

Hold fast the form of sound words."-2d Timothy, i. 13.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1864.

question to ask. Look at the thanksgiving which document be more inconsistent with Scripture is offered on the twentieth day of June, on ac- than the Book of Canons, and hence it is ever count of her Majesty's accession; in this thanks- kept in the background, because those who know

giving we very heartily join, although we decline anything about it must be ashamed of it. And to pray by book on the twentieth of June, or any | yet these are Canons of the Church of England, other day; look at the close of that thanksgiving, canons which are inconsistent, many of them, and you see the name of Lord John Russell as a with even the common rules of our own present sort of official authority for the prayer ! Is Earl | enlightened law, let alone the Word of God. We Russell also among the prophets? And on the ask a 'Thus saith the Lord' for them, and wait other side of the page, in order that the Tories until a 'Thus saith the Lord' shall be found to may edify the Church as well as the Whigs, I sustain them.

see the hand of S. H. Walpole. Is he also a "Now some will say, why do I thus take this governor in Christ's Church? Hath God given matter up and look into it? I have already told these men power to legislate for his church, or you the reason, dear friends. There is an opsign mandates for her to obey? But what is it portunity for pushing another Reformation given all about? Victoria Regina—our will and plea- to us just now, of which, if we do not avail oursure is that these four forms of prayer,' &c. Do solves we shall be verily guilty. Some have vou see, here is roval supremacy! Further on said, 'Why not go on preaching the Gospel to the next page-'Now, therefore, our will and plea- | sinners?" I do preach the Gospel to sinners as sure is,' ctc. See the Preface to the Articles, earnestly as ever I did in my life, and there are Being by God's Ordinance, according to our just as many conversions to God as at any former Title, Defender of the Faith, and Supreme Go- period. This is God's work; and beware lest any vernor of the Church, within these our Domi- of you lift a finger against it. The hand of the nions ;' and again : 'We are Supreme Governor of | Lord is in this thing, and he that lives shall see it. the Church of England.' This is the way in which | Let us have your prayers, that good may come your Church bows herself before the kingdoms of this controversy, even though you may deof this world; I demand, earnestly demand, a plore it. As for anything else that you can do, Thus saith the Lord' for this royal supremacy. it shall not turn us a hair's breadth from this tes-If any king, or queen, or emperor, shall say in timony to which we feel God has called us, though any Christian Church, 'Our will and pleasure is,' it bringeth upon ns every evil that flesh would -we reply, 'We have another King, one Jesus.' shrink from. The words of Dr. Guthrie are well As to the Queen, honored and beloved as she is, worth quoting here: 'The servant is no better she is by her sex incapacitated for ruling in the than his master; and I do believe, were we Church-Paul decides that point by his plain more true to God, more faithful and honest in opprecept, 'I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to posing the world for its good, we should get less usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence'; smoothly along the path of life, and have less and if a king were in the case, we should say- reason to read with apprehension these words of We render unto Cæsar the things which are Jesus, "Woe unto you when all men shall speak Cæsar's, and unto God the things which are well of you." Not less true than shrewd was the God's.' In civil matters we cheerfully obey remark of the Scotchwoman respecting one who, princes and magistrates, but if any king, queen, just settled in the ministry, had been borne to his emperor, or what not, usurps power in the Church | pulpit amid the plaudits of all the people, " If he of God, we reply, 'One is our Master, even Christ, is a faithful servant of the Lord Jesus' Christ, he and all we are brethren. The crown-rights be- will have all the blackguards in the parish on his long to King Jesus; he alone is King in Zion.' head before a month is gone."""

But I am met at once with the reply, 'Well, but Christ is the Head of the Established Church as THE CONFEDERATION SCHEME. well as the Queen.' I remember reading about a three-headed dog which kept the gates of hell, That the best interests and present and future probut I never dreamed of a two-headed Church till sperity of British North America will be promoted by I heard of the Anglican Establishment. A twoa Federal Union under the Crown of Great Britain, headed Church is a monster! The Queen the provided such Union can be effected on principles Head of the Church, and King Jesus the Head just to the several Provinces. of the Church too! Never. Where is a 'Thus That in the federation of the British North Amsaith the Lord' for this? No man living who erican Provinces, the system of Government best adcalls himself an Euglishman has a word to say of apted, under existing circumstances, to protect the her Majesty, except that which is full of honour diversified interests of the several Provinces, and seand esteem, and loyal affection, but the moment cure efficiency, harmony, and permanency in the we come to talk about the Church of Christ, working of the Union, would be a general Government charged with matters of common interest to the whosoever shall say or think, or believe, that you see him putting his hands upon the head of whole country, and local Governments for each of the there is any headship to the Church of Christ, Canadas and for the Provinces of New Brunswick, except the person of Christ Himself-he know- Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, charged with th not that which he saith nor whereof he affirmeth. Our Lord Jesus Christ is the Head over all thinys to His Church, which is His body, the fulness of Him that filleth all in all. Here stand the two letters 'V. R.' at the top of certain mandates, and they mean just this, 'Our royal authority commands that you shall not believe this, and you shall believe that; you shall not pray this, and you shall pray that; and you shall pray on such a day,' and so on. The Church which British Constitution, so far as our circumstances will thus bows to authority commits fornication with permit. the kings of the earth, and virtually renounces her allegiance to Christ, to gain the filthy lucre of her State endowments. He is the free man which the truth makes free, and who wears no gilded collar with a chain hanging therefrom held in a royal hand. Remember how the Chancellor laughed to scorn the whole bench of bishops, and rightly so; for he who voluntarily makes himself a bondman deserves to feel the lash. May the little finger of State grow heavier than the loins of James or Elizabeth until all good men flee from the house of bondage. Servants of God, will ye be servants of man? Ye who pro- as consisting of three divisions : 1st. Upper Canada, fess to follow King Jesus and see Him crowned 2nd. Lower Canada, 3rd. New Brunswick, Nova with the crown wherewith His mother crowned Scotia, and Prince Edward Island-each division with him in the day of His espousals, do you take off an equal representation in the Legislative Council. His diadem to put it on the head of another? No, it shall never be. Scotland has repelled the members, and the three maritime Provinces by 24 royal intrusion right bravely by the Sons of the members, of which New Brunswick shall have ten, Free Church, who have left all to follow King Nova Scotia, ten, and Prince Edward Island, four Jesus. Her bush burned in the olden times, but members. was not consumed; the covenant was stained with blood; but it was never slain? Let us revive that covenant, and if need be, seal it with our blood. Let the Church of England have what king she pleases, or what prince she pleases for her head, but this I know, that there is no Thus saith the Lord' concerning the ecclesiastical supremacy of Victoria Regina, nor the authority of Lord John Russell, or S. H. Walpole, or any of that company, honorable though they be. "7. Now, once more, one other question. I am profoundly ignorant, and have not the power to judge of these things (so am I informed), and therefore I would like to ask for a 'Thus saith the Lord' for a few of the canons-no, perhaps, I had better not read them-they are too badthey are full of malice and uncharitableness, and every thing that cometh of the foul fiend. I will ask whether there can be found any 'Thus saith the Lord' for this : Canon 10. Maintainers of continue worth that sum over and above their debts Schismatics in the Church of England to be cen- and liabilities; but in the case of Newfoundland, the sured.-Whosoever shall hereafter affirm, that property may be either real or personal. such ministers as refuse to subscribe to the form and manner of God's worship in the Church of the Roman Catholics? It is so very easy to fume | England, prescribed in the Communion Book, and their adherents, may truly take unto themselves the name of another church, not established by law, and dare presume to publish it, that this their pretended church hath of long time ber be found qualified and willing to serve ; such groaned under the burthen of certain grievances imposed upon it, and upon the members thereof commendation of the General Executive Government. before mentioned, by the Church of England, and the orders and constitutions therein by law established ; let them be excommunicated, and not tive Council of the Opposition in each Province, so restored until they repent, and publicly revoke that all political parties may, as nearly as possible, such their wicked errors.' What Scripture war- be fairly represented? rants one Church to excommunicate another merely for being a Church, and complaining of undoubted grievances ? " Canon 11. Maintainers of Conventicles cen- ing pleasure, and shall only be entitled to a casting sured .- Whosoever shall hereafter affirm or main- vote on an equality of votes. no business of mine? Is it not the National tain, that there are within this realm other meet-Church ? does not its sin rest therefore upon every | ings, assemblies, or congregations of the King's man and woman in the nation, Dissenter and born subjects, than such as by the laws of this Churchman, who does not shake himself from it land are held and allowed, which may rightly

sus of 1871, and immediately after every decennial Census thereafter, the representation from each sec- first week of the first session alterwards. tion in the House of Commons shall be re-adjusted on the basis of population.

That for the purpose of such re-adjustments, Lower Canada shall always be assigned sixty-five members, and each of the other sections shall at each such readjustment receive, for the ten years then next succeeding, the number of members to which it will be entitled on the same ratio of representation to population as Lower Canada will enjoy, according to the That no reduction shall be made in the number of in the act of consenting to the Union. members returned by any section, unless its population shall have decreased, relatively to the whole population of the whole Union, to the extent of five per centum or over.

That in computing, at each decennial period, the number of members to which each session is entitled, no fractional part shall be considered, unless when exceeding one half the number entitling to a member, in which case a member shall be given for each such fractional part.

That the Legislature of each Province shall, prior to the Union, divide such Province into the proper number of constituencies and define the boundaries of each of them.

That the number of members may at any time be increased by the General Parliament-regard being had to the proportionate rights then existing.

That the Local Legislature of each Province may afterwards, from time to time, alter the Electora! Districts for the purposes of representation in the House of Commons, and distribute the representatives to which the Province is entitled in any manner such Legislature may think fit.

That until provisions are made by the General Parliament, all the Laws which, at the date of the Proclamation constituting the Union, are in force in the Provinces respectively, relating to the qualification and disqualification of any person to be elected or to sit or vote as a member of the Assembly in the said Provinces respectively, and relating to the qualification and disqualification of voters, and to the oaths to be taken by voters, and to returning officers and their powers and duties, and relating to the proceedings at elections, and to the period during which such elections may be continued, and relating to the trial of controverted elections and the proceedings incident thereto, and to the vacating of seats of members, and to the issuing and execution of new writs in case of any seat being vacated otherwise than by a dissolution, shall respectively apply to elections of members to serve in the House of Commons, for places situate in those Provinces respectively.

That every House of Commons shall continue for five years from the day of the return of the writs choosing the same, and no longer, subject, nevertheess, to be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Governor.

That there shall be a Session of the General Parliament once at least in every year, so that a period of twelve calendar months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the General Parliament in one Ses- any provisions that may be made in this behalf by sion and the first sitting of the General Parliament in the next session.

That the General Parliament shall have power to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good govern- tion belongs to both the general and local Legislament of the federated provinces (saving the sover- tures, the laws of the general Parliament shall control signty of England), and especially laws respecting and supersede those made by the local Legislature, ne following sub

THE OFFICE OF THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,

Corner of Prince William and Church Streets SAINT JOHN, N. B.

REV. I. E. BILL. Editor and Proprietor.

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> messages to both Houses of Parliament, within the That the Lieutenant Governor of each Province

shall be paid by the general Government. That in undertaking to pay the salaries of the Lieutenant Governors, the Conference does not desire to prejudice the claim of Prince Edward Island upon the Imperial Government for the amount now paid

for the salary of the Lieutenant Governor thereof. That the local Government and Legislature of each Province shall be constructed in such manner as the Census then just taken by having sixty-five members. existing Legislature of such Province shall previde

That the local Legislatures shall have power to alter or amend their constitution from time to

That the local Legislatures shall have power to make laws respecting the following subjects:

Direct taxation and the imposition of duties on the export of timber, logs, masts, spars, deals, and sawn unber, and of coals and other minerals. Borrowing money on the credit of the Province.

The establishment and tenure of local offices, and he appointment and payment of local officers. Agriculture. Immigration.

Education-saving the rights and privileges which the Protestant or Catholic minority in both Canadas may possess as to their denominational schools, at the time when the Union goes into operation.

The sale and management of public lands, exceptng lands belonging in the general Government. Sea coast and inland fisherics.

The establishment, maintenance, and management penitentiaries, and of public and reformatory prisons.

The establishment, maintenance, and management of hospitals, asylums, charities, and electnosynary institutions.

Municipal institutions.

Shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licenses. Local Works.

The incorporation of private or local companies, except such as relate to matters assigned to the Federal Legislature.

Property and civil rights, excepting those portions thereof assigned to the general Legislature.

Inflicting punishment by fine, penalties, imprisonment, or otherwise for the breach of laws passed in relation to any subject within their jurisdiction.

The administration of justice, including the constitution, maintenance, and organization of the courtsboth of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including also the procedure in civil matters.

And generally all matters of a private or local nature not assigned to the general Government.

That the power of respiting, reprieving, commuting, and pardoning prisoners convicted of crimes, and of remitting of sentences in whole or in part, which belongs of right to the Crown, shall be administered by the Lieutenant Governor of each Province in Council. subject to any instructions he may from time to time receive from the general Government, and subject to Parliament.

MISCELLANEOUS.

That in regard to all subjects over which jurisdicand the latter shall be void so far as they are repugnant to or inconsistent with the former. That both the English and French languages may be employed in the general Legislature and in its toms on imports and exports, except on exports proceedings, and also in the local Legislature of Lower Canada, and in the federal and local courts of Lower Canada. That no lands or property belonging to the general or local Government shall be liable to taxation. That all Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any new tax or impost, shall originate in the House of Commons or the local Assemby as the case may be. That the House of Commons or House of Assembly shall not originate or pass any vote, resolution. address; or Bill for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue, or of any tax or impost to any purpose, not first recommended by message of the Governor General, or the Lieutenant Governor, as the case may be, during the session in which such vote. resolution, address, or bill is passed. That any bill of the general Parliament may be reserved in the usual manner for Her Majesty's assent, and any bill of the local Legislatures may in like manner be reserved for the consideration of the Governor General. That any bill passed by the general Parliament shall be subject to disallowance by Her Majesty within two years, as in the case of bills passed by the Legislatures of the said Provinces hitherto; and in like manner any bill passed by a local Legislature shall be subject to disallowance by the Governor General within one year after the passing thereof. That the seat of Government of the Federated Provinces shall be Ottawa, subject to the Royal prerogative. That, subject to any future action of the respective local Governments, the seat of the local Government in Upper Canada shall be Toronto; of Lower Canada, Quebec; and the seats of the local Governments in the other Provinces shall be as at present.

PROPERTY AND EIABILITIES.

That all stocks, cash, bankers' balances, and se-

curities for rent belonging to each Province, at the

Steamboats, dredges, and public vessels ;

debts due by railway companies;

Legislatures and Governments;

and known as ordnance property;

Lands set apart for public purposes.

Railway, and railway stocks, Mortgages, and other

Custom houses, post offices and other public build-

Property transferred by the Imperial Government

Armories, drill sheds, military clothing, and muni-

That all lands, mines, minerals, and royalties vest-

ed in Her Majesty in the Provinces of Upper Canada,

Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince

Edward Island, for the use of such Provinces, shall

belong to the local Government of the territory in

which the same are so situate ; subject to any trusts

That all sums due from the purchasers or lessees

That the several Provinces shall retain all other

of such lands, mines, or minerals, at the time of the

ration to assume any lands or public property re-

quired for fortifications or the defences of the country.

debts and liabilities of each Province.

That the general Government shall assume all the

The debt of Canada, not specially assumed by

Upper and Lower Canada respectively, shall not

ings, except such as may be set aside by the

general Government for the use of the local

-to wit :

Canals :

Public harbours ;

Military roads ;

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tions of war; and

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departed, we therefore commit his body to the ground, earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust, in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life.' And again, 'We give Thee hear-

ty thanks for that it hath pleased Thee to deliver this our brother out of the miseries of this sinful world;' and yet again, 'We meekly beseech Thee, O Father, to raise us from the death of sin unto the life of righteousness; that when we shall depart this life, we may rest in Him, as our hope is this our brother doth.' We beg a 'Thus saith the Lord' for burying every baptized thief, harlot, rogue, drunkard, and liar who may die in the parish-'in sure and certain hope of the blessed resurrection.' 'Oh! it is commanded by Carriage Builders' Hardware, authority? What authority? We challenge it, and permit none to pass muster but a 'Thus saith the Lord.' Until clergymen will bring us Scriptural warrant for uttering falsthoods over a grave. we dare not cease our testimony against them. How long will the many godly laymen in the Church remain quiet? Why do they not bestir themselves and demand revision or disruption? "5. Turning a little further on, into a part of the Prayer-book not much frequented by ordinary readers, we come to the 'Ordering of Priests,' or the way in which priests are made. Why priests? Is one believer more a priest than another, when all are styled a royal priesthood? Let that pass. Of course, brethren, the priests are made by the bishops, as the bishops are made by Lord Palmerston, Lord Derby, or any other political leader who may be in office. The Prime Minister of England is the true fountain from which all bishops flow, and the priests are minor emanations branching off from the mitre rather than the crown. Here is the way of ordering priests. Let heaven and earth hear this and be astonished, 'When this prayer is done, the bishop with the priests present shall lay their hands severally upon the head of every one that receiveth the order of priesthood; the receivers humbly kneeling upon their knees, and the bishop saying, "Receive the Holy Ghost."' Listen to it, now! Think you behold the scene-a man of God, a bishop whom you have been in the habit of considering a most gracious, godly man, and such no doubt he may be in a sort-think

Concluded. "4. I turn on and find that when the sick man dies, he is buried in consecrated ground, and though he may have cut his throat while under delirium tremens-if the jury do not return a verdict of suicide, the priest shall say, as he casts earth upon the body, 'Forasmuch as it hath pleas-ed Almighty God of His great mercy to take unto Himself the soul of our dear brother here

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pany, while all the others respectively fall far short of the molety of its advance. LIFE DEPARTMENT.

by far the largest received in any similar period since the commencement of the business, and must far exceed the contrary to the Word of God, and yet give it average of amount received by the most successful offices their unfeigned assant and account of the successful offices their unfeigned assant and account of the successful offices their unfeigned assant and account of the successful offices their unfeigned assant and account of the successful offices their unfeigned assant and account of the successful offices their unfeigned assant and account of the successful offices their unfeigned assant and account of the successful offices the successfu

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1854		408		161	848	18	4	4,69	4 16	0
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1858		832		887.	752	6	8	12.85	4 8	4
The	reman	kable	increa	se m	the	bu	siness	of the	last	four

annum on the sums assured, and averaged 80 per cent. upon

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Partnership Assurances.

offices during good behaviour, and shall be removable bound, and which shall make their respecti only on the address of both Houses of Parliament at the date of the Union, less than \$8,000,000 and The last declaration of Bonus was made 20th January, tions. Arise, Britannia ! nation of the free, and the Book of the Lord and read ! The last declaration of Bonus was made 20th January, 1864, which is the close of the Company's financial year, when a Bonus at the rate of one and a half per cent. on the sums assured was declared for the past year. In place of the surplus being annually divided, the profits will in fu-ture be ascertained and allocated quinquennially. Po-hoies participate from the date of their issue, but the Bo-nueses do not vest until they have been five years in exis-tence. Rates of Assurance and all other information may be learned from the Agent, WILLIAM MACKAY, july 13.-wpv by Custom House Building. "6. I have not quite done: I have another" LOCAL GOVERNMENT. \$7,000,000 respectively, they shall be entitled to in-That for each of the Provinces there shall be an terest at 5 per cent. on the amount not so incurred, Nova Scotia,... 19 Executive Officer, styled the Lieutenant Governor, in like manner as is hereinafter provided for New-who shall be appointed by the Governor General in foundland and Prince Edward Island ; the foregoing Council, under the great seal of the Federated Pro- resolution being in no respect intended to limit the vinces, during pleasure-such pleasure not to be ex- powers now given to the respective Governments of That until the official Census of 1871 has been we neither ask nor expect a Divine precept, but made up, there shall be no change in the number of ercised before the expiration of the first five years, those Provinces by Legislative authority, but only except for cause ; such cause to be communicated in to limit the maximum amount of charge to be assumrepresentatives from the several sections. writing to the Lieutenant Governor immediately after ed by the general Government. Provided always, "6. I have not quite done: I have another cept, we cannot do without it. Scarcely can any That immediately after the completion of the Cen- the exercise of the pleasure as aforesaid, and also by that the powers so conferred by the respective Legis

some Evangelical man whom you will go and hear, or if you like upon some young rake tresh from Oxford, and think you hear him say, ' Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a priest in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of hands. Whose sins thou dost forgive, they are forgiven, and whose sins thou dost retain, they are retained.' We want a 'Thus saith the Lord' for that, for that is putting it ra-Street, a few duors South of the St. John Hotel. The ther strongly in the Popish line, one would think. Is the way of ordering priests in the Church of Rome much worse than this? That the Apostles did confer the Holy Ghost we never thought of denying, but that Oxford, Exeter, or any other occupants of the bench can give the Holy Spirit, needs some proof other than their silk aprons or lawn sleeves can afford us. We ask, moreover, for one instance in which an Apostle conferred upon any minister the power to forgive sins, and where it can be found in Scripture that any man other than an Apostle ever received authority to absolve sinners? Sirs, let us say the truth; however much yonder priest may pretend at his parishioner's bedside to forgive sin, the man's sins are not forgiven; and the troubled conscience of the sinner often bears witness to the fact, as Dec. 4. the 'day of judgment and the fearful hell of sin-THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 ners must also bear witness; and what think you. sirs, must be the curse that fills the mouth of damned souls, when in another world they meet the priest who absolved them with this sham absolution! With what reproaches will such de-At the Annual Meeting held in August 1859, the following | ceived ones meet the priest who sent them down to perdition with a lie in their right hands ! Will they not say to him, 'Thou didst forgive me all The most gratifying proof of the expansion of the busi-ness is exhibited in the one following fact---that the increase my sins by an authority committed unto thee, alone of the last three years exceeds the entire business of and yet here I am cast into the pit of hell?' Oh

if I do not clear my soul upon this infamous busincss, and if the whole Christian Church does not cleanse herself of it, what guilt will lie upon us! This is become a crying evil, and a sin that is not led in gentle language. I have been severe, it is Only one among the London insurance offices exhibits an advance to the extent of one-half the increase of the Compossible to be too severe in this matter; but sirs, if I have been so, let that be set down as my sin if you will, but is there any comparison between The amount of new Life Premnums received this year is my fault and that of men who know this to be

their unfeigned assent and consent; or the sin of those who can lie unto the Holy Ghost, by pretending to confer Him who bloweth where He listeth upon men who as likely as not are as graceless as the very heathen? Fresh from the dissipations of college life, the sinner bows before the man in lawn, and rises a full-blown priest, fully able to remit or retain sins. After this, how can the priests of the Church of England denounce years is mainly consequent upon the large bonus declared the Roman Catholics ! It is so very easy to fume in 1855, which amounted to no less than 22 per cent, per and bluster against Puseyites and Papists, but the moment our charity begins at home, and we give our Evangelical brethren the same benefit which they confer upon the Romanists, they are incensed beyond measure. Yet will we tell them to their faces, that they, despite their fair speeches, are as guilty as those whom they denounce, for there is as much Popery in this priestmaking as in any passage in the mass-book. Protestant England ! wilt thou long tolerate this blasphemy ? Land of Wicklife, birth-place of the martyrs of Smithfield, is this long to be borne with? I am clear of this matter before the Most High, or hope to be, ere I sleep in the grave; and having once sounded the trumpet, it shall ring till my lips are dumb. Do you tell me it is

Partnership Assurances. Short Term Assurances. THE "City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company" was established in 1835, by special Act of Parliament. It has now been conducted with much success for 25 years, it affords for the due fulfilment of every contract, but like-wise to the Company's extention of the Conchinance Company's extention of the Conchinent of the Con exceed at the time of the Union. . \$62,500,000 Nova Scotia shall enter the Union vinces appointed by the general Government shall be with a debt not exceeding..... 8,000,000 selected from their respective bars. And New Brunswick, with a debt not That the judges of the Court of Admiralty now reexceeding..... 7,000,000 ceiving salaries shall be paid by the general Govern-But it shall be expressly provided, that in case Nova Scotia or New Brunswick do not incur liabilities That the judges of the Superior Courts, shall hold beyond those of which their Governments are now

the control of local matters in their respective sections -provision being made for the admission into the Union on equitable terms of Newfoundland, the North-West Territory, British Columbia, and Vancou-

[From the P. E. I. Monitor.]

That in framing a Constitution for the general Government, the Conference, with a view of the perpetuation of our connection with the Mother country, and to the promotion of the best interests of the people of these Provinces, desire to follow the model of the

That the Executive Authority or Government shall be vested in the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and be administered according to the well understood principles of the British Constitution by the Sovereign personally, or by the Representative of the Sovereign duly authorized.

That the Sovereign or Representative of the Sovereign shall be Commander in Chief of the Land and Naval Militia Forces.

That there shall be a General Legislature for the Federated Provinces, composed of a Legislative Council and House of Commons.

That for the purpose of forming the Legislative Council, the Federated Provinces shall be considered

That Upper Canada be represented in the Legislative Council by 24 members, Lower Canada by 24

That the Colony of Newfoundland shall be entitled to enter the proposed Union with a representation in the Legislative Council of four members.

That the North-West Territory, British Columbia, and Vancouver shall be admitted into the Union on such terms and conditions as the Parliament of the Federated Provinces shall deem equitable, and as shall receive the assent of Her Majesty; and in the case of the Province of British Columbia or Vancouver, as shall be agreed to by the Legislature of such Province. That the members of the Legislative Council shall

be appointed by the Crown under the Great Seal of the General Government, and shall hold office during life. If any legislative councillor shall, for two consecutive sessions of the Legislature, fail to give his attendance in the said Council, his seat shall thereby become vacant.

That the members of the Legislative Council shall be British subjects by birth or naturalization, of the full age of thirty years, shall possess a continuous real property qualification of four thousand dollars over and above all incumbrances, and shall be aud

That if any question shall arise as to the qualification of a legislative councillor, the same shall be determined by the Council.

That the first selection of the members of the Legislative Council shall be made from the Legislative Councils of the various Provinces, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, so far as a sufficient nummembers shall be appointed by the Crown at the reupon the nomination of the respective Local Governments, and that in such nomination due regard shall be had to the claims of the members of the Legisla-

That the Speaker of the Legislative Council (until otherwise provided by the said Parliament) shall be appointed by the Crown from among the members of the Legislative Council, and shall hold office dur-

That each of the twenty-four Legislative Councillors representing Lower Canada in the Legislative Council of the General Legislature shall be appointed to represent one of the twenty-four Electoral Divisions

1. The public debt and property. 2. The regulation of trade and commerce.

- 3. The imposition or regulation of duties of cus-
- of timber, logs, masts, spars, deals, and sawn lumber, and of coal and other minerals. 4. The imposition or regulation of excise duties.
- 5. The raising of money by all or any other modes
- or systems of taxation. 6. The borrowing of money on the public credit.
- 7. Postal service. 8. Lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals
- and other works, connecting any two or more of the Provinces together, or extending beyond the limits of any province. 9. Lines of steamships between the federated Pro-
- vinces and other countries. 10. Telegraphic communication, and the incorpora-
- tion of telegraph companies.
- All such works as shall, although lying wholly within any Province, be specially declared by the Acts authorizing them to be for the general advantage.
- The census.
- Militia-military and naval service and defence.
- Beacons, buoys, and light houses.
- 15. Navigation and shipping, Quarantine
- 7. Sea coast and inland fisheries. 8. Ferries between any Province and a foreign country, or between any two Provinces.
- 19. Currency and coinage.
- Banking-incorporation of banks, and the issue of paper money.
- 21. Savings banks.
- 22. Weights and measures.
- 23. Bills of exchange and promissory notes.
- 24. Interest.
- 25. Legal tender. 26. Bankruptcy and insolvency.
- 27. Patents of invention and discovery.
- 28. Copyrights.
- 29. Indians and lands reserved for the Indians. 30. Naturalization and aliens.
- 81. Marriage and divorce.
- time of the Union, except as hereinafter mentioned, 32. The criminal law, excepting the constitution of shall belong to the general Government. courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the That the following public works and property of teach Province shall belong to the general Government
- procedure on criminal matters. Rendering uniform all or any of the laws relative to property and civil rights in Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, and rendering uniform the procedure of all or any of the courts in these Provinces; but any statute for this purpose shall have no force or authority in any Province until sanctioned by the Legislature thereof.
- The establishment of a general Court of Appeal for the federated Provinces.
- 35. Immigration.
- 36. Agriculture.
- 87. And generally respecting all matters of a general character, not specially and exclusively reserved for the local governments and legislatures.

That the general Government and Parliament shall have all powers necessary or proper for performing the obligations of the federated Provinces, as part of the British Empire, to foreign countries, arising under treaties between Great Britain and such countries.

That the general Parliament may also, from time to time, establish different courts, and the Government may thereupon appoint judges and officers thereof when the same shall appear necessary or for that may exist in respect to any of such lands or to the public advantage, in order to the due execution any interest of other persons in respect of the same. of the laws of Parliament.

That all courts, judges, and officers of the several Provinces shall aid, assist, and obey the general Gov-Union, shall also belong to the local Governments. ernment in the exercise of its rights and powers, and for such purposes shall be held to be courts, judges, property therein, subject to the right of the Confedeand officers of the general Government.

That the general government shall appoint and pay the judges of the Superior Courts in each Province, and of the County Courts of Upper Canada, and Parliament shall fix their salaries.

That unfil the consolidation of the laws of Upper Canada, New Brunswick. Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, the judges of these Pro-