Poetry.

The Soldiers of the Cross.

They tell us of the paladins, the knights of feudal Who flashed their tempered sabres in the light of Asian climes;
Who fiercely smote the Saracen, or cleft the turbaned Turk,
And deemed that in their Master's sight they wrought a pleasing work

Their standard was a cross of red upon a ground And 'neath its glow of flame and snow these war-riors loved to fight:

And tho' their life-blood stained the plain, they To die the gory battle death as "Soldiers of the

As champions of Christendom they longed to mea sure swords Each paladin 'gainst Saladin and all his Paynim hordes,

And when the trump of battle gave the signal for They galloped on a countless foe as 'twere a gala

But days of steel-clad chivalry-of belted men and spurred,
Have vanished as a wreath of snow by Austral breathings stirred:

The world has lost her men at arms and yet sustained no loss;
They've purer fame who bear their name as "Soldiers of the Cross."

Their loins are girt with truthfulness, their breasts are armed with right.
Salvation's helm and faith's broad shield secure them in the fight,
And while with sandal-wood of peace their feet are With iron clasp they ever grasp the Spirit sword of

And they, too, have a banner proud to cheer them in the strife,

They cluster neath its glorious folds to serve the Prince of life;

It bears upon a field of white a cross of ruby stain,
The white ground cries, "He righteous is!" the cross, "He once was slain!

Their war shout is "Immanuel!" they never know Nor ever hear that word of fear, the order to retreat; Upon the grimy hosts of sin their dauntless le-As swergs the thund-rous ocean surf upon a shel-

Why then, let knight and armor bright rest in their For nobler men are marching in the armies of the Of all that tinseled chivalry we've nothing left save dross, But Death and Hell go down before these Sold ers

TRUE FREEDOM.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

We want no flag, no flaunting rag,
For liberty to fight;
We want no blaze of murderous guns
To struggle for the right.
Our spears and swords are printed words, We've won such victories before, And so we shall again.

We love no triumphs sprung of force-

Inscribes her civil laws. She writes them on the people's heart in language clear and plain: True thoughts have moved the world before, And so they shall again.

We yield to none in earnest love Of freedom's cause sublime; We join the cry. 'Fraternity!"

We keep the march of time:

And yet we grasp no pike, no spear,

Our victories to obtain;

We've won without their aid before, And so we shall again.

We want no aid of barricade, To show a front to wrong; We have a citadel in Truth, More durable and strong, Calm words, great thoughts, unflinching faith Have never striven in vain ;

They've won our battle many a time, And so they shall again. Peace, progress, knowledge, brotherhood-

The ignorant may sneer,
The bad deny; but we rely,
To see their triumph near;
No widow's moan shall load our cause,
No blood of brethren slain;
We've won without such aid before, And so we shall again.

POETICAL DUN.

The following lines, after the fashion of Long-fellow's "Hiawatha," are worthy a place in our columns. Their authorship is unknown. We hope our readers will not be too highly wrought to be the commend it to up by this effusion, although we them as worth careful perusal:—

Should you ask us why this dunning,
Why these sad complaints and murmursMurmurs loud about delinquents
Who have read the paper weekly,
Read what they have never paid for,
Read with pleasure and with profit,
Read of church aflairs and prospects,
Read of news both home and foreign,
Read the essays and the poems,
Full of wisdom and instruction;
Read the table of the markets,
Carefully corrected week.y— Should you ask us why this dunning, We should answer, we should tell you From the printer, from the mailer, From the kind old paper-maker, From the landlord, from the carrier, From the man who takes the letters With a stamp from I. The control of the carrier, With a stamp from Uncle Samuel; Uncle Sam the rowdies call him: From them all there comes a message Message kind, but firmly spoken, "Please to pay us what you owe us."

Sad it is to hear such message, When our funds are all exhausted. When the last bank note has left us, When the gold coin all has vanished. When the gold coin all has vanish Gone to pay the paper-maker, Gone to pay the toiling printer, Gone to pay the landlord tribute, Gone to pay the faithful mailer. Gone to p y old Uncle Samuel; Uncle Sam the rowdies call him; Gone to pay the Western paper, Three and twenty hundred dollars.

Sad it is to turn our ledger, Turn the leaves of this old ledger, Turn and see what sums are due us, Due for years of pleasant reading. Due despite our patient waiting, Due despite our constant dunning,

Would you lift a burden from us?
Would you drive a spectre from us?
Would you taste a pleasant slumber
Would you have a quiet conscience i
Would you read a paper paid for? Send us payment—send us payment, Send us payment—send us payment, Send the payment that you owe us! Home Journ

THE CANADIAM LEGISLATURE.—The Quebe Chronicle announces that the Parliament of Ca-nada will meet at Quebec, for the despatch of business, on Taursday, 20th March,—somewhat later than usual, or, than was expected. It is alleged that the Canadian Ministry will be much stronger in the House this Session, than at the last.

New Brunswick Baptist

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

From London to Italy, Correspondence of the Watchman and Reflector.]

REVIVAL MOVEMENT IN LONDON. The revival movement is still progressing in London. Several prayer-meetings are held during the day; but I heard complaint concerning the too great length of the exercises. I heard Mr. Noel oreach an earnest sermon on personal effort for the salvation of sinners, on Tuesday evening. After this service the peoole were invited into the vestry to spend a half-hour in social prayer. The room was crowded, the exercises were earnest, the Spirit was evidently there. It seemed, almost, as though I were again in that glorious tide of heavenly influences which swept over us in 1858. After this season of prayer came an inquiry meeting, in which pastor and people united in efforts to guide nquiring souls to Christ. A similar meetng was to be held on Friday evening and on Sunday evening. Mr. Noel said it was an experiment, and that it was not easy to train his members to such service. But he loped for good.

MR. SPURGEON.

I have already alluded to hearing Rev. Mr. Spurgeon. His tabernacle is a magnificent place, constructed very much, as to the arrangements for seating the congregation, as the Surry Garden Music Hall, in which I heard him in 1847. It is like a vast amphitheatre, with four broad tiers of people seated around him, the lowest tier crowding densely the entire floor, so that fraining it and watering it, -and we may one in the gallery cannot tell whether there is any aisle. The vast throng hung upon able—it furnishes her washerwomen most the lips of the preacher in a manner which plainly showed that he had lost none of his wash-houses line the banks as far as we power over his hearers. I thought I could perceive some decline of physical strength and elasticity, but none of pungency, plainness, and direct personal appeal in his ad- of something more precious. It stands first dress to lost men. He is eminently a Bi- among all the cities of Italy, for its freeble preacher, and as such preachers must dom and general intelligence, and moral ever be, he is a practical preacher. All culture. It is a remarkable fact that it is with an ease and grace which can come only from real power, which always begets the consciousness of its own existence and calm self-control. God has made him great, and he is evidently doing a great work. He may have grave follies, that no flesh should glory save in the Lord.

RAGGED SCHOOLS.

I visited the Ragged Schools, and found them still in the full tide of success—a noble enterprise, worthy of its patrons and conductors, and admirably suited to the innumerable outcasts in that interminable wilderness of humanity. The system is continually branchicg out into new directions and penetrating new necessities. It is a fine demonstration of the true inductive nature of spontaneous Christian effort. True Christian enterprise is flexible, and elastic, and penetrating, like the tender roots of trees. The true method is to let them work and run, and follow them. Never bind and force them by constitutional ligatures or unyielding methods. Work on as best you can where best you can.

THE PURE GOSPEL.

I heard also from the pulpits of the Established church most earnest evangelical discourses, which were a gratifying proof that, in spite of Oxfordism in her bosom, her salt yet retains powerful savor. Rev. Hugh Stowell, of Manchester, I heard preach a simple, pungent discourse, from Matthew 5: 13, 14, in which he clearly set forth the nature and operations of true godliness, and animadverted in no complimentary terms upon the lamentable deficiencies of the English church in this direction. Let us rejoice that the pure Gospel is still in that vast mass. I love England! Not only because she is the home of our fathers, the nursery of all our cherished institutions, civil, social, and religious, but also because she is the dwelling-place and the working-place of a multitude of the noblest Christians the world has ever yet seen. I would that the means of fellowship and intercourse between them and American Christians were more abundant and better improved.

PARIS. I left London, Dec. 9th, and reach Paris early the next morning. The ride is but twelve hours, and not unpleasant, even the dreaded passage of the channel. Paris has been greatly enlarged. It is a city of magnificent distances. The Boulevard de Sebastopol, which sweeps off into the country from Place du Trone, is an immense avenue, extending in a right line beyond the reach of the eye. It is broad enough to march with ease an army of one hundred thousand men a mile, in a very brief period. As far as I could see, it is already lined with trees. A multitude of men were still at work upon it. At the oppo-site extremity of the city all the old barriers around the Place de l'Etoile, have been removed, and it has become the beautiful centre of splendid Boulevards extending into the city, and avenues reaching into the country beyond the reach of vision. In that vicinity, also, especially along the up per portion of the Avenue des Champs Elysees, magnificent buildings are being crected, which become the situation and ornament the place. A new iron bridge has been built, " Pont de Solferino," four passage through the garden of the Tuiler-ies which enters opposite the Rue de Cas-t glione and Place Vendome; and a new

this way during the last four years.

the gay Parisians are not so well pleased own invented forms and insignificant offerwith, is on the army. One could almost believe the city were an actual battle ground, from the constancy with which the troops were marching the streets in great numbers. We heard intelligent men murmuring concerning the increase of taxes, and the growing difficulties in sustaining their families, which arise from the public support of such an army. It may not be mpossible but that Napoleon's shrewdness may fail him, and that his favorite means of protection may become the means of his hasty overthrow. One cannot but feel, as he walks thoughtfully the beautiful streets and avenues of that gay city, that her fu-ture is most uncertain. The combination ture is most uncertain. The combination of influences which shape her fortunes is lomon, Eccl. 10 19, when he says, "Money most rapid and singular. Who can predict her history for a year to come? What can be expected for her, of true prosperity, is not only true, as to the business of the while she is so bereft of all godliness? How will a righteous God deal with her? It was in our plan to remain here, at this time, only for a few days, so we left on the 13th risees, which our Saviour so severely rebuk-

We had felt a strong desire to see Turin, the present capital of the kingdom of Itaty, the present home of her youthful and popu-

lar king. We found the city beautiful for situation, guarded by mountains on either side, which are studded with villas, vineyards and gardens, and furnish a most pleasing perspective to the land cape. The river Po passes directly through the city, add-as the fact is one of the most noticeabundant means of operation, for their could see on either side of the great bridge. Turin is undistinguished for treasures of art or classic recollections. But it can boast infortified. The citadel, once formidable is almost abandoned. Its outworks were raised to give place to a railway station, surer means of defence. We have been in no European city where so little is seen of the power that governs, where so few proofs are manifested that the government is "strong." The city is, for the most part, laid out with spacious streets which run at right-angles, and is well supplied with squares and promenades. Its buildings are large, and the larger portion seem to be new. Indeed, it seems to be a new city

and we were told that entire streets and

squares have risen as if by magic. But I was most impressed by the ap pearance of the people. I had expected to ind a diminutive race, and squalid mendicants, and lazy beggars in Italy. But I never was in a city where so large a proportion of the men and women were, in size, and form, and countenance, noble specimens of humanity. Others remarked the same fact, thus confirming my own impresssion. I did, indeed, see people of another type, and was assailed by the piteous cry of the beggar. But these characters were the exceptions, the others the general rule. The signs of enterprise and prosperity were numerous on every hand. And an observing American could soon detect the resistless influence of those liberal institutions which have made Turin the refuge of the persecuted and the oppressed all over Italy. And yet, so true are the hearts of her inhabitants to the general welfare of Italy, that, as I was assured by the American Minister, for some tims a resident there, they are ready and desirous to have the capital removed to Rome. They are ready to suffer the great damage which such a change must inevitably impose upon their private intererts, that the unity, and prosperity, and power of the nation may be secured. Such people are worthy of glory, and will win it.

Parliament was in session, and I visited the house of deputies. The members were gentlemen of fine appearance, and their business was conducted as usual in such bodies. The debates on the Roman question, which had excited much interest, had closed. The conservative party had triumphed. The 'make-haste-slowly' policy prevails. Patience rules the hour and will win the day Garibaldi, we were told, left his humble home Capri and came to the capital to vote for speedier measures. But after a tew days' stay, during which he mov-

ed in obscurity, he returned as quietly as he came, not even casting a single vote. He s a man without personal ambition or aims, lives in the plainest, humblest manner longing and waiting, often impatiently, for the time when all Italy may be, shall be free. He is hated by the Papal party, who well know that he despises the Pope and the whole hierarchy. We were told that the men in place and power also dreaded his opposition, for it was well understood that he had influence enough with the people to gather an army and sweep through Italy with irresistible force. But enough for Turin We purpose to pass on speedily to Genoa. Rome and Naples, from which you may hear from us again.

The Gold of the Temple.

There is a strong propensity in human nature to set a higher value on the proal or the material; to the traditions of

ings, than they do on the commandments

of God. Thus the elders of the Jews continually made void the commandments of God by their traditions. "They paid tythes of mint, annis and cummin; but omitted the weighter matters of the law, mercy judgment and faith. The third case, perhaps, is the more pre

vailing error of these modern times, than of the earlier ages of the world. To place more reliance on human measures and appliances, than on the promise and power of God, is the great evil of the church in this generation. Gold is the god of the age! If we are ever so sceptical on Bible-inspiworld, but in the promotion of religion and

the salvation of men. Was not this the great fault of the Phaed, Matt. 23: 16, 17, when He said, "Wo unto you ye blind guides, which say, whosoever shall swear by the GOLD of the temple, he is a debtor ! Ye fools and blind, for whether is greater, the gold, or the temple that sanctifieth the gold?" The temple was erected by the command of God, and under the direction of special inspiration; it had been consecrated to Him and his service, in a most solemn manner, and by the most imposing ceremonies; and had been accepted by Him, by the most expressive tokens of his good will. How then could these Jewish teachers be so infatuated as to exhault the gifts of man, even the gold that adorned this sacred temple, above the temple itself? The gold was but a common mineral : and the value attached to it was but of a conventional value; until it was added to the temple, it all the sancity it had, was derived from the temple which it adorned.

As the God of the Jews is the God of

the christian; and He who was worship-

ped under the ancient dispensation was the same as He whom we worship, will he not expect that we should attach the same importance to his institutions and appointments, as He did of old? Is it not our solemn duty, to hold our offerings and services in the same subordination? Shall we set a value upon our works, or talents, or gifts, above their true deserts, or consider them as essential to the accomplishment of God's purposes? Was Peter's sword necessary to defend his Master, in the garden? or the army of Israel to protect the prophet in the city of Dothan? hearts of all men in his hands; and claim- place." ing all the cattle upon a thousand hills as his own, is able, and will, in his own way fulfill all his will; and make his "word prosper in the thing whereunto He sent it.' Whatever, therefore, we give to his cause, let us do it in humble dependance on his blessing, to make it effectual in carrying on the great and glorious work, for which God sent his beloved Son into the world. If we magnify the importance of our works above, their true value, what is it but making the gold greater than temple? If we substitute our offerings or other services for the grace of God, or, if we ascribe to them a power and efficiency independant of his grace, then we are guilty of the very thing ascribed to the Pharisees of old. Nothing that we can do will ever contribute to the glory of God, or to enlarge and es-

to give it effect. Will any one say, then, I may withold my money and influence, and the work of case in hand. God had a cause against the kings of Canaan, in the days of Deborah and Borak; and Jabin and Sisera were discomfited. But it was not so well for the inhabitants of Meroz, who refused to come to the help of the Lord, in the day of battle. The angel of the Lord cursed them for their selfishness and cowardice! Christian men do not withold their aid and contributions because God can do without it, but because they, like the Pharisees, think more of their gold than of the temple of God! Your gold may serve to adorn the temple of God, or it may help to prove that you are what you profess to be, a self-Chron, 29: 14, 16, when he said, "All this store that we have prepared to build a house for thy holy name, cometh of thy hand, and is all thine own."

To be Continued.

An Outrage in Church.

It has never been our misfortune heretofore, even to hear of such an outrage as has been re-cently committed in an Episcopal Church at Al-exandria, in Virginia. It is quite true, that such outrages were common enough in England during the days of the Commonwealth, when the soldiers of Cromwell dragged ministers from

al or the material; to the traditions of men and the revelations of God; to the ef-

and attractions of Paris, in which her they discard the idea of future being, or Morning Prayer of the Episcopal Church as far days; and felt inclined to move a resolution, that inhabitants take such a pride. An enormous outley must have been made in God. The second class evalt the existence and personality of angels or
ing omitted. One of them, Capt. Farnsworth, mous outlay must have been made in God. The second class exalt the opinions of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, who sat near the and works of man above the literal word chancel, dressed in uniform, with some five or But a still greater outlay, and one which of God, and set a higher value on their six of his soldiers near him, undertook to officiate in prayer, (if prayer it can be called) by reading the prayer for the President of the United States. How far he went it does not appear in the confusion, but soon quitting his position as offerer of prayer, he advanced to the altar where Mr. Stewart was kneeling, still continuing the Litany, and ordered his arrest.

S. was dragged from his knees by the soldiers. The ground of the arrest Captain Farnsworth distinctly avowed to be the omission of the prayer for the President of the United States. With this avowal, he said, "I arrest you by the authority of the United States; as a rebel and a traitor." "And I. responded Mr. Stewart, who by that time had advanced to the chancel rails, to Capt. F., "summon you to answer at the judgment seat of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords for interfering, by force of arms, with his ambassador, while in the act of presenting the petitions of His people at His altar." The solemnity of this appeal apparently caused the parties to fall back and pause, but soon the sol diers were ordered to seize Mr. Stewart, which two of them did with great violence, forcing the prayer beok from his hands, one of them drawing a revolver. Another revolver was presented to an old and venerated citizen within the chancel, when the officer ordered the soldier not to fire. Very soon, a considerable number of armed soldiers appeared in the church. Mr. Stewart, refusing to yield voluntarily, was dragged by force from the altar, and, through the aisle, out of the church. He was in the surplice, which he wore through the streets, and at Capt. Farnsworth's quarters, where he was taken.

"Capt. Farnsworth said that he went to church intending to arrest Mr. Stewart if he should offer any prayer for the Confederate ton, the "detective" agent of the United States Farnsworth to make the arrest, which was executed as above described. Mr. Morton has demay be imagined under such circumstances. Gentlemen were indignant and excited, and ladies giving utterance to their feelings of grief and indignation, but, of course, no serious effort was made to prevent the arrest. Mr. Stewart was taken away, and the congregation dis-

"It is proper to state that these proceedings were without the knowledge of Gen Montgomery, the Military Governor of the city, and were strongly condemned by him when they came to his knowledge. He telegraphed to Washington possessed no sacredness. Consequently, for instructions, which, when received, were of

after a few hour's detention. "The issues involved in the transaction, thus comment. It will, however, be well to state that Mr. Stewart only insists upon the right of all ambassadors to communicate with their King, untrammelled by civil or military interference, and that in no case have any of the services of this church assumed a political aspect; no prayer has been offered, and no sentiment advanced at any time that was calculated to offend even the most sensitive critic, but public worship is interrunted, soldiers invade the chancel, and with drawn revolvers, drag the minister of religion from its altar, because he will not do their bidding. The undersigned were present in church, and testify to the facts as above stated. It may be proper to state that by the request of the Vestry, in the absence of the Rector, the Rev. George A. Smith and Rev. Mr. Stewart have been officiating in St. Paul's Church for several week's past, and that Mr. Smith was in the And in like manner, God having the Chancel at the time these occurrences took

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, Feb. 18.

MOTION FOR APPOINTING A LAW CLERK. Mr. McPHELIM moved the following reso-

"Whereas the employment of a law clerk by the House, whose duty it shall be to prepare and examine all bills before they are introduced, would be of paramount advantage and save much time, besides being a guard against hasty legislation :- Therefore Resolved, as the opinion of this House, that a Law Clerk be em-Mr. GRIMMER said he did not think any ne-

cessity existed for the appointment of such an

officer, and therefore, none for the resolution moved by the Hon. member for Kent. Heretofore, little difficulty had been experienced tablish his kingdom, without his blessing, in preparing, and perfecting, bills to be introduced to the legislature, and he was of opinion, that the resolution, now moved, was a reflection upon the present house in contrast with the late one. As an adreligion will go on just as well without it. ditional reason for opposing the creation of the True the work of God will go on without office in question, he would instance the fact, you or me; but it may not be as well for that the finances of the Country would not us to act on that conclusion. We have a warrant the contracting of any liabilities that could possibly be avoided. Under present circumstances, the construction of a new department might be dispensed with. He was of opinion, that the matter would not end with the creation of the office, and the appointment of the clerk; but it would act as a sort of entering wedge, to be followed by other concessions. So soon as the officer entered upon his duties, he would be beseiged with applications, from Hon. members, to prepare and draft bills; and the result would be, that he, finding himself unequal to the task imposed upon him, would naturally make application for a clerk; and the house would be called upon to provide for the payment of his salary It was the duty of the House to be just, before it was generous, and respond to the call for the liquidation of old liabilities, before it contracted new ones. denying follower of Christ; but while you It should carefully guard against incurring exfreely make the offering, remember David, penses, except such as were unavoidable. He would vote against the motion.

Mr. BOYD said, that if his Hon, colleague had had as much experience in the House as he. Mr. B., he would be aware that a necessity for such an officer existed. It was not reasonable to suppose that laymen were competent to frame bills in a legal manner; and ne was satisfied that legislation would be facilitated were there a clerk, whose duty it would be to give advice, and assistance, to those Hon. members not acquainted with the law. Bills were often passed, through this House, and became law; but when they were subjected to examination, they would not stand the test, and consequently, were picked to pieces by lawyers in the courts. He was not surprised their pulpits. They began with Episcopalian clergymen, but soon learned to treat Presbyterians in the same fashion. In general, these outrages were perpetrated by some "godly" corporal who imagined he had a gift of preaching, and who proceeded to exercise his "independent" function. In these days there were pendent function. In these days there were the courts. He was not surprised, however, at the foars expressed by some Honomembers, that this appointment would prove an entering wedge, because it had been the custom in this Province, for men to accept offices at a small salary, but take good care their them. hundred and ninety-two feet long and six-tv-five and one-half in width, costing 1,-170,000 francs. It is an extension of a paysage through the garden of the Tuiler which enters one size the Pays do Cormember for Kent.

the further consideration of the subject should

be postponed for one week. Mr. WILLISTON was opposed to the creation of such a department; he had voted against it last year, and would do so upon this occasion. He saw no necessity for the services of a Law Clerk, as most important bills introduced, were generally proposed by legal men; and again, the various county bills were drawn up by the clerks of the Peace, who were lawyers.— The house knew very well from his Excelleny's speech, that the revenues of the country fallen off and that its finances were in a

isturbed state. This house would, before the

some means to supply this deficiency. He the resolution, because he did not believe the agreed with the Hon. member for Charlotte, that the appointment of such an officer would prove an entering wedge, to expand the department into greater dimensions, and therefore, he would vote against it. He did not care for any outdoor rumor, that would not influence him. He had resisted such appointment last year, and had sufficient moral courage to do so again. Under the circumstances which we were surrounded, it was the duty of the House to husband the resources of the country, and be exceeding careful about contracting new liabilities. He believed that the egal gentlemen on the floors of this House, were willing to, and would, afford assistance to lay members in preparing their bills.

Mr. RYAN thought that members coming here, should be prepared to frame the bills their Attorney or Solicitor Generals, and obtain their assistance.

expected that the new members would be acquainted with all the legal phrases, and consequently, they would, experience much difficulty in perfecting an important bill. Some hon, members had argued that the

embarrassed state of the finances of the country was one reason why it was not advisable to create an office that would incur expenditure; but he, Mr. Lindsay, considered that instead of such arguments weighing against the appointment of a Law Clerk, they only strengthened the case in favor of such an office, and would lead him to vote for the resolution, If the financial system of the country was deranged, it was evident, that in order to restore it to a healthy state. wholesome legiation was required, and this could only be attained by having due regard to the nature of hills passed by the House. He felt confident such a nature as to lead to Mr. Stewart's release that if the members had the privilege of consulting a disinterested Law Clerk, much time would be saved that is now lost, in perfecting las, in York County, and he was not ashamed He did not consider that the creation of such an office could be regarded as a reflection on the present House. He would support the

MR. S. H. GILBERT thought that it was fortunate for the Country that all the members of the House did not belong to the legal profession, as some lawvers manifested a disposition to frame bills in such a way, as to afford other lawyers an opportunity to pick them to pieces. There was a time, though, perhaps, not within the recollection of any present, whem the mem-bers of the House of Assembly for this Province, travelled to Head Quarters on snow shoes, drafted their own bills, enacted laws for the Government of the Country, and transacted the necessary business of the Province, in the space of three weeks, and all without the assistance of a Law Clerk. He was surprised at the assertion that had been made, that the majority of Hon. members in this House were not able to draft the bills they desired to introduce. He thought if they were not competent to do so, they had better stay at home. He saw no necessity for such an officer, and would therefore vote against the resolution.

MR. SKINNER thought the principle involved in the creation of such a department radically wrong. Hon, members should attend to the preparation of their bills before they came here, and not occupy time in so doing, during the Session. He failed to see the necessity for such an officer, as he thought that the maity of Hon. members on the floors of the use were quite competent to draft any bill

they desired to introduce; and in case they ware not, there were plenty of legal gentlemen who would be happy to afford assistance in this respect. The effect of this resolution was to ask the House to pay for legal advice given to those members who possessed no knowledge of the law, and the people should not be compelled to bear the expenses the establishment of such a department would incur. He would vote against the resolution for the reason

Hon. Sol. Gen. begged to differ with the learned member from St. John. Members had no means of knowing previous to the commencement of the Session, how many bills they would be called upon to introduce by their constituents. It was not reasonable to suppose, that members would advertize that all bills intended for introduction to the Legislature must be handed in some time previous to the day appointed for the meetings of the Legislature. He thought it would prove advantageous to the interests of the Country to have a Law Clerk, to advise with Hon, members, and assist them to draw up their bills in a proper manner; it would save time when they were committed. The Legislature's of Canada and Nova Scotia had deemed such an officer necessary, and had appointed one, and he be lieved the same reasons that had led the Legislature's of those Countries to obtain the services of a Law Clerk, applied with regard to this Province. It was unfair to tell an Hone member, that if he was not competent to prepare a bill, that he should pay a legal gentleman to perform the service. As to depending on the various lawyers in the House to advise members in regard of framing their bills, it was all nonsense, as what was everybody's business was nobody's business. And agair, lawyers cared very little about how bills were prepared; they would very naturally say, that if the people bungle their bills they must take the consequences. He was as much opposed to incurring unnecessary expense as any person on the floors of the House; but he telt confident, that in point of economy, this was a wholesome measure, and he would vote for the

MR. W. J. GILBERT did not think such an appointment would meet with the approbation the people of this Country. Legislation had existed three quarter's of a century in this Province, without the aid of such a functionary. He, in the main, agreed with the remarks that had fallen from the learned member for Charlotte, (Mr. Grimmer); it was bed policy to take any action that would increase the public expenditure at the present time. He hoped the resolution would not pass.

Mr. Boyd was opposed to delay; if it was left an open question there would soon be twenty or thirty applicants for the berth, and some Members would urge the claims of their particular friends. He thought the matter had better be closed at once.

Dr. Vall would not vote for filling the of-

t glione and Place Vendome; and a new street is to be opened on the other side of he river, in a line with the bridge, insulating the Palace of the Legion of Honor. These vast public works give employment to multitudes, and increase the decorations of God; to the efficiency of means and the divine energy. In the first instance, those inclined to deism, respectable inhabitants of the City of Alexandria, that if the Hon. mover of the resolution, viewed the matter as he, Mr. Anglin and the divine energy. In the first instance, those inclined to deism, respectable inhabitants of the City of Alexandria, that if the Hon. mover of the resolution, viewed the matter as he, Mr. Anglin and the divine energy. In the first instance, those inclined to deism, respectable inhabitants of the City of Alexandria.

Mr. Anglin said, that if the Hon. mover of the resolution, viewed the matter as he, Mr. Anglin, did, he would not vote for filling the office until said, that if the Hon. mover of the resolution, viewed the matter as he, Mr. Anglin and the cevelations of God; to the efficiency of means and the divine energy. In the first instance, those inclined to deism, and in, Virginia, on Sunday morning, Feb. 9th. Suppose a Law Clerk was appointed. Suppose a Law Clerk was appointed, the main such that the thought the Hon. mover of the resolution, viewed the matter as he, Mr. Anglin did, he would not vote for filling the office until said, that if the Hon. mover of the resolution, viewed the matter as he, Mr. Anglin and the cevelations of General to some extent, but notic the them.

Anglin did, he would not vote for filling the office until said, that if the Hon. mover of the resolution, viewed the matter as he, Mr. Anglin and the cevelation of the resolution, viewed the matter as he, Mr. Anglin and the city of the some extent, but notic the them and the cevelation of the resolution, viewed the matter.

Anglin did the Hon. The cevelation of the City of Alexandria and the divided.

Suppose a Law Clerk was appointed to the resolution,

pressed upon him. The preparation of bills having an important bearing, required no ordinary talent, and a great amount of study and consideration, much more than it was possible for a Law Clerk under the circumstances to bestow upon them. The argument that had been adduced in favor of the appointment, according to his view, rather weakened than strengthened the case. As a general thing, members prepared their bills before the commencement of the Session. He did not believe that the appointment of a Law Clerk would at all facilitate the business of the House. It was a very convenient doctrine to create offices for particular friends, but he set his face and of the session, be called upon to provide against such practices, and would vote against contemplated appointment would prove a benefit to the Country.

Mr. KERR had often thought that such an officer was required; but when he looked into the clerks room, and saw such a number of employees there, among whom were two lawyersone of twenty-five years standing-he was forced to the conclusion that the staff was quite large enough, and before any new appointment was made, it would be prudent to dispense with the services of some now employed in draft-ing and copying bills. He thought it impossible that one Law Clerk could at tend to the demands of forty one members. And there was another question; how could the members of the house have access to him during the recess? Where would he reside on the Saint Croix, or the Restigouche? and constituents desired; but should they not feel | will the House pay his travelling expenses to competent to the task, they could consult the and from the House of Assembly? However desirable such an appointment might appear to some Hon. members, he did not think it Mr. LINDSAY said, that it was not to be necessary, because should a bill be brought in that was not as it should be, it would be perfeeted when its merits were discussed in committee of the whole. He felt confident that such a department would prove of no value, unless members could have access to the clerk at all times, and would only prove an annual expense, without any corresponding benefit.

Mr. HATHEWAY felt confident that the resoution would be lost, nevertheless there was a necessity existing for such an officer.

The fact that there were so many Lawyers in the House, only strengthened the arguments in favor of adopting the resolution; because some of those Lawyers might, possibly, be interested in the matter, and insert clauses of which they, afterward, would take advantage. It had been said that, as a general thing, hon. members were competent to frame any Bills they desired to introduce. Now, he did not celieve that; he brought in a Bill the other day, it was one to divide the Parish of Doug-He considered a Law Clerk, for the House, a necessity. It had been said by the learned member from Northumberland, that the Clerk of the House might assist hon, members to prepare their Bills, but that was not possible. as the Clerk was busily engaged upon the Journals from 10 until 6 o'clock each day. When a necessity for such an officer existed, and it was plain that it now did, it was unfair, in discussion, to argue against the creation of the office on the grounds that it would incur additional expense.

Mr. GILLMOR said he voted for the appoint

ment of a Law Clerk last year, and he had not yet changed his mind regarding the matter. There might be some feasible objections against creating such a department at the present time, but, according to his view, strong reasons existed for such an officer. It was clear, that the members could not expect the present Clerks of the House to mature Bills for them, as they had other duties to perform. He thought that all that had been said against such an appointment was not based upon argument. To draw up a Bill, perfectly, required a knowledge of the Law, and he doubted even whether all the Lawyers in this House were capable in this respect. If a Clerk was appointed, it would be part of his duty to correspond with members during the recess, and afford them any information they might require regarding the preparation of Bills. With reference to the matter of travelling expenses, of which some hon, members had made mention, that was a subject with which the House had nothing whatever to do. As the Clerk would have a stated salary, and might travel in any way or manner he chose. the Country would not have to pay anything additional for that. As there were many members who did not feel competent to perfect a Bill of an important nature, it would be prudent, and wise policy, to have a man to perform such service -the salary would not be arge, and the service, rendered, considerable, It was well to economize, but he believed the interests of the country would be benefitted by adopting the resolution.

Mr. McPHELIM said, that on the 8th of March, 1860, a resolution similar to the one now under consideration, passed the House, but was never carried out. The arguments then urged against filling the office being that it was too late in the Bession, and on the 14th of March, Mr. Tibbitts moved that it was not expedient to act, this Session, on the resolution passed the 8th of March, which was carried and the matter so disposed of. He had listened to declamation, all round the House, against the resolution, but failed to observe any convincing arguments.

noved the resolution, and advocated the appointment of a Law Clerk on prudential and economical grounds. With regard to the rewest that had been made to allow the question to stand over for a few days, he had no great objection, only that such opposition had been raised by some Hon. Members, he would press the resolution and divide the House. The resolution was sustained. Yeas 18,

He went on to explain the reasons why he

MOTION FOR APPOINTING WM. END, ESQ., LAW CLERK.

Mr. McPHELIM moved that Wm. End, Esq. e appointed Law Clerk for this House. Mr. JORDAN said that he had been long acquainted with Mr. End and respected him nighly. He thought that the services of a Law Clerk should be confined to the time of the Session, and for such service he was wil-

ling to second any reasonable amount. Mr. STEVENS thought it was prudent to procure the services of a competent person, if one was to be appointed for the service named. He would not say that Mr. End was not competent, but, he thought, it was not prudent to urge the question now; that it would be better to allow Hon. Members a little time to reflect

upon the matter.

Mr. Boyn was opposed to delay; if it was