THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 10, 1864.

Editorial Correspondence.

VISIT TO LUTE'S MOUNTAIN.

March 7th, 1864.

On Monday last, Rev. C. Spragg came for us to visit his church at Lute's Mountain, and drove us up in time to preach that evening. This district is some seven miles in a northerly direction from Moncton, and large settlements are formed on the road passing from Lower Salisbury on through the Steve's or Lute's Mountain, the Irish district, and so on direct to Shediac, or through Dundas, Cocaigne, to Buctouche. We are told that this is a valuable ridge of country, that the lands are of a superior quality, in some places nearly equal to marsh for growing grass, and that the soil is first rate for potatoes and grains of all description. Farming is the principal business, and although money is comparatively scarce, yet many of the people are in independent circumstances. Elder C. Spragg is the pastor of the church, and is laboring with his usual energy for the advancement of the cause. Elder Newcomb was pastor here for some years, and he is still beloved by the people for his work's sake. Elder Spragg had formerly extended his labors to Dundas, Cocaigne, Buctouche, etc., but he has retired from those places, and they are about to be supplied by Bro. S. C. Moore, licentiate. He has formerly taught school, but he feels that it is his duty to devote himself to the preaching of the Word. He informs us that he is cordially received by the people in the Dundas and Cocaigne settlements, and they have promised to sustain him if he will move his family amongst them. This he has resolved to do. As we looked upon his wife and her two lovely children, we could but feel that he required strong faith and an iron will to enable him to surmount the discouragements in his pathway. The country is in all respects new; most of the people are struggling hard, with growing families, for a living, and therefore he must make his calculations to receive, at best, very moderate remuneration for his services. But now is the time to sow all that field with the seed of gospel truth, and if our brother Moore has a mission to go there and scatter the *precious seed*, and to water it with the tears of sadness, we pray God that he may "return again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

We cannot but feel, however, that this is not just the way to introduce our young men into the ministry. We may admire their faith and their heroism, but if they are God's chosen vessels to hold the sacred treasure, ought not the denomination to have some system by which they could be properly instructed in the great science which they have to teach, as they go on in their work, and by which, as ministers of the Lord Jesus, they can be saved also from the embarrassments of a crushing poverty? It is often said that our young men enter the ministry and get ordained before they are prepared intellectually for the work: if so, whose fault is it? Have our pastors and churches no responsibility in this matter? If our young men looking to the ministry need educational advantages, how are they to obtain them? True, we have our Seminaries and our Colleges, but where are the needful funds to sustain candidates for the ministry while pursuing a course of study? It does seem the very climax of inconsistency to entrust the responsible business of creating the future ministry of our denomination to our feeblest and most inefficient churches, but this is just what we are doing at the present time. Surely there is a more excellent way. The calls for ministers in all these new outlying districts are numerous and urgent, and hence the imperitive necessity for some well constructed plan for affording such aid as shall best harmonize with the interests of the body as a whole.

We returned from the Mountain in time for the funeral of Bro. Steadman, to which reference was made in our last letter. It was numerously attended, and a peculiarly impressive and interesting occasion. All felt that a good man had fallen in Israel; but we rejoice to know that others are being raised up to fill his place.

The good work of grace is still going forward in Moncton. We had meeting every evening last week, and the Holy Spirit was manifestly present to bless. There is no undue excitement, no effort made to produce it, but the calm subduing influence of truth is felt in many hearts. Yesterday we were able to preach three sermons, baptize four believers, give the hand of fellowship, and break bread to the church. Congregations good, in the evening especially very large, and indications are exceedingly favorable. Rev. W. Allen was present in the morning to aid us with an earnest prayer, and an impressive exhortation at the close of the sermon. He referred, in words of touching tenderness, to his attendance upon our ministry at Nictaux, in the days of his youth, and to its blessed influence upon his own soul. It was then that he was enabled through grace to commit his soul, in its guilt and helplessness, to a merciful and all-sufficient Saviour. Those were days when the matchless grace of Jehovah triumphed gloriously in the salvation of sinners, and in the enlargement of Zion's domain. Long years have passed since; but those precious showers of love and grace are as fresh on memory's page as the occurrences of yesterday. We then believed not only that our young Brother was a true convert to Christ, but that God would send him forth to preach his blessed gospel. He did so, and many seals has he had to his ministry. He is now suffering from lung difficulty, and preaches but seldom. May God in mercy restore him to health, and make him still more abundantly useful in winning souls to Jesus!

Union and special services were going forward in the City and Portland when we left, and we were expecting to hear good tidings from them by the *Visitor* last week, but in this we were disappointed. Brethren, if you are receiving the blessing of reviving and regenerating power from the Almighty, let your sister churches in the country know all about it, and they will thank God and take courage: if you are not, O may the Holy One come amongst you, and make bare his arm to save. We know what it is to yearn over perishing souls in our crowded city. May God for Christ's sake have mercy upon them. Oh that those young men, whose souls have appeared to us more precious than our very life, would but yield to the claims of Calvary's cross! Wanderers from the fold of Christ, prodigals from your father's house, come home where there is bread enough and to spare. How delightful to see young men enlisting as soldiers in Immanuel's army. We baptized a stalwart young man yesterday who came to the church in penitence and prayer, consecrating his youthful heart and life to the service of his God. His mother is dying of consumption, rejoicing in the prospect of the better land. Sabbath week we baptized her husband, and yesterday her first born son, in answer to her earnest believing prayers. She has been very ill for a long time, but the Lord has permitted her to rejoice in the conversions of her loved ones before she goes hence to be no more. To his name be the glory.

"New Testament Studies."

A FAILURE.—*Errata.*

DEAR BROTHER BILL.—Your issue of this week will, I think, again exhaust your stock of "New Testament Studies;" and I cannot now supply you for next week's issue. I hope, however, to furnish you with a paper for the 17th inst. Please to remember, in mitigation of censure on the occasion, that I have so far supplied you with more than the weekly column that you desire from me, though now, for the second time, I have unfortunately failed you. I shall soon have more time at my command than I have lately had, and hope, therefore, to be better up to the mark with you in future.

I take occasion to refer your readers to two *errata* more than usually annoying. To be sure your printer makes me say "*unsavouring* salt" for "*unsavoury* salt," thus causing me to coin a very poor word. Again, he makes me say "*ray* of Rome" instead of "*rag* of Rome;" and in another place he gives "a singularly keen *perspicuity*" instead of "a singularly keen *perspicacity*;" thus causing me to perpetrate arrant nonsense. In your issue of the 11th ult. however, he has done far worse. Referring to the descent of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost, I said, that he "*formed* a spiritual atmosphere." Your printer makes me say, that he "*found* a spiritual atmosphere;" causing me to utter a false theology more deplorable than the most provoking nonsense. In another place, in the same article, I meant to describe Doctors Carson and Conant as having given, as it is said, "every passage in the remains of ancient Greek literature *containing the words* BAPTO, *or* BAPTIZO, *with their derivatives*." My memory cannot recal the exact words of my manuscript. Your printer, by a most egregious omission, makes me describe doctors Carson and Conant, as having given "EVERY PASSAGE *in the remains of ancient Greek literature.*" All this comes, however, from one's being so far from the press. Do take care, dear brother, that I am not plagued with any such intolerable blunders as these in future. Perhaps, on referring to my manuscript of the paper in the 11th ult., you may convict me of being in part accessory to these blunders; in which case I must beg your printer's pardon. But if the blunders should prove to be his, and not mine, it will be for him to beg my pardon, and promise to be more careful in time to come. Yours fraternally, J. D.

March 1st, 1864.

(From the Christian Era.)

Revival in Manchester, N. H.

Manchester, Feb. 20th, 1864.

DEAR BROTHER:—You ask me to give you some account of the work of grace now in this city. We have all been too busy to take notes for a month past. There have been five or six meetings a day, and they have not closed till nearly midnight.

It is a remarkable fact that this place has never before been visited with a general revival. Single churches have enjoyed precious seasons, but seldom more than one at a time. The deepest interest ever manifested was in 1857-8, and that was less marked here than elsewhere. Another singular thing is the occurrence of this revival in the midst of an exciting political contest.

There had been for several weeks before the revival began, an increase of religious feeling in several, if not all, of the churches. The first public indications of the Spirit's presence were in connection with a series of meetings conducted by the Rev. A. B. Earle, the Evangelist. The pastors of the Baptist churches, Rev. Mr. Pierce, and Rev. Mr. Chaffin, had secured his services for their people, extending an invitation to pastors and members of the other evangelical churches to unite with them when convenient. Mr. Earle began his meetings Jan. 15, with a congregation of less than one hundred. The attendance rapidly increased, and many cases of awakening and conversion soon occurred. The pastors and members of other churches came in, and immediately engaged in the work. The audiences outgrew the Baptist churches in a single week, and the Methodist and Congregational houses were opened. These being filled and crowded at every evening meeting, and unable to obtain admission, the largest hall in the city, accommodating 2500, was engaged and filled afternoon and evening, the crowd remaining with unabated interest from 7 o'clock in the evening, till 10 and 11 o'clock. People from adjoining towns, and sometimes from long distances, came in—many ministers from abroad having been present,—and large numbers in the city who have attended no meeting, were among the hearers. One converted man said he had not been to meeting before for sixteen years. The newly converted have immediately begun to work with older christians, and a large amount of evangelical service has been performed. Mr. Earle preached twice, and conducted several social meetings each day. He left for Springfield, Mass., to commence another meeting of the same kind, last Wednesday.

It would be difficult to make any estimate of the number of hopeful converts. We have not stopped to count them. It is safe to say that there are several hundreds. A very much larger number have requested prayers and are under conviction; and the members of our churches have been greatly revived and largely blessed. The revival began with the children and youth. The public schools have been reached—pious teachers have been indefatigable in efforts for the conversion of their pupils. Visiting Mr. Earle's room one morning, I found twenty Misses from one of the Grammar Schools, who had sought a personal interview, every one of whom had kneeled and offered vocal prayer. There have been some forty hopeful conversions in the High School. At one time fifty-three pious wives requested prayer for unconverted husbands. Many of these husbands are among the renewed. In many cases whole families have been brought in. People from the surrounding country have come, some of them ten miles, and then returned home at midnight. And they have carried the holy flame with them, and revivals are now in progress in Bedford, Goffstown, Merrimac, New Boston and other places. One day some forty persons from other towns came forward, and namin the places they represented, requested prayers for the descent of the Spirit upon them. Some of those persons have returned to tell us that those prayers were answered. All of our evangelical churches have been cordially united, and their pastors have worked together like a band of brothers. It would have been difficult for a stranger to discover the denominational association of those who have taken part in the meetings. Though the churches have now returned to their own religious homes, arrangements have been made for a union meeting once a week. The interest has assumed a new form, but while it is less public, we think it is not less powerful. We are expecting greater things. AMOSKEAG.

For the Christian Visitor.

"A Few Plain Questions" Answered.

MR. EDITOR.—It appears that your correspondent "An Observer," has been occupied in "meditation" for some time past, that he has made certain startling discoveries in relation to the churches, and the ministry of these times. "Religion," he says, "has become a very fashionable affair," and hence, "as a general thing very low;" there is not so much "love, humility," "deep pious sentiment," "childlike disposition," "holy awe and heavenly rejoicing among the people as there was." Now I do not know to what extent "An Observer" means his observations to apply; whether to the whole world, or to the Province of New Brunswick, or only to the "Grand Lake" and its vicinity. If the latter be correct then it is just possible that some of his remarks are true; though I think it far more likely that even there he has fallen into the too common error of judging others by himself. I do not wish to be uncharitable, or to treat "An Observer" with undue severity; but it is very well known that a fault-finding disposition, or an inclination to keep up a continual harping at the church, its officers and members, on account of their supposed apathy, lukewarmness, want of spiritual vitality, &c., &c., is one of the most common and unmistakeable marks of a worldly, selfish, and penurious soul. A readiness to detect and expose the faults of others is often assumed by dull and lifeless professors, as a mere cloak to cover their own, thus striving by mean tricks and false pretence to support a reputation at the expense of others.

That our churches throughout the Province are not all that could be desired, I readily admit; but that they have degenerated to the extent indicated by the "questions" of "An Observer" I am quite as unwilling to believe. Many of our churches have recently been enjoying seasons of gracious revival, hundreds of hopeful converts, have, within the last year or two, been added to their numbers, and many of them now, in a healthy and prosperous state, are "walking in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost," "steadfast in the faith" and "abounding in the work of the Lord." Had "An Observer" taken the pains to have informed himself in reference to the state of the churches throughout the country, the results of his "meditations" would have been given to the world with a sprinkling of that "charity" which "thinketh no evil," and "rejoiceth in the truth."

But if "An Observer" is dissatisfied with the churches, he certainly is not less so with the ministry of the present time. He sighs for the good old days gone by. He dwells in the old and familiar strain on the excellences of the "Fathers." Now there is no tribute of respect he can pay to our honored Fathers in which we are not willing to join; and there is no encomiums he can pronounce on their sacrifices and labors, to which we will not add our hearty amen. But when he summons them from their graves for the purpose of depreciating the ministry of the present day by contrast; when he ventures to affirm, that, in "our ministers now," not only the "standard of piety," but of "evangelical doctrines" has been "lowered;" then I am prepared to meet him face to face, and charge him with a gross and palpable misrepresentation. There may be some rare exceptions; and there was a Judas among the Apostles; but taking them as a whole, there is not a more sincere, earnest, devoted, and self-sacrificing class of men to be found anywhere, than the Baptist ministry in New Brunswick; and these facts, together with the success which has crowned their labors, are the best proofs of their "piety." And will "An Observer" be kind enough to point out the "evangelical doctrine," preached by our "Fathers," nay, even by the Apostles themselves, which the present Baptist ministry of New Brunswick have dropped, rejected, or disavowed? He says or insinuates that the "standard of evangelical doctrine" has been "lowered." I challenge him to make good that statement, or bear the odium due to wilful misrepresentation. This stale libel on the ministers of our churches is not new, and those who are intent upon reviving it must not be surprised if their wickedness and folly are promptly exposed. The senseless twaddle, raked up again from the archives of old fogyism, about "snow shoes" and "blazed trees" is too ridiculous to deserve notice, and has by all sensible men been consigned to oblivion long ago. If it ever did mean anything as applied to the ministers of our day, it must be, that, in order to the maintenance of primitive piety and success, they must deny themselves of all the advantages of modern improvements, and in solemn contempt of railroads, steamboats, and private conveyances, betake themselves to weary pilgrimages through lonely, trackless deserts, worn out, and comfortless in their solitary way. All honor to the noble pioneers who bore such hardships, when to perform their work such hardships could not be avoided; but the dolt who would do it now could only be looked upon as an object of pity or of scorn. Would it not be refreshing to see a return of the "good old days," and our ministers wending their way through the wilderness on "snow shoes," or to be more primitive still, to see them "wandering about in sheepskins and goatskins, destitute, afflicted and tormented!" But those days will never come, and our churches and ministers, minus the snow shoes and other relics of the "olden times," will pursue their course, keeping pace with the progress of the age, until their work being done, they shall "enter into the joy of their Lord."

But it is further intimated by "An Observer," that, the spiritual deterioration of churches and ministers is attributable in some measure at least, to "Colleges and Seminaries." Indeed! Is it so? And are we henceforth to regard education as inimical to "piety," and subversive of "evangelical doctrines?" This is certainly amongst "An Observer's" most striking observations. It would be interesting to see our friend coming out in defence of this astounding hypothesis. If ignorance is essential to piety; and if it is to be regarded as one of the qualifications of an evangelical ministry; then it is wonderful how so many have been distinguished for piety and usefulness without it. Where in all the Old Testament is to be found a more illustrious example of sound piety, zealous devotion to the service of God, and success as a teacher and leader of the people, than Moses, and yet being brought up in the court of Pharaoh, he was thoroughly educated in all the arts and sciences of the Egyptians. And which of the Apostles was more eminent for piety, for soundness in the faith, and for success in preaching the gospel than Paul? and having sat at the feet of Gamaliel, he had all the advantages of a liberal education. Then look at the long list of Reformers,—Luther, Melancthon, Calvin, Knox, &c. &c., distinguished alike for their learning, their piety, and their success. And to whom, under God, are we indebted for our excellent version of the Scriptures, but to men in whom were united all the advantages of sound learning and eminent godliness? When were the Baptist churches of England in a more prosperous condition than now, and yet it would be difficult to find a pastor over any one of them who is really uneducated. The churches in Nova Scotia are advancing, through the blessing of God on a thoroughly evangelical ministry, most of whom were educated to a greater or less extent in the Institutions at Horton, which Institutions have been a rich blessing to the cause of God, not only in Nova Scotia but beyond it. The same is true of Canada. Eight years ago their churches were scattered and weak; and since the establishment of the Canadian Literary Institute in 1857, they have been steadily progressing. The number of educated ministers has rapidly increased; revivals have been much more frequent, new churches have sprung up in various localities, and the cause is everywhere gaining a firmer and better standing. Let all this be set against the assertion, that Colleges and Seminaries, or in one word education, has a tendency to "lower the standard of piety and of evangelical doctrines," and the public will be able to take such assertions for what they are worth. The proportion of educated pastors is smaller in New Brunswick than in Canada or Nova Scotia, and those who will take the trouble to compare the state of the churches in those provinces with our own, will see that whatever causes may operate to lower the standard of piety and evangelical doctrine, Colleges and Seminaries and an educated ministry will not be found amongst them. I would like to say much more on this subject; but this article is already too long. Perhaps we may have a few more "plain questions;" if so, you will doubtless hear from

PROGRESS.

For the Christian Visitor.

MR. EDITOR.—I owe you an apology for having allowed so many weeks to have elapsed since my last letter; but want of time either to gather together anything of interest, or to write that which I had to communicate, must be my excuse.

I must express my thanks for your kindness in sending me the "Visitor." It is looked for weekly with eagerness, for it comes like a missive from home. I would that the tidings it bears were always glad. I have read with sorrow of the many deaths which have occurred among my acquaintances in New Brunswick since I left St. John. Heaven be a comfort to those afflicted!

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

On the 17th inst. the annual meeting of the Sunday School Convention connected with the North Boston Baptist Association was held in the Baldwinplace Church, Boston. I was able to attend only the evening service. As the anniversary was one of much interest, I give an account of its proceedings, which I owe to the kindness of a lady friend, who was present.

"The day was severely cold; but those who ventured to brave the inclement weather were amply repaid for their exertion by the warm welcome extended to them by the brethren and sisters of the church, through whose Christian courtesy its doors were thrown open to the Convention. The first business of the morning was to organize the Convention, after which attention was given to the reading of the letters from the several Sabbath Schools connected therewith. This to all was a particularly interesting feature of the exercises. The hearts of the listeners could not fail to be moved by the earnest spirit of zeal in the cause of the Master, manifested throughout all the letters. From nearly all the Sabbath Schools came cheering reports of a work of grace in the hearts of the children, and of an unusual thoughtfulness among them, in regard to the things of Christ. Not the least interesting was the letter from the Sabbath School connected with the Old Cambridge Church. All over the land there seems to be a general awakening of the churches, and a waiting as if for some special blessing. May we not hope that our God is about to pour out His spirit upon us in abundant mercy! Truly we may pray for it. "The Lord is not slack concerning His promises."

At the close of the morning session we adjourned to the vestry, where there was a "sound of abundance!" (the tickets to dinner and tea, distributed to all who wished to remain, bore the quaint sentence "Get thee up, eat and drink, for there is a sound of abundance," 1 Kings xviii. 41.) After dinner, after the reading of the letters had been finished, and sundry business had been transacted, the Convention listened to an Essay from the *Rev.* Mr. Anable, the subject of which was "Sunday School Superintendents." The essayist first took up the negative side of the question, stating what were not the necessary qualifications for a good superintendant, following this by showing what qualifications he ought to possess. The Essay elicited much discussion among the members of the Convention, who freely availed themselves of the privilege of criticism accorded them. After tea, an Essay was read at the evening meeting by the Rev. Mr. Kennard, of Woburn, subject: "The best means for securing the early conversion of children."

THE REVIVAL IN OLD CAMBRIDGE.

I am sure that you will be glad to hear that the revival interest in connection with the Old Cambridge Church and congregation, of which I spoke in my last letter, is on the increase. On the first Sabbath in the month Mr. Anable baptized five persons, and last Sabbath (the 22d) six more. All of these were young persons, principally from the Sabbath School. Many more have been led by the good spirit to put their faith in Christ, while others are about deciding to become Christians. The church is much awakened; the meetings are largely attended, and full of interest. Nor is the good work confined to Mr. Anable's church. It is spreading itself in the vicinity, manifesting itself in the large church at Cambridgeport, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Mason, and elsewhere.

THE WEATHER.

The winter has been an unusually mild one.—After having enjoyed excellent sleighing and pleasant winter weather for several weeks, the snow left us, and we have had none of any importance since. The greater part of the time the ground has been bare, the streets have been dry, and at times as dirty as in mid-summer. The days have been warm and spring-like, while it has frozen but slightly during the night.

Two or three weeks ago, during the fine weather, Prof. Bond, the celebrated Astronomer at the Cambridge Observatory, predicted the coming of a snow storm which should exceed in violence any known for many years. This prediction was no doubt based on good meteorological evidence. On the evening of Tuesday, the 16th inst., a heavy snow-storm, accompanied by a violent westerly wind came on, and all thought that the Professor's prediction was about being fulfilled; but scarcely an inch of snow fell, while the wind shifting to the north increased in violence, and during the night and next day blew furiously, the thermometer being far below zero. A friend from St. John, who was so unfortunate as to be on the overland route from Eastport to Bangor on Tuesday and Wednesday says, that in Maine much snow fell, and that it was in many places level with the fences. This was, doubtless, the storm whose arrival Prof. Bond had predicted; though it was one of wind with us, while the snow fell more to the north and east.

FIRE IN CAMBRIDGE, ICE-HOUSES BURNED!

Last evening a number of ice-houses at Fresh Pond, filled with ice cut this season, took fire and were burned. They contained 30,000 tons of ice, valued at $40,000, which was badly melted and smoked, and of course destroyed. There was a large insurance on both the ice and buildings; but the loss will probably not be less than $30,000. Two men unfortunately perished in the attempt to save the buildings. I saw one of the bodies to day. I never looked upon a more fearful sight. The head, arms and legs were burned off, and the trunk charred and blackened by the heat, it looked little like the remains of a human body.

In my next I propose to give you some account of a late visit to the Charleston navy-yard.

CARL STEINHAMMER.

Zoological Hall, Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 25th, 1864.

Macnaquack, Feb. 27th, 1863.

DEAR BRO. BILL—The Lord is reviving his work in this place; we have passed through a long wintry season, but the Lord has, at last, appeared for our deliverance. We have been holding a series of meetings in this place for the last four weeks, and the Lord has crowned our efforts with his blessing; sixteen have been baptized, and two added by letter, making an addition of eighteen. One was received for baptism last evening, and the work is still going on. Brother Samuel Burtt from Jacksontown, has been with us, and has rendered us valuable service. Bro. George Jewett has been with us the last few days, labouring to good acceptance, and Bro. James H. Tupper is also rendering us valuable service. Dear brother pray for us.

GEORGE BURNS, Pastor.

☞ Rev. James Trimble of Elgin, Albert County, gratefully acknowledges a donation visit from the people of the First Baptist Church in that place, on the 11th of February, the proceeds of which amounted to $54, $10 in cash and the rest in provisions. This is the third visit of this kind which this church has made to their pastor during the three years of his ministry with them.

☞ The *Freeman*, of last week, charges the *Visitor* with adding "hypocrisy" to "blasphemy," and says that he was not "chagrined," he was only "horrified," and this is his apology for indulging in such naughty words. Well, really we had no wish whatever to strike our contemporary with *horror;* but probably this very unexpected turn up of the young man Power was very like the appearance of some frightful spectre before the *Freeman*, to chide him for the charges of gross falsehood which he had so oft preferred against one of the esteemed Judges of our land on his account. Yes, in this instance, we are free to admit that the *Freeman* speaks truthfully—he was really "horrified!"

☞ Our readers will see that the *Visitor* last week was published on a very superior style of paper. We expected this paper from England in time for the commencement of the year, but the ship containing it, the "John Barbour," had to put back for shelter from a fearful storm; hence the detention. It costs us more than the American paper we have been using, but the quality is so super-excellent that we trust our readers will be too much gratified to allow us to suffer loss in the issue. We shall spare no reasonable effort to satisfy their wishes regarding the quality and style of the *Visitor* in all respects, trusting that there will be a corresponding promptness and energy on their part to preserve us from all financial embarrassment in our work. We are happy to hear on all hands expressions of approval and good will; but the substantial encouragement is the *ability* to keep the *Visitor absolutely free from debt!*

☞ The House Missionary Board met at Leinster Street Vestry, on the 7th inst. Members present were Rev. S. Robinson, and Brethren C. D. Everett, E. J. Barteaux, J. Titus, J. Smith, Z. G. Gaole, and J. E. Masters. Brethren Z. G. Gable, C. D. Everett, and J. E. Masters were appointed a committee to examine and report to the next meeting, as to the constitutionality of appropriating Superannuated Ministers' Funds to Licentiates.

Rev. D. Crandall, reported three months labor at Salt Spring settlement—spent one quarter of his time preaching and visiting. Voted to pay him $10 from Home Mission Fund.

J. E. MASTERS,
Rec. Sec'y

Secular Department.

Review of the Week.

CITY AND PROVINCIAL.

The decision of Judge Ritchie in the case of the *Chesapeake* prisoners is not yet given. It is stated that a U. S. Revenue Cutter has been sent to escort the *Chesapeake* home, and to carry away the prisoners whom the Police Justice decided should be given up. This latter they will not be able to do at present, as all legal devices will be exhausted by the prisoner's counsel, before they will be delivered up to the Federal authorities.

St. John is to have direct steam communication with Glasgow; the first steamer of the "Anchor Line" being advertised to leave Glasgow for this port on the 26th inst.

THE REVENUE.—The amount of revenue collected at the Port of Saint John for the month of February just passed, was $21,253.43, an increase of $1,716.21, as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

The new developments in the Dorchester murder are strange and startling, implicating the two Tingleys, especially the one by whom Hicks was employed. Hill, the murdered man, occupied land which Tingley claimed, and Hicks had at the instigation of Tingley, as he says, torn down the log house in which Hill lived. In Hick's confession, as reperted in several of the city papers, he says:—

Tingley sent me again and told me if Hill was there to tell him to go off, and if he would not go to shoot him. I went, took the gun; I told Hill, Tingley had sent me to drive him off the land, and if he did not go to shoot him. Hill had a pistol with him, he said before he would go one or the other of us would have to die. I then went back to Tingley, and found him at the barn door. He asked me why I did not drive him off. I told him Hill pointed a pistol at me. He said, "Oh! you ain't got spunk, if it had been me I would have shot the old devil when he had the pistol up, you were in danger of your life." He then went into the house, and when he returned he said that he was sorry I had not shot the old *critter* when he had the pistol. I think this was on Tuesday. He said he wanted to come to the corner next morning and go to Sackville. I got up early and fed his horse and afterwards tackled the horse. Tingley then said to me, "Amos, when you get your chores done take my gun and load it." He took a ball out of his pocket and gave it to me, saying, "Put in a good charge of powder and put in this ball. You need not say anything to Alfred or any of the family. If Hill is there and won't go off, shoot him. There is a horse in the barn, you can take him and go through to John Tingley's and tell him you want him to take care of it for you." I did so. He said he would meet me there that night or next morning, and then he would make arrangements what to do. He said if John thought it best to come back and give myself up, I could do so. After I got the ball, I finished my chores. There was a load of partridge shot in the gun which I fired off. I then loaded it with a good charge of powder, and the ball Tingley gave me. I then went up to where Hill was at work, and told him that Tingley had sent me to drive him off the land, and tell him to stay off, and if he did not go to shoot him. Hill said he would not go off, it was not Tingley's land, it was his, he had a deed from Thompson, and recorded, and any man could see it. I told him I was not going to argue with him, I was sent to drive him off, and if he did not go, to shoot him. I asked him if he would not go. He said no. I then stepped along side of a tree and fired. I then went to Tingley's and asked him for a bit of dinner.

The witness then describes his going to John Tingley's, and while there being arrested by the Sheriff, which agrees with the evidence given before the Coroner's jury, and which has already been published. Hicks further says:

Tingley offered me enough land to make a good farm, and help me along all he could if I shot Hill. The week before I came here Tingley came home late one night from Sackville. I went out and put his horse up, and when I came in again his son said, "Father what does uncle John think about it?" Tingley said, "John thinks it is best to put a ball through his old head." I told him I did not want to do it. Some time previous to this Tingley said I had better shoot Hill and have done with it. He said he would employ Smith and Palmer for me to try and clear me if I shot Hill. I did not see Tingley after the murder till last Saturday. I don't know as Tingley ever offered me any money. Tingley said there was a horse in the barn and I might have him if I shot Hill. I was told by Tingley to deny shooting Hill, and I did as I was told.

QUEBEC.—A fearful explosion at the laboratory connected with the military magazine in Quebec, occurred at noon, on the 4th inst. Capt. Mahon and thirteen privates were preparing cartridges at the time. The building was completely blown up. The shock was terrific. Almost every house in the upper town was shaken from top to bottom. Windows and interior partitions from St. Johns to Palace street were smashed, and valuable goods thrown into the street. The ruins took fire, and are still burning in close proximity to a large powder magazine. Capt. Mahon and one or two others have been taken out of the ruin alive; from ten to twelve are missing.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

The birth of a son to the Prince of Wales gives opportunity for loyal congratulation to the Queen, and our Legislature have improved it the past week by adopting the following address, which is to be transmitted to the foot of the throne:

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble and dutiful Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick:—

May it Please Your Majesty:—

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, in Parliament convened, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with renewed expressions of loyalty and attachment to Your Majesty's person and Government.

We humbly congratulate Your Majesty upon the birth of a Prince, an event which has been hailed with enthusiastic joy by the whole people of Your Empire, as a source of comfort and happiness to Your Majesty and Your illustrious family, and of stability to Your Royal House.

In proffering to Your Majesty our congratulations on this joyful and auspicious event. We humbly crave Your Majesty to convey to their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, our assurance that the announcement of the birth of the young Prince has been received with gratitude and delight by the inhabitants of New Brunswick, and it is our fervent prayer that the Royal Infant will be a blessing to his parents, and an honor to his family, and an additional security to our constitutional monarchy.

In spite of strong opposition, progress has been reported by the House in Committee, upon Mr. Willis-ton's Insolvent Confined Debtors' Bill.

It provides for the appointment by the Governor-in-Council, of a Commission in every County, composed of three independent gentlemen, to whom the insolvent party is to apply, instead of to a Justice of the Peace, as at present, such commission having the power on discovering that the insolvent party has no property, to dismiss him and set him at liberty, or if he has any property then the creditor is to have the benefit thereof, to the extent of its value, after which the prisoner shall be released from custody, but if the prisoner is found to have property which he has put away in order to defraud his creditor, such party may be imprisoned by the authority of the Commissioners.

The following is from the *Telegraph's* report of March 1st:

Mr. Watters moved the House into Committee of the whole on the Bill relating to Larceny and other similar offences—Mr. Ryan in the Chair. The provisions of this Bill are as follows:—First: Any person indicted for larceny may be convicted for embezzlement, and *vice versa*. Second: It allows several counts to be set forth in the same indictment for different acts of stealing committed within three months. Third: It renders a person liable for larceny, who shall rip or tear from any fixtures, &c. Fourth: Persons indicted for robbery, may be acquitted of robbery, and found guilty of an assault with intent to commit robbery. Fifth: Any person who breaks into a Church or place of religious worship, may be convicted for felony, and confined in the Penitentiary for a term not exceeding seven years. Sixth: Any person who is found at night with appliances to break into any building, shall be guilty of felony and confined in the Penitentiary for a term not less than two years. Seventh: Any person in the public service, who appropriates to himself any property entrusted to his care, shall be guilty of larceny. Eighth: Any person who by false pretences shall cause any property or goods to be delivered to any other person, upon conviction shall be confined in the Penitentiary for the term of two years. Ninth: Any Constable may, without warrant, arrest any person who has committed, or is suspected to have committed any of the foregoing offences. The several sections of the Bill having been submitted to the House in Committee of the whole, was passed without amendment.

Upon motion of the hon. Solicitor General, the House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to amend the law relating to offences against the person—Dr. Vail in the chair. This Bill provides—If any person feloniously stricken, poisoned or otherwise hurt, at any place out of the Province, shall die of such stroke, poisoning or hurt in this Province, the offence may be inquired into, tried and determined in the county or place in the Province in which such death shall happen. Also whosoever shall unlawfully abandon or expose a child, under two years of age, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term of not more than ten years. Also every woman who shall attempt to procure miscarriage by poison or other noxious thing, or by any instrument, shall be guilty of felony.—Whosoever shall supply or procure poison or other noxious thing, or any instrument to procure miscarriage, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. And whosoever being married, shall marry any other person, during the life of the former husband or wife, shall be guilty of felony. The Bill contains one or two other sections, which it was impossible for me to catch during its reading. After considerable discussion, the Bill passed, without amendment.

The practice of the Government in permitting Deputy Treasurers to remain in arrears, in some cases, holding Provincial money for several years, has evidently been productive of mischief. It appears that the late Deputy Treasurer at Bathurst was largely indebted to the Province, and his estate has been seized and a portion of it sold on Government account. It is though that $4000 or $5000 will be recovered.

It appears that the proceeds of auction dues do not come up to the expectation, and Col. Boyd in the House gave a little bit of an explanation. He said that there was only one means by which auctioneers could shirk the payment of these dues, and that was by selling one article by auction, and then asking "who will take another at the same rate?" and thus a large quantity of articles is often sold by private sale.

A despatch has been received by the Provincial Secretary from the Legislature of Nova Scotia relative to the proposed union of the Colonies, but has not been presented to the House.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary presented the following batch of bills.—A bill to facilitate the payment of the public debt of the City of St. John—a bill to amend the Act to provide for the erection of a City Hall, in the City of St. John, East side—a bill to amend the Act relating to the levying and assessment of rates for the City of St. John—a bill relating to the Debt and Property of the Corporation of St. John—a bill to further enlarge the jurisdiction of the City Court in St. John—a bill to amend the law relating to the Water supply of the City of St. John—a bill for the repayment of money expended in the repair of sewers in the City of St. John, East side—a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrate of the City of St. John. The Hon. Provincial Secretary also presented the petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of St. John, praying that the E. and N. A. Railway may be extended to the American frontier, via Douglas Valley.

IN COUNCIL, March 3.

Hon. Mr. Hazen presented Petitions from the Mayor, &c., of St. John, in favor of the following measures, viz:—

The Western Extension of Railways, a bill relating to repayment of money expended on Repairs of Sewers, and a bill relating to the levying and collecting of Rates.

IN HOUSE, March 3rd.

Stevens introduced a bill to establish a Police Force at St. Stephen's; one for the erection of Gas lamp posts at the same place.

Tilley submitted returns of University; also of Sackville Academy.

Bill amending Act incorporating Williams' Mining Company passed; also bill incorporating Chipman Boom Company. Bill relating to Petitcodiac River Bridge Company agreed to. Gives extension of time to 1868.

March 4th.—The House in Committee passed the Attorney General's bill in addition to Act relating to Steam Navigation. It provides that after the 1st August next, no person shall act as Engineer until he has passed proper examination before two examiners and the Steamboat Inspector, under a penalty to himself of ten dollars and to the owners of the boat of one hundred dollars, for each offence. Refers to boats plying within the Province only.

Mr. Kerr introduced a bill to explain an Act amending the Act relating to the administration of justice in Equity.

W. J. Gilbert's bill to alter and amend Election law was committed. It repeals the right of non-residents to vote, and seeks simultaneous polling throughout the Province. Progress was reported.

Mr. Scovil introduced a bill to alter the boundary line between Springfield and Studholm, and one to divide Kings, and erect a new county.

W. J. Gilbert introduced a bill to simplify practice of laws and abolish special bail.

Bill relating to Highways, St. Stephen, agreed to.

March 5th.—THE COUNCIL in Committee on the bill to encourage the destruction of bears managed to get into a discussion on the subject of Railway Extension, in which Hon. Mr. Steves supported the policy of waiting to see what Canada was going to do about the Intercolonial scheme, before agitating Western Extension. He thought New Brunswick still bound by the terms of the compact, and believed that Canada felt herself bound by them, also as she was, at her own expense, making a survey for the Intercolonial line, still he was in favor of Western Extension.

Hon. Mr. Todd opposed delay on any such grounds, and thought this Province had reason to question the good faith of Canada.

Mr. Chandler thought Canada had been "playing off and on" quite long enough, and that we should call upon her to legislate at once, so that New Brunswick might know what to do.

Hon. Messrs. Hazen, Seely, and Robertson also spoke in opposition to the policy of the Government, and declared that New Brunswick might go on with the Western Extension at once, as the action of Canada had fully released us from all obligations on the Intercolonial scheme. From the *Globe's* report of this debate, the odds appear to have been greatly against Mr. Steves and the Government policy.

The bears escaped unharmed from this dispute among their enemies, and when the Council took up their case again, it was only to postpone the bill 3 months.

In the House, a bill was brought in by the Provincial Secretary to vest the appointment of Chief of Police in the corporation of St. John, also by Mr. Cudlip, a bill to incorporate the St. John Gymnasium Company.

The latter was adopted without debate. Now let us have a proof that the young men of St. John can develop their muscle by the exercises of the Gymnasium better than by stimulus of the drinking saloon. A first class establishment, with reading room (*not* card-playing room) attached