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Ministers of the gospel and others, who all send us the advance, for six new subscribers, will get the "Visitor" for one year free of charge.

NO COMMUNICATORS: No communication will be inserted without the author's name, and with his name in confidence. Unless 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 legitimate style of writing will long outlast time, which is always valuable, and in itself correct impression.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

Saint John, N. B., Feb. 23, 1859.

PASTORAL SUPPORT.

The duty of churches to provide for their pastors a sufficient support is most distinctly pointed out in the word of truth. The Apostle Paul in the 9th chapter of the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians thus speaks in relation to this important subject. "Who soweth a seed, shall also reap." "Who planteth a vineyard, shall eat the fruit thereof; or who feedeth a flock, shall eat the milk of the flock." "If we have sown unto you spiritual things, is it a great thing that we should reap your carnal things? Do ye not know that they which minister about holy things, live of the things of the temple; and they who wait at the altar, shall eat of the altar. Even so hath the Lord ordained, that they which preach the gospel, should live of the gospel." This language is most explicit, and yet many churches do not towards their pastors as if God had given them no instructions pertaining to this matter. With too many Christians ministerial support is a thing to be governed entirely by impulse. If they happen to feel a disposition to give they will do so; if not the obligation ceases. Hence some churches let upon the principle that no specific salary should be made up for the minister, but he must be content with whatever the people think proper to bestow. The following remarks extracted from a Welsh Baptist Magazine very fully apply to too many churches in this country. It is headed:

BROTHER YOU MUST SQUEEZE.

Lately a church, or rather the lords thereof, made a resolution that their minister must be satisfied to live upon what they should collect at the end of the month, for the amount be little or much, and that they would not from that time forward bind themselves to make up any particular sum. This resolution they communicated to their pas or with this solemn advice—"Brother, you must squeeze; the times are hard." He replied that he would think of the matter, and see how the plan was likely to succeed. In a few days he called upon the owner of his house, who was a member of his church, and told him he could not promise to pay him any specific sum for the house from that time forth; that the times were hard, and he must squeeze; but he would pay for it as circumstances would permit. The landlord started at him in astonishment, and replied: "Man! who lets houses in this manner—to give as much as you please for it? Did any one ever hear of such a thing? I thought to advance the rent a pound next year. You shall not have my house, I am sure, for one penny less." He next went to the miller and asked for a sack of flour. "Certainly," said the miller, "but you know that the price of flour has advanced since you purchased the last sack." "I was not aware of it," replied the minister; "and indeed it is no great consequence, as the order of things is changed; I will give what I can for it." "But other, you must squeeze; the times are hard." "Good or bad," answered the miller, "I must have according to fifty shillings per sack for it. Harken, man, who sells flour upon such terms?" He next proceeded to the farmer, and asked for a bushel of wheat. The farmer said: "I should have to hand over my eight shillings and sixpence." "No, no, brother," replied the minister. "You must squeeze; the times are hard." "I will give you five shillings for it, and I can give you a great deal more, if you will let me have it. What is that for do with the price of wheat?" exclaimed the farmer. "I have a great deal to pay next month, and I do not know how to bring this to bear." "Between the wages, the tithes, and the payments." This brother kept a large farm, and paid specific wages to his laborers, except Jack, the half-witted boy, who was at hand to fetch the cows for the women, clean the out-houses, &c.

The minister next called upon John, the shoemaker, who, after hearing his terms for a pair of shoes, began to put the snuff into his wide nostrils, which were as black as two chimney flues, and talk very sarcastically respecting such terms. "He would not put a patch upon a shoe under three pence." The butcher treated him in like manner; his meat was "so much a pound." And the tailor insisted upon having a regular price for his commodities.

On his way home, the minister went into the shop of his principal debtor, and asked him for some small articles necessary for the use of his family, such as a pound of soap, a pound of sugar, a pound of candles, two ounces of tea, a half-penny worth of soda, (not to be exact). After packing the things neatly, the grocer began to count their cost. "You need not waste your time in reckoning," interrupted the minister. "If you pay for them as circumstances will permit, you will have them as good as the times are hard." "Brother, you must squeeze; the times are hard." "Squeeze?" said the shoemaker, with his eyes staring; "what do you mean? Give what you please—how much will that be?" "I cannot say at present," replied the pastor; "but you shall know at the end of the month, when I see how much the collection will do." "That will not do for me," said the shoemaker. "I am obliged to pay a certain price for every article, and I have a great amount to make up next week." "So indeed!" exclaimed the minister. "Well, I see there is no one but myself to squeeze, and that I am out of the reach of hard times. If I was able to perform miracles, I could save my neighbor with the love of his fishes, your plan would answer. I have called on all the members that sell anything for the use of man, to see how your plan was likely to answer but you must all have a particular price for your goods—the owner of my house, the miller, the shoemaker, the tiler, the butcher, and yourself likewise. You will not let me have a pound of sugar or an ounce of tea out of your shop, unless I pay a stated price for it. How, then, do you expect me to pay my way without a stated salary, and that, too, proportionable to my family? Before I can agree to receive what you collect monthly for me, you and others must be willing to receive that between you, in proportion to what I may have had from each, and I will promise you to live quite moderately; or if you prefer it, I am willing to live on the money which is wasted weekly by the members in snuff and tobacco."

POLITICAL.

It is now nearly two years since the present Government of New Brunswick came into power, with an unprecedented and overwhelming majority of their supporters in Parliament to carry out any measures of good for our Province which their wisdom might devise. Almost exclusively made up of the young blood of New Brunswick, without an "old fogy" among them to mar their councils, independent of the emolument of office in their private resources; sober, industrious, and economical in their personal habits, and with a wide field for usefulness and glory before them, what might we not reasonably expect at their hands?

Our wants are many and urgent. For long years we have been proverbially "behind the age," kept down and kept back, as we have supposed, by the influence of a "Family Compact," of Church and State Government, and of Old Country notions of feudal and aristocratic rule; against these and other like influences we have been spending our strength in years of political warfare, while our neighbours have been outstripping us in Education, in Agriculture, in Rail Roads, and in nearly all the progressive developments of this fast age in which we live. Now that liberal sentiments are triumphant and acknowledged by all parties, why should we not expect a rapid march in prosperity and improvement? Our noble Province has too long been kept back—to tarry longer would be ruin.—We must up and go.

We said our wants were many. To state them all would require too much space in one article. We name a few.

Reform and retrenchment in our public expenditure. Education for all—not for the few. A suitable scheme of Emigration, connected with the opening up and settlement of our wild lands. A system of internal improvement. A system of taxation, by which the holders of immense tracts of our best wild lands shall be made to pay a just proportion of the tax. Encouragement to our Fisheries. A fostering care of our Forests. On each of these and other kindred topics several articles might be profitably written—and we intend to take them up from time to time and lay open to our readers some startling facts in connection with these subjects, as applicable to our own Province.

All these things have been talked about. Is it not time to ask, that they should be acted upon? Now that our Government have been settled in power and have had time to prepare measures, and also the means at their bidding to carry them out, may we not, we ask again, reasonably expect that something will be done? We anxiously awaiting, with great expectation the developments of this session (the third of our present House) and intend to keep our readers well posted up to the doings of our friends at Head Quarters.

THE MEDICAL BILL.

This Bill as far as we can judge is very liberal in its provisions. It does not proscribe any practitioners of any school now in the profession, or prevent any one from prescribing medicine who chooses to do so. It is a step in imitation of a law recently passed by the Imperial Parliament "to regulate the qualifications of practitioners in Medicine and Surgery." Under this Bill provides that all persons registered under the Bill shall be Medical Faculty of New Brunswick, choosing their own president, secretary, &c., and with power to make bye-laws. That there shall be a Medical Council, consisting of 20 members, 17 to be elected by the Faculty, and 3 to be appointed by the Governor in Council—the term of office of the Council to be not less than two years, nor more than five.

It further provides that "Every person in this Province now possessing of a Medical Degree, Diploma, or License to practice Medicine or Surgery from any college or other institution in Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, or the United States, authorized to grant the same, or a license from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province to practice Medicine or Surgery, or who was actually practicing Medicine or Surgery in this Province before the first day of January 1859, shall upon the payment of a fee of one pound be entitled to be registered under this act."

Nothing could be more liberal towards present practitioners than this clause, and all the other provisions seem to us to be equally generous and just to all concerned. We doubt not the Bill will be sanctioned by the Legislature, and that its practical workings will be generally useful.

TEMPERANCE SERMONS.

The first of a series of Sermons on the subject of Temperance was preached by the Rev. I. E. Bill, to a large congregation in the German St. Baptist Chapel, on Sabbath evening last. We are requested to state that the second and third Sermons of the course will be delivered on Sunday next, in the Morning, commencing at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. JOHN SNOWBALL, in the Exmouth Street Church, (Methodist), and in the Evening, by the Rev. Mr. THOMSON, in the Union Street Congregational Church, commencing at 6 o'clock. The latter gentleman promises to answer the question—Why should we abstinence? Upon this occasion a simple and plain invitation will be made for the public. The public are invited to attend.

Rev. Dr. Cooke, of the Established Church of Scotland, Frederickton, has been appointed Chaplain to the Legislature.

In Nova Scotia the Government have been sustained by a majority of five.

The Queen's decision that Ottawa shall be the seat of the Canadian government was confirmed in the Canadian Parliament at one o'clock on Friday morning last.

The Rev. Dr. Cramp, we are informed by the Christian Messenger, is about to retire. Mr. Murray, of the Catholic Church, Mr. James Woods and Rev. Mr. Hunter have also announced their resignation. The Recorder, William Walejan has had spic notices; and it has been partially reviewed in the House of Assembly.

DEATH OF REV. DR. CURTIS. The name of Dr. Curtis is familiar to many of our readers. His first engagement in the pastorate on this side of the Atlantic was with the German St. Baptist Church some 24 years ago. He continued his connexion with the Church about 6 months, and then removed to the State of Maine. Finding that the climate of Maine disagreed with the health of his family, he removed to Charleston, South Carolina, and became the pastor of the 2nd Baptist Church of that City. In 1844 we had the pleasure of making his acquaintance, and of preaching for him to a most interesting church. During our short stay in Charleston we had several deeply interesting interviews with him, and received from him marked courtesy and kindness. He made many inquiries about his friends in the provinces, and seemed delighted to hear of their happiness and prosperity. His intellectual attainments were of a very high order, and as a biblical scholar, especially, he had few equals. While exercising his pastorate in this city, he preached a sermon before our association, which was highly eulogized at the time, and made a very deep impression.

Such of our readers as had the happiness to know him personally, will regret to hear that he perished by the burning of the Steamer North Carolina, on her passage from Baltimore to Norfolk, on Saturday, Jan. 29. The following particulars of the melancholy event are gleaned from the Baltimore True Union: The boat was off the mouth of the Potomac, and had met the Georgia on her upward trip, about quarter before one o'clock, and a half hour before the fire was discovered—then about five miles below Smith's Point light-house. The colored watchman, Hanson, was making his rounds, and discovered the fire in the steward's room, and the barbood side, and just forward of the wheel-house. The flames had then communicated to the state-room adjoining, and spread rapidly. Captain Cannon gave orders that the boats be lowered, and that the ladies be first attended to, and the first small boat launched was brought under the guard by the second mate, Walker, who received all the ladies except one, and a number of the male passengers—twenty-one in all—when the vessel went out of the way of the burning wreck. Another boat was brought up to the guard, and soon a number of persons were placed in it, and Mr. Parks again returned to the cabin to see if any had been left. Generally speaking, the passengers were composed, though the saloons had but just lit, most of them with only their night clothing, were in flames, and took refuge in the boat's which were forward and aft to receive them. Soon after the boats reached the light boat, Mr. Parks pronounced his list of passengers, knowing all those engaged on board, and held over the names to see if all were safe. Then, and not till then, was it known that Rev. Dr. Curtis, of Chester, S. C., was lost. He only, of the passengers, failed to respond to the call. It is believed he was deaf, and could not hear the noise and stir of the few moments left the passengers to escape after the alarm had been spread. He was the president of a college at Chester, S. C., and is supposed to have died of suffocation. One of the coloured stewards, Isaiah Walters, was also missed.

Of the deceased the Union says: "Dr. Curtis was a native of England, where for a considerable time he edited the Electric Review, a literary and religious monthly of high character. For more than 25 years he had been a resident of this country, and had filled several important offices of usefulness in the Baptist denomination. During the last few years he was associated with his son, Dr. Wm. Curtis, as Principal of a Female Institute, of high grade, at Lime Stone Springs, S. C."

On Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, he took his passage in the ill-fated steamer, which was to be the means of his sudden departure from earth; but to his death, was certain gain. Like a vessel stranded in the darkness of night, on an unknown shore, in the morning it is found to be the shore of immortality, so his ransomed spirit, by a disinterested and unexacted calamity, finds itself suddenly but safely landed at home. Our venerable friend was 72 years of age, and was generally known throughout the denomination in the South, as an able and eloquent minister of the gospel, as well as an exemplary Christian.

LETTER FROM REV. A. B. EARLE.

ANNOVER, MASS., Feb. 15, 1859. MESSRS EDITORS.—As I cannot write to each of my friends in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia personally, permit me to say a few words through your excellent paper. I understand Brother W. S. McKENZIE has written you where I am, so that I only need say a few words. I saw only four miles from Lawrence city, Mass., in the midst of a precious work of grace in Brother McKENZIE'S church; this is the second week of the meeting. I preach as I did in New Brunswick, twice a day, and God is working mightily in old Annover. I dare not leave here at present. I left my home for the Province, expecting to be absent until May. I stopped here for a few days to rest and visit and preach, and here I am still. God works best where to rest on his watchmen. I feel disappointed in not being able to meet those warm-hearted Christians in your Province, for I love you all dearly. I long to see your faces, and shake your warm hands, and sit with you at our Master's feet, and see his salvation breaking forth. Dear Brethren, as it is now, the 15th of February, and the calls so pressing here, I must deny myself the pleasure of seeing you until next Summer. I therefore surrender my plan to be with you at present, to God's evident plan to detain me here the rest of the Winter. The work is breaking out again in Boston, and I have nearly consented to commence meeting there at the close of the one here. I hope to share in your earnest prayer; as you do in mine. I can never forget the converts and the churches in New Brunswick. I hope God will pour out large measures of his Spirit upon you.

I thank you, my Brother Bill, and your Church, for their invitation for me to assist you in a meeting; also Bro. Samuel Robinson, and the Portland Church, for me to labour with them; also Brother Hughes, of Hillsborough. I would love to go there. Also Brother Fitch, and very many other places. I wish also to thank Dr. Tupper and Brother Munro, of Nova Scotia and others there, who have requested me to visit them. I mean to visit them and you in New Brunswick, and again preach a crucified Saviour to you. If God's Providence and your wishes harmonize in it, I mean to spend four or six months next Summer and Fall with the Churches in the Provinces. I hope all my friends in the Province will consider these lines addressed to themselves personally. I shall be happy to

CHARLOTTE COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING.

The Quarterly Meeting of Charlotte met with the Baptist Church in Pennfield, on Friday the 11th inst. The ministering brethren present were, Rev. W. L. Hopkins, Rev. W. A. Rideout, and Rev. S. March. The services commenced with a very interesting conference of the Church. It was then apparent that God was present by His Spirit, and that good might be expected, as the result of united prayer and Christian effort.

Bro. Rideout preached an excellent and very appropriate sermon in the evening to a large and intelligent audience. Text, Luke 17th chapter, and 17th verse. "Were there not ten cleansed? but where are the nine?" Ministering brethren to look part in the service.

Saturday morning.—A deeply interesting Conference was held. The power of Divine grace was felt—souls were humbled—and sinners seemed concerned and awakened—interest greatly increased—and tokens of good were manifested. In the midst of this meeting Bro. A. D. Thomson made his appearance and was gladly welcomed.

In the afternoon the ministerial Conference was held in connexion with the "Charlotte County Home Missionary Society." Bro. Thomson reported having spent one week's mission by proxy in the neighborhood of Tower Hill—collected for mission 12s. 6d.—good results followed. His mission for the remaining three weeks assigned him at the last Quarterly Meeting was renewed.

Bro. S. March not having fulfilled his mission it was renewed. Bro. Hopkins received appointment to labor two weeks in the neighborhood of Letete.

Several Churches responded to the request made at the last Quarterly Meeting to take up collections once a quarter to aid the Society in sending Messrs. on their to the destitute parts of the County. The following sums were handed in to the Treasurer:

Table with 2 columns: Church Name and Amount. Includes Bayside Church, 20 8 4; Letete Church, 10 3 4; Longmead Church, 10 4 0; Pennfield Church, 10 4 0; Collected at the Quarterly Meeting, 0 13 9 1/2; Collected on Sunday, 0 14 1 1/2.

At three o'clock the Reports of the Churches were received, Bro. A. D. Thomson, Chairman, Rev. S. March, Clerk.

FIRST ST. GEORGE CHURCH.—Bro. March reported that he still continued to labor with this Church. No special movement had occurred since the last meeting. The Church had suffered a loss in the death of one of its esteemed deacons, but were comforted by knowing that he had entered into rest and was mingling with the glorified. Sabbath School flourishing—Temperance likewise advancing. And preached once a fortnight at Letete where there are encouraging signs of good. Had also spent one Sabbath afternoon at the Upper Mills, where in the absence of the stated preaching of the Word, good and well-attended prayer meetings are kept up.

BAYSIDE CHURCH.—Bro. Rideout reported nothing special since the last meeting. But that he had labored in connection with and by consent of the Church at the Town of St. Andrews once in four weeks on Sabbaths, and once in four weeks on Thursdays. There is quite an interesting state of things in the midst of the little circle of believers in that place. They sustain a weekly prayer meeting, and are anxiously looking for brighter and better days.

HOLLINGHAM AND LEDGE CHURCH.—Nothing special to report.

OAK BAY.—Destitute of Baptist preaching—only a few members. One being a stir among the Methodist brethren there during the last three weeks—good seems to result.

TOWER HILL.—Seven have been buried with Christ by baptism since the last Quarterly Meeting—quite a number more have manifested their desire to follow Christ in this ordinance. Many are crying to the Lord for help and asking that he would come down to deliver them.

UPPER FALLS, ST. GEORGE.—Bro. Hopkins preaches once in four weeks, and also holds Conference—meetings well attended, and prospects brightening. Fluctuating prayer meetings on the Sabbath and during the week. A Division of the Sons of Temperance recently re-formed—no ardent spirits retail in the place.

hear from each of you at my residence in Amsterdam, New York. I trust each one of you will feel that I am doing at least what I think is the Will of God. My health is as good as when in New Brunswick. I have written in haste. May God bless you all. I may meet again, is the prayer of your unworthy Brother in Christ.

A. B. EARLE. The letter to which you refer has not come to hand. We shall be glad to hear from you frequently.

For the Christian Visitor. CHARLETON, Feb. 21st, 1859.

Messrs. EDITORS.—Will you be so kind as to allow me the privilege through the medium of the "Visitor," to correct a mis-statement that some one has been kind enough to set going, to the effect that I have refused to give up my charge as Pastor of the Carleton Church, thus preventing them from securing the labour of any other Minister.

Now these are the facts of the case. Last fall I publicly resigned the Pastoral charge of the Church, not intending to take charge of it, or any other, for some time, leaving the way, as I stated, quite clear for any other Minister that might feel it to be his duty to labour with the Church, and I hope, that God in His Providence, will soon direct some servant of the Lord Jesus Christ this way to break to them the bread of life, and he would find in them a kind-hearted set of people, and I believe there is no Church in the Province more willing to go to the FULL EXTENT OF THEIR MEANS to support a Pastor than they are. I remain, Yours, &c., EDWIN CLAY.

St. George, Feb. 18th 1859.

P. S.—Since the Sabbath I have spent several days with the people of God in this inviting field in connection with Bro. Hopkins, we had meetings twice a day except on Wednesday. Our souls have felt for sinners, and prayed for Zion's welfare. One sister has been baptized, others have been received, and many have said "Pray for us." May God carry on his own work.

S. M. [For the Visitor.] LOWER AYLESFORD, N. S., Feb. 8, 1859.

Messrs. Editors.—When I think of what the Lord Jesus Christ has done for poor sinners like myself, and what I know He has done in and for me, see Ephesians 1st and 2nd chapter, Romans 5th and 8th chapter, and what He promises to do for me, see St. John 10th, 14th and 15th chapter, if I am obedient and faithful to the end, I want to say a great deal, I want to tell all men of the mighty power of grace to quicken, draw, convince and convert, but then when I remember that your space is valuable, and more able correspondents it may be anxious to speak for Christ, and of His doings in other sections, and in other hearts, and when I remember that after all we can say, all we can do, that it is God who showeth mercy, and God alone that by His Spirit convinces, constrains and converts, I feel that I would be trespassing if I were to take up much of your space. Allow me room to tell that by the Grace of God I continue to triumph. By the love of God my Saviour and comforter I continue to stand fast and free. Fast in the grasp of God's eternal love, free with that liberty wherewith Christ makes His children free. See St. John 3d chapter. See Romans 8th chapter.

In the good cause of Temperance I am yet labouring, and will continue as long as it is God's will. I see much to cheer and gladden my heart, much to chill and make gloomy my heart, if I allowed discouragement to fret me. When I see the members and ministers of the several denominations, the Magistrates and men of weight and influence uniting heartily with the Sons of Temperance for the promotion of the cause of moral reform, as I see them in many sections of the country, my heart is made glad, and I feel assured that there is good hope for the rising generation, as well as for many in the present generation, escaping the destroyer referred to as wine and strong drink in Genesis 9th chapter. Proverbs 20th and 23d chapters, Isaiah 5th and 25th chapters. Daniel 1st chapter, Jeremiah 29th chapter. Habakkuk 2nd chapter, Romans 14th chapter and elsewhere, in the blessed Word of God. But when I see again in other places, Ministers, Church Men, Magistrates, Rum-sellers, Impostors, Brewers, Saloon Keepers, and moderate and immoderate and inebriates all floating down the stream quietly together, and not one effort put forth by any of them for the salvation of society from the blight of the bottle, and salvation of the soul from the blast of doom and damnation eternal that awaits all who die out of Christ, or unregenerated, I am sickened and saddened at heart, and I pray God to save my fellow men as He has saved me, and I determine, His Grace helping me, to endeavor to be more faithful in the work, and when we do all we are unprofitable servants, and I fear I have often been a stumbling block in the way of others. Lord increase our faith, and my faith especially.

Yours truly in Christ Jesus, JAMES A. DAVIDSON.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—A telegram to the News Room states that in the P. E. Island Legislative parties came to a dead lock when it was necessary to elect a speaker. The Government did not choose to resign, and the Governor dissolved the House, which was elected but a few months ago.

The Globe says—we learn that a Joint Stock Company has been formed for the purpose of erecting a factory at M'beck for the manufacture of woollen cloths, &c. We hope it will be successful.

An admirable lecture was delivered at the Mechanics' Institute, on Tuesday evening before the Early Closing Association, by Mr. Boyd, on "The Life and Writings of Robert Burns."

A horse belonging to Dr. Steves, of Portland, ran away on Tuesday last, and in its flight leaped over Indiantown Wharf and was drowned.

ASSISTING A MURDERER TO ESCAPE.—Yesterday two men were committed to Gaol by the Police Magistrate, for assisting Murphy, who killed Cusack in York P. inst. to escape. They took him to Exmouth—Globe.

MESSRS EDITORS.—Dear Sirs,—There is a disposition, thus far, manifested by the members of the Assembly to facilitate the business that has come before them. I have never seen the business dispatched so promptly, in the consideration of such questions as have been before the House. There has been less party spirit manifested than at any session since 1854. Should matters continue this way, we may expect this to be one of the shortest General Sessions we have had for many years. However desirable it may be that such should continue it can hardly be expected, and probably not many days will pass by, before we shall witness a contention, which will disturb the present harmony. Influence party feelings, do no good, and cost the Province a considerable sum of money, which it is ill able to spare, as I am informed that the revenue is twenty thousand pounds or more short of the estimate.

The following is a list of the Bills introduced thus far, this Session: A Bill relating to actions for ejectment; this bill was passed last Session, but did not receive the Royal assent. I think there are some very objectionable features in it, one of which is this: If any person goes on to lands without the knowledge or consent of the owner, and makes improvements, this law provides in such case, that the owner of the land shall pay for all improvements before he can dispossess the trespasser. In a majority of cases, the proprietor had better not commence an action, as there would very likely be a balance against the Plaintiff. A Bill to repeal the Law for the relief of Insolvent Debtors. From present appearances, I am inclined to think that this Bill will not pass, and that the Insolvent Debtor's law will remain upon the statute book for another year.

A Bill to alter and amend an act relating to the construction of Railways. The main feature in this Bill is to have the Chief Commissioner on the floor of the House.

A Bill to repeal an act relating to the Post Office, and make others in lieu thereof; the object of which is to dispense with the services of a Postmaster General.

A Bill to regulate the Survey of Exportation of lumber; this Bill does not contemplate making alterations in the present mode, except at St. John.

A Bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, except in certain cases, and for the better prevention, and more effectual punishment of fraud.

A Bill to establish different Polling places in King's County.

A Bill relating to taxation on the several parishes of the City and County of St. John.

A Bill to increase the representation of King's County.

A Bill to authorize the draining of Germantown Lake in the County of Albert. This Bill has passed the lower House.

On Thursday there was quite a discussion touching the regulations of the Postmaster General in reference to Sunday labour in the Postal department. Judging from the debate I should conclude that there was evident improvement in the piety of the members, especially on Sunday. There was a large majority in favour of a resolution approving of what has already been done, and urging the government still further to prevent labour on the Sabbath in that department.

A Bill to tax barristers and attorneys for the purpose of maintaining a Law Library at Fredericton has passed the House. It provides that attorneys throughout the province who fail to pay in ten shillings per annum, are prevented from practising in any of the courts of the province. It appears that the Library has been taken for debt, and is now in jail. One Hon. member said that if certain of the profession were in there studying them, the people would have more peace than they do at present. I think the law unfair; it was passed without the knowledge or consent of a large majority of the lawyers, and I feel that they have good right to complain. It is my opinion that those who want a Law Library in Fredericton should put their hands in their pockets voluntarily and pay for it. This however is the only cause of imprisonment for debt that I have ever heard of to which I would not object.

(By Telegram to the News Room.) FREDERICTON, Feb. 21.

After the reading of the Journals, Mr. Steadman asked for leave to present a petition from W. R. M. Butts, Esq., praying for relief in consequence of decision of appraisers of railway land damages. Considerable discussion followed, and the House decided that the petition could not be received.

Mr. Kerr moved the address, of which was submitted last week by Mr. Gray, asking to be laid before the House copies of Railway accounts, contracts, &c.

Hon. Mr. Tilley said the Government did not intend to oppose the address, but much of the information asked for was contained in the Commissioner's Report, and if additional copies of the papers had to be submitted, it would give rise to a large amount of labour. Motion passed without opposition.

Mr. Tibbits introduced a Bill to repeal the Act to encourage the destruction of bears in this Province.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to defeat the Bill passed on Saturday, relating to attorneys.

Considerable time was taken up in the afternoon discussing Bills for altering the time of holding the Circuit Court in the Counties of Charlotte and Kent. It was finally decided to refer the Bill to a Special Committee to report thereon. The Speaker appointed a committee of three, viz., Messrs. Chandler, Kerr and Smith. Mr. Desbrisay objected for the reason that the three gentlemen were lawyers. A lively discussion followed, participated in by the lawyers on one side and the lay members of the House on the other. A new Committee of three was finally appointed by the House.

During the discussion several members spoke in favour of the abolition of the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. McIntosh gave notice of his intention to move an address to the effect that in the opinion of the House the non-expenditure of £50,000 on the proposed Railway from Fredericton up River is a manifest injustice to the inhabitants of the River Counties, and that it is the duty of the Government to carry on the works as directed by the law.

House adjourned quarter before 6.