

For the Christian Visitor.

Support of Ministers.

To the Baptists of New Brunswick:— DEAR BROTHERS—I proceed now to mention other duty on which a great part of the benefits hoped for from our Seminaries and Colleges is mainly dependent. All will allow that the supply of our churches with able and well-informed pastors is a chief part of the object we seek. If the country at large shall grow by the diffusion of education, we all want the Church of God to have its due share of the general advantage; and for this mainly we have contributed to the establishment of our schools and colleges. But, brethren, it will be of no use to have such men sent us, if when they come, we do not feed them, clothe them, shelter them. They have no other way of providing the necessities of life but your contributions. A man whose youth has been spent in obtaining an education, cannot also be a farmer or mechanic; he cannot, therefore, eke out a scanty salary by manual labor. The truth is, he ought not to be required to do it, for each church needs on its own account, the entire labor of a minister. For this, therefore, they ought to be willing to pay; nor can it be expected that ministers will offer themselves for the service of our churches, unless it be known that they will be adequately maintained. They have invested their little all in education, and what they now look for is not wealth but merely an adequate support of themselves and their families. They may be willing to make the trial; but if the trial is often a failure, they will be likely to regard this as the finger of Providence, and move in some other direction.

This is becoming, more and more, a very trying question in these Provinces. An educated man of fair ability is sure of employment, even as a minister, at reasonable remuneration, if he seek it out of the Provinces. Of course, very few, therefore, will be found who will be long contented to remain at home on an insufficient salary. To pinch their families in necessary things; to deny them ordinary comforts; to be without books and facilities for progress in information, or schooling for their children, merely for the sake of remaining at home, when they may obtain all necessities and most of the comforts of life, and serve God elsewhere, is a thing the churches cannot in reason ask their pastors to do; but they must either ask this, unreasonable as it is, or else deny themselves, their children and their country the advantage of an educated ministry. It is a mere question of justice. So far as God is concerned, it is a matter to do the preaching that He bids him; but as far as the Church is concerned, they are bound to pay that preaching its worth. With them the question simply is, What do they owe their pastor for his labor? The measure of that debt, at the lowest, is what he needs to make him and his family reasonably comfortable. Give what they may, the pastor, if man of good ability, makes sacrifice enough for those who require sacrifice. What might he not have been as a lawyer, a merchant, a physician? He makes a sacrifice, or better, a voluntary offering of much that he might have been; but he ought not to be allowed to suffer for the want of common necessities, conveniences and comforts. He ought to be more comfortable; his house is the free resort of ministers among many other Christians; he ought to be an example of hospitality; he ought to be able to relieve the poor, and to provide himself and his children with the means of advancement in knowledge. There will be felt, I know, when the alternative comes, a great temptation to take the seemingly cheaper course, and to be contented to seek a man of less knowledge and efficiency, because he does not cost so much; just as I suppose the Israelites may sometimes have felt the temptation to offer an inferior or even a defective animal for sacrifice, because it cost less; but we cannot suppose that they did right in this, or that such a sacrifice was accepted by Him who loves a cheerful giver.

Nothing would grieve me more than to seem to underrate our dear and excellent brethren who suffer the disadvantage of the want of education. I know many of them to be men of high worth; I admit many of them for the singular industry with which they have, by their private efforts, greatly conquered their difficulties; and I know that sometimes the man of imperfect education, when contrasted with some more cultivated aspirant, may be altogether the preferable man of the two; but we are now dealing not with individual exceptions, but with general rules, and the general rule is, that improved mind will do the most work. It comports with the scriptural precept—"bring all the tithes into the store-house;" bring knowledge there, then; bring all that means that God has given for the furtherance or increase of His cause.

Your temporal progress even, demands, as I apprehend, an improved ministry. If you do not provide it, it will not be long before you will be evidently moving backward. You must place yourselves on a parallel with the times, or the times will leave you in the rear; and if the needful means of progress seem at first to cost more than desirable, do not forget that it more than pays for its cost. Progress implies increase in property, in money, in ability to contribute to the cause of God. A steam engine is much more expensive instrument than a spinning wheel, or a coach and four, but it soon pays for itself, by creating vastly more speed and manufacturing vastly more goods than ordinary implements of carriages. There are, doubtless, cases—and not a few of them—in which the settlement of a pious, zealous, and well-informed minister, is the turning-point in a community from a condition of comparative poverty to one of encouraging advancement; men of capital and enterprise will often make the point that there is a good and able minister in such, or such a community the main ground of their choice of residence.

Besides, it ought not to be overlooked that the want of adequate support of educated ministers must be lessening the number of those who, possessing suitable gifts, offer themselves for the service of God in the Gospel. This will follow from the fact that the right men are those whom God calls. But God's dealings are generally in accordance with what is reasonable and just. His call, then, will conform to what He has made to be reasonable and just. There is, we have seen, a necessity in the nature of the human mind and of human communities for knowledge as a means of improvement, and there is a necessity that the people pay for it; and thus it becomes a reasonable duty to pay for it, whenever men are endowed in God's providence with the means of obtaining it. So that, there will always, possibly, be some good ministers of a different stamp even when educated ministers abound, and some conditions of communities, when, from the absence of means, uneducated ministers are evidently called of God to undertake the work that most otherwise remain undone. Still, this ceases to be the case to a great extent when circumstances change; and God will, I apprehend, to a great extent, be found to cease from calling men to the work if the people, having the means, are yet greatly negligent of performing the duty of educating and supporting Gospel ministers.

The day has been when our Heavenly Father sends us such men as the Mannings, Dimocks, Hardings, Anselys. What a host there was of bright stars that peculiar class! Men of earnest feeling and untiring zeal, but with little help from learning; who

have good men, but seldom such men as those; nor is the number by any means large of those who, with or without education, are seeking the ministry. Why is this? Is it not that God is now not calling forth men to the work so much as calling the people to provide the means of education and to support ministers when educated; and, therefore, inasmuch as the people are backward in this, ceasing to a great extent to send us such men as our earlier fathers in the Baptist Churches, or to call others of a different stamp, but of the sort the times require? Let the people do their duty in this respect by bringing the tithes into the store house, and then see if He will not raise up and call forth the sort of men we need. But if it is plainly our duty to provide our churches with men of improved minds, and to support them not niggardly, but with a generous regard to the real wants of them and their families, is it not well to consider seriously what must be the consequences if we neglect this duty? Must not habitual negligence and deficiency in this respect meet its punishment? If it be a duty, and that duty might be performed and is not, may not God punish the negligence by withholding in some, perhaps many, instances the supplies of His grace by afflicting the churches to remain without the needful amount of ministerial labor—by no longer calling men of deep piety into the work of the ministry—and by suffering those natural principles to work their proper effect, by which progress in worldly prosperity will be hindered because improvement in mind, an essential law of progress, is not obeyed?

I acknowledge, indeed, with gratitude to God, that our churches are still occasionally blessed with visitations of the spirit of Divine grace; yet we cannot fail to notice what long and wearisome seasons of deadness and indifference—seasons of spiritual drought—have preceded these mercy showers; how often and how speedily they are apt to be followed by returning drought; how small the proportion of increase is to what it once was in the experience of our churches; and how worldly and formal, to a great degree the character appears to be of too many of those who bear our name—and that, altho' improvement in a generous support of the Gospel by their means is visible, still how meagre and insufficient are the supplies rendered in many others! What is this, but exactly what the Lord says in the passage from Malachi to which I have already several times referred? To the people withhold their tithes from the Lord's service, and hence the "windows of heaven" are closed. Let them bring them all into the store-house and prove the Lord herewith, whether He will not open the windows of heaven and rain down righteousness.

You will not suppose me to mean that all the tithes are contributed when you support ministers. I know well that temporal contributions are nothing without piety, spirituality, prayer, faith; but surely it is also plain that if ministers, who are God's hand, are starved off the field, the Lord's store-house cannot be said to be filled with the tithes. We may talk, in such cases, of our piety and spirituality, and might be answered without a word, by the finger pointed to the empty store-house.

Thus, then, all our hopes and prayers, all our schools and colleges, all our efforts for good in every other way might become vain through a deficiency of obedience on this one point of supporting adequately the Lord's servants, sent by Him into the Gospel field as the instruments of His grace.

I have now closed my imperfect remarks. I have endeavored to contribute my mite of counsel on a subject from which ministers are, perhaps, apt to shrink; but which surely needs to be spoken out plainly and honestly if we aim to be, in all respects, children of the truth.

Bear with me kindly, my dear brethren. I have sought your good. If I have erred, I pray you cover the error with the mantle of charity, and still believe me to be, truly and affectionately,

Yours in Gospel love and labor,

E. A. CRAWLEY.

For the Christian Visitor.

Anniversary Exercises at Wolfville.

Wolfville, June 6th, 1867.

The season of our annual gatherings is once more upon us. The closing exercises of our educational institutions are over. The Associations of our denomination rapidly follow. May we not hereby be reminded of the rapidity by which we are carried forward to the end of our course.

On Thursday and Friday last, ten of the Acadians presented themselves for matriculation. Five of whom were examined in full, the remainder in part. All acquitted themselves well. As many more are expected to be in readiness for matriculation at the re-opening of the College.

Examinations of the classes in the Academy and Female Seminary were conducted on Monday and Tuesday, the 4th and 5th inst. At the close of which certificates of scholarship were presented to four young ladies who had completed, satisfactorily, their course of study. The proficiency of these seniors gave evidence of their personal efforts, and likewise of the ability and faithfulness of the Principal of the Seminary, Miss Emerson. A spelling prize of \$5.00 was awarded to Mr. Boies. This was contested for hours on two separate days by some forty competitors, who, one by one failed in the contest, until the victor stood alone in his glory.

The students of the College passed an examination highly creditable alike to themselves and to their respective professors. Four of whom graduated.

Honors were won by G. W. Manning in Classics, and by J. F. L. Parsons in Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, of the Senior Class. By John McDonald in Classics and Belles Letters, by E. L. Spinney in Classics, by Freeman Tufts in Classics, and by A. D. W. McKinlay, of the Junior Class. By Neal McLeod in Classics and Belles Letters, by C. R. Daniels in Classics, and by R. Sanford in Classics, of the Sophomore Class. By Robt. Ellis in Classics and Mathematics, of the Freshman Class.

On Wednesday afternoon the annual meeting of the Associated Alumni of Acadia College, held its annual meeting, at which the officers for the ensuing year were chosen, and its other ordinary business attended to. In the evening following, in agreement with previous notice, the annual address was delivered by the Rev. W. T. McKenzie, late of Providence, Rhode Island. The subject: "The College Graduate." After an introduction, in which a just tribute was paid to the fathers, now no more, in whose prayers and self-denying labours much that is now so dear has risen as the result of their efforts and in those of the men early associated with them in educational interest; and a touching allusion to his own indebtedness to the efforts of one of its earliest professors; he passed on to his theme, considered under two general divisions—"The student retrospectively, and the student prospectively." No description of mine can do justice to the lecture. To say that it was rich in thought, happy in diction, and felicitous in expression, is but saying what must have been patent to all the large assembly listening. The motive in educating, to bring out the man, rather than to fit the man for some particular work; the choice of our calling, rather than the choice of a calling, were well put and firmly fixed.

Superficiality, a hasty entrance on life work, and especially duplicate callings, were graphically described and affectionately denounced. The whole culminated in an earnest and solemn appeal to the student to add continuously to his knowledge by a

higher and broader acquaintance with those fields of science that are perpetually opening to the vision of the industrious student, ever keeping in view the grand end of life, a life in harmony with God.

Thursday, the day more emphatically the Anniversary day, was unusually interesting. The Graduates appeared to good advantage. Compared with former classes they suffered not. Their themes were well selected, written, and delivered. A dissimilarity of topics gave opportunity for the more complete exercise of the diversity of mind, and added greater enjoyment to a large and appreciative audience.

The "Degree of Bachelor in Arts" was conferred on Jonathan F. E. Parsons, Liverpool, N. S.; on Wallace N. Graham, Antigonish; on Wilbert D. Dimock, Truro; and on James W. Manning, Bridgewater. Then followed the address to the graduating class.

There was also conferred the degree of Master in Arts on Mr. Harding Bligh, of Cornwallis, a former graduate of Acadia College, and the Honorary degree of Master in Arts on Mr. Edward Young, formerly of Falmouth, N. S., now of Washington, District of Columbia, U. S.

- In addition prizes were awarded:— 1st. Alumni Essay Prize of \$40.00 to J. F. L. Parsons, A. B., of Liverpool. 2nd. Senior Class for Scholarship, \$20.00 to G. W. Manning, A. B., Bridgewater. 3rd. Junior Class for Scholarship, \$20.00 to John McDonald, Ulgz, P. E. I. 4th. Sophomore Class for Scholarship, \$20.00 to Neil McLeod, — P. E. I. 5th. Freshman Class for Scholarship, \$20.00 to Robt. Ellis, Cornwallis. 6th. Monthly Essay Prize of \$25.00, to A. D. W. McKinlay, P. E. I. 7th. Eloquence Prize, divided between J. W. Johnson, and W. Newcombe, of Wolfville. 8th. Cricket Prize, \$20.00, to Lysander Cohoon, Port Medway. 9th. Second do \$10.00, E. C. Spinney, Wilmot, Annapolis County.

Every anniversary gives additional evidence not only of the growing popularity of these Institutions of learning, but also of the desirableness of their further enlargement. And if their popularity and usefulness are to be sustained in the future, they must without any unnecessary delay be largely extended in their ability to meet the ever rapidly increasing demands of the denomination, on which they mainly depend for support, and of the country at large.

While these Institutions are, doubtless, a public blessing (confined by no sectarian bars to the Baptist denomination), they are, beyond all question, a special blessing to the community in which they are located; and it is pleasant to see so many in the immediate neighborhood taking honorable advantage of the facilities they afford, by a liberal patronage. Surely the inhabitants of Wolfville have much to be grateful for, blessed as they are, not only with the opportunity of educating their children without sending them abroad, but with the stated means of grace in abundance, the constant preaching of the Gospel by those in whom they have the fullest confidence—men for their christian character, pulpit, and pastoral talents, highly appreciated.

The duties of the day closed, notwithstanding the exercises were protracted, with a pleasing manifestation of pleasure on every hand. Orations, addresses, ceremonies, and music, were of a high order, giving general satisfaction to all. Yours, truly, JNO. CHASE.

A Testimony from Australia.

A letter just received from Mr. E. M. Bill, of Ballarat, Australia, makes the following touching reference to the death of our lamented Bro. Robinson. He says:—

I received the VISITOR containing the account of the Rev. S. Robinson's death, and am expecting by the present mail to receive the sermon preached by yourself upon the occasion, and which you kindly promised to send. This must have been a dreadful stroke to you; and the loss of such a man will be keenly felt by the whole community.

I remember him when he used to stand in the pulpit, with goodness stamped upon every lineament of his broad and manly face, full of affection and earnestness for those, whom he loved so well to point in his own peculiar way to the Fountain of Life; but I remember him still better as the man of God who came to the sick room to offer an earnest prayer for the recovery of the sick young man, and who gave pious counsel and good words of advice to him who now mournfully addresses these few lines to his memory.

Samuel Robinson is the stamp of men wanted for Australia. The pioneers of truth; the founders of churches; men of earnestness of purpose; full of faith and living, vital power. What would not such men accomplish?

In reference to the Baptist ministry of Australia, he adds:—

I am sorry to say there is a lack of men of this class out here, especially among the Baptists; in fact, with the exception of two or three, such as the venerable Isaac New and one or two others, the Baptist ministers of Victoria, as professional preachers, are scarcely up to the mark. The Rev. Mr. Sutton, of Ballarat, is a most estimable man; but as a preacher he may be considered (excuse me) behind the age the least thing, as the Scotchman says. His people are building a fine new chapel, of blue stone. It is to be a first class edifice; will cost about £2000, and will be a credit to the denomination and an ornament to the town.

From our Canadian Correspondent.

The Weather—Price of Wheat—Foreign Missions.

We are now in the midst of what is generally characterized as one of the coldest and most backward Springs which has been known for years at least, in this locality. Although, it is now drawing near the close of May, many of the gardens and fields are still untouched by spade and plough; while any plant or grain which have the temerity to show their heads above ground, find that they are entering a region any thing but congenial to growth. As I write, the big cold drops of rain are dashing furiously against the window, while the howling wind without, and the chilly atmosphere within, alike incline us to "Stir the fire and close the shutters fast," as was our wont six weeks ago. Nevertheless, the farmers expect with confidence the promised "Seed time and harvest," and find abundance of work that may be done. From the energy and industry displayed on every side, there seems little reason to fear that many of the sturdy farmers of Ontario, that is to be, will meet the fate of those "who will not plough by reason of the cold!"

Speaking of farmers, they, by the way, as a class, seem to have just now the least reason for discouragement or complaint. Notwithstanding last autumn's abundant crop of grain, wheat, and in fact, cereals of all kinds, are bringing prices almost unexampled in this vicinity. I see some of the local papers in New Brunswick are complaining of the high price of Canadian flour down here, and insinuating the possibility of some improper and unfair collusion on the part of dealers. Let me state for the consolation of all such, that we here in the county of Oxford, in the very centre of one of the best wheat-growing districts in Canada—may I not say "in the world?"—are actually obliged to supply our loaders with family flour at the rate of five dollars per cwt. or ten dollars per barrel. The present state of trade in this staple affords a good illustration of the manner in which the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, is forcing us toward annexation. American traders are purchasing wheat in large quantities in our markets, and actually paying as high rates as two dollars per bushel. By reckoning the difference in currency and adding the heavy duty, we may get a conception of the price at which the life of a man can be procured upon the other side of the line! Stock of all kinds, too, especially

milk cows is very dear. The great rise in the price of the latter is mainly due to the cheese factories which are springing up all around us. The honest swain who feels disposed to add to the "little farm," the "little wife," and sits down like a prudent man to count the cost of "commencing house-keeping," finds that for each one of those indispensable quadrupeds he must, if he will have good cows, add a little item from forty to sixty dollars. Nothing short of a few months experience in purchasing milk at five cents per quart, can drive the prudent householder of small means, into the cattle market just now. I am glad to learn that the experiment of cheese factories is about being tried in two or three places in New Brunswick. I see no reason why they should prove less successful there than here.

The period of religious anniversaries is rapidly approaching, as we are reminded just now by the departure of a few of our friends to attend the Baptist anniversaries in Chicago. I have read with interest the suggestions of the Canadian Baptist, and the secondings of these by the Messenger and Visitor, with reference to a central convention for all the Baptists of the Dominion. We need strength for a larger educational, and especially for a larger missionary work, and if union will bring it, why not have union? What is to prevent the Baptists of the United Provinces from having a foreign field of their own and cultivating it? Why not "attempt great things" for God and our perishing fellow men? Apropos to this subject, I think I mentioned in a previous letter that a Foreign Missionary Society had been, or was about being formed in Canada. I am happy in being now able to give you another token that our brethren in these provinces are not altogether unvindictful of their brethren in the dark places. Bro. A. V. Timpany, a young man who is just finishing the Literary and Theological courses at the Institute, has been accepted by the American and Foreign Baptist Missionary Society for the foreign field. He possesses good ability and an active and deep-toned piety. The depth of his convictions of duty has been fully and somewhat severely tested by obstacles and opposition of a trying character, and from a quarter whence they should not have come. Through all his purpose has remained unshaken; and he will go forth next autumn sustained we trust by the prayers and the cheerful contributions of the denomination. W.

From our European Correspondent.

VENICE, April 25th, 1867.

MR. EDITOR:—While at Rome, your correspondent visited, with much pleasure, the celebrated Church of the Lateran. By the Catholic Church it is regarded as the first of Churches, and is styled the Mother and Mistress of all Churches of the City and world. In this Church the Pope is crowned, and in many respects it takes the precedence of St. Peter's. In this celebrated Church were held the five General Councils, known as the Lateran Councils, by which the dogmas of Catholicism were settled. Near this Church, under a portico, is the world renowned Scala Santa. The stairs consist of 28 steps, and are said to have belonged to Pilate's house, and their sanctity arises from the belief that they are the identical steps upon which our Saviour descended when he left the Judgment Seat. Here at almost every hour in the day the steps are crowded with worshippers on their knees making the ascent and kissing every step as they proceed. They seem most devotional, and when having made the ascent, proceed to a small altar and perform other devotions, descending by side passages. The marble steps are covered with planks of wood, and so frequent are the penitents that these artificial coverings have been renewed three times. In ascending these steps, as a penitent, Luther was brought to see the hollowness of such worship, and suddenly rising took the decided stand which revolutionized the Christian world. So these steps are highly regarded by Protestants as well as Catholics, and thousands crowd to see them, but with different feelings. A great revolution, in spiritual matters, seems on the point of taking place in Italy. But it is much to be regretted that infidelity is taking deep root in many parts. In Rome, Protestantism can make but little headway, for the Pope brings every influence to bear for its suppression. In Venice where your correspondent now is, there is service held frequently by an Episcopal clergyman, and also by a Presbyterian. There are already many converts, and one or two native preachers have been enlisted in the work. In all Italian cities there is scarcely an observance of the Sabbath; the wheels of trade are seldom checked, and it seems more a day of hilarity and mirth than a day of worship.

Secular Department.

COLONIAL.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

of the Post Master General has been received. It furnishes the following information: The net revenue for the year is \$56,544.94; increase over last year, \$5,338.36; expenditure, \$72,851.66; increase, \$642.80, incurred chiefly by an increase of mail accommodation. The amount required from the public treasury less than last year, \$4,591.6. Several new mail routes have been opened. The cost of mail transportation less than last year by \$1,240.94.

Number of letters passing by Post during the year, 1,738,528; newspapers, 4,751,710. Large increase over previous years. No registered letters lost, and only 8 unregistered. The Money Order Branch is steadily increasing. A reduction of postal rates under the "New Dominion," from 10 to 5 cents. The Report recommends an improved Post Office for St. John. Much needed. It suggests also better pay to employees in the several departments. It further recommends a reduction on letters, from five cents as now paid to three cents. Cheap postage is right in principle, and advantageous in practice.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

of the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Public Works is upon our table. It furnishes full information of the expenditures of the year on roads, bridges, light houses, &c., and illustrates by an extensive map. The gross expenditure is \$78,242.87.

An Epitome of the News.

Wm. Hewston, of the Royal Artillery, died suddenly the other day from injuries received in a fall down a flight of stairs.—A woman, known as Eliza Slattery, came to her death on Saturday last by excessive drinking.—On Thursday night a telegram was received by the Police authorities in this city from Yarmouth, N. S., intimating that a man named Frederick Myers, had committed a robbery on board a barque named "Tubal Cain" at present lying in that port, to the amount of \$40.00 in greenbacks, \$10.00 in silver, and a revolver. The culprit was arrested by two of the police officers.—The recent convention of King's County has nominated Mr. Ryan as candidate for Ontario. The vote, we believe, in his favour was very large.—The News informs that the Governor Denison, of Ohio, Mr. Case, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Wood, of Bangor, reached here in steamer on Friday. They had a conference with the directors of the St. John Company on Saturday, and are disposed to proceed under the arrangement, but take exception to some few points, which it is thought can be adjusted without detriment to provincial or other interests.

With a view to settle the matters of difference, Col. Denison and his friends have proceeded to Fredericton. In reference to the matter of stocks—\$800,000—which the Government require to be raised, there appears to be no difficulty. The American gentlemen now in negotiation with the parties interested here, propose taking up the whole of it themselves. We trust the negotiations going on may eventuate in the early completion of the road.—The Journal says:—The indications are that our distinguished visitors will undertake the work, and even if they decline, there is reason to believe the contractors will not without delay, simply because the contractors who get hold of a road so easily built, and sure to have a large and growing traffic, with the Government facilities for building it, may count themselves particularly fortunate.

NOVA SCOTIA.

It is said that the Nova Scotia Court in the Paris Exhibition, was especially noticed by the Prince of Wales and Princes Alfred during their recent visit to that place. It is expected that the 1st of July will be observed in Nova Scotia as a Public Holiday to celebrate the birth of the New Dominion. Extreme wet weather has retarded the progress of agricultural operations in some of the districts our sister Province.

It is proclaimed in the Royal Gazette that Licenses to citizens of the United States to pursue the Deep Sea Fisheries, in common with the subjects of Her Majesty, during the year 1867, in the Bays, within the jurisdiction of Nova Scotia, will be issued, subject to the conditions specified therein, by the Collectors at the ports of Halifax, Yarmouth, North Sydney, Pictou, Port Hood, Port Mulgrave, and the other, commanding the Government Schooner Darling, upon the payment of the sum of one dollar as tonnage fee on each License.

The opening of the Railway extension to Pictou, has been celebrated with all the honors. Archbishop Connolly was one of the speakers on the occasion. At the recent political meeting at Truro, Howe spoke three hours and Tupper still longer.

Legislative Intelligence.

(Condensed from the City Exchange, being to the business of the session is rapidly drawing to a close, and the members hope to be able to return to their respective homes, and to attend to their personal affairs. The most important items of the business since our last issue are given thus:—

Progress made in allaying the objection of a deep sea wharf at St. John's. Mr. Stephens introduced a bill relating to Grammar and Superior Schools, and a bill in addition to the act and Superior School Branch Railway Company, incorporating the St. John's Branch Railway Company. Mr. Woodford presented a petition from the Rector and Churchwardens of St. Paul's Church, St. John, against passing a bill relating to presentation to parishes.

The Railway Stock Bill continued, and speeches made in favour of the Provincial Secretary and Messrs. Skinner, Beckwith, Lewis, McQueen and Smith, the two preferring large aid.

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