature when our Halifax correspondent closed his letter:

The vote of Want of Confidence was carried against the Government at seven o'clock this evening, by TWENTY-EIGHT (28) against TWENTY-TWO (22).

### THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Attorney General Johnston.  
Solicitor General Wilkins.  
Provincial Secretary D. Tupper.  
Financial Secretary Marshall.  
Receiver General S. Brown.  
MEMBERS OF COUNCIL: McKinnon.  
WITHOUT OFFICE: Mr. Tobin.  
C. J. Campbell.  
John Campbell.

James McNab is reported Chairman of the Railway Board.

As the Hon. Mr. Johnston goes into power sustained by a good working majority, it is not probable that there will be a dissolution at present. And if the public works are carried on with spirit, economy, and energy, as there is reason to hope they will be from the ability of the gentlemen comprising the new Administration, his Government will be likely to command the confidence of the country. Responsible Government in Nova Scotia is a fixed fact, and it is understood on all sides that whoever holds the reins, must "govern according to the well understood wishes of the people as expressed through their representatives." So long as Mr. Johnston does this, so long he will hold his position, when he fails to do it he, as a matter of course, retires. There is not a man in the Nova Scotia Legislature, on either side of politics, that would dare to denounce a direct responsibility to the people, as the Speaker is reported to have done in his speech of Monday, in the Legislature of New Brunswick. This speech, as reported by Telegraph, we regard as the most damaging speech to the present administration made during the debate. The sentiments were much better adapted

to the state of things in 1800, than in 1857.

The call for Railroads in Nova Scotia, built by the Government, must necessarily make tremendous demands upon those in power.

We rejoice to learn by the Western News that important meetings are being held at different points along the Annapolis Valley, for the purpose of exciting public interest in favor of extending the Railroad through the Western districts. This is as it should be. Success to the movement.

### PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

(From our Fredericton Correspondent.)

To the Editor of the Christian Visitor:

DEAR SIR.—On Monday last the debate on Mr. Fisher's motion, of a want of confidence in the present administration commenced. Mr. Fisher opened the debate with a speech of one and three fourths of an hour's length, he reasoned more clearly than he usually does and made an excellent speech, in which he accused the Government of proceeding with the railway works in a way entirely contrary to law, and in many ways extravagantly, and complained that the extensions, towards Woodstock and Miramichi had been entirely neglected. He attacked them upon their Emigration scheme and showed it to be absurd in the extreme.

Hon. Mr. McPhelim followed Mr. Fisher in a speech of half an hour, he often drew forth shouts of laughter, from the singular expressions which he used, his speech referred more to matters connected with the County of York, than with the general interest of the Province; he concluded by saying that when he could not succeed in getting for his own county, what he thought they ought to have he should quit the Government.

Hon. Solicitor General followed and made a very good speech, and might be considered the ablest defence that has been offered in support of the Government, he manifested such a degree of candour and honesty, as was calculated to convince those who listened to his statements, he seemed very much to deplore the consequences of Responsible Government, stated that bribery and corruption were common at Elections and was not confined to the poor, but men of means and standing would sell their vote for money, and that the House of Assembly was not much better, as men here would barter their vote for office and emolument. Upon the whole the speech was well received—But Mr. Hatheway spoke next, and completely demolished all the Hon. Mr. Allen's arguments, completely refuting many of his statements with regard to the appointment of Railway Commissioners and other railway matters, stated that economy could not have been the reason why Commissioners had not been appointed as he had been offered that situation by some leading members of the Government, he made other charges in a forcible and effective manner.

Hon. Provincial Secretary addressed the House next, and expressed astonishment that Mr. Hatheway should repeat a conversation which he considered private, he considered the attack on the Government unfair, as they had not come forward with their measures, and ought not to be tried until they did. When he took office he found the credit of the Province gone, the late Government could not borrow money from either of the three banks in St. John, and if he had consulted his own feelings he would not have taken office when he did, he thought the opposition wanted to try again the question of the prerogative and the Prohibitory law. He deplored the results of Responsible Government thus far in the Province, he defended the Government in all their Railway proceedings, said that in order to employ men that would be idle about St. John, it was thought advisable to go on with the works in the winter season, said 3 miles of road near St. John would be finished in 6 weeks, and the locomotive would be running on it at a cost of less than \$5,000, said that works on Railroads near St. John could be done cheaper in winter than in summer.

Mr. Harding the seconder of the amendment followed, in a moderately lengthy address. He dwelt considerably on the railway operations of the Government, deprecated the mode pursued in the construction of the work near St. John, imputed motives, other than economical, to the Executive in thus pressing forward the railway at such a season, and in violation of an existing law. Mr. H. clearly showed that his support of the recent exercise of the Prerogative, was only in accordance with his own pledge, and his own feelings, and that he was equally conscientious and consistent in opposing an administration which advocated principles always at variance with his own and which he strenuously opposed in 1854. Mr. H. concluded by saying, that neither the men nor their politics, could possess his confidence nor that of his constituents.

Mr. Lawrence replied to Mr. Harding in a lengthy and energetic speech, contended that the Executive were acting perfectly in accordance with the spirit and practice of Responsible Government, endeavoured to show inconsistencies in the conduct of his Hon. Colleague, by accepting office from those he now wished to displace, and warmly advocated the railway operations of the Government. Mr. L. shewed considerable originality in his remarks, and used considerable statistics, to prove the economy of the different departments. He argued that the saving effected by the judicious sale of debentures was greater than the entire expenditure on the railway near St. John.

Mr. Gillmor followed Mr. L. in his usual humorous style. He said the Acts of the Government were sufficient in themselves to condemn them, though they were few in number; but he would not base his opposition entirely upon these grounds, but also on the fact of their obtaining place unconstitutionally, and that they were the same men, in whom the people refused to place confidence in 1854. He commented severely on the Railway works and other executive doings, and illustrated the blasting of frozen clay near St. John, by an amusing story which created much laughter.

Mr. G. deprecated any return to the old system of managing the political affairs of the Province—when the doors of office were closed to all but a favored few—who were generally incumbents for life, with enormous salaries attached.

He could perceive, in the expressions of his Excellency's present advisors, a distinct avowal of the same old pernicious feelings,

as were openly entertained by them when 1854 they were removed from office by a free and decided expression of popular opinion. He illustrated their position, and manner in which they arrogated to themselves all the political wisdom of the Province by referring to the Toad, an animal which very distinguished gentlemen have professed to be "a type of conservative wisdom," because if buried in the earth for any number of years, it would, on regaining liberty again, hop from its resting place, not a w reduced in size, appearance, or importance.

Mr. Street made a very pretty speech, remarkable for anything, except his regret the effects which responsible and departmental government had produced in New Brunswick. He declared himself a conservative which was quite unnecessary, as every one knew that, without his repeating it. On the whole, he is a neat speaker, but is neither very forcible nor very logical, he attempted a retort on his colleague, Mr. Gillmor, but was not very well received by the House.

Hon. Mr. Smith was the next on the floor and made one of the best speeches of the session. His arguments were convincing and effective, and he also introduced some interesting and humorous anecdotes to illustrate the anomalous position in which the Government and their friends are now placed. He reviewed consecutively the arguments and assertions of previous speakers on the other side, and accorded much praise to the late Provincial Secretary, whom men of all parties must respect for ability and integrity.

Mr. McAdam spoke briefly and to the point said that it was impossible for him to have any confidence in the present officials. He opposed them in 1854, and they continue the same, with the additional fault of taking office unfairly.

He thought the sentiments of his colleague Mr. Street, were not those of his constituents and should he propound the same views in Charlotte, he thought his political career would not be long.

Mr. McClellan was the first speaker this morning. He should support the amendment because the Executive Government have assumed office in violation of constitutional rights, and have not displayed in their act any anxiety to retrieve their political reputation. Their wild schemes of railway expenditure were quite inconsistent with their denunciation of their predecessors at the recent election. Then, office was the aim, but he assured them that their security was not so great, that a change could not again be made when the money of the people is so lavishly to be scattered, without even the sanction of law. Mr. McC. complained of the management of the Post Office department, to which a heavy salary was now attached without any corresponding benefits; and argued, that while responsible Government constituted an important element of a Colonial constitution, such men should hold office as possessed the confidence of the country, and believed in the political principles, which had been conceded to all the colonies by Imperial sanction.

Mr. Sutton made a short speech which was well received, as he is a general favourite in the house, he challenged the Government with having neglected the interest of Northumberland, said that threats had been held out by certain members of the Government, that a dissolution would follow, if the Government were not sustained, he said he was prepared for, and that the Government would loose in the transaction.

Mr. Boyd spoke for nearly an hour in support of the Government, his style of speaking has not changed much since we first heard him, upon the whole it was pretty well received.

Hon. Attorney General spoke more than two and a half hours, as usual his speech was a good one, and it was always pleasing to listen to his finely turned sentences, although his logic is quite deficient. He replied generally to all who had preceded him, complimenting those who had spoken in support of his administration, and attempted to ridicule all who had opposed him. He is very well qualified to do the graceful for an administration, but in practical knowledge he is deficient.

Mr. Johnson replied to Mr. Gray, in a speech of three hours riveted the attention of the house by his close reasoning. His consistency of political character gives him confidence, he speaks fearlessly, dealing heavily blows upon those who may differ with him he clearly established many causes of complaint against the Government, dealt ably with the reasons urged against the Election Law and Railway measure of the late Government, clearly proved that the Railway Acts had been violated by the present Government.

Mr. Gilbert made a very interesting speech, acknowledged to be so by all parties. Spoke like a liberal in heart and seemed quite conversant with the past system of Legislation in New Brunswick; said that judging from the antecedents of the leading men in the present Government, he had not confidence in them. He reviewed their railway operations, and pronounced unfavorably upon them, ridiculed the Emigration scheme, and spoke of M. H. Perley, as a man not likely to serve New Brunswick very successfully, in inducing emigrants to our shores, thought he might be more serviceable as commissioner to the Indians and at less expense; his views on Responsible Government evidently showed that he had given the subject much consideration.

Mr. Botsford replied in a speech, delivered with considerable force, but certainly not equal in argument to Mr. Gilbert. His speech consisted for the most part, in lauding Mr. Light, Chief Engineer, on the Railway, intimating that that gentleman's ability, as an engineer, had been doubted by hon. members who had spoken before him. He considered the present a very improper time to put the Government upon their trial; thought they should be allowed to come down with their measures first. Mr. Botsford upon the whole is a good speaker, but lacks the wit of his colleague, Mr. Gilbert.

Mr. Mitchell, of Northumberland spoke next. He is a young man of talent, speaks logically and forcibly, has quite enough humor to keep the attention of his audience during a long speech. He reviewed the conduct of the members of the Government individually, previous to their joining the present administration, pointing out their political inconsistencies, and reviewed all their doings since