neighbors must be cared for. Mrs. J.'s new bonnet, and Mrs. K.'s new cloak, and Mr. L.'s new wig, and Mr. M.'s nine children must be superintended. And then there is Mr. N.'s little dog running up the broad sisle. Must not the busy hearers laugh at what is so funny? and since it is "too good to be kept," should they not inform their friends around them?

Such are some of the great hearers. With your permission, I shall hereafter have something to say of good hearers.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN N. B., APRIL 6, 1859.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTES BY THE WAY. DEAR VISITOR,-

Since our last the Sabbath, the day so full or blessing to the pious mind, has come and has passed away, leaving its active influences for weal or woe, upon the unmeasured space which fies before us in the future. God grant that when that future, in all its tremendous results shall be fully realized, that both reader and writer may find occasion to look back upon the last Sabbath in March, eighteen hundred and fiftyhine, as one of the days contributing to the soul's highest spiritual good.

With us the day was spent with the second Baptist Church in Sackuille, in a very pleasant and as we hope in a profitable, manner. The Pastor was with us both merning and afternoon. while we endeavoured to preach a risen Saviour to those who were present. The morning meet. ing was held in the Bethel and the efternoon services in the lower Chapel. In each place good congregations were in attendance and all appeared to listen with respectful attention.

There are many reflections in connections with the Baptist cause in Sackville, tull of interest to every person whose heart cherishes the spirit of love toward the denomination in this Province. and whose memory keeps alive the valued mementoes of the past.

In this place several of our most talented and devoted Ministers have laboured in the character of settled Pastors. Some of them have been called to their spiritual rewards while others of them are still in the "harvest field" of the great and good Master. Some who were fathers innot of-the denomination laboured in this inviting field and as their proportion of the work found its accomplishment, through God's blessing, others were raised up to 'enter into their labours,' so that from the commencement,—then "a day of small things"-until now, the work has been gradually going forward with continued signs of prospective promise that this field will contine to be cultivated until " the days of Jesus Christ."

prayer and the laying on of hands." Then he rejoicing, while he pointed to the man of sorrows on the cross and made known the wonders of redeeming love and grace. And that great sub ject, which so animated and cheered his heart so. during these early years, lost none of its beauty and sweetness to his scul when he became well stricken in years; when an old man and deeply experienced in the ways of God and his Truth.

His, in some respects, was a peculiarly privileged life and death. He enjoyed the privilege of preaching Christ for more than half a Century, and to occupy his place in the Church and pulpit as an active labourer, until just before he was called to his reward. With the smoke and dust of the battle field upon him he entered into the joys of his Lord. No long sickness; no years of physical weakness to place him upon the super-anuated list,-but in the enjoyment of "a green old age," he was permitted to preach the blessed gospel' until his life here was just ready to close. What a privilege this!

Another minister of Jesus whose name we here mentioned, in connection with the Baptist cause in Sackville, and who departed this life quite a number of years ago, is a Brother McCully, (familiarly known as "Father McCully.) He is said to have been "mighty in the Scriptures" and the instrumentality of great good.

Another minister, whose name we always hear coupled with goodness, and who laboured consis derably in this field many years ago, is worthy of a record in the list of the departed who once stood upon the walls in this section of God's Zion. We refer to Elder David Harris, "The memory of the just is blessed."

So also we have heard the name of Elder Wm. Sears mentioned, as having spent some years of his ministry in the same field and at one time it is said that he exerted a powerful influence in this community. But he has passed away, Peace to his silent ashes.

Thus far we have spoken only of those Ministers who have passed on to the other, and we doubt not to the more glorious, life. But before closing this brief sketch it is proper to notice the names of those still living, who at different periods have held the pastoral office in Sackville.

Those whose names we have heard mentioned in this connection, are Dr. Charles Tupper, of N. S. : Brother Coleman, and Brother G. F. Miles, both of N. B. The praise of those men, as far as they are known, "is in all the Churches," and they are all filling important and useful posts at the present time, as "able ministers of the New Testament." No wonder, that with such an array of talent and ability, the people in Sackville are well posted up in Baptist doctrine and usage. It would indeed be a great wonder were it otherwise. God has done great things for them; has blessed them with extensive means of usefulness: has vouchsafed his blessing to them since they have been a people; and is still favouring them with able and devoted pastors. In return, may they by God's grace, do much toward gathering in the harvest crops which is there springing up as products of the seeds of divine truth, which from time to time have been sown by the different servants of the Lord Jesus Christ, who have been placed in that portion of the great

We left Sackville and Dorchester on Thursday last, being obliged to postpone a large portion of our work in that section, on account of the very bad condition of the roads. Our visit to Albert County also, we are obliged to defer, until the

ad I do to me grave and tray advance out that "

lition. "The Lord willing," we expect to visit in their duty in not sendig home a disputch set-Nova Scotta in June next, and expect to go by and the stand the H use of Assembly had taken way of the section above named, hoping then to on several occasions in reference to this instituhe able to finish the work which we have only tion. Setting forth also the large amount that been able to begin in this portion of the "Visitor"

April 2, 1859.

POLITICS AND BAPTIST PRINCIPLES. Some of our over anxious friends express fears that we may get too deeply into politics and that the Visitor may sustain injury thereby, that we are turning Tory and may bring down the veninjure the cause of truth, &c., &c.

Don't be alarmed friends! We are BAPTISTS for religious and civil liberty in which the Baptists did not lead the van? If we should suffer persecution and reproach are we not used to it ! Have we not suffered in all ages and all countries all that humanity can endure, from all sects and parties, from Rome to the Puritans and from the Church and State policy of England to the fut govern'd Legislature? Are we not enduring imposition and insult at this present hour ? and shall we not speak out?

we not arouse the people to a sense of the flagrant injustice and treachery of their rulers, and belong to them as New Brunswickers and as

knee to no political shrine. From the State we Executive, he would give it his support. ask no favors, nor will we consent to have our rights ignored or abridged to serve the purposes of any party. The spirit of party which now . A division being called for on reception of the governs the Province is a perfect "Moloch" upon report, Mr. McClelan said:which are being sacrificed our best interests and

vears of toil and struggle? Offered up apon new; and he was a so quite willing the House this altar by its own friends! Where is the should know some of the reasons for the vote be College Suspension Bill to remove from our was about to give. Statutes a graceless imposition which covetous ecclesiastics and unprincipled politicians have constitutional rights and liberties as British colo levied upon us for fifty years? Where the nists. The country will be indebted to the flow pledges, the consistency, the honour of the men mover of the Resolution, Mr. Steadman, for the whom we have exalted to be rulers in the electing of much useful information on certain Land 2 Where the reforms, the retrenchments, and as seldom fully understood by the few. The the improvements promised loud and long? All, time has been well spent if the effect be to shew all, sacrificed to party

mission. We have no hostility to the Govern- protecting those rights. It he felt, after duly con Here the late venerable, useful and beloved ment or the House. Many of the members of sidering this question in all its intricacies and bearwas young and inexperienced, but hopeful and est that the country holds dear, to party and to power, and as conferring honour or office, he, at office, we must condemn them. We would be loudest in their praise, if they would but give us the least occasion to justify us in doing fully examined all the records refering to the thing to pount at as evidence of their ability, or their patriotism, but so far in vain, and the present occasion calls on us to warn them of their danger, and to assert our rights. In the debate on Mr. Steadman's resolution, however different opinions and various the motives of the speakers, one fact has been clearly brought out and that is the the miners have been convicted of doing making. Strange that upon this rock, which has made shipwreck of so many previous Governments, the present should have been so nearly stranded; and stranger still, that with their own beacon lights burning, they should not have given its shouls a wider berth We trust that they have learned a lesson and

if they but do their duty, even now, we will not gression ie, or ought to be, the order of the day be laggard in their praises.

PROGRESS ON STEADMAN'S RESOLU-

The debate on this subject was brought to close on Saturday after occupying ten days of the Session-(so much more to be placed to College account,) and resulted in a majority of four in favor of Hon. Attorney General's amendment These four would not have been wanting to carry the Resolution, had Messrs. Tapley, Tibbets, Lewis, and Read, not voted to save the Givernment. We trust the Government will now shew their gratitude by at once bringing in a Bill to meet the views of the country. It can be done if retrace our steps and from which may be learnthey will it. We shall see.

week some others which wil! be of interest to our readers as bringing out a large amount of inforaution respecting our Colonial rights and privi-

We do not deem the space which we have oc. cupied with this subject, to be more than its merits demand, involving as it does the rights of out being subject to defeat at the whim of a Governor or the interested dictation of a few individuals who may have influence with the Govern-having no direct responsibility, is a part of the meat. The country owes Mr. Steadman a debt present question. What are the facts in this of gratitude for the manly stand which he has, amid obliquy and reproach, sustained in this matter. He has done hunself and the cause he ad- trust from direct Provincial centrol, till we as-McLeod, Hannington and McClellan who refused to bend their necks to party spirit, but behaved themselves like men, be unnoticed. We are disapointed and sorry not to be able to record the name of Gilmour in this category.

SPEECH OF MR. LEWIS. nant Governor of this Prevince concerning dis- or protest against its passage as any unwarranted patches which he might think proper to transmit infringement of Imperial rights, but the law-of to the British Government in reference to Bills ficers advised a postponing clause as required by that pass this Legislature? He believed they Royal instructions. were not, he had not heard any Hon. member who had spoken on this question contend that they were; this seemed to be admitted by all, and he believed this Committee would be dere-

weather and the roads are in a more settled con- King's College, he believed they were recreant ting forth the reasons why this act should pass, had been annually drawn from the revenues of this country for the support of an institution that had been productive of so little good. Did they do this? No! they seem to have been divided among themselves on this question, and to have remained perfectly quiet, and he thought in this they had not done their duty, yet he considered it was not sufficient to justify a vote of want of confidence, and he could not vote for the resolution. A great deal had been said in reference to the views of the present Government in 1854, reance of the Government upon our heads, and then in the opposition, and the "political primer" as it was called, quoted from largely, shewing their opinions at that time. Those opinions were that the Executive Council were responsible for and where since the days of John the Baptist all acts of His Excellency and that he, as the until the present hour was ever a battle fought Queen's Representative, could do no wrong. That they (the Government of that day) did not see the dispatches written by Has Excellency in reference to the Judges Fees Bill sent to the British Government; that they ought to have seen them, and therefore their responsibility was the same. But the men in the opposition at that time wished to provide themselves snug berths at £600 per annum; in that they had been success Shall we in 1859 subscribe to a doctrine petty tyranny of our own Provincial church, that cannot be found in our Colon al constitution for a like purp se? He believed this question amounted to a vote of want of coafidence. and Hon, members should look at it calmly ; to if the Government were turned out he feared, in We should be recream to our high trust did looking round the House, that there were not such men there, outside the present Government, as the people of this country would have confi dence in, and he felt disposed to try them anoto the necessity of their taking into their own ther year. If he found that they continued to own hands the political rights and duties which neglect the important trust committed to these by this House he would be the first man to wote for turning them out. Taking all this into consideration, and entertaining the belief from the We are not partizans. As Religious Journal- general tenor of this discussion, that ven passage ists we know no party, as Baptists we bend the of the amendment depended the position of the

MR. McCLELAN'S SPEECH.

That he had scarcely expected that the Chair man would be required to take any part in this Where is the Prohibitory Law which cost us from voting, on any question, he would not do so

To the question and its discussion he attached considerable importance, as tending to define one abstract points, seldom enquired anto by the many to the people and their representatives the full And shall we tamely look on and hold our extent of their political trivileges, the limits of peace? Others may do so, but such is not our be ever used in guarding those privileges and Joseph Clandall was, as we are informed, set both branches are our personal friends, and we apart to the work of the gospel ministry by believe them honest and sincere, but when we duty to give the people the entire benefit of these prayer and the laying on of hands? Then he find them realecting may recrificing every interleast, had never asked elsewhere, and had nev. yet asked there in vain. But after cal ply listen-We have been anxiously watching for some subjects treated of, he concluded there was only follow the dictates of reason and duty, regardless

of ulterior consequences. The political primer, so often referred to, may have influence over those who gave, in 1855, expres ion to opinions which a regard to consistency might bind them to advocate now; but beyond this, it is poor authority for those not so committached considerable importance, as making up a part of these numerous, and often conflicting, rewhich have the effect after all of drawing new political land-marks; furthering the ends of seifvested interests. Whether the Judges fees Bill is a parallel case or no it is clear there were about it many general expressions of opinion just as applicable to the present question. But proand the opinions, applicable to the state of the Colony in 1850, when the correspondence was held with Earl Gray, must be supposed to have been more free and liberal than our conceded rights would warrant in 1839, when Lord John Russell sent to Lord Sydenham the noted despatch which laid the basis of Responsible Government in Canada, and which rapidly extended to all the British Provinces. So the views advanced in 1854 could scarcely be applicable to the liberalized state of progress in 1859. B t though the instructions, letters, minutes, debates, and record of votes in any way affecting Colonial interests cannot be called a constitutional record, they must form a kind of journal of passing events. shewing useful precedents at every new stage as stand-points beyond which we do not wish to ed the progressive tendency of Colonial self-government, the expansive nature of British institu. We publish to day some of the speeches on the tions everywhere, and their susceptibility to the subject on both sides, reserving till next same ratio of continued development. His hon, friend (Mr. Steadman) will now probably originate a new primer, for reference in any future efforts to make "this Province not only a miniature. but a perfect fac-simile of the Parent State"-as some hon, member has styled it. Responsible Government was established in England after a considerable struggle, and it now stands out beautiful and indispensible feature of our glorious Empire. Whether equally applicable to the people to pass Laws of local importance with- small colonies is not now the question; but it has been secured by the best of motives, and if it have good in it let us have the whole good .-How far its action could be fettered by those case? King's College was founded from Provin-cial funds, partly by Legislative and partly under Civil List arrangement which was wisely kept in vocates great credit-nor should the claims of sumed the status of governing and protecting ourselves. The Imperial control of it has been gradually relaxed and finally conceded, excepting so far as the p'edged faith of the Crown is concerned. No one denies that the College has failed to answer the expectations of the people, whose money has been consumed and wasted without any commensurate advantages. After being many years before the Legislature the Bill Mr. Lewis said: He believed the question at to suspend the endowerest passed last Ses-ion issue simply resolved itself into this, Is the Go-by a vote of 27 to 12, in this House, and 11 to 7 vernment responsible for the acts of the Lieute- in the Council. The Governmen: did not object

The government prompted by individual views and feelings permitted the defeat by casting vote of Solicitor General of an amendment Bill and he believed this Committee would be dere-lict in their duty to the country if they voted for to render at all doubtful its final sanction by the a resolution that would have the effect of making Queen, and which at the same time would have cerbetween a bear and offer and one absent on an

such a general expression of popular feeling taken a wrong course or permitted his private fully carried ou'.

decision affects position of government, the question assumes additional importance. But what is the relative position of His Excellency with his tions, condemnatory of the action of the Goversdvisers? and what are the efficial duties of His nor of that Colony, Mr. Hamilton; and the Se-Excellency as a member of Her Majesty's Go-cretary, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton acknowledges the Excellency as a memb r of Her Majesty's Government, or the representative of the Queen in this colony. The Royal instructions do not seem to furnish very clear ideas on this subject,-for while there is an obvious distinction, between Governor and dvisers in some of them, others must bear the construction of combining in His only perpetuate the evil every body wished to re-Excellency the whole of the Executive Government. By the fifth, for instance, he is permitted to do certain acts at varience with opinions of ticular church, and hence lead to the asserting majority or even whole of Council Board; and of like clauses from each of the other denomina others indicate that no advice whatever need be tions, till there would be a multiplicity of colleasked, such as when His Excellency is instruct- ges, which would be inefficient from the want of ed and empowered to make provisional appoint- funds to sustain them. This was not the popular ments to Legislative Council; but this would side of the question, but results have already not be permitted. And if these mestructions shewn the propriety of his position. here addressed to His Excellency, apply to whole The result of the battles of '56 and '57, referred Executive, it is difficult to decide the proper to so eloquently by Hon. member from West-limit, to which the principle may extend—cer. morland, (Mr. Smith,) only showed that the true tainly just as applicable to other cases. It has been | constitutional principles of government can never said that the oath of a Councillor binds him to be violated with impunity, and that those who advise His Excellency upon all subjects con- care for the people, the people will care for nected with the Colony, or the Empire, or Her Majesty's interests. This would seem to imply that they are really the responsible part of resu'ts were not quite so momentous after all, as united head, who render advice on every official act or political duty, without involving him, who, This of course is matter of opinion, seldom spoken of now but by the few, but not the less in this case would be in like position with Her Majesty and "could do no wrong." But the representative of Royalty holds a different position higher power must involve certain distinctive duties not applicable to that higher power, and hence inconsistent with the idea of "no wrong." Her Majesty, not being amenable to any higher power in the state, is never required to take any the official medium of communication with local government, must also be subject to Royal direction But where is the accountability to Crown and the party, out of the Legislature, than sac in contra-distinction to his local authority where the pale of Colonial policy his advisers alone member of the House was glad to find him is become responsible. Lord Durham, as quoted patches should be made matters of Executive (Mr McC) could discover. His Excellency's prerogative in a colony can only properly be exercised without consultation or advice when he wishes to dissolve Parliament and to appeal to the pcowith general laws of trade or commerce, applica. Great Empire, to which all are now proud to ble to whole Empire; such national enactments belong. cannot be interfered with by any other laws He (Mr. McC.) could not see the force of the made by parts of the nation, and if the Council rhetoric of those Hon. members who argue that do not have the discernment to see their con- this resolution applies only to His Excellency flicting nature, the Governor would only fulfil in a condemnatory way. - who blame His Excelhis trusts by resisting their action. Lord John lency for arguing one side of the question only Russell, in 1839 affirmed that no control tive acts which deeply affect the interests of the empire. Whether or no, this act is of such a na-The Government knew that private despatches

adverse to the bill were being sent. and if vigilant, they might have forwarded counter remonstrances, as invited to do by His Excellencybut they might presume that the Colonial Secretary would not place any weight on such letters, without first furnishing copies to His Excellency, or the Executive cuttority here. If this presumption be admitted, they must have felt the right to see such, though they varnly applied to His Excellency for the privilege-and hence the present assertion that this right is a newly secured one becomes fallacious. But it could pot previously have been known what effect such communications might have, and if the Council had thought it necessary to take such action, they would first submit their memoranda to the inspection of the Head of Council Board ; -but no! they do not seem to have taken this course, and why? because obviously they naturally concluded that when "the reasons and occasions for this law" would in due course be transmitted a sufficient refutation would be given to all such remonstrances of interested par ies against this clear out-spoken expression of public opinion. But if this was the conclusion, they must have expected to see those " reasons, &c.,"-because more necessary to see a public state despatch than a private selfish remonstrance, and on this despatch they based their only hope of having wishes and rights of the people realized and vin dicated. But His Excellency, like the Professors. appears to have been opposed to our legislature, and confiding in his own superior knowledge of the educational requirements of the country and disagreeing with a large majority of the peoples' representatives, he feared, probably, the Executive councillors, having generally the confidence of the House, might also disagree with him ;-he prefers setting forth his private opinions without consulting his official advisers on an official act-and he thus makes use of his high position to advance his private notions. He argues the question negatively on his own responsibility, and the "reasons and occasions" have failed to be forwarded over the Atlantic at all .-In the Legislature & difference of opinion was expressed, but after getting the act thus far, discussion seemed to stop, and on'y one si 'e of the story is told. Private letters backed up by a dignified state paper, and no effort made to counter- ct its influence. Now is there responsi-bility here? If the Colonial Secretary thought this despatch explained the views of the Execu tive, then we cannot wonder at the result. If the right to see all despatches of such a character does not now exist, the people have not that freedom of legislation, or that extent of selfcovernment we had been led to suppose. It is ed to talk until he arrived. The course which now rather late in our Provincial history, for the the leading members of the opposition have taken Executive seriously to ask the House to inform in this affair leaves strong ground for suspectthem of their duty in securing this right. This duty at least must be a self-evident truth, without any affirmation of the House. The Govern has transpired since 1854, bas been going on in ment are never blamed for even erring on the side of popular freedom and constitutional liber-He (Mr. McC.) would not, therefore, vote f . the amendment, because there could be no ob ject it. it. and because in affirming a duty he some in high stations have been aiding might, by implication, repudiate a long establish-

The original resolution does not, after all, require us to conclude what is the distinctive responsibility of His Excellency and his advisers. the last seems rather another affirmation than a necessary corollory of the others; but he believed them all to be true, and therefore must vote accordingly, or act contrary to his candid convicparty or personal feelings in discussing impor-Notwithstanding that he thought they were not responsible for the dispatch which His Excellency had thought proper to send to the British Government in reference to a Bill that passed this Legislature in 1858, in reference to

prejudices to interfere with his better judgment, Is it therefore so aggravited a wrong as to or official duty, it is not probably the first indemand a remedy, even if this remedy involves stance he has done so -and he is not the only

Governor who resists the wishes of the Legisla the formation of a government who are prepared to take united action on the subject ? If this ture. By news just received, it is noticed that the Legislature of one of the British West India justice of them, and conveys the royal assent to the very measure so severely censured by the Lieutenant Governor. He (Mr. McC.) had ever opposed the act to suspend the College grant-because he feared all efforts of this kind would move, and even if carried, he feared the results would tend to aggrandize the revenues of a par--but like many other battles much boasted of, there was only a kind of quasi victory-the final

the clear expression of public opinion indicated

thought about by the many. This has little to

do with present question, but salary and office to the fountain of honor in England, because sometimes appear to have a very soothing influ-subordinate, and this state of subordination to a ence in more cases than relate to King's Col-The same Hon. member has alluded to the youth and inexperience of his Colleague, the mover of the resolution; but what are the facts. During this debate not a single inconsistency of direct responsibility; but while we exist, only as the Hon. member has been shown, -he had una national appendage, the governor, while he is dergone the same political struggle, -he did not even sacrifice his principles in order to secure an election :- but preferred supporting his views rifice them in order to get in. He (Mr. Stead "ro wrong" can be implied, because acting within | man) had been politically resuscitated, and every his place, and while he so fearlessly advocated by Hon. Mr. Grey, seems to affirm that all des | the people's rights, the intelligent constituency of Westmorland would never forsake him Lord control, and consequent responsibility, as far as he John Russell, Earl Grey, and others of high authority, have stated that the surest way to se cure good government, and prevent alienation and disruption was to preserve intact, all Colonial rights, to yield to Colonists all control of ple, or when the Executive are endeavoring to their own affairs, and in fact to do nothing which en'orce laws just enacted, which tend to serious would prevent in any way a full participation in alienation or rebellion. He may appoint to the grand and glorious principles of the British Ecclesiastical benefices in the Church of England Constitution. He (Mr. McC) now, as ever, wish-(so called) because there is no establishment ed to preserve the loyalty of the people, and he here as in England commingled with affairs of hoped no official barrier would be allowed to of State. This is provided for also by Provin- exist to alienate this loyalty, and destroy the cial Statute, and by 31st Royal instruction. He high notions which he as well as his constituents also may refuse consent to Bills which conflict ever entertain of the British Institutions of he

who from these two in this way be exercised, excepting over Legisla- affirmed by their recorded votes that such is not a reflection on this Legislature, - is not contrary to the just expectations of the people, and is not inconsistent with true principles of responsible

> In fact many members on both sides appear to argue contrary to their convictions,change of sides would certainly give them more freedom,—He, (Mr. McC.) anxiously awaited the speech of Hon. Mr. Smith to enable him to see how he argued the question, and if he could take a stand against the resolution, after all his past college speeches, he, (Mr. McC.) had thought he could come to same conclusion; but the Hon. member of the government, used no arguments at all about the question. As in duty bound he made a speech, and as is his wont made an eloquent one, but it referred to the old story of the inconsistences of Hon. Mr. Gray. and to the relative difference and marked contrast in the moral, social and political positions of Englishmen and Frenchmen; probably the result o

the Hon member's observations while on his re cent railway mission to London and Pariv. Another anomaly presents itself in the fact that Hon. members who were such sticklers for self government, a year ago, that they spurned he idea of imperial interference; so sensative year ago that they could not brook the idea tha any impediment existed to free Colonial Legislation; so zealous for rights of the dear people s year ago, that they spurned the very mention of a suspending clause to a Bill almost universally demanded, are now heard in the face of the press and of the people, in an equally spirited tone but "harping on another string." A suspending clause is never mentioned by these now. Vested rights and crown interests are now clearly involved. Sir E. B. Lytton has this year an undoubted authority to protect these rights and these interests; His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has now only done his clearly defined duty in arguing this question with the people, and even his advisers do perfectly right in permitting all this, without tendering their advisewithout resistance-without remonstrances of any kind! Oh! where mave vanished their reason, and their consistency! But enough of this, he (Mr. McC.) was not here to explain the votes of others, but would ever be prepared to defend

From our Freder cton Correspondent. FREDERICTON, April 2nd, 1859. Messrs. Editors,-The most of the week that has passed, since I last wrote you, has been oc cupied in discussing Mr. Steadman's resolution. Fortunately Mr. McPherson arrived, otherwise it would probably have been discussed another week; at any rate the opposition were determining that a plot, not quite so bold as some that reference to this resolution. (I do not intimate that the mover has been in any way imp'icated.) It is thought, and I subscribe to the opinion, that

In my next communication I sh Il state the question that has really been at issue, and which has been so much mystified, during a discussion Two or three sentences offer opinions on nature and tendencies of the despatch. One affirms the responsibility of the Executive as a whole, and not to blame for doing so, but you cannot for a not to blame for doing so, but you cannot for a moment imagine that apart from the spirit of opposition all who have voted for this resolution would have done so. Among them you find all tions of trath. He attempted to draw only logical conclusions from premises warranted by the facts presented. He wished to divest himself of and I think in the course they have now taken,

some in high stations have been aiding in it, but

ice will have cleared out, and the M. P. P's. also. A good many bills of minor importance are being now hurried through the house, receiving too little care.

I can hard y suppose that the Railway Committee will report should the House prorogue as soon as is anticipated, but from all the evidence there will be sufficient materials for a newspaper controversy during the present year, and the people upon that, as well as other matters be quite as ignorant, so far as the real truth is concerned, as if there were no press; in fact the press of late, with a few exceptions, is in most matters calculated rather to deceive than to enlighten. In consequence of religious diflerences and political party spirit we are fast approaching the condition in which we find other colonies -a condition much to be dreaded.

Want of space compels us to defer several communications and obituary notices until our columns are less crowded. We would urge upon those who write for the Visitor the necessity of making their articles short. They stand a much better chance of having them inserted, when this rule is complied with.

Please read the announcement of an antislavery meeting in another column. An immense gath ring is expected to see and hear the emancipated youth.

Our English Correspondence is crowded out, in order to give place to matters of local interest, will appear next week.

THE TEMPERANCE TELEGRAPH.—The omission to credit our contemporary with the excellent report of Mr. Albrighton's Sermon was wholly unintentional,-caused by the proof having been left to our Publisher, who was about issuing it in Pamplet form.

Dr. Cramp writing to the Messenger says : On the day of prayer for Colleges we had two meetings here. In the morning, Brother D Preeman preached : in the afternoon we met for prayer in the Academy Hall. Professor Sawyer presided. During that excrise portions of twelve letters were read, which I had received from mini tering brethren who have left the Institution within the last seven years.

The extracts were full of interest to all who love the cause of E lucation in connection with Acadia, or eles where. He states that there have been 23 students in attendance during the

MISSIONARY ORGANIZATION IN PRINCE ED-ARD ISLAND.—At a meeting of ministers and members of the Baptist churches of Prince Edward Island, held in the Baptist Meeting-house in Charlottetown, Feb. 23, 1859, the Rev. John Shaw in the chair the following resolutions were unanimously ado pted :-

to consider the state of our denomination in this Island, and consult for the promotion of its interests; appointing Brother Davis as our Clerk. 2. That a Society be formed in this Island auxiliary to the "Nova Scotia Baptist Home

Missionary Society;" it being understood that the funds raised in the Island be also expended 3. That any person contributing the sum of

three shillings annually be a member of our 4. That the affairs of this Society be managed

by a President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and a Committee of fifteen; all of whom shall be chosen annually, and five of whom shall constitute a

5. That the, Committee shall meet at least once quarter; and at other times at the call of the

6. That the following brethren be our Officers and Committee for the first year : President, Brother Shaw ; Secretary, Brother Davis ; Treasurer, Brother Des Brisay ; Committee : Brethren Alex. Scott, Ducar Robertson, Junr., Hector Johnson, John McDonald; Junr., Ewen Martin, Thos. Wood, Senr., Thos. Wood, Junr., John Ferguson, William Seaman, C. I. Burnett, Alexander McInlay, Donald Lamont, Malcom Livingston, Malcoin Ross, and Solomon Schurman.

7. That the members of the Committee be requested to take meausures for bringing the claims of the Society before brethren and friends in their several localities.

8. That the first quarterly meeting of the Committee be held at East Point, on the Saturday before the third Lord's day in June.

9. That we will hold Quarterly Meetings after the manner of the brethren in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in connection with the quarterly meeting of the Island Missionary Com-

10. That the above resolutions shall appear in the columns of the Christian Messenger and

Christian Visitor. J. DAVIS, Sec.

DOMESTIC.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We observe that Mr. Gray's Bill for impleading this Province in certain cases, has passed the House and Legislative Council. The same matter is at the present time before the British House of Commons, so that Mr. Gray is supported by able precedents.

On Sunday morning about two c'clock, fire appeared in the rear of Mr. Neptin's shop, Foster's Corner. The police discovered it, however, before much damage was done.

We learn from the Fredericton Reporter that the closing lecture of the course, in Temperance Hall, Fredericton, was delivered by Mr. Geo. E. Day, subject, The Legacies of the past Teacher in the Academy. The lecture reflected much credit upon Mr. Day, and evinced more than an ordinary amount of ability and research.

REEIVAL in Carleton is still in healthful progress. Sabbath before last Dr. Clay baptized nine believers, and last Sabbath a number more . Our Free Baptist brethren continue to add members by baptism also. A week ago last Sabbath Elder Robinson administered baptism to one candidate, and Elder I. E. Bill baptized in Germain St. on Sabbath evening last.

We observe that Senor Cassers is givin Concerts in Boston. It will be recollected that Mr. Cassers announced himself when in St. John's "Pianist to the Right Hon. Earl and Counters of Mulgrave," if any one can understand what that mean. Perhaps some of our Halifax