He contended that those officers did not stand on the Civil List as others particularly mentioned. It was purely a local matter, and it should be left to the local Legislature to settle their claims, whatever they might be. The Imperial Government would leave the settlement of these matters to us. In Canada the settlement of the Clergy Reserves was left to the local Government, with a stipulation that individual interests were not to be affected. And in this College ques ion he had no doubt that the British Government, if properly informed upon the matter wou'd leave it to us to settle, and to make such provision as we chose for the Professors, subjet to their approval. Did the compact imply that there could be no change in the amount of the sums paid to Professors? Certainly not; it only implied a certain sum for the purposes of the College. With reference to the despatch of the Government -(" No; not ours,"-from several members of the Government.) Yes; they could not get over it; it was their despatch .-The Attorney General justified the despatch on the ground that the Royal instructions required the Gove nor to send the 'reasons for the passing of any Act.' But the despitch assigned no reason for its passing, but many reasons why it should not pass. He (Mr. Gray) would endorse every word which they used. But they do not assign a single reason when he Bill should pass; and even after the invitation from the Governor contained in the last paragraph of his rep'y to their memorandum--(' No, no; there was no invitation'-from the Provincial Secretary.) He contended that there was an invitation; he would read the paragraph :- 'His Excellency, however, has no desire to throw any impediment in the way of the transmission by the members of

the Executive Council, of any representations or arguments which they may desire to submit to Her Majesty's Government respecting the Act referred to; and he will forward by this mail to the Sceretary of State, for his instructions a copy of their momorandum. (Here then occurred a lengthy altercation between Mr. Gray and members of the Government he contending that the head parts of this sen-tence referred to different matters, and they that His Excellency in saying that he "desired to throw no impediment in the way" spoke of his intention to forward their request for the representations from the College officials, not of the Act itself) Mr. Gray continued. They endeavored to mystify everything; if they had any doubt about the meaning of the paragraph, why did they not ask His Excellency for an explanation? It was on their part nothing but an evasion, and a cowardly evasion, in order to threw the responsibility on the Governor, personally, instead of sending their reasons for the passing of the Bill At the door of the Government rested at this moment the disallowance of this Bill. But in what position were his hon. friends ? They had always contended that these matters were within our own control. But the house found them, the first time at which the principle was applied to their own position, falling off from their principles. It reminded him of an incident in the Crusades. Hon. members would remember that the first step towards the Crusades was taken by the monk known as Peter the Hermet, who, clothed—if he might use the expresion—in sackcloth and in serge, bare headed and Sare footed, with his pilgrim's staff in his hand, ravelled throughout Europe, calling upon men of all degrees to go forth and rescue the Reeemer's tomb from the hands of the Infidel, they yould remember how he was joined in this work by the priests and the monks of all Christendom Europe was stirr d to its depths - hos rom all countries poured forth men of all de grees, the great and the small, and of all classes to the conflict-low Malta sent her knights, and Germany and Spain sent forth their chivalryand the soverign of France, and even of our ow parent isle-Richard and Philip, with mighty armies made the long voyage to Asia, to rescue the Holy Land -so that, in the words of the accomplished Princess of the Greeks all Europe was torn from its foundation, and poured upon Asia. And the monks who had stirred up this tearful conflict-when the soldiers of the Cross had been falling by thousands beneath the walls of Acre-when the hones of our countrymen were bleaching on the plains of Aschelon-when plague, and famine, and sickness, and death were raging on every side-where were they? Were they foremost in the fight? Were they too braving the dangers and suffering the hardships to which they had driven their fellow men? No. While the noblest blood of Europe was being poured out like water beneath the walls of Jerusalem, and on the plains of Asia the morks were at home enjoying the peace of their monasteries, and living on the fatness of the land! Just so was it with the members o this Government. They had advocated the control of our local affairs by our local Legis lature; they had preached a crusade against Downing street; and had stirred up through out the country a strong f cling in favor of the principles which they had enunciated; and they had worked themselves by these means into fat and comfortable livings. But now when the rights of the Legislature and of the people were invaded, they submitted tamely, and flung away the principles by which they had been elevated into place and power. The Primer was then their political Bible, but now they had got a new revelation, and he supposed that the Primer would come out in a new and revised edition. The present Speaker said in 1854 that the Government " were not only responsible for the acts of the Governor, unless they repudiated their acts by immediate resignation, but for the acts and declarations of each member of the Government, un less they at once caused him to resign or resigned themselves." In the language of the Speaker he would ask, "What stopped that Bill?" It was the despatch written by the Governor. Then, y the law laid down in 1854 by the Speaker which he had just quoted, the Government were responsible for its defeat. The Government might say that the law did not apply now; he would leave it to the House to settle that question. He could not forget the words used by the present Attorney General in 1854 :- " What were ca the and corn, and timber, and minerals? were as dust in the balance when placed in op position to the liberties of the people." He (Mr. Gray) put that question to him now; while he would wish to preserve the College, he would up hold the right of the Legislature to do with it

but should do as the Provincial Secretary and Attorney General did—reserve his right to speak again, should anything occur in the debate to

what it thought proper. It should be, and ought

supporters of the Government were bound with-

out reference to the effect which their votes migh!

have upon the men who were in power, to uphold

these rights. The amendment moved by the hon.

Attorney General was tantamount to nothing.

It recites that " it is desirable that the Executive

Council should have the right of seeing des

patches." Was that any expression of opinion

that we ought to have that right? Why should they pass this when they now had a responsibility

for whatever was com ained in those despatches!

It was their duty to uphold the constitution its strength and its integrity. It was the inter-

est of every one that it should be so upheld ; and

they never should agree to allow any right which it gave them to be impaired. They had the rea-

ponsibility for despatches now; and it would

therefore be impolitic to impair or endanger that right by passing such a resolution as that of the Atry General. He should say no more at present.

SAINT JOHN N. B., APRIL 20, 1859.

AVOID EXTREMES.

Some writer has said that "the extreme of truth, lies just beside the dangerous dutch of error." A statement, alas ! which has quite too often found an illustration in the lives of many.

Radicalism is not confined to one subject, but exhibits itself in great variety and in direct opposites upon scores of subjects. But perhaps there is no one subject sgitated among men, necessary lest on the one hand we incur the for returning to this subject, danger of self-deception, and on the other ere An AGRICULTURAL BILL has became law, but we are aware of it, find that we have been cast- we have not seeu it and do not know what its ing stambling blocks in the way of the weak and import may be. doubting. The safest and most useful course as a general rule, is to seek the proper medium be can lay accurate information before our readers tween extreme and opposite views, and thus be They have been so economical this year as novio able to secure a true conservative element of have been able to afford us a copy of the Jourcharacter that preserves from bigotry, and at the nals; and as to printing Bills that was quite out same time compromises no principle of truth and of the question. We wish they would learn to duty. " As wise as serpents and as harmless as doves," ought all christians to be.

The tendency to extreme views is strongest, when, whether real or imaginary, we are anxious closed, and ten months will probably pass away, to resist what we regard as error. Who has not before the Assembly will meet again to deliberead of the horse who was blind in one eye? | rate upon those matters in which the social in-He was crossing a bridge upon which there was terests of the people are concerned; and, no no railing. But being able to see only on one doubt, some who have taken a part in these side, and being even too careful to avoid going things, either through the press or in the legisoff upon this, he unfortunately went off on the lature, will have been removed from the stage of blind side. So it is sometimes with men in re- so ion during that time, it is very important then, ligious doctrine. They seem to have only one that all who are exerting an influence should eve in a religious point of view, and hence they endeavour to do so unbiassed by party preferlook only upon one side of the subject presented ences or predjudices. You cannot fail to see for their consideration. They see, or think they that the larger portion of the press, while dealsee, some great error, to avoid which they are ing with the political affairs of the Province, almost sure to go into the opposite extreme.

dency, on hearing a certain minister of late,—a ple. You are no doubt aware that a very good tipped off on the other extreme.

" man of straw." And to show his utter detesta- foundation upon which they attempt to build. nation, he out-arminianized Arminius himself.

No matter about the text, for that had nothing to do with the preacher's sermon or subject So far as any connection existed between his text were drawn from the "Political Primmer," made and his sermon, he might as well have taken up of the speeches delivered in 1854 on a vote " the full of the moon" for his text, as the one he of want of confidence in the Executive Governselected. He commenced the presentation of ment at that time in power. The quotations the subject by stating.

the salvation of the entire human family.

2nd. Infinite wisdom would not establish means of grace without intending their application in the most general sense.

his own appointment, and

4th. It is his will that all men should be saved Now from such unqualified premises, what must be the necessary inference and conclusion? Why most surely, that all mankind must be saved. Individual inconsistencies, but it is not the Indeed, the preacher himself seemed at last to source from which to derive our information, discover this, and hence, to prove that such was respecting constitutional questions not the case, he made the denial that such conclusions should follow, and very graciously quohell, with all the nations that forget God." his admirers this as a matter of course was considered all-sufficient; but to us, we must confess. the way, the preacher boasted of his logic, and \_\_where some one of the ministers of the Crown as though all the wisdom of the age, found its in the name of the sovereign. The principle of the soul and centre in himselt. We question howe- Constitution- The Queen can do no wrong"-in ver. whether that preacher approached the easily understood, but where a Governor hes un " mercy seat" as nearly and as intimately, when der a double responsibility, on the one hand t he entered his closet to pray after that discourse, the sovereign who sends him here and shom he as though he had kept both eyes open, and had represents and on the other to the people whom

nosing such heresies as the above, lest we tip latter capacity. off on the other side, and preach in suca a manner as to leave men to forget their solemn res- vereign to appoint two officers, the one to disponsibilities to their Maker, and to one another. charge the duties of Colonial Governor, the other ferred, let each turn his and her attention to the Holv Bible. What are, its teachings? should be local affairs of the Colony, and, therefore, his the question, seriously, deliberately and prayerfully. Do not fear to believe, to receive, to advocate, what it teaches. It would lead " into all truth." and "the truth will make you free." to be, and is, under our control. These were the As we begun, so we conclude with the remark, constitutional rights of our country; and the " AVOID EXTREMES."

> CLOSING OF THE SESSION. The Legislature was prorogued on Wednesday last after an existence of sixty two days. The main feature of the Session was the King's College despatches which were debated of the empire. over thirteen days and ended in a Bill merging

which now awaits the Royal assent to become Bil as strange a medley of inconsistencies be- as devolve on the person whom I call the Coltween speaking and voting took place as on the bial Governor, may properly be carried out by previous question. We have not yet seen the and with the advice of Executive Councillors. Bill and will therefore reserve our opinion on its who are responsible to the people for his acts merits for a future occasion. We direct atten- the duties to be performed by the other, or line tion to the very sble and eloquent speech of the perial officer, are such as must be done in the piece of oratory and would do credit to any As- in which he discharges them no one can be held

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR. question,—but unfortunately for himself he has, just like those in the House who took the same side of the question, forgotten the principles which he himself laid down in his opening and bases his whole argument upon "false premises" We hold the Government responsible, not so

much for what the Governor did as for what they. themselves, neglected to do.

We intend in future numbers to give a few And yet how incautious and how wreckless are more of the most pointed speeches, on all sides come persons upon this very point; seeking to of the subject, so that our readers may be able cherish and to defend with the strongest tenacity to form their own opinions on the merits of the the most extreme points in philosophy, politics, question as well as on the consistency of a majority of their Representatives.

> Another feature of the Session was the RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

Their Report, at the last hour, we are happy to say exhonerates the Commissioners, past and where more of real and constant caution is ab- present, from all charges of extravagance or solutely needed, than upon the subject of our missapp opriation-pronounces the Road as suholy religion. There are so many different views perior, and the accounts as satisfactory and well advocated, and so many appeals to men's preju- kept. The evidence taken by the Committee dices and passions, that the greatest caution is is to be published, and will afford us an occasion

Some time will have to transpire before we as to all the doings of our Representatives.

(From our Fredericton Correspondent)

MESSRS EDITORS :- The Legislature has etrive rather to operate upon the prejudices than We were reminded of this too frequent ten- upon the judgment and the intellect of the peo-

man of talent and standing in his own deno- argument may be made, which is entirely based mination and in the community,-who was upon false premises. This is often the case in labouring with all his might to show that religious discussions, when dealt with by a clethe doctrine of "ELECTION BY GRACE," is not ver mind, one is carried along, and almost conthe doctrine of the Bible. But the dear man vinced that the argument is correct, and only went so far in his zeal to annihilate this doctrine. learns that it is all a fallacy by reverting to the that he unintertionally, we charitably presume, premises upon which the whole is based. The same is equally true in reference to politics; it In the first place, he was fighting a merely is therefore very important that these whe are ideal man or doctrine. A doctrine such as we honest in their effo ts to establish and promote have never heard any person preach. A mere correct principles, should examine closely the The discussion upon Mr. Steadman's resolu-

tion, has been the most important that has taken place during the Session. Many of the argu ments, favourable to Steadman's resolutions. given from speeches, made on that occasion, 1st. That God had made ample provision for can only be understood when read in connection with the whole speech and therefore gross injustice may be done a person by quoting a detached expression, and al hough the questions, discussed at that time were, in some respects, similar to 3rd. God has the power to apply the means of those invested in Steadman's resolution, yet in others they were very dissimilar. At any rate the "Political Primmer" forms no part of our Colonial Constitution,—no more than a file of newspapers.-It may, and no doubt does show

In the few thoughts which I shall write upor this question I shall make no reference to the ted the text, "The wicked shall be turned into part taken by any person during that debate, the representatives as well as the press entertain a great diversity of opinon.

When responsible government began first to be it only amounted in the first place, to an affirma- discussed here, which was nearly twenty years tion, and in the second place, to a flat denial. ago. Many thought it meant exactly the same Ye', where is the sound logic in all this? and by mode of Government, as existed in the paren state, was as pompous and as windy in his declamation or all of them, are responsible for every act done not suffered himself to run into such an extreme. he governs, it must be apparent that his advisers So on the other hand, there is danger in op-

This may be illustrated by supposing the so-To avoid the extremes to which we have re- to watch over Imperial interests. The duries of the former would be simply to administer the council might justly be held responsible for every act of his administration, and the maxim. " The Governor can do no wrong," as long as he had acted under the advice of his Council, would very properly and correctly apply to him, but upon the other officer then would devolve duties of an entirely different nature-which would con sist in watching over and keeping the Imperal Government advised of everything done in the

Now if there are two distinct classes of duties required to be performed in a Colony (and that there are, the Royal instructions and the Gover,

claim to be consulted, it would be unjust to hold will be most gratifying in its results. assembly passed an act suspending the grant to ed to be of more than ordinary interest. King's College and directing that the funds I hear you have been raising a sum of money ly granted from the casual revenue, and subse- lately transpired here, and has created some innever would admit the right of the legislature to chasing the freedom of herself and five children have any control. The Casual revenue derived They had been set free by the will of their masearlier history of ne Province been considered will, and determined to sell them "down South." crown revenue an as such the crown exercised To prevent this, a benevolent gentleman purentire control over it. The House of Assembly chased them for \$1000 and then allowed the after much negotiation and two delegations to two cities and the remainder was raised here, England Her Majesty's Government agreed to chiefly in Plymouth church, whose pastor H. W. hand it all over to the Legislature on condition Beecher is an earnest advocate in behalf of the of a permanent grant of £14, 500, being a sum oppressed. sufficient to pay the salaries of the Governor, Judges and heads of department together with duced the subject to his church, and on Sunthe King's College endowment. Over this £14. day evening he thus alluded to it. 500, secured by a permanent act, the crown claimed the same unrestricted control which it to the interesting fact of the appearance before had formerly exercised over the casual revenue, and it was laid down as a rule and strictly ad hered to, that no alteration would be made in the salary enjoyed by any officer at the time of tint in her countenance. The time had exp red the passing of the civil list act, so long as such officer enjoyed his office; it being held that the

faith of the crown was pledged to all such officers. The Colonial Secretary in his dispatch to the Governor informs him that he viewed the grant to King's College in the same light as a salary. was couched in proper language has nothing to five children set at last, in the very state where do with the argument, (you are acquainted with by the ordinance of God they were, when they your Correspondent's views upon that point). It were born, and where every human creature is is sufficient for my purpose to shew that it was when he is born—the state of freedom.' written under the impression that Imperial interests, or the pledged faith of the Crown, was in which the talents and enthusiasm of Mr. involved ; that it was one of those acts upon which | Beecher have been expended in the cause of the he was not obliged to consult his Council and down-trodden sons of Africa. O what a witherconsequently one for which they ought not to ing, blighting curse is this Southern Slavery. be held responsible.

would conflict with an act of the Imperial Par- come when Africa so long oppressed will take liament, or with a treaty between Her Majes her place among the nations of the earth and ty's Government and any foreign nation,—or lead her people again exult in that freedom which is to a violation of any pledge of the Crown, it would the glorious heritage of every human being. be the duty of the Governor at once to acquaint the Colonial Secretary of the same, with the objections to the Bill. Or were an act to pass imposing charges on foreign vessels not horne by British ships, as it would be at variance with the Imperial law, the Governor would be required to pursue the same course. But would any one affirm that the Executive advisers of the Colonial or local Governor should be held responsible for the correspondence of the Imperial of ficer? His dispatch might not be such as the pe-ple of the Province, or their representatives would approve : and, if not, they might express dissent, or dissatisfaction, but he only who wrote the dispatch could be held responsible for it. and his responsibility in matters touching Imperial interests, would be to the Government whose officer he was. I have troubled you with a longer letter than I had intended when I commenced:-If it were not that I should trespass too much up. on you. I would make some quotations from certain di pat hes and speeches, in justification of the position I have taken in this letter,-but I must content myself with one from a speech of Lord John Russell, he says: "I am not of opinion. as I have often declared, that the official servants of the Governor should be subject to exactly the same responsibility as the Ministers of this country, pecause the Governor's orders issue directly from the Crown, and it is unjust that the Representatives in the Assembly should visit with responsibility those who are not the authors of the act which they cendenn." Lord John was speaking in reference to Canadian affairs.

If I have given a correct outline of the nature of the endowment to King's College, your readers will be able to judge whether it does not differ from an ordinary case of legislation which is purely local. In conclusion, the supporters of Steadnan's Resolutions repeatedly stated that the Legislature were the judges as to how far the interest or honor of the Crown was involved in matters upon which we were legislating. I have only to say, that the great Nation, of which we form so small a part, has never delegated to others the right to determine how far its interest or honour was involved in any matters.

UNITED STATES CORRESPONDENCE New YORK, April 9th, 1859.

DEAR VISITOR :- Since I last addressed you. March has passed from us, and April with its tears and smiles is now in our midst. In the ceaseless din and commotion of city life one knows little of the beautiful changes now going on in the face of nature. Snow wreaths have vanished before April cans, soft winds whisper of sunny, southern climes, and the whole earth rejoices in the coming of bright, beautiful spring The city too has its vernal manifestations. In the market are already displayed green-peas and steamer, an upprecedented despatch. Writs radishes, and for those who can afford the luxury have been issued for the new elections, returnastraw-berries-at the modest price of one shilling per doz. But it is on Broadway that we Colony which might affect the general interests if find the most significant signs of spring. The shops are gorgeous with their display of season goods" exhibited in the most bewildering and tempting profusion for the special benefit of the fair sex. With such an array of every thing that nors Commission plann'y show) and if perform is exquisite in the dress line, it is not to be wonthe Law of the Land. On the discussion of this ed by two individuals, while the one class, such dered at that many a lady finds herself in the melancholy condition of having "Nothing to Wear," and immediately seeks relief from this the latest and most simple style. Upon which a small fortune may probably have been expezded. Hon. Mr. Gray on our first page; it is a master. exercise of his own judgment, and for the way But to more serious matters. Vigorous prepera tions are going forward for the approx

performed by the same officer. In either case members for extra contributions an appeal is they must be viewed as entirely distinct, and, if made to the masses within Zion's borders to so, an Executive Council can be held responsi- contribute each one dollar. The sum is to be ble only for the advice they give in the local af- raised within six weeks, that is, prior to the anfairs of the Province. While for those acts of qual meeting of the Society. It seems a feasithe Governor concerning which they have no ble plan, and one which while it burdens no one

them responsible. Now such was the case to I shall not fail to inform you of the proceedwhich Mr. Steadmans resolution referred. The ings at the coming meetings, which are expect-

should be paid into the Treasury to be appropri- in some of your St. John churches to purchase ated by the legislature. The endowment to be the freedom of a slave. Surely this effort will disposed of consisted in part of £1100 original- not fail of its reward. A similar occurence has quently charged on the Civil list fund.—This is terest. A white woman has been appealing to a fund over which the Imperial Government the liberality of the people to aid her in purfrom the sale of land, timber, &c. had from the ter lately deceased, but the heirs disputed the complained that it was badly administered, and mother to come north. She collected \$500 in

On Wednesday evening Mr. Beecher intro-

'It is not improper for me to refer at this time us, last Wednesday evening of a woman of Anglo-African blood, pleading for the freedom of herself and her five children; yet so Anglican, that I will defy any man to detect the African already to which she was limited, but the money was immediately subscribed, and we telegraph ed that a draft might be made upon us at sight for the amount. Last night I received a despatch stating that 'Ellen' and her five children are free. 'If she is present,' continued the speaker-a fine glow of sympathy and gratification upon his face, as I believe she is, this is the The Governor appears to have taken the same first instation which she has received that she is view of it, and to have written the dispatch com- as free by man's law as she always was by God's plained of in consequence. Whether that dispatch gospel. And so'- through much toil and tribulation, in his Christian land, are Ellen and her

This is only one out of many similar instances The North too has its advocates for the horrid Were the Legislature to enact a law which traffic in human beings. Surely the day must

YOUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

## DOMESTIC.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We are informed by a communication from Mr. Abram McDonald, (New Canan) that a Mr Keirstead and his son were attacked by a bear while in the act of executing vengeance upon him for stealing one of their sheep. After a severe struggle they succeeded in conquering old Bruin, not however until the son had been severely wounded, the father escaped without ac-

A naw paper entitled the Albion was issued from the office of Mr. Geo. W. Day on Saturday last. The first sheet presented a very creditable appearance, both as regards its typography, and the arrangement and character of its articles It is intended to fill the place of a literary parper, which has been long telt to be a necessity in this community, but which has heretofore been supplied by United States Journals.

We trust that the enter ruse will meet with that success, for which, the object of the Journal and the necessities of the case might lead its proprietor confidently to hope.

The Anti-Slavery meeting repeated on Monday evening in the Institute for the purpose of completing the purchase of Mrs. Lewis's Son,

After a very appropriate and interesting introductory addresses by Dr. Botsford, the Rev. Mr. Washington was called upon. He related some incidents connected with his life while a slave and gave a very graphic and telling account of his escape from bondage. The people were much interested in his remarks. Messrs. Wetsall and Watson next addressed the meeting in a very satisfactory manner. At the close of the meet ing a subscription list was opened and a fair sum

We observe by the New Brunswicker that or Sunday last two young men named Peter Tracey and Muchael Tillridge, robbed a lad named James A. Porter, about 13 years of age, on the Loch Lomond road, of his cap and 20 shillings in cash By the promptitude of Capt. Scouliar, the scoundrels were arrested, and are now in jail await-

We endorse theviews of progress in the Moraing News, with reference to decimal currency. Why should we be behind the age in this mat-Canada has adopted the system and Nova Scotia is agitating the matter, let us also be DESPATCH.-We are indebted to the polite

ble on the 1st of June, Elections to come off on the 12th of May, We observe that four gentlemen have issued their cards, soliciting suffrages for the office of Mayor, Thos. McAvity, S. K. Foster, Edward B. Peters, and James Olive are the aspirants.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS. Hon. William

John U. Campbell and Allan M'Kendrick, Esquires, to be Coroners for the County of Kent.

sembly in the world, and we think puts the quostion in its true light. It will be perceived that
our "Fredericton Correspondent" takes a different view and makes the best argument he can
-the best we have seen on that side of the

The following Bill, making several important amendments in the Police Act, is now law :-Be it Enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:

1. Any person who shall by insulting or abusive language or behaviour, taunting epithets or threa-tening gestures, attempt to provoke another person to commit a breach af the peace, in any art of the City of St. John, or in any building therein; or whereby a breach of the peace may be committed, shall be liable for each offence to a penalty of not more than Forty Shillings.

2. That it shall be lawful for the Police Force of the said City, or any of them, to enter into any house, place or premises where liquor is sold and no licensed Tavern-keeper shall sell any liquor in the said City after eleven o'clock at night, under a penalty upon the proprietor of Forty Shillings, to be recovered before the Police Magistrate in the same manner and to the same effect as any other pecuniary penalty may be recovered at the Police Office of the City of Saint

3. Whenever any person shall be charged with the offence of larceny, or of receving stolen goods, whenever the value of the articles stolen does not exceed the sum of Five Pounds, it shall be lawful for the Police Magistrate of the City of Saint John forthwith to hear and determine such offence, and on conviction by convession or otherwise, to commit the offender to the Common Gaol or the Provincial Penitentiary at he discretion of the Magistrates, for any period not exceeding Twelve Months. Freeman.

The following is the confession of Potter, the

"I am guilty! I came home about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night; my mother was up; she told me it was a fine time of night to come home. One of my brothers told me I had been over to Mr. Hanscom's and carried a bottle of liquor with me; I told him I had not been there; he told me that I had; I told him, I did not want any more stuff from him, or something to that amount. He told me then that if I did not keep still I should go out doors; I told him I should'nt go out. I went into the other part of the house and got a shingle maul, (an instrument made of hard wood, twelve inches long and six in width and breadth, with a handle about a foot long in the end,) with which I took the lives of them all. went in and struck Alexander with the shingle maul; I hit him in the face and on the head, and struck him a number of times, and then struck Oliver several times on the head and face; they neither of them struggled after I struck them.

My mother came into the room and got hold of me. I swung round and struck her with the maul, and she fell. She did not struggle. The house was on fire at that time. The candle was sitting on the wood-box, by the side of the stove. I tipped it off the box into the box of shavings. The shavings took fire, and I did not try to put the fire ont, Then I made a clean sweep of all the rest in the house. I then left the house."

He subsequently admits kitling the boy, and then to searching the house and securing the money, \$38 in all, with which he bought a bottle of liquor and started for New Brunswick. An examination of the bodies of the deceased showed that their sculls were crushed or beaten in, and both arms of both the brothers were broken. The body of his mother was so badly burned that no signs of injuries could be re-cognized. Potter was committed to jail to await

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Nova Scotia Legislature is prorogued. and writs have been issued for a new election. which is to come off on the 12th of May.

A second edition of Dr. Cramp's pamphlet is now in press and is to be issued shortly. An appendix is to be subjoined which will contain articles on the following subjects:

1st. Was Peter Bishop of Rome. 2nd. The early history of Christianity in Britain.

3rd. The inspiration of the Scriptures. Apostolic succession

A Nova Scotta Poetess. - A poem entitled The Lone Horse," partly founded on fact, by Cassie Fairbanks, extending over fifteen peges, has just been issued from the press of James Bowes & Sons. It is a production of great merit. The murder of Rebecca Langley, on the Guysbore road, in August 1854, is the theme of the gifted writer. Truth is stranger far than action. choly fate of Becky Langley stands out in bond relief as an illustration. Journal.

A correspondent writing from Handly Mountain, Nova Scotia, informs us that a glorious revival of religion is in progress in that place. Those who had fearfully backslidden have been humbled at the foot of the cross, and numbers have professed faith and followed Christ in Baptism, We rejoice with our esteemed Bro. Parker, the Pastor, and with those yeteran disciples who have long borne the burden and beat of the day in this triumphant manifestation of Sover-

We extract the following from the Messenger The regular quarterly meeting of the Colche ter County Temperance Convention was held at Folly Village, on Wednesday, 6th April. Among other matters the new Perm saive Bill came up ler consideration; when, after considerable discussion, the following resolutions were severally moved, seconded, and unanimously agreed to:

1st. This Convention regarding the Permis-

sive Prohibitory Bill, which has recently passed the House of Assembly—especially after the miss-named amendments which have been engrafted on it—as a "delusion and a snare," disclaims all responsibility in connection therewith, and protests against the result of the votes (when said bill is submitted to the people) being regarded as a test of public opinion on the subject of prohibition.

mends to the friends of Temperance in each polling district of the County of Colchester, and throughout the Province generally, to disapprove of the recent action of the Legislature by refraining from voting on this question on the

3rd. That the Secretary be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Editors of the Abstainer, Wesleyan, Witness, and Messenger, whom they hereby respectfully solicit to insessaid resolutions in their respective papers.

The Messenger in an editorial upon the subject repudiates the opinions expressed in these resolutions, and considers the Bill a wise measure.

The News by the City of Baltimore. THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The meeting of the new European Congress has been fixed for the first of May, probably at Baden. It will be attended by five Cabinet Ministers, namely:—Malmesbury for England; Walewski for France; Gorischakoff for Russia; Buol for Austria, and Schemat for Prussia. The