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less the opinions expressed by correspondents be editorially endorsed we shall not consider ourselves responsible for them. Correspondents are respectfully reminded that short communications, as a general thing are more acceptable to readers of Newspapers, than long ones, and that a legible style of writing will save the printr, time, which is always valuable, and insure

EDITORIAL CURRESPONDENC.

a correct impression.

Dear Visitor .- Shediac, as our readers already know, is the terminus of the only Rail Road we have in New Brunswick, except the St. Andrews importance for some years to come. But that it will in the present generation become a very large husiness place, is hardly probable. However, it is pleasantly situated, and it possesses many natural advantages as a fine watering place. In many respects, it is the "Newport" of New Brunswick, and would make a very pleasant resort. It is comparatively free from the sea-fogs, has fine salt-water privileges, possesses a very excellent soil, inviting scenery, healthy climate, and good "shell-fish." If some first rate American hotel-keeper would come this way, and undertake matters connected with the public tastes and wishes for a first-class watering-place, he would be sure of a " fartune"

as soon as he could m ke it. How much soon-

er could he get it any where else? and

It is rather singular that there is but one resident clergyman of any denomination in Sheciac. He is a Churchman. The Baptists have much the largest -meeting house of any in the place and the church worshipping in it, very need the services of a settled pastor. At present, they are mainly dependant, under God, on Bro. Miles of Moncton. He has visited them several times during the past few months, and his services are very highly appreciated by the people. They call him " high in the doctrines :" and this fact has led those who have heard him and whose religious opinions are not yet settled, to " search the Scriptures daily, to see whether friends of Missions should do all in their power word of God, under any circumstances, with this these things are so." - One man said a few days since—and heretofore he has not read his Bible much,-" Well, Miles has made me mad enough to lead me to read my Bible." He wants to be that Christ commanded his children to do and the year 1383 from the Latin, a work which cost satisfied in regard to the truth of the doctrine the part of that work, performed by those soci- him the labour of several years, knew well that would be the religion of all. which Bre. Miles preaches. This is just right, cties, would be left undone, were it not perform. he would reap a rich harvest for his laborious

"search the Scriptures" achasyno's aid " 'The first Sabbath in the present month, we three religious services. In the morning we tried in many instances, for articles which do them delivered his gospel to be read only by the "Clerto preach as God gave ability, in the afternoon, held a prayer and conference meeting, and in the evening preached a second time. All we have to say is, that we did the best we could under the circumstances, and the congregation appeared attentive and solemn. The attendance was good during the day. (Where is the right man to take charge of the Baptist Church in a cordial welcome. Surely the right man ought to be found somewhere in the Province. Who

arrived in Moneton in season to attend a large Schools will be filled with individuals every way the Clergy only, is new the book of the laity and enthusiastic Temperance Meeting in the prepared to fill those situations. Let our col- as well as the Clergy. What would the enemies evening, held in the Temperance Hall. The lections go to one trained in those societies and of the Bible in those days have said, could they meeting was held under the auspices of a "Dr. vision of the Sons of Temperance," and it was on the evening of the installation of the officers

this service was concluded, several earnest, stirring and appropriate speeches were delivered by the W. P. and G. W. P. followed by plain Bro-accomplish more in one year than those not thus can be purchased by the poorest laborer for less there Miles and Guilford. But as we presume trained would do in five. There would do in five. that the details will be given in the " Westmor-

again return on our way to Nova Scotia. But we have no knowledge of his talents yet the much better than he usually does on the subject. that a man of known talents and ability will adfor the future. It is only once in a great while to pass comparatively unheard. His address on Isn't it?

pose he does. Who cares?

"Notes" to a close we want to whisper a pleathat means thy readers—that thou art increasof thy patrons cheer thee? How can it be other- powerful appeal to the conscience and sympa-

Parliament will adjourn, and then we hope for more room to speak of matters of world wide interest. But until then, who does not wish to keep y to be sent out by the Provinces and the relucposted up in Legislative proceedings? That man tance with which he turned from his native land Road. On this account it is a place of consider in the "Visitor" office, whose keen eye is look. to be employed by the American board ; the reing so intently in the direction of don't he tell some bouncing truths, though? Of the warm affection existing between them, they course he does And why thouldn't he when Legislative enactments have so much to do with time and together deciding upon their future the deepest inverests of an entire people? Speak course in life. He very graphically described of God, to the tribunal of God himself, "Our work of great value, and he never opened it withon brother until the Baptists, with others, get the nature of Crawley's labours, and the great Lord Jesus Christ said he," real God and real out thinking of the remark of a celebrated man, their Provincial rights. No fear of the Visitor" assistance those native preachers would be to man, when encompassed by pontiffs, scribes their Provincial rights. No fear of the Visitor assistance those native preachers would be to man, when encompassed by nontiffs, scribes, (Great aughter) The hon. gentleman had taken while it cells the whole truth and nothing but him and referred to the beggarly amount sent by pharisees and priests, at once his judges and acthe truth the truth come, and it will cut our Convention for that purpose considering it cusers, gave his disciples the admirable exam-

> P. S. The Junior made a mistake in publishing Brother Herritt as Pastor of the Baptist Church at Butternut Ridge.

> Also Instead of reading "Lower Salisbury" as we published three weeks since, it should read Upper Salisbury, vi all abrages on the

In the first case named, we thought to be sure that Brother H. was paster of the Church at the "Ridge," hecause we heard some persons find fault with him for not visiting them oftener, ballen

In the second case we were never so complete. Hence our mistake. Brother H is Pastor of the the Pastor of the Church in Lower Salisbury.

TUVENILE MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 11th. MESSES. EDITORS: -In my opinion all

better, had he been notified of the meeting and withstanding, full notice of the meeting and adthe expectations of the people "three weeks before dress had been given not over two dozen members of a Church numbering about 450 attended. We say this in self defence; as the man of Now let it be announced that some stranger, Mr. the place insists that we shall speak to the citi- So and So from the States or elsewhere, will atzens of Moncton on this same subject when we tend the meeting on such an evening and, though dear people at the Bend, never again expect to house will be crowded,-verily we are a strange hear" G." let out on the "rummies" as he did on people. I think it shows a very low state of inlast Monday evening, as he did on that occasion telligence on our part that when it is announced So don't get your expectations raised too high dress the meeting we should allow his remarks that he succeeds in doing so well. CANDID, that occasion was one that should have been heard by all our members, particularly the friends Leaving Moncton on Tuesday we retraced our of the missionary cause ; what appeared to give steps homeward as far as Salisbury, and did not rise to his remarks was a resolution passed unahave the pleasure of meeting with Brother Seely nimously by the Society, authorizing their Seas we hoped we should. He was "up in the moun- cretary to communicate with the Secretary of the tam." Of course he was, for he is always there or Foreign Missionary Society relative to the exsomewhere else just when we want to see him, pense of supporting a native preacher for one Why can't he be at home when his brother G. year. He first described the state of a large calls? That's the question, "Why can't he? (We portion of the world in gross darkness, then hope that Mr. "H." of the "Religious Intelli- dwelt upon India generally and Burmah particugencer," will not accuse us of "idle words" for larly also described the labours of our first misasking this very innocent question.) But sup- sionaries, the laborious and self-denying nature of missionary work; the various fields and their And now dear "Visitor," as we draw these comparative prospects of success which brought him to the field of our beloved Crawley, and in sant word or two in thy hearing. "THEY SAY." a powerful and graphic manner described his labours, surrounded as he is with some seventy ing in interest every week. Of course thou art or eighty thousand heathen and but two or three already aware of it; but does not the expression native preachers to assist him, here he made a thies of the (I was going to say people) few pre-In a few days we expect that the Provincial sent; all it would appear out of the four or five hundred who have any taste for such things. He spoke very feelingly of the ardent desire of Craybeing at College together, converted at the same was raised by our Churches in the three provinces. But I must close as I fear I am occupying too much of your space, should the society above camed decide to enter this field I will inform you on the subject, unless you should feel sufficiently interested yourself to attend on that occasion which will be the first Tuesday in May.

> For the Christian Visitor THE PROTESTANT BIBLE.

Those who oppose the reading of the Holy ly turned round as here. What seems to us as Scriptures cannot be actuated by religious mo-Lower Salisbury, is properly 'Upper Salisbury,' tives; as the Bible is full of instruction and information for all. Its sacred pages thew the earnest Church in Upper Salisbury, and Brother Seely manner in which crime is denounced and humility at a stake, and his ashes collected together and the Crown, and the Judges had only done what commended. We read (John Chap. v. 39) Jesus speaking to the multitude. " Search the Scriptures; for in them, ye think ye have eternal life. and they are they which testify of me."

From this passage I cannot see why any religious person could protest against reading the to encourge Juvenile Missionary Societies. Command of Jesus our Saviour before his eyes. There are many reasons why such societies The great John Wickliff who translated the should be encouraged. They are doing a work Holy Scriptures into the English language in say the same of all Christendom, and then Su-Let others " do likewise," not get "mad"! but ed by them-as the funds, thus collected does task. He disseminated the word of God in the not interfere with the operations of other socie English language which was hardly known ties. Every child has more or less change which, at this period of the worlds midnight. The spent with the people in this place, and held if not appropriated in this way, would be spent, enemies of the Bible contend, that, Christ more harm than good. When a child becomes gy and donors of the Christian Church, that interested in anything like this there are many they might administer to the laity and weaker ways they will adopt to get money that other, persons, according to the state of the times and wise would not be thought of; but as a further the wants of man,"—thereby disputing the right reason why they should be encouraged they train of the laity to unfold its glorious pages of inthe rising generation and prepare them to fill the struction. The great Wickliff was not satisfied places of those who now occupy the platform of with this rule of faith, for he translated in the missionary operations; a few years and the lat- year above mentioned, the Holy Bible out of the ter the field at once, and we will assure him of are we to look for others to fill their places? If laity that which had been reserved solely for the such societies are kept up we will be surrounded most learned of the clergy, even to those of them

by persons fully qualified. If collectors, Boards who had the best understanding at and out the of Managers, Treasurers, Secretaries, or Mission- And in this way the Gospel pearl is cast Leaving Shediac on Monday afternoon, we aries are required our Churches and Subbath abroad, and that which was before reserved for ask a donation, it will not be a pale hard-to-get- have foreseen how "common to the laity" and quarter, but a good cheerful covereign. Therefore, even to "women" the Holy Scriptures would have I say, let us encourage such societies and wher- become in the nineteenth century, when the ever there is a Sabbath School, there should whole of God's word can be purchased for a shilbe a Juvenile Missionary Society, and when hing? Before the days of Wickliff a copy of the those youths reach maturity they will be pre- Scriptures could not be procured by the artisan pared to go directly into this work, and will short of the entire earnings of years? Now it would do in five. These remarks have than the earning of a day. The copies of Wickbeen called forth by attending a meeting of the lift's Bible had to be translanted with the patient

be the dregs of all, seeing that other nations If his argument respecting them was sound have the law of God, which is the law of our faith, written in their own language." The Duke being seconded by others the Bill was thrown out. It would be interesting to the friends of the Bible to read the copious specimens of the bold and fearless manner in which Wickliff argued against the enemies of the English Bible his constant aim was to circulate the word of God in the Vulgar tongue. With all his enemies, through the kindness of a protecting Prowidence he was permitted to die peacefully on his bed December 31st. 1384. On the 20th December 1409, Pope Alexander V. issued his Bull against the doctrines and writings of Wickliff: forbidding all to teach or preach his doctrines in private chapels or any places whatever. In obedience to this Bull the Arch-Bishop of Pragueand Primate of Bohemia caused upwards of two hundred volumes, beautifully written and richly ornamented: to be burned without any further proceedings, which act gave birth to very formidable resentments. The price of books which at that period were all manuscripts, was, before the invention of printing, elevated in proportion to their rarity, and their destruction almost alwavs caused a serious loss, not only to the possessor but to the whole nation. The university of Prauge owned a large number of the books

the word of God from the people. That dignitary of the Church of Rome, Ind therefore violated the privileges of the members the great John Huss to undertake their defence to appear before his court at Bolonge, and upon end to Government by despatches." If this B.li Huss refusing to comply with the summons, he was overruled by a despatch was not that a gowas excommunicated, the city of Prague laid un vernment by despatches? If the hon, members form the rites of Baptism or Burial, so long as ciples, the same opinions were right now, and John Huss remained in the City. Against this would now call attention to Mr. Smith's remarks sentence, Huss appealed from the pretended vicar in the same Political Primer. This book was a ple of submitting their cause to the omniscient of their political opin ons, which will last for and Omripotent God." In pursuance of his holy Primer was a fortunate thing. The Government example, I now appeal to God, seeing that I am say that they did not see the Governor's despatch oppressed by an unjust sentence, and by the pre- on the Collège Bill, and that they did not retended excommunication of the pontiffs, scribes, monstrate. But it was the despatch which prepnarisees and judges seated in the chair of false prophets 1, John Huss present this my ap- letters; the Government now say that they did neal to Jesus Christ my master and my Judger not see the despatch. who knows and protects the just cause of the Mr. Smith said then that Mr. Street "ough bumblest of men." Unlike Wickliff, John Huss to have seen them; the Government ought to have seen the despatch. Ecclesiastics convened at Constance, and easily good man of Bohemia. "That the dispersion of has ashes in the river is an emblem of the subse-

won a manyr's crown." applicable "The Bible, I say, the Bible only. is the religion of Protestants"-I wish we could perstition would vanish, and God's Holy Word the effect of defeating the Bill! Was the

CATHOLIC ..

Extracted from the Head Quarters. KING'S COLLEGE DEBATE. MR. GRAY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Gray, after arguing at considerable length he point that according to the true principles of Responsible Government the Executive Council were responsible for the act of the Governor. proceeded to say-" If the Legislature were ed from the Legislature, but could not find an Executive Council to take the responsibility of his course he would have to abandou it, and the ed that the Attorney General ought to have written man to take charge of the Baptiat Church in missionary operations; a few years and the lat- year above mentioned, the Holy Bible out of the Another point was, what are Imperial and what Shediac? Where: Whoever he is, let him en- ter will have passed to their reward; then where Latin into English, and thus laid more open to the local inversets? (Here Mr. Gray again quoted from Lord Darliam. ) If the Legislature cannot carry out these principles then Responsible Goshow that his hon, friends had different opinions new from what they had in 1854; on the contrary he assumed that they held the same opinion now. The Attorney General in reply to the hon. Hon. Mr. Smith). The Government saw that mover of the resolution had said that even sup these constitutional principles were recognized posing that the words quoted were uttered by in he was not to be bound by them forever .gained the Attorney General put forward certain ney General and the hon, member from West-principles; but when that object was gained, morland turned their attention to the College and the Attorney general was in the Government, and his own principles were made the ground of attack upon him, he put forward the proposition that he was not to be bound by them forever. But he would proceed with the authoraties on the principles which govern us. He would quote the opinion of Mr. Pisher in 1854 come out until they reached England. land Times," (whose Editor was present) and also by the Temperance Telegraph, we forbear any extended notice of the meeting. Still, it

then, it was sound now; and he says (page 22 of the Political Primer) :- " If the Legislature had ject they were powerless enough," And on pages 24 and 25 he says, with respect to the altion of the Government with regard to the bill ruled the Legislature. Now, suppose that in reference to the Coll-ge Bill he shou'd say :-" Th action of the Governor and one or two of the officers of King's College overruled the Legis-(The Street Government saw the representations,"-from Mr. Smith.) That was not the point. The hon, member wanted to evade the local point at issue. The Government by remaining in office adopted the responsibility of ali that had passed as much as though they had seen the representations. In reply to the minute of Council asking for copies of the letters sent home. His Excellency invited them to forward any arguments or remonstrances of charged them with allowing a de-patch from the Colonial Secretary "to pass without remark or restrict them in the right of self-government." opinions of Mr. Street which in 1854 he denied. The Attorney General had just reversed his poburned by the Arch-Bishop in his desire to keep sition since 1854. He then affirmed that Mr. Street said that " a despatch from the Colonial Office was of more value than an Act of the Legislature." Had not this Bill been passed by a large majority, and ' nevertheless disallowed by of the university of Prague, and they called upon a despatch from the Colonial Secretary?' He would ask, then, if a despatch was not now of more importance than an Act of the Legislature; who complied with their request. Upon the ac- he would put it to every member of the House cession of Pope John XXIII. in 1410, that Pontiff if it was not so? He would call attention to immediately summoned the Bohemian reformer another remark of Mr. Fisher's in 1854.—

vented the Royal assent being given to the Bill. Mr. S reet said that he did not see the Judges'

to have seen them ;" he (Mr. Gray) now said that was not permitted to die on his bed, for favoring They then held Mr. Street responsible for the the dissemination of the word of God in the vul- letters, although they knew that it was at that gar tongue, he was tried before a Council of time without precedent for the Governor to exhibit such letters. At that time the principle was recognized and admitted that it was the tound guilty, he was mocked, degraded, burned right of every man in this Province to petition thrown into the Rhine so it may be said of this it was the right of all to do. Mr. Street said that he had not seen these letters of the Judges: or if he had not he "knew their import," and duest dissemination of those truths for the sake that " he believed it was done with the privity of which he braved a martyr's sufferings, and of all concerned, and that the Judges' letters were allowed to go, in order that they might have the effect of defeating the Bill." Was he Chillingworth's immortal sentiment is truly (Mr. Gray) to say to his hop friends now that they knew the import of the remonstrances from the Council and Professors of the College and that they were allowed to go with the privity House to say that after the Governor had invited them by a memorandum to send home a representation, and they knew a remonstrance against the Bill had been sent, and they forwarded not one word that they had done their duty? How could they ask the House to believe that they did not know about the letters now, when they would not allow the excuse of privity in 1854? They must take the consequences of their own

Mr. Smith then "put it to Mr. Street whether he ever wrote to Her Majesty's Government reright in passing an Act, and the Governor differ- questing them to pass the Bill." Mr. Street replied that 'he never wrote any despatch on the subject." Mr. Smith went on - "then he contend-Act of the Legislature would be carried out .- and he condemned him out of his own mouth." He Mr. Gray) would new put it to them if they had ever written to Her Majesty's Government, requesting them to pass the College Bill; and as they said that they had not he "contended that vernment is a mockery and a delusion. In quot-they ought to have written, and condemeed them ing from the Political Primer he did not do it to out of their own mouth!" (Laughter.) He would ask any man of an ord nary mind when he put these questions to the Government what could they may about it ? ("I'll tell you,"-from by the House in 1854, but they took no steps to carry them out a even the opportunity furnished his was rather a singular position to say the the delegation to London was neglected. The east of it; when a certain object was to be House would have been pleased had the Attormorland turned their attention to the College Act, while in London, they would have been de-

their meetings more interesting and induce more may not be improper to observe, that considering the fact that no person present "intended to make a speech on the occasion," the speaking was a good as any reasonable nucleus day that a good as any reasonable nucleus could have a right to expect. As for the junior, he did his best, and we doubt whether he would have done to the property of the speaking of the Bible in England were so the Bible in England were so the Bible in England were so the constraint of the Bible in England were so the property of the colonial Secretary on the subject? Spoking of that Bill, and of its having passed if they had done so they might have had the effect of revoking the done so they might have had the effect of the Colonial Secretary on the subject? Spoking of that Bill, and of its having passed if they had done so they might have had the effect of the Colonial Secretary on the subject? Spoking of that Bill, and of its having passed if they had done so they might have had the effect of the Colonial Secretary on the subject? Spoking of that Bill, and of its having passed if they had done so they might have had the effect of the Colonial Secretary on the subject? Spoking of that Bill, and of its having passed the House of the Colonial Secretary on the subject? Spoking of that Bill, and of its having passed the House of the Colonial Secretary on the subject? Spoking of that Bill, and of its having passed the House of the Colonial Secretary on the subject? If they had done so they might have had the effect of the Colonial Secretary on the subject? If they had done so they might have had the effect of the Colonial Secretary on the subject? If they had done so they might have had the effect of the Colonial Secretary on the subject of legislation.—

Spoking of that Bill, and of its having passed in the House of the Colonial Secretary on the subject of legislation.—

Spoking of that Bill, and of its having passed in the House of the Colonial Secretary on the subject of legislation.—

Spok

Smith), true to that aggressive disposition which had been described in the sketch to which he would have liked to have had a brush with the Colonial Secretary on the matter. (Laughter. It would have been an additional feather in his cap on his return to this Province. (Continued laughter;) But the Attorney General was in a d fferent position; he was opposed to the Bill; and they no doubt thought it best to have the dispute between themselves, and not fall out in the presence of the (olonial Secretary, and exhibit to him their differences. It would have been a rather singular sight for Sir Bulwer Lytton; for they

He had taken the following positions; first, that we had the control of our local affairs; second, that the Executive Council were responsible for despatches whether they saw them or not. He had laid down these principles in 1851

did not understand in England Ministers differing

on the gravest and most important matters o

on the question of Bounties, in these words :-"The amendment to this resolution was artfully drawn, for although the Attorney General acknowledged the correctness of the principle of granting bounties, he sheltered himself and his Government under the plea that they were not responsible for despatches written by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. This plea would not, however, avail the Government, for he did not attempt to make the Government responsible for the doctrine enunciated in these despatches, but for the adoption of that droctrine. If the local Government were permitted to escape on a plea of this kind, the effect would be that so long as they conformed to despsatches received from the Colonial Office, so long were hey entitled to remain in power, as they were in no wise responsible for such despatches, no matter what the effect to the country might be.'

To get at a thorough understanding of this

question, let them suppose that there was no re-

sponsibility on the part of the Executive Council for despatches written by the Governor, and that all the members of the Executive were opposed to the passage of a certain Bill. As they were not respons ble for any despatch which night be written to the Imperial Government, relative to the allowance or disallowance of the Bill, the be thwarted without any person being responsible. If the Executive were not held responsible they would thwart the legislation of the country. But he held that it they remained in power they were responsible for the adoption of any despatch or action of the Governor. These principles were clear and undoubted. But the Attorney General was for turning the question off in another way; he asked how could they be held responsible for not seeing the despatch. That was not the point; the point was that the responsibility commenced when the Council remained in office after they had seen the despatches. The hon. Provincial Se rotary differed from the Attorney General on this point. He (the Secretary) said that we have the right of control in our local affairs, but that the College Bill was of a complex character, being both local and Imperial; and that was the reason why the Government was not responsible. Why did they not tell the House that last year, when the Bill was under discussion? He would ask the House if he Hon. Provincial Secretary had told them this when the Bill was before them last year? Did he state that they could not legislate upon this

The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said that his tatement on Saturday was this: that the House ad the right to pass the Act; that the question was of a complex character—the Bill being local n its operation, but affecting Imperial interests. Mr. GRAY,-He found every member of the

Government but the Attorney General voting for it. He asked the House why they did not last year tell us that it aff cted Imperi I intersts, and could not pass? ("I did tell you,"-from the Attorney General.) Then he would ask what was the object of the Government in voting for 1. P. Was it to bring the House into collision with the Imperial Government? The Government ough to have said that it could not pass, and have opposed it in the House, There was another singular point. The Astorney General told them that when in England the delegates had, wherever they went, pro laimed that New Brunswick would never repudiate. Yet at the same moment there was on its way out to this country a despatch, informing the Executive of the disallowance of the Bill. on the ground that it did repudi te the Civil List arrangement. Did the House then, in passing that Bill, really repudiate? Did the five Executive Councillors who voted for it repudiate? Were the gentlemen prepared to admit that they had repudiated? Which was right—the Legislature or the Colonial Seerctary? He (Mr. Gray) was not prepared to believe that this House had repudiated Let then analyze this question, and see whether there was an Imperial interest affected by the Bil. In the Civi List Bill £1,000 a year was sppropriated for the College. It was not dis-tributed to purificular individuals, and it did not say that it should be distributed. There were two sides to the Civil List compact: there were duties to be performed on both sides. The Imperial Government was the Trustee for the Province, and had agreed to give a certain sum of money for a certain work; if that work was not performed the compact was at an end. If the £1,000 had been distributed in the Civil List Bill to certain pers ins the same distribution ought to be continued. But the Bill merely appropriated £1.000 for a College for this country; and how could we convey to the British Government an opinion as to the mode in which their trust respecting the College should be employed but by Act of this Legislature. The Bruish Government might say that the money was granted for purposes of education, and that it was granted