was discussed, on a previous day, he had asked for its postponement, for a few days, owing to the absence of a number of hon, members, and the importance of the measure. He was happy to see that nearly all were now present, and resumed the discussion with pleasure.

The hon, member for Northumberland, in his speech on a previous day, had stated that borrowing any more money, than could be avoided, in England, or any other place, out of this Province, to build our Railroad was objectionable. But he would answer this by stating, first, that it was impossible to get the money in this Province. Debentures were issued in 1856, and offered for sale in the Province. Notice of these being in the market was given by the Treasurer

fered for sale in the Province. Notice of these being in the market was given by the Treasurer and kept public for a length of time. It was found, however, that only £16,000 worth, could be sold, though they were offered at 6 per cent. It was clear that had the Government made the attempt to sell the Railway Debentures here, it must have failed,—even at 6 per cent. While, when sent to England, they were sold at a premium. Secondly—if they could have been sold in the Province, it would have been impolitic to have done so. They would have then absorbed a large quantity of our Capital, and all knew that now its amount was barely adequate to carry on the business of the Country. It was one objection urged against Savings Banks that they collected the earnings of poor men and secreted them in Government Debentures, and Public Debts, when if they were allowed to remain in the hands of their owners, they would circulate freely among manufacturers and business men.

The hon, member for Northumberland had also meutioned the issuing of Provincial Notes.

the hands of their owners, they would circulate freely among manufacturars and business men. The hen, member for Northumberland had also meutioned the issuing of Provincial Notes. He (The Sec'y) did not remember that that hon, gentleman had expressed himself in favor of them. [Mr. Kerr. I gave no opinion.] They had occupied his thoughts a good deal; and he looked at them as a very dangerous means of raising money. No sound system of raising money, on paper currency, could be devised, which was not based on specie payments. And any per centage which might have been saved to the public, in payment of interest, by this means, would have been lost by the depreciation of their value, owing to their not being based on specie payments. This he believed was found to be the case in N. Scotia. The same hon, gentleman (Mr. Kerr) had complained that no regular fortnightly returns had been made of the receipts, earnings, and expenses of the Railroad; and had stated that this was not the case in Nova Scotia. He desired to correct the hon, member. There was in that Province a monthly statement of the receipts of their Road; and a quarterly necount

receipts of their Road; and a quarterly account of the whole of the income and expense, the same as in this Province. It was impossible to make up a correct return of the expense and receipts such short periods as once per week or fortnight. As, in that case, every thing used would have to be measured; and a vast deal of trouble and expense occasioned which was needless. It might be a satisfaction to the public to have ese statements laid before them at short stated periods; but it was a question how much real benefit would be derived from such a course more than from having these accounts fully and accurately made up, and submitted each quarter, and published annually.

Reference had been made outside to the

doubtful character of the statement of the liapilities and assetts. These, as laid before the House, this year as well as in past years were unimpeachably correct and not one of them cou d be shaken.

The next charge was that the cost of the Road had exceeded the estimates. This he was prepared to admit. Unavoidably the estimates had been made too small. This was, owever, an accident not peculiar to this Province. In Nova Sectia the same mistake had been made, and likewise in Canada. This subject had beenfully discussed last Session, and he did not feel called upon to enter into it again this year The estimates were supposed to be correct when made, by all parties, but the history of Railroads, in all countries, had since, conclusively, proved they were too small. The question legitiu ately before the House,

was whether the country had got value for its money—or could the road have been construc-ed for less? When, recently, in England, one of the impressions which he and the other delegates met en ville cost or our road were too smal to construct a road, of a similar quality, between the colonies. The Secretary here al-luded to the cost of Railways in other countries, and referred to his speech upon the same subject last year; to shew that with all the extravagance and favoritism charged upon the Government, in their manner of constructing it, it had cost less than any other road of the some quality elsewhere; except those constructed over the American Prairies or over the sandy soil of the Southern States.

With regard to the Bill, he had no objection, whatever, to limit the amount of Debentures, whatever, to limit the amount of Debentures, to be issued by the Government, to any reasonable sum. In 1856, when the Law was enacted which authorized the issuing of Debentures, it contained provisions for Railway extension in several directions. Suppose a favourable answer should be given to the proposed Inter-Colonial Railway, or that extensions should be found expedient, or advisable, from any other cause—if that Bill was passed it would repeal all the law now on the Statute Book authorizing these extensions. He could Book authorizing these extensions. He could easily imagine circumstances, when it would be advantageous to the interests of the country for the Government, (no matter what Governmight happened to be in power) to have this power vested in them. At the present time it was peculiarly injudicious to repeal this provision. There was no objection to limiting it, so that no further Debentures could be issued, on construction account of the present road, it deemed advisable. But there was a deep water terminus required; the freight house in St. John was too small, and freight was sometimes damaged by exposure, so that an additional one was required. A steam mill was being erected in the vicinity of the Road which it was estimated, with other mills on the line, if proper facilities were given, would send over the road no less than five millions of deals yearly. Sidings were necessary to be constructed, to afford facilities for loading this lumber. Other expenses of small amount might also arise for which it was necessary to make provision. Ezcluding the deep water. termisus, the sum required for all was small comparatively.—not more than £3,000—and as for the terminus, that was a question for the

House to decide, whether the Government would be allowed to construct it without first asking the permission of the House or not.

The great objection to the Bill was, that it would repeal the Laws now on the Statute Book, authorizing extension. If extension of our Railway, either North or towards the United States, should be required; hereafter, and the laws now in force he required; hereafter, and the laws now in force he required;

an excellent one, and roads of its character could not be constructed cheap But a cheaper quality of road might have answered. The time would come when extensions would be required. As the law stood, when that time arrived, the Government, which might be in power, could go on; but if the Bill passed they would first have to come and ask permission from the House. In such a case they would have to bring a specific proposition in their hands, and ask for its favourable consideration. The difficulties they would meet in such tion. The difficulties they would meet in such case were almost insuperable. First, those who were opposed to all Railroads would oppose them; next, those opposed to the speci-fic road they proposed building; and lastly, their political opponents. So that in order to carry any proposition of this kind, no matter how beneficial it might be for the general interest, they would require more influence than

the strongest Governments generally possessed. It was impolitic to pass the Bill for this reason, and it would be a virtual stop to all extension. The present was a time of commercial paralisis, which was not going to last for ever. He was not afraid of the resources of this Country, and conceived that there was little cause for discouragement. On the contrary, there was cause for hope and thankfulness at the state of our Country as contrasted with the situation of others. Certainly our Railroads were not all built. In every other Country on the globe, Railways were being built. Among the Kaffirs of Africa, and Hin doos of India, Railway construction was constantly progressing; and he, for one, did not believe we were done in New-Brunswick. It was a fact, well established, that it we wanted Railroads, Government must build them. And the Country was now in a better position to advance a step forward, in the matter, than it was when the first step was made in building the present Road. Facts and figures would

some 30 per cent : while our trade had actually increased 50 per cent. Great complaints had been made about the favouritism and mismanagement of the Government, in constructing the last Railway. So far as the favouritism or patronage of the Government in these matters was concerned .when he was in the Government, he knew of nothing more unfortunate for them than having a vacancy occur in one of the offices of which they had the disposal. When they filled it they always made more enemies than friends, and to talk about the mismanagement of our Railway. What was it, to the corrup tion and preculation, which had been practised the Grand Trunk, of Canada, and which had resulted in the absolute loss to that Country of

prove it. The census shewed that within the

ast 10 years we had increased in population,

At the time our Road was commenced perfect mania for building Railroads existed throughout the Province. It was tried to construct them by private means, and found impracticable. A Board of Directors was formed, while the Road was in the hands of this private Company, composed of 13 members; out of these six were members of the Government-they constituted a majority in most cases, and had in this way a large amount of patronage, without any responsibility. And yet no complaint was ever made of the manner in which it was used. This was, to his mind, one of the strongest arguments that the incividuals who used this patronage without partiality, while in a position when no responsibility attached to their conduct, would not pense as a reason for additional cost of £40,act, in a less judicious manner, when they were | 000 that year. In that report he says, The ex-Attorney General concluded by reitera ting his opinion that our Roads were not all built yet; and said that Railroads were needed now, just as much as Great Roads were 30 years since, and that when they were built it must be by the interposition of the Govern-The CHIEF COMMISSIONER said, three or

four years ago, his hon. colleage, who had just sat down, might have talked as he had done, with a good grace : but it was too late now When this hon, gentleman's scheme was propsunded, he (Mr. H.) had been one among ive who strenuously opposed it. That their consent was only extorted by a pledge that, if t was carried on, £150,000 should also be expended on a Railway between Fredericton and St. John. Subsequently, the Government of that day, after they had carried Mr. Fisher's scheme, brought in a resolution that t was inexpedient to carry on further extension at that time. This resolution was a vioation of the agreement made by the ex-Attor ney General with him (Mr. H.) and his other on, colleagues of that day; and when introduced, it was was the hon. ex-Attorney General's duty to have turned on his Government at once. But no; he simply voted against the resolution. He (the Chief Com.) had made up his mind to vote for the Bill, and let the extensions be cut off. He was not going to let his hon. colleage, the ex-Attorney General to through the County of York, and vaun hat its interests had been sacrificed by the conduct of his (Mr. F.'s) colleagues, relative to the Bank Bill. It was too late for him now to hold out inducements for carrying out his scheme of gridironing the country. The time had come to restrain extravagance, and get the country out of debt. The Bill had his nearty sympathy, and would have his vote.

Mr. McPHELIM said, the present was not the time to talk about building Railways.— With an exhausted Treasury and depressed trade, it was abourd. He had always felt, with regard to the construction of the Road etween St. John and Shediac, that it was carried on under either gross ignorance, or else mismanagement. He begged to differ rom the hon. ex-Attorney General, that pubworks could best be constructed by the Government, and referred to the Jackson conract, contending that it was wrong, under the circumstances, to have taken it out of the Contractor's hands. All they asked for was sh extension of time, and an opportunity to get the Stockholders to pay up. The Bill could do no harm, and would receive his sup-

Mr. Anglin: Was not aware that any me thought we had arrived at a stand still in Railway matters, and felt no hesitation in saying that if Kailways were constructed in our ovince at all, it must be by the Government, The conduct of the contractors in the Jackson matter was such as to shake the confidence of the Government in them, and he thought the Government was justified in taking the work off their hands. It was doubtful whether they could have been compelled to carry it out any way; and, under all the circumstances, it would have been hardly fair to have asked them to do so. He was anxious to see extension so soon as the Province had means; but under present pressing circumstances, he thought it was the aty of the House to put an end to the expenditure, at least, not to suffer its continuance longer, without its direct sanction. It has been argued that it was difficult to get specific propositions assented to by the House; but this was no argument, for no work ought to be sarried on by the Government, which would not be sanctioned by a majority of the House. He would vote to stop further expenditure; not because the circumstances of the County did not warrant it. His reason for voting for the Bill, and preventing the Government from getting the country deeper in debt, was because they had done wrong. All the reports and a ements they had made since 1858 were contradictory, incorrect, and calculated to misrepresent and mislead the public. He did not believe their present statements, because their

stated that half of the rock cuttings, excavamore than the usual precentage. The estimated sum they aliuded to was the £8500 per mile. If the House would compare this report with the fact that the hon, member for

Northumberland (Mr. Kerr) had the other day shown that the road had actually cost over £12,000 per mile they would clearly see that there must have been misstatements. A year after this, they published another Report, in which they state that the cost had exceeded their estimate, and that the surveys, which they had informed the public in their former Report were so carefully made, were incorrect. In the last Report, they say the cost of completing the work would exceed the estimate by 15 per cent. It would be remembered that a large portion of the work was then complete; so that if this increase of 15 per cent on the whole cost of the Road was applied to that part, where the extra sum of money realized by it was spent, it would be found that the cost of that, careful survey and all, was insted of 15 per cent, peyond their estimate, 100 per cent. more than they said it would be. There was another point, which was worse than a mistake. In the report of 1859, the reason given why the Road cost so much beyond the Estimate, was, that in letting out the sections, the strictest economy had been practised, and the grades left up to the maximum height in a number of cases. first report stated this maximum to be 45 feet to the mile. Mr. Parker, the consulting Engineer, stated the same; and the table already alluded to corroborated the fact that this was the highest grade, and the additional cost had been incurred for the purpose of reducing these grades. The law practically required that all changes in the grade of the Road should be made only at the instance, and by the consent of the Government; as already stated that grade was fixed at 45 feet to the mile. The Report of Mr. Light states, that much of the additional expense incurred was occasioned by the reduction of these grades to the 45 feet per mile. Yet in the following year, Mr. Light comes out again, and states that some of these grades were above the maxinum, after 15 per cent. and all. It was clear the Government must have known, under these circumstances, either that Mr. Light was stating untruths, or else that the grade was greater than the maximum rate allowed. It was unnecessary to state that these reports of Mr. Light were adopted by the Government, and put forth to the public by them, and that they were, therefore, responsible for them. And he thought, after all these statements following each other, year after year, each contradicting and stultifying its predecessor, and all being alike incorrect, it was high time that any statements put forth by the Government should be reand unexpected increase in business, additional ones were required, and assigns their ex-The Secretary then came out and endorsed this

ceived with distrust. In the Report of 1860, Mr. Light again says that additional sidings were wanted. In his first Report he stated, that sufficient had been constructed to answer all requirements. "In 1860, owing to the large Report. This year the Secretary has stated the amount of work done by the Road, was not so large as that of the previous year; but still the expense went on; and \$9675 charged again this year for sidings, and \$32,555 for ...... that no more were required, and after the Secretary had stated, on the previous year, that there was ample rolling stock and sidings for a year, when more business was done than last year. With all these facts before the House, showing contradiction after contradiction, mis-statement after mis-statement, what assurance had the House that the Government would not, if permitted, go on still involving the country in debt deeper and deeper? He hoped the House would take all these facts into consideration, and reflect upon them calmly and deliberately; not to accept his authority, or give them any weight because he had suggested them, but to weigh them for themselves. The Government had involved the country in debt to a very large extent and sought to do so to a still greater. Impost was added to taxation, and taxation to impost; ence came multiplied and most foolish and now they sought to lay still greater taxes on the public, on molasses, on tea, on rum

gm, which y and wine, and no telling what else. It was high time for the House to interfere, and stop to thet extravagance. Debate will be resumed in our next issue. RESOLVED by the New Brunswick Bap tist Western Association, at its Annua 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 Easter and Western New Brunswick Baptist Associa ons, therefore:—

Resolved,—That said recognition be continue by the Churches of this Association

## Hew Brunswick Baptis

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR. ST. JOHN, N.B., THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 186

The spirit of the Religious Press of the Federal States towards England and her Colonies.

For sometime past we have been pained part of the religious press of the Federal States to regard England and her colonies as thoroughly hostile to the purposes of the Northern administration, and as exceedingly anxious, cost what it may, to see the American Republic cast down, and forever destroyed. Having adopted this delusion, as a sober reality, England and her colonies are charged as being influenced by the most sordid and vile motives, and a fearful retribution is threatened, so soon as the North shall have accomplished its purpose in the subjugation of the South. To say the least these; breats of vengeance are as untimely as they are unprovoked. England from the first pledged herself to neutrality, and notwithstanding she has been strongly tempted by the braggadocia style of the Northern press, the inefficiency of the blockade, and the necessities of her her own people, to throw the shield of her protection over the South, yet she has sacredly maintained her pledge. If any thing can induce change of a policy it will be this blustering, threatening, defiant attitude of the Federal journals. If as indicated by many of the North by many of the Northern papers, as soon as this civil wer is over, a general ouslanghtito be made upon British possession surely England and her colonies w

Railroad con- the 1st of December in that year. He then press cried to heaven and earth to keep the over the land." The American Baptist peace. So far the prayer has been ans- will not be comforted, and thus protests :

> rial written with marked ability puts this up the Republic, and wipe out the Governmenter in such a clear and truthful light ment of the people, or, as they are designated in the control of the people, or, as they are designated in the control of the people, or, as they are designated in the control of the people, or, as they are designated in the control of the people, or, as they are designated in the control of the people, or, as they are designated in the control of the people of the that we are induced to copy it entire for the information of our readers. It is headed "The great American delusion-The religious press of England." The writer

Wise, and eloquent, and good, as the friends of Idumean Job undoubtedly were, we have no wish to emulate them at this time, by reading homilies to the United States. Never was government and nation so beset, so betrayed, by traitors within defensive arms." All the while, shower of arrowy sleet is poured upon the nation, from its own press. Every jibe and sarcasm, every arrow of sardonic falsehood, forged in Printing-house-square, is imported, is barbed and envenomed, and multiplied a million-fold, at New York; and is again multiplied, and sent flying all broad, from Maine to Minnesota, and

wherever an American press is found. There are few, if any, in England, can estimate the amount of evil which has thus been wrought. There are none who, without accumulated evidence, would believe, what is the tone and temper of the American press, and how England is accounted of. The letters of Dr. Church, recently published in these columns, and the letters of Dr. Stow, and of our Boston correspondent, published last week, may serve as indexes to vast unread volumes. full of mourning, lamentation, and woe, alternating with anger and fierce reproach, directed against England. The whole land is full of these cries, not,---

Out of the depths of a Divine despair, but out of a cloud of superstitions dire, and of strange misbeliefs. England, in incredible wickedness, as Dr. Church put it, has first caused the division of the Union, and then has laboured to make the sever ance permanent. This, with modifications, is the popular belief; and this is the faith which the New York press, primarily, has propagated. The secular and the religious press have alike laboured in this evil propaganda. Why the press has so taught, and why the nation has been pre-disposed to believe it, were long to tell. We can now only make brief exposition of the most melancholy and portentous fact, -doing so, unhappily, without the least expectation that any testimony of ours will be accepted, or any earnest remonstrance be of any avail, in counteracting the universal delusion in the United States. A state of mind has been induced which is invulnerable to evidence. If Washington, and Adams and Franklin were to rise from the dead they could work no conviction, if their testimony were given to facts as they exist in England, as against the " false facts" which wholly possess the American mind. More than twelve months since our adverse British policy was invented in the United States. Our absolute, hopeless, helpless dependance on America for life and being was assumed. The oare possibility of selfdenial, and of patient suffering, on the part of England, were things not to be conceived of. All the passions, as well as allthe ne cessities, united to make it certain, that England would promptly interfere.

If the New York press, and especially The New York Times, had passionately desired this course of action on the part of England, it could not have taken better means to prepare a way for it than those resorted to. The intended "interference" was incessantly proclaimed, as if it were wished to familiarise the idea to England where it had not even been suggested, and to make the process the more easy. And upon this certain expectation of interfer-

threatenings. Then, as if Satan were indeed unbound, all the churches of Britain have been wellnigh excommunicated by their co religionists in the United States. We have often found comfort, not to say have taken a degree of pride, in our brethren of the United States. We have rejoiced in their numbers, in their consenting testimony, in their labours, in their presentation and embodiment of the Idea of Individuality, a fundamental principle of Religion and Morals held only consistently by baptized believers and which alone harmonises with the Idea of a Revelation made from the Supreme Intelligence: o derived Intelligence. In ike manner we have rejoiced in the fair order and living force of the Independent Churches. Nor have we turned aside from contemplating with more or less of complacency the incorporated, but unendowed, children of Geneva; and so also of their relations, by Church order, of the Wesley-

What our churches have felt during the eventful months since the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, and upon the n perceiving a growing tendency on the rebellion of the shveholders following upon resolved; ministers, churches, individuals. have prayed; and, when the affair of the Trent transpired, and threatened to give a victory to the hated South, then a large "England" laboured and prayed for peace; not then giving all that faith to our Government which the public documents now published show might have been reposed, and not being wholly unaffected by the incessant din of the *Times*, as suggesting direful possibilities. Not in anger, far less to provoke, but with the most painful regret, and for practical Christian use, we now adduce a few examples of what we have described, as characteristic of the

have described, as characteristic of the American religious press.

There is something both true and pathetic in the description given by The American Baptist, and something even more affecting in its abandoned "illusion," and its resolute American scepticism. "Struggling with the monster slavery, straining every nerve to resist its extension, and finally driven to mortal combat in defence of our national existence against a great

wered, but if the journals of the Federal -" It is in vain to tell us that the English States continue to lavish their abuse upon
England and her Provinces we cannot but lion; that they do not mean to open the tremble for the issue.

Southern ports; that they do not mean, at every hazard, and at all hazards, to break nated in aristocratic parlance, 'the mob.'

It is vain, indeed ! Yancey, and Rost, and Mann, it is true, gave up, and were "surprised" to find the universal expectations of America falsified; and the failure of the expectations of the South has been fully admitted, at Richmond, by a returned

has a forcibly written article, headed, "Mr. Trent. Spurgeon and the English," in which the popular preacher is reflected upon with so promptly spoke for forbearance and for served severity, if he said, without qualifi-cation, "That England,—both the British populace and the richer classes, -are un-European conflict since the Turk was re- odd Evangelist thus holds forth :pelled from the gates of Vienna. It may be so; but "populace," and "all England ed country, it is quite evident that the howling for war," we suspect is a very free British press has floated upon, and is still translation of his English into the American tongue. And Mr. Spurgeon is of those, in the United States and in England, who

have been the expedient thing. The Examiner, also Baptist, is thoroughy sceptical as to the possibility of England exercising any self-denial where material interests are involved Seen through The this had subsided, we, of course, began to feel as if we had been bullied, and we were not long in making the rejoinders which such a proceeding never fails to call forth. \* \* \* But now we are told that England, with one voice, demands that the Government submit to the United States misunderstanding. Thus dismissing the the single alternative of reparation or war. religious papers, we may next week exhi Can it be that in Christian England, war bit the spirit of the secular American press with this country is so abhorrent to the and, briefly pause on the other s.de, in people, only when by it they will lose their the bare possibility of inspiring our Ameri- If the Provincial Secretary has abandone Poor Examiner, and its "newspapers"

It little knew what an enormous accession there was at that time in England to the folk who demand "much water" to put out a pigmy the Moloch King Cotton has been iere, in comparison with the American esimate !

We have put our co-religionists in the foreground; not as loving them less, or desiring to expose their want of knowledge and want of faith in any British goodness; but rather to screen our brethren, the Independents. We commend the following to The Patriot and The Nonconformist, for comment : they, in this have a duty to both countries, and to the one family :-- "Except in the madness of our Southern rebels, it would be difficult to find a parallel for the malice which the whole English nation,—Government, newspapers, priests, and people—a few individuals excepted have exhibited towards the American Union and its loyal citizens, in the crisis of their greatest trial and danger."

No! certainly this is not from The N

Y. Herald or Times; much less from The

Tribune, or Evening Post. It is, in truth, from a paper of high character, great circulation, and of much influence, which has the veteran Dr. Leavitt, and the vivacious and very various Henry Ward Beecher, or editors, even The N. Y. Indepedent. It may be charitably suggested that this paper is young and erratic, and in a state of transition, and that a solid man of Boston, a right New Englander, ought to be produced. Be it so. The Congregationalist (Boston) is a paper which educated and religious Americans would choose as a worthy representative. It has good literary and theological criticism, and a calm estimate of public affairs. But the universal delusion envelopes it. In a copy before us are two columns of deadly lively trash which is most melancholy. John Bull is portrayed not like a strong mastiff, "a yelping little cur." John is "false to his principles;" also "jealous of American pros-perity;" also "gloats over the spectacle their long-organised conspiracy, it needs of a nation torn with "inward throes, and not to say. Unions and Associations have permanently weakened by dismemberment." And, whatever the disappointed emissaries may say,—"John has forsworn himself without shame. His abhorrence of slavery has "vanished!" John watched and waited for a " a pretext." Foiled, the British lion (or tiger rather) will "crouch in his lair greedy of his prey;" and so on. This paper, after giving the extent and population of the British Empire, sagely concludes:—" And yet, to all appearance, (?) she is as hungry as Oliver Twist for the 783.144 square miles, and the 9,379,320 people of our revolted States! Perhaps he may get them !" Of course, "it would be in vain' to tell the Congregationalist that England has long been warning off her colonies from dependence, and would not touch the foul South with a prong of her rident. But let us hear anot Here is Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Jour-nal, at Boston, surely sounding a pacific ju-bilee trumpet, and recording the delights and victories of peace. Enter Herald of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Herald surveys England in the

tivities of Christian philanthropy; but the

ehurches, and bar-rooms, (!) and Parlia- building fitted up about four years ago is alment, against American slavery, and that promised a few months ago to maintain a perfect neutrality in this American contest, but was in an unseemly hurry to acknowledge the rebels as a 'belligerent 'power' before other nations thought of such a step; England now, in this hour of America's deepest trial, is seemingly, anxious to take advantage of it to launch her prepared thunderbolts against us."

Good sirs! what an England this has been, and all unknowing of herself! Beside a column of such dismal heraldings, our Herald has also a sermon, and a reproach for his Wesleyan brother, the Lonemissary; while Cobb and Toombs, in Georgia, were compelled to admit the reeding prospect of recognition by England.

don Watchman, who was guilty of the sin duties on liquors can endanger any moral or religious interest; and requests us to make the mit the American Government to render point clear. Our contemporary then adds:— Another Baptist newspaper, The Christithe reparation required by England and tian Watchman and Reflector, of Boston, sanctioned by Europe in the matter of the

much, and we are bound to say, with de- peace in the critical time, may be furly represented in our exposition, we call into court the New York Evangelist, a true-blue Presbyterian. It fulminates more than a moved if not indignant spectators of a column at the Edinburgh Witness, and, pointless, purposeless war." It is possible conditionally, excommunicates the Presbythat Mr. Spurgeon may look so intently terians of Scotland, because the unlucky and loathingly at slavery, as not to see that | Witness has inadvertantly copied and comthe defeat of the slaveholders, and the li- mented upon a part of a Southern phammitation of slavery, involves more than any phlet! After the excommunication, this

"Not to confine the view to our distractswimming, in the sea of lies with regard to us and our intentions. Let any one for example, look over the hundred and believe that tenderness for slavery has been one trashy articles in the British papers on injurious, and will be ruinous, to the nati- the affair of the Trent. They seem to be onal cause; that the right thing would compounded of equal parts of ignorance, exaggeration, and prejudice."

A brother evangelist in the same paper discourses "a simple act" and a wicked Queen thus :-

"Last year Victoria sent us graciou Times (always called "The British press" thanks for profuse hospitality to her ruddy or "The newspapers,") this old country boy; this year she breathes threatenings exhibited a most marvellous spectacle to and slaughter against us for the simple act The Examiner :- "All England-if we of hauling a couple of mischevious traitors may judge from the newspapers-was in a out of their guilty hiding place in one of blaze of excitement. The national sover-eignty had been insulted, and the national such a paltry spark would be alike the houour had been outraged. \* \* \* disgrace and bankruptcy of christian civili-The first feeling was that of amazement at zation in this century of splendid arts and tory law we really cannot see. the towering rage into which the British missionary philanthrophies. The bare had lashed themselves. But so soon as thought is horrible."

We could greatly multiply these facts from the religious press, but forbear .-These are enough for the purpose. Let us pity and be patient, and do what we may to avert the evils to both countries, which must arise from this mutual ignorance and own omniscience and infallibility into respect to British matters.

Acadia College Agency. Rev. A. D. Thomson, Financial Agent

this Institution, passed through the City this week on his return home, after an absence from his family and church of nearly three months. It will be seen by his communication in our present issue that he has been highly successful in swelling the endowment fund, and that the Institution in its several departments is in a flourishing condition. With J W. Barss, Esq., as Financier General, and Rev. A. D. Thomson as Financial Agent, the money department of the College will soon be

Dr. Pryor's connection with the College wi of course be a valuable acquisition to its edu cational power, and give it a still broader and deeper hold on the affections and confidence of our people generally. Like all kindred Institutions, Acadia, in the days of its childhood was encompassed with weaknesses, dangers, and difficulties of divers sorts; but now that it has grown up from enfeebled infancy to the strength of well-proportioned and matured manhood, there is good reason to believe that its future pathway will be increasingly bright and prosperous. That such may be its onward course is our increasing prayer.

Quarterly Meeting. PRINCE WILLIAM, March 21st, 1862. The Quarterly Meeting of York, Carleton, and Victoria Counties was held with the Church at Canterbury, commencing the third Friday in this month, and centinued five days with much interest. Although the storm was with much interest. Although the storm was intensely severe and unequaled for many years past, yet the people seemed to overcome all obstacles, and good attendance was given to all the meetings, and more so toward the close of them. There were many of the young people who expressed their anxiety to become followers of the Lord, and the (hurch appears to be of one heart in the Cause of God. The ministers are not were Borde T. W. ministers present, were Revds. I. W. Saunders, A. Barrows, J. H. Tupper, D. Outhouse, ders, A. Barrows, J. H. Tupper, D. Outhouse, G. Campbell, G. J. Harvy (the pastor), and Agersea White (Free Baptist), with the writer. We are fully persuaded that the good seed sown during this meeting will spring up and bear fruit to the glory of God.

It was resolved, and notice is hereby given, that the next Quarterly Meeting will be held with the Church at Nashwaak, commencing the third Friday in June, at six o'clock, P. M.

BENJAMIN JEWETT, Sec.

## Correspondence.

DEAR VISITOR,-I am making all speed

ready too strait for them. They are making efforts to get up a Bazaar, the proceeds of which is to fit the Institution with enlarged facilities to make it more com-plete. I take this opportunity to fulfit a promise made by myself that I would speak favorably to the friends of education on this subject, and now say that any thing saleable at such a fair will be thankfully received by the Principal and Co-operator.

St. John, March 25, 1862.

## Secular Department.

Our respected contemporary the Colonia resbyterian, cannot see how a high rate of

"If the country were prepared for, and desired to have a Proninitory Law, we believe it would be no loser thereby, all things considered, and we should rejoice to see such a law in rigid operation. But so long as this is not the case, we cannot see how any moral or religious men can deprecate a heavy tax on spirituous liquors. It is quite true that the total amount of the tax may be the measure of a fearful moral evil, but it is no less true that the removal of the tax, would not lessen, but rather aggravate the evil. We see 'no inconsistency in the position charged upon the Pro-vincincial Secretary, but we see a great want of common sense in Temperance men who re-fuse to limit and restrain what they cannot wholly abolish." If Billion the over large It surely requires no argument to convince

Temperance men that the great obstacle to a Prohibitory Liquor Law is the Revenue derided from the traffic. Will an increase of the revenue diminish the influence of the obstacle? Is the Provincial Secretary's object, by an increase of duties on liquors, to diminish this traffic or solely to gain an increased revenue

Unquestionably the latter. Then, is it not the interest, if not the paramount duty, of the Government which expects to sustain its credit from this source, to encourage and stimulate the traffic, which produces that revenue, as much as possible?

We need not go into the argument, the Provincial Secretary, himself, has most eloquently denounced not only the traffic, but also the revenue derived from it, as "the wages of iniquity," and how he can be consistent and seek to increase that revenue and there by perpetute the great obstacles to a prohibi-We cannot see how, as a Temperance man

he can consistently condemn the act which he, as Provincial Secretary, has devised and wishes to carry into effect. Suppose that after the bill becomes law Mr.

Tilley should vacate the office of Provincial Secretary, with what consistency, or justice, could be agitate for a prohibitory law, or throw any obstacle in the way of his successor who might want to extend the revenue derived from this source?

the Probibitory cause we have not heard of it But we did not expect that our contemporary was prepared to advocate such dectrines as its article seems to propound What, tax the liquor traffic in order to "limit and restrain"

Why not then tax houses of ill-fame, gambling saloous, lotteries and other places of wickedness ? From these sources we venture to assert that a very large revenue might be derived, and the harm they are doing might be considerably restrained. But would not the legalizing and licensing them be a greater evil. We must entirely dissent from the Presbuterian's views on this subject.

We believe, that while Mr. Tilley professer to regard the Temperance cause and the honor which it has conferred upon him as of far higher value than any political attainment in our country, he has, nevertheless, made it entirely subservient to his political advancement, and in so doing has greatly injured, it not sacrificed it for many years to come. That if he had been true to his professions and to the just expectations of the friends of the law, it would have succeeded. That his whole political to prohibition, and that he has lost one of the best opportunities that was ever offered to test the prohibitory question of the agis of our for

The present attempt to derive more revenue from the liquor traffic, is as impolitic as it is wicked. While pandering to and participating in the traffic the Government are only by their policy driving the trade into its most polluted and poisionous channels; the importer must give way to the smuggler, and instead of less injurious British and Foreign Wines, and other liquors, we shall be flooded with Yankee " white eye," as it is called, which can be smuggled with the greatest facility, and the temptation to engage, in which will be second only to the slave-trade; to n sign on of went

Arrival of the Adelaide.

This steam troop-ship, about which there has been so much anxiety, has arrived at last, with the right wing of the 15th Regiment, and Band. She is only 4 days from Bermuda, where she spent 10 days in coaling. She came up to the wharf at Reed's Point yesterday, but we understood that the troops would not be landed till to-day.

DROWNED.—A young man named Patterson (son of Mr. Patterson of the St. John
Police) was drowned at Dipper Harrour on
Sunday. It appears that he went down in the
Pilot Boat "Simonds," which whilelying at anchor, on account of the heavy sea running, slipcd her anchor, and was fast drifting ashere. The
small boat was immediately launched, for the
purpose of landing those on board, (eight in
number) when Pattarson and a young man
named Spears, son of the Pilot, were the first
to jump in. The boat not being made fast to
the schooner, drifted off on the swell, sud cap-