## THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 19, 1866.

## Death of Rev. L. H. Marshall.

The following telegram reached us by the Harvey line on Monday last:-

REV. I. E. BILL, Editor Visitor : Rev. Mr. Marshall died yesterday morning. Let-

JOHN L. BISHOP. ter by mail. On the 16th inst., this same brother says by letter "I am not prepared to give you particulars of Mr. Marshall's last hours, but understood that he walked out to a neighbour's house the day before, so he must shave gone very suddenly towards the last. You will be in possession of facts for Visitor at an early date. Also, Mrs. Elisha Peck, Sen., died yesterday. She will be buried to-morrow, P. M. There is a good many cases of illness in Hopewell and Harvey at

by making their place of refuge secure." Rev. J. C. Hurd, M. D., in a hurried note just re-

present. May the living learn an important lesson

ceived, says:-Dear Brother Bill-I have only time to say that our esteemed brother, the Rev. Levi H. Marshall, died yesterday (Sabbath) morning, at 7 o'clock, in the 56th year of his age. He was as well as usual during the week; was out on Saturday-read, prayed, and conversed with a a sick neighbor. Had worship in his own family Saturday evening, in which he enjoyed unusual freedom. Spent the night as comfortably as usual. Died almost instantly, without a struggle or a groan. Funeral Wednesday morning.

J. C. HURD. Hopewell, 16th April, 1866.

In haste,

at ten o'clock.

### Revival in Yarmouth N. S.

We rejoice to learn by Rev. A. H. Munro, who has just passed through the city on his way up river to see his family, that a most precious revival influence is being enjoyed by the good people of Yarmouth in different parts of the country. Baptists, Methodists, and Free Baptists are sharing more or less in these special favors. But the First Baptist Church in the town is being greatly refreshed. Our estcemed Bro. Munro went to Yarmouth last autumn. Rev. Mr. Angel had been for some time ill and unable to preach, and general coldness prevailed. But as our Brother went forward in his work the interest increased, and very soon mercy drops descended. The Church has been greatly revived; many have professed conversion to God, upwards of forty have been baptized by him, and others are earnestly seeking the right path. Two new houses of worship are to be erected, one in the lower section of the town and the other at the mills. Already the grounds have been purchased and several thousand dollars subscribed towards each house. Rev. Mr. Angel has so far recovered his health as to be able to resume his labors. and he and Bro. Munro are unanimously chosen by the people to officiate for them as associate pastors. We congratulate these dear brethren and the people over whom they preside, in this prosperous state of things, and pray God that it may long continue.

#### For the Christian Visitor. Cheering from the North.

DEAR EDITOR-In my last report to the "Home Mission Board" I referred to engagements made for holding some religious meetings in the town of Chatham. Rev. C. Spragg, having visited the place on a Temperance mission, became especially interested in this undertaking. We held a few meetings under very favorable circumstances, which convinced us that whenever suitable missionary labor is bestowed, a flourishing Baptist interest will arise in Chatham, Seeing the ripening harvest in the adjoining field where the seed of divine truth had been sown, we had to leave Chatham and commenced to gather the ripe sheaves into the store-house. On the 18th of March I baptized two believers, who united with the Little Southwest Church. This little church is now much revived. On the Sunday following I baptized another convert, who united with the North-Esk Church, and last Lord's Day I baptized three believers more, two of which united with the Newcastle Church. The North-Esk Church is now enjoying a very gracious revival. We expect to baptize a goodly number within a few days. Rev. C. Spragg is still with me, and laboring in a most indefatigable manner. We are now holding meetings day and night. God is with us. Bless His Name. EDWARD HICKSON.

## Revival at Jemseg.

NEWCASTLE, Miramichi, April 10th, 1866.

A note from Rev. A. B. McDonald, dated the 10th inst., says :--

"We are enjoying a precious revival season at Jemseg: eleven have been baptized, and there seems as yet no abatement of interest in the work. I am all alone. I wish you could come to our help."

We greatly rejoice with our Brother in this gracious work, and happy should we be to comply with his request, but our engagements in the City are such as to prevent our leaving home for the present. It is delightful to us to know that our valued Brother McDonald, who for years has been suffering from illhealth, is so far restored as to be able to resume his pastoral labors, and to do so especially under such favoring auspices.

Rev. S. Robinson baptized two interesting candidates on Sabbath last. One of the two was a man some seventy-five years of age, anxious to confess Christ at the eleventh hour.

Rev. S. Richardson, of Westport, N. S., who is spending a few days in the city, preached very acceptably on Sabbath morning last in Carleton; afternoon in Pitt street; and in the evening in Germain

## York County Quarterly Meeting.

The above meeting was held with the Lower Kingsclear Church, which commenced on the 24th March. with social conference. Preaching in the evening by Brother J. E. Hopper, from the 85th Psalm, last clause 8d verse; Sunday morning, T. W. Saunders, Luke x. 42; at 8 o'clock, P. M., J. Williams, Philippians ii. 8; evening, J. G. Harvey, Matthew xi. 6; Monday morning, - Manzer, Isaiah xl. 31; Tuesday evening, W. W. Corey, Luke xv. 18; Wednesday evening, G. Burns, 1st Timothy i. 15.

The Conference meeting was truly a refreshing eason, and one long to be remembered by all present. The preaching also was earnest and impressive, and the people attentive; and, by the blessing of God, we trust that great good will be the result.

The next Quarterly Meeting will be held with the Prince William Church, on the third Saturday in

We are credibly informed by a friend just from Campobello, that on Tuesday night, the 10th inst, the people of that Island were so much excited from an expected raid of the Fenians, that every man, we man and child was up and dressed, prepared for the emergency. He says if a hundred Fenians had molected them, so exasperated were the people, that not one of the invaders would have escaped alive.

As will be seen by the Telegrams, our Amesins at Eastport, Calais, Bangor, and all we the honor of international law. If the Americornment pursue this policy, then this Fe-The sanction of the American authorities

The N. B. B. H. M. Board met in Brussels St. committee room, on the 2d inst. There were present-Rev. Messrs. Robinson, Bill and Cady; and brethren Everett, Bell, May, Barteaux, Smith, Hartt, Clerke and Masters.

Voted to pay Rev. A. Estabrooks \$15 from H. M. Fund, the amount due on the first of March, he having reported at a previous meeting. The Committee of Finance submitted the follow-

"Your Committee to whom was referred the subject of Finances for the year 1866, beg leave to submit the following. In the first place we have taken a careful survey of

ing report, which, on motion, was adopted.

the field from which our resources come, to see what it has produced in the past; and we find that our Treasurer has received from churches in the Eastern Association during the past year, \$699.01. From the different counties as follows:-

Albert County, with 15 chur. and 1,521 mem., 10 ch. pd. \$256.89 44

From the above it will be seen that during the past year 41 churches out of 56 contributed.

In addition to the above, \$55 more are pledged from Hillsboro', and \$100 from Sackville for Home Missions, which have not yet been received, but will, doubtless, soon be forthcoming, and will appear in the receipts of this year.

In the Western Association the five churches in St. John and Portland, with a membership of 1,401, paid into the Treasury \$476.01, and expended in ministerial education besides, \$138, making \$609.01. Out of St. John, 18 churches out of 49, with a membership of 2,836, paid into the Treasury \$140.66, and report having expended \$20 besides in Home Missions. making \$160.66. Total from the Western Association, \$769.67. Total, from the both Associations, if every item is brought in, a little over \$1,448.68. have omitted 6 churches in the Eastern and 6 in the Western Association, which have nearly lost their visibility, and taken into the account many which

The above account shows that the churches in the Eastern Association are in the habit of contributing far more generously than those in the Western, outside of the city, which is owing to the fact that more care has been taken in bringing their duty before

In view of the wants of the field, and the ability of our churches, your Committee are of the opinion that we ought to raise for the various objects of the Union Society, at least \$4,000; but in view of the above facts, we have concluded to ask for only \$3,000. a little over double the amount contributed last year. This sum, if raised, and divided according to the scale of the Union Society, would give us for Home Missions, \$1,200; for Foreign Missions, \$375; for General Education, \$375; for Ministerial Education, \$450; for Superannuated Ministers, \$300; and for Sunday-schools, \$300; and would enable your Board to prosecute its work with energy and profit. It is also the least sum with which it can meet its pressing demands

In order to ensure the raising of this sum, we propose to collect \$1,200 in St. John and Portland, to be divided among our churches in something like the following order: -Brussels Street, \$500, Germain Street, \$250, Leinster Street, \$200, Carleton, \$50, Portland, \$200, and Pitt Street, \$25.

It will be necessary for the Eastern Association to raise \$1,400 more, the remainder to be raised in the rest of the Western.

To accomplish this, we recommend each church in the Province to hold missionary meetings, to be conducted as each may decide, either by having Missionary sermons or mere addresses, either by the pastor, neighbouring pastors, or members of the churches.

At these meetings let collections be taken and subscription lists opened, and let each member of the church and congregation be asked to contribute, the subscription to be paid, if possible, before our comng associations; in all cases, however, before the close of the year.

We would suggest to the clerks of the churches, the propriety of furnishing the collectors with lists of the church members, so that no one may be for-

These meetings should be held as soon as possible after the 1st of May, and continued until every church, great and small, has not only done something, but raised its proportion of the \$3,000; yea, rather until it has done its duty.

We want a free and candid investigation into the manner in which the Board has spent its means in the past, and into the justice and reasonableness of its present requests.

We do therefore urge upon all our pastors and people, co-operation with us in this great work, beieving that the pastor who does so, will secure more fully the confidence of his people, and strengthen his own hands, and the hands of his church or churches

Read a letter from Rev. T. W. Crawley. He reports three months labour at St. Andrews, and that ne will comply with the request of the Board, to labour part of his time at St. Stephen, and has made his arrangements to do so. The report was received, and the amount due ordered to be paid.

Rev. J. Tozer asked aid for the Hainsville Church. The application was favourably received and laid on the table for further correspondence and action.
Rev. J. C. Blakeney informed the Board that he is

engaged in a revival at Wakefield; that two have been converted and others are expected. Dr. Spurden informed the Board that Brethren Williams, Manzer, and Corey were still pursuing

their studies satisfactorily. Voted to remit Brother Manzer \$12.50 from M. E. F. : also. Bro. E. B. Corey \$10, from same fund.

Rev. J. Williams informed the Board that he had continued his labours at Nashwaak in connection with his studies at Fredericton the last three months. Voted to pay him \$12.50 from H. M. Fund and \$12.50

Voted to remit \$15 from M. E. Fund to Bro. Titus. Rev. Dr. Tupper asked the Board to forward the funds for Eureign Missions.

Resolved, That the Missionary meetings, recommended by the Finance Committe, be commenced in the city on the first week in May, and continued through the country until all our churches have been

Brother C. D. Everitt was authorized by the Board to call on the Executors of the late Mrs. James Gerow, n reference to the amount bequeathed to this Board On motion, Board adjourned, to meet in Germain street, on the first Monday in May, at 8 o'clock, P. M. J. E. MASTERS, R. S.

# Secuper Department.

## The Resignation and Subsequent Correspon-

Below we furnish the correspondence which has assed between His Excellency and his late advisers. We regret that by occupying so much space with this, other matters of interest have to remain over for another week. But as the present political crisis is a matter in which all the people are deeply interested, it is expected that we shall supply as full information on all the questions at issue as possible. We therefore give the correspondence in full. Here

it is. Read, compare, and judge for yourselves :-1. The Minute of the late Council, resigning their positions and assigning reasons therefor, with Mr. Smith's account of his interviews with the Lieutenant

2. His Excellency's Reply to the above, embracing a narrative of the negotiations between himself and his late Council to promote Confederation.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has directed the publication of the following documents for mation :

To His Excellency the Honourable Arthur Hamilton Gordon, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c. The Executive Council in Committee beg to ac-moveledge the receipt of your Excellency's memoran-lum, of the 7th inst., and the Reply therein referred

"His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor transmis Council a copy of the Beply, which he has this con returned to an Address of the Legislative Concessing his Excellency to transmit to Her Majerdadress, praying that Her Majersty will be pleased to measure for the Union of the British North American Coverness to be introduced in the Concession of the British North American Coverness to be introduced in the Concession of the British North American Coverness to be introduced in the Concession of the British North American Coverness to be introduced in the Concession of the British North American Coverness to be introduced in the Concession of the British North American Coverness to be introduced in the Concession of the British North American Coverness to be introduced in the Concession of the British North American Coverness to be introduced in the Concession of the British North American Coverness to be introduced in the Coverness to the Coverness ne Imperial Parliament."
ARTRUE H. GORDON. Provinces to be introduced into t (Signed) Fredericton, April 7th, 1866.

Mr. President and Ronourable Gentlemen of the Legisla-

North American Dominions, and will no doubt gracio appreciate this decided expression of your opinion. I re-joice to believe that the avowal of your desire that all British North America should unite in one community under one strong and efficient Government, cannot but tend to hasten the accomplishment of this great measure."

The Council would subjoin a copy of the Address

referred to in the above. "To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty—Most Gracious Sovereign. We, your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of New Brunswick in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly approach your Majesty with the conviction, that a Union of all your Majesty's British North American Colonies, based on the Resolutions adopted at the Conference of Delegates from the several Colonies, held at Quebec on the 10th day of October, 1864, is an ob-ject highly to be desired, essential to their future prosperity and influence, and calculated alike to strengthen and per-petuate the ties which bind them to your Gracious Majesty's Throne and Government, and humbly pray that your Ma jesty may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of thus uniting the Colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, in

one Government.' The Council in reply would respectfully remark that in their opinion it was incumbent upon your Excellency to consult your Constitutional Advisers in regard to the answer so given, and in assuming to yourself the right to reply to such an Address without consulting them, your Excellency has not acted

in accordance with the true spirit of the Constitution. In this connection the Council would beg to refer the statement appended hereto, giving an account of two interviews between your Excellency and the Attorney General. The recly so given by your Excellency to the Legislative Council is a distinct and emphatic approval of their proceedings, the responsibility of which your advisers are unwilling to assume.

1st. That in any measure involving an organic change in the Constitution and political rights and privileges of the people they should be consulted, and unless approved of by them no such measure should be adopted or forced upon

them.
2nd. That in March last, a dissolution took place professedly with a view to ascertain the sense of the people upon the Quebec Scheme, and they pronounced unmistakeably against its adoption by large majorities.

3rd. That the representatives of the people at the last Session of the Legislature passed Resolutions condemnatory of such Scheme by a majority of 29 to 10.
4th. That the Legislative Council are not elected by the people, and are not Constitutionally responsible to them for their Legislative conduct, and have no rightful authority to pray Her Majesty to give effect by Imperial Legislation to any measure which the people have rejected.

5th. That such proceeding violates every principle of re-

sponsibility and self Government, and is subversive of the rights and liberties of the people, and seeks to take from them their Constitution, not only without their consent, but against their clearly expressed wishes. That such a course is calculated to bring the Legis-

lative Council and House of Assembly into collision, and disturb that harmony that should subsist between them, and manifests an entire disregard of the power and majesty

That the Legislative Council have a legitimate right to express their opinion upon any public question the Council do not deny, but to invoke the aid of the British Government to coerce the people into Confed. avowal of your desire that all British North America eration is a proceeding in the opinion of this Council should unite in one community, under one strong and without parallel, and wholly unwarrantable. The efficient Government, cannot but tend to hasten the Council would turther remark that they have good accomplishment of this great measure." This by no cause to believe your Excellency has ever since the opening of the Legislature consulted and advised with gentlemen of the opposition, and made known to them matters which they think should be of the British North American Provinces might regarded as confidential. This we feel your Excel. shortly be accomplished. But from previous commulency has continued to do, notwithstanding the repeated objections of one or more members of the Council, who told your Excellency that it was not right, and that it gave the Opposition a decided advantage in the debate then pending; and your Excellency having taken the advice, as they truly believe, of a gentleman of the opposition as to the answer given to the Legislative Council on Saturday last, instead of that of your Constitutional advisers, they would respectfully express their conviction that such a course was unconstitutional and without precedent in any country where Responsible Government

The Council would further state that the Government were supported by a majority of the members His Excellency observed that the resignation of Mr. of the House of Assembly, of which fact your Excellency was fully aware. Under these circumstances the undersigned would beg respectfully to tender to your Excellency the resignation of their offices as ecutive Councillors. Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE L. HATHEWAY, A. J. SMITH, W. H. ODELL, B. BOTSFORD, JOHN W. CUDLIP. J. V. TROOP.

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION BETWEEN HIS EXCEL-On Saturday, the 7th instant, about 11 o'clock, I called at the Government House and had an interview with his Excellency, and in the course of conversation, the proceedings of the Legislative Council were referred to, when I spoke in terms of disapproval of the course which they adopted in reference to the subject of Union. Something was said about the presentation of the Address and his Excellency's reply thereto, when he asked me what answer I would advise : I replied that in my opinion the answer to ation whether His Excellency could accept the resigbe given should simply be that he would transmit it to her Majesty. His Excellency said that he would think of it, and see me again; he did not state that he intended to receive them that day, and I had not the most distant idea that he intended to do so. I then parted from him. A few minutes before three ment calculated to confer benefit on Her Majesty's o'clock of the afternoon of the same day, in my place in the House of Assembly, I received a note from him saying that he wished to see me at once; I immediately repaired to Government House, and after a short conversation with him upon other matters. he informed me that he was going to receive the Legslative Council with their Address at three o'clock, I expressed my surprise at this, and enquired what answer he intended to make; he then handed me a paper which contained his proposed answer, accompanied with a Memorandum for the Executive Council. I expressed my disapproval of it, and complained that he had not advised with his Council before preparing it; that as they were responsible for it, they should at least be consulted before it was given. He remarked that if they did not approve of it, they could relieve themselves of responsibility. I replied. even if that were true, was it courteous and fair that the Council should be treated in that way. That what they asked from his Excellency was fair play, not as a favour, but as a matter of right. He then proposed that I should drive down to the House of Assembly and see my colleagues and return in an half an hour, and he would keep the Legislative Council, who in the meantime had arrived at the Government House, waiting until I returned. I said I could not do this; that the debate on the vote of Want of Confidence was going on, and that they could not leave the House, and besides they could not possibly consider so important a question in a few minutes. His Excellency then proposed to send one of the carriages that were standing at the door for them. I then sta ted they could not leave the House. He replied, " l suppose not." I further stated that it was unfair and ungenerous, and not such treatment as the Council had a right to expect, to be called upon in this sudden and extraordinary way, in a matter so important. I expressed my condemnation of the course adopted by the Legislative Council, and urged the impropriety of their praying her Majesty the Queen, to cause a law of the Imperial Parliament to be passed, giving effect to a Scheme of Union, which both the people and House of Assembly had rejected by overwhelming majorities, and that I never would consent to any Address which authorized the Imperial Parliament to pass an Act for Union, without reference to the people. I thought his Excellency seemed disposed to yield the point and strike out the last paragraph of the answer which I considered very object. graph of the answer, which I considered very objectionable. He then asked me to excuse him and left the room, to consult—as I thought at the time, and from information received since, I am confirmed in that opinion—a gentleman of the opposition and a member of the Legislative Council, who was in the House at the time. He returned in a few minutes,

it was, and send me a copy in the evening. I remonstrated against such conduct, but concluded by saying that if he had resolved upon that course, it was in vain to protract the interview. I then left him.

Signed,

A. J. SMITH. A. J. SMITH. THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

and after some conversation similar to that already detailed, told me that he would deliver the answer as

clination to accept the responsibility of a reply made by His Excellency to the Legislative Council when requested by that body to transmit to Her Majesty an Address praying that a Scheme for the Union of the British North American Provinces

usly of the Upper House, for whose character and abilities he has a sincere respect, appended to reasoning which would in His Excellency's opinion go far to destroy the position of that Chamber as an independent and

co-ordinate branch of the Legislature. The papers on which the Address in question was founded, were laid before both Houses of the Legislature by Her Majesty's express command at the commencement of the present Session. It had at tha time long been known to Her Majesty's Government that the General Election in New Brunswick in 1865 had terminated unfavorably to the cause of Union. and the communication was made to the Provincial Parliament in the avowed hope that the question might be again considered and more favorably re-

The Address in answer to His Excellency's speech at the opening of the Session, even as originally framed, conveyed an assurance that those papers should receive a careful and respectful attention from the Legislative Council, but the chief documents which the members of that body thus pledged them: selves to consider, were the Resolutions adopted at Quebec, the approval of that Scheme by Her Majesty, and an expression of hope on the part of her Majesty's Government that its provisions might be favorably reconsidered in New Brunswick.

On the questions thus submitted to them by Her Majesty's command the Legislative Council were bound to express an opinion. In so doing they have intimated their approval of a Union of the British North American Colonies, and indicated the basis on which it might in their opinion be accomplished.

It is neither Constitutional nor reasonable to main tain that the Legislative Council is incompetent to act with reference to a scheme thus submitted to them, until after its previous approval by the House of As sembly; nor can it be magined that the Legislative Council alone is debarred from that right of Petition which is accorded to all Her Majesty's subjects with-

The Council also take exception to His Excellency's having delivered this Reply without previously communicating to them the terms in which it was couched. Without enquiring how far their Ministerial responsibility (from which it is always in their power to escape) requires that the Council should possess a previous knowledge of all the Lieutenant Governor's words and actions. His Excellency must observe that the non-communication to the Council of the Reply in question was the result, not of design, but of accident, and that it was his intention and desire to have afforded his Council a sufficient opportunity for its consideration. The language employed by His Excellency to the Legislative Council was not, however, inconsistent with the policy the Council had informed him they were inclined to follow, or in his judgement with the Reply which, with the knowledge and consent of his Council, he had returned a few days previously to an Address from the same body. His words were, that he "rejoiceth to believe that the means conveys an approval of the particular Scheme to the provisions of which his Council made objecttions, although it does express a hope that a Union nications with the Leader of the Government, His Excellency was fully entitled to assume that this hope was shared by his Council.

On the 8th of January His Excellency received from the Hon. R. D. Wilmot a letter tendering the resignation of his seat in the Executive Council, and assigning as his chief reason for so doing the indisposition of his colleagues to entertain propositions for a closer Union of the British North American Provinces. To that resignation His Excellency declined to reply until after the return of the President of the Council from Washington, which took place on the - February. On the following day His Excellency had several communications with that gentleman. Wilmot and the fact that the Legislature had now been summoned for despatch of business rendered it necessary that a distinct understanding on the subject of Union should be arrived at between s Excellency and his advisers It wo Excellency's duty in accordance with his instructions to submit the question again to the Legislature on its assembling, and to express the conviction of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the benefits likely to attend the measure; if Mr. Wilmot was mistaken in supposing that the Government had rejected all measures of Union, and Mr. Smith and his colleagues were prepared to consent to the introduction into the Speech at the opening of the Session of the recommendation of Her Majesty's Government conveyed in Mr. Cardwell's despatch of the 24th June, 1865, it would have been His Excellency's duty to accept the proffered resignation of Mr. Wilmot: but if on the contrary the statements made by him in this connection were correct, it should be a matter of grave considernation so tendered, and whether His Excellency would not be bound to enquire whether Mr. Wilmot was prepared to undertake the responsibility of recommending to the people the adoption of a measure. which was in the opinion of Her Majesty's Governsubjects in this Province, and the accomplishment of which I was directed by every means in my power to promote. The Lieut. Governor also endeavored to the best of his ability to point out to Mr. Smith the advantages of a Union of the British American Provinces, and the urgent necessity under existing circumstances for effecting such a measure. His Ex-cellency stated his confident belief that if, after being accepted as a basis, it were found that the details of the Scheme agreed to at Quebec were open to just and serious objections on the part of the Maritime Provinces, the representation of their Legislatures to that effect would be certain to receive a respectful attention from Her Majesty's Government, and from that of Canada. His Excellency concluded by hand-

#### ing to Mr. Smith the following Memorandem :-CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM.

The Lieutenant Governor has been instructed by a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies bearing date June 24th, 1865, to express to the Legislature of New Brunswick, on its next re-assembling The strong and deliberate opinion of Her Majesty's Government that it is an object much to be desired that all the British North American Colonies should agree to unite in one Government."

The Lieutenant Governor has now fixed the 8th proxime, as the day upon which the General Assembly is to meet for despatch of business, and before that period it is highly desirable that he should be informed whether his advisers are prepared to recommend the Legislature to give effect to the opinion thus expressed by Her Majesty's Government.

A. GORDON. (Signed) FREDERICTON, February, 1865. This memorandum, in compliance with Her Maesty's urgent request, was not formally transmitted to the Council, but it was carefully read by him, and its substance communicated to his colleagues,

Mr. Smith must have perceived, although His Excellency abstained from any expression calculated to wound the susceptibility of the Council, that, had that memorandum received a negative response, His Excellency was prepared to decline to accede to the recommendation that Mr. Wilmot's resignation should be accepted, and to entrust to that gentleman the responsibility of attempting to carry into effect the policy, on account of his adherence to which, he desired to quit the Government.

After several communications with the other members of the Council, Mr. Smith ultimately informed His Excellency, that, whilst unable to accept in its integrity, the Scheme adopted at Quebec, he and his colleagues were not indisposed to meet the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, and that it appeared to him, that the requisite sanction for the adoption of such a course might be obtained, if the Message transmitting the papers on this subject to the Legislature were referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses

were referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses, with an understanding that that Committee should report in favor of a measure of Union.

His Excellency replied that he had no objection to such a course, provided it was already understood beforehand, that this reference was to be made only with a view of rendering it easier for the Government to adopt a course which they had themselves in any case resolved to pursue, and with no intention to cast upon the Committee the duty of finding a policy for the Government, for that a reference of such a description, besides involving an abdication of their proper functions as a Government, would cause much delay and might after all terminate in a Report unfavorable to Union, in which case it was needless to the British North American Provinces.

Several causes for this disinclination are enumerated by the Council. They may, however, all be resumed in the objection that the Legislative Council, in adopting the Address in question, overstepped the limits of action prescribed to it by constitutional principles and usages.

In this view his Excellency cannot at all concur, and at their request his Excellency to the Government, and at their requests his Excellency to the Government, and at their requests his Excellency to the Government, and at their requests his Excellency of the Address to the Government, and at their requests his Excellency and their requests his Excellency of the Address to the Government, and at their requests his Excellency and political life? No, the House asked of you are given them a stone. They have asked for nineteen days the reception of the Address of the Legislative Council in reply to the Speech from the Throne; nor was it until it became evident to his Excellency that further delay in this respect but that in making himself responsible for the reception of the Address of the Legislative Council and himself responsible for the reception of the Government, and at their requests his Excellency and political life? No, the House of the Government of the Government, and at their requests his Excellency and political life? No, the House asked of you are given them a stone. They have asked for nineteen days the reception of the Address of the Legislative Council in the desired direction, the position of the Government, and at their requests his Excellency and political life? No, the House of the Government, and at their request his Excellency and political life? No, the House of the Government, and at their request his Excellency and political life? No, the House of the Government, and at their request his Excellency and political life? No, the House asked of you are given them a scorpion.

In this view his Excellency to the Government of the Government, and at their request his Excellency to t

taken appeared to his Excellency to be the introduc-tion by the Government of an Address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to take steps for the accomplish ment of the Union, and His Excellency drew out the rough outline of such an Address, similar in substance to that adopted by the Canadian Parliament; but adding a representation that portions of the Scheme agreed to at Quebec were received with apprehension and alarm by a large part of the people of this and the adjoining Provinces, and a prayer that her Majesty would be pleased in the preparation of any Imperial Act to effect the desired Union to give just weight to the objections urged against such provisions on their behalf. To which proposal His Excellency understood Mr. Smith to assent, and his impression to that effect is confirmed by finding it so stated in a note made at the time and read by His Excellency a few days subsequently to Mr. Smith, and in the Despatches based on these notes addressed by His Excellency to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Smith has latterly, however, assured His Excellency that he only meant that such an Address might "grow out of the Committee," but he did not intend to pledge himself in the first instance to propose it.

A controversy with respect to the words used in conversation, and the meaning intended to be conveyed by them, is seldom capable of satisfactory setlement, and it is not His Excellency's intention to discuss the greater accuracy of Mr. Smith's memory or his own. Whatever the precise nature of the course agreed to on the 17th February was, it was one to which it was felt that it would be more difficult to reconcile the friends and supporters of the Government than its actual members, and Mr. Smith left Fredericton in order to prepare all his principal adherents for the altered policy he professed to pursue, asking his Excellency to observe the strictest secrecy on the subject until his return to report either the acquiescence of his friends, or the failure of his efforts. Mr, Smith, on his return, informed His Excellency on the 2d of March, that his Party, generally, were willing to assent to the course which he had consented to pursue. It was accordingly agreed to insert in the Speech on the opening of the Session, the recommendation of Confederation made by Her Majesty's Government, as early as possible move the appointment of such a Joint Committee of both Houses of the Legislature as should ensure the adoption of a Scheme of Union, whilst the objections to the Quebec Scheme should be carefully weighed and examined at the same time by the Committee.

What the precise alterations in that Scheme were, rhich would have satisfied Mr. Smith, His Excellency was never able exactly to learn, but he found that representation according to population, to which he ntertained a strong objection, would not be regarded by bim as an insuperable obstacle to Union, should larger share of representation be secured to New Brunswick in the Upper Branch of the proposed Federal Legislature. His Excellency considering that the speedy accomplishment of a measure of Union was now a matter of almost absolute certainty, addressed to Mr. Smith on the 7th March, a letter, of which the following is an extract :-

"I have been much gratified, though not surprised. to find that you are disposed to approach the question of Union as it now presents itself in a large and statesmanlike spirit, and to realize as facts the necessities which are imposed by the actual condition of affairs. There is nothing which more distinguishes a statesman from a man incompetent to deal with great affairs, than this power of appreciating the changes, the mode, and the obligation, often a most irksome one, of acquiescing in a course which per se he considers open to objection, in order to prevent evils of yet greater magnitude. \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* You have it in your power to render the Province the inestimable service of depriving its accession to the principle of Union of that character of a party tri- the passage of the contemplated resolutions. amph, which it must otherwise wear, and of those feelings of bitterness which such a triumph would ngender.'

Mr. Smith did not deny the assumption which this letter contains, and verbally acknowledged the terms

in which he was therein spoken of. Having thus, therefore, as he presumed, ascertained ature the adoption of an Union policy, His Excellency felt that much forbearance was requisite in order that this change of course might be accomplished in the manner which the Council might think least injurious to themselves and most calculated to ensure the ultimate success of the measure, and with this view he sought to secure the co-operation of some of the leading friends of Confederation, ordinarily hostile to the Government. In doing so it was His Excellency's desire to strengthen the hands of his Administration, in the conducting of a difficult enterprise, believing it to be of the highest importance that this measure should not be carried as a mere party triumph, but as the expression of a national wish: nor did he suppose that the course he then took could be misunderstood by those in whose interests it was taken. It is true that Mr. Smith, and on one occasion, one other member of the Government, remonstrated against this course, and Mr. Smith observed that it was unnecessary, as he felt that he could carry out his plan without any assistance from political opponents-an assertion, the correctness of which His Excellency at that time felt disposed to question, and which, even if accurate. appeared to him of doubtful policy, as it was desirable the Union should be accomplished in virtue of as general an agreement as possible among the leading men of every political section in the community and His Excellency more than once suggested that the principal advocates of Confederation should be called upon to meet Mr. Smith and his colleagues, in order that a line of action might be adopted by common consent on a question of such general impor tance, and with regard to which, now that the Government had adopted the principle of Union, it seemed difficult to believe that a common understanding might not be reached.

Upon the distinct understanding, therefore, that the Government was endeavoring to procure the passage through the Legislature of Resolutions affirmative of the principle of Union, and with the impression that an Address, praying Her Majesty to move the Resolutions was to be subsequently adopted, His Excellency felt justified in omitting at the request of his Council from his espeech at the opening of the Session the strong recommendation of Union which he had intended to introduce, but the responsibility. denly assume. To what extent the other members of the Executive Council agreed with their President, His Excellency cannot say, as, except on a few occasions in February, he had little communication with any of them on the subject; but His Excellency is convinced that when Mr. Smith returned to Fredericton on the 5th March, he imagined that he would be able to carry out the pledges he had given, and that he fully intended to do so. Since the commencement of the Session, however, the course of the Government has shown little indication of a movement i

His Excellency has never ceased to urge on Mr. made Mr. Smith would become daily more and more which might act most prejudicially on the prospects and more clearly apparent to His Excellency that they lacked the power, he will not say they lacked the will, to carry out their original intentions. Their hostility to the particular form of Union agreed to at Quebec was distinct and emphatic, whilst their approval of even an abstract Union of an indefinite character became daily more vague and uncertain.

Declarations were publicly made that no proposition
for an Union would be made during the present Session, and arguments were used by members of the Government and their supporters which were not only unfavorable to the Quetec Scheme, but equally directed against any plan of whatever description for a closer Union with Canada. On more than one occurred casion His Excellency noticed these facts to Mr. Smith, who replied that the reports received by His Excellency as to the language used were inaccurate he meant to take, as it would give an advantage to his opponents and might estrange some of his friends. In the desire to avoid giving cause of embarassment

the Lieutenant Governor did not entertain any doubt as to the necessity of his intention in carrying out to the letter the understanding between them, as to the passage of Resolutions on the subject of Union. At length the presentation of the Address to the Queen by the Legislative Council brought the question to a decided issue. Up to that time the Government had given no public sign of an intention to grapple with the question or to substitute any amended Scheme of Union for that adopted at Quebec; and the Lieut. Governor in accordance with his instructions, as the representative of the Queen, and as an officer of the Imperial Government, could not but feel it his duty to express satisfaction at the approval, by one branch of the Provincial Legislature, of the policy, the adoption of which had been recommended by him in his Sovereign's name, and by her command at the commencement of the Session.

If the Lieut, Governor's advisers cannot concur in these sentiments, and decline to become responsible for their atterance by his Excellency, it is no doubt their duty to tender, as they have done, the resignation of the offices held by them. His Excellency accepts those resignations with regret. His relations with his advisers during the past year have been harmonious and cordial; for many among their number he entertains strong feelings of personal esteem; nor can he forget to acknowledge the attention which his views have generally received at their hands, or the readiness with which his wishes have on most occasions been met by them; but he has no doubt as to the course which it is his duty to pursue in obedience to his Sovereign's commands, and in the interests of the people of British America. His Excellency may be in error, but he believes that a vast change has already taken place in the opinions held on this subject in New Brunswick. He fully anticipates that the House of Assembly will yet return a response to the communication made to them not less favorable to the principle of Union than that given by the Upper House; and in any event he relies with confidence on the desire of a great majority of the people of the Province to aid in building up a powerful and pros-perous nation under the Sovereignty of the British Crown. To their verdict his Excellency is perfectly ready to appeal. His Excellency thinks it right also to state that his

eply was prepared by himself alone, and that the Council are in error in supposing that its terms were the subject of advice from any member of the opposition. His Excellency does not admit the entire accuracy of Mr. Smith's reports of his conversations with him appended to the Minute of Council; but at the same time readily acknowledges that the difference between his own impressions of these conversations and that of Mr. Smith is only such as might naturally arise under the circumstances. Mr. Smith bas, nowever, omitted to state that at his first interview, his Excellency pointed out, as he had frequently done before, the embarrassing results of the non-avowal of his Union policy, and observed that the Legislative Council had now passed an Address, at the adoption of which he should probably feel obliged to express satisfaction.

This is a matter of infinitely less importance to the public, and will be very shortly dealt with by his Excellency. Although his Excellency has met at all times with the utmost courtesy and consideration from the members of his Government, it would be a source of sincere regret to him to believe that he was justly liable to any imputation of such a nature. That a leading member of the opposition was more than once communicated with, by his Excellency, is perfectly true. This communication was made with Mr. Smith's full knowledge, and in the belief, on his Excellency's part, that it would facilitate Mr. Smith's accomplishment of the end in view. Nor was it until a very late period, that his Excellency relinquished the hope of seeing a combination effected to smooth The Lieutenant Governor, of course, feels that pre-

vious communications between himself and his advisers as to any step he is about to take is, when practicable, both desirable and convenient, and it was his Excellency's full intention to have afforded the Council ample opportunity for the consideration of his Reply, and he much regrets that accident that his Council were not indisposed, in their own should have frustrated his intention. The Committee way, and at their own time, to recommend to the of the Legislative Council did not wait on His Excellency till about 12 o'clock, and until that Address was before him he could not officially communicate with the Council on the subject of his Reply to it. Immediately on its reception he sent for Mr. Smith, intending to put the draft reply into his hands and request him to communicate it to his colleagues, Mr. Smith, however, appears not to have received his Excellency's note until half-past 2 o'clock. So strong was his Excellency's wish that the contents of his reply should be known to the Council before its delivery, that when his Excellency left the room, as stated by Mr. Smith, it was not as that gentleman supposes to consult a member of the opposition respecting the omission or retention of his reply—a point on which his Excellency received no advice from any other person than Mr. Smith-but for the purpose of ascertaining whether it might not even hen be possible to postpone the reception of the address for a few hours. He found, however, that it would have been impossible to do so, without gross discourtesy to the Legislative Council.

Signed, ARTHUR GORDON. Fredericton, 12th April, 1866.

## The Dead Lock.

On February 8th, 1866, the honorable gentlemen who have been entrusted with the political destinies of New Brunswick took their seats at Fredericton, to discharge the responsible duties of their elevated positions. More than two months have passed since then, and we hope these gentlemen will not consider it impertinent if, on behalf of the people, in whose welfare we have quite as much interest as they have. we ask them what they have done? Gentlemen, when you were chosen by a free people to represent them in general assembly, you were charged with a weighty responsibility. How have you met its demands? Day by day you are living upon the hard earnings of your constituents. How are you spending your time? Were you sent to Fredericton to fan the spirit of partyism and strife in this noble Province? Were you expected to make it a vital question, upon for which his Ministers felt they could not so sud- the solution of which the destinies of this country were to be decided for all time to come, whether you or your political opponents should guide the ship of state? If so, then you have faithfully fulfilled your mission. But if you were charged in all honesty to legislate for the present and future good of your country, irrespective of all personal and party triumphs, then we say, dispassionately but frankly, your political life for the last two months has been a political failure. Was it, Mr. Fisher, purely for the good of the country, or to cripple the Government Smith the expediency, and indeed the necessity, of a bold avowal of his intended policy, nor has he failed to express his apprehension as to the consequences of delay in doing so, believing that until that avowal was valuable time? Had you any just research to the consequences of that amendment would consume long weeks of valuable time? and gain a political triumph, that you moved your valuable time? Had you any just reason to believe entangled in contradictory pledges from which he would find it impossible to extricate himself, and If not, why consume this time? Why this interminable discussion? Mr. Wilmot, did you throw yourof the cause; whilst at any time, circumstances might call for such action on the part of His Excellency as would place him in a position of apparent antagonism to his Council, and prove productive of very serious embarrassment. This course, however, the Government did not pursue, and it became more that the course of the cause; whilst at any time, circumstances self into opposition on the grounds of genuine patriotism? Was it not personal considerations that induced the step? Mr. Wetmore, why did you rush into opposition? Was it to carry Confederation or Anti-Confederation? Mr. Smith, why have you, as the leader of the Government, sustained as you say, by the handsome working majority of seven, allowed all this waste of time? Did you not pledge yourself to His Excellency, as the representative of Her Majesty, that you would introduce a measure favoring the Confederation of the British American Provinces? Why have you not done it? Has this wearisome debate brought out a single new argument for or

against such Confederation ? Not one. Gentlemen, we honestly tell you that this spirit of personal partyism is destroying yourselves and ruining your country. What do you give us, for the money and time consumed since your session opened? Better roads and bridges? or an improved system of education? wise methods for opening the resources of the country, and healthful plans of progress in all