

RESOLVED by the New Brunswick Baptist Western Association, at its Annual Session, at Kenilworth, Sept. 24th, 1861.

WHEREAS The Christian Visitor has been for years recognized as the Denominational Organ of the Associated Churches of the Eastern and Western New Brunswick Baptist Associations, therefore—

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

New Brunswick Baptist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1861.

Tobacco usage of Society.

The tobacco weed is known to be one of the most poisonous that grows in nature's prolific garden. The plant is indigenous to America, but is extensively cultivated in most parts of the old world. Its introduction into Europe dates no further back than the latter part of the fifteenth century. Seeds of the plant were sent in 1560 from Portugal to Catherine de Medici by Jean Nicot, the French Ambassador, in that country from which it received its botanical name.

It was first introduced into England by the person who returned in 1586 from an attempt to found a colony in Virginia, under the auspices of Sir Walter Raleigh, but its progress very much increased in the Mother country after the foundation of the colony at Jamestown in Virginia in 1607.

The use of the weed was soon found to be pernicious to the morals of the people, and therefore stringent prohibitory laws were enacted to restrain its progress. James I. attempted, by repeated proclamations, and publications, some of them couched in the strongest terms to restrain the use of tobacco. During the early part of the reign of Charles I. the trade was monopolized by the crown.

In 1643 the Lords and Commons imposed a moderate duty supposed to be sufficient to prevent its culture; but this plan failed of its purpose, therefore in 1652 an act was passed prohibiting the growth of tobacco in England, and appointing Commissioners to see its provisions carried into effect.

But in despite of all these prohibitory enactments to check the spread of this enormous evil it has steadily increased in the old and new world until it has assumed dimensions, which are truly frightful to contemplate. The use of tobacco is limited to no grade of society; but all classes, high and low, rich and poor, bond and free, the educated and the vulgar, indulge with equal ardour in this filthy, deleterious habit. Here they meet as on one common platform and agree to outrage the refinements of civilization by practice the most rude and barbarous. This foul habit has become so common and has so largely insinuated itself into the elements of social life that we fail to see it in its true light.

If our readers were called to look upon a company of chawers, smokers or snuffers of this narcotic for the first time they would involuntarily exclaim what madness! what impurity! what degradation! A gentleman from the Eastern world in writing to a brother in Bombay gives his first impressions on witnessing the tobacco fumes of an English tap-room. He says—

"One of the first objects that I had the curiosity to visit in London, when I arrived from Bombay, was the English tobacco-smoker in his tap-room. Certainly it is a most fearful sight, and in all its details infinitely more nasty and sickening than anything I ever beheld in opium-smoking establishments at Canton or Singapore. The rooms where the English sit and smoke are filled with wooden boxes or benches. Here they sit and drink heavy and stupefying beer—which, not being sufficiently stupefying, they aid in its effect by smoking a coarse tobacco called Sing. They sometimes gamble in these rooms; but more commonly they talk nonsense, and politics, and about horse-racing, and fighting, all the while discharging at intervals upon the floor, or into little round tin receptacles made for the purpose, copious floods of saliva. The pipe is made of clay whitened, and is sometimes not above two inches in length, but more commonly twelve or eighteen. The drag, tobacco, is put into the bowl of the pipe, and smoked with long drawn whiffs, until, when many are present, the atmosphere is so filled with smoke, that it is scarcely possible to see a man at arm's length from you. On a beginner—a young man who has never smoked before—a pipe will have a most powerful effect, producing giddiness, nausea, and vomiting; but an old smoker, accustomed to the poison, will continue smoking for hours. This fearful luxury, even when taken in moderation, creates excessive thirst; and the lover of tobacco and of strong drinks are almost invariably united in the same person. To deprive a man accustomed to tobacco of his daily luxury, is to inflict upon him a torture most painful that can be imagined. If he be too poor to purchase it, he will either beg it of his neighbors, or pawn some article of clothing for it. Nay, the mechanic who loves tobacco, very commonly loves it better than he loves his wife and children, and will spend the weekly earnings which should be devoted to their support and comfort, in smoking and drinking in these tap-rooms, among people as degraded as himself. All sense of shame and honor is lost when tobacco and beer (or tobacco and a very liquid called gin) are the objects of his indulgence. About eight or nine in the evening these infuriated people may be seen in the different stages of intoxication. They are almost all dirty in person and vulgar in manners. Some enter with a coarse and brutal expression, and begin, as soon as they procure a light, to utter a craving appetite which they have not been enabled to indulge during the day; others laugh and talk under the influence of the pipe, while the benches around are filled with their different occupants, who sit with a vacant stare, watching the fumes of the tobacco, and drawing the pipe at intervals from their mouths, to take large gulps of the 'heavy wet,' which is necessary to moisten their parched palates, or else to discharge, with disgusting frequency, their bladders upon the floor."

We hope our readers will ponder well this graphic description and resolve henceforth to abstain from a habit destitute of all the refining qualities of social and Christian life, and prolific only in disease, demoralization, and death.

Death of Mr. James Levi Lookhart.

This esteemed Brother in Christ departed this life at his late residence in Carleton, on Friday the 4th inst. Bro. Lookhart came to Carleton last autumn, guided as he felt by the Spirit of God to preach the gospel to the people. He was cordially received by the brethren of Carleton Church, and they engaged his services for the winter. He entered upon his duties with great zeal and earnestness, and laboured beyond his physical ability. The result was, that about mid-winter his health gave way. A latent disease of the heart, which had troubled him occasionally for years, developed itself in irresistible power. Dr. Clay and a consulting physician were in constant attendance, and did all which their skill could suggest to save from death, but in vain. The disease steadily progressed occasioning great suffering until agonized nature found repose in the cold embrace of death.

Rev. S. Robinson delivered a discourse appropriate to his death on Sabbath afternoon in the Carleton Baptist church, in the presence of a crowded congregation. Brethren McNicis, Hartley, and Baird were in attendance. All seemed to feel that a good man had fallen in Israel.

The remains were taken on board the steamer on Monday morning to be conveyed to Portland, Me., for interment. He has left a widow, and several grown up sons and daughters to deplore this severe bereavement. Some or all of whom reside in Portland. We tender to them our deepest Christian sympathies in this hour of their sorrow.

We know comparatively little of this departed brother. We were informed by him that he and his companion were baptized in Wolfeville some twenty-two years ago by the late Rev. David Harris. How long he has been engaged in the work of the ministry we know not, but he was never formally ordained. His great desire was to do good to the souls of men. The friends at Carleton speak of him as an earnest, sincere good man striving to lead sinners to the Saviour.

He bore his recent sufferings with holy submission to the Divine Will, and seemed ready to depart and be with Christ. The friends at Carleton were exceedingly attentive to him all through his sickness and did all in their power to smooth the pathway of death for him, and to soothe and comfort the surviving widow. They will not fail of their reward.

We shall be glad if Dr. Clay or some one intimately acquainted with our deceased brother would furnish an obituary notice of him for the Visitor.

It will be seen by a note from Rev. W. A. Coleman that he has taken charge of the church at Point DeBute. Sad inroads have been made upon the peace and prosperity of the church in that place. We are glad that Bro. Coleman has gone to them in their distress. May he be successful in repairing the breaches and in restoring peace to Zion.

Revival News. We rejoice greatly to learn that this field is again sharing in showers of redeeming goodness and reviving power. Special services were held during the winter months, which were signally blessed. Old differences which had greatly disturbed the peace of the church were healed, many who had wandered from the right path were reclaimed, and the unconverted were led in penitence by scores to the foot of the cross.

DEERFIELD.—A letter from Rev. James A. Stubbard in the Christian Messenger of last week, speaks in glowing terms of the wondrous triumphs of converting grace in that section. At Deerfield and Lake George special services had been in progress for some time. The pastor, Bro. Stubbard had been aided by brethren Barton, Norman, Saunders, Cowsell and Porter. At the date of his letter 53 had been baptized, and other candidates were in waiting.

Religious Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

SPECIAL CHURCH SERVICES DURING THE LONDON EXHIBITION.—Arrangements are in progress for holding special services during the time of the approaching Great International Exhibition in many of the principal churches of the metropolis. The services will be held under the direction of the Bishop of London, with the assistance of the archbishops and bishops and other dignitaries of the Church of England, many of whom will preach. The services will take place daily under circumstances which, it is hoped, will render them attractive to large numbers of persons visiting the metropolis. Several dignitaries of the church abroad will in all probability take part in them.

AFRICA.

NEW MISSION IN SOUTH AFRICA.—The London Missionary Society's "Caroline" contains letters from the venerable Robert Moffat, whose health and strength are still happily spared. They contain gratifying intelligence connected with the newly-established Mission, under the auspices of Moselekate, among the Matebele. The aged chief is very kind, and his son, by whom he will be succeeded, is yet more friendly than his father, and manifests a taste for the comforts and arts of civilized life which promises well for the future improvement of the people.

CHINA.

CHRISTIANITY AND THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.—A few days ago we (Shanghai Times) had the pleasure of beholding the whole of the books of the New Testament, from Matthew to Revelation, printed in Chinese, and bearing the chop of the Taping chief, showing that they were published with his authority. We, at the same time, observed all the books of the Old Testament from Genesis to Deuteronomy, published and bound in separate volumes under the same authority. The translation is by the missionary Gutzlaff.

INDIA.

RANGOON.—Mr. Stevens wrote, Dec. 25th, 1861, that he was expecting the next day to go out into some of the neighboring villages to preach. "We are expecting the week of prayer, commencing the 5th of January, with much interest."

HENTHADA.—Mr. Thomas writes from

Henthada, Dec. 2.—"Our arrangements are all made to start on a missionary tour to the jungles, and, nothing in Providence preventing, we leave our home to-morrow morning. We go especially to visit the churches, and administer the ordinances among the Pwo Karens between this and Donabow city. As we intend visiting both banks of the Irrawadi, we go in a boat."

"I wish I could cause you to hear a request this very night.—Pray for us." We shall see many blind idolaters and other degraded heathen."

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.—Rev. Mr. Crawley, of the Burman department in the Henthada Mission, in a letter dated Dec. 17, thus compares the present with the period of his arrival in that province.

There was, at that time, not one Christian in the whole wide province, which was my field of labor! There are now, in the town of Henthada alone, seventeen baptized members of the church of Christ, who are "our crown and our joy." There are at this time, in the whole district of Henthada, twenty-seven church members. Besides these, six have died, and several have taken letters of dismission to Rangoon, Bascin, and other churches. And we still continue to see, in many towns and villages about us, evidence that the work of the Lord will still prosper in our hands. I should have mentioned, by the way, that when I came to Henthada, I had not a single native helper; now I have six, good men and true, each and all of whom were then bigoted idolaters.

Correspondence.

POINT DEBUTE, April 4th, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER BILL,—I have taken charge of the Baptist Church in this place, and perhaps I never before required so much conformity to the Divine image as at the present, as I must have much to meet and much to endure. Oh, that the Great Shepherd may direct and sustain me, and that the interests of his bleeding cause may be maintained. I hope I may have an interest in your prayers and the prayers of all my brethren. Please give notice in the "Visitor" of my removal, and request my papers and letters to be directed to Point DeBute, Westmorland, and oblige your unworthy brother and fellow laborer in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ. W. A. COLEMAN.

ADDRESS.

To Deacon JAMES C. WATSON,

RESPECTED SIR,—As the teachers and pupils of the Fredericton Baptist Sabbath School, we take "this opportunity to express our deep regret of the circumstances which seem to have rendered necessary your resignation of the office of Superintendent. We can hardly realize that a connection so long continued, so satisfactory, and so profitable to us all, is to be thus suddenly dissolved.

The important relationship you have sustained to us—the faithful and efficient manner in which you have, in the midst of numerous discouragements, discharged the duties connected therewith, and the sound and valuable instruction which, from time to time, you have imparted to us, have given you a place in our affections which time or circumstances can never efface.

The amount of real good which has already been accomplished by your indefatigable labours in our Sabbath School, will be fully known in eternity. We can but faintly express in words, and in taking our leave of you, we are deeply sensible of the loss we must all sustain. And while we earnestly hope that your removal to another part of the Province may be largely conducive to the prosperity of yourself and your beloved family. We cannot suppress the feelings of deep sorrow which we all experience on the eve of your departure from our midst.

And now, dear Sir, permit us to place in your hand this volume as a token of our confidence and esteem, and may its Divine Author preside over your future life, and make it one of increasing happiness to yourself, and usefulness to others, and when the journey of life is over, may we all meet in that scene of eternal rest, where parting will be unknown, and love and harmony will reign forever.

REPLY.

Dear Teachers and scholars composing the Fredericton Baptist Sabbath School. It is with deep feelings of regret that I am thus called to sever the connection, that has so long existed with this beloved Sabbath School; a connection that has extended with very little interruption for upwards of thirty years, in the various positions of Scholar, Teacher, and for about five years as Superintendent.

Dear Friends, I deeply feel that you have very far overrated the benefit I have been to the School, and the manner in which I have discharged the duties connected with its Superintendence, for whatever of good has been accomplished is due under the blessing of our Heavenly Father, to the efficient and hearty co-operation of my brethren and sisters, the Teachers.

It has always been a source of consolation, although we may not be permitted to know the good we may accomplish, we have the assurance that they that go forth bearing precious seed, shall doubtless return again bringing their sheaves with them.

And now Brethren, Sisters, and Scholars I thank you sincerely for your kind and good wishes, for my own prosperity and happiness, and that of my beloved family.

I thank you for this Bible an unexpected token of your friendship, and so long as our Heavenly Father spares my life I shall look at it as the dear memento of happy Sabbaths spent with you in the Sabbath School.—Finally may your God bless and prosper you and make you the means of doing much good, and may we all be united in heaven above, in the prayer of your unworthy Brother and Friend.

(Signed) J. C. WATSON.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE FEDERAL CAPITOL.

A Bill for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, in which is the City of Washington, has passed the Senate, by a large majority, and may be considered the first blow struck at Slavery in the American States. Upon this decided movement, the New York Tribune of last Friday says—

"The U. S. Senate yesterday, passed the Bill providing for the Abolition of Slavery in the

District of Columbia, by the decisive vote of 29 Yeas to 14 Nays—more than two to one. All the Yeas were Republicans, and we rejoice to state, that both Senators from our State, were present and voted, Yea. Mr. Cowan of Pa. did not vote, and was probably out of the city. All the Nays were Democrats, and we regret to state, that Mr. Pearce of Md. was absent. A most important amendment, moved by Mr. Clark of N. H., had been previously adopted, providing that no one who had aided the Rebellion, shall receive any of the compensation provided by this Bill. This can be fully enforced, the cost of freeing the slaves of the District will be lightened. Every claimant of compensation must make oath, that he has not aided the rebellion, but his oath will not be conclusive. Another amendment was adopted, providing that, in taking testimony before the Commissioners whom the Bill creates, no witness shall be excluded by reason of color. An amendment was also adopted, appropriating \$100,000 to aid the voluntary emigration of the manumitted slaves, to Hayti, Liberia, or elsewhere. As the Bill provides that, "all persons held to service or labor within the District of Columbia, by reason of African descent, are hereby discharged and freed of and from such service or labor," we infer that the passage of this Bill, by the House, and its approval by the President, will put an end to slavery in the Federal Metropolis without further delay.

"Champions of Impartial Liberty! let us thank God and take courage! The world does move!"

Secular Department.

The Debate on the Budget.

We devote the first page of to-day's BAPTIST AND VISITOR to the debate on the Revenue question. Our readers will remember that these debates are officially reported and are reliable. The Province is now passing through a trying crisis—the great question before the country is, whether it will retrench and economize or put on more taxes, spend more money, and involve itself in a sea of debt. This is a question in which every man, every person, of all classes and creeds, is interested, because it affects every institution and every interest of the Province. The average taxes are now \$12 a year to every family in the Province. By our mode of collecting this tax, the poorer and moderately well-off—the small farmer, the mechanic, the artisan, the laborer, the man of large family—have the most to pay, while the wealthy man, who owns thousands upon thousands of acres of valuable lands, who enjoys a large salary, or a large income, escapes with the smallest possible amount of tax. If these taxes were raised by direct assessment they would not only be less, because it would not cost near so much to collect them, but every man would know just what he had to pay and what proportion his tax bore to his rich neighbors; but what is very much more important, every man would feel deeply interested in the question of taxation, and if his taxes in 1862 were to be \$13, instead of \$12 in 1861, he would be sure to enquire and know just what the increase was for, and whether it was necessary or not. Under such a system, politicians would not have the opportunity which they now have, by mystifying accounts, and humbugging the people with false hopes, and promises, to pile on the taxes, year after year, increase the provincial debt and create unremovable barriers to the social and moral progress and well-being of the country. This can be done by designing men just so long as the people do not see and feel, the immediate effects of increased duties. But whether they see and feel it or not, they may rely that the effect is just the same, and will be as disastrous in the end as if they were called upon to pay a direct money tax of \$5 additional every year. The amount will go on increasing; the poorer and moderately well-to-do classes, will have to bear the largest proportion of the increase, while the office-holders and the property-holders will scarcely be affected and in time the matter will become so grievous that a poor man can hardly live in the country.

Now, are not the Baptists of this Province interested in this question? A Denomination, who by their voluntary action, support their own religious teachers, their own moral and religious institutions. Have they not an interest that the country should not be swamped with taxation and debt?

We think they have. The Baptists of this country are just the class of persons upon whom taxation bears the most heavily, and who on the other hand, derive the very smallest possible amount of emolument or favor from the parties, or the system, which this taxation keeps up; and we believe that we would be derelict in our duty to the Denomination which we represent, if we did not place the facts before them, and warn them of the consequences which must follow their indifference, or neglect, of the duties which they owe to the country.

In doing this we are not taking any partisan ground, or speaking with reference to any party. We have no interest with either. The Government of the country will always be just what the people make it; and the fault lies with the people themselves. If the people are partisan and will, for party purposes, sacrifice truth, honesty, morality, temperance, religion, to subserve party interests, the men whom they elect to represent them will do just the same, and sacrifice their constituents besides.

What we desire is that the people should be aroused to a sense of their own duties to the country; that they should investigate public affairs for themselves; that they should look at the acts of their representatives, and judge them by their acts, and not by party ones, and party prejudices, as if they were the merest children in the hands of wily harpers.

We ask our readers to carefully ponder the debate which we place before them; and judge for themselves, who is right and who wrong; and having come to a decision, act with reference to it.

This debate involves almost every Provincial interest; it has taken a wide scope; and its careful study will enable every independent and intelligent man in the country, to form a correct opinion with reference to public matters. We purpose publishing the rest of it next week.

We are requested to state that the Rev. T. B. Smith will deliver a sermon in aid of the Orphan Asylum, in the Congregational Church, Union-st., on Sunday evening, at six o'clock. A collection will be taken up. Seats provided by persons in attendance.

An alarm of fire was given yesterday morning about 5 o'clock, from a house on Charlotte Street, owned by Mr. Harding, which was extinguished without much damage being done.

Important from the Legislative Council!

On Thursday last, the Hon. Mr. Chandler gave notice in the Legislative Council of a series of resolutions which he intended to move, advocating a reduction in the public expenditure, and retrenchment in every branch consistent with the maintenance of the public faith, and the public credit, instead of increased taxation, and the borrowing of more money, as proposed by the Government.

Yesterday, Mr. Chandler moved these resolutions, and supported them in a speech of four hours, marked by great ability, powerful argument, and a perfect knowledge of the subject.

We are only briefly advised by telegraph of this important movement in the Upper House, which may perhaps prove the salvation of the country. The subject is one that must come home to the business and interest of every man in New Brunswick. The question to be decided is, whether the expenditure of the Province shall be reduced within its income, or whether, as proposed by the Provincial Secretary, we shall increase the taxation in every way, and borrow money on interest to the extent of \$120,000, to pay interest on money already borrowed.

This in reality is the question to be decided in the Legislative Council; and it is one of the most vital importance to the standing and future welfare of New Brunswick.

If the Council decides for increased taxation and borrowing more money, the Province may be considered in a very bad way; for if both branches of the Legislature combine, there is no further hope for the country. More taxes! More debt! More extravagance!

The Honorable Mr. Chandler's Resolutions. The resolution of the Hon. Mr. Chandler to which we alluded yesterday, and which he advocated in a very able speech of four hours, are as follows:—

1. RESOLVED, as the opinion of this House—That in view of the large and increasing debt of this Province, and the fact that it is payable for the most part in London; and in view also of the comparative limited revenues which are raised from Imports, Crown Lands and other sources, (without having recourse to land or other direct taxation) in order to pay such interest, and to preserve the public faith and credit inviolate. It is the bounden duty of the Government and Legislature to adopt and enforce a rigid system of economy, and so far as may be practicable retrenchment in every branch of the Public Service.

2. RESOLVED, as the opinion of this House—That while unwilling to disturb the existing Civil List arrangements made with the Imperial Government, on the surrender of the control of the casual and Territorial Revenues to the Government of the Province, it is just and expedient to abolish all office salaries created, to which large salaries and expenses are attached, not absolutely necessary for the Public Service.

3. RESOLVED, as the opinion of this House—That the large and increasing grants, or sums, made or paid, for the maintenance and support of other Higher Schools should be either abolished, or greatly reduced.

4. RESOLVED, as the opinion of this House—That the existing acts relating to Parish Schools while largely increasing the expenditures for salaries and the expenses of the Public Service, have not proved so beneficial in their operation as the former, more simple and economical system, and it is therefore desirable to repeal the present Acts, and enact in lieu thereof, more simple and less expensive provisions for Parish Schools.

5. RESOLVED, as the opinion of this House—That the Act of 1855, making the office of Post Master General political might well be repealed, and the office managed by a Post Master General formerly.

6. RESOLVED, as the opinion of this House—That the political office of Chief Commissioner of Public Works; and also the offices of Railway Commissioners might well be abolished, and the duties thereof assigned with the management of the European and North American Railway.

7. RESOLVED, as the opinion of this House—That the office of Surveyor General could be more efficiently and systematically conducted if not held on a Political tenure.

8. RESOLVED, as the opinion of this House—That the office of Solicitor General would be more useful for the public interest, if not held on a Political tenure.

From the Royal Gazette.

Provincial Appointments.

The following persons have been appointed High Sheriffs for the unexpired terms of office, for the ensuing year, viz:—

William A. McLean, Esquire, for York; Jas. Edgar, Esquire, King; Thomas Jones, Esquire, for St. John; Esquire, Westmorland; B. W. Weidon, Esquire, Gloucester; J. W. Travis, Esquire, Queen; Jas. W. White, Esquire, Sunbury; James McNeil, Esquire, Kent; James Mitchell, Esquire, Northumberland; J. L. Barberie, Esquire, Hestigouche; Joseph S. Esquire, Antigonish; E. J. Dugas, Esquire, Carleton; E. E. Beckwith, Esquire, Victoria.

The above named Sheriffs are required to transmit without delay the Bonds required by Law.

By His Excellency's Command. S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, 28th March, 1862.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Helen S. Warts to be Postmistress at Bathurst, in place of Mrs. Carman, deceased.

The following persons are appointed Commissioners under Chapters 8 & 9 of the Vol. Revised Statutes, for the County of Carleton, viz:—William Hays, for Parish of Northampton. William Banks, for Parish of Peel. Alexander Kirkpatrick, for Parish of Richmond.

By His Excellency's Command. S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, 1st April, 1862.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.

The United States Consul at this Port gives notice that the Passport Regulations, adopted August 19th, have been revised, the causes requiring these regulations necessary having ceased to exist. Hereafter, says the Consul, no passport will be required of persons passing to or returning from the United States.

The Consul omits to state what has been published officially, on the authority of Lord Lyons, that notwithstanding the abolition of the passport system, arrests will be made, until further notice, under the direction of the Secretary of State, of any persons who may reasonably be suspected of treason against the United States.

We call attention to the official notice of Lord Lyons, in this respect, no mention of which is made by the American Consul.

The Prince Edward Island Land Commission.

The Islander of the 1st instant, gives the following information:—

The House of Assembly have resolved—That the Islander of the 1st instant, be appointed by the Land Commissioners in all its particulars. A resolution, in the following words, was introduced by Col. Gray:—

WHEREAS the House of Assembly, in session convened, in accordance with the Despatch received from His Grace the Secretary of State, dated Downing Street, 21st March, 1860, on the subject of the proposed appointment of a Commission of Enquiry for the arrangement of the long pending disputes between Landlord and Tenant, in this Island, did, on the 14th day of April, in the same year, agree and did thereafter on the part of the Legislature, to concur in the Award of the Commissioners, to be appointed by Her Majesty, or the majority of them;

And whereas Her Majesty was graciously pleased, under Her Royal Sign Manual, on the 25th June, 1860, to issue Her Royal Warrant, appointing Commissioners, who proceeded

to this Island, and opened their Court, and having discharged the duties confided to them under Her Majesty's Commission, did make their Award, and submit the same to Her Majesty;

And whereas His Grace the Secretary of State having forwarded a copy of the aforesaid Award to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the purpose of being laid before the Legislature as soon as possible after its meeting—

Therefore Resolved, That this House in fulfillment of its pledge, do now introduce a Bill to conform to the Award in all its provisions.

The labours of the Commissioners appear to give great satisfaction in the Island.

At a Quarterly Meeting of the St. George's Society of this City, held on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing year.

Robertson Bayard, Esq., President.
J. A. Harding, Esq., Vice President.
Rev. Wm. Scovill, Chaplain.
G. Sidney Smith, Esq., Treasurer.
John A. Wright, Esq., Secretary.
Rev. Wm. Scovill, } Charitable Com.
T. W. Daniel, Esq., }
W. G. Lawton, }
W. H. Adams, Esq., }
G. C. Garman, Jr., Esq., } Auditors.

The Timber Trade.

The following is the estimated quantity of square timber getting out for the Quebec market, for the season of 1862, furnished us with reliable authority:

OTTAWA AND TRIBUTARIES.	
White Pine	17,267,000
Red do.	3,100,000
ST. MAURICE SECTION.	
White Pine	400,000
TRENT AND TRIBUTARIES.	
White Pine	4,000,000
TORONTO SECTION.	
White Pine	400,000
Red do.	300,000
Total	
Deduct, probable quantity of the above to be sent to Montreal and United States, market, say	2,000,000
Total square timber (pine) for Market, in Quebec.	23,467,000ft.

THE "DELTA."—The Halifax Express

speaks in complimentary terms of the neat and graceful appearance, and the weatherly qualities, of the Steamship Delta—which, by her wonderful passages between Halifax and St. John, has earned the title of "The Floating Railroad." Of Capt. Hunter, her efficient commander, our contemporary speaks in terms no less complimentary, and suggests that having conveyed so large a number of troops within so short a time, and without a single mishap—and that during an inclement season, and upon a dangerous part of the ocean—he is worthy to be enrolled as one of the naval heroes of the British Government.

HERRING FISHERY AT NEWFOUNDLAND.

—The Halifax "Journal" says,—"Not a single vessel has left this port for Newfoundland this spring, against a score or more in former seasons. The market for this fish in the Southern States, now blocked, which accounts for this suspension of trade."

Gold in Nova Scotia.

A correspondent of the Yarmouth Tribune, writing from the Oran Gold Diggins, speaks in very favorable terms of these mines. He says that rich gold bearing veins have been discovered wherever the mines have been fairly worked, and some of the specimens have been found near the surface. We make the following extract concerning the "Placer Washings":—"One gentleman informed me that he with two others, took out \$174 worth in four hours. Other companies lesser amounts. On the western shore, we saw, I took out, with the assistance of two men, over 14 ounces gold in a part of an afternoon. Other parties got even more than this in less time."

A number of hotels are in course of construction on the "Ovens," as well as a large building for public and religious meetings, and several shops. A Temperance Society