

your part, dear and honoured brethren, of this great social question—one of life or death to millions born and unborn. Our sacred calling renders our course of action in regard to public movements peculiarly influential for good or evil. Our responsibility is vast and solemn. Let us in this matter be as vigilant watchmen giving the timely warning. Let us be free from the blood of all men. Let supineness vanish before the asseveration, "To him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin"; and let emulation be stirred up by the exhortation, "To do good and to communicate forget not, for with such sacrifices God is well pleased." Do not underestimate the influence, favourable or unfavourable which you are constantly exerting on the temperance movement; for its future progress depends much on the decisions which the Christian ministry may form and embody. If there be any virtue and praise, may you think upon this thing, when alone with conscience and with God, in the light of work to be done and a future account to give. The Holy Spirit helping us, let us be of one heart and one way, in obedience to the sacred oracle, "Whether ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."

We have been requested to insert the above address, which is signed by 212 Baptist ministers in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. Thirty-six students (of whom sixteen are being trained in the Regent's-park College) have signed a declaration expressing their "cordial concurrence in the sentiments of the address."—*London Freeman.*

## The Christian Visitor.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MARCH 8, 1860.

### PROGRESSIVE MEASURES.

#### EDUCATION. No. 6.

RELIGIOUS AND DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION. Having discussed the advantages and necessity of Education, Secular and Religious, we propose to offer a few suggestions on the Location, Endowment and management of Denominational institutions. It has been a prevailing notion that retirement from the world, seclusion, and asceticism were favourable to religion and education. Hence the establishment of Monasteries and Convents. And altho' united Protestantism cries out mightily against these institutions, yet in locating our own we are governed to a great extent by the same principle. The best and wisest educationists, however, are finding out that the whole theory is wrong in principle, and in practice, and leads, of consequence, to the greatest evils.

The education which we require it is to fit men for the world. Can this be done by shutting them out of it? and does not our experience prove to us that the greatest dots to be found are the graduates fresh from our country Colleges?

We are placed in the world to be its leaven, and must of necessity meet its trials and temptations. "Ye are the salt of the earth, but if the salt have lost its savour wherewith shall it be salted." "Ye are the light of the world neither do men light a candle and put it under a bushel."

The conflicts of life are to be met not avoided; the battle with sin to be engaged in, and a victory achieved; but the run away will never make a good soldier of the cross, nor the faint hearted secure a victors crown!

But say some—Oh the wickedness and dangers of the cities! how can the young and inexperienced be secured against the multitudinous temptations that beset them there? Well, we admit that the dangers are great, but after all do they not exist in the human heart rather than in the outward circumstances? and are not the safeguards of the city proportioned to, if not greater than, its dangers? And where shall the inexperienced find experience but in the midst of trial and temptation? Here again observation comes to our aid and teaches that of those who yield to temptation and fall from the paths of virtue in cities, by far the most numerous class are those who have been brought from the country, or seclusion, and thrown amid the dazzle and bewilderment of city life—unprepared to understand or appreciate its folly and hypocrisy. Those brought up in cities understand all this.

The same arguments apply with equal if not greater force to the education of the sexes together; besides which the mental intercourse is of the greatest advantage to both.

But location confers not only a moral but a practical character to education? Learned men, Professors and Teachers are apt to be men of one idea—unpractical and self sufficient; place them beyond the counteracting influence of commercial and political life and there is no check upon this tendency—it has full play and reigns supreme, giving its own image and character to the men who have to meet the world. No wonder that they are so often totally unfit for their calling! On the other hand proximity to cities affords the most ample opportunities to impart and receive instruction in the various departments of every day life. Intelligence goes hand in hand with learning.

Location has a paramount influence upon the success of Educational Institutions. Populous districts afford the largest patronage and the most efficient management. City institutions are brought continually under the observation and regard of men of wealth and leisure; have by far the best chance of receiving legacies and donations as well as varied and good management—relieving the Professors and Faculty from the unpleasant and anomalous position of being at once their own employers and servants; besides that they secure the largest possible number of students and afford better facilities to those who may have to work their way through a course of education.

From the foregoing briefly stated considerations as well as from the peculiar position of our denomination and the educational interests of the City of St. John, we have no hesitation in asserting that it is the duty and interest of the Baptists of New Brunswick to make a united and vigorous effort to place an efficient and respectable male and female Educational Institute in this City. Can it be done? and without injury to existing institutions?

We think it can. Our liberal sentiments secure to us the confidence of all unprejudiced minds, and such a movement would command the sympathy and good will, to a great extent, of all denominations. The Methodists are provided with their excellent institution at Mount Allison, Sackville. The Presbyterians are progressing with their College at Woodstock. The Congregationalists have an efficient Academy at

St. Stephen. But St. John, the heart of the Province, is unoccupied. Our denomination have large and growing interests here, and the way is open and invites us to enter and occupy this promising field of Christian and patriotic labour.—There are noble-hearted men in our midst ready to do their part, and who are only awaiting the co-operation of others. Already are we authorized to state that if ten persons can be found in our Province to give £500 each, three of the ten are pledged, and others partially so, to secure a most beautiful, eligible and valuable site. An additional £5,000 is deemed a sufficient sum for the erection of suitable buildings—which in the city where board in private families is readily obtained, need not be very extensive. The institution would no doubt be self-supporting, or nearly so. In advocating St. John as the location we do not lose sight of other portions of the Province; we hope to see the day when every County in New Brunswick shall possess such an institution, but the beginning must be made here to prove successful, and while each County has its own separate existence and interests, the City of St. John belongs to the whole Province, and it is here that many of its youthful aspirants to fortune will find their attractions if not their homes.

Nor do we ignore the existence of our institutions at Wolfville and Fredericton. The former we feel assured cannot meet the requirements of New Brunswick except as a Theological Institution, in which capacity it will, we trust, always have our confidence and support; the latter will become, with the establishment of the University and its ample collegiate school at Fredericton, perfectly superfluous, and we have reason to believe from a correspondence lately had with a gentleman, a member of the House now in Session, and who is much interested in our success, altho' not belonging to our denomination, that an arrangement can be made by which a transfer of our Seminary there may be effected without loss of its property.

Baptists of New Brunswick, your own best interests—the interests of your children and your denomination, call upon you to consider and act upon this subject in a benevolent and enlightened spirit. The way is open to you—you have ample means. Will you embrace the opportunity and secure the gratitude of future generations for your wisdom and beneficence?

#### REVIVAL PROGRESS IN THE CITY.

Last Sabbath morning witnessed the baptism of 18 additional candidates by pastors Robinson and Bill. The weather was not very favourable but notwithstanding a large congregation was in attendance, and the scene was one of thrilling impressiveness. Among the number who followed Christ in his own ordinance was the old captain who for many years had been accustomed to do business in the great waters, and the child of 12 summers,—both alike impressed with the Redeemer's utterance, "Except ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven." Spectators were unusually attentive, and many in heart exclaimed, This is the Lord's doings and it is marvellous in our eyes.

#### THE HAND OF FELLOWSHIP.

This was given in the evening by the two pastors in their respective churches to those who had been received during the month. A very large congregation was in attendance in Brussels St., and in Germain Street the house was so crowded even to the doorways that persons who came late could not get admittance. Appropriate discourses were preached to the people, and 24 received the hand of fellowship in Brussels Street and 54 in Germain Street—in all 78. The discourse in the latter place was founded upon the passage recorded in the 24th chapter of Joshua, "And the people said unto Joshua: the Lord our God will we serve, and his voice will we obey." The design of the preacher was to show that the religion of the Bible, as a service, is voluntary, comprehensive, and advantageous. He addressed his remarks especially to those who have recently put on the badge of Christian discipleship, but they were listened to by the large assembly present with the most profound attention. At the close the pastor gave out that beautiful hymn commencing,

"Come in thou blessed of the Lord,  
Enter in Jesus' precious name;  
We welcome thee with one accord,  
And trust the Saviour does the same."

While this was being sung the candidates assembled around the altar, and along the aisles as best they could. All being collected, the pastor offered prayer for them, and then proceeded to give to each personally, in the name of the church, the hand of fellowship, addressing to each, also a few observations varying as the age, condition in life or experience of the party addressed might demand.

It has been our privilege during our ministry to receive more than a thousand persons into the church of God; but never before had we been permitted to welcome so many at any one time. It was indeed an imposing spectacle to see fifty-four persons the larger proportion males, and varying from the age of twelve to sixty-five.—Husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters, standing side by side to receive, in the presence of God, the holy angels, and many witnesses, the hand of fellowship into the Christian Church. Among the number there was one group in particular which deeply affected us. A widow, probably of nearly three score years, her two daughters, her son and son's wife, the entire household religiously united in one, and side by side with joyful hearts entering the kingdom of Christ. Only a few weeks ago, and these were dark, sceptical, and worldly; but now light, peaceful and happy in God, and in the language of the sweet hymn singing,

"Through floods and flames if Jesus lead,  
I'll follow where he goes;  
Hinder me not, shall be my cry,  
Though earth and hell oppose."

And there stood those, over whom Christian wives had shed many a tear and offered up many a fervent prayer saying, "O God, bless my unconverted husband, and bring him to a knowledge of the truth," now feeling that prayer had been graciously answered in their behalf. And there, too, stood a lad of 12 years, whose Christian mother died a few years ago, committing her first born son, in humble supplication, to Him who is mighty to save. And there was another youth whose waywardness, dissipation, and folly had pierced parental love with unutterable anguish,

now pledging himself to Christ and to his Church in a perpetual covenant.

A very large proportion of the whole number admitted to the fellowship of the Church have recently experienced for the first time the preciousness of redeeming grace. In that congregation how many parents rejoiced in spirit, and gave glory to God as they saw their sons and daughters inspired with a new born love, and joyfully welcomed to a connection with the household of faith. What a verification of that cheering promise, "He that goeth forth weeping, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless return again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." If the large number thus gathered to the churches in one short month are all faithful to their covenant engagements, what an accession of strength to the spiritual army. God grant them grace equal to their day!

The pastors are aided in carrying forward this delightful work by many of the brethren and sisters whose hearts are influenced by strong faith, ardent love, and the spirit of fervent supplication. Truthfully can we say:

"This is the day we long have sought,  
And mourned because we found it not."

The set time to favor Zion has indeed come, and Christ the Lord is rapidly making up his jewels. Let us all work while the day lasts, for the night cometh when no man can work.

#### DEATH OF REV. MERRITT KEITH.

In our last issue we promised to give further particulars relative to the death of this servant of God. He was one of our most devoted and faithful ministers and for the last 16 years of his life preached the gospel of the blessed God with distinguished success in the conversion of souls. He was not disposed to remain long with any one church, but delighted to go from place to place preaching Jesus and him crucified as the sinner's only hope. The Counties of Albert, Kings and Queens shared largely in his evangelical ministrations, and in various settlements in these counties he received many seals to his ministry. We are happy to add that while he preached the gospel with great power to others his own life was a living epistle of its purifying and elevating principle known and read of all men.

The account given below by Rev. A. B. McDonald, who attended him constantly during his last illness affords a most pleasing testimony to the calmness, resignation and joy with which he met the last enemy. Death to him was a conquered foe—it found him with his armour on, and with the song of victory upon his lips. The Prophet Elijah ascended body and soul in a chariot of fire to the heavenly Jerusalem. Minister Keith left the earthly tabernacle behind, but his ransomed spirit wrapped in a reformation flame passed to the upper sanctuary to join the church of the first-born in heaven.

"After a very painful illness of 12 days, Bro. Keith 'having fought the good fight, finished his course and kept the faith' fell asleep in Jesus. For the satisfaction of many who knew and loved our departed brother, I will write a few particulars of his death. On the Sunday before he was taken sick he baptized 6 converts in Hampton. On Thursday evening he preached his last sermon from these words 'strive to enter in at the strait gate.' A sermon long to be remembered. He left the meeting-house apparently in perfect health, but before morning his sufferings were intense. I was with him more or less every day during his illness, and always found him in a happy frame of mind. He frequently said that he saw an increasing glory in Redemption, which made him think that he was coming very near the fountain of holiness. He said he would like to live and preach Christ, but 'to depart and be with Christ was far better.' I found him at one time dwelling with holy joy upon the first five verses of 1st Peter, declaring that those doctrines were his support in death, rejoicing that he had by the help of God been enabled to preach them.

We were often asked by him to sing his favorite hymns. After the hand of death had touched him while the hymn was sung, commencing "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand," the tears rolled down his dying cheeks and whispers of thanksgiving and praise broke from his lips. The hymn had a close application. He was indeed standing there, while the eye of his faith piercing the shadows of the valley of death, saw beyond "sweet fields arrayed in living green, and rivers of delight."

His ruling passion was strong in death. His death-bed became a pulpit and neither saint nor sinner left him without receiving a solemn warning which I hope will never be forgotten. Within a few minutes of his death when he was unable to speak, I stood over him repeating some of God's promises to his dying saints. He feebly nodded to each, his countenance manifesting holy joy. The body of our dear brother was taken home to his family at Butternut Ridge, where Brother J. A. Smith is to preach his funeral sermon to-morrow. Many that read this have heard brother Keith preach from the text "Remember the words that he spake unto you while he was yet present with you." You will see him next at the Judgment seat of Christ."

"Inquirer" is received and will be attended to soon. It is a matter of too much importance to receive a simply negative answer.

We have received the Reports of the Post Office Department, and of the Railway Commissioners both of which will receive due notice in a future number.

A Bill relating to Decimal Currency is published in the morning papers. It is but a partial measure and very complicated at that. We can conceive no other motive in the introduction of such a bill than to bring the system into contempt.

We regret to learn that on the 25th of February Mr. David Coy of Canning, Queen's Co., while up Little River, was fatally injured; Dr. Barker, of Sheffield, found his side smashed in, fractured ribs—a portion of one of the ribs had punctured the lung. Dr. Peters was called in consultation; but the case proved fatal on the 2d March.

We regret to learn by a note from Rev. Elias Kerstead, that he unfortunately broke his leg on the 24th Feb.

Rev. Dr. Clay lectured to a large and respectable audience at Smith's Hall on Monday evening. Subject, Slavery. Our colored friends think that the Doctor is not 'used up' after such a volcanic torrent of denunciation of Slavery and slaveholders, he is not only a brick but one made of fire-clay.

The Northern and Western mails had not arrived as we were going to press.

Receipts and acknowledgments next week.

## Correspondence.

For the Christian Visitor.

### THE SEMINARY, FREDERICTON.

Though many of your readers may not be interested in the subject, I request a space for the following explanations.

Many years ago the names of the pupils who had attended at the Seminary, for the year, were given in the Annual Report, and published in the minutes. This commenced in 1848. The same was done in 1849 and 1850. In 1851 the names were furnished as usual, but the brother who had charge of printing the minutes did not insert them. As no one appeared to notice the omission, they have not since been furnished for the minutes. The names, if I remember correctly, have never been printed in the Visitor. In 1856 a separate report was printed, in addition to that inserted in the minutes, containing the name and residence of each pupil &c. The cause of this publication was as follows. A manuscript report had been sent each year, one to the Provincial Secretary, one to the Assembly, and one to the Legislative Council. This was done in 1855 as usual, the number of pupils in that report was 84. Towards the close of the Session, the member to whom the report had been entrusted, came to me in the afternoon, and requested that the report of the Seminary might be sent by 10 o'clock the next morning, for the consideration of the grant; the Seminary had been postponed because no report was before the house. I could not convince him that the report was in his possession; and that it had been given to him on the first week of the session; there appeared a pleasant prospect of my being compelled to sit up half the night, and re-write it. At length I prevailed on him to search his desk again, and there to my relief he found it. In presenting the report next day, he very handsomely took all the blame to himself, and exonerated the officers of the Institution. To guard however against the possibility of such an accident in future, the committee authorized the printing of the Report of the next year 1856; this is the printed report to which so much reference has recently been made, and such was the occasion of its publication; a copy was sent to each member of both Houses of the Legislature, besides the manuscript reports as usual. In 1857 the report was prepared for the minutes, before I left the Province, and when I went to England, all the documents were left in such a state that the report for the Legislature could easily have been furnished. As I was in England, that duty devolved on Mr. Wallace; what report was sent in to the Government I do not know; but I do know that it was not printed, and that the list of names has never been asked for. The report for 1858, which was the year Mr. Wallace was in charge, was prepared for the minutes before my return; but as I again perceived that winter when the Assembly met, I furnished a list of names, &c., to the Government, according to the information given me by Mr. Day. This report was not printed, because of the change in the mode of voting the supplies. The list of names for that year has never been asked for.

The report for 1859, which is that of the first year's proceedings since my return, has been sent in to the Government as usual, but not printed for the same reason which made it needless, the previous year, to put a copy in the hands of each member. The President of the Education Society was called upon some weeks ago to have the list of the pupils for the year ending 1859 published in the Visitor; at his request I furnished him with a list of the names and residences of the pupils for that year. The President, very wisely and properly as I think, did not publish the list as I had written it out, but gave the information in a condensed form. A statement "of the weekly average attendance of those pupils belonging to Fredericton, and a separate weekly average of those belonging to other portions of the Province," I did not send and have not made out. Unless very cogent reasons can be shown why I should undertake this labour, I beg to be excused from doing so. The work connected with the duties of the passing year, is sufficiently heavy, without needlessly increasing it. Many of your readers will be glad to hear that 67 pupils are now in attendance.

I remain, Yours, &c.,

C. SPURDEN.

Feb. 4th, 1860.

JEMSEG, Feb. 25. DEAR VISITOR.—Will you please publish the following list of collections, received by the general Missionary agent of the N. B. Home Missionary Society, 1859.

Nov. 6. Jacksonville collection,	£1 1 5
6. Woodstock "	11 1
6. Northampton "	13 4
Nov. 12. Simonds "	9 0
12. Florenceville "	1 0 3
12. Middle Simonds "	2 9
Nov. 20. Canterbury "	12 8
27. Prince William "	8 3
27. Upper Kingsclear "	14 2
Dec. 5. Lower Kingsclear "	8 0
5. Fredericton "	1 12 6
Dec. 18. Macnaquac "	11 7
25. Keswick "	14 1
1860.	
Jan'y 2. Don. from York Auxiliary,	2 7 3
8. Nashwaak Collection,	1 7 5
15. Maugerville,	27 10
15. Canning,	1 8 3
22. Upper Gagetown,	1 6 10
27. Jemseg,	10 2
29. 2d Bapt. Church Cambridge,	1 1 4
Total,	£19 18 4

The above sum was paid over to the Home Missionary Board on the second of Feb. 1860.

Yours, very respectfully,  
THOS. TODD,  
G. M. Agent.

## Religious News.

UPHAM, Feb. 25, 1860.

DEAR VISITOR.—The last few months have been an eventful season with us in 3d Uplham and Hampton. You have already noticed in the Visitor that the protracted meeting which commenced here about the 1st of January, was the beginning of a revival in these two churches. The ministering brethren who attended the meetings, were Elders J. A. Smith, M. Keith, W. M. Edwards, A. Mutch, J. Rowe, G. Burn and J. Blakeney, all of whom preached the word in such "demonstration of the Spirit and power" as to leave a lasting blessing on the people. Up to the present date, 16 have been baptized in 3rd Uplham, and 11 in Hampton. By the urgent request of both pastor and people, Bro. Keith was prevailed on to stay and assist in the work. A special blessing seemed to accompany his labours, which were continued among us until the 10th inst, when he had a violent attack of Pleurisy; from which he never recovered.

A. B. MACDONALD.

Our American exchanges abound with cheering news from different sections of the great Republic in regard to the prosperity of Zion. The vast marts of commerce, such as New York, Philadelphia and Boston, &c., &c., are enjoying to a considerable extent the revival influence, and very many of the smaller towns and villages in almost every State of the "Union" are receiving rich tokens of converting grace. The "New York Examiner" says:—

Rev. T. R. Howlett writes us from Albany, under date of Feb. 20: "Yesterday was a glorious day with us in this city. Forty-four converts were baptized by Rev. A. B. Earle, into the fellowship of the Washington Avenue Baptist church, which has just been organized. A number of others were baptized into the fellowship of the Tabernacle and the North Pearl street church, by their respective pastors."—Rev. R. B. Gibbs writes that he has accepted the call of the Baptist church at Jordan, Onondaga County, N. Y., to become their pastor, and that, beginning with the week of the World's Prayer-Meeting, the church has been much revived. In laboring with them five weeks, twenty-five were added to their number—seventeen by baptism—and the church is greatly encouraged."—Rev. I. Westcott writes from Newburgh, on the 27th ult.: "Yesterday we had the privilege of baptizing twenty-three in the fellowship of the Baptist church in Newburgh, who, with six baptized previously, make twenty-nine. Nearly forty have been hopelessly converted, and the good work seems to be increasing. Most of those converted are a gain to the Baptist cause—having not been with us heretofore."—The Mount Olivet Baptist church, of this city, Rev. S. Remington, pastor, is blessed with revival influences—about twenty-five having expressed hope in Christ, and many others inquiring.

The Christian Era of Boston says:—THIS CITY.—Rev. Mr. Crane of the Union church baptized eleven more candidates last Sabbath—making 47 within a few weeks—the fruits of the revival now in progress there in connection with the labours of Elder Knapp. The meetings are still continued with increasing attendance and interest. One man hopelessly converted a few days since, stated publicly at the time of the religious excitement in Boston eighteen years ago, he was so angry with Mr. Knapp that he struck and kicked him. Now he is hopelessly converted under his preaching.

The Puritan Recorder under the heading "Chronicles of old South Chapel," furnishes the following interesting facts:—

FEB. 23. This is the day set apart for fasting and prayer in behalf of colleges. A statement was made relative to sixteen colleges. Number of students in these seminaries is 3,660; professors of religion, 1,546; professed religion the past year, 62. Studying for the ministry, 602.

A report of the religious state of Harvard College, the past year was read by one of its students. Nearly one half of the students are from evangelical families. Of the Freshman Class, more than one half of their number are from such families. Eighty-four professors of religion of evangelical denominations are among the students. Class and College meetings are held weekly, in a room set apart by the government for that purpose. The state of things at Harvard is such that there is a crisis. It was urged that the Plummer Professor should be the special subject of prayer. God in his own sovereignty has led this Professor in a way that he knew not and has prepared him for great usefulness in his position. The field is white for the harvest and God has prepared the reapers to gather in the ripened grain. This institution was consecrated by our Pilgrim Fathers to "Christ and the Church." God is in his own way bringing back this seminary to its primitive state. Its influence has for a long time been destructive to vital piety; may the Lord turn back again the captivity of this institution.

FEB. 24. Capt. Bartlett said that he attended a meeting, last evening, at Chelsea Hospital. Seventy-five sailors were present, several of whom were filled with anxiety for the salvation of their souls. Another brother stated that he was present where nine sailors came forward for prayers, three of whom found peace in believing. Two seamen just returned from a voyage said that they found Christ present in the storms and tempests of the ocean, as well as upon the land. During the voyage, some of their shipmates have given their hearts to Christ.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 29th. Wilmot gave notice of address for detailed statement of expense of public printing of all descriptions from Feb. 1859 to Feb. 1860.

Tapley moved for leave to bring in the Orange Incorporation Bill. Smith suggested that question on sustaining the bill should be taken on motion for leave. Others demurred. Bill brought in without discussion.

Williston asked Provincial Secretary whether Govt. had remonstrated or intended to remonstrate with British Govt. against repeal of duty on foreign lumber. Secretary replied that Govt. had no official information.

Smith, Allen and Kerr appointed select committee on law of marriage and divorce. Progress reported on Williston's bill relating to insolvent confined debtors. Object of bill to give justices power, in cases where they would grant weekly support to confined debtors to discharge them.

Victoria Suspension Bridge Bill referred to select committee.

FREDERICTON, March 1, 1860.

Last night Tapley was chosen Chairman of Railway Committee, and J. S. Beek appointed to take evidence.

Bills to incorporate Westmorland and Albert Mining Company, Letete Mining Co., Westmorland Co., Olive Freestone Co., passed.

Tilley presented a petition signed by some eight hundred inhabitants of St. John, praying for incorporation of Victoria Bridge Company. Several petitions in favour Orange incorporation Bill introduced.

Mitchell's Bill to amend act relating to Buoy and Beacons committed. Progress made. Principle is that balances of fund instead of lying in hands of Commissioners be paid into Provincial Treasury.

Tilley introduced a Bill relating to mode of counting in currency, also one to amend Medical act.

Lewis introduced a Bill to extend jurisdiction of Magistrates in civil suits.

Fisher said bankrupt law being printed—it contained 220 sections. Several notices of motion or address given, and several motions on previous notices made.

House adjourned 3.30.

FREDERICTON, March 2d, 1860.

McPhelin moved a resolution for a statement of Expenditure from November 1st, 1859, to March 1st, 1860.

Tilley said information was laid on the table yesterday. Resolution withdrawn.

Kerr explained scheme of Board Agriculture "importation of two horses from the United States, and cattle, sheep, and swine from England, at a cost of £2,500, and asked Tilley if Government would make provision.

Tilley replied that it was a very difficult matter, as the budget was made up, but Government would advance £2,000, the proceeds of sale of stock after importation to be returned to Treasury.

Several hours spent in conversation upon this matter. It was stated that Charles Perley has been selected to go to England as agent.

Several members urged the propriety of giving the larger sum—others thought that the £2,000 was a liberal grant.

Resolution for joint address to British Government upon the subject of admittance of wood goods into France under new Treaty, passed unanimously.

Smith referred to a statement in the Freeman about expenses of Delegation. Fisher and he were absent three months. Fisher got £240 stg. or expenses, he the same for expenses, and two pounds currency per day.

FREDERICTON, March 3.

Gray introduced bill to incorporate Humbolt Mining Company.

Wright moved address for His Excellency to correspond with Governors of Canada and Nova Scotia, with a view of securing their co-operation in our endeavor to secure admission of deals and other wood goods into France.

Tilley presented petition from 24 inhabitants of Indiantown for incorporation of Victoria Bridge Co.

Wilmot moved his address for statements of public printing accounts. In course of conversation on the address, Mr. Gray said, referring to a statement in a St. John paper that Mr. Chandler, for his delegation to England, received £500, that the statement was incorrect—the amount received by that gentleman for that service was £410, but £30, of that was for previous delegation to Halifax; it was stated that Mr. Perley for his mission to England received £500, but 300, of that was for printing, &c.

End moved resolution that all public advertisements in future be paid for in Gazette only. Discussion adjourned.

Supply next Tuesday. Williston from Committee introduced Bill relating to fisheries.

FREDERICTON, March 6th.

Gray's Witnesses bill before Legislature, and Committee Bill, as amended by Legislative Council, passed. Victoria Bridge Bill agreed to with amendments.

Draft of address to Queen for admission of wood goods into France agreed to by both Houses.

Buoy and Beacon fund Bill, requiring Deputy Treasurers to pay funds into Treasury to be drawn there by warrant of Governor, agreed to.

Tapley informed the House that Cudlip declined serving on Railway Committee.

Bill to amend Revenue Act agreed to—object to change pounds, shillings and pence into dollars and cents, in accordance with decimal system, and repeal portion of Revenue Act giving Governor in Council power by proclamation to admit goods production, growth and manufacture of United States and West Indies duty free on their reciprocity.

Bill to amend Act to incorporate St. John Fire Insurance Company agreed to.

West and warm debate upon Bill to incorporate Westmorland Steamboat Company—strongly opposed on ground that this corporation differed from mining and manufacturing companies. It was contended that the liability of stockholders should not be limited. Progress reported.

FREDERICTON, March 6.

Kerr moved for detailed statement returns of Treasurer and Deputy Treasurers, &c.

Gray asked for full information respecting contracts, expenditures, &c., respecting Grand Falls bridge.

On both subjects Tilley said full information be given without address.

McPherson asked what was done respecting appointment of committee man in place of Cudlip. Speaker said no motion respecting it had been before the House.

Tilley's Bill amendment to medical act first section passed, declares legality of Register—not to affect pending suit.