

sure for evermore. What thou hast gone to heaven to prepare, may we be called up to death to enjoy.—Dr. Guthrie.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN N. B. MARCH 23, 1859.

SCRIPTURE AND TRADITION.

A REPLY TO MR. MATURIN'S BOOK ON THE CLAIMS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—BY J. M. CRAMP, D. D.

Such is the title of a recently printed pamphlet, just received, of sixty-four pages, published at the office of the Christian Messenger, Halifax, N. S. We were expecting that the author of the "Text Book of Popery" would thoroughly dissect Mr. Maturin's Book, and expose to public gaze the untruthfulness of its dogmatic assumptions and the consequent absurdity of its conclusions, but we must say that the demolition of the specious superstructure raised by the pervet is more complete than we had anticipated. Maturin's book, every body says, is well written, and is, doubtless, an able production. It certainly bears the mark of anxious enquiry and prolonged research; but the trouble is, that by some strange infatuation, he fails to perceive that the premises on which his arguments all rest, have no foundation in truth. The great point at issue is, the infallibility of the Church. Mr. Maturin takes for granted, that Christ established an infallible church, and that the Roman Catholic body is that Church. Now here is the question at issue, and until he proves what he has assumed, all his reasoning has not the weight of a feather. Prove to us Mr. Maturin that a church made up of fallible men is infallible, and then, like you, we will thro' ourselves, body, soul and spirit, into the arms of the "Holy Mother Church"; but in the absence of all proof to sustain your premises, and in the face of evidence the most conclusive of their falsity, we feel that we should be doing violence to common sense as well as to the requirements of the Scriptures to follow your example.

Subscribe to the infallibility of the Church, and then you must justify all the doctrines which she has promulgated, all the assumptions which she has made, and all the abominations which she has committed. To do this, would be to destroy all distinction between truth and virtue, sin and holiness.

Take, for example, the monstrous assumptions of Pope Gregory the VII. He claimed to be universal Bishop—Sovereign Pontiff—Christ's Vicar—Prince of the Apostles—God on earth—Lord God the Pope—His Holiness—King of Kings and Lord of Lords—Prince over all nations and Kingdoms—The Most Holy and Most Blessed—Master of the Universal World—Father of Kings—Light of the World—Most High and Sovereign Bishop, &c., &c. Now the infallibility of the Church involves the justice of these claims. Does Mr. Maturin subscribe to them as righteous and true?

But read the history of this self styled infallible Church; is there a divine precept that she has not violated? a sin in the whole catalogue of crime that she has not committed? a single virtue that she has not trampled in the dust?—Does her infallibility convert all these crimson sins of hers into righteous acts? if so, where is the distinction between vice and virtue? and if not, what becomes of her infallibility?

But to the pamphlet under consideration, we furnish a few extracts which will give our readers an idea of the train of thought pursued, but to appreciate fully the conclusive arguments by which the Doctor quietly, but effectually annihilates the assumptions of Rome's convert, the whole book must be read with care.

Of the historical statements of Mr. Maturin, Dr. Cramp thus speaks:—"Mr. Maturin says that it is admitted that St. Peter was Bishop of Antioch before he was Bishop of Rome." Neither the one nor the other is admitted. Both are fictions. They have no historical foundation to stand on. They were unknown to the earliest Christian writers. So much has been said about Peter's being Bishop of Rome, and about the Popes being his successors, that the assertion has at length been taken for granted without further inquiry. But there are critics now at work who are able and willing to render the same service to the ecclesiastical department of history as has been already rendered to the secular. Fables and legends will be cleared away. It is extremely doubtful whether Peter was ever at Rome at all; at any rate, there is no proof of his presence in the city till just before his martyrdom.

In the warmth of his zeal Mr. Maturin ventures on the assertion that "the Church of Rome in the nineteenth century is essentially the same in doctrine with the Church of Rome in the first century." This is an astounding discovery. But we question if even his new friends will endorse the statement. They know better. They know that the ecclesiastical development had not then begun. Rome in the first century had a much shorter creed than Rome will now consent to receive or prescribe. All we have to do is to compare Paul's Epistles to the Romans with the canons and decrees of the Council of Trent, especially the third and fourth chapters of the Epistle to the Council's decisions on justification. The contrast between the two authorities is so manifest that no further consideration of Mr. Maturin's statement is needed.

The Doctor proceeds to show most conclusively that Mr. Maturin's theory of the union of the Bible and tradition in the guidance of the Church "is opposed to Scripture," that it is to be rejected for its novelty, "that it is altogether unsatisfactory in its operation," that it "involves a state of intellectual degradation to which no man should submit," that "it is impracticable," and that "it has been upon its trial for ages, and has signally failed." These several propositions are sustained by explanations and arguments which cannot be confuted.

The relation of Mr. Maturin's book to the sentiments of the Baptists is presented by Dr. Cramp in a truthful and happy aspect. He says:—"Much that has been advanced by Mr. Maturin has no bearing on the Denomination to which I have the honour to belong. Those who are aggrieved will know how to defend themselves, if they feel inclined to do so. The position we have taken saves us from some of the thrusts to which others are exposed. We do not find diocesan episcopacy in the New Testament—nor infant baptism—nor confirmation—nor priestly oblation; all these with baptismal regeneration which in our opinion, has at the root of the manifold evils with which Christendom is burdened, we have rejected. We repudiate all Church usages, as binding on Christians, which

are not enjoined in the New Testament, or clearly sanctioned by its principles. Whatever can be fairly proved to have been the universal and continued practice of a Catholic Church, we think ought to be followed now, without deviation; but we cannot go beyond the Apostolic age and the inspired record, for corruption was at work before Christianity was a hundred years old. There is no safety (such is our feeling) in taking for patterns the Churches of even the second and third centuries. There was among them such a mingling of weakness, and superstition, and ignorance of the true method of Scripture interpretation, and such a disposition to borrow ornaments from other systems, that if we conform ourselves to their modes of faith, worship, and government, we shall find that we have unconsciously admitted principles of very dangerous tendency.

Our conclusion is, that the Scriptures, and the Scriptures only, are the rule of faith and practice. No one knows whether the Apostles delivered any instruction to the Churches, designed to be of perpetual obligation, which are not embodied in their writings. The presumption is in the negative. We are warranted in the conviction that the Holy Spirit guided them in writing, as he did in speaking, so that the New Testament constitutes a complete and sufficient body of Christian law. Not that exact provision was made for all the minutiae of service—such as when, how often, or in what order, we should pray, sing, or read the Scriptures. That was not required under a spiritual dispensation. There is no book of Leviticus in the New Testament. The outline is drawn, clearly and boldly; the filling up is left to the discretion of the Churches. We have ample directions for the constitution and general government of the Churches, in the precepts, precedents, and principles of the holy book; and we want no additional legislation, no appendix of rules and orders; for where direct commands or examples fail us, the true Apostolic Canons come to our aid. See I Cor. x. 31, xiv. 26, 40, xvi. 14; Col. iii. 17.

We cannot, dare not, go beyond the book. If we adopt other laws and rules than those which are contained in the New Testament, we assume a power which has not been committed to us, and which, in the hands of Rome, has forged the chains of spiritual despotism and we virtually charge the Redeemer with having made insufficient provision for the service of the Church. The Spirit being given to the Apostles to "bring all things to their remembrance, whatsoever Christ had said unto them," and to "guide them unto all truth," that same divine influence led them to commit as much to writing as would be needful for the wants of the Churches. We find no difficulty in carrying on Church government by these means. But we are convinced, that if we should appeal to Christian antiquity, on the supposition that Apostolic plans and usages had been handed down from the beginning, a principal would be admitted which would lead us straight to Rome. For who can distinguish between the presumed Apostolic custom and the new invention? The only way, therefore, to preserve ourselves from the condemnation pronounced on those who "made the word of God of none effect," is to cleave to the great Protestant declaration—"The Bible, the Bible only."

Wart of room prevents further quotations at present. We cordially commend this book to our readers, and sincerely hope that it will find amongst them an extended circulation. We have read it with unmixed satisfaction. In style, it is concise and distinct, in argument crushing, and in spirit manly and christian.

DeMill and Fillmore are expecting a large supply for sale. Friends of the truth, send us your orders, and you will be sure to get the worth of your money.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

DEAR VISITOR.—From the Washlemoak, we passed on to New Canada by way of Cole's Island, in both of which places we again endeavored to preach "The gospel of the blessed God." The religious interest at the Island continues fast promising, and in Cinnac, a general steadfastness prevails among the brotherhood. Elder Bancroft, has recently taken the pastoral charge of the Church, and his labours appear to be highly appreciated. Our next stopping place, was at Butternut Ridge. We have supposed, as many others have, that this name had its origin in the fact that it is a ridge of land on which the butternut tree is extensively found. But instead of this, it is a very level section, and but a single butternut tree did we see on all the road through the settlement. Yet it is a very pretty settlement, a productive soil, and as far as we were able to judge, the inhabitants are a very kind-hearted and hospitable people. We have two preachers residing in this place, Elders Herritt and Keith; the former of whom is the pastor of the Baptist Church in that locality. The appearance of the buildings, fences &c. indicate a great deal of thrift and industry, and we are informed that the soil is of an excellent character and yields large returns for the capital and labour expended upon it. All the farmers in that section have to do, is to "dress and to keep it," and it will keep them. The soil is sure to make ample returns while there is "seed time and harvest," in proportion as it is cared for and cultivated. At least, so thinks the junior.

On the Sabbath we spent the morning in Lower Salisbury, with Brother Herritt's congregation, and in the evening, with Brother Seeley's people in Upper Salisbury. In both places we enjoyed some degree of freedom, in trying to tell the story of the cross, to strictly attentive congregations. God grant, to own and to bless his own truth. At the lower Church, Brother Herritt has baptized quite a number of hopeful believers within the past few months, and their "monthly conference" on Sabbath was one of great interest and harmony. Among the indications of good sense and stability of character among this people, is the fact that their pastor—Brother Herritt—has preached to them almost ever since his ordination, now almost twelve years. He is not settled in schools. Our prayer is that his valuable services may long be continued among this people, and that the pleasure of the Lord may long continue to rest upon his ministry. At his house we found an excellent home, and in his society, an excellent companion.

On Monday, we reached Moncton, and for a time, had no rest in my spirit, because I found not Titus (Miles) my brother. However, he was doing good in Shediac, having baptized on Sunday and on Wednesday last, twelve persons who were "obedient to the faith." He has also baptized since his removal to this section at the "Mountain" and in Moncton in connection with those above named, about forty persons. He is so modest, that he has not published the fact, in reliance on our own responsibility, and in his absence, we make the record.

This is Saturday and we had intended to leave

this morning for the "Quarterly meeting" to commence this day in Sackville. But the weather is very stormy, and the rain is very wet,—beside which, the church here has no preacher for the morrow, and hence, we have concluded to remain here over the Sabbath.

Last evening, we attended a large meeting on the "Mountain," called to consider the propriety of an organization of the "Sons of Temperance" in that place. Among the interesting facts presented in the meeting, was the statement that he herto, no rum has ever been sold in the neighborhood, and those hardy Mountaineers, have resolved that it never shall be sold among them. Isn't it a first rate resolution? Who says no?

We intend, "the Lord willing," to leave here for Sackville, on Monday next. Our P. O. address for another week, will be Moncton. All letters sent to this place within one week of the publication of this, we can get on our return. Sleighting is all gone; roads bad; news and money very scarce; times quiet; Moncton election is over, and Oliver Jones Esq., elected Mayor. All of which, dear Visitor, is submitted by Yours continually, G.

PROSPECTS OF WAR.

However gloomy the prospect or forbidding the idea, the fact is pressing upon us more and more daily that war must eventually ensue. The English, Continental and American press is teeming with editorials, and correspondence on this subject, indicating the tone of public opinion, and foreshadowing the future that awaits us. It was fondly imagined that the struggles in which Europe has been involved for the last few years, would silence for a time at least the clamour of nations, suffering perhaps under imaginary grievances, or place a check upon the ambition of soldiers aspiring to the heights of military glory, at the expense of life and property. It has been thought that the costly and destructive revolutions which have overrun Europe, and converted her almost into a sea of blood, would have taught these contending nations that peace was preferable to war, and that internal improvement and national progress were better than subversion and devastation. It has been supposed that the European nations, whatever might be their differences, would seek by some wise policy, so to direct their affairs as to avert the necessity of a war. That the plains of India and China, and countries remote from the Continent would afford ample scope for the exercise of military prowess, and the display of national armies, but that the continent would be spared the horrors of a struggle. Scarcely, however, have the deeds of the French revolution faded from the memory, or the booming cannon of the great Napoleon, died upon the air, ere a more horrible, and formidable spectacle commences slowly to loom up in the distance. Although the tragic events of the Crimean war bear upon their face desolation, and all the accumulative miseries which must necessarily attend a conflict of that kind, yet they present to the mind but a mere shadow of the wretchedness and prostration, which would result from a European war.

The suffering at that time was confined mostly to those whose glory it was to suffer; to brave men who fought for national glory, personal distinction, life, plunder, and everything that could excite the passions or flatter the ambition. While the great Black Sea was for the time being red with the blood of contending forces, and her rocky fortresses shaken to their foundation, by the force of British cannon, the great sea of life remained undisturbed, the struggle was apart from densely populated countries, and from the habitations of industry. Not so, however, in the present instance. Here we have millions of men; the great armies of France, Austria, and the German States, Russia, and perhaps our own invincibles, engaged in desolating conflict on plains studded with the rich fruits of industry, amidst blooming gardens, and towering cities. Here the SOCIAL COMFORTS, the NATIONAL PROSPERITY which have resulted from the hardy labours through a series of years, of millions of industrious citizens are all sacrificed to avarice, ambition, and carried away in the sweep of contending armies. Here the rich vineyards of the husbandman are trampled into ruin, and the palaces of the innocent demolished over their heads, or converted into barracks for the soldiers.

Impatient, ambitious France is evidently bound for war. She may raise the shout of peace and tell all the world that her policy is not war, but she will never make people believe it until she pursues a very different course from the one which she is adopting at the present time. The very fact that the Emperor is making such ample preparations for war, contradicts his avowed policy, and the old adage "actions speak louder than words" gives his professions the lie. He is evidently thirsting for it; he wants it, to give him significance in the eyes of neighboring nations, and add importance and stability to his throne. He wants it to gratify the ambition of his army who keep him in his present position, and who cannot live without fighting, any more than a fish can live out of water. Although the heart's desire of the Emperor of the French was to be quiet; his soldiers would not allow him. They long for military glory, and to resist that desire, would be to perill his throne. Hence we see the absurdity of his peace doctrines. And so long as France is what she is,—a military monarchy—supported and upheld by a standing army, so long will she be involving Europe in war, and shedding blood abroad the sanguous and heart sickening influences of her despotism. The same restless spirit which characterized the armies of the great Napoleon, is at the present time ripe in the army of his nephew, and that they will long desist from open actual fighting is an absurdity, and would be an assumption, which history, experience, and present appearances contradict.

We believe, however, that England will keep out of the struggle as long as is possible, and will not engage until she is drawn into it by the force of circumstances.

Rev. C. Tupper, D. D., informs the Christian Messenger that on the 26th of March he baptized twenty-three professed disciples of the Saviour in the presence of a great concourse of people. A large portion of this number had recently been brought to embrace the adorable Redeemer. We rejoice with our esteemed Bro. in the large accessions being made to the beloved Church under his care. May the good work spread far and wide.

DOINGS OF THE HOUSE.

Several matters of public interest have been under consideration during the past week, some of which have been disposed of, viz:

THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

The sums asked by Government have been granted. We are sorry to see that the amount for Great Roads and Bridges is less than the expenditure of last year, and this too in the face of the imperative necessity for opening new lines through the wilderness, to encourage emigration as well as to induce our own people to cultivate the tens of thousands of acres of our most valuable land now inaccessible for want of Roads. Much as we are in favor of Railways we fear we shall have reason to regret their introduction if they are to be carried on at the sacrifice of every other interest. But this we deem unnecessary; £2500 which should have gone to this department appears to have been taken to subsidize.

NORTH SHORE STEAM NAVIGATION.

The only argument brought out in debate to warrant this transfer was that it was necessary to feed the Railway. If last year's steamboat management on the Gulf was a sample of what we may expect the coming season, we can assure our New Brunswick readers that their money will be thrown away. We know that parties in St. John made efforts to avail themselves of this route to Quebec, without success. There was no agent for the line (if line it could be called) appointed in this city, no connection between St. John and Point du Chene, were a waive of the Captain's hat, as the "Lady Head" passed on her way to Pictou, seemed to answer all the purpose of a connection with our Railroad, and no authority vested by Law in the Commissioners by which they, however anxious to do so, could mend the matter.

The Government having got the grant, we hope they will see that it is judiciously appropriated to make the line perfect in all its parts and particularly that portion of it between this City and Moncton.

The REVENUE BILL, and the balance of SURPLUSES FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE have been passed. Indeed, the Government have carried every thing they have asked for with scarcely a show of opposition.

KING'S COLLEGE AGAIN.

Mr. McAdam has introduced a Bill to suspend a portion of the grant to this Institution—say £1200. Was ever such a farce attempted to be played off upon an intelligent people? Do the people want to cripple the College? No! They want to make it useful, and to place it in a position to command public confidence and support, if this cannot be done they want it shut up. As "THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK," they are willing to pay £2500 a year and more if need be, for its support, but not one farthing to it as an exclusive establishment under Church influence and control.

Why do not the Government take this matter in hand? Education is the only public measure which in two years they have brought before the country, and surely, strong as they are in the House, they are not going to throw their only child to the wolves! The Legislature having passed the Bill suspending the grant to King's College through all its branches, and that Bill having been disallowed by Her Majesty's Government only from the fact that it might be a breach of implied understanding by which the Professors are supposed to be pensioned off upon the Province in the Civil list arrangement; surely, as the matter thus stands, it becomes the duty of the Government to set it right, and they may rest assured that no side movements, meant only to deceive the country, and shift the responsibility from themselves upon the House, will be sufficient to shield them from the storm of contempt and indignation which their want of nerve will assuredly bring down upon them. That this question is susceptible of a satisfactory solution admits of no doubt. It only requires that the Government should act in good faith with the country, and agreeably to their own professions in the matter, and it can be settled.

A FRIEND TO MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

The principle of this Bill, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Gray, has been affirmed by the House. It makes the Province liable as common carriers for any damages sustained through carelessness on the part of Railway officials. This is correct and should be extended to other departments of the Public Service—alho' probably no country on the face of the earth has more obliging and true worthy officials than New Brunswick.

We direct the attention of our readers to the remarks of our Fredericton correspondent, and to our Legislative summary.

THE MAYORALTY OF MONCTON.

We had barely time, just as we were going to press last week to announce that Oliver Jones, Esq., had been unanimously elected Mayor of Moncton. We congratulate our friends in that important and thriving locality upon their choice. We are pleased to see in positions of trust and responsibility self-made men of energetic and business habits, men who have not only the ability to do something for themselves, but the foresight and patriotism to identify their own with their country's prosperity. A man of small capacity and narrow, selfish views, may make money, and keep it too, and it is too often the case that such qualifications are considered an ample recommendation to a seat in the House, or in the Councils of the Country, but a greater mistake never was committed. A miser cannot be a patriot, and a selfish man is the very last one that should be trusted in a public capacity. Mr. Jones, on the contrary, has not only done much for himself, but more for his native country, and for the town of Moncton in particular. His foresight and indefatigable business talents have largely contributed to advance its commercial, industrial, and social prosperity, and the Mayoralty is but a fitting mark of the people's appreciation of his services. We trust his career of usefulness may be continued and extended.

BAPTISMS.—The Pastor of the German St. Church baptized two candidates on Sabbath last in the presence of a large number of spectators assembled at the water side. Rev. Dr. Clay baptized ten persons at the same time in Carleton, and received twenty-one into the Church. The meetings in Carleton continue intensely interesting, and great good is being done. To God be all the glory.

The following letter from our esteemed Bro. Earle came to us via California. Rather a round about way to be sure, and hence it is nearly three months behind time. But although late in coming, his numerous friends in the Province will be glad to read it, and we therefore give it entire.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Dec. 22nd, 1858.

DEAR VISITOR.—I am now residing in the bosom of my own dear family at home. It seems a great privilege after about sixteen months of almost constant preaching and absence from home to spend a few days of quiet rest. It is soothing to the worn body or mind. I feel much better for the rest of one week. I think two or three weeks more will fit me for my place again in the great harvest field. I feel restless when I think of the dark eternity before the unconverted sinner, I trust in Christ's strength to "pull him out of the fire." O what a privilege when the dying sinner cries—"what must I do to be saved?" to be able to bring an all-sufficient remedy to him, and hear him say—"To God I'm reconciled. His pardoning voice I hear, He owns me for his child, I can no longer fear."

The greatest drawback on my department of the blessed work of preaching the gospel is, that I must be from home most of the time, but I can do this for him who left heaven for me, and besides I hope to spend eternity with my family in heaven as familiarly as I do on earth where our love will be pure and holy like Christ.

O my dear Visitor, if we can win a large number of souls to Christ and in the great day say to him "here am I and the children thou hast given me," I am sure it will be better than the riches or honours of earth.

In regard to my coming back to New Brunswick I will decide and let you know soon. I dread the long stage ride in getting there, and yet I am inclined to think it my duty to return to you and labour three months longer. I love New Brunswick; I never found a more hospitable and warm-hearted people; they have done everything to cause me to cherish a grateful remembrance of them. They were liberal in their donations, warm-hearted and attentive in their houses, and fervent and earnest in their prayers for me.

I love both the ministers and churches of New Brunswick. I feel that I owe them a debt of gratitude, and long again to be at work in the ripe fields of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. I found three cheering letters on my return home from Nova Scotia, urging me to assist the pastors there for a few months. Shall I go? I have felt the request, from Hillsboro' and Sackville. I hope God will send you more labourers; your fields are now ripe. I know of none more interesting in the United States. I was sorry to leave Portland so soon. I hope the good work is progressing there. I hope God will give them a good pastor. I regard that field as an important one, they were very cordial and liberal with me, as were all the churches in the Province. I hope my Brother Hughes, at Manguerville, is better, I was sorry to leave there with the pastor sick; the prospect was bright for a rich time there; we baptized ten the seventh day of the meetings, and many were anxious, and among those baptized were the aged father and mother of our dear Bro. Day. I find the Visitor a welcome visitor in my family, I hope it will call on us every week. I will close by expressing much sincere love and affection to all my new christian relatives and acquaintances in New Brunswick.

I am with much esteem  
Your fellow labourer in Christ,  
A. B. EARLE.

MARCH 10th, 1859.

DEAR VISITOR.—I have been informed that your Associate Editor performs a great deal of ministerial labor during his travels from place to place, and that his preaching is highly prized. May I ask is he paid for these services by the Missionary Board?

A FRIEND TO MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

In reply to the above we have to say that our Associate is not paid by the Missionary Board. If remunerated at all it must be by those who enjoy the benefit of his ministrations. We believe it is true that he preaches very often, and does a great deal of work outside of his Visitor engagements. Surely those to whom he administers in spiritual things will not fail to administer to him in temporal good.

[From our Fredericton Correspondent.]

Messrs EDITORS.—Another week has passed since I wrote you, and the same harmony which has characterized the session, seems to prevail; there is hardly enough difference to make the debates spirited and interesting. On Saturday there was a conversation between Mr. Wilmot and the Attorney General, which commenced and was conducted for some time, very good humoredly, but afterwards became a little more serious. The Attorney General in reply to some thing said by Mr. Wilmot, stated that he (Mr. W.) had in 1857 polled the votes of the Clerks in the Crown Land office—intimating that Mr. W. was then in the Government, had coerced some of them. Mr. Wilmot denied it; the Attorney General affirmed that it was true, when Mr. W. said in a very forcible and energetic manner, that it was false; this was thought by some to be very unparliamentary. The standing order was then moved, and the galleries were cleared, leaving the members "alone in their glory"—for what took place until the doors were again opened, you will have to refer to the Journals. It may have been considered so trifling that no record was made of it, in which case it must remain forever a secret, unless some of the members disclose. During the afternoon the Attorney General read a letter from Mr. Inches, setting forth that Mr. Wilmot had visited the Crown Land office previous to the election of 1856, and stated that he had been to Government House, and it was expected that the Clerks in the Government employ would vote for the Government candidates; Mr. Inches understood the conversation, to imply that if the Clerks did not vote in that way, they would be in danger of losing their situations, and he reluctantly consented, but was glad now to offer an explanation. I understood the letter to state that Mr. Inches was willing to admit that Mr. Wilmot might not

have intended to coerce, but at the time he so understood it. On hearing the letter Mr. W. said that Mr. Inches agreed that the course the Government took in dissolving the House was the best course they could adopt, and this being his opinion, Mr. W. said he did state that the clerks would be expected to vote for the Government. Mr. Wilmot stated that he had just seen Mr. Inches, and that he, Mr. I., did not remember to have approved of the course pursued in 1856 by the Government of that day. Mr. Inches as a citizen and clerk in the office has gained a good reputation, and I hope that personal difficulties between members of the House will not bring him into trouble. This little circumstance is the only thing that has happened for some days to break the monotony.

In fact there is so little of importance doing that I can hardly find materials for a letter. The Revenue Bill has passed. All the supplies are granted, these are the most important matters in which the Government will move this session, and in these (of course) they had to move.

One is forced to conclude, that the Government entertain the opinion that no important reforms are required in the Province, or if required, that they are afraid to introduce them.

The matter of King's College has been bandied about from post to pillar for some years. The Hon. Mr. Smith was for some time a prominent agitator, as well as Mr. Connell, both of whom are now in the Government. If that college is such an imposition upon the public as I believe it is, (although a little more prosperous now than formerly) I think the Government ought to take the matter in hand. The efforts of private members seem thus far to have entirely failed to remedy the evil. You will see by the dispatches in the journals what are the reasons given for withholding the royal assent to the Bill passed last session. There seems to be something propitious to aspiring members about this college matter, it is a kind of inclined plane upon which they may slide into the Government, some of them into an office of £600 a year, others only to the prefix of Hon. with perquisites and patronage. I remember correctly the Hon. Surveyor General was the pioneer in reforming, and remodeling this institution, so you see that there are three at least, who have gone into the Government in this way. Going into a Government with a salary of £800 a year and *undaries*, has a wonderful effect in modifying some men's opinions. Those who have a most voracious appetite for measures and reforms while out seem to become suddenly satisfied when in the Government. I am now fully convinced that it is the duty of the Government to deal with this matter; it may be very convenient for them to have important Bills introduced by individual members, it relieves them (as a Government) from all responsibility, and allows each individual to pursue the course which he thinks right, or which may add most to his popularity. We want a Government that is willing to grapple with any difficulty which may present itself, in order to remove it,—regardless of personal results.

Our Laws are a kind of patch work. Instead of general and comprehensive measures introduced by a working Government, each member of the House introduces Bills prepared by himself or some one else quite as little qualified—and so the system goes on from year to year. From returns laid before the House on motion of Mr. McClellan, it is found that the publication of the new Map of this Province, though not on a larger scale than that issued by the Board of Works, has already cost the enormous sum of £1563, and an additional sum has been claimed by the compiler for his labor, which, however, has not been allowed. This sum does not include the copies required for general use—in fact, from the correspondence now produced, it appears that the aggregate cost of say 2000 copies will not probably be less than £2,500, or Ten Thousand Dollars! of the public money. In addition to the above modest charges, the compiler claims, as a matter of justice to himself, all copy right privileges, and has further suggested that the plans and sketches belong rightfully to him—probably as an additional reward for his patriotism and ill paid labours! The Map, though small, seems to have been carefully prepared, but if this apparently exorbitant charge has arisen from any mismanagement,—it is to be hoped that an investigation may show clearly upon whom rests the responsibility.

I was pleased with your last paper, particularly in the manner in which you treated the opinions of persons differing from you politically and religiously. Defending the truth in a Christian spirit is at all times the right course to pursue. If you must say hard things, say them in a right spirit.

DOMESTIC.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A writer in the Courier suggests the idea of obtaining lots in the vicinity of a Crown's Nest for Legislative Buildings and Government House.

The Government estimates have passed through the House, and supplies for the session have closed.

£3,027 have been allowed for Educational purposes; for Out Mills £500; Fisheries £80 Provincial Penitentiary £1,500; Lunatic Asylum £4,000; Pensioners £180; Relief of Indians £300; Great Roads and Bridges £16,500; The sum of the appropriations is £35,350.

On the 18th the discussion on Mr. Mitchell's resolution, having reference to the shipping interests of the province, was resumed. Mr. Gilmore made an able speech on the occasion. He opposed the resolution on the grounds that it was not properly worded. He (Mr. G.) was willing to do what he could to gain reciprocity, but was not willing to give up what we now enjoyed because we could get no more. If the Hon. mover of the resolution would consent to have the sting removed from the resolution he would go for it. The sting referred to was this, if the United States will not give to Great Britain and her colonies the right of her coasting trade, with the right of registry—then to exclude the United States from the right of our carrying trade.

After a lengthy discussion the resolution was amended to meet the views of Hon. gentlemen, and passed.