from Cardiff; 19th, S. L. Bryant, Marseilles, Sailed for New York, 17th, Ellen, Venus, from Cardiff; 18th, Baltic, from Deal; 19th, Charanthe, Oak, from Liverpool for Balti-

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

WHEREAS-The CHRISTIAN VISITOR has been for years recognized as the Denominational Or-gan 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.

Our Friends would oblige us by send ing in their contributions early in the week as on account of Mail arrangements it is desirable we should, hereafter, go to press on Wednesday evening.

New Brunswick Baytist

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, OCT. 2, 1862

A Word of Explanation to our New Subscribers.

Dear Brethren,-When your names were added to our Visitor list, it was expected that I would be able to take full charge of the paper by the 1st of October: but the Western Association, at its recent meeting in Newcastie, having expressed a wish that I should visit as far as possible the Charches in the Western district, I shall have to postpone issuing our new series until the 1st of January, 1863. Bur the present Proprietor, Mr. McHenry, having published the Visitor for the lust six months in the face of serious loss, he very naturally feels that he ought not to be expected to bear the burden any longer. I have resolved therefore to assume the financial responsibility of publishing the paper at once; but to meet this responsibility I must avail myself of the be neuts srising from my new subscription. list. I take it for granted that you not only want the paper now, but that you will be willing to pay for it in its present form for the next three months. I therefore send it to you from this date. I have confidence that you will fully appreciate my motives and position. This under all the circumstances is the very best arrangement I can make, and I flatter myself that it will meet with your entire approval. For the trifling sum of 371 cents you will secure to yourselves and families for three menths a most valuable paper, containing the latest news, and will render me at the sante time important aid in perfecting my plans for carrying out the wishes of the two Associations. If not convenient, therefore, to pay at once for the full year,

Affectionately yours, I. E. Bill.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

next three months, and you will much

VISIT TO THE RANGE, CUMBERLAND BAY. -COLE'S ISLAND, -LONG CREEK, -THE NARROWS, AND JEMSEG.

We reluctantly took leave of the brothren at Newcastle on Saturday afternoon, and crossed the Bayin company with brethren Robinson, Corey, Burnham, Davis, and other friends, to spend the Sabbath with the Church at the Range. Father Branscomb, who has passed his four score years, gave us a cordial reception at his hospitable dwelling. He is the father of the Baptist cause in that place, and has seen his ch. dren, and his children's children rise up to call the Redeemer blessed.

Bro. Robinson preached in the house at the Range in the morning, on the relation existing between the hope of the believer and the second coming of his Lord and Sa-viour. Brethren followed in words of power, and the people felt that they were listening for evernity.

In the afternoon, young brother Burnham preached in a new chapel recently erected at size Head of Cumberland Bay and urged with much point and force the obligation to persevere in well-doing. Too many who professedly enter upon the path to heaven grow weary and faint by the way. They run well for a season, but finderances are thrown across their path and they turn again to the follies and sins of the world. They only who endure to the end will be saved. The true christian will not fail to do this.

"A feeble saint shall win the day,
Though death and helt obstruct the way."

This new house has an admirable exterior. The interior is not completed, but will be by next spring. It is highly respectable so far, and promises to be in all respects a first class building. The place where it stands a few years ago was a perfeet wilderness, but by the industry and energy of young men the wild forests have given place to fruitful fields, and the in-habitants are sufficiently numerous to near-ly fill the new chapel. God grant that the word may be preached to them in the ma-

jesty of the eternal Spirit! In the evening Brother Burnham preached to the people down the Bay, near Capt. McLean's, who gave us a cordial welcome for the night. He was one of the early sattlers in that section, and with his wife was blessed with ten sons and five daughters, all of whom are living and with one or two exceptions are settled near him.

departure to her heavenly home some two movement! years since. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

On Monday morning we accompanied by the Elder Burnham to Cole's Island, Long tions. Creek, and through Thorntown as far down as the Narrows. Our young brother labors one fourth of his time at the Island, and is highly esteemed by his people. We had only time to call upon a few faithful friends and to take a hasty glance of the country as we passed along. On the shores of the Lakes and the Creeks there is almost an entire absence of those rich intervals which you see up the Main River; but the uplands are very fertile and the incipient efforts at fruit-growing are in all cases successful. The people are just beginning to turn their attention to this matter, but we doubt not that in process of time that whole land will abound in orchards of the first quality.

We passed the night agreeably at the hospitable residence of Bro. Henry Todd, brother to the Rev. T. Todd. His house bears the name of the Baptist Hotel. The ministers all say that this is the right name, and our experience confirms the correctness of their testimony, but the beauty of it is, the expense of the hotel is borne not by the weary traveller, but by the owner himself. The abundance of his narvest this year is an impressive illustration of the promise, wi He that soweth pountifully shall reap also bountifully."

The brethren have erected a chaste and commodious chapel at the Narrows, and mjoy the pastoral labors of Rev. W. M. orey a portion of his time. May the work of the Redeemer prosper in his to our numbers before the close of the nands

On Tuesday we came on as far as the he Jemseg, calling upon a few friends by the way. A large congregation assembled to meet us at the Chapel, and Bro. Burnham addressed to them the messages of truth divine. Bro. Springer was present and took part in the service. That meetng will not soon be forgotten. It was indeed good to be there. Bro. Corey, the pastor divides his time between the Jemneg and the Narrows. He is highly esteemed in both places, and is doing a good work for Zion.

We found the people at the several places to which we have referred quite preprepared to encourage the Visitor movement, and to give it their undivided support. Our only regret was that our stay in each place was so very limited : but a prior engagement compelled us to be home on Wednesday. So taking leave of our friends at Jemseg, brother Burnham drove us on to Scribner's landing; he with his neat little ferry bost passed us over to the 'Anna Augusta," as she came steaming down our magnificent River, where we were kindly received by her worthy captain, and in a few hours we were safely please hand the Agents in your respective home. Thanks be to the Giver of all ots the small amount required for the good for his providential care and guidance. While his grace supports may his glory be our highest aim.

For the Baptist and Visitor. Ordination.

A council met at Upper Kingsclear, on the 16th ult., to consider the propriety of setting apart Brother Isaac Lawrence to the Pastorate of the Upper Kingsclear Church. The Council was organised by appointing Rev. J. C. Hurd, M. D., Chairman, and Rev. Benj. Hughes, Clerk. The Church had written to a number of Ministers to attend, and those on the way to the Association were invited to sit in council. The names of whom are as follows: -J. C. Hurd, J. W. Sanders, J. Walker, J. H. Tupper, J. G. Harvey, J. C. Blakeney. G. Burn, W. Harris, S. R. Campbell, B. Jewett, D. Outhouse, W. S. Howe. of Maine, and Wm. W. Corey, together with Deacons W. Esty, J. Slote, W. M. Addam, W. Tompkins, and D. Curry. The Council being satisfied with the propositions of the Church to Bro. Lawrence, they listened to his experience and call to the Ministry, all of which was satisfactory, whereupon it was unanimously agreed to proceed to his Ordination, and the following brethren were chosen to take part in the several duties :- Questions by G. Burns; Sermon by Dr. Hurd, which was powerfully preached from Matt. xx. chap., 18, 19, and 20 vs.; Ordaining prayer by W. Harris; Hand of Fellowship, J. Walker; Charge to the Candidate, J. W. Sanders; Charge to Church, by the writer; Closing Prayer by the Pastor. The services were agreeable and impressive. Upper Kingsclear and vicinity is an inviting field. The Church deserves praise for the attention shown to their former pastor. May the newly inducted one long enjoy the cil, I am, yours, &c.,

BENJ. HUGHES, Clerk. Fredericton, Sept. 17, 1862.

For the Baptist and Visitor. The meeting of the Western Association lately held with the Church at Newcastle, Grand Lake, was one of great interest on many accounts, but especially beinary at Fredericton. We were not perhaps fully aware, until the reduced circulation of the paper convinced us of the fact, how dependent we are upon the Visitor for communicating plans and opinions to the members of the Denomination scattered through the Province, and how the sense of the convergence of the province, and how the sense of the convergence of the sense cause of the spirit manifested in relation erless are our attempts to influence them when deprived of the aid of the press. Happily arrangements have been made

18th, Minerva, Dublin; Agenia, Dublin, His wife who was signally pious, took her year. May complete success attend the

The future of the Seminary at Freder icton will probably be greatly influenced by the action of the two recent Associa-

Not to advance in an Institution of this kind is to retrograde; and such a state of things must cause dissatisfaction. To my-self it has occasioned grave consideration as to what may be the path of duty. The spirit of sympathy and readiness to help manifested at the Eastern Association was very encouraging, and the more so because it was not at all anticipated.

One Association, however, could do little, and probably would not try to do anything, without the co operation of the other It remained to be seen, what kind of reception the subject would receive at the Western Association, and I am glad to say that both on committee and in the public meeting, everything was handled in a business-like and manly manner. No impracticable resolutions were proposed which could serve no other purpose than to dishearten; no committees were appointed to carry out plans impossible to execute; brethren who are seldom heard at an Association spoke words of encouragement and hope. Altogether a new era appears to me about to dawn upon our educational affairs. I shall refer more at large to the recommendations contained in the report of the committee on some future occasion. I am desirous at the present time to remind students about to enter that Monday next is the commencement of a fresh term, the winter season is approaching, and we hope to have large accessions C. SPURDEN.

Fredericton, 27th Sep., 1863.

For the Baptist and Visitor. Bazaar and Tea Meeting

Messrs. Editors, -As previously announced in your paper, the Bataar and Tea-Meeting, under the auspices of the Sewing Circle " connected with the Baptist Congregation in Fredericton, ame off on Tuesday, the 30th ult., at the Temperance Hall. The tables were weilarranged, beautifully decorated, and amily supplied with fancy articles. The attendance, however, was not so large a mig.d have been expected, and owing, I suppose, to the hardness of the times, which seems to be felt severely just now, the saks were both slower and lower than could by any means be very gratifying to thoseimmediately concerned. Still, all things considered, they did quite as well & they could reasonably have expected, anotherefore have no reason to complain.

The entertainment in the evening was rather more successful, though privision had been made for four times the number. "who sat down to tea." There were no speeches. All were left to enjoy themselves to their heart's content; and they seemed to do so to entire saisfaction The Freemason's Band, whose thents and proficiency in the musical art as acknowledged by all, and of which the Frederictonians are justly proud, was pesent and added much to the life and plesure of the evening. The services of the Band were gratuitous, and very interestin and valuable. Everything passed off elightfully, and the receipts quite as large s was generally anticipated. Yours taly,

J. C HUBD. Fredericton, Oct. 1st, 1862.

For the Baptist ad Visior. A Short Sermon.

Messrs. Lditors, -Some persos are fond of a good practical Sermon novand then. and to such I would recommenda careful perusal of the following by the somewhat eccentric, but faithful cld Peter Plaintalk-

"Beware of Dogs,"-Thil. ii 2

My friends, my text may seemstrange to fastidious minds, but it is good scripture neverless, and full of instruction. may be taken literally or figuratively. logs are mostly mean animals, naturally esposed to enapping and biting, and withal dagerous; and, if you have not a personal acquintance with the particular canine that come in your way, it will be prudent to watch his.

But the dogs alluded to in the tet are of a two-legged and. It is evident, from the context, that Paul referred here to a clas of men who, like true dogs, sought the injey of the Philippians, and bence he called tem "evil workers." These were probably thee who urged upon the church the ceremotes of the Jews, and tried to pervert the good which they had received.

And now, my friends, let me sa that the Philippians were not the only pe plewho have been troubled with dogs. If I am pt greatly mistaken, there are dogs in existnce yet, of whom we do well to "beware." Allow field of his choice. In behalf of the Coun- me, for your instruction, to point of a few

of these mean dogs:
1. There is the selfish dog. These are plenty in every communy, and they show their selfishness in man ways. These dogs, whether in church or stat, must always have their own way. They mist superintend every thing, and do everything, and nobody else must dare venture a sugestion or interfere with their plans. The mount any on comes by them to interfere with thep, ike a dog munching at a bone in a fence corner, who

2. There is the cross dog This dog is naturally inclined to be quarrel-some. You may speak to him ever so indly, and you will get a growl for your pay He seems to be in a constitutional bad lumor

he leader, abuse the members, and compel his own expulsion for his very crossness. This deg is very mean mean in the family and society at large. The women hate him, the children dread him, the neighbors avoid him. The cross dog is a detestable brute.

3. There is the lazy dog. This dog conceives that the object design ed in his creation was that he might eat, sleep, and do nothing. In the winter you will find him wasting by the fire, in the spring stretching his fat carcass in the warm sunshine; and in mid-summer skulking behind the bushes to enjoy the benefit of the shade. The pigs may annoy you, but you cannot buy him to drive them away. Ask him to do anything, and it ne moves at all it will be in the opposite direction. The lazy dog is of no use anywhere. hie is a burthen to society, a disgrace to the church, and an meubus to himself.

4. Another mean dog is the whining dog. This dog makes day and night hideous with his howls. He acts as if nothing was right. He makes everybody feel as if they were afflicted with ten tertain agues, and the universe everywhere, he whines. He whines upon all subjects and occasions. The nation is going to ruin, the church is on the road to destruction, the whole world is on the back track. A most uncomfortable d. g is the whining dog.

5. And the barking dog is no better. This dog is usually a whiffet. He makes much more noise than his character or size ustifies. His whole soul is in his tongue. He barks about everything. The most trivial circumstance awakes him equally with the most important. He barks as heartily on suspicion as when he sees the game before him. He keeps everybody awake, and does no possible good to himself or others.

My friends, we might enumerate several other classes of mean dogs; such as the sly dog, who bites first and barks next; the dirty dog, who is mentally, or physically, or both, the repository of all uncleanness; the proud dog, who disdains all other quadrupeds, and the mad dog, whose notions are crazy, and who may give you, if he bites you, the moral hydrophobia. But we have enough to elucidate our subject, and will close with a word of

1. Take care and be not dogs yourselves. Cure yourselves of all doggish habits, that you may be decent and respectable. 2. Don't associate with dogs. Remember

it has beer said, "He that lies down with dogs, will rise up with fleus. 3. Keep your dogs at home, and don't let

them annoy people at meeting. Nothing is meaner than at church than the annovance of And now, Mr. Editor, if the above short,

but excellent sermon should meet the eye of any of the interesting class for whose the finest quality is conveniently stored by benefit it was composed, I sincerely hope that the effect produced upon their min is will be decidedly beneficial. I have no doubt that at first it will rather irritate them, and make them a little surly, for dogs, as a general thing dou't like to be disturbed. However, we care very little for their growling, so long as they don't bite anybody.

It is very desirable, if possible, to imrove these canine specimens of humanity. They are found almost everywhere, to a greater or lesser extent; and their number state they are a most useless animal in any Brunswick Just coming to light, of Canada, or society. They do absolutely no themselves; and their whining, surly disposition leads them to seek only the annovance of others. And nothing can be done to please these miserable, unhappy dogs. They are ready to set up a howl at everything and everybody. They may be seen at every corner, when other people are engaged in some useful pursuit,spending their time in idle gossip, and fault-finding in general; growling about the minister, snarling at the deacons, or gnashing their venomous teeth upon the editor, or somebody else who has said, or done, or written something to displease them.

Something ought certainly to be done for these dogs.

Fredericton, Sep. 1862.

Secular Department.

OUR FUTURE: WHAT SHALL IT BE?

The Colonial Empire of Great Britain in

North America is rapidly approaching a most important crisis in its history. The various provinces constituting that Empire, though enjoying an amount of personal, civil and religious liberty not excelled by that in the possession of any other people among whom law and well-regulated order are conjoined with freedom, are yet in a state of comparative pupillage. They are fast verging toward the confines of political manhood. They have already reached a position which renders it a pressing necessity to initiate important changes in their external relations and their political form. Neither the proper development of their varied rescurces nor the just gratification of the laudable aspirations of their people is compatible with the lengthened continuance of their present relations to each other and to the mother country, Their commerce with each other hampered by discordant tariffs, and by a variant currency; their manufacturing interests few and feebly prosecuted; without constitutional means of acting effectively in concert for the general good, isolated, feeble. insignificant in their separation ; the time has arrived for them to seek or a sume a st tus commensurate with their real import nce, and accordant with the requirements of their glowing future. Loyal to the core as recent events have grandly demonstrated, the new conditions of their nascent political existence nevertheless demand the speedy and entire re-adjustment of all their colunial relations.

Deeply impressed with a sense of the greatness and importance of the questions connect-

mite to their needful discussion. In accomplishing our task we shall hold ourselves aloof from the entanglements of partizmship, studying only the welfare of the land we love, and the empire of which we form a part.

These colonies, with the vast habitable territories adjoining some of them, which will soon widen their boundaries or add to their numbers, possess within themselves all the elements of a grand and mighty future. British North America comprises within its farswelling dimensions Three Millions of Square miles of surface. Tis true, many a broad league of that surface is mantled or margined by the Arctic snows, or disfigured by barren tens and unproductive rock; yet a very large proportion thereof is favoured with a soil ca pable of producing in remunerative abundance the most valuable grains, while much of it is of unsurpassed fertility, lying beneath skies healthful, stimulating, bracing, propitious to ndustry, enterprise and longevity.

This great country stretches away from the shores of the Atlantic to the waters of the wide Pacific. Mark how its Adantic frontiers are festooned with bays and scall ped with harbours and studded with islands, all in the highest degree favourable to the growth of a large and affluent commerce. Nor are its endowments less valuable on the Pacific side in harbours and injets and sounds. On the Atlantic, its peninsulas and islands jut far out into the great deep, and are much hearer to commercial Edrope than any other habitable poruon of the American continent. Waile on he Northern Pacific, Vancouver's Island with its excellent navens give to it a similar advantage with respect to Northern China and Japan, with both which, at some not very distant day, a vast commerce will be conducted. Quite a number of these narbours, both on the Atlantic and the Pacihe coasts, are accessible at all seasons and in all weathers-facts wuich, taken in connection with their greater nearness to Europe and Asia respectively, will, as in these days time is both power and money, greatly enhance meir future commercial prosperity.

In the capacious bosom of this widely exended area there are gathered together count iess and mexhaustible treasures of the richest mineral wealth. Iron in vast abundance of provident Nature in accessible situations inroughout its entire extent. Copper and lead abound. Bituminous coal of excellent quality has been amassed in great aoundance the stugular pre vision of Providence in vancouver's island on the one side, and in Nova Scotta and Cape Breton, and, we hope we may safely and, New Brunswick, on the other, largely providing for the steam has igntion of two great occass-write at the Eastern base of the Ricky Mountains their hes a gigantic basin replemened with the same use tui mineral, ready stored for the necessities of a large and fertile region, some day to overflow with the activines of civilized life. Then, is rather on the increase. In their present | there is the good of Nova Scotta, or New he Valley of the Sasaatenswan and of the basin of Fraser river, one of the menest gold fields of the world.

The finest, the most magnificent forests on the globe emboss the soil of British America. and beautifully fringe the rivers which glide through the rich, tertile and picturesque vast ness which intervenes between Lake Superior and the great North American Andes. For all coming time, the advantages possessed by certain portions of British America for the caeap constituction of a wooden commercial marine, will be of an order notably high. For the cheap transit of the pulkier articles of commercial exchange iron butit ships are never likely to supersede wood built ships. Here we pause for the present.

Inter-Colonial Railway. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Before entering upon the discussion of the terms and the mode upon which the Interco-I mial Railroad is to be built, it is necessary to know just what has been agreed to. In the absence of any positive information it is fair to conclude that the organs of the different Governments, agreeing in their statements, are speaking with authority. We subjoin from the Montreal Gazette the following as the utterance of the Canadian Government

"The Government organ, anti-ipating enquiries, kindly favors the public with the following programme, which the Government intenu to follow in connection with the latercolonia:

Railway : -"It may not be amiss to anticipate calls for explanation by stating the leading details of the arrangement entered into by the represenatives of the three provinces for construction and management of the work which will be con trolled by a joint commission of the three provinces, two commissioners being appointed by Canada, one cach by the gorernments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the four se-teding a fifth before entering upon the dis-charge of their duties. A joint delegation will proceed to England to arrange with the Imperial Government the terms of the loans, the nature of the securities required, the amount to be paid for the transport of troops and mails, and if possible to obtain a modification of the terms proposed by the Colonial Secretary to the extent of the interest accruing during the construction of the work. The survey will be deferred until the laws contemplated nave been passed by the Provincial Legislatures, and the joint commissioners appointed. Any profit or loss resulting from the working of the line, after paying expenses; will be divided according to the contributions of the several provinces. Such portions of the railways now owned by the governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as may be required to form part of the Intercolonial road, will be worked under the joint authority appointed by the three provinces. The rates collected will be uniform over the various portions of the road. The net gain or loss resulting from the working and keeping in repair of any portion of the road constructed by Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, and to be used as a

ment of interest on the whole line between Halifax and Riviere du Loup. Crown Lands equired for the line, or for stations, will be provided by each Province.

In addition to the above, we copy from the Evening Globe, what, it is fair to presume, our own Govesnment has to say on the subject .-The Chief Commissioner's paper is in eestasies at the idea of the road being built by Commis ioners—one of which is to be named by New Brunswick-but we tell that Gentleman that if the Government has the audacity to name nim, after the outrageous overexpenditure which he has made on the European and North American Road, they will assume a respansibility before which all their other outrageous acts will be as nothing. The Globe says:

" The delegates, as every body know, agreed to accept the guarantee of the Imperial Go-vernment to enable them to raise the money, each Province becoming responsible to the Imperial Government for, or guaranteeing only its own portion of the debt; that is to say, Canada assuming only the responsibility of her portion; New Brunswick of her's; and Nova-Scotia of her's. The wistom of this will, no doubt, be generally recognized. It was further agreed, that delegates or a delegate from each Province proceed home immediately to arrange with the British Government as to the terms, and to settle with that Government as to the nature of the security that may be required. It was felt, we presume, that much better tern s could be made personally then by tetter; and a great saving of time would be effected, for while negotiations on this matter by mail might spread over many months, a delegation could settle it in a few weeks. We do not know this to be the reason that influenced the delegares at Quebec, but it certainly is a very good reason. It was further agreed that the road should be built by a Commission -two Commissioners to be appointed by Canada; one by each of the Lower Provinces and these to choose a fifth. The Commissioners to be appointed by the Governments of the respective Provinces, to be outside of and unconnected with the Government in any way. Various other schemes were suggested for the construction of the work, but this seemed to be the most fessible. When all the other preimmaries shall have been arranged, Engineers hall be appointed (with a view to facilitate the selection of route) to survey and examine the different proposed routes, and the lines of railway existing in the Provinces, and these Engineers shall make their report and recommendations to the Government of the Provinces, and to the Imperial Government. We did not learn how these Engineers are to be appointed, but presume they will be chosen by the Home Government. It in the route chosen for the road, any portion of a railway now built by New Brunswick or Nava Scotia be included, the Commissioners will keep an account of all the traffic and passengers passing over such portion of the road, and the earnings shall be placed to the credit of the road, provided they do not exceed a sum equal to six per cent of the interest on the cost of transportation. If the earnings do exceed that mount, then the balance to be paid over towards the intercolonial Railway. To make this more intelligible. Suppose the whole or a portion of the European and North American Railway at present in New Brunswick, be used as a portion of this proposed Railway, the Government of New Bronswick will be enitled to all the rece pts thereon up to six per cent, of the cost of the road, which will be an plied to the payment of the interest; but if he amount received exceed six per cent., then the balance is to go to the liquidation of the interest on the cost of the road.

These, we think, will be found to be the general features of the agreement entered into at Quebec. We may be in error in stating some particular or detail, but we believe we are in the main correct. On the whole, we think the plan a good one. We would like to see the work constructed by a Company, but no Company could build the work out and out, receiving on its completion an annual sub-idy in aid of the interest; nor would it do to pay a Company in Impecial debentures, for they could sell those depentures, and use up the money, before the road was half completed, leaving the Province to finish it." The Quebec Chronicle has the following very

just remarks upon the subject of building the road by Commissioners. A subject to which we will refer more fully on another occasion : Our advocacy of an Intercolonial Rafiway is founded upon the broad basis of its national importance. We care not one fig under whose ministry at is built-we would accept its construction with equal satisfaction by either Grit or Conservative. Nor are we greatly disposed to quarrel with the proposal to place its control, at the commencement, under a commission. But we should be averse to know that such commission was to be more than temporary. Government commissions are, ter the most part, jobs; and are ordinarily composed of strong partizans, and most inthe enterprise is not without its difficulties; we can enter fully into the embarrasment occasioned by ministerial surroundings; a.d we can see how many of these may be obviated. or, in a measure, nullified by the non-responsible body, a commission. And, while we would not deny the advantage to the government this mode might afford, we should regret to find no more satisfac ory management

In the foregoing we give the opinions and statements of two government papers-one Canadian and one New Brunswick-as to the terms and mode of construction agreed upon or proposed by the Delegates. The Globe which so positively stated that " it was further " agreed that the road should be built by a Com- a terror at mission" now finds it convenient to qualify its

could be devised than that which, for many

reasons, is highly objectionable.

statements by saying—

"In an article published by us on Wednesday on the Inter-Colonia Ranway, we said the road was to be full by a Commission.—

the are told that this point was not definitely settied by the delegates, but if a Commission is agreed upon it will be chosen in the manner we referred to. This part of the agreement is conditional; we were wrong in making it absolute; but our read-rs will recollect that we we e careful to assert that our statement might not be correct in every detail."

Notwithstanding this disclaimer of the Globe, that it is the intention of our Government, and probably of the governments of The labors and cares of 76 years have passed over him, but he is cheerful and passed over him, but he prospect of "the better land"

Happily arrangements have been made with everything in ed with the governments of the questions connection with everything in ed with the subject, which wait and press for ceived and borne by those Provinces respectively, and any surplus remaining after the happy in the prospect of "the better land"

Happily arrangements have been made with everything in ed with the subject, which wait and press for ceived and borne by those Provinces also, to build the roal in the other provinces also, to be also the other provinces also, to build the roal in the other provinces also, to build the roal in the other provinces also, to be also the other pro the other provinces also, to build the roal in