been drawn upon, and £3000 besides, re ed to pay up all claims. It was never the months, was equal to their expe and it was to preserve the balance steady that this credit of £30,000 was always necessary. No matter what position the Government were in, or how abundant were the resources of the country, this credit was absolutely necessary at certain periods of the year, to pay promptly all claims; and it mattered not in what position he stood upon the floors of that House, he was not prepared to condemn this credit

There were a number of questions connected with the subject, which he was not then prepared to take up. He did not expect that the Bill would be pressed. The only justification he had to offer for negotiating a loan of £30,000 with the Messrs. Baring, while recently in England, was that when there, the exciting transactions which gave rise to expectations that a war would soon take place between the American British Government hed rowing is from any Bank to make up a particu-lar deficiency, which would be made up at the end of the year, and was but a temporary ar-

Mr. ANGLIN said, the Hon'ble Provincial Secretary had attached great importance to the maintenance of a public credit at the Banks.—
Nobody questioned the beautit of this policy, nor

denied its necessity.

Mr. Desprisar asked how it was that New Brunswick Debentures were quoted in England at only 104½ per cent, while those of Nova Scotia were as high as 106½ and 107½.

Hon. Provincial Secretary replied, that the feeling occasioned by the discovery of gold, had given rise to this.

Mr. Cudlip, Another reason was, that Nova Scotians of the second services of the second second services of the second services of the second services of the second second services of the second second

Mr. Cuplip, Another reason was, that Nova Scotia was connected with Great Britain by di-rect communication, while New Brunswick was almost unknown; which had always turned the scale in favor of Nova Scotia.

Progress reported.

RESOLVED by the New Brunswick Baptist Western Association, at its Annual Session, at Keswick, Sept. 24th 1861. WHEREAS The CHRISTIAN VISITOR has been for years recognized as the Denominational Or-gan of the Associated Churches of the Eastern and Western New Brunswick Baptist Associa

Resolved,—That said recognition be continued by the Churches of this Association."

Rew Brunswick Baptist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N.B., THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 186

The importance of Public Worship. An esteemed pastor of one of our country churches requests us to call special attention to this subject. We cheerfully comply with his wishes by occupying the editorial columns of our present issue with a chapter from the able pen of Dr. Wayland, which appears in his " Principles and Practices of Baptist Churches." We commend it to the careful perusal and prayerful consideration of ministers and people. It reads as follows :---

It is too obvious, to need illustration, that one of the great objects for which churches of Christ are established is to maintain the public worship of God. Hence, those who profess Christianity, is to provide the means by which this object shall be accomplished. Under the former dispensation, those that feared the Lord spake often one to another, and the Lord hearkened and heard, and a book of remembrance waskept. Our blessed Lord, as his custom was, was seen every Sabbath day in the synagogue, to read and explain to the people the Law and the Prophets. An apostle has cautioned us not to forsake the assembling of ourselves together. Indeed, were there neither precept nor example to enforce this duty, the experience of every Christian soul must bear witness to its vital importance. It is thus that we, once in the week at least, publicly testify to the world that we are looking for the Sabbath which remains for the people of God. It is thus that we strive the better to understand the word of God. It is in the sanctuary that we offer up, with one heart and voice, our prayers to him who is the giver of every good and perfect gift. Here we render public thanks for public as well as for individual mercies. It is to the sanctuary that we invite the thoughtless and impenitent, to hear the words by which they may, by the blessing of God, be saved. And we do all this, encouraged by the blessed assurance of the Saviour, "Whenever two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them.

The importance of this subject can ardly be exaggerated. Every one knows that the Christian who has begun to think lightly of the ordinances of the sanctuary, is already treading in the path of the back-slider. Who that, by sickness, or other providential hinderance, has been kept for time from the meeting of the saints, has not uttered the plaint of the Psalmist. "My flesh longeth, yea, even fainteth for the courts of the Lord." In a village or settlement in our own country, where the Sabbath is not honored by the public worhip of God, how soon do parents and chillren relapse into almost heathenism! Suppose that any denomination should adopt the view, that as religion was a personal matter, the assembling for public worship was needless, and should sell off its churches and close its meetings for prayer, who does dot see that it would become extinct bundantly, to all classes of the communi-y, the means of hearing the preaching of the pure word of God.

religion is established by law, soumes this responsibility. The peo-taxed to support religious worship,

to the New Testament, as I conceive—we have made. Our pro- be laid, and these silent brethren would gress—nay, our very existence—depends each one become a noble witness for God. upon the vitality which pervades the whole Is it not time that something was done mass. If every individual disciple would devote himself to the work of extending much to be deplored? the kingdom of the Christ, relying on the promised aid of the Holy Spirit, we should need no more organization than existed in apostolic times, when they that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the Word, and when, within a single lifetime, the civilized world was filled with the knowledge of Christ. If we rely on any thing else, it is evident that we must be covered with confusion. If, instead of putting forth our own power, in simple reace on Christ, we are looking for aid in any other direction, we shall find that we have mistaken our principles, we have lean-ed on a broken reed which can yield us no adequate support, but will plerce the hand which presses upon it. So long as, universally vital, each disciple relies on himself, trusting only in God, we shall be irresisti-So soon as individual effort relaxes. and we trust that to means of our own de-

It is, besides, worthy of remark, that with us there are peculiar difficulties in maintaining throughout our whole country the public worship of God. Our people pelong, in general, not to the class of capitalists. The capital of our members commonly consists in skill and enterprise, and not in houses, lands, ships, and bank securities. Hence, in the mighty exodus now going on from the East to the West, a large portion of the emigrants belong to our communion. The wealthy citizen, whose gains have been invested in real estate, yielding a rich rent, and doubing in value every five or ten yoars, or who olds his hundreds of thousands in securities paying eight or ten per cent. per annum, has no desire to leave his home in the metropolis. The rich agriculturist, whose well-tilled land is producing a fair income, and who sees yearly a new farm added to his noble domain, has no inducement to leave the place of his fathers' seoulchres, and the region where his single nfluence frequently decides the election for his town or country. It is the man of cultivated capacities.

vising, we shall inevitably fail.

who knows how to do something well, but s destitute of the capital which can render his skill available, who is tempted to remove to the West. Such are the men wanted in the new States, and there, with the blessing of God, they are sure not only of competence, but abundance, both for themselves and for their children. Accordingly, if I have been correctly informed, you will rarely find a settlement of twenty families anywhere on one western frontier. which is not composed, in a marked proportion, of Baptists. These are the men who, with faculties developed by the exigencies of their new residence, will give character to the West, and in a few years find themselves equal to any thing they manifesting power, of which they never supposed themselves possessed, and are also, one of the first duties devolving on laying broad and deep the foundations of society far beyond the mountains.

Hence it is, that the field which we are called upon to supply with the public wership of God, is vast in extent, and of a very diversified character. For instance, we have our great cities, in which are to be found numerous and wealthy churches. These are fully able to maintain public worship at large expense. The same may be said of our small cities, and large towns, in each of which may be found one or two Baptist churches of ample means. Besides these may be counted numerous large villages, where the Baptist community is fully accommodated by a single house of wor-ship. In all these localities the worship of God is maintained in the regular manner, and our churches in general follow the examples of those around them. But even here, are these churches doing their duty? They secure the services of an able and accept tble preacher. Their houses of worship are as tasteful, and the religious services as expensive as those of other denominations. They maintain themselves at a point of what is called respectability. But let us look a little further. Ascertain the population of that city or town, and ask how large a portion of it attend any religious worship at all? Inquire for the statistics of preceding years, and you will probably find that the proportion of church-goers is relatively diminishing. A large missionary field is spreading abroad on every side, in the immediate vincicity of our very churches. What are we doing to supply these perishing souls with the word of life? The houses of worship have no room for them, and the cost of attendance is beyond their means. No man cares for their souls any more than for souls in the center of Africa. Have believers any right to settle down at their ease, enjoying the privileges of the sanctuary, while their fellow-men are perishing around them in heathenish darkness? Suppose that converts on missionary ground pursued a similar course; how would then the kingdom of Christ be extended? The Karens take a different view of this subject, and are subduing Burmah to Christ. But what difference does the Saviour make between church in Toungoo and a church in New York, Philadelphia, or Boston?

But leaving these classes, which after all, form but a moderate portion of our population, we come to churches of thirty or forty members, in the older settlements and in the vast regions of the mighty West. These churches are numbered by hundreds, I might say by thousands. They are wholly unable to support a pastor who shall de-vote his whole time to presching, and were they able, they could not employ his whole time in labors among themselves. How shall the worship of God be maintained in such localties? These villages are rapidly increasing, and parents and children

But besides these, there is a still lar con in their efforts to every town and village the members of Christ. A Presby-con a similar influence tens, and twenties, who have formed them-

nucleus, attracting to itself similar elements and thus the foundation of churches wor

The Late Mrs. John Chaloner. In the Providence of God it became our painful duty not long since to announce the demise of this beloved sister in Christ. In very many cases a simple record of the death of an individual is all that is required, but in the instance to which we now refer it is not so, Mrs. Chaloner possessed the christian virtues to an extent which justly claims a more extended notice.

Of her early life we know but little except that she was the danghter of Mr. and Mrs. John Longmaid; was married to Mr. John Chaloner in 1848, and that she received ber early religious training in the Germain Street Baptist Sabbath School. In the year 1847 her parents were sudden ly cut off by a disease which proved very malignant at the time, known as the emi grant fever. By this painful dispensation she was thus in the springtime of her life deprived of parental care and sympathy.-The unexpected death of her father and mother so far impressed her mind religiousy as to induce her to attend with more than usual seriousness upon the means of grace. Early in 1848 it pleased God to pour out his spirit upon Acadia College, many

of the students were converted. Some of them were from St. John and in the full ardour of their new born love they address ed letters to their friends at home telling them what great things the Lord had don for them. These letters were read in the social meetings in Germain Street, and made deep impressions upon many hearts; our departed sister was thoroughly aroused to a consciousness of her need of Christ, and through grace she was enabled to yield her heart to the claims of redeeming love. This to her was a blissful moment. Jesus and him crucified, became her theme, her trust, her joy. Having experienced the constraining power of his love she felt it to be her duty and privilege publicly to confess his name. Accordingly soon after her conversion she was baptized by Rev. S. Robinson, who was then pastor of the Germain Street Church. It was a blessed day of God's power; the season of refreshing had come from the presence of of the Lord Old christians were rejoiceing, and young people were hastening to the fount of mercy. Several were associated with the departed in the reception of Christ's own or-

This change and this solemn profession were to her no fitful impulse or vain show but an abiding reality. Religion became the controlling principle of her life, and she added to her faith virtue, and to virtue, knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience godliness. She came into the vineyard of the Lord to perform effective service for Him who had died that she might live hence she was invariably found at the post of duty.

In the winter of 1852 we first had the pleasure of forming her acquaintance. We were at once impressed with the deep interest which she manifested in the salvaof others. She was accustomed then to give expression to her intensity of desire for the conversion of souls in exhortation of impassioned earnestness and in words of imploring supplication, such as the great Fatner loves to hear; It was peculiarly touching to witness the sisterly care thrown round such of the members of the household as were younger than herself. She prayed for them as she prayed for her own soul that they might experience the ensaving grace of the Gospel; and her heart was full of joy and her lips uttered songs of praise to the Triune Jehovah as she saw them one after another bowing to the scentre of Jesus.

The Sabbath School shared largely in her affections and labors. Having been trained in this heaven born institution for many years, she was prepared to be very useful as a teacher. She was sure to win the confidence and affections of her pupils, and in this way to gain ready access to their outhful hearts, as she addressed to them the messages of truth divine.

In the social meetings of the church she took a most lively interest. The sisters prayer meeting especially received at all times her most cordial sympathy and support. Long will those sisters remember who were accustomed to meet her in a place of paayer on Thursday afternoon, with what fervor she poured forth her supplications for the church, the ministry, the world. In this respect "though dead she yet speaketh."

Some two years ago she became with her husband, a member of the Marsh Bridge Church. In this new connection she labored with her accustomed zeal and energy until her health failed. For some vear she had suffered with throat disease but there were no indications of danger until a omparitively recent date. Within the last year her symptoms were such as to occasion more serious alarm. Early in the winter it became obvious to her friends that her days on earth were numbered. Nothing was left untried which affection and skill could suggest to prolong life, but in despite of all human aid, on the 23rd of February she gently and peacefully fell asleep in Jesus, aged 31 years. Her neryous system was so much affected by the nature of her disease that she was quite unable to see many of her friends during the last few weeks of her life. The last time we saw her before the final struggle came, she was too weak to converse much, but she gave vs to understand that she cherished an unwavering faith in her Saviour, and a comfortable assurance of a happy admission into the kingdom of God. to go no more out forever.

The last time we offered prayer in her

felt that God and angels were there. It was as the house of God and the gate of heaven. A rensomed soul was throwing off

Baptist pastors of this City and many friends | Sons of Temperance, in L. P. & F. of respect to one sincerely beloved and esteemed. The usual ceremonies having been performed the remains were borne to the rural cemetry, where in the midst of a cluster of beautiful evergreens, we commit-ted the body to the dust, in the full assurance of a ressurection to immortality and

glory at the last day.

"Lift no: thou the wailing voice;
Weep not, 'tisa christian dieth,
Up where blessed saints rejoice,
Ransomed nov the spirit flieth;
High in heaven's own light she dwelleth,
And the song of trumph swelleth;
Freed from earth, and earthly failing,
Lift for her no voice of wailing.

COLLECTION FOR THE ORPHAN ASYLUM We are requested to state that the Rev. I. E. Bill will preach a sermon in Germain St. Baptist Church, on Sabbath evening next in behalf of the Orphan Asylum of this ity. The Orphans with their matron will be in attendance, and will sing on the occasion. Truessur a none

The seats will be free, and a collection taken at the close for the benefit of the In-

It is very desirable, we may say, that the present, being very deficient.

Correspondence.

For the Baptist and Visitor MR EDITOR. I forward an Address which was presented to Rev. B. F. Rattray, by Sussex Division, at their Hall, on the evening of the 6th inst., which with the Rev. Gentleman's Reply, I have to request that you will kindly publish in the columns of your valuable christian journal : J. E. B. McCREADY.

ADDRESS

To Rev. B. F. Rattray, P. W. P., &c., WORTHY BROTHER :- It is with feeling of unfeigned regret that we have witnessed the advent of a period that calls us to separate, and we cannot allow the time to pass without tendering to you an expres-sion of our high consideration and regard.

It was with pleasurable anticipations of pleasant interviews in the Division Room, and large success outside of our Fraternal Circle, that we received you as a member of Sussex Division; and to-night we beg to assure you that those bright anticipations, have been, on our part abundantly

Since that period your hearty interest and working spirit have done much to make our Division Room a place of pleasant and profitable resort. You have filled with honor to yourself and lasting benefit to the Division, the highest and most sacred offices in its power to bestow; and from the commencement of your labors in this community as a Christian Minister and Temperance Advocate we have viewed with ance, and its associate evils.

No great moral, social, or political reform, has yet been achieved except in the face of violent opposition, and we find this to be especially the case with the Temper- | ye have not forsaken me ; therefore let me ance Reform. We have, in endeavoring to draw from the infinite treasure house of advance the cause of sobriety, much opposition to contend with-many obstacles to overcome. The strong arm of Law is stretched out in protection of the unhallowed traffic, and in too many instances, Legislators, Judges, and Magistrates, have their judgements blinded and their consciences chained by the power of a vitiated appetite or a monied interest in the trade; and we regret to add that in many professedly Christian Churches, tippling ministers and others are, like a moral incubus, smothering and sinking those whom ward to the Christians Home in Glory. To face and denounce these combined forces of error-to fearlessly and faithfully proclaim the whole truth, in the face of so great opposition-requires a large amount hood. of moral courage. Many who profess to be valiant for the truth, have lived in inglorious peace with the great foe of God and

Such we are pleased to say has not been your course. With self-sacrificing devotion for the good of mankind you have fearlessly and faithfully labored, alike by precept and example, to subdue error and establish truth; and to-night we feel assured that through God's blessing upon the principles of Temperance which have ever been held sacred by the Members of your labors, Temperance principles are better appreciated, more respected and more prevalent in this community than at any former period.

In the Sabbath School we have witness ed with pleasure the united, untiring, and useful efforts of yourself and your amiable and accomplished Lady, whose absence tonight we deeply regret. With a true missionary spirit you have gathered into the Sabbath School from the dark retreats of ignorance and vice those who were in many instances strangers to the first principles of true religion. Through your united instrumentality the benevolence of our citizens was called into activity, and, as a result, some almost paked and totally regardless of the sacredness of the Sabbath, have been comfortably clothed and induced to attend to the privileges of Sabbath instruction.

In no way can more be done for the ad-

vancement of Temperance and the eternal good of our race at large, than by the careful training of the young. In this field your united labors have been seminently successful, and have given to the Sabbath Schools in this place a position of interest, and usefulness to which they had never be-

felt thanks, and we assure you that though your places as members of this community may become vacant yet in our memory and affections you will be ever present and wherever a kind Providence may direct your way, you bear with you in behalf of elf and your devoted and amiable anion the affectional esteem of this unity and the hearty well-wishes of

G. MORTON, J. E. B. McCREADY. Sussex Division Room, Upper Sussex, March 6th, 1862. OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF SUSSEX DI-

DEAR BRETHREN.—On receiving this expression of your esteem, your brotherly kindness and sympathy, I am reminded of the many former tokens of your favor, not of a pecuniary nature alone, but also of that which by me is esteemed of far more intrinsic value, viz :—Your hearty co-operation in the great work of redeeming our fellow creatures from the thraldom of a more intolerable and God-dishonoring slavery than that in which Africs sons and daughters sigh!!!

There is no position in life more honorable than that of the Philanthropist, and likewise no position surrounded by more circumstances of a discouraging nature, and he whose heart yearns with heavenborn sympathy over humanity degraded in It is very desirable, we may say, that the contribution may be as large as the people can make it—the funds of the Asylum, at culty in order to benefit his race—and not only so, but frequently must he endure the buffetings of persecutions restless waves !

In looking over this happy company this evening, I behold those, who, in this community, have attained to this enviable position, and who are justly entitled to the appellation, "Philanthrophist." I behold those who for many years have been standing between the living and the dead that the plague might be stayed .- That fearful plague, Intemperance !

Here are brethren whose white linen has never been stained with Rum's foul blot. since first it encircled their breasts, beneath which beat hearts of oak, and foremost of which are you my esteemed brethren whose names are appended to the touching address just presented to myself and my beloved wife now necessarily absent, but who, let me assure you, will ever cherish in enduring memory, her friends in Upper Sussex, and who will also pray for a happy re-union in that-

"Land of pure delight Where saints immortal reign; Where glorious day excludes the night And pleasures banish pain."

And now as ties of the most endearng nature are to be severed and a relationship sustained in the bonds of Love, Purity and Fidelity to be personally enjoyed no longer, let me, in taking my leave of you this evening, assure you that it is a trial of no ordinary kind to me, and an ordeal through which I have no desire to pass very frequently in my life.

In taking my leave of you, I take my eave of Brothers and Friends. Brothers n adversity, and Friends in need. I take my leave of those who have been taught I trust the principles of the religion of Jesus contained in the language of Holy Writ. fill the law of Christ."

In my seasons of joy, which have not been in any wise few, ye have been with me. In my seasons of sorrow and sadness God's Holy Word, a blessing upon you. "In as much as ye did it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto

My brief sojourn with you as a people has been one of the deepest interest to myself as well as satisfaction, although in some instances having to experience the reality of a determined and deadly opposition! But of one thing be assured my brethren, that wherever I may in the Providence of God be placed, in this or other lands, as a christian minister, I shall ever they profess to be leading onward and up- be as I have been with you, a Son of Temperance, and as much as in me lies, an advocate of the principles of our Orderand it shall also be my delight to labor for the common good of our common brother-

May the blessing of heaven rest upon you my brethren; may it rest upon our Order; may it rest upon the Sabbath Schools of this land, and may the dear children and youths who have been gathered into these institutions be preserved from their remorseless foe, the Rum-fiend May their course be full of joy to others and terminate in an abundant extrance to the Society of the blessed in Heaven. May this Division, and, with but few exceptions, preserved inviolate, extend far and wide until the whole world shall become what you are in miniature-" A sober

orld."
In conclusion. I most heartily congratulate you as well as our excellent fraternity throughout the Province upon the very signal succes which has ever accompanied your efforts in Upper Sussex, and the adjacent neighborhoods for the amplification of our Order, in as much as we can from the present stand-point, look upon a section of our Province, once smitten with a worse plague than that which swept over Egypts plains, clothed in the smiling robe of so-briety. Yours for the defence of the Truth, B. FRANKLIN RATTRAY, P. W. P. To R. C. WELLON,

J. E. B. McCRAEDY. Division Secular Department.

GEO. MORTON,

in behalf of the

The Debate on Railway Debentures. We direct the attention of our readers to this highly important debate on our first page, nd trust it will receive a careful and candid

ness that while most of our contemporaries, religious and secular, have been bolatering up the Government in their fearful expenditure of the people's money, and credit, we have not failed to warn the country, and shes of and against the bitter and determined hostility of many of the former supporters of this paper.

But, sooner or later, the truth is known;

as he was of the former House, where he was ed to be a supporter of the Government. A more moderate politician, or a more reliable authority, cannot be found in the Legislature. What he says, then, will be received by the country with confidence. Mr. Kerr has been, for years, Chairman of the Committee of Accounts, and it is a suspicious, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF SUSSEX DI-VISION, No. 53, Sons OF TEMPERANCE. Qualified for the position, has never been able DEAR BRETHREN.—On receiving this ment of the Financial condition of the country as would enable him to bring a satisfactory

report of the Provincial' Finances before the House. He has, as we are informed, been met by obstacles at every turn, and whenever the matter has been pressed upon the Government, the Provincial Secretary has always had a partizan majority, to "bluff" him off, on some side issue.

But such a state of things, we are happy to believe, no longer exists; and the country is likely to find out its true position.

It appears, from Mr. Kerr's statement, that the Government have greatly exceeded the amount for which, it was understood by the country, they were authorised to issue debentures, viz., £800,000 stg.; that they have drawn largely during the past year-nearly £80,000; and have no idea of stopping at that! The object of Mr. Kerr's bill is, to prevent the further issue of Debentures on account of Railway construction.

Mr. Kerr further states, that the estimates of Mr. Light, the Chief Engineer, in 1859, for completing the road from Mill Street, in St. John, to Shediac, 108 miles, including Moncton branch station, (which we believe has not been completed) and after making 15 per cent. allowance for contingencies, was £8,500 currency per mile. In 1860, Mr. Light wanted 15 per cent., more which "as the works were then nearly finished," he was assured would be about the correct cost. Allowing the Government this modest additional sum, a trifle of only £137,700, the cost of the road was brought up to £9,775 currency per mile, a total of £1,055,700! Upon this extraordinary expenditure above the estimates, there was an enquiry, and the Government got a verdict; but where the money was spent, no mortal man, outside of the management, could tell and, may never be known. We let that pass then, and call the cost of the finished road £1,055,700-a very large sum compared with that for which Jackson & Co., agreed to build very much superior road.

Now? Starting from this point, let us see what the Government has added to this sum. The Chief Commissioner, in his report for 1860 says, the cost of the road is £1,090,-431, "and that the Commissioners having fullfilled the trust reposed in them, request to tender their resignation". In other words having completed the road, there is a cost over their last, 15 per cent estimate, for which they assign no reason, of nearly £35,000!

But Mr. Jardine makes another report in up to Nov. 1. 1861, to be £8,774 stg., per mile or £1,137,121 total-bringing up the surplus expenditure to £81,710! What has been spent since the last report was made up, does not yet appear, and the road is not yet finish-

has been spent upon construction account since the Railway was reported by the Chief Engineer, and the Chief Commissioner, as "terminated, completed and finished," no less a sum than £81,710!!

Over £40,000 a year since the road was finished! And yet the road is not finished!— At least £40,000 more will be wanted for a deep water terminus in St. John (which will proba bly cost twice or thrice forty thousand, under the same management). Another £40,000 will become necessary to remove the Stations to where they ought to have been, and would have been, placed, but to subserve partizan interests By the time that amount is expended the road will require large repairs, as from the heavy grades and the heavy rolling stock necessary to vercome them, the wear and tear is very great. About £40,000 a year to keep the road in repair! In these estimates, we make no account of in-terest, Imposts in aid of interest, or damages which may, and are more than likely, to occur, Our remarks are confined simply to "Construc-

Where, in the name of reason, is this extravagent over expenditure of a Government, lauded to the skies for its ability, honesty, and economy to stop ? mort reduces ogo si

reason and common sense answer, before the Province is utterly and irretrievably ruined?

Without any provocation vyhatever, a paper called the Religious Intelligencer, saw fit to make a false and slanderous attack upon the "Colonial Empire," imputing to us motives, "heartless, unhuman,"—and fiendish, inasmuch as it raid."

Wm. E. Perley, for the County of Sunbury Dr. Hiram Dow, for York; A. R. M'Clelan Esq., Albert; David Munro, Esq.; Carleton—Royal Gasette.

St. John Med. "hailed with joy" the death of the victims by the Railway accident and it disclared that we committedthis wickedness from political spleen ! To this the " Colonial Empire " replied, denying the charge, and declaring that up to that time, we had really expressed no opinion of our own on the subject—nor had we—as we had stated nothing but the opinion of leading Rail-Under such circumstances, it migrit have been

after the following fashion :-

"A paragraph appeared in the Baptist and Visitor of last week, that we think could not have been penned by the Denominational Editor. We presume it was cooked in the same oven as the Empire hash, and is equally as contemptable."

Now, we do not intend to lower the dignity of the "Colonial Empire" by descending to the degraded position which, in this matter, the Intelligencer chooses to occupy; but we wish to convince the *Intelligencer* of the wrong it has done us; hoping that hereafter it may profit by the golden rule—"do unto others even as ye would they should do unto you!"

By way of exemplification, let us suppose that

the "Colonial Empire" attributed base motives to the Intelligencer, and imagined—

1. That the Intelligencer, in going out of its way to attack the "Colonial Empire," was merely pandering to certain of its political deities, whom it holds in high reverence, and not altogether disinterestedly either, as the great man of its political worship has, on several occasions, represented the Intelligencer as the Organ of the Baptists in New Brunswick!

While the Intelligencer affects to be the Organ of a meet and lowly denominations it is greatly

of a meek and lowly denomination, it is greatly gratified by a pat on the back, or a nod of recog

compliment of a FREE TICKEY over the Railway from the Chief Commissioner! Trifles these to be sure, but some are easily captivated.

2. But suppose we were to accuse the Intelligencer of pandering to the strong partizan feelings of certain persons, to induce them to subscribe for the Intelligencer instead of the Visitor, and like a wily seducer, of striving to make mischief in the Visitor's family.

The last paragraph in the article we have quoted above, might seem to warrant this, altho' we only put it suppositiously.

3. Let it be supposed that we accused the Intelligencer of being a pander generally, and pointed to the awful stories, with which it seeks to build up a championship of Protestentism, by appealing to the passions and prejudices of the ignorant, and of which, to do it justice, it may be readily imagined, it does not believe one word ignorant, and of which, to do it justice, it may be readily imagined, it does not believe one word itself; or suppose we pointed out, that while declaring itself the organ of a respectable body of christians, it holds out the temptation, that it is very catholic in spirit, and can meet the views of all seets and denominations!

What would be thought of us, if we should say that the Intelligencer would be all things to all men, for the sake of fifthy lucre?

FINALLY,—Suppose we imagined that, in view of coming events, the article we have quoted to-day, was only intended as an advertisement, and we treated it as such, after the following fashion:— THE "RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER"

FOR SALE! TO THE NEXT PARTY IN POWER FOR A FEW DOLLARS

"We are pledged to no Government or party; we received no patronage, except a few dollars worth of advertising yearly. Whatever party is in power we expect to neceive this."—Rekgious Intelligencer.

As we do not intend to charge for this advertisement, we may quietly intimate—" and dear at that!"

that!"
But seriously, we hold it an unmanly, ungenerous, and most unchristian act, to accuse the "Colonial Empire" of mean and base motives, in a matter wherein this paper was well and thorougly informed, and about which the Intelligencer

y informed, and about which the Intelligencer knew nothing at all.

At midnight after the sad railway accident, the "Colonial Empire" was at the Railway Station in St. John, seeking exact information, while the "Religious Intelligencer" was, in all probability, sound asleep in its bed at Fredericton.

On that night, after returning from the scene of the accident, it was the opinion of leading railway officials, that it had been caused by criminal care-

lessness.

The statements of the "Empire" on that occasion, out of a sense of justice to the parties deemed most blameable, were much modified from what it would have been fully justifieed in pubishing on

We have treated this subject from the first purely, as a public question in which all the people of New Brunswick, of every shade of politics and religion, were equally interested; and have refused to publish severe strictures on the Railway management, simply because they were written in a party spirit. It has been left to a portion of the Government Press to seek to make a political question of this sad affair, and all the responsibility of so doing rests upon the Journals which have

Oircuits for the Judges for 1862

CARTER, C. J.			
Saint John, (Spring.)	Tuesday		
Victoria,	Wednesd		
Carleton, Vools	Tuesday		
Sittings for York,	14 uesuay	TACH AUT	
PARKER, J.	aid Pulc	SALE T.	DB 100
Sittings after Trinity, Albert.		24th Jur 8th July	
Westmorland,		15th Jul	
Kent,		23rd Sej	
WILMOT, J.	an Process		
King's,		8th July	
Restigouche,		26th Att	
Gloucester, Mo Do		2nd Sept	
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RITCHIE, J.	maked a	DOM:	rch 18
Queen's, Charlotte,		4th Mar	\$1000000000000\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot
Saint John, (Autumn,		18th No	30000000000000000000000000000000000000
Sunhard		29th Jat	

Sinclair, M. D., Recording Secretary. Published by the Society."

"The Medical Society, of which Doctor Sinclair was last year the Recording Secretary, was organized about two years ago; but we understand that previous to that date the medical secretary.

understand that previous to that date the medical gentlemen who compose it, or at least some of them, were in the habit of meeting at each