proximity with the American frontier, but adopt some more cautious plan. As he had quoted from Mr. Chandler's exposition, he would take occasion to say that he did not approve of that gentleman's proposition to give away the lands along the line, as they would ultimately become of great value; it would in his opinion be wiser policy to retain the public domain and raise the required amount in cash.

did not believe that the engineering difficulties were so great on this line as on that of the other Province.

It would be better to let the country know at once how much was wanted and le; it end there; but under the circumstances it would be unless he have much native excellence or divine grace, he will grow savage and do you no good.

Finally, never seek to starve a minister

The reasons why he had spoken upon this question was to lay his views of the matter fairly before the Committee and the country. He believed it was the duty of every public man to express his opinions, fearlessly, and abide by the consequences. He did not believe in the policy of holding back and following in the wake of popular feeling; but it became the statement to discuss important became the statesman to discuss important measures, and record his opinions, without qualification; and so assist the public in coming to correct conclusions upon the great questions of the day.

Mr. ALLES said, the question was, whether

it was advisable to proceed any further with Rulway extension at present. And he did not think it was the object of the mover to re-peal the law of 1856. It was not necessary for him to impugn the Railway Commissioners, the Engineers, or the Covernment, in order to justify the vote he intended to give upon this Bill. He did not wish to make a charge against any person; as for Mr. Jardine, he might be the best man that could be found to fill the office of Chief Commissioner; but of this he would not work. this he would not speak. He desired to look back to the origin of this Railway, and compare the actual cost with the amount the people were led to believe it could be constructed or; and he felt confident, that had it been thought, at the time the Railway Bill was brought in, that it would cost the amount it had, the Road would never have been built. Had he thought that, instead of £800,000, (the amount which it was calculated would be sufficient for all the proposed lines,) that over a million would have been expended between St. John and Shediac, he would not have voted

In referring to a report of the Attorney General in 1856, he found the following:

" I explained to them the financial condition of the Province; the great falling of of the Revenue of 1835; the probable loss in 1856 from the prohibitary law; and the mode by which these deficiencies could be supplied if necessary. That I proposed to charge all the revenues with the payments of the interest and redemption of the principal of the loan and the processory. pai of the loan, and to specifically set apart one and a half per cent, of the profits of the road, and the proceeds of all the Crown Lands and timber in the districts it would traverse, as a sinking fund to pay the principal. That I would be prepared to show them that the security should be undoubted."

It was then proposed by the Attorney General to create a sinking fund by means of the lands along the route; but it was now pretty well understood how those lands were disposed of, and into whose hands large quantities of it had passed. The Attorney General had calculated that it would cost but £5,000 per mile, and even admitting that the Government of 1856 thought it would cost no more, there were matters that had transpired since that was worthy of particular notice.

The grand question involved was, ought we to stop the work in the present state of the finances? was it prudent and judicious to do so? He thought it was. He found that the expense was going on, year after year, although it had been declared, over and over again, that the road was finished. In order to make this matter appear plain, he would quote from the report of the Chief Commissioner of 1860. On page 17th, he found the tollowing :

" Having now fulfilled the trust committed to them, to the best of their knowledge and ability, the Commissioners have, respec to request you to tender their resignation to His Excellency, so soon as the requisite legislation can be obtained."

Now, it would be observed, that in 1860, Mr. Jardine said the work was finished, and asked for his discharge; yet the next year the amount of £40,000 was expended on construction account, and then the road, it appeared, was not completed. In view of this, he thought it advisable that the Government, should b deprived of the power to expend any more money upon this fine without the consent of money upon this line without the consent of the House. He hoped, however, that the mover would so modify his Bill as not to dis-turb the law projeting for extensions. The desired object could, he thought, be obtained by way of a resolution. It was not necessary for him to go fully into this matter; as the hon member for St. John (Mr. Anglin) had anticipated a good deal he intended to say. But, in order to shew that there was no certainty as to when this expenditure would end, and that contradictory statements had been made from time to time, he would again quote from the report of the Chief Commissioner for the year 1860. The Chief Commissioner says

on page 16: "As all the Contract accounts are now settled, and the balances paid, the Quarterly account, to lst February, will show the total Expenditure up to that date."

Now, he thought it would surprise the pub. lie when on reference to the Chief Commissioners report, for the year 1862, it was there found that the sum of \$71,770.27, was set down as being the amount paid Contractors, in settle-ment of accounts. And again, in the same report be found the sum of \$9,6,5.86 charged for Siding, including rails and switches. The whole amount added to capital account for the year, was set down at \$186,839,91, of which amount land damages absorbed \$14,253.20; Engineering \$7110.53; Locomotive, Cars, &c., \$32,555 08; Drains, Water Works and Panks \$3055.90; and Miscellaneous \$7015.30, and the balance was absorbed in Buildings, Fittings, Point De Chene Whart, Fencing, Dredg-ing, &c. He would be sorry indeed to change the Chief Commissioners with an intention to mislead the people, but when it was observed, that there was such little check upon Expenditure, and that so many contradictory reports were inflicted upon the people, it was prudert to limit the operations of the Government in this respect; and take the power back to the House. The Commissioners report of 1862, tells us that a considerable sum had been expended for Siding. Upon reference to the sa-port of the Chief Engineer for 1860, it would be seen that he states as follows:—

"I have now to report to you, that the entire Road from St. John to Shedise, is in good tun ang condition with a full complement of bidings, Stations, and Rolling Stock, all in

And again, the Engineer says that:—
"The cost of this increase of Sidings, with the grading, masonary, billasting, and paints for the whole, has amounted to about £40,—

Notwithstanding that in 1860 an amount was expended for blings; and that in the same year it was declared that the road had a "full compliment of the road had a "full e-implement of skilings," we find that in the year 1862 nearly \$10,000 was expended for sidings, rails and switches. Now, all this sufficient to convince the public that those were not reliable, or that there was an on to mislead a d deceive the people; proper attention had not been given to gup the various estimates. He was to put the most chari able construction er. The hon, member from Gillmer) had said that he had

John, liberty could be granted by resolution. He, however, had some doubts as to whether the Bill before the House did repeal the law of 1856. With regard to the branch lines he did not think that from Fredericton would be constructed, but this clause was inserted in the Bill to trap and catch "offish" members. It was not his desire to repeal the act of 1856. but he did wish to prevent the Government from contracting any further debt without the

consent of the Legislature. Mr. CROCKER said that the time spent in debating this question from year to year had cost a great amount of money; and he saw no good result arising from it. The Railway was now built from Shediac, almost to Saint John and he would like to see it finished and carried nto the City. He wanted to have a deep water terminus; because, as it was now, any person ourchasing goods in St. John for transportaion by Railway was subjected to the expense f cartage from the place of purchase to the Railway Station. He would like to see the road completed; and that would not be until

it was pushed to deep water. Mr. KERR said, that an impression seemed prevail in the House that this Bill would repeal the Act of 1856, which provided for extension to Quebec. He had no intention that it should have that effect, but merely to suspend the operation of the law authorizing the Government to issue debentures for Railway purposes. In Nova Scotia the amount required on account of construction was put in the estimates and voted by the House, but it was not so here. He found that in one instance \$40,000 was drawn out of the Treasury, and paid to the Chief Commissioner, and he could see no authority for such payment. It appeared that the Treasurer had paid out large sums to the Commissioners without authority from the Government by warrant. It appeared that the Treasurer had advanced sums from time to time during the year, and that in the month of September, a warrant was issued for the whole amount he had advanced.

He had no desire to interfere with the Act of 1856, and was willing to modify the Bill, in order not to intefere with it. His hor. col league (Mr. Crocker) had expressed himself in favor of a deep water terminus. He (Mr. Kerr) thought it not prudent to undertake that work at present; but necessary to put an end to continous outlay. And when the time arrived, that the finances of the Country would admit of such an expenditure, the House could give the authority to proceed with the work | they laboured without any apparent result

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

WHEREAS-The CHRISTIAN VISITOR has been years recognized as the Denominational Organ of the Associated Churches of the Eastern and Western New Brunswick Baptist Associa tions, therefore :-

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

New Brunswick Baptist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1861.

The Support of the Ministry.

It is generally acknowledged that christian ministers as a whole, do more to promote the temporal and spiritual well being of society than any other class of mankind No marvel that such is the fact. Their special business is to do good. They are chosen and qualified for this work. They renounce the ordinary avocations of life, that they may devote their hearts, their talents, and their lives to the intellectual social, moral and religious elevation of all around them. If truly, God's ministers, at home, abroad, in christian countries, in heathen climes; by day, by night, in their study on their knees, and in the sacred desk, doing good to others is the absorbing desire of their souls. Hence it is that seminaries, and universities of learning, reformatory institutions, places established for the worship and service of God; missionary societies, and christian churches, have for the most part originated in the aims and exertions of the christian ministry.

And yet, strange to say there are no classes so poorly rewarded in a pecuniary point of view, as are the ministers of the rospel. This may be partly their own faul. They are not laboring for money, and therefore rather than speak of their wants, to their people, they will allow themselves and their famalies to suffer. Why, says the minister, if I speak about the payment of salary to my people, they will think I am preaching for money, and therefore he struggles on as best he can without it .-Too much del cacy on this subject may do more hurt than good. The truth is, the people require educating in this, as well as n every branch of christian duty, and the minister of coarse is the proper person to

give needful instruction. Some may enquire what is a suitable support for a christain pastor? The answer to this is not difficult. A minister ought not to live in luxury, but we should be above want; he certainly ought not to be in circumstances where he will be harrassed from day to day, by perplexing care .-If the prominent members of any congregation would sit down and quietly add up the necessary expense of a minister's family in the town or neighborhood, they would often be very much surprised at the result. They take things too much in the gross .-The Scriptures are express. The minister is to be comfortably supported. That support, among the Hebrews. was ample. The minister's home should be an average one in the congregation, neither very rich nor very poor, and a faithful calculation ought to be made how much it will take to keep it such. The workman is worthy of his hire. And where, in such circumstances it is withheld, those who are capable of de-liberately withholding it, ought to feel the consequences of their unchristian par si-mony. Besides the necessaries of life a rainister should have the means of porche sing books that he may improve his own mind keep pace with the learned world, and in struct his congregation. He need not be

made to feel that every book he buys, hon, member what guarantee he would not? It would be wiser by to take the power out of their must be matter would be settled in the matter would be settled in the large one. That might be the

Finally, never seek to starve a minister out. If he be doing no good, or must leave his charge, let the judicious understand each other, then put on your hat and go to the parsonage and tell your minister the truth. Give him abundance of time to make his arrangements, pay him his full salary, and a gratuity to help him to his next settlement. Starving out is wicked, and utterly unworthy of a Christian people.

Revival in Ouebec. Baptist principles have never taken very eep root in the Gibralter of British Ameica. There has been a small Baptist church there for some years, which has been avored with the ministrations of an excellent pastor, but the range of its influence has been limited to a comparatively small circle. We rejoice, however, to be informed by Bro. E. H. Duval, formerly a valued member of the Germain St. Church, that brighter days are opening, and that God in mercy is converting souls.

Under date of Quebec, March 25th, he writes as follows :---

DEAR BROTHER BILL,-Feeling assured it will greatly rejoice your heart to hear good tidings from afar, I take the liberty of droping you a few lines. Our little Zion here is at present in a most flourish ng condition. Numbers during the past winter have been pricked in their hearts. and both old and young have been constrained to ery out what must I do to be saved? Five young persons in the bloom of life were buried with Christ in baptism last week. Five or six more hope to follow their Lord's appointed way during the ensuing week. Two or three who have thrown in their lot with the people of God have undergone severe and trying persecu tion from their Catholic friends.

This ingathering into the fold of Christ sattributable (through the blessing of God) o the indefatigable labors of four of our brethren, They meet night after night offering up their united prayers to God for an outpouring of his Spirit, for some time except in the quickening of their own souls. At last, with great rejoicing, they perceived the small cloud the size of a mans hand, then small drops, then larger, till at last the ong prayed for shower came down. We are still holding a series of very interesting meetings. Five of our brethren are holding meetings in country stations and with marked results. It is a pleasing sight, to see a church roused from its lethargy and labouring actively in Christ's vineyard. I have been induced to pen these lines in the hopes that it might lead some of the members of your church to go and do likewise. It you think this epistle worthy of being read at one of your church meetings you have nay consent. May God bless you and Christ. E. H. DUVAL.

The Late Mrs. Farnham.

This lamented Christien Sister was originally Eliza Jane, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. -Thomson, of this City. She was born March the 11th, 1836. From childhood she was admired for her ami ble disposition and unassuming manners In March 1851, she gave evidence of having experienced the saving grace of the gospel, was baptized by Key, S. Robinson, and became a member of the Brussels Street Church. In May, 1855, she was united in marriage to Mr. William Farnham. by whom she had three lovely sons. These childien were committed by her, when upon the verge of the spirit world, to her affectionate and weeping mother, with the simple and touching charge, "Take them, dear mother, and do for them as you have done for me." Her religious profession was sustained in life by a steadfast adherance to its holy requisitions, and in death she had the happiness to know that the faith which she had embraced was sufficient to bear her safely and joyfully across the cold, dark river. Her last illness was short but severe. When told that she could not live, she culmly and submissively took leave of father and mother, an only brother, husband and children, and in the spirit of a triumphant faith in the promises of her God, committed her all to him who is mighty to save. On the 16th day of March, 1862, her ransoned soul peacefully passed away to mingle in the scenes of a purer world.

The tollowing touching lines are peculiarly ap

I AM DYING. Raise my pillow, husband dearest-Faint and fainter comes my breath And these shadows stealing slowly Must, I know, be those of death.

Sit down close beside me, darling, Let me clasp your warm, strong hand; To the borders of this land.

For our God and mine-our Father-Thence shall ever lead me own, Where, upon a throne eternal, Sits his loved and only Son

I've had visions, and been dreaming O'er the past or joy and pain ; Year by year I've wandered backward,

Dreamed of girlhood, and the moment. When I s ood your wife and bride— How my heart thrided with love's trample In that hour of woman pride!

Dreamed of thee-and all the earth cords Firmly twined about my heart— Oh! the bitter, burning anguish, When I knew that we must part.

It ha passed-and God has promised All the footsteps to attend;
He, that's more than 'riend or brother,
H.'li be with thee to the end.

There's no shadows o'er the portals L ading to my heavenly home; Christ hath premised life immortal, And 'tis he that bids me come.

When life's trials waft around thee. Thou'lt thank Heaven that I am spared the Thou'lt then feet that " all is well."

Bring our boys unto my bedside;
My last blessing let them keep—
But they're sleeping; do not wake them—
They'd learn soon enough to weep.

Tell them often of their mother,
hiss them for me when they wake,
Least them gently in the pathway,
Love them doubly for my sake.

Clasp my hand still closer, darling,
This, the last night of my life;
For to-morrow I shall never
Answer when you call me " wife."

Fare thee well, my noble husband;
F int not neath this chastening rod;
Throw your strong arm r und our children;
Keep them close to thee—and God.

We deeply regret to record the death

Materials for Revising the Bible.

The Library of the American Bible Union is already exciting much interest in literary circles. Its value for the work of Revision is inestimable. The representatives of some of the journals of New York have recently visited the Rooms; their astonishment and gratification finds utterance in the notices which they give. The following notice will be read with interest.

From the N. Y. Sun, Feb. 14th, 1862. A MAGNIFICENT RELIGIOUS LIBRARY.

The American Bible Union have just completed, for the sake of its aid in their work of revising the Scriptures. a library which, in its peculiar line, excels any other collection in the world. The work of its collection was commenced in 1850, since which time copies of rare manuscripts and valuable works, inaccessible to the ordinary scholar, have been gathered from all parts of the world. The catalogue comprises photographs, lithograthed fac-similes of some of the most ancient manuscripts of the Bible now in existence, copies of every edition of the Bible ever issued which are of any antiquarian value, and the works of the great scholars in different languages who have ever directed their attention to this subject.

The first room is devoted to a classification of the ancient works and manuscripts, according to their dates, and also to the complete writings of the ancient Fathers of the Church, in which are found large quotations from the Scriptures. Here are also translations from the original He-Ethiopic, and Syriae languages.

Passing into the second room, we find arranged on tables convenient for consulation, translations of the Sacred Scriptures in the more modern languages, yet still of a very ancient date, some of them dating back centuries. Here also are ancient polyglots, containing the Scriptures as them written, and translations into several languages, all in parallel columns on the same page. Other great tomes on the groaning shelves are translations of the Bible into the modern languages of Europe, and copics of the different editions of the English Bible from Wickliffe's down to the present time. Here, close to the revisers' hands, are also the productions of the most eminent scholars of Europe and this country, such as Tischendorf, who is, under the patronage of the Emperor of Russia, engaged in labors upon the original text of the Scriptures, and who has given to the world much valuable information on this subject; Mayer, the eminent German scholar; Rodiger, of the Royal University of Halle; and Teegelles, of England. In fact, there are no works of value on the subject matter in hand which are not here to be found. Among the great variety of interesting works here, we can not avoid the temptation of noticing a few of particular value.

One of these rare works is the Complutensian Polyglot, in six volumes, containing the Scriptures in Hebrew, Greek, Chaldeic. and Latin. It was printed in 1513; only six hundred copies were struck off, and it has now beceme very rarc. It is one of the most valuable books in the

Another work, to which a very curious history is attached, is the Codex Ephraemi Syri Rescriptus. This manuscript of the scriptures was written in the beginning of the fifth century, at Alexandria, whence it was carried to Constantinople. In the eleventh or twelfth centuries the writing was erased from the manuscript, and the pages were again covered with the writngs of the monk Ephraim. In this condition they were carried, at the time of the fall of Constantinople, to Florence, where t found a place in the library of Catharine de Medieis, and from here it was in time transferred to the Royal Library of Paris, where it now remains. About the end of he sixteenth century, traces of the original writing, under the writings of Ephraim. were discovered, but it was not until 1835 that, by the application of a tincture of nutgalls, the disclosure was made that the resurrected manuscript was a complete copy of the New Testament—one of the most valuable in existence. The copy of this work, which has been procured for the Library of the Bible Union, is dited by Tischendorf, and perfectly reliable.

Another rare and valuable book here, is fac-simile of an old Slavic manuscript New Testament, entitled the ' Evangelia Sacra Sclavic.' It is magnificently illuminated throughout with colors and gold in the highest style of this curious old art. Another work, quaintly illustrated in colors, and richly illuminated, is a Bible printed in 1480-half a century before Luther's Bible-in Lower Saxony.

A Bible of still more ancient date is also here-Gunther Zainer's Augsburg Edition -printed in 1473. Both these old Bibles are in an excellent state of preservation.

The most curious work in the collection is a photographed copy of a manuscript o the the third century, entitled the ' Codez Sinaiticus,' which was discovered by Tischendorf in the monastery of St. Catharine on Mount Sinai, in 1844. Atthat time, only a portion was to be found, and it is this portion which adorus this collection ; but in 1859 Tischendorf succeeded in bringing to light the remainging portions, constituting the entire manscript of the Bible, at the same monastery, and is now engaged in editing a fac-simile edition of it, under the patronage of the Emperor of Russia.

Some of the rarest and most valuable of these manuscripts and other works have been obtained under circumstances which would seem to indicate the peculiar favor of Providence; and the collection as it now stands, embraces works which can not usually be procured for any amount of money, and, in case they were lost, could scarcely by any exertions be replaced.

Correspondence.

Prayer Meetings. MR. EDITOR,-Allow me through the columns of your valuable paper to ask a question. I do not wish to be impertinent or busy myself about that which does not concern me, but the matter has occupied a prominent position in my mind for a long It can answer no good purpose and only

Years ago I can remember being led by a to do. mother's hand to the old "school-house" and there spend a few hours in the service of God. I have grown a little older and the scene is changed. Mr. Editor nonprofessors like me are apt to think there is no reality in religion. When the Deacons or old christians are cold or luke warm in their cause can it be expected that sinners will be converted? I think I hear you answer. No. The Bible teaches me that God is the same to-day as he was years to the BAPTIST AND VISITOR and vice ago. If there was need of a prayer meet-ing then, why not now? "Forsake not tion, and to the public, that the Editor and the assembling of your selves together" is a direct command from God. Now if this command is disregarded on account of a little snow or a few drops of rain. Do we not incur his displeasure? I hope, Mr. Editor, these few lines will have the desired effect, for I trust the prayer meetings have merely gone behind a cloud, and wil come forth to shine with undimned splendour, but they should not be allowed to pass beneath this cloud. It requires the leaders to be up to their work. If they are not at their post they will surely retrograde. If they fail to strike the oar they not only cease to advance but are borne off on the bosom of the flood. F. T. B. Sheffield, March 21st, 1862.

Secular Department.

The "Religious Intelligencer" again! In our capacity, as the Editor of a secu lar journal, as well as the secular editor of brew and Greekinto the Arabic, Chaldaic, a religious journal, we always avoid per sonalities. In dealing with politicians, or public persons, we designate them by their official titles; and when speaking of contemporary journals we call them by their own proper names; and we deal with their acis, or their statements, purely on their

> Who ever saw in the Colonial Empire or the Baptist and Visitor any allusion to Mr. Fenety, Mr. Till, Mr. Anglin, Messrs. Chubb, the Rev. Mr. Elder, the Rev. Mr. McLeod, or Mr. Ruel?

merits.

As far as we are concerned, the world must be in entire ignorance that any of the gentleman named occupy the high and honorable position of Editors of the Religious and Secular press of New Brunswick. We hold the press to be the exponent of pub-

lie opinion, and not of the opinions of one or more individuals; and when it descends to personalities, it abuses public confidence and deeply degrades its own position.

We defy any one to point out when and where we have violated this just and honorable rule. But we have to complain, that some of our contemporaries take an entirely different view of the matter, and instead of meeting our statements and arguments with refutation, they invariably launch out upon us a torrent of the vilest personal slander and abuse-so that the names-Rev. I. E. Bill and Thomas Mc-Henry-have become as familiar as "Household Words."

One of the grossest instances of this kind is to be found in the columns of the last issue of the Religious Intelligencer.

We were, as our readers already know attacked by that paper for our statements with reference to the Railway accident. and vile and fiendish motives were most unwarrantably attributed to us. We replied in such a way as we thought would lead the Intelligencer to see the injustice of sttributing bad motives tous, by bringing the matter home to itself; but instead of shewing the least compunction for its infamous assault, after a weeks reflection, it returns to the attack, and in a style which has become famous in this Province, assumes the tone of injured innocence (as if we were the aggressor) and lauches out in a full column of the vilest possible personal abuse. It drags the name of the Secular Editor of this paper before its readers, and accuses him with "outraging truth and decency, by again and again attacking worthy men. out of political spleen"; of being "a slanderer and a vilifier and destitute of principle"; and of having sold himself and forfeited the respect and confidence of all honourable men." But not content with this much, it drags in the Baptist Denomination, and says that we have sold it too!

We make one quotation :-"We regret extremely to be compelled to refer to this matter: it is not because we fear any injury from the unprovoked slanders alluded to; neither is it because we wish to retaliate, or enter into controversy-these we shall not do-but simple justice to the cause of truth and the public requires the exposure of a hypocritical plot to sell a whole religious denomination

Now, suppose all this tirade was true, what has it to do with the Railway accident? If we did not give a correct statement of the facts in that case, why not proproduce the evidence to show that we were wrong? What has it to do with the political articles of the BAPTIST AND VISITOR? If we have not stated the truth, why not produce the evidence to disprove our assertions? How easy for the Intelligencer to do this-residing at Head Quarters, in the confidence if the Government, and official information at hand -If onr statements are untrue, how easy to refute them! But, no, there is no attempt to do any thing of the kind-not a fact of ours disputed-not a scrap of evidence produced -only a torrent of personal slander and abuse against the Secular Editor of this paper! What is the plain and undeniable inference which every right thinking and reasonable man must draw from such conduct, but that the truth of our statements cannot be refuted, and is so damaging as to warrant a moral assassination of its author; and that the Religious Intelligencer has been employed as the most fit instrument for so foul a deed ? We cannot retaliate personalities upon

the Rev. Editor of the Religious Intellige cer,-although a friend at our elbow has posted us up." We have never prostituted the columns of this paper to so base a purpose and hope we never shall. The Editor need not therefore have any fears

There are very few men in this wicked world whose whole life it would do to str bare to public gaze, and such a course is wisely deemed degrading and uishonorable. That might be the mention are the question and receives the mention are the sent the agent of the most and the agent in the sent the sent

We must also protest against the insidious efforts of the *Intelligencer* to sow dissention in the Baptist Denomination, by seeking to make distinctions between the Religious and Secular Editors of the reministration. We must also protest against the insicognised Organ of that body, or by seeking to produce the impression, that there is some grave-wrong in transferring matter from the columns of the COLONIAL EMPIRE tion, and to the public, that the Editor and Proprietor of the former journal, is also Proprietor and Secular Editor of the latter and that selections, news items, reports and editorials, sometimes, are prepared expressly for both papers. These are matters which do not concern the Religious Intelligencer and its perversion of, and interference with them, only betrays dishonest

And having read this lesson to the Intelligencer, let us say to it, as has already been said to the Morning News more than orce,-abstain from personalities-when you are at a loss for an argument, and have no proper answer to make to a statement that is not pleasing, do not fall foul of an individual and shower abuse upon him Such a course affords the most clear and convincing proof that the journal which adopts it is altogether in the wrong, and that being destitute of ability to answer, it resorts to vulgar abuse and personal scurrility, exactly as the fish-wives do, at the famous place called Billingsgate.

The Railway Accident and the "Religious Intelligencer" again.

Among all the Government press (not ever excepting the Railway Commissioner's own paper) the Religious Intelligencer is the only journal that can be found with brazen-faced ef frontery and falsehood sufficient to brow-heat public opinion, and insist that our statement of that sad occurrence was incorrect. In its last issue it savs :--

"Now we are prepared to state positively that the account of the accident given by the." Em-pire" was a gross exaggeration of the statements made to him by the Chief Superintendent, Mr. Carvill; and nearly every circumstance was magnified to the disadvantage of the Railway officials. Mr. Carvill, who had visited the scene of the sad catastrophe, and whose great care in all matters connected with his office is well known, furnished the "Empire" with correct information, but it was cooked (before publishing) or the usual purposes of that paper. Now, as the Religious Intelligencer, of itself

knew nothing about the transaction, we ask by what authority it so positively denounces our statement as a gross exaggeration, as magnified, ooked, &c. ? AND WE CALL UPON IT TO PRODUCE THE EVIDENCE:

We have said before what we now repeat, that our account of the transaction was modified, not exaggerated, and we might have said some things which were entirely withheld, and have not yet been made public. We supposed at the time, that the Coroner's Inquest would bring out the facts : we could not have thought for moment, that it was to be the one-sided and smothered up affair which it afterwards proved feelings, towards the employees supposed to be most implicated, we felt justified in withholding

part of our information. Towards the employees on the Road, we have nothing but the most kindly and favorable feelings; we consider them efficient and trustworthy as far as we know them, Mr. Carvill we have long known, and consider bim a very excellent and reliable officer; and from a long acquaintance with Mr. Clinch's family our sympathies would be entirely in his favor. Our conviction is, that if the responsibility could have been saddled upon either, or both of these officers, and their superiors had escaped, there would have been very little qualms of conscience in making them the scape goats of the occasion, and the investigation might have been a very different affair.

But our business just now is with the Religious Intelligencer. Its mere ipse dixit is nothing. Its unscrupulous assertions can have no weight with ntelligent men. If it has any regard for deency and public opinion, let it produce the evilence to justify its wholesale denunciations.-WE DEMAND THE PROOF .- Empire.

Dismissal of the Hon. Mr. Chandler.

A number of public documents connected with the dismissal of the Hou. Mr. Chandler from the offices of Clerk of the Peace, and issuer of Marriage Licenses in the County of Westmorland have been laid before the House of Assembly, by Message from His Excellency, in answer to an Address for information moved by Mr. W. J Gilbert, one of the Members for Westmorland. The first is a Minute of the Executive Council on the 17th January, advising His Excellency to remove the Hon, E. B. Chandler, and appoint Charles E. Knapp as Clerk of the Peace, and Daniel E. Hannington as Issuer of Marriage Licenses. No. 2, is an order to the Provincial Secretary from His Excellency, to carry out this

recommendation. No. 3 is a despatch from the Lieut. Governor to the Duke of Newcastle, enclosing copies of these papers, and also a memo randum of his own, which latter is as follows :-"The Lieutenant Governor has received Memorandum from his Executive Council i Committee, recommending him to remove the Honorable E. B. Chandler from the offices of Clerk of the Peace, Clerk of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, and Issuer of Marriage Licenses. for the County of Westmorland. "The Lieutenant Governor does not hesitate. at once, to act upon the recommendation of his responsible advisers, and has accordingly direct ed the removal of the Hon E. B. Chaadler from the above mentioned offices. His Excellency however, observes, that no reasons are assign

for this recommendation, and in complying with the advice of his Council, desires to express his opinion, that when the removal of any person from an office, the duties of which are not of a political nature, is recommended, the grounds upon which such advice is tendered should be stated to His Excellency.

"The Lieutenant Governor takes the opportu "The Lieutenant Governor takes the opportunity of expressing his own deep conviction of the impropriety and impolicy of removing any person filling such offices, especially those connected with the administration of the Law, except of with the administration of the Law, except or misconduct in the discharge

The next documents are of a formal character and have already been published. Then we come to a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, which is worthy of notice, as declaring sterling British principles which should govern in al these Colonies. As a State paper, it is of much

for incompetency or misconduct in the dis

We place ourselves before the Should removals from such offices be made from political motives, the obvious consequence would be, that opposite political parties, on suc

This is an evil which is so notorious in a neighbouring country, that it may serve as a warn-ing to the public men of the British Provinces of North America, where, happily, greater mo-deration has prevailed in political affairs, and a greater stability in the machinery of Govern-ment.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

On the 18th March, the Executive Council had this despatch under consideration, and drew up the following weak and miserable Minute :-"The Committee of Council have had under

consideration the Despatch of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated the 22d of February last, relative to the removal of the Honorable 1 B. Chandler from certain offices, as also Your Excellency's Memorandum upon the same subject, and in reply thereto beg respectfully to say, that they do not assent to the proposition therein stated, viz:—"That persons holding offices not of a political nature, should not be removed, except for incompetency or misconduct."

"The Council do not hesitate to express their

conviction, that frequent changes of such offices are not desirable; they are nevertheless of opinion, that the incumbent of such offices should not take an active part in political contests: If they do, and become political partizins, they should be prepared to take the consequence reasonably resulting from such a course, viz. removal from other. "The question involved is one of local adminis-

tration, and falls within the principles of respon-ble and self government now fully recognized and understood, and for the administration of which the Executive Council are alone responsible to the Legislature and the people of this Province." Upon receiving this minute His Excellency adbressed to the Council the following rebuke :-"His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has

received the Minute of the Executive Council in Committee, of this day's date, and regrets to perceive, that they do not concur in the opinions expressed by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and by the Lieutenaut Governor, on the subject of removals from non-political offices,—opinions which are universally accepted, and acted upon, in Great Britain. The Lieutenant Governor agrees with his

Council in considering, that political partizenship may be carried to such an extent as to merit dismissal, but in such a case, His Excellency conceives the offending party may fairly be deem ed guilty of official misconduct. The question of principle involved is, in His

Excellency's opinion, not one of solely local in-terest, for it cannot be a matter of entire indif-terence to the Mother Country whether her Cotanies adopt principles of Government which her wisest Statesmen have condemned, and the fatal effects of which have recently been so forcibly evidenced or retain those juster maxims of policy which have exercised so beneficial an influence over the conduct of public affairs in England. "At the same time, whilst His Excellency con-

ceives that the principles of action by which the local Government is regulated, are matter of interest beyond the bounds of the Colony itself, it is for the Legislature, and people of the Province, to determine whether they will accept, or reject the warnings offered by history and experience; and the Lieutenant Governor has no thought, or desire, of opposing their deliber-ate wish, in matters of local administration, even when he questions the expediency of their de

His Excellency is not about to enter into a discussion of the principle of what is termed Responsible Government. He has already recorded his opinion that, except in cases of a very exceptional nature, he would not be justified in disregarding the advice of his Executive Coun cil; and he believes it will be found, that his interpretation of the term referred to, is one as broad, and liberal, as has ever yet been accepted oy authority; but the concluding paragraph of the Minute now before him, compels him to remark that, although it is perfectly true that his Execu-tive Council are responsible to the Legislature and people of this Province, for the acts perform-ed by him in accordance with their polyage they ed by him in accordance with their advice, they do not share, and cannot diminish, his own personal responsibility to the Sovereign and Her

Majesty's Government. The Executive Council acknowledge the above and reply as follows :-

"The Council desire again to express their opinion, that active interference in political or non-political office-holders, will in all cases justify dismissal from other; they have no wish. nowever, to discuss the question, as to whether such interference constitutes official misconduct

"The removal from office which has led to this engthy correspondence is, in the cpinion of the Council, a matter of purely internal administration, in which they are constitutionally respon-sible to the Legislature and people of this, Pro-

vince only. cy of the views stated by them, in their tormer Memorandum upon this subject in regard to official changes, and to express their opinion, hat those views are not at variance with the principles entertained and promulgated by many of the leading Statesmen of England.
"While the Council are at all times willing to regard with great respect the opinious of the statesmen of the Mother Country, and while

they hope that the principles of government found so salutary there, will influence the conduct of the Government here, they are nevertheess unwilling to surrender rights and privileges which appertain to the people of this Province, under the system of government recognized and acted upon for many years past.

"The Mother ountry doubtless feels an interest in the successful administration of the

Coverament of this Province, as she does in that f all her Colonies; this fact, however, in no way liminishes or impairs the right of local se

To this Minute the Lieut. Governor replies as

Minute of the Executive Council in Committee of yesterday's date.
"Although this Excellency regrets that any

difference of opinion should exist between him-self and his Council, on the subject to which that Minute reiers, he is glad to believe that the

any practical divergence of action.

"The Lieutenast Governor has already recorded his opinion that the removal which has caused the present discussion was a matter of local administration, and that it is only in very exceptional cases that he would be justified in disregarding the recommendation of his respectible advisers on such subjects." Here the matter ends for the present, and it

will be seen and we hope commente d upor throughout these Colonies, in what an absurd and ridiculous position the Executive of New Brunswick have placed themselves, by a denial of principles that have elevated Engle and to her present proud position, and crushed a neighbor ing country into the dust.

Mary Goggin, whose death was cau: sed by a bearing at the hands of John Clark, was closed to day. The Jury, after hearing all the evidence rendered a verdict of Wiltul Mu rder against Clarke.—Globe.

Latest from Halifax .

importance:—

Despatch from the Duke of Newsastle to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 22nd February, 1862.

Sir. - I have received your Despatch of the 20th January, accompanied by a copy of a Memorandum of your Executive Council, recommending the removal of the Homerable E. I have received your Despatch of the mending the removal of the Homerable E. I have received your Despatch of the Chronicle says, that such being the case, the country may rest in no tee until some more arrious symptoms of a dissolution that any now dispernable, are discovered. So the present administration of Nova Scotia remains in power some time longer.

THE ADELATIC.—The Cape Breton News of Salurday last says:—The atenuship Adriatic is still in port. There is no probability of her departure for at least a week or ten days. The area of ice on the coast is extensive addition there are not very heavy masses of it visible.