# NEW-BRUNSWICK BAPTIST AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

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

tions, therefore:—

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

# Aew Brunswich Baytist

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

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

Tobacco usages 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 Raliegh, but its progress very much increased in the Mother country after the foundation of the colony at James Town 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

But in despite of all these prohibitory enactments to check the spread of this enormous evil it has steadily increased in the old and in new world until it has assumed dimensions, which are truly frightfut 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, indalge with equal ardour in this filthy, deleterious habit. Here they meet as on one prosperity of the church in that place. We tendant. We can hardly realize that a common platform and agree to outrage the are glad that our Bro. Coleman has gone connection so long continued, so satisfacrefinements of civilization by a practice the to them in their distress. May he be suc- tory, and so profitable to us all, is to be has become so common and has so largely storing peace to Zion. 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 chewers, smokers or snuffers of this narcotic for the first time they would involuntary exclaim what madness! what impurity! what degradation! A gentle-

siens 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 tobaccosmoker in his tap-room. Certainly it is a most fearful sight, and in all its details infinitely more nasty and sickening than any thing I ever beheld in opium-smoking es tablishments 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 Shag. 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 searcely possible to see a man at arm's length from you. On a beginner-a young man who has never smoked before—one 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 laxery, is to inflict upon him a torture the 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 bet-ter 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 shame and honor is lost when tobacco and beer (or tobacco and a fiery liquid called gin) are the objects of his indulgence. About eight or nine in the evoning these infatuated people may be seen in the different stages of intoxication.

by whom he will be succeeded, is yet more friendly than his father, and manifests a taste for the comforts and arts of civilized and ha life which promises well for the future improvement of the people.

I the sense or shame and honor is friendly than his father, and manifests a lars I will be succeeded, is yet more friendly than his father, and manifests a lars I will be succeeded, is yet more friendly than his father, and manifests a lars I will be succeeded, is yet more friendly than his father, and manifests a lars I will be succeeded, is yet more friendly than his father, and manifests a lars I will be succeeded, is yet more friendly than his father, and manifests a lars I will be succeeded, is yet more friendly than his father, and manifests a lars I will be succeeded, is yet more friendly than his father, and manifests a lars I will be succeeded, is yet more friendly than his father, and manifests a lars I will be succeeded, is yet more friendly than his father, and manifests a lars I will be succeeded, is yet more friendly than his father, and manifests a lars I will be succeeded, is yet more friendly than his father, and manifests a lars I will be succeeded, is yet more friendly than his father, and manifests a lars I will be succeeded, is yet more friendly than his father, and manifests a lars I will be succeeded, is yet more friendly than his father, and manifests a lars I will be succeeded, is yet more friendly than his father, and manifests a lars I will be succeeded, is yet more friendly than his father, and manifests a lars I will be succeeded, is yet more friendly than his father, and manifests a lars I will be succeeded, is yet more friendly than his father, and manifests a lars I will be succeeded, is yet more friendly than his father, and manifests a lars I will be succeeded, is They are almost all dirty in person and or in manners. Some enter with a soon as they procure a light, to feed a craving appetite which they have not been enabled to indulge during the day; others nce of the the benches around are filled

heavy wet," which is necessary to en their parched palates, or else to dis-e, with disgusting frequency, their sp ttle upon the floor." sp tile upon the floor."

hope our readers will ponder well raphic description and resulve henceto abstain from a habit destitute of a refining qualities of social and christie, and prolific only in disease, de-

and drawing the pipe at intervals

large gulos of

Death of Mr. James Levi Lockhart. This esteemed Brother in Christ departed this life at his late residence in Carleton, on Friday the 4th inst. Bro. Lockhart 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 irresistable 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 afteroon in the Carleton Baptist church, in the presence of a crowded congregation. Brethattendance, All seemed to feel that a GOOD MAN had fallen in Israel.

The remains were taken on board the 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 Wolfville 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 smoothe 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 most rude and barbarous. This foul habit cessful in repairing the breaches and in rethus suddenly dissolved.

#### Revival News

NICTAUX.—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. man from the Eastern world in writing to a Old differences which had greatly disturbbrother in Bombay gives his first impres- ed 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.

> Latest intelligence says 60 or 70 have been baptized by the pastor. Rev. W. G. Parker. We rejoice with him in this large accession to the flock over which he pre-

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 Burton, Normanday, Saunders, Cogswell and Porter. At the date of his letter 53 had been baptized, and other candidates were

#### Religious Intelligence. ENGLAND.

SPECIAL CHURCH SERVICES DURING THE LONDON EXHIBITION .--- Arrange ments 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.

NEW MISSION IN SOUTH AFRICA .-The London Missionary Society's " Caronicle" 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 Moselekatse, among the Matebele. The aged chief is very kind, and his son, by whom he will be succeeded, is yet more

CHRISTIANITY AND THE CHINESE REB-ELS .- A few days ago we (Shanghai rese and brutal expression, and begin, as

Times) had the pleasure of beholding the whole of the books of the New Testament, ping chief, showing that they were published with his authority. We, at the same a-different occupants, who sit with time, observed all the books of the Oid vacant stare, watching the fumes of the Testament from Genesis to Deuteronomy, published and bound in separate volumes

> 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 expect-ing the week of prayer, commencing the 5th of January, with much interest."

tion is by the missionary Gutzlaf.

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 Donabew city. As we intend visiting both banks of the Irrawadi, we go in a boat.

"I wish I could cause you to hear a rejuest 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 ren McInnis, Hartley, and Baird were in have taken letters of dismission to the Rangoon, Bassein, and other churches. And we still continue to see, in many towns and villages about us, evidence that the work steamer on Monday morning to be convey- of the Lord will still prosper in our hands. ed to Portland, Me., for interment. He I should have mentioned, by the way, that has left a widow, and several grown up when I came to Henthada, I had not a sons and daughters to deplore this severe single native helper; now I have six, good men and true, each and all of whom were then bigoted idolaters.

#### Correspondence.

POINP 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 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 Superin-

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, wil only be fully known in eternity. Our high appreciation of your services 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 earnrstly 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 your-self, 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.

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 Superintendant.

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 Superintendance, 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

And now Brethren, Sisters, and Schol lars I thank you sincerely for your kind and good wishes, for my own prosperity and happiness, and that of my beloved fa-

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 momento of happy Sabbaths spent with you in the Sabbath School.-Finally may our God bless and prosper you and make you the means of doing much good, and may we all be united in heaven above, is the p.ayer of your unworthy Brother and Friend. (Signed) J. C. WATSON.

#### ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE IEDERAL CAPITOL.

A Bill for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, in which is the City of Washington, has passed the Sen-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:—

HENTHADA.—Mr. Thomas writes from providing for the Abolition of Slavery in the done.

Henthada, Dec. 2 .- " Our arrangements | District of Columbia, by the decisive vote of 29 Important from the Legislative Council! 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 anti-Republicans present voted, Nay. 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 has 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 light indeed. 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 through the House, and is 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-days BAP-TIST 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 economise 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 artizan, 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 neighbours; 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 \$15. instead of \$12 in 1861, ne would be sure to enquire and know just what the increase was for, and whether it was necessary or not. Under such a system, p liticians would not have the opportunity which they now have, by mystifying accounts, and humbugging cal system, and it is therefore desirable to rethe people with false hopes, and pro- peal the present Acts, and enact in lieu thereof, mises, to pile on the taxes, year after year, increase the provincial debt and create unsurmountable barriers to the social and moral progress and wellbeing 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 pooorer and moderately-well-to-do classes, will have to bear the largest proportion of the increase, while the office-holders and the propertyholders will scarcely be affected and in time the matter will become so grevious that a spoor man can hardly live in the

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

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

In doing this we are not taking any partizan 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 partizan and will, for party purposes, sacrifice truth, honesty, moraity, temperance, relgion, to subserve party interests, the men shom they elect to represent them will to 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 caes, and party prejudi-ces, as if they were the merest children in the hands of wiley sharpers.

We ask our readers to carefully ponde 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 Prorincial interest; it has taken a wide scope and its careful study will enable every independent and atelligent man in the country, to form a correct opinion with re-ference 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 Congr gational Church, Union-st., on Sunday evening, at six o'clock. A collection will be taken up. Seats provided by per-sons in attendance.

An alarm of fire was given yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, from a house on Char-lotte Street, owned by Mr. Harding, which wes extinguished without much damage being

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 shape 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 ertent 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 resolutions 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, the interest of which is payable for the most part in London: and in view also of the comparative limited revenues which are raised from Imposts, 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 of 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 l'rovince, it is just and expedient to abolish all offices since created, to which large salaries and expenses are attached, not absolute ly necessary for the Public Service

3. RESOLVED, as the opinion of this House-That the large and increasing grants, or sums, annually made, or paid, for Denominational and 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 offices and management have not proved so beneficial in their operation as the former, more simple and economimore 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 as formerly.

6. RESOLVED, as the opinion of this House-

That the politicial office of Chief Commissioner of Public Works; and also the offices of Railway Commissioners might well be abolished, and the duties thereof amaigamated with the management of the European and North American Rail-

7. RESOLVED, as the opinion of this House-That the other 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 Sougitor 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 Sheriff's for the undermentioned Counties, for the ensuing year, viz :-

William A. M'Lean, Esquire, for York ; Justus Earle, Esquire, King's; Thomas Jones, Esquire. Charlotte; Blair Botsford, Esquire, Westnortand; B. W. Weldon, Esquire, Gloucester J. W. Travis, Esquire, Queen's ; Jas. W. White, Esquire, Sanoury; James M Phelim, Esquire, Kent ; James Muchell, Esqr., Northumberland ; J. L. Barberie, Esquire, Restigouche; Joseph S Reed, Esquire, Ameri; F. R. J. Dibblee, Esquire, Carieton; F. E. Beckwith, Esquire. Vic-

The above named Sheriffs are required to transmit wi.hout delay the Bonds required by

By His Excellency's Command. Secretary's Office, 28th March, 1862.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS. Helen S. Watts to be Postmistress at Bathurst. n place of Mrs Carman, deceased. The following persons are appointed Commis-

sioners under Campiers 8 & 9 or 1st Vol. Revised Statutes, for the County of Carleton, viz:— William Hay, for Parish of Northampton. William Banks, for Parish of Peel. Alexander Kirkpatrick, for Parish of Rich-

By His Excellency's Command. 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 resinded, the causes rendering those 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 no withstanding 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 Com-The Islander of the 1st instant, gives the fol-

owing information :-The House of Assembly have resolvedtwenty-three to six—to confirm the Awari of the Land Commissioners in all its particulars. A resolution, in the following words, was intro-duced by Col. Gray:—

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 bind themselves on the part of the agree and bind themselves on the part of the Tenautry, to concur in the Award of the Com-missioners, to be promited by Her Majesty, or the majority of them;

And whereas Her Majesty was graciously pieased, under Her Royal Sign Manual, on the 25th June, 1860, to issue Her Royal Commis-sion, appointing Commissioners, who proceed-

ed 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

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 meet-Therefore Resolved, That this House in fulfilment

of its pledge, do now introduce a Bill to confirm the Award in all its provisions." The labours of the Commissioners appear to ive 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. Scovil, Chaplian. G. Sidney Smith, Esq., Treasurer. John A. Wright, Esq., Secretary. Rev. Wm. Scovil,

T. W. Daniel, Esq., Charitable Com. W. G. Lawton, W. H. Adams, Esq., Auditors. G. C. Carman, Jr., Esq.,

The Timber Trade. The following is the estimated quantity of quare 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 3,100,000 Red do. ST. MAURICE SECTION. White Pine 400,000 TRENT AND TRIBUTARIES. White Pine 4,000,000 TORONTO SECTION. White Pine 400,000

300,000

25,467,000 Total Deduct, probable quantity of the above to be sent to Montreal and United 2,000,000 States, market, say

Red do.

fotal square timber (pine) for Market, in Quebec.

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 worthily entitled to some testimonial from the British Government.

HERRING FISHERY AT NEWFOUNDLAND. single vessel has left this port for New- The only article of which there was a toundland this spring, against a score or scarcity at Caraboo up to Dec 1 was canmore in former seasons. The market for dles, which were selling at \$2.50 per pound. this fish is in the Southern States, now Flour at the Forks was worth \$82 per bbl. blockaded, which accounts for this suspen- beans 45 cents: sion of trade."

### Gold in Nova Scotia.

A correspondent of the Yarmouth Tribune. writing from the Ovens Gold Diggins, speaks in very favorable terms of these mines. says that rich gold bearing veins have been discovered wherever the mines have been fairly worked, and some fine 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, No. 94, I took out, with the assistance of two men, over 12 ounces gold in a part of an alternoon. Other parties got even more than this in less time.'

A number of hotels are in course of construction at the "Ovens," as well as a large building for public and religious meetings. and several shops. A Temperance Society of over 60 members has been sormed. This much for the moral and the commercial prosperity of the "Ovens."

It is stated that gold has been found about three quarters of a mile from Beech Hill, which is 9 miles from Kentville. Some fine specimens of gold-bearing quartz, from Country Harbour, have been exhibited

There was being formed a company, in Berwick, a few days ago, for the purpose of pro-secuting Gold Mining. The stockholders are

n Haiifax.

principally farmers.

A great number of the people in King's County, Nova Scotia, talk of going to the gold mines in the Spring. They had better such to their farms, which have hever failed them yet, and are likely to prove more reminerative than ever this year.

A RICH YIELD .- On the 26th ult., three barrels of quartz, weighing 1,055 lbs. from Mr. Cumminger, at Sherorooke, were received at Mr. Mitcheil's establishment, Freshwater, for crushing. The quartz was not selected yet in very many pieces gold was visible.-The result as given by the crushing, amalga mating, &c., was : in the amaigam 15 ounces, 14 penny weights, 18 grains; which, when refined, left 71 ounces pure gold. We krust the enterprising miners at Sherbrooke may have plenty mare quartz of the same sort.

The Retreat to Washington. It is somewhat remark bie that our New

fork and Boston exchanges contain but meagre accounts of the return of the "Grand Army of the Potomac" to Washington, on its retreat from Manassas. All we are permitted to know is that the force amounted to 130,000 ! men.-A British officer of high rank, who witnessed the retreat, describes the movement as the "retreat of a disorderly rabble,"-"as wretched a draggled-saited mob as ever fiel from a battle field. "The physique of the men is fair enough, but there is a want of stamina. Under the influence of one night's rain whole re-giments dispersed,—breaking their ranks and taking shelter wherever it could be found."-The resimental officers are represented as being inferior to the men, and utterly ignorant of their duties. So much for the Grand Army.

The correspondent of the New York Trebune, present with the late Federal expedition to Jacksonville, gives the following account of the conduct of a Colonel Whipple, commanding the Union troops:
"Forgetful both of of his duty and of the in

twenty-three to six—to confirm the Awari of the Lind 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, 12(f) on the subject of the proposed appraint.

"Forgetful both of of his duty and of the influence of such an example on a town just peace-ably occupied, Col. Whippie was publicly and shamelessly drunk, carousing at his head quarters, parading the streets at high with a negrowman on his arm, and making granken special and disgraceful conduct was trought to the notice of Capt. Stevens, and an order was despatchen to the Provost Marshai to arrest Col. Whip-ple, and place him on board the isaac Smith, to be returned under arrest to Fernandina."

> AMERICAN EXPENDITURE.-It was authorstively stated in Washington, last week, that the daily expenditure of the Treasury amounts to \$4,000,000 a day. General McClellan's army is also stated to have cost between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,

Ocean Steamship Service. (From the Quebec Chronicle April 2nd.)

The proceedings in the Legislative Council.

on Monday, were a temperate but significant expression of the dissatisfaction which the management of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Line has excited throughout the province.-Beyond all controversy, the fact is established that the Company have forfeited public confi-dence, and that the annulment of the contract is required, in the interest of the public, with the least possible delay.

Mr. Alexander, who moved for returns relating to the service, fairly inquired whether the sacrifices incurred by the province to sus-tain the experiment had been repaid. And, referring to the unwillingness that prevails amongst intelligent travellers to trust them-selves on board these steamships, as passengers, he mooted two questions of the highest importance affecting the management; one touching the overloading of the vessels; the other the selection of officers. Upon both points, opinion hereabout is well nigh decided. For, notoriously, the selfishness of the owners had led them again, and again to take in carge when safety required that none should be ac-epted; and, in the same way, their misguided economy, operating in conjunction with national prejudice, has led to the appointment of comparatively inferior officers.

If the circumstances cited by Mr. Malcolm Cameron be susceptible of proof, the complaint of overloading assumes a very grave aspect; two cases being specified in which the owners sought to acquire a few extra dollars by ac cepting f eight contrary to the captain's judgement. In another particular, too, there is a specific and serious accusation. We have the testimony of Mr. Simpson to the fact that the line is now little better than a Montreal monopoly; that commercial advantages, purchased at the cost of the whole province, are appropriated unfairly for the benefit of the Montrealers, to the injury of Western traders. Simpson's opportunities of acquiring informa-tion upon this head are undoubted; and when he tells us not only that the rates of freight exacted are exhortitant, but that " it is of no use for Western men to send flour to be "shipped by these steamers for Montreal," and further, that "they are monopolized by a "few large Montreal houses, who have the "preference;" it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the line, as hitherto managed, has failled to fulfil one of the most materia purposes of the subsidy.

It is somewhat surprising that neither Mr. Alexander, Mr Malcolm Cameron, nor Mr. Simpson reminded the Council of a statement recently promulgated through these columns on the authority of a Quebec ship-builder .-We refer to the alleged fact that the Montreal steamships do not offer the guarantee which a good position in Lloyd's register affords; that, in truth, they are not in good standing and that they are not so because the owners, adhering to the parsimonious policy which is at the bottom of all the evil, refused to comply with Lloyd's conditions, prepared in the interest of travel and trade. Assuming the averment to be correct, little else should be needed to satisfy parliament and the public how grossly the management of the enterprise has belied just expectations.

BRITISH COLUMBIA .- The shipments of gold from Victoria to San Franciscoby the agencies amounted in 1858 to \$337.775: in 1859 to \$1,211,309; and in 1860 to -The Halitax "Journal" says,-" Not a \$1,303,332, and in 1861 to \$1,636,870.

Mr. Jordan's Improvement in Ship Build ing Yesterday there was exhibited in the Exchange Newsroom the section of a ship, illustrating - which it did very effectually-Mr. Jordan's improvements in shipbuilding. There was a crowd about it all day, and those best capable of judging were unhesitating in their approval and admiration. According to Mr. Jordan's own statement three important improvements are affected. In the first place, hips on his plain are built cheaper, when built will be stronger, and at sea will be faster. He says:—" Wooden Vessels: The frames are laid

tongitudinally in one continuous length from stem to stern, the joints being scarfed as in an ordinary keel : chocks are introduced between each frame under the beams from keel to gunwale, and the whole bolted together, forming a frame of unexampled ridgity. The planking is in two thick nesses (through bolted), running vertically or diagonally from gunwale to gunwale; is the latter case the outer running reversely to the inner thickness, without break at the keel in the midship body: the keel is bolted to the bottom after the ship is built. The advantages claimed for vessels built on this principle, besides their great strength, are, simplicitly and economy in construction, increased carrying capacity, and improved seagoing qualities; for example the frame thus ongitudinally built will require straight cut timber only; hooks, pointers, bilge planks, and the rest of the ceiling required in vessels constructed with vertical frames, are dispensed with, so that the hull will contain fully 25 per cent less of timber, equivalent in a first class vessel of 1,000 tons, builders' measurement, to about 200 tons in weight, and a corresponding amount of internal carrying capacity will therefore be obtained;—the copper holes and fasten-ings required are much shorter, so that a con-siderable saving will arise under this head.— Vessels on this principle may be built about half the time usually required; they also afford great facilities for ascertaining damages to hull, and for effecting the requisite repairs; and, as the whole frame can so easily be exposed for cleaning (seeing there is no internal planking, the frame forming two-hirds of the ceiling, the remainder being short pieces of twoinch plank let down between the frames into the chocks under the beams), not only will the nability to dry not be greatly lessened, but the axhalations from decayi g vegetable and other matters heretofore so fruitful a source of injury to the ship, and to the health and comfort of

passengers and crew, as well as deterioration to cargo, will be prevented."

The principle, applied to iron frames, and wood and iron frames, is merely modified in reference to the material. The model, we have, will be on view to-day in the Exchange Newsroom; and a glance at it will convey a better idea of the value of the principle than any lengthened description.—Liverpool Albion.

The Queen.

According to arrangements Her Majesty the Queen would leave Windsor Castle on or about the 3d April, inst., and return to Osborne, Isle of Wight. Her Majesty contemplates visiting the Highlands at an early period, and returning to Windsor from Balmoral in June. After a stay of about a fortnight at the Castle, the Queen will proceed to Osborne, and again visit Balmoral towards the end of the season. Her Majesty, we are happy to learn, is in the enjoyment of excelient health, and takes her daily walks and drives, in the quiet and secluded vicinity of the Home-park. None of the Royal family have been seen in Windsor since the return of the Queen to the Castle, and the only indication of the Court being there, is the waving of the Royal standard on the round tower, the absence of military music on mounting the Castle guard, military music on mounting the Castle sua and the closing of the state apartments. I day after the return of the court to Windsor, perarily deposited. Here they remsinor time, and each placed a wreat on the marble which covers the grav wreaths were again placed over the flowers, by Her Majesty, and the Pro-