Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth Peace, Good Will toward Men."

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1862.

## New Brunswick Baptist

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

The Gold of the Temple. BY REV. D. NUTTER.

temple. They should never forget that feet in depth, was entered by the miners wealth, and should be so in their estima- the water which was continually flowing tion. Paul did not look so much at the into the pit. On the 16th ult., the enorgold, or think so highly of it as he did of mous forty-ton beam of this engine, broke, nistry which he had received of the Lord the miners below from the upper earth.

It is not necessary that a preacher should secure a stipulated salary, as a condition to labor in the cause of God. His business it is the business of that Master to see that his wants are supplied; and this he will most assuredly do. Why is it that we have so little faith? that we think so much more of the gold, than of the temple; i. e. the cause of truth and of God. Is He, who said, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature—and lo I am with you always even unto the end of the world, is He dead? Or, is He like Baal, asleep, or has he forgot his promise When he sent out the seventy, He told them not to take purse or scrip, for the laborers were worthy of their hire. When on their return He asked them if they lacked aught? what did they answer Him Why has God left on record the case of Elijah the prophet, and the widow of Za-rephath, who with her son lived a year or two on a handful of meal and a little oil, during the famine in the days of Ahab? but as an example of the care which He will exercise over one who faithfully labors

We need not, then, be so anxious, and set so high a value on the gold of the temple, more than on the temple itself. Look the case of the fathers of your churches, in these provinces. Not one in ten of them ever received fifty pounds a year from the churches. Yet they were taken care of by Him who feeds the young ravens when they cry. I knew two ministers, a Bantist and a pedobaptist; the former had a salary of two hundred dollars and the latter six hundred. The Baptist lived respectable and kept his horse and carriage, the other declared to him, that he could hardly make the two ends meet, and expressed his astonishment that his neighbor and brother, could get along as well as he did on one third the sum ! Was not the hand of God in this? If any one wishes this problem solved, let him turn to Ex. 16: 18. I knew St. Phazers, Reb. 24th, 18 emit Not only ministers of the gospel but

christians of every class should examine this question, "Whether is greater the GOLD or the temple that sanctifieth the gold." Our Saviour gave his disciples a valuable lesson on this important subject. He called riches the unrighteous mammon; and cautioned them to make good use of it ; to make friends of it, who would receive them into everlasting habitations. God commits unto us wealth as a talent intrusted, for the use of which we are to give an account. Now, if we love it as Micah loved the eleven hundred shekels of silver that he stole from his mother, we shall like him, make a god of it, and worship it; Judges, sixteenth chapter; and hence covetous less is said to be idolatry. On the other hand, if we hold gold and all other earthly possessions with a loose hand; setting our affections on things above and laying up teasure in neaven, Christ assures us that we shall be fed and clothed. A wid house transaction constraints

In the light of this subject we may also examine ourselves as to the truth and sincerity of our religion. We make a profession of love to Christ. An outward profession and a moral life and conversation is beautiful; it is the outward adornment, like the gold that embellished the temple. But, are we sure that we are the temple of the living God; and that God dwells in us. Are our sacrifices holy and acceptable to God through Jesus Christ? If our hearts are not right, the outward adorning has only decorated a fiction, an effigy, an harlot; and not the temple of the living God. It is the temple that santifieth the gold; humility, love and faith that gives a alue to outward acts, in God's estimation. We know that some men have a name to live while, in reality they are dead. And you know that the dead are sometimes orned and dressed out most gorgeously. But they are but dead men after all. Let as not then attach a value to the gold, in-stead of the temple that sanctifieth the gold. fell out of the sling, and in a moment or us not then attach a value to the gold, inhis glory in our world. He asks us to unite in this work. He asks us to do what we can. He is willing to accept of and ruins still falling, which, but for missthe least offering we are able to present. The rich are required to give of their abundance; and the two mites of the poor wiow are not rejected. Though God re-ards the heart more than the purse, yet England, and contributions for the families dow are not rejected. Though God re-

is the temple that sanctifies the gold."

The Awful Catastrophe at Hartley. One of the most fatal coal-pit accidents which has ever occurred, took place on the 16th of January, near Hartley, close by Ministers of the gospel may learn alesson Newcastle, in the great coal region of Engin connection with this gold of the land. The coal-pit which was six hundred the cause of God is of infinitely more through a twelve-foot wide shaft, through importance than the accumulation of which also a powerful engine pumped up laboring to save souls, and advance the gos- and half of it fell tumbling down the shaft pel, when he said, he counted all things but breaking the timbers that planked the sides loss for Christ. He counted not his life dear of the excavation, and so caving in the if he might finish his course with joy, and mi- shaft as to completely block it up and shut Jesus; to testify the gospel of the grace of Two hundred and nineteen living beings were thus entomed.

The work of excavation to reach and save the buried miners was immediately commenced. After seven days of incessant is to serve his Master ; and if he does this, labor, aided and directed by the best engineering skill, access to the pit was dis- face. covered on the 22d ult., and with undaunted bravery, and at the peril of other lives, the passages of the colliery were then explored. The scenes of horror revealed during the search were of the most appalling description that dreary darkness and cold and ghastly death could present. The state of the head on all hands showed that they had been the victims of suffocation. None. as was apprehended, had died of hunger. Many indeed when discovered had/still their pockets full of corn, and had evidently sunk under the deadly effects of the poisonons air long before any want of food was experienced. The first man was found sitting on a coal seat, his head resting on his arm in a posture of calm repose, and immediately beyond him a whole row of corpses seated on the ground with their backs against the wall of coal. Boys were lying with their heads on the shoulders of their fathers, and one poor fellow had his arm tenderly clasped round the neck of his I can feel that unless Christ is desired, father; one or two brothers were lying sought after, longed for that unless guilt is locked in each other's arms. They all lay repented of, his death can do no good."
within an area of something like fifty or "Do I not repent? I am only savage sixty yards. Not one of the number-man at myself to think, to think, sir !" he lift-

The pit once opened, the bodies were brough up as rapidly as possible. One hundred and nineteen were recovered and identified by their friends. The remainder are in the lower seam, and it will not be possible to recover them for some time, as the water has risen over them eighteen feet. The scene during the elevation of the bodies was tenderly solema.

On Sunday, most of the bodies were interred. The scene was heart-rending. The road was crowded with one long procession of carts bearing the coffins of the deceased. From one house five coffins were carried, and one poor woman had no less than two Baptist ministers in the States; one seven coffins carried from her cottage, conreceived twenty-five hundred dollars a year taining the remains of her husband, five for twenty years, and died insolvant; the sons, and a boy they had brought up and church having to pay his debts, to save educated. Long strings of carts arrived at their credit; the other during the same one o'clock, and when the coffins were time, receiving not three hundred dollars, brought to the door previous to being liftwas worth five thousand at the end of that ed into them, the hymn, "O God, our help in ages past," was sung to mounful cadence amid the wailing of the widows and the sobs of the orphans.

But there is consolation in all this trouble. We have happy evidence that some of these poor men left for another world on the wings of prayer. The following record, dated on the afternoon of the next day following the falling of the beam, was the only memorial left and it was the best one they could have left by the workmen. It was written in the timebook of one of the superior workmen :-

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, HALF-PAST 2. " Edward Armstrong, Thomas Gledston John Hardy, Thomas Bell, and others, took seriously ill. We all had a prayermeeting at a quarter to two o'clock, when Tibbs, Henry Sharp, H. Gibson, and W. Palmer [here is a blank] exhorted to us

again, and Sharp also."

An instance of Christian heroism connected with the calamity is compelling the admiration even of English journals who are wont to scoff and sneer at religion. At the moment waen the, beam of the engine broke and fell, eight men were ascending the shaft. Four were knocked out of the cage, in which they were, and fell down the pit. Of the four remaing, Watson, an earnest Methodist, was the only one not seriously injured. He volunteered to descend by the "rap ropes" and see if safety could be found in the yard seam. He soon found his progress stopped by the obstructions which caused the chief trouble there also he found the bruised and wound ed bodies of those who had fallen out, and whose life was fest ebbing. One at least of them was a Primitive Methodist also, and was praying with the faith of the proto-martyr Stephen. Amidst all the crashing dangers Watson joined them in prayer, nor left them till their souls had left their crushed and ruined tabernacles. Two of his wounded living companions were even-Finally; God is building up a temple to two was a mangled corpse; last of all, a rope was lowered to Watson, who had reed with the dead; and, amidst stones ing him, must have proved fatal, this noble witness for the power of prayer was restored almost from the grave to life.

liberality, and holy zeal, will be pleasing the hope "that everything will be done as in his sight, and acceptable to Him. "It far as possible to alleviate their distress. Seek Christ, and be happy. Repent, be is the temple that sanctifies the gold." and her majesty will feel a sad satisfaction lieve, follow Jesus, and you will be a hapin assisting in such measures."

> "I'm Falling." "I have nothing to expect, sir, but con-

emnation; nothing to expect but condem-

The speaker articulated with difficulty. —He was a large man, massive of feature and muscular of limb. The awful pallor of the face was increased by the masses of thick, black hair that lay in confusion sbout the pillow, brushed off from the dead whiteness of his forebead. Struck down suddenly from full, hearty life to the bed of death, he made there and then an agonizing confession, such as too often racks the ear of the listener at unhappy death-beds.

A meek woman sat near the nurse, who was striving quietly to alleviate the suffering he endured.

di Oh, don't talk to me of pain!" he cried, bitterly. "It is the mind, woman the mind : and agony overclouded his

He continued slowly and deliberately, There is a demon whispering in my ear forever, 'You knew it at the time, and at every time; you knew it.' Knew what why, that a penalty must must follow a broken law. Mark me—I have not opened a Bible for thirty odd years, I have not entered a church for twenty; yet the very recollection that my mother taught me to pray (and she died when I was only six) has passed judgment upon all my sins. have done wrong, knowing that it was wrong first with a few qualms, then brushing aside conscience, an l at last with the coolness of a fiend. Sir, in one hour of all my life. I have not lived for heaven ; no. not one minute.'

"Oh, yes, Christ died for simers, but my intellect is clear, sir; clearer than ever before. I tell you," his voice sharpened, almost whistled, it was so shall and concentrated, "I can see almost into eternity.

have so cursed myself. Is that repentance Do not try to console me; save your sympathy for those who will bear it, for I can-

"Thank you, nurse this as she wiped his brow, and moistened his parched lips -I am not dead to kindness, if I am to hope....I thank you, sir, for your Christian offices, though they do me no good... If we sow thorns, you know, we cannot reap flowers and corn don't grow from thistle seed. I have been following up the natural laws, and I see an affinity between them and the great laws of God's moral universe. Heaven was made for the holy; without are dogs, and wheremongers, and adulterers. There's a distinction-it's all

After that, till eleven o'clock, his mind wandered, then he slept a few moments. Presently roused by the striking of the clock, he looked around, dreamily, caught the eye of the nurse, then of the Christian friend who watched.

"It's awfully dark here," he whispered "My feet stand on the slippery edge of great gulf. Oh, for some foundation!" He stretched his hand out as if feeling for

"Christ is the only help-'I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life'"—whispered the man of God. "Not for me;" and pen cannot describe

the immeasurable woe in that answer. "I shall fall, I am falling!" he half shricked, an instant after—he shuddered and all was over. The wilfully blind, deaf, and maimed, had gone before his Judge. The despairing soul had taken that last

plunge into eternity, "I'm falling!" It seems as if the very chamber where he died has kept the echo of that terrible cry.

A Happy Man.

Reader, this is what you would like to e. It is quite natural. All people want to be happy. But remember my words this day: The true Christian, the believer in Christ, the converted man, he is the only happy man.

Such a one is in an ark. When the last fiery deluge is sweeping over all things on the surface of the earth, it shall not come nigh him. He shall be caught up, and borne securely above it all. He is in Christ. Such a one is in a hiding place, When God arises to judge terribly the earth, and men are calling to rocks and mountains to fall upon them and cover them, the everlasting arms shall be thrown around him, and the storm shall pass over his head. He shall abide under the shadow of the Al-

mighty. He is in Christ.
Such a one is in a city of refuge. The accuser of the brethren can lay no charge against him. There is a wall between him and the avenger of blood. The enemies of his soul cannot hurt him. He is in a secure sanctuary. He is in Christ.

Such a one is rich. He has treasure in heaven, which cannot be affected by worldy changes. He need not envy the richest merchants and bankers. He has a portion that will endure when bank notes and sovereigns are worthless things. He has

Such a one is insured. He is ready for anything that may happen. Nothing can He commands us to bring all the tythes into the store house. He will have his temple which He Himself has erected, addresd with the willing offerings of his people; for He loves a cheerful giver. And it is this spirit of cheerful consecration which will make the offerings acceptable in his sight. If God has a temple erected in our hearts; whatever we may add to it in self-denial, learn that God has insteadily vacted his tugal, Germany, italy, all the smaler he has promised to return as seen as sad

py man .- Rev. J. C. Ryle.

Baptizing Places.
Although I cannot give any information

n regard to the baptizing places in the last century, the following facts must be interesting to your readers, and at the same

go to a remote part of this county (Northumberland,) on a visit to a friend, a shepherd residing in the hill country, my attention was turned to a very ancient vila lage through which we had to pass, called Holy Stone," or in the ancient Saxon, Haly Stane," situated on the banks of the Coquet, a romantic and picturesque rivulet, rising in the south side of side of the Cheviots, and running into the Sea at Warkworth. There was nothing about this village to arrest the attention of the stranger, excedt its apparent antiquity; but a quarter of a mile to the North there is a grove of trees, planted in the form of a circle, and enclosed by a neat hedge-row, into which we entered, and to our surprise and delight gazing upon a beautiful foun-tain of water, enclosed by a modern wall of masonry, twenty-four feet long by eighteen feet wide, and five feet in depth, Upon one of the trees is affixed the fol-

lowing notice :—
"In this fountain called Holy Well were baptized, in the seventh century, in the seventh century, in the Saxon reign of Ed-win, upon the introduction of Christianity into this country, by Paulinus, an English bishop, 3,000 people

In the adjacent village of Holy Stone are the remains of a priory of six or eight Benedictine nuns, to whom this well be-

The well is a natural spring, and sends forth a constant supply of pellucid waters, always sufficient to turn the adjoining mill. In the centre of the fountain is a statue erected to the memory of Paulinus.

For the information of any friend who might wish to visit this interesting spot, it is situated about twe ity-five miles northwest of Newcastle, by Morpeth and Roth-

House of Assembly.

The House again went into Committee upon Mr. McPhelim's resolution, ordering the payment of £20 to George Wallace, being the

amount of damage he has sustained by loss of a letter duly registered.

Mr. McPhelim said, that when he first moved this resolution, he did not anticipate such a formidable opposition to it, an opposition such as the Government can bring to bear, when so disposed. He had listened attentively to the remarks of hon. members, and he failed to discover any reasons that had been given, why the money should not have been paid. It was not his desire to make this a political question; but if the Government were

disposed to view it in that light, he could not help it. With regard to the arguments against the resolution, he thought those used by the Postmaster General were very poor indeed .-The Postmaster General stated, that the Government were not justified in acting upon a resolution for the payment of money, unless the same passed by a majority of the whole House; or in other words, when the whole 42 were present. Now he (Mr. McP.) was not the keeper of the House; what authority had he to summon every member, at the time the vote was taken? The attendance of members was alone a matter of their own will. He would ask if all the members were present when t was voted to pay Harris' claim for £500 ? Postmaster General: "Twenty-three voted for that." Well, that did not alter the case. In that instance, twenty-three members had voted away £500; the Government acted upon the resolution, and paid the money. He was not going to follow the Postmaster General through all his remarks of the previous day, but he would refer to a few. The Postmaster General had said, that the House should pass an order regulating such ques-tions. Now, he did not think it necessary to pass a special order to govern every irregularity that might occur, or circumstance that might arise, According to the argument of the Postmaster General, the House should pass an order directing the Government to make mail contractors responsible for direliction of duty. But nothing of the kind was necessary. The people would hold the Post-master General, and the Government, respon-sible for all mal-practice of the Post Office Department. He was not going to split hairs on this question. It was decided by this House a year ago, that the money was to be paid to Wallace; the case was tried, the evidence heard, and the verdict pronounced, but the Government had not carried that verdict into effect. That verdict stood as a monument upon which was written the decision of the late House of Assembly upon this question: and he would, in all sincerity, ask this House, if they were prepared to undo what their predecessors had done? The Journals were a living proof of what was done, and those Journals said, that the Government had been ordered by the House to pay George Wallace £20. It had been said, that the object of the Government in delaying payment was, whether the resolution would be affirmed by the new House; but in such reason there was no force. Upon the same principle, they might as well withhold payment of appropriations for public service, until they ascertained the agriculture of the new House upon them. the opinion of the new House upon them The arguments of the Provincial Secretary were, to his mind, rather singular in their na-ture. The Secretary had said, that when the Governor was waited upon with the address, he replied that he would consult his Council. Grant that he would consult his Council.
Grant that he did. In-many cases the answer of his Excellency to an address, is in precisely the same words; yet no member ever imagined that it would, in any wise effect the resolution, or deter the Government from complying with it. He did not know of any other case, where the Government

without giving it due consideration, and he As regarded the justice of Wallace's step. As regarded the justice of Wallace's claim, that was a matter with which the committee had nothing whatever to do. The question now to be decided, was not whether the claim was a valid one, but whether, or not, the Government should disobey the order of the House. The question was, should they not, under the circumstances, have paid the money? They had done so: and it was now time confirmatory of the views entertained by Baptists concerning of immersion:

Having had occasion more than once to ment of this claim would involve a large amount, and establish a dangerous precedent. He would answer, that he did not care for this: it was the irrelevant to matter under consideration. It was the sanctity of the orders of Assembly that was at stake; and he held that a solemn order of the House should be carried out, regardless of the consequences. If this action of the Government was sustained and tolerated, they might become bold, and disobey the mandates of the House with impunity. Who were the Government, that they dare disregard the wishes of the House? were they not depending upon the sufferance of the members for their very existence? Were they not under under the control of the House, and could net the House displace them at pleasure? Certainly, and when a Government could not demand the support of a majority of the House, It had been pleaded, that there was a deficieney in the receipts of the revenue : but he would ask the House, if they were prepared to do injustice to an individual, because the receipts of the public revenue had fallen short of the estimates? With regard to the payment of Clerk, he had investigated that man's claim, while he was Postmaster General; and he could gather no evidence to convince him that the amount should be paid. Yet the present Government had paid him, without an order from this House, and he did not see how they could justify the act. The Government had said that new evidence had arisen, and of a nature to justify the payment of the money but he had not seen it; and if there was such evidence, he would like to see it, and before evidence be laid before the House, so that the character of it could be examined. In conclusion, he would say, that he wished hon, members to understand, distinctly, that the question was simply this. " Have the Government a right to disobey the solemn order of the Assembly?" He would not be diverted by any side issue; he would keep the question now arrived, when the Government should be taught that they must obey the mandates of this House. He would say no more at present, but would listen attenuively to any re-

marks other hon, members would make upon

the resolution. He would like to hear a gen-

eral expression of opinion upon the sub-

Hon, ATTORNEY GENERAL did not intend to occupy much time, as the question had been to Portland, Me,, by steamer, where so discount fully discussed. There was one point in the speech of the hon member for Kent, that he would refer to. The non member had disclaimed all intention of making this a political question, or discussing it on party grounds; but he must say, that the speech his hon friend had just made, savored a good deal of politics. Now, this was a matter that should be discussed entirely independent of politics, and no political feeling should be allowed to influence the debate. tion last Session, and voted against it. The and one that they could not, in conscience, overprinciple of acceding to a resolution passed look. The mistake occurred in the St. John without a majority of the whole House, might office; but who made it was not known. They passed involving thousands of pounds, which the members been in their places. The hon. member for Kent had referred to the Journals as being a record of the House. He did not controvert that fact, and upon turning to the Journals of 1856, he found a resolution against the payment of this money, while in, 1861, appeared a resolution ordering it to be paid. Now, both those houses were dead, and which resolution would the House have the Government to act upon? This claim had been frequently urged upon the House, and in every case, except the last Session, the Assembly re-fused to pay it. He found that before the sur-render of the Initiation, this question was up, and twenty-three members had voted against it. He was glad to hear that the mover did not desire to make this a political question; but he must confess that when he found such extreme regard manifested for a resolution, that it did look something like a political feeling. So far as he was concerned, he spoke upon this subject as the representative of a populous County, and not as amendment of the Government. This was a question involving serious results: the interests of the public were concerned in it. It is the people that would have to pay the money Now, hen members were here as the conserva tors of the interests of the people generally; it was their duty to labor for the public good. If they passed this resolution, they would open a door for claims of a similar nature, and it would be impossible to say where the matter would stop. He felt that the Government did right, and were justified in besitating to pay this meney, under all the circumstances. Only sixteen members out of House of forty-one, voted for that resolution. The House was so thin, that sixteen carried the motion, and in view of this, and the danger of establishing a precedent, the Government thought it prudent to withhold House would affirm the action of the late House, ed by a fragment of a House, when they considered the determined and hostile character of previous Houses against this grant. He would ask the House, whether, if they passed this resolution, they were prepared to pay every claim of this nature, that might be pressed? If the principle was once established, he did not see how they could, in justice, refuse other applications. There were some cases in the County he represented, of persons having lost money through the Post Office, and if the resolution now before the House was sustained, he could not oppose any other application that might be made. It would not be just to pay one man, and refuse to pay snother, when their claims were equal. He would advise hon, members to consider the matter without political bias, and bear in mind, the inevitable results of the adop tion of the resolution. ral, in the views he had expressed upon this

Mr. STEVENS agreed with the Attorney Gene question. There was no reason to treat this as a political question, or give it, in any say, a partian character. The question resolved itself into this is the resolution only a recommendation, ernment to act upon it, or not, bust as they thought proper; but if an arbitrary rule, that was a different thing, and would lead to much difficulty. See what a position such a rule would place the Government in Y - fragment of a House might pass a resolution ardering the any other case, where the Government of the day he shaded about carrying out an order of the House; they generally obeyed the demands of their masters, but in this instance, they did not. The Secretary had said, that the matter might be disposed of by the passage of a bill. Did the Secretary deem a hit to surrendor this matter, of what use was it to Clerk, or Grover, or Stuart of Dalhousie?

No, they paid without any such legalizing

able to make a roport studies to that of fast I for, which we published last works

process. He had not moved in this matter of only £20; but it was not the amount of the sum they had to consider, it was the principle involved, and a very important principle it was. In this case, in reply to the address His Excellency said, he would consult his Council. Now, what did this mean? Why it meant that if his advisers did not, in their discretion, deem it decould withhold doing so. It would noe be safe to sweep away all veto power, and allow the House to reign supreme; it would be contrary to the principles of the Constitution. The grand question was, whether the Government had done ight or wrong. He considered the resslution only a recommendation to pay the money, and not an absolute order. There was no necessity to drag political animosity into this debate; it was their duty to treat it upon its merits, and well consider the results that would follow the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. MONTGOMERY did not think that the re narks of the hon. member from Charlotte, touched the case at all. He had opposed the principle of paying such claims, and would do so again. But he held that the Government should respect the resolution of the House, and carry out the wishes of the majority of the people's representatives. He would vote for the

Mr. KEER would ask the Attorney General low he could denounce, as dangerous, the principle of this resolution, as a representative of the people, when he (Attorney General) could go to the Council Chamber and vote away a far arger sum, and that without the recommendation of the House?- If there was any danger, it was in the latter course of procedure. The Gov ly, paid a claim after two Postmaster Gen'ls had claimant was not entitled to reimbursement. In the case last referred to, the letter had been traced to the American lines, and, as it was not ost in the Province, the Department could not be held in fairness to any degree of responsibility in the matter, Yet, strange to say, the noney had been paid without authority. again, there was the case of Grover, of Woodtock, who was paid, as alleged by the late Postmaster General, without the consent, or, perhaps, knowledge of his colleagues. It had been intimated, that he would be acting inconsistently, should he now vote for the resolution, when he had, last Session, voted against paying the claim. This was a different case. He did vote against he claim; but a resolution passed the House that it ought to be paid, and, he contended, that ie would not be acting inconsistently, in new oting for that resolution being carried into It had been argued that, as His Excelency, in reply to the address upon this case, had said he would consult his Council; that it was optional with the Executive to act upon it, or not, as they thought proper, but they had a precedent before them. In the case of Bever idge's claim, when the House ordered it to be paid, His Excellency's answer to the address of the House was precisely the same as in the preprominently before the House. The time had sent instance; yet the Government paid the The POSTHASTER GENERAL said, that he would

explain about the payment of some of the per-

sons alluded to, by some hon, members. In the

case of Clerk, new evidence had come to light; sufficient to justify the payment of his claim. Clerk had, on two different occasions, sent money to the States, by the ordinary route, and lost i He saw a notice issued by the Department, in effect, that correspondence would be foregraded Wishing to remit, he enclosed money, and ed-dressed the letter via Portland, and told sha Postmaster, that if it could not be forwered at see addressed not to take the letter of all but by some neglect, or with views of safety, not as directed, and the money was lost. The Post Office records, and the statement of this in their estimation this House is a more expher Postmaster, proved the circumstances to be as He had seen the danger of passing this resolu- stated and he thought Clerk had a good case, prove a dangerous one. At some time near the could not, in justice, call on Mr. Howe to pay end of the Session, some members might take this money; and it could not be ascertained adventage of a thin House, and get a resolution which Clerk in that office was to blame. The case now before the House, was no parallel with resolution would not have been carried, had all the Clerk case. With regard to the management of the Department, which had been referred to, he would say a few words. If it was desirable to have strong leather boots and metal boxes, and create an entirely different method of forwarding mails, it could be done for money. But how were they to obtain it ?--where was it coming from? Money would accomplish almost anything. For money, they could place a guard over every mail bag forwarded. The Department was obliged to economise in every possible way. In order to induce contractors to perform service at a cheap rate, they had to allow them the privilege of carrying passengers. If a radi-cal change was made, and this privilege of carrying passengers was swept away, and contractors confined to mails alone, the balance against the Department, instead of being £6,000, as it new is, would be nearer £15,000. It was complained that many money letters were lost; but when the vast numbers that were carried, were taken into consideration, the per centage lost would appear small indeed. Out of 12,000 money letters that had passed through the Department only five had been tampered with. There had been money letters mailed at every Way Office in the Province, and it showed there could not be much looseness in the management, when the loss was so very trifling. Hon, members must not be entirely governed on a matter of principle, by the action of a late House, but what they as a new House, thought right and proper. It each succeeding House was to do exactly as its predecessor, of what would be the use of electing new House. The Grover matter should never have come up in this discussion. His predecessor had paid that money, without the consent of the Council, and this might have been wrong

Mr. Connell was not here now, and it was better to say nothing about that matter in connection with this debate. Mr. GILLMOR said, it seemed that the arguments of some hon, members amounted to this, that if the Government liked a vote of the House, they would act upon, and carry it out; and it they did not like it, they need take no action whatever. Last year he voted against the paymen: of this claim; but now he would go for the resolution, and he could justify his vote. The resolution for payment of the money passed the House last Session, and he supposed the money had been paid before this time. If the Govern ment thought the principle involved of such paramount importance, why did they not resist the resolution last Session? That was the time they should have made a stand, and not after the House had ordered the payment of the claim,-The brightest spot on our Constitution was that upon which was written the words that the peole should rule; and in this case he thought the Government in duty bound to obey the mandates of the representatives of the people. He would declare, that he was opposed to the principle of making the Post Office Department an insurance office; but the matter new under consideration. was a different subject. This was, whether the (lovernment were justifiable in disregarding the understood wishes of the House. He did not see any force up the arguments about there not being a majority of the whole House, when the vote was taken. He thought that as a general principle, the interests of the people were quite as saie in the keeping of the House, as in the hands

John, and there was no evidence to preve that Mr. Dever did not receive the letter, or get the money. Under these circumstances, there was good ground for hesitation about paying the amount. He would ask this Committee, if they were prepared to assert by resolution, that George Wallace is entitled to this money, with-

out going into the merits of the case, and exam

ining evidence. This was a new House, and

they had not yet instituted an enquiry. 1 od Dr. Dow was surprised at the wide range this debate had taken, and the amount of irrelavant matter that had been dragged into the discussion. He looked at the question on its merits he was not responsible for the action of the pld House, or any other House; and as regards it being a political question, he was independent of politics. His constituents did not send him here to turn out or build up say Government. He would ask, if that £20 was paid, where does it come from? Why, out of the pockets of the public. He did not think the Post Office Department should be held responsible in such cases; they were not an insurance concern. noney they had lost under similar circumstance One of his constituents had lost the likeuess of his wife through the Post Office, and he valued

the picture at £100. He thought that to pas the resolution would establish a dangerous pre-Mr. Coeridan sold, it had been argued that in consequence of a majority of the 41 members not voting for the payment of the claim, that the Government were justified in disregarding the resolution. If that was to be established as a rule, they might set aside resolutions that pessed almost every day, without a majority of the whole House voting for them. He knew authing about the merits of Wallace's claim; but as the last House had ordered the Government to pa it, he presumed they had investigated the man ter, and thought he should be paid, and it was his opinion that the Government should hav carried the resolution into effect. He would to

Department in such a state of derangement. saw no improvement in the management of lat be to the interest of the Country to change the present system, or abolish the Department to morrow. With regard to the payment of Clerk he believed the secret was, that he was a very

useful man to the present party at Elections.

Mr. S. H. Gulbert said, if hen members, both young and old, were not prepared to vote on the resolution at once, they never would be. He agreed with his friend the Dector, that the debate had taken a very wide range; hon, mem-bers had wandered from the record, but if the Government had, during the recess, carried out the vote of a majority of this House by paying Wallace the amount claimed, there would have If hon, members take the remarks of the Muster General as a criterion, they are at abund in favor of the claim of Wallace, as that of Clerk in fact, attender in favor of the former. Clerk directed his letter to go by a certain route; it want to the state of Mains, and was lost. The Government, without the authority of the Lagissture, paid Clerk. Wallace directed his la by 5 certain route, but through the gress seglect of the Government carrier, the mail beg wes lost, and Vallage's money found its way into the peaket of some individual as yet unknown. It was the movines of this lique to Legislate on not the province of this House to Legislate a claim of Wellace; that has been decided heary. But we are to enquire into the control

of the Government. The Government have placed the authority of the Legislature at defiance; they have presumed to assume all power; and the Legislative Council (who constitution hold the veto power) are, in the opinion of the Government, a useless branch. The evidence is the case of Wallace, came before the Legislature at the last Session ; the people of this Prevince through their Representatives, have ordered the Government to pay Wallace. The voice of the people must prevail, and therefore the Government are open to consure.

Mr. Anglin said, he had listened two days to

this discussion, and he must confess that he was as ignerant of the merits of the case, as when othe debate first began. The debate had merged into a discussion about the management of the Post Office Department, and the advisability of establishing a money order system. If called on to decide upon the justice of there was no deta before them to enable them them to operate upon. If called upon to decide the right of the Government to carry into effect a solemn resolution of the House, that was a plainer question. Since so much had been said regarding the management, he would state that he, the other day, pointed out to the Postmaster General the fact, that James Woodrow, the fifth clerk in the Post Office at Saint John, was in the receipt of \$80 more salary than the third clerk. and he asked the Postmaster General for an explanation; but his request was only laughed at. The Postmaster General did condescend to give as a reason that Woodrow was a married man He asked for an explanation in all seriousnes and he should have received a serious answer. He did not deem the answer satisfactory, or, to say the least, the reason assigned was frivolous According to that doctrine, if the other clerks wished their pay increased, they could accomplish their object by getting married. He had also asked for information relative to the dis charge of Mr. Otty, a former clerk in the Saint John Post Office, and he had received no reply He had heard something in reference to the removal, but he was not authorized to tell all he knew about it. (Postmaster General: "Otty never was a clerk, he was merely employed by Mr. Howe to fill a vacancy for a short time. Mr. Anglin proceeded. He could not understand that, for he found by the report of the Postmaster General that Otty was mentioned as a Clerk in the office. [Mr. A. here read the report.] He dissented from the statement that had made; that no improvement could be made in

were of frequent occurrence, and he could instance many circumstances to prove, that the Department was not well managed, and he was at a loss to know, how the Postmaster General earned his £600 a year, unless it was by letting postal matters alone. If called on to pronounce upon the management of the Post Office Department, he should feel constraided to vote no confidence in it. It was the duty of the Government to demand a proper degree of security for the people, from the Department. The Att'y Gen. had said, it was dangerous to establish such a precedent as the passage of the resolution would provide; but the Government had themselves established a more dangerous precedent, by paying Grover and Clerk, when, in the latter case, it had been declared after investigation, that no plaim existed, in right or justice. It had been pleaded that new evidence had arisen; but he failed to see it in the statement that had been made regarding it. It had been said, that the new evidence was, that Clerk ordered the letter to be sent via Portland, and that his order had

the arrangements for carrying the mails, with-

out incurring a large additional expense. Ver-

tainly, the irregularity might be remedied, and

it was not necessary that mail bags should be

brown unprotected on the tails of the waggons

Cudlip. Complaints of mails missing the trains

as had been remarked by his colleague,