

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN N. B. MARCH 30, 1859.

FELLOWSHIP IN THE CHURCH.

What more reasonable than fellowship in the Church of God? It is made up of kindred minds. The Saviour charged his disciples, "Be ye not called Rabbi; for one is your Master even Christ, and all ye are Brethren. And call no man your father upon the earth; for one is your Father which is in heaven. How near the relationship! They have One Father, and that Father is God. Consequently, they must be one family; they are Brethren. They have also one Lord, one Faith, and one Baptism. More, they are washed in the same cleansing blood, saved by the same grace, justified by the same righteousness, inhabited by the same Holy Spirit, engaged in the same conflict, called to the same service, and are bound to the same heaven—What more natural, therefore, than that they should love as brethren. How appropriate the admonition of Jacob to his Sons. "See that ye fall not out by the way." They were brethren having one Father, therefore it would be most unseemly for them to become enemies to each other. But if these social relationships demand unity, surely those who are begotten by the Spirit of the living God should love one another. Hence no duty more repeatedly or impressively urged by the Head of the Church, than brotherly love.

The stress which he puts upon the exercise of this principle, and the frequency with which he enjoins it, show at once the immense importance attached to it. He enforces it, in fact, as the prominent and distinct law of his kingdom. "A new commandment," says our Lord, "I give unto you, that ye love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another; and then he urges it as the distinguishing badge of discipleship. "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another."

This requirement is designated "the new commandment," inasmuch as it is brought out with greater distinctness than it was under the old economy; placed in a new aspect, for it is now to be seen in the light of the Cross, and therefore urged by new motives, and enforced by an example entirely new. This Gospel economy is from first to last a wondrous exhibition of the most amazing love. It originated in love, was wrought out in love, is applied to the soul in love. It came down from above as an angel of love. What was Jesus but the incarnation of unparalleled love. He was love in action; all his thoughts were thoughts of love; his words were accents of love, his labors the deeds of love, his sufferings the throes of love, his sympathies the pulsations of love, his tears the droppings of love, his agonies the expressions of love, his victories the triumphs of love. Therefore it was appropriate that he should make love an essential element in the character of his disciples, and that it should become the controlling principle of the Gospel Church.

So important is this matter in the estimation of the heavenly Master that he feels it is not enough that he gives to his disciples "line upon line and precept upon precept" in regard to it, but he must spread the case before his Father saying:—"Neither pray I for these alone but for them also which shall believe on me through their word; that they all may be one, as thou Father art in me, and I in thee, that they may be one in us, that the world may believe that thou hast sent me." And let it be remembered that this touching prayer was offered in full prospect of the cross. At its close he went forth with his disciples over the brook Kidron and there the final struggle commenced. It comes to us therefore with all the impressiveness and pathos of his last agonizing prayer. Christian people can ponder this prayer of Jesus offered under such circumstances and fail to love as brethren?

But what is the measure of our love to our brethren? Christ tells us—"This is my commandment that ye love one another as I have loved you." His love was active; so let us love not in word only, but also in deed and in truth. His love exemplified itself in acts of kindness to his disciples; so should we labour to promote each other's comfort and welfare. His was exercised irrespective of rank or wealth; so should we love all of every station in life who reflect his image. His was rich in forgiveness; so should we "forgive one another in love as God for Christ's sake has forgiven us."

The blessed result of this Christian affection are manifold. It induces a disposition to "bear one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of Christ." The indifference of some professing Christians to the claims of religious sympathy is truly appalling. They can see their fellow disciples overwhelmed with sorrow, crushed with pining poverty, robbed of their good name, and never lift a finger to relieve them of their distresses. Can such professors be truly Christian? "He that seeth his brother in need and shutteth up his bowels of compassion towards him; how dwelleth the love of God in him?" If we sincerely love our brethren we shall be interested in all their sorrows as well as in their joys, mingle our tears with theirs, and strive to impart to them the consolations of the gospel of peace. History tells us there have been periods in Christianity in which brotherly love so reigned in the church, that Christians, fearless of the infectious diseases by the most malignant and contagious diseases, have ventured to the bedside of their brethren, expiring in the last stages of the plague, to administer the consolations of redeeming grace. This was Christian love in action. To all such the Judge in the last day will say, inasmuch as ye have done it unto me of these my brethren ye have done it unto me.

Christian love awakes a spirit of forbearance. "Forbearing one another in love." How essential this is to the peace and harmony of the church of God. The strong must bear the infirmities of the weak, and by love serve one another. Are any froward and of a faultfinding, whining, turbulent temperament? still we must bear with them in love. Do they treat us uncourteously and speak unadvisedly to us with their lips? we must only admonish them in love, and seek to excite in them a right spirit. We are brought into this intimate fellowship that we

may watch over one another in the love of God. We are not of course to love the imperfections of our brethren, but in spite of them. Though imperfect, love them for Christ's sake.

Christian love leads to the cultivation of peace and harmony in the church of Christ. In the absence of this spirit of love what bickering, and strife and divisions are sometimes witnessed. But when love abounds as it ought, how easy it is to "keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." To "be of one mind and to live in peace." To "follow after the things which make for peace." To "strive together for the faith of the gospel." For the younger to submit to the elder? Yea all to be subject one to another and be clothed with humility. How easy to yield up what we may suppose our just rights for the sake of peace. Under this blessed influence the aged will watch with peculiar care over the rights and interests of the young, and the young will be sure to treat age with all due respect and veneration, and listen to the fathers in Israel with becoming deference and respect.

Guided by Christian love we shall be careful not to unnecessarily give offence. Some are so indiscreet as to say just what the excitement of the moment may prompt without regard to the feelings of others, but not so when love predominates; then the peace and happiness of the brotherhood are held sacred; then the Christian is meek, mild, humble, courteous. He weighs well his words, before he speaks, and studies what will be the result of actions before he performs them. How many fearful quarrels in the Church would have been prevented if the hearts of her members had been imbued as they ought with this spirit of love.

Filled with this heavenly spirit we are not easy to take offence. We will not make a brother an offender for a word. Some people's passions are like powder, kindle into a flame instantly at the touch of the least spark thrown upon it intentionally or otherwise. Such a temper however ill becomes a follower of the meek and patient Jesus; if we love as he loved we shall suffer wrong rather than do wrong, and we shall never suffer ourselves to be offended until we know that injury was designed. In fact where Christian love prevails as it ought, it is next to impossible to get up a strife and schism amongst brethren. Let us dear readers pray for more of the exercise of this heaven born principle in our hearts, in our churches and in the world. True Christian love suffereth long, and is kind, envieth not, vaunteth not itself; is not puffed up. Doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth, beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things." AMEN.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

DEAR VISITOR.—Having spent the Sabbath with the Baptist Church in Moncton, at which place we enjoyed the privilege of hearing and preaching the gospel of "good news," it may not be improper to offer a remark or two concerning the sermons to which we listened, and in a special manner to notice the peculiar character of the evening services which were of a very solemn nature.

In the afternoon, we listened to an excellent and impressive discourse from the 6th of Rom. and the 23d verse. "For the wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord."

In the evening, Brother Newcomb, preached a funeral sermon, full of instruction, of comfort and sympathy. His text was chosen from the Epistle of Paul to Timothy, the 4th chapter and the 6th, 7th, and 8th verses. And judging from the statements made by the preacher, there was a peculiar fitness in the selection of these words as the foundation of the Brother's funeral sermon, whose death had occasioned a severe loss to his family and to the Church of which he was a worthy member. God grant that in this case "light may spring up out of darkness, and life out of death." May the "Father of the fatherless, and the widow's God," strengthen and comfort the bereaved.

On Monday, we set out for Sackville in season to attend meeting in that place in the evening. Bro. Keeler, from N. S. preached on the occasion, calling our attention to the subject of "Faith." At the close of the sermon, several followed with remarks, and on the whole, we think that many, if not all, "felt it good to be there." The meeting was a continuation of the "Quarterly Meeting" commenced on Sabbath last, and which was brought to a very pleasant and harmonious close on the evening of the next day.

The singular form of the published notice for the above named meeting, had excited a great deal of curiosity and various opinions. Who were to test the soundness of a brother's faith, and who those were, and are, who might be pronounced "sound in the faith," were matters of much conjecture, and doubtless contributed their full share toward securing for the meeting a very large attendance.

Of the first two days of the meeting, we are unable to speak from personal observation. But from reliable sources, were assured that the meetings were interesting and of a profitable character. Of the meetings that we did attend, we can only bear the highest testimony. Union, devotion, harmony of views in doctrine, and strong fraternal exhibitions of feeling, seemed to us to be the prevailing characteristics of the gathering. During the Quarterly session, sermons were preached by brethren Lawson, James Wallace, Craodall, Miles, Keeler, and Guilford. As is generally known Brother Lawson is the Pastor in charge. Other preachers were present and took a cordial part in the meetings, among them, the Pastor of the Second Church, Bro. McKean.

The past year, has on many accounts, been a year of great blessing in Bro. Lawson's field of labor. At Amherst Shore, he has baptized twenty-five believers in Christ; in Point de Bute, fifty-six believers; in Sackville forty, and in Point Migie, seventeen believers; making in all, one hundred and thirty-eight persons. Surely this must be the "Lord's doing," and to His name, be all the praise.

Bro. McKean's ministry with the Second Church in Sackville, has also been attended with

the divine blessing, and during the past winter he has baptized, if we remember rightly, ten Christian believers. In both Churches, the members appear to be happily united in their pastors, and the two fields may be regarded as among the largest and ablest belonging to the Baptists in this Province.

We have often heard of this vicinity. Of the richness of its soil; its beautiful location; its extensive marshes &c., &c. But come to see the place with our own eyes, we must say with the Queen of Sheba, when she came to admire the wisdom of Solomon, "The one half was not told me."

This section of country reminds us of certain portions of the New England States, more than any other section we have yet seen in New Brunswick. It has more the looks of maturity and finish than other sections we have visited. It must be delightful here in the Summer time, and we are told that it is a very healthy place. The people are intelligent, and many of the young have secured a good school education. To speak of their hospitality, will only be to repeat what we have to say of the Provincials in every direction. It is almost unbounded. One can hardly go amiss of it, so true is it of the people in New Brunswick generally, that they are "given to hospitality." They must have taken it in the "natural way," it is so common and universal. The fathers and the mothers were full of hospitality, and they have transmitted it to their children.

This is Friday, and we expect to remain here over the Sabbath, when as soon as possible, we hope to retrace our steps toward the Main River.

The roads are in a very bad condition for travelling, and the weather is very soft and mild. On Wednesday night, we had quite a snow storm, but the warm sun of Thursday melted it all away, so that now, it is mud, mud, MUD!

The greatest business now done here in the way of trade, is the sale of oats. They are worth here two and sixpence per bushel.

The "flour-dealers" at the Ben's and in some other places, complain that our "PRICE CURRENT" does not mark flour high enough. Will Bro. McH. make it right, and see that the List tells the truth concerning our articles? If so, less of complaint will be heard by G. Sackville, March 24, 1859.

PROGRESS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Since the granting of the Supplies there seems to be a rush to get through with the business of the House as fast as possible. While we deprecate the waste of time so palpable in the former part of the session, on the one hand, we earnestly condemn, on the other, the haste which characterizes the mode in which the most important Bills are hurried through as its close approaches. Time should be taken to do the business of the country with becoming calmness and consideration; and the business of the country should be conducted with reference to its importance and not with reference to the convenience of the members of the House or the anxieties of the Government. We are pleased therefore that Mr. Cudlipp's bill limiting the pay of members to 40 days did not pass. It would be but poor economy to curtail the pay of members whose services are required by the Country even should the session extend to 365 days. It might be well, however, to cut off altogether the pay of those who run away before the session is ended.

The measure of the past week which will take the Country most by surprise is the REPEAL OF THE INSOLVENT ACT.

What influences could have been brought to bear upon members to change their sentiments on this subject so suddenly may be to many of our readers a mystery. In the United States, and in Canada, it is said the "Lobby members" control the Legislation of those respective countries, and we fear that New Brunswick is not entirely exempt from this corrupting of Legislation, at all events we may be excused for looking with suspicion upon the acts of men so readily changed without any apparent good reason. With reference to the merits of the Law in question we have nothing at present to say; but we do earnestly protest against the principle of enacting and repealing Laws of general importance, without the most mature expression of the people's will on the subject, and at perhaps the dictum of some "leading merchant" or "ecclesiastical superior" or self-constituted body of interested meddlers. It is, to say the least, a system of petty usurpation by which some of our Legislators seem particularly disposed to be influenced, and of which it might be well for their constituents to take notice.

Akin to this piece of unwarrantable legislation is the developments respecting KING'S COLLEGE.

We can this week only place before our readers the facts as they have transpired leaving them to draw their own conclusions and deferring extended remarks to a future occasion. We invite particular attention to the manly and straight forward speech of Mr. Steadman, who we trust will not, like too many of his predecessors in this battle, succumb to the spirit of party, or the influence of office, and betray his constituents and his Country. His resolutions are as follows:—

"Whereas His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, in his despatch to the Colonial Secretary, of the 16th July last, relating to the Act passed at the last Session of the Legislature, entitled, 'An Act to suspend the grant to King's College, and to suspend the said Act, which are at variance with the clear and undoubted rights of the Legislature, and the best interests of the people of the Province:—

"And whereas, the said despatch was calculated to create an unfavourable impression upon the minds of Her Majesty's Ministers as to the justice and policy of the said Act, and thereby defeat the said action of the Legislature:—

"And whereas, the responsibility of His Excellency's advisers for the opinions contained in despatches emanating from the Executive Government relative to the local affairs of the Province, as who their duty to take necessary steps to obtain Her Majesty's assent to the Acts of the Legislature, has been fully admitted:—

"Therefore Resolved, that the despatch referred to is a reflection upon the character of the Legislature, contrary to the just expectations of the people, and inconsistent with the true principles of Responsible Government.

MR. STEADMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Steadman said it was necessary that we should know something about our rights, and

the rights of the Legislature, and the Constitution under which we live. He held that the House had a perfect right to pass any resolution relative to any compact entered into between the Crown and the Legislature, and it was the duty of the Executive Council to urge upon Her Majesty's Government, reasons why that compact should not be departed from; failing in this they did not in his estimation, do their duty in the matter. He read from Lord Durham's Report (page 106) to show what were his ideas of the relative position of the Crown and the Governments of these Colonies. The Act relative to King's College had passed both branches of the Legislature here, had received the sanction of the Governor, and it was the business of the Executive to have placed that Act in the most favourable manner before Her Majesty in Council to insure its being carried out. He also read from the despatches of Earl Grey to support his views. The proposition put down in his resolution was whether the Executive Government should have written such a despatch as the one in question, or if they had not done so whether they should have allowed His Excellency to do so without some remonstrance. Whether His Excellency's despatch was written by his advisers or not he could not tell, but he assumed that they had seen it, and they had made no remonstrance or objection to it. [He read from the debates of 1854 to show the opinion entertained by former members of the present Government in former years relative to the duty of the Executive to use their exertions to have the Acts of the Legislature sanctioned by her Majesty, and of the rights of the Government to see his Excellency's despatches.]

He held that if the Government had not seen the despatch they ought to have seen it; if they did see it, it was their duty to have remonstrated with his Excellency and if he persisted in sending it without modification, they should have tendered their resignations immediately, and appealed to the people. He read from paragraph six of the despatch, and contended that his Excellency had no right to take any expression of opinion outside of the Legislature—the House expressed the wishes of the people, and it was the duty of his Excellency and his advisers to take the advice tendered them by the people through their representatives, without any regard to opinion. He did not wish to be understood as being opposed to Academic Education, but he contended that from the nature of King's College it would have to be swept away, and the foundation of a new institution laid down, before we could have a proper College education. He would not believe, even if told by the Lieut. Governor, or Colonial Secretary, or any body else, that we were bound to keep the College there for all time, whether it did harm or good. The Casual and Territorial Revenue, like all the other Revenues of the Province, belonged to the Crown, but was held in trust for the people of this Province. From the very doctrine laid down by his hon. friends in 1854 he contended that they should have applied to themselves the same principles they applied to the Government of that day. His feelings he confessed were with the present Government, but the principle was general, and as applicable to one Government as another. He thought it impossible that had the Executive Council sent home a despatch accompanying that of his Excellency, urging reasons why the Act should receive Her Majesty's assent, it might have been sanctioned. In the absence of such despatch the Colonial Secretary could only infer that his Excellency's opinions were those of his advisers.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPLY.

Hon. Mr. Fisher said that the lengthy remarks of the hon. member for Westmorland were based upon the fallacy that His Excellency was bound to show to his Council every despatch he sent home, such was not the case in Canada, he believed it was not so in Nova Scotia. It certainly was not the case in New Brunswick. He took credit in the Executive Council for having in these despatches relative to the College, established the principle that heretofore any representations from parties in this Province, should be submitted to the Executive Council. He was prepared to meet the people of the Country on this point laid down by the hon. member for Westmorland, and he felt certain he would be sustained. He contended that for the first time in the history of the Province, the Lieut. Governor had been brought before the House, unconstitutionally. It had always been his opinion, and when he expressed it there in the House, he was laughed at, that the act of last year would interfere with the pledged faith of the Crown as regarded the Civil List arrangement. The Government had been blamed by the hon. member for not having written to the Colonial Secretary a despatch urging the Royal sanction to the act, but what, he asked, would have been the utility of such a despatch. Does not the Colonial Secretary plainly put aside the representation of His Excellency himself and say "it is sufficient for me to know that the act interferes with the pledged faith of the Crown to prevent me from advising Her Majesty to assent to it." He defended at much length the course pursued by the Governor, contending that he had not in the least exceeded the Royal instructions; the despatch he had sent gave a true statement of the case, and the conclusions drawn from them were fatal to the act. The Hon. Attorney General went into a lengthy disquisition on the Civil List, and he went on to prove that the Civil List arrangement could not be affected by the Legislature. He was anxious as any one to secure every right to the people, particularly in this despatching matter, but he could assure the House that at present the Executive Council did not possess any right to see the despatches of the Governor. He moved to strike out all in Mr. Steadman's resolution, after the word Whereas, and insert the following.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL'S AMENDMENT.

Whereas, it is the opinion of the Committee that while the Imperial Government requires his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, to transmit to Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the fullest manner, the reason and occasion for enacting all laws, it is desirable that the Executive Council should have a right to see such despatches, to be fully advised of the contents before they are so transmitted to the Colonial Secretary:—

Resolved, that in the opinion of the Committee, it is the duty of the Executive Council to use all constitutional means to obtain that right.

MR. BOTSFORD'S SPEECH.

At 2 P. M. the debate on the College matter was resumed. Botsford spoke for two hours. He quoted extensively from the political primer to prove that hon. members of the Government were not consistent in their acts now in connection with the College Bill, and despatching to Her Majesty's Government, and expressed by them in 1854. He sought to relieve the Governor of all individual responsibility, and the resolution of Steadman from reflecting on his Excellency and charged the Government with dereliction of duty in not having in the despatch made the Colonial Secretary fully aware of the action of the Legislature last winter, in passing the College Bill by so large a majority; and in not having met the representations sent home against the allowance of the Bill, by a remonstrance.

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S SPEECH.

The Provincial Secretary stated that the despatch was written by His Excellency, and the Council did not see it, and Botsford knew it; therefore Botsford's reflection of the failure in duty affected the Governor; as soon as the Executive became aware that representations were to be sent home, they asked His Excellency to see them. The request was refused, as un-

precedented, but the Council felt assured as their note was to go home, that the Colonial Secretary would not allow the representations to affect prejudicially the Bill without first informing them. The result had proved the opinion correct, and the Council had obtained the promise that in future all such representations relating to the Acts of the Legislature should be submitted to them.

Williston followed in favour of the resolution, arguing constitutional points. Progress was reported. Adjourned at 5.40.

The italics are our own. We wish our readers to contrast the assertions of the Hon. Attorney General and the Hon. Provincial Secretary, as italicized with the facts as taken from the despatches.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO THE COUNCIL.

"His Excellency concurs in the opinion expressed by his Council that the despatch from the Secretary of State, referred to in the memorandum implies an assent to the principle that the Lieut. Governor may without special instructions from the Secretary of State, furnish his Council with copies of representations such as those mentioned, altho' these representations are not addressed to the Lieut. Governor but placed in his hands in order that they may be transmitted to the Secretary of State. In the event therefore of any representation either to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State against any act passed by the Provincial Legislature from parties who may feel themselves aggrieved by the act, being placed in His Excellency's hands for transmission to the Secretary of State, His Excellency would feel himself at liberty without a reference to the Secretary of State to furnish his Council with copies of such representation."

Where in this language is the authority for the Honorable Provincial Secretary's assertion, that "the Council had obtained the promise that in future all such representations relating to the acts of the Legislature, should be submitted to them?" or the Hon. Attorney General's self glorification, that "he took credit in the Executive Council for having established the principle, that heretofore, any representations from parties in this Province should be submitted to the Executive Council?" and if they believe their own assertions, what necessity exists for the adoption of the Hon. Attorney General's amendment?

But let us go a little further with this "very consistent" piece of business, and see—

WHAT THE SECRETARY OF STATE SAYS.

"The grounds on which Her Majesty's Government think it their duty to advise Her Majesty to disallow the Act is of a distinct character. Under the Civil List arrangement the sum of £1,111 6 0 appears in your own language to be granted by the Crown to the College so as to form a permanent charge on the Civil List. I regard this arrangement as involving by very obvious implication a guarantee by the Crown of the then existing interests so far as this sum extends. The maintenance of it seems to be of precisely the same force and obligation of the Crown as that of a salary granted to an individual and placed on the Civil List; and I understand from the allegations before me that some of the persons affected by the change were engaged in their several offices in the College when the Civil List arrangement was made."

"I am anxious not to be misunderstood on this point. I do not consider it the duty of Her Majesty's Government to maintain what is called the Civil List arrangement simply as such. Prospective alterations in that arrangement must be considered on their own merits. It is for the protection of interests existing when that arrangement was made and for this alone that the interference of the Crown is now exercised."

Where in this language is the authority for the Attorney General's lengthy disquisition, on the Civil List in which "he went on to prove that the Civil List arrangement could not be affected by the Legislature."

THE RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

It is asserted will not get through its investigations so as to Report at this Session. We trust this is not correct, as it would be a great misfortune to the Country that operations of such magnitude and importance as the Railway management should be carried on under any doubtful management.

The Government owe it to the Country and to themselves that this should not be the case and it would be better to keep the House in Session till mid-summer than to have it supposed that the enquiry was purposely staved off. "Caesars wife should not only be virtuous, but above suspicion."

VARIOUS BILLS.

of minor importance have been passed. A bill to relieve Clergyman from taxation, a bill relating to Interest and Usury, and an AGRICULTURAL BILL, introduced by the Government.

The ALIEN BILL has been rejected.

WHO IS IT?

In the "Religious Intelligencer" of the 18th inst., we find a squib thrown at us by a correspondent who signs himself "H," and whose letter is dated "Lubec, March 15th, 1859." The letter is headed "CLOSE COMMUNION," and the writer indirectly comes forward to offer what we presume is his voluntary service to aid Bro. Hartley in silencing "G" of the "Christian Visitor." Now as we always like to know who our opponent is, we call upon Bro. Hartley to give us his name, and what he is, and where he belongs. When this is done, we shall hold ourselves in readiness to reply to the insinuations and to the very gentlemanly, "courteous," and christian attack upon us.

FROM OUR FREDERICTON CORRESPONDENT.

FREDERICTON, 28th March, 1859. MESSRS EDITORS.—The business of the Session is getting on as fast as can reasonably be expected. There are a great many complaints made by members, who are not in the habit of speaking much, about the amount of time wasted in useless discussion, and no doubt there is more time occupied than is really necessary, but so long as every member has the right to speak on any and every subject which comes up for deliberation, it is only reasonable to expect that some time will be occupied to no profit. The only mode which could be adopted to prevent this, would be to select three or four of the best speakers from either side of the House, to deliver the talking. This plan I think would neither suit the House nor the Country; so it must be left to the judgment of members as to the amount of time they shall occupy in debate. As a large majority of the members are men engaged in active business, of various kinds, in the prosecution of which their time is worth 20s. per day, I think they are not liable to the charge of prolonging the Session, for the sake of the pay. Although 20s. per day may to some seem a pretty large remuneration, yet no member can live respectably for less than 7s. 6d. per day in Fredericton, all his expenses, charitable contri-

butions, &c., included—out of the remaining 6d. he has to pay some person to attend business at home, and in this country, as few are wealthy, it is only reasonable to suppose that many of the members depend their industry for the support of their families on this consideration, I am of opinion that people have nothing to complain of in the particular, provided their representatives are diligent in attending to the public business. It might possibly be something saved in travelling expenses. It was urged by Mr. End in discussion of the Bill to limit members pay if any member was so patriotic as to do nothing, he need not take any pay, then nothing to compel him to touch the filthy not even with the ends of his fingers—but said quite too much about this already.

I occasionally look in upon the Railway matter, and fear that they will not get the Session prolonged beyond the time now contemplated. The investigation strictly and as technically conducted as a court of law would be. There seems a great deal of party feeling in the matter, as it is well that it is so, as very large money have already been, and will continue to be expended on that undertaking. By the next year there will be at least one million pounds invested in it. I am inclined to the eyes of the people will then begin to open, in reference to Railways, but the extent will no doubt go on until the line is completed from Shediac to St. John.

The discussion on the College question probably continue until Tuesday evening in reference to the Journals your readers will all the correspondence between His Excellency and the Colonial Secretary, and also His Excellency and the Executive Council.

Want of space compels us to defer our correspondent's remarks on the College question next week. We beg to inform our Correspondent that we have not received a sheet of Journals so far this Session, and that we depend entirely upon the News Room. We hope our readers fare better.

DOMESTIC.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On Monday last a long discussion ensued. Mr. End's Bill for enabling Aliens to hold estate in this province in like manner as British subjects.

The Hon. mover referred to the doing Nova Scotia, Massachusetts, Canada, and with reference to this subject, and contended from the fact that the Province was in debt alarming extent, every obstacle which arise in the minds of foreigners wishing to do in this province should be removed.

Mr. Hannington, the Surveyor General Lawrence, Gilmour, and several other members took part in the discussion, some for and some against the measure.

The Bill was postponed for three months. The Medical Bill with some amendments passed the House.

A Bill has passed the Legislature relieving Clergyman from paying taxes. This is the first time.

On Sunday last, another of the Canadian Steamers (the Nova Scotia), made her appearance at our port. She intends to take a lead of deals.

The Church Witness informs us that the Mr. Schofield, lately of the Congress Church in this city has been admitted in order of Deacon in the Episcopal Church that he is to occupy the Parish of Loch Loche to be rendered vacant by the removal of Rev. J. W. Diabrow from the province.

The Reporter says that Lieut. Col. G. has placed in one of the rooms of the Legislative Library a beautiful bust of the renowned of Kars, GENERAL WILLIAMS.

A Correspondent of the Colonial Press says that the Small Pox is making great among the French and Indians of Westmorland.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Journal learns that the handsome £2,000 has been subscribed within a few toward an endowment fund for the Church given in Nova Scotia. The amount has been given by four gentlemen, namely, The Hon. M. B. Almond, Wm. Hare, and E. Binney, Esqs., each £500.

We learn from the Christian Messenger that the Legislature by a vote of 33 to 10 passed an editorial upon the subject it says:—

The Prohibitory Liquor Bill was introduced by the Legislature by Mr. Moses on Friday. It affords us pleasure to find that this measure in consequence of its being impossible to carry a party question of it, has some probability of being carried in the Assembly. Neither the Government or the Opposition, we believe take the responsibility of opposing it, therefore likely to pass by a large majority perhaps even without a division.

The principal objection brought against it is that the time of a general election is the best time for a calm expression of opinion the people on a great moral question. The very business of electing Representatives or ought to be, one of the greatest moral questions upon which the people are called to exercise an opinion.

Why, we have even been told for some past that the people will be called upon at next election to vote upon the great religious question—whether we shall be governed by men Catholics or Protestants. We express opinion on this ourselves, but if it be true, can it be said that the time of a general election is unsuited for the people to vote on a moral question? Surely the logic of passing this argument must be somewhat defective.

We are quite aware that hitherto, temperance men have had less to do with electioneering rumsellers; but we see no reason for a change in this practice. The parties who have purity of election and the free and unobscured exercise of the elective franchise doubtless encourage this measure. Those who hesitate to submit the question of Prohibition to the voice of the people, we think fail to do justice to their constituents and especially to the righteous judgment of their own consciences. If men allow their party feeling to overrule their temperance principles we think it is a conclusion that they are not hearty in the cause and should not be trusted. Let temperance men work for their party if they choose, whilst they do so let them not forget the great moral question which is entrusted to them. We doubt not that men from both sides have brought together on this subject will have the effect of softening the asperities so often connected with political antagonism.

After having written the above on Monday afternoon we were informed that the House was in session on the Bill. Soon after, on entering the gal-