THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 16, 1867.

A Marvellous Change. A Marvellous Change.

In the year '45 we had the pleasure of forming an otter, in firking & B. Roll, & B. acquaintance with Rev. Nathaniel Colver, and of preaching for him in Tremont Temple, Boston, where he officiated as pastor at that time. He was the only anti-slavery preacher then of any note in Boston, and frequently had to suffer depreciation, and we may add bitter persecution, on account of his bold and zealous advocacy of the rights of the colored race. But he has lived to witness a mighty change in public sentiment, not only in Boston, but throughout the nation, on the question of human bondage. Thirty-seven years ago he was compelled to leave Richmond, Va., on account of his anti-slavery proclivities -- now, strange to say, he goes back to that very city for the purpose of taking charge of an institution, having for its object the education of colored freemen for the work of the gospel ministry. J. D. F., in a recent issue of the Watchman and Reflector, thus describes a fraternal meeting which occurred in the cabin of the Thames on the eye of his departure from Boston for his new field of labor in the South "Rev. Nathaniel Colver, D. D., converted to the anti-slavery faith while preaching in Richmond, Va. thirty-seven years ago, was returning thither to teach a company of colored men who are anxious to obtain an education which shall fit them to be preachers of the Gospel, Rev. J. W. Parker, D. D., Secretary of Corn Meal the Southern department of the National Institute. and Rev. L. A. Grimes were present, both full of memories of Richmond. The first was exiled from

that city thirty-two years ago for teaching in spite of

law what is now being done under the protection of

law. The second, when a Virginian slave, received

twelve lashes on his bare back, the marks of which

he will carry to his grave, because he dared to instruct

a negrowoo imphivibula "Rev. Rollin H. Neale, D. D., who came to see his life-long friend depart, after saving that these parting scenes always reminded him of the fact that his race was almost run, and that soon all would meet in that better land, declared that it was his desire to see the characteristics worn in heaven which he had loved on earth. If he ever met Dr. Colver he should think of him as he came to Boston when it cost something to be an anti-slavery man, and should wish to behold the Nathaniel of those early times. As he came down to the wharf he was reminded of an event that occurred many years ago. One morning he heard a voice calling out 'Neale.' He turned and saw his friend, younger by twenty years than to day, his face flushed, his eye flashing, pushing eagerly for Central Wharf. Come on, said he, and see an expedition. I came, and saw a little boat filled with provisions, a barrel of clothes, and some colored men. 'Where, are they going? 'To Norfolk, to rescue their wives and children from bondage.' It was an event trivial, it may be, to the human eye; bright and enduring to the thinking heart. Dr. Parker spoke of the pleasure enjoyed in the field prospecting with Dr. Colver. and becoming acquainted with the wants of the colored people, and he did not wonder that his friend heeded the Macedonian cry. - Come over and help us! Henry S. Washburn, our poet, and Rev. J. W. Olmstead D. D., both talked of the olden time, and of the brightening prospects which invite to labor. There stood Solomon Peck, D. D., his eye glistening occurred in the history of the Missionary Union, and saying he never saw one more impressive or more significant than this. The pastor of Tremont Temple, with many of his church, was there. Beside them stood Dr. Colver the first pastor of the first anti-slavery church in Boston. How truly, as G. W. Chipman said, did it seem that the church was bringing forth fruit for which Dr. Colver sowed the seed! They had heard from his lips the truths which this fresh conversation illustrated. The negro is a man. Dr. Colver believed it. His works are

the outgrowth of his faith. "Dr. Hague spoke most tenderly, saving, 'This is an inspiration from God. It inaugurates a new era.' Thursday last the working power of the National Institute was transferred to Boston. Before the Sabbath comes, Dr. Colver, a representative man in Boston for twenty-five years, steps to the front and begins

Dr. Colver was touched by the tender associa tions that thronged about him, and the kindly utterances that fell upon his ear. He never spoke with more feeling. He talked of his early conflict; of the support he received from these brethren; of the love he bore them; of his irresistible desire to strike this blow in the South. 'My physician has told me that I may die; but I would go were I to be carried a corpse from this steamer. I want to die with my face that way. Then he sketched briefly the plan. He did not go as a preacher so much as an educator. He went to help men to preach who longed to tell the story of the cross. 'I go there, believing that the work is important. The field is ours, under God let us work it as best we may.' He spoke of Richmond; of the work being done by Brother Stockwell, and others, and of his anxiety to open an institute for preachers and teachers of freedmen in that proud capital where he had been so generously welcomed. At the close Brother Grimes prayed as only such a man can pray. Strangers wept; God's children could do no less. Then we went upon the shore and My brother, I wish you well;

and so we parted from Nathaniel Colver, our ploneer teacher of the Insutute after its transfer to Boston. Shall he lack help? The Temple church, by a liberal collection and by boxes of clothes, answered, " No.' Think of it. New England supports Newton. The Institute has to support five schools, requiring a heavy outlay. In the name of God we set up our baner. Our faith is in God and in the churches. the collection in the Melonaon on Sabbath evening, Dea, E. W. Perkins spoke of his feelings, and said he was poor, he could give but a few clothes; but I have out into the box so that I shall feel it all the neek as I go to market. Brethren in Christ, give in

Jantin INW MARKETS Revised every Wednesday, for the Visitor. COUNTRY MARKET. ndkwheat, Powt | smcoth of Skins, per 16. , Denominational Education.

No. 11. To the Baptists of New Brunswick :-

DEAR BRETHEEN-To renew the subject of Denomi national education, allow me to place before you the fact that, as in societies or nations under civilized influences, there is a necessary and most desirable ten, dency towards improvement in knowledge and the means of diffusing it; so without fail, this tendency will reach the minds of our youth and greatly control them. There may be many opposers of education, as there are so often those who resist change of every sort, however necessary; but these will be mainly the older members of society. The young become rapidly emancipated from these prejudices, and will seek knowledge as an evident means of advancement—as a thing without which it is impossible to keep pace with the spirit and progress of the times. This tendency exists now, and is increasing every day. The Baptists may feel it less than some other communities, but still it spreads among them also, and will necessarily extend more and more; and it follows of course that if we have not our own places of education, our youth will go elsewhere, both for

secular and theological learning. Now, we love and reverence, I trust, all truly good men of whatever christian community or party : but while we do this, we do not wish our young men to leave us and join other denominations. We believe we have the truth of the Scripture in those things in which we differ from other christians, and we wish our youth to hold the same views. There may be, indeed, and I dare say is, in many or most schools and colleges belonging to other churches, the most commendable liberality; but still, there is very likely to be felt by youth pursuing their studies among them, an attachment to the place of their education tinctive views held by them. We ought not to wish this to take place. It is our duty, if we possess the means, to relieve our young men of the necessity of exposure to this danger. And hence our Baptist principles demand of us that we establish and uphold among us the needful means of higher education where the danger alluded to shall not exist. That is, we must have Baptist Academies, a Baptist College, a Baptist Theological School. We must take care. in a word, that our young people be suitably educated for all the purposes which society demands, and of course for none more than the work of the ministry; and we must provide them, therefore, with the needful means, or we shall fail in our duty to our Divine Muster, to the Church, and to the world.

My remarks on this head have led me to the incidental mention of higher education. On this point very indistinct, and even incorrect, notions are prevalent; and perhaps I cannot take a better opportunity than the present to set this subject in what I believe to be its true position, " " . noiliged builder sile

It is thought by some that if a man can read and write, work a few sums in arithmetic, and shall possess a smattering of such other rudimental knowledge as may be taught in a common school, this is all he needs in order to success in life; and if it be admitted that some persons may require a higher education, is thought this is only requisite for the individuals comparatively few—who intend pursuing who called the learned professions; and the part of the few to provide the means

them; that the people at large have no interest such higher schools, and ought not to be burthened with the expense of maintaining them. But these views, my dear brethren, are based or error, and I now wish to make this evident. I know

it is not easy to do this when arguing to those who have no consciousness in their own minds of a need of advanced education. There are some things that to be fully understood must be personally felt. and higher education is one of these. The value of rudimental education any man, almost, may perceive; it will bring money into his purse; it will enable him to make better and more secure bargains; and save him, in many cases, from the danger of being cheated by others. Thus, he judges of the matter from a mere dollar-and-cent point of view. But vastly more than this is attained by higher education.

Of course, all that has been previously said about the general value of knowledge to a country, by the improvement of mind that follows, and the cons quent enlarged capacity of that people for all the neans of progress, should be an argument to show the futility of the low dollar-and-cent measure and the almost immeasurable value of more extended education; for that progress would be, to a great extent anattainable, if communities were confined to mere none stands alone; but each part is needed to the healthy condition and growth of every other part. We need, therefore, a generous rivalry between schools—a noble emulation—a warm enthusiasm in he work. What is it that effects the nds? They depend on the lofty nature of knownedge as a whole. On the consciousness that what we we know, there is yet more to be known; and wences to crumble. On this sub-tily wise to listen to men who, by are in a position that enables them, is matter; just so it would be wise need in knowledge to came to make more or mechanics for information

which you are familiar-those matters which you know by every day experience. But if you go to those who know, they will tell you that it were as reaso able to undertake the commerce of the world with a fleet of whaleboats; or to replace the traffic of railroads by burthens carried on mens' backs, as to attempt to raise the condition and rank of a country and ensure its general prosperity by common schools alone, without seminaries of a higher rank in ascending gradation to the highest.

There is an argument for Denominational School on which I have not yet touched, which requires a brief notice before I close. I allude to the importance of possessing, within our own boundaries, educated men of piety, from whom our churches, needing and desiring that class of ministers, may make their selection. We heartily welcome the dear brethren ported. Jadi mignan of rangua storage from abroad that come among us to help us, and honor them for the sacrifice of many endeared ties they are willing to make for our good; but it is plainly the duty and interest of a people to aim at an independent position in this respect. Consider, too, how rapidly we are rising towards the standing of a very considerable, if not a great, people politically. Every important element of greatness ought, therefore, to be concentrated within our own borders. The churches, especially, should be provided with the means of selecting among themselves and within their reach, men whose character and course of conduct is for that reason more easily learned as the pastors of our various flocks the workman in our spiritual Israel, to whom is confided the chief post of labor.

have still some practical points to press on your attention, which I hope to be able to comprise in closing letter, and remain, dear brethren, Yours affectionately; E. A. CRAWLEY.

Permanency in the Pastoral Office.

Changes in the pastoral office are becoming quite as frequent in the ranks of the Baptist ministry as in those of our peripatetic Methodist friends. We are adopting their practice of pastoral vagrancy without its advantages-their incessant changes without their periodical and systematic rotation. If this nomadic life of the ministry is to be kept up, or to become a setttled custom, in our denomination, it is to be hoped that it may yet be invested with the single merit of regularity. But this is hardly possible, since the intensely democratic spirit of Baptist churches will not tolerate the ruling of a single will, and that the will of a Bishop. But how often does a pastor stand with staff in hand and loins girded about, awaiting the decision of some mischievous Diotrephes, ready to set out upon an annual, or trienmal search for some more prominent and promising field of labor. There are a few pastors endowed with a proportionate mixture of pluck and piety, who stoutly refuse to bend their necks to him that "loveth to have the preeminence," who have, indeed, succeeded at last in breaking the necks of such disturbers of the peace, and, as a reward of their service in this respect, have been blessed with a quiet and honorable permanency in the pastoral office. But they are few who care to enter a field of contest, where it is very uncertain whose banner is to wave in triumph, and where the honors of a pastor's victory, if he win the day, are not always an adequate compensation for the sacrifices he is called to make, and the galling insults he is obliged to endure in such an unpleasant combat.

toral ties has long been, and is to-day, deeply regretted, both by churches and ministers. It is regarded, and we think correctly, too, as a fruitful source of se rious mischiefs to both parties. And the question is everywhere agitated How shall this evil be cured, or at least moderated and checked?

There are two leading questions propounded in connection, with our topic, and to these we wish to turn attention in a brief series of newspaper articles.

L Question. Is permanency in the pastoral office lesirable? To this we must answer Yes and No. Our negative is designed to meet some exceptional cases. Providing the relation established between a pastor and a church, is such as a relation of that character ought to be, then it may and should be continued—if not for life, yet for a much longer period than is usual at the present time. But that such a relation may not be what it ought to be, neither on the part of the church, nor on that of the pastor, all will readily grant. Too many such cases occur, proific of sad consequences. A field of labor may be chosen by a minister, and a minister may be called by a church, without any earnest and prayerful consultation of the will of heaven by either party. Various and unworthy motives, may have gained the assendancy and influenced the call of the one and the acceptance of the other. In many cases, we must charitably believe, the motives which ruled in the decision were below the plane of consciousness, and both parties flatttered themselves that they were acting chiefly, if not solely, for the welfare of souls and the glory of God. But that must be a singular, while it is a lamentable obscurity of vision, which fails to detect the unhallowed nature of these motives which both candidates and churches have sometimes frankly avowed to themselves and to others, and which are not for one moment to be tolerated in a matter of such sacred importance and of such solemn consequence as that which relates to an oversight of the flock of

hom we knew personally, seeking a settlement over some church for the specific and avowed purpose of ecuring more time and more auspicious opportunities for literary, or scientific pursuits. They had a book on the brain which they wished to give to the press and the public, and so sought release from one church of many urgent claims to enter another, in serving which they could also serve the special literary purpose they had in view. Now it may be that some in the ministry and in the pasteral office can and ought to pursue this course under such a plea. They may be fully justified in the judgment of a devout piety and in the view of their Divine Master | willing to pay him. I was told when I first came up while they seek for time and strength to complete to the Falls that the Minister need not look for half some valuable contribution to sacred literature. But of his pay in this place; but I can now contradict when the aim is simply to cultivate a literary taste, any such report. The people are very anxious to or to add to the stock of scientific knowledge, or to bring out a merely secular production, as is some-times the case, we may be permitted to doubt the propriety of the change in question, and even the piety of the man who thus yields to the am

gain next Lord's day morning and evening. Service at Il A. M. and 6 P. M.

Letter from our European cor doot. Will oppear in our next laue.

77 Brendstuffe are rising. Superfine is well

or one I seed, a view of consisting

For the Christian Visite Boston Correspondence.

When I wrote you last, the spirit of disappointment seemed to prevail in the churches of Boston, and the regions round about, because the anticipated harvest of souls was not vouchsafed them. But shortly after my letter was mailed, the pattering of a gracious shower was heard, and God's thirsty heritage-like the new mown grass after a gentle rain-began to show fresh tokens of life and beauty.

At the "Pastor's Conference" a month ago, one hundred and twenty baptisms were reported, and the tidings from all the churches (city and suburban) were of the most cheering kind.

At our last "Conference" which was held this week, about the same number of additions was re-

How prone we are to become downcast, and to im agine that the Lord bath forgotten Zion, if we are not permitted to witness the result of labour just at the time when we think it ought to appear. Many a time has our unbelief been gently rebuked by the coming of God in gracious power (as in this instance) after we had almost ceased to anticipate his appear

He has taught us once more, the doctrine of hi supremacy in the kingdom of grace, and he has again proclaimed his faithfulness to his covenant. The Baptist cause in Boston is evidently gaining

ground, while the isms for which the Eastern States are somewhat notorious, are visibly retrograding. Unitarianism, alias "liberal christianity," is put-

ting forth herculean efforts to regain its lost territory. The platform of the Boston Theatre is occupied by its strongest advocates every Sabbath evening, and larg concourses of people are gathered there-most whom, it is probable, are attracted by the novelty of the enterprize.

Jesus Christ, in his divine-human relations is faith fully preached in Boston, and in thousands of hearts he is asserting his divinity; and the attractions of his cross are bringing souls by the score to lose their burdens of guilt at its foot on 1891, yad] The isms of New England may rave and foam, but

they cannot succeed. He whose right it is to reign is riding forth majestically, conquering and to conquer. Rev. J. D. Fulton is as popular as ever, and retains the characteristic of choosing to fight the devil. rather than circumvent him."

We are about to lose three of our ablest ministers. Baron Stowe, D. D. who is widely known as one of our veterans, resigned his charge of the Rowe Street Baptist Church last Sabbath. The Dri's health has been failing for some years past, so that he is now quite unable to preach more than once a day without ill effects.

Dr. Warren Randolph, the soccessful pastor of the Harvard Street Church, tendered his resignation last Sabbath, to the great regret of his people, who were much attached to him. Brother Randolph goes to Philadelphia to take charge of the church recently left by Rev. J. B. Summers to become Corresponding Secretary of the Home Mission Society. This is one of the most prosperous, and best working churches in America. All a morning of vier re

Rev. S. W. Foliambe preached his farewell sermon last Sabbath, to the East Boston Church. He has accepted a call from the State Street Church, Albany, We shall greatly miss these men, for they are good

Your late missionary, Rev. T. W. Crawley, is now in the city. He has received a call to the pastorate thousand inhabitants, within ten miles of Boston. He will probably settle there, include hans of vibula

Brother Kemp, of the Tract Depot, 49 Cornhill has enlarged his business by adding thereto a Theological department, for the use of ministers and students. All the latest commentaries and theological works can be bought of Brother Kemp as low as they can be purchased in the city.

I hear good reports of Rev. E. N. Harris. He la pors incessantly, and meets with much success. This desultory letter exhausts my jottings for the present or with the sees a joint of extension

pt on other people's lables, and is more factions actions Grand Falls Correspondence.

ob daiW .condered condered, With de Mr. Editor-The return of Spring has brought its annual stir and bustle in this place. Things are taking a lively turn, especially the lumber, which is rushing out of the streams at a rapid pace. Persons engaged in the lumber business were somewhat anxious during the last April about the chance for getting their logs and timber into the main river; but He who holds the winds and clouds in his hand, has been graciously kind in sending a plentiful rain, thereby showing His mindfulness of man. The water rose to an unusual beight, but it is falling off at present. Some lumber has been swept out into the river and lost to the owners, and considerable damage has been done to the roads and bridges. Shingles are abundant in this place; it is thought between thirty and forty millions will pass by the Falls this

Temperance is gaining ground. Additions every week to our numbers. The grog-man sighs more frequently than usual. He sees his victims drawn away from under his influences; therefore he is troubled. We have instituted a Total Abstinence Society at Tobique, and have over one hundred names to the pledge. So you see the Temperance army is marching on to victory in this County.

A young man by the name of Burns was drowned ast week on one of the streams of the Tobique. He was engaged in breaking a jam of logs. His body has not yet been found.

We are expecting a steamer to reach here to-day the first boat of the season TTAM MI HEEM

There is quite a general disastisfaction in this village amongst the people with their Grammar School. Many refuse to send their children. I think the prothat a competent teacher is procured. I believe such an one would get a large school, and find the people have a good teacher come to the Falls.

St. JOHN. N. B. May 7, 1867. ing himself "Pedo-Baptist," quotes from a letter the Visitor and comments upon it as follows:

d bear and help us, and we can help and gratify

"Pedo-Raptint" no doubt is a Roman Catholic, and hopes is not displaced at accing "rank Popery" in-niduously working its way among the Baptista. He does well in directing attention to the fact; but may be not after all to ministrate? May there not be noted little difference between the joy of the redeemed

tality of Horton Academy and Acadia College, and

please, on behalf of their petitioners. I am sorry to disappoint him, but Baptists have not yet begun to believe in the efficacy of masses for the dead, or the invocation of Saints. They may be deserving of commiseration, but they still continue to hold the tenets of an earlier church than that ANTI-PEDO-BARTIST.

The Spirit of Religious Revivals

has spread expensively during the winter and spring. through the churches of the United States of all evan relical denominations. At the beginning of the year revival commenced with the Freewill Baptist Church at Octonville, Michigan, and extended rapidly over the country, bringing hundreds under its regenerating influences. In some instances whole families of eight or nine, embracing three generations, have been brought into the church, At the beginning of his work the church numbered only 15 members now it counts its membership by hundreds.

In Northern Ohio many powerful revivals are re ported. In Oberlin the revival st ll continues—the onk being carried on mainly by lay labor. Between two hundred and three hundred have been added to the different churches tot go il the ted w

Secular Depurtment.

COLONIAL.

The up-river Counties are expressing through the press very grave dissatisfaction with the present list of Senators for Ottawa, and are calling loudly for revision. These noble counties deserve another repre, sentative. Probably it is not too late to make a change for the better. The Baptists, embracing one fifth of the entire population in the Province, have one man in the Senate-the Episcopal Church seven. The Baptists, beyond any other denomination, put the present party in power, and they are counted, when compared with the Episcopalians, as one to seven. Highly complementary, certainly! Why was the Hon. W. B. Kinnear not appointed? The unwaverng friend of Confederation, is he not as deserving as the Hon. Mr. Hazen or the Hon. Mr. Odell? Dame Rumor says that Mr. Rose of Montreal is to

be the Governor of New Brunswick under Confedera

s proceeding with the business in charge. The ac iress in reply to the opening speech was assailed by Mr. Smith, who denounced in strong language Conederation and every thing appertaining to it as preparatory to annexation to the United States. Tilley, Wilmot and Fisher, replied, defending their course and unfolding especially the gains of the delegation. Mr. Tilley remarked that the proclamation of Union would not be made until the 20th inst. The Governnent, he said, would take measures to prevent dual representation. So says the correspondent of the Telegraph, and we hope he is correct. The people in this free country will not allow too many honors to be heaped upon even distinguished and worthy men, and will not therefore be willing that the same nen shall represent them in both Parliaments. Let here be an open field and no favoritism, and let the responsibilities and the honors be equally propor-

A girl by the name of Dugan was delivered of a child on Thursday evening last, and died immediately

John Coyle, and Hugh Clarkins, and John Keith. were drowned on Thursday evening last, in attemptng to cross the Kennebecasis in a loaded boat from Rethsay to Titus's mills. The cries of the unforturate men in their peril were distinctly heard at Rothay, but the language used was not understood, and onsequently they were left to perish without a single fort to save them. Keith was a native of P. E. Is-

A man by the name of Daniel O'Hara died in a lrunken spree at Indiantown on Sabbath last .--Drunkenness is rapidly increasing the death-roll.

The cheese factory at Sussex, under the guidance of Mr. G. H. Wallace, is progressing rapidly towards completion. It is located between Sussex Station and A fire took, place on Monday about 2 A.M., on

Walker's Wharf, and destroyed considerable property. The schooner M. P., lying in the slip, was con siderably damaged. Total

Our fishermen complain of dull times in their de artment. They say the catch of the different kinds so far is very light for the season.

A convention is to be held at Hampton the first Puesday in June to nominate a candidate to represent King's County in the New Dominion. W. W. Wedferburn, Esq., is spoken of as a candidate for the honor. He is a highly deserving young man. The County of Albert is moving in the same direction. John Lewis, Esq., is expected to be elevated to the Upper House, and the Hon. Mr. McClelan goes into the Senate. Room therefore is made for the election of three representatives, one for Ottawa and two for the Local Degislature. Among the candidates mentioned for Ottawa are T. McHenry, Esq., Mr. Stephens of the Advocate, S. T. Gross, Esq., of this city, the Hon. Mr. Steadman, and Charles A. Peck, Esq. A large list for Albert, and pregnant with disap at least four valuable men.

Daig NEWSPAPER POSTAGE. In Canada newspapers are postage taxed, but in all the Lower Provinces they go free. Will the New Dominion adopt the Canadian postal law, or the law of the Maritime Provinces? This question will loubtless occasion much discussion; but we trust it will be decided in favor of freedom from taxation. As an educational agency, the newspaper press is reognized by all civilized nations as immensely power ul and useful; therefore its circulation she freed from all encumbrances as far as possible, and should have free access to every hamlet and nook of the country. Hence we fully agree with the Tele-

aken out of the water at Golden's La posed to be between fifty and sixty years of age. The body was much decayed, and must have been drowned some time. He was clothed with three underhirts, the one next his body cotton, over that a red fisher, the one next his body cotton, ever that a red fisher. The outer one homespun grey; two vests, inside light tweed, outer one homespun; his cost black cloth, pants grey homespun; on his feet short boots and creepers. On his person were found a posketdel con briefe me. Veter 21-70 h West of

book and slide purse, 4 cents, a pair of spectacles some needles and black thread. After examination, the power which Saint Bridget of Clonakilty and his body was put into a coffin, and conveyed to the other equally celebrated ladies can exert, when they place of burial, and put away in the lonely grave till God shall bid it rise. Elder W. A. Troop, by request attended the burial. TO ALVIER TO

STABBING CASE.—Two of the gang of sailors who were tried at the Police Office on Monday and acquitted, got into a dispute last evening in Larkin's Tavern, foot of Duke street. They left there, and were shortly after heard in a back yard near the spot "at it again," where one of them named Thomas Donovan drew a knife and inflicted five stabs on his fellow seaman, Henry Durant. Some of the wounds are pronounced deep and dangerous. Durant was taken to the Hospital. Donovan is in custody.—

The Fredericton City Council have voted a bonus of \$50,000 in aid of the Railroad to Hartt's Mills.

Meeting of the Legislature.

The Legislative Session opened with the usual ormalities on Saturday, the 11th inst. His Excellency, the Administrater of the Government, deliver-HE ROYAL INSURANCE Comwolled ad the

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legisla-

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of As sembly: It affords me sincere pleasure to meet you for the first time in Parliament.

In conformity with the address of the House of Assembly, were appointed to proceed to England to unite with delegates from Canada and Nova Scotia in arranging with the Imperial Government for the Union of British North America.

I congratulate you upon the successful manner in which those gentlemen discharged the important and delicate mission confided to them. I will direct the papers connected with the subject to be laid before

Her Majesty the Queen, with that earnest solici-tude for the welfare of all her subjects which she has always evinced, having been graciously pleased to assent to the act for the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Branswick, in which the immediate con-struction of the Intercolonial Railway was secured, I feel confident that the people of this Province ever distinguished for their loyalty will cheerfully unite in giving effect to the provisions of that act, and that under Providence it will be productive of lasting benefit to New Brunswick.
Your attention will be called to the changes neces

sarily consequent upon the Union.

It is, I know, a source of rejoicing to you all that he Imperial Parliament has authorised the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to guaran-tee the interest of of three millions of pounds sterling for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway—an object so long desired by the inhabitants of this Province—so necessary, for defence, for the development of its resources, the advancement of its material in-terests, the more perfect union of the different Provinces and the consolidation and perpetuation of Briish Power on this continent.

The success, which, during the past year, has attended agricultural and lumbering operations affords cause for gratification and thankfulness, and I trust that the depression which unfortunately at present exists in the important business of shipbuilding—a business in which this Province has been so preeminently distinguished—may soon cease, and that the commercial prosperity of your seaports may be thus restored.

I consider it my imperative duty to express my opinion as to the necessity of the militia being placed on a more efficient footing; for the determination evinced by the Imperial Government to maintain the integrity of this portion of the empire demands, corresponding exertions on the part of this Province. The officers of that force are, I am assured, most desirant that integrity of the content sirous that immediate steps may be taken to attain that object, and it affords me the greatest possible satisfaction to be able to bear testimony to the zealvolunteers and militia of the Province. By the Imperial act of Union the power to enact laws regulating the militia and for defensive purposes is vested in the Parliament of Canada, otherwise I should have pressed upon your attention the necessity of preparing the able bodied men of the Province by military drill, exercise and organization to defend their homes and their country. At present I can only express my sincere desire that every means may be adopted for this purpose; and I well know that Her Majesty's subjects in New Brunswick will consider no sacrifi

oo great to attain so important an object. You will, I am sure, agree with me in the opinior that the Rifle Association which has been recently organized will be of great service in stimulating the Military ardour and keeping alive the loyal zeal of the Volunteers and Militia. It is my pleasing duty to inform you that this Association has met with

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen .

I have given directions that the accounts of the Provincial income and expenditure for the past year be laid before you. You will be gratified to find that the revenue was considerably in excess of the expenditure, notwithstanding the large sum required for defensive purposes in consequence of the threatened attack of lawless desperadoes on the frontier.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen : Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen:

Towards the close of the year 1865, the Lieutenant Governor in conjunction with the Governments of the other British North American Provinces, appointed a commission to make enquiries with a view to opening new channels of trade with the West Indies at

south America.

The report of this Commission will be laid before you. A large increase of trade with these countries will afford a wider scope for the enterprise of our merchants, and must be productive of general advantage. In leaving you to your Legislative duties, I must assure you of my confident belief that your deliberations will tend to the welfare of New Brunswick. liberations will tend to the welfare of New Brunswick. And, you will readily join with me in grateful thanks to Almighty God for the peace and prosperity which has fallen to your lot, and in a heartfelt prayer that the changes which will shortly be made in your position, as an integral position of the British Empire may result as well in the development of the vast natural resources of the Province, as in the in-

creased honor and re-union of the Mother Country.

(By Telegraph to the Morning News.) FREDERICTON, May 14, 1867.

cond time—Bill to enable Woodstock Railway any to issue new debentures—Bill from Com-Council of St. John for amendment of the Act relating to the extension of St. John street.

McIntyre obtained leave to bring in a bill to i crease the representation of Kent County.

McInerney called the attention of the Commissioner of Public Works to the bridge over Richibuc

sary instructions, and the bridge would be attended