SUBSTRUCTION OF STRUCTURE M Personal

Rev. T. W. Crawley, A. M., wishes to inform his correspondents, through the Visitor, that his address is transferred from St. Andrews to Reading, Mass.

This esteemed brother has accepted a unanimou call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Reading. This is a beautiful town, of about 3,000 inhabitants, situated on the Maine Railroad, 12 miles from Boston. It is the summer resort of many of the business men of the city. Our Bro. Crawley has been received by the church with marked cordiality, and with every expression of good will that he could desire. He speaks of the membership as ready to every good word and work. He says they rally around their minister like brethren in Christ; sympathize with him, help him, honor and love him; whatever support they promise they are sure to give. This is all exceedingly encouraging, and we earnestly pray that our esteemed brother in the Lord Jesus may be greatly prospered in his new and important

He is worthy in all respects of all the love the good people of Reading choose to cherish for him. He is an able minister of the New Testament, and an eloquent expounder of the Christian faith. We pray God that this valued brother in the Lord Jesus may be greatly prospered in this new and inviting field. We shall always rejoice to hear of his success in winning souls to Jesus.

paradons THE CHURCH AT ST. ANDREWS

has extended a cordial invitation to Rev. B. Franklin Rattray to become their pastor. We learn that he has accepted the invitation. The people are much pleased with his ministrations, and indications are encouraging. Most heartily do we pray that prosperity may attend him in this important field.

GUTT REY ME SHRIMPTON GTT

who has supplied Brussels Street Church for the last two Sabbaths, left for his home by the New Bruns. wick this morning. May he have a prosperous journev by the will of God! He preached four sermons : the two first good, the third better, the fourth best

Permanency in the Pastoral Office. No. 2.

In reply to the question, Is permanency in the Pastoral Office desirable? we answered. Yes and No. We were employed with the negative when we closed our last paper. We proceed to point out other reasons that may recommend a dissolution of the relation under consideration.

Even Ministers of the Gospel may be swayed by an unhallowed ambition to occupy some post of labor that will invest their names with dignity and renown-some pulpit that may honor the occupant, even though he cannot honor it. Prudence is not always associated with piety. Some covet positions which they have neither the culture nor the gifts to fill. By some special and attractive outlay of their limited resources they may seek a pastorate, and in their effort reach a measure of success that secures for them "a call." But, alas I they could not meet the demands that subsequently multiplied and pressed upon them; they were lacking in mental ability the ministerial training and the theological acquisitions requisite for so prominent a position. They were pious, sincere, industrious and energetic; but their qualifications would not, could not, do a work for wince ower and fundamental accomplishments are needed. With all their earnest devotion they fail. They plainly see and painfully feel the failure. Nor they alone. The church and congregation recognize the mistake, and regret it. What is to be done? Must these men, who have simed higher than they can reach, be compelled to retain the position of a pastor in that church in order to avert the evils incident to a dissolution of the pastoral ties? More numerous and more injurious consequences are likely to follow a continuance than a sundering of this pastoral connection. But when the relation in question is about to be terminated, both parties should act with a prudent and prayerful mind, so that serious evils may not come upon them in the shape of a disdainful feeling on the one hand, and an undue depression of spirit on the other; for we have seen churches, disappointed in their pastor's ability, doing many grievous wrongs in their effort to cure a single and a simple mistake; and have known discouraged pastors to sink into a state of utter depression, supposing that their failure in this one instance is prophetic of repeated failures in all their future. But, no: they have only mounted higher than their ability and acquisitions will justify. Returning to a natural altitude, they can elsewhere work vigorously and successfully, permanently and pleasantly, in the pastoral office of a striw mid blot bon twenty derror +

But when, as is sometimes the case, the failure to meet the customary, essential, and reasonable claims of a pastorate originates, not in a lack of ability, but in sheer mental sloth, it were better for the church to apply some sort of stimulus-pushing, with some mild, agreeable, but vigorous measures, its sluggish pastor. We have a church in mind, which administered to its pastor, when sinking into mental indolence, some wholesome and effectual hints in the shape of donations to his LIBRARY. It is a sorrowful ight—that of a lazy, laggard, minister and pastor. There are but few such, we charitably believe, in the Baptist denomination of this land. Our pastors. generally, are a laborious, overworked class of men, some of them toiling with all their might and main to supply the lack of early educational advantages. which they earnestly desired, but could not procure. But, again, a settlement in the pastoral office may

he made under the influence of an enticing salary and in this case, not being worthily made, may, and perhaps ought to be, sooner or later terminated, as a penalty for such a trifling with one of the most sacred of human relations. We have no occasion to suggest that churches give meagre salaries, when they are ndantly able to provide a liberal support for their pastors. But few of our churches commit any sin in the shape of paying extravagant stipends to their ministers. The christian graces of this class of men are more likely to be ripened under the discipline of pecuniary difficulties than ruined by princely salaries. But we have known churches to bid for a pastor, and estors who allowed themselves to be placed on the block. It is a mournful evidence of a worldcy. This business transaction, however, is enducted with a shrewd policy, with a show y the salary is not put forward as the arguch perer so far in the rear as to be kept boilt on the hook. But what does the finny depizen the day. The farmers were pursuing their ordinary of the waters care for the hook; it is the bait that avocations, ploughing, harrowing, and sowing; ladeludes him to his death. Weak human nature can bourers were working along the railway line, and

to reduce their stipend to the same grade. Nor do we mean to argue that a minister should never remove to a church that will afford him a more liberal pecuniary support than the one he is serving. But as a general rule it should be, and we hope it is, the last and least item of inducement. But if those churches happen to be wealthier and more liberal in their compensation for pastoral services than those left behind, ministers must expect to hear the insinuation of being mercenary in their motives. We humbly suggest that they meet the insinuation with silence and submission, consoling themselves, if they may, with the assurance of a clean conscience before their Divine Mas-

We seem to have digressed, but the digression is ingly fine; highly picturesque, and beautifully divernatural and pardonable. We intended to say simply that when the matter of salary opens a "wider and more promising field of usefulness," it may not be entered with a motive sufficiently pure and powerful, and cannot be expected to conduce to permanency in he pastoral office.

We take another case in support of our negative a pastor, not because he is lacking in ministerial raining and theological acquirements, but from an ntelligent and deliberate choice, is withholding sound doctrinal instruction, and to gratify a few, who have an aversion to doctrinal preaching, is starving and enfeebling the true members of God's flock; er, what is more fatal and deplorable, if he is propagating serious and corrupting heresies—heresies that threaten to divide, if not to destroy the Church then ought the pastoral ties to be dissolved with all possible speed. What fearful havoc has often been wrought in churches by heretical pastors, who, in virtue of their learning, or of their popular eloquence, or of some other captivating endowment, have been retained only to sow the seed for a future harvest of soul-destroying heresies. The salvation of Church, in such a case, can be secured only by removing from its pulpit the man who is fast working its ruin. The doctrinal apostacy of a pastor is a more dangerous event than a moral apostacy. In the latter event all take warning and shun him; in the former, too many, not apprehending the nature and relation of such an event, still cling to and follow him. He holds his position and uses it for doing his appalling work. None will dare to sustain an immoral minister; many will sympathize with, and even admire, the bold advocate of false doctrines. The truly pious may lament the development, but the pastor is sure to gather about him in time a number of his own disciples, who will out-number and outvote the disciples of Christ, and eventually succeed n converting that church into his own position. This is no fancy picture. History abounds in examples and illustrations. THANHAC.

(To be continued.)

For the Christian Visitor Regeneration and Conversion.

From the way in which these terms are often em loved one would suppose that they are synonymus. rude and confused ideas on these points may lead to erious errors. Perhaps at no time is there so much need of clear scriptural information with reference to egeneration as during revivals. Then many are disposed to give instruction to seeking souls. And it pelievers are not well informed, and purely indoctrinated during the calm, reflective season of the churches' history, there will be, on these occasions, ter of the sinner, and tend to deprive the Savidur of the glory due to his grace.

Regeneration and conversion are terms as dissimiar and distinct as cause and effect. In regeneration the soul is passive. In conversion it is active. Regeneration is the instantaneous reproduction of spiritual life in the dead soul and is the special act of the Divine Spirit. Conversion is the returning of that renewed soul to the author of its life and to his service, and is inseparable from repentance and faith, because without these it is impossible to turn from sin and Satan unto God. The sinner has not the will or the inclination to love and serve God before he is born again" or regenerated. "Because the carnal mind is enmity against God, for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be." "No man an come to me except the Father which hath sent ne draw bim." In man's present natural state his will is prone to choose evil. His affections are perverted. He is alienated from the life of God, and lead in trespasses and in sin. Hence Christ said, in order to see the kingdom of God and to enter into it, 've must be born again." And to show that this new birth is the work of the Holy Spirit, He says, The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearst the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it coneth and whither it goeth : so is every one that is

orn of the Spirit." Conversion may be repeated. One may turn to he Lord and again turn very far away from him, but not to the point where the Lord first found him, and return as in the first instance with repentance and aith. But regeneration, being the flat of the immuable spirit, remains not to be destroyed, not to be repeated. "For whosoever is born of God overcometh the world." "I give unto them eternal life and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand." Our Lord said to Simon Peer, "When thou art converted strengthen thy brethen." Peter was a true believer at this time. He had faith. But the Lord knew that he was about to backslide and to deny him. And while Satan was lesirous to sift him as wheat, our Lord, through His ntercessory prayer, was supporting his faith that it should not fail. In Peter's reconversion is seen the permanency and power of that new life which first ed him to turn to the Lord and to love and follow Christ. He was kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation.

Conversion is the effect of regeneration. It is the anifestation of that new life in the soul. The will peing restored, the mind enlightened, and the heart anged by the agency of God's Word and Spirit his new creature in Christ Jesus in sympathy with he will of God, returns from his wayward, downward, wicked course, and runs in the way of God's andments. In conversion, his redeemed powers are in active operation working out his own salvation with fear and trembling, but God wrought in him to will and to do of His good pleasure.

From our European Correspondent.

Pans, April 15th, 1867. ention at Dover, your correspondent was under the necessity of travelling on Sunday from Calais to Paris to make good the connection. The journey, although made on the Sabbath, was not without its advantatheir liege lords; sometimes alone, while in all probability their husbands were reveiling in dissipation at the neighboring village. The question very naturally presented itself, is this country within the pale of civilization? In its still shrouded in the darkness of heather superstition, or does a godless inddelity consideration of a last who is filling pletely prevent? No, it is a land of reilrands and to large superstition, or does a godless inddelity consideration of a last who is filling pletely prevent? No, it is a land of reilrands and to large superstition, and evidences of a high degree of civilization and appeals to the superstition, or does a godless inddelity consideration of a last who is filling pletely prevent? No, it is a land of reilrands and to large superstition, and evidences of a high degree of civilization and appeals to the superstition, or does a godless inddelity consideration and are personally and evidences of a high degree of civilization and appeals to the superstition, or does a godless inddelity consideration and the superstition, or does a godless inddelity consideration and the superstition, or does a godless inddelity consideration and the superstition, or does a godless inddelity consideration and the superstition, or does a godless inddelity consideration and the superstition and the superstiti

and to set my mind at rest on this point I actually consulted my Diary. I thought with feelings than reproves it." just pride of my native land, for I knew there the plough was at rest in the furrow, the clatter of the anvil had ceased, the hundred and one noises of

machinery were bushed, and thousands of true wor- foully impudent as to justify his own ignorance: igshippers were pressing to the temples of the living God. It ceases to be a wonder, seeing the want of fied, the chiefest of all follies." observance of the command to keep holy the Sabbath day, that rank infidelity here flourishes as if indi. genous to the soil, and that this fair land had so often

been rent and distracted by civil dissensions and bloody revolutions

The scenery between Amiens and Paris is exceed-

sified by hill and dale, affording in many places, an uninterrupted view as far as the eye could reach. The houses were generally old and dingy, built of stone or brick, and roofed with tile or thatched. Almost every hill-top was crowned with a wind-mill, and as there was a gentle breeze, they were all in motion, which very much tended to heighten the effect produced by the prospect. The places of most importance passed, in making the journey from Calais

to Paris, were Boulogne, Amiens, the forest of St.

Germains and St. Denis. Calais is an antiquated town, having a population of 3,000. The houses, generally, are quite dilapidated, and but slight evidences of modern improvements are anywhere to be seen. Calais once might have been said to be strongly fortified, for it is surrounded with sign and the glory of a brave spirit." W. S. McK. stone wall and a deep moat, but in these days of Ironclads and Monitors, its grey-grown walls and dingy old citadel would afford but little protection. Calais is regarded as one of the most healthy cities in France, the air is exceedingly pure, and that in connection with a sea breeze, make it a place of favourite resort in the summer months. The inhabitants are principally engaged in fisheries. A few miles down the Channel from Calais is Boulogne, in many respects a noteworthy place. It has a population of about 85,000. On approaching it, the attention is directed to a high monument, surmounted with a coossal bronze statue of the first Napoleon. This structure was erected to mark the spot where Napoeon's grand army was quartered when he contemplated an invasion of England. Here he remained for many months with a large army, the flotilla, which he had constructed to cross the channel, penned in the harbour of Boulogne by the English fleet. This city is renowned as a watering place, and is much resorted to by the English. The bathing establishments are said to be very fine.

Amiens, eighty miles from Paris, is a fine city, with a population of nearly 60,000. Its splendid Cathedral is the principal object of attraction among its buildings. The lofty nave of which is said to be a masterpiece of architecture. Amiens derives its principal celebrity from the fact that here the famous treaty between the English and French was signed in

The Railway pas es through the fine old forest of St. Germains, which occupies an immense surface. and with its broad avenues and beautifully laid out grounds presents an attractive aspearance.

The town of St. Denis, within four miles of Paris is chiefly noted for being the ordinary place of sepulture of the royal family of France. Bonaparte intended that it should be the burial place of the Emperors of his line, and did much to ernament it; but des Invalides on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of the people he loved so well, which was his last re-

It was during the afternoon when your correspondnt reached Paris. The shops were open, the artisan was plying his trade, and the city wore every aspect of ing all places of amusement, theatres, Concert Halls, them. The Cafes, along the Boulevards, were filled, and every one seemed intent on pleasure.

I shall probably leave Paris to-day direct for Rome, in order to be there during Easter week.

Yours, &c.,

For the Christian Visitor.

Point de Bute Correspondence. DEAR EDITOR-You will, no doubt, be glad to learn that the Baptist Church in Point de Bute, which for a long time has been mourning without the light of the sun, is now enjoying "Times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord." We have been for some time without a pastor. About two months ago Bro. E. B. Corey came to visit us, and found us in a very scattered state, and the prospect was anything but inviting. There were some few praying ones even in the darkest hour; and what abundant reason we have to thank God for a shower of grace. Each successive meeting seemed to exhibit an increasing interest. A very affecting dispensation of God's providence took place, by which one of our choir and Sabbath School teachers, Mrs. John Tingley, Jun., was suddenly removed from our midst, which cast a deep gloom over the entire community, as she was beloved by all who knew her. The sudden bereavement has been sanctified to the good of many, and many young persons have been led to cry to God for nercy. The chill of winter has been upon us, but the spring time has truly come; and thanks be to our God the voice of the turtle is heard in our land. Services have been conducted almost every day for the last fortnight, by Bro. Corey, at which the members of the church gave their prompt attention with but few exceptions. The unconverted turned their steps to the house of God, the windows of heaven were opened, and the Lord has poured us out a blessing. Backsliders have been reclaimed, the members of the church quickened, and souls have been converted. Our much esteemed brother, Rev. T. Todd. has rendered us all the assistance in his power, for which we are deeply grateful. Last Sabbath week Bro. Todd baptized six willing souls, and inducted them into the church, and on Sabbath last, 18th inst. he left the people of his charge, came over in the afternoon and baptized four others. Many more are under deep conviction, and some have told u they have experienced the pardon of their sins, and have obtained a good hope: and still the work goes on. Oh may the God of salvation continue this good work till every house shall be visited with His say ing grace, and may all our Baptist churches through out the Province catch the heavenly spirit. The will the angels around the throne clap their glad wings and rejoice over repenting sinners. Pray for us, dear brother, pray for us. In behalf of the Church,

that rebukes a private fault openly, betrays it, rather

8. "So long as thou art ignorant, be not ashamed to learn; he that is so fondly modest, not to acknowledge his defects of knowledge, shall in time, be so norance is the greatest of all infirmities; and, justi-

How full of sound instruction is the following :-4. "Let thy conversation with men be sober and sin cere: let thy devotion to God be dutiful and decent: let the one be hearty, and not haughty : let the other be humble, and not homely : so live with men, as if God saw thee; so pray to God, as if men heard thee." The last clause may seem to conflict with that which our Saviour commended (Matt. vi 6), but viewed in another light, it is just and significant.

5. "Be not too cautious in discerning the fit objects of thy charity, lest a soul perish through thy discretion: what thou givest to mistaken want, shall return a blessing to thy deceived heart: better in relieving idleness to commit an accidental evil, than in neglecting misery to omit an essential good; better two drones be preserved, than one bee perish."

Whether the last sentence commends itself to the judgment or not, the thoughts preceding are eminent-

6. "In a fair gale every fool may sail; but wise be haviour in a storm commends the wisdom of a pilot; to bear adversity with an equal mind, is both the

Annual Report

of the Common, Superior, Academic, and Normal and Model Schools of Nova Scotia, by T. H. Rand, Esq., Superintendent of Education, has been kindly placed upon our table. It is an able document, embodying reports from local inspectors, furnishing valuable statistical information, and offering suggestions which cannot fail to be of much service in the cause of education. We learn from this report that the number of public schools in Nova Scotia in the winter term of 1866, was 907; summer term, 1,170; pupils registered winter term, 45,151; summer term, 56,117; estimated population of the Province in 1866, 370,000; proportion attending public schools, 1 in 5-21. Amount of Province Funds given in support of public schools in 1865, \$114,014 88 Expended by the several Counties..... 55,258 64 Expended by the Sections,...... 176,252 07

Total, \$345,525 59 Paid by the Province towards buildings and apparatus, &c., \$7,751.01; by the various Sections for furniture, &c., \$91,024.31. These figures are sufficient to give us some idea of what is being done in the neighboring Province for the advancement of education. In addition to the public schools as above, there are numerous academies of a high order, and four colleges, including the Sackville institution. The number of schools is rapidly on the increase, and the free school system is working like a charm. We would suggest its adoption by New Bruswick with the least possible delay.

Revival at St. Martins.

Our readers are all aware that Rev. J. A. Smith returned to his old field, St. Martins, last autumn He has been laboring through the winter and spring with untiring zeal for the revival of God's work in this great man found a last resting place in the Hotel the place, and we rejoice to say he has not labored in revival is in progress. Christians have been greatly revived, and many of the young people have sought and found the Redeemer. The pastor has already baptized a number of new born souls, and others are passing into the kingdom. The Lord grant an abunits being a week day, with the exception of its wear- dant refreshing to every branch and every member ing somewhat of a holiday appearance. In the even- of this highly favored church, and a large increase to its numbers ! Especially do we congratulate our &c., were open, and thousands were rushing towards | Bro. Smith in this seal of divine approval to his return to St. Martins.

> John Robinson, Esquire, died at his residence on Britain street, on Thursday, the 16th instant. The deceased had lived to a good old age; he was 87 or the first of the month. He had his full measure of life, and was ready and willing to depart and be with Jesus for ever. For some fifty years he had cherished a hope in Christ, though he had never made a public profession of his faith. Being excessively humble and timid, he was afraid to venture into the membership of a christian church. He had, however, decla red his intention to be buried with his Saviour in baptism as soon as convenient; but he has passed beyond ordinances and duties to the communion of the Saints in the heavenly heights. His end was peace. During the severe spasms of pain which he endured, he frequently said, "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly." To his daughter he remarked, " Jesus can make a dying bed, Feel soft as downy pillows are."

> At length he gently fell asleep in Jesus, to wake in the morning of the resurrection. His remains were interred beside those of his wife, who departed this life on the 7th of last October, in her 90th year, having been a professing christian for 45 years, during which time she adorned the doctrine of God her Saviour by a well ordered life and conversation. They were lovely and pleasant in life, and in death they were not long divided. They shall sweetly sleep together, until the archangel's trumpet shall sound, and the dead in Christ shall rise first. Blessed be God! the bereaved ones do not mourn as those that have no hope. May they be comforted in God.

We invite special attention to the Card of Dr. L. Barteaux which appears in another column Our young friend has had excellent advantages. He was connected with the American Army during the war; was on duty at Petersburg and Richmond, and had charge of a Division of the Point of Rock's Hospital; subsequently he had charge of the City Hospital, Savannah, when under military protection, and still more recently had the superintendence of the Post Hospital, Savannah. He was honored with a letter from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, thanking him for services rendered while in the Navy. We trust that Dr. Barteaux will have no occasion to regret that he has chosen his native city as the field of his future

It is exceedingly desirable that we should have a good denominational representation at the anniversary of our Institution at Fredericton, on Thursday the 6th of June. A trip up the river at that season will be delightful, and the presence of a multitude from city and country will be highly stimulating to teachers and pupils. See notice.

the College anniversary at Wolfville. We want to

the burning of their hall, but are looking forward with bright anticipations to a completion of a new Temperance Hall, of superior finish, some time next

Acadia College.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES. Thursday and Friday, May 80th and 81st-Examination of candidates for Matriculation, commencing each day at 9 A. M.

Monday, June 3-Terminal Examination of the Classes.

Thursday, June 6.-Anniversary, Orations will e delivered by under-graduates; Degrees conferred; Prizes distributed, and other business transacted.

A meeting of the Governors of Acadia College will be held in the Library on Wednesday, June 5, at S. W. DEBLOIS. three o'clock P. M.

May 16, 1867 pest i achaod adt mor? Semi-Annual Meeting

OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION. The Semi-Annual Meeting of the American Bible Union will take place on Saturday, the 25th inst., in the Meeting-house of the First Baptist Church (Dr. Everts,) Chicago, Ill., at 3 P. M., and 71 P. M. The Speakers for the occasion are-Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., President; Rev. J. B. Thomas, Brook lyn; Rev. Isaac Errett, Cleveland; Rev. Isaac Wescott, D. D. New York; Rev. F. A. Douglas, Missionary to the Teloogoos; Rev. John Stock, Davenport England; Rev. Jas. L. Dickerson, Pittsburg; Rev. C. W. Eaton, D. D., President Madison University. On Lord's day, the 26th inst, at 101 A. M., a sermon will be delivered before the Union, in the Meeting House of the Union Park Baptist Church, by Rev. Justin D. Fulton, Pastor of the Tremont Temple Baptist Church, Boston.

WM. H. WYCKOFF, Cor. Secs. ISAAC WESCOTT. 350 Broome Street, New York, May 4, 1867.

Baptist Seminary Examination.

The terminal examination of the above Institution will be held on Thursday, June 6th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Prizes in connection with the several departments of instruction will be awarded to the successful competitors at the close of the examination. Parents and friends are respectfully invited J. E. HOPPER, Principal.

A Meeting

of the Executive Committee, of the N. B. Baptist Education Society will take place (p. v.) in the Baptist Seminary, Fredericton, June 5th, at 8 o'clock. P. M. Members of the Society, and friends of the cause, generally, are requested to meet with the Com-. I. E. BILL, President.

Becular Department.

COLONIAL.

Legislative Intelligence.

The report of the Auditor General, gives the folfowing figures: Revenue of the Province for the past year, \$1,873,255; expenditure, \$1,314,142; balance in favour of the Treasury, \$59,115. The

The balance in favor of the Province is even more favorable than shown by these figures. The subsidy paid to the St. Stephen branch Railroad was \$59,560 the expenditure on the European and North American Railroad was \$16,790. We of \$64,400, and reduced the debt due the Savings Bank \$42,954; Militia Expenditure was \$148,808. On Friday the 17th, the following Bills were noted

Young's Bill to amend law relating to election of members, and Bills to amend law relating to Justices in civil suits were read a second time and referred to Select Committee, Bill relating to St. John Bridge Bonds and to the Woodstock Bridge Company read

third time and passed the House.

Beveridge introduced Bill, supported by a petition to establish additional polling place in Grand Falls. Skinner a Bill to incorporate certain Societies by the name of Disciples of Christ or Christians, in City of St. John and elsewhere.

Members of Government replied that they had arranged with Emperor to go from Shediac to Chatham twice a week and once a fortnight to Caraquet, Campbellton, Bathurst, and Dalhousie.

Tilley said Canadian steamers would probably call

at these ports twice a week. Bill to authorize Woodstock Railway Company recall certain Debentures and issue others, passed i

McInerney wanted Government to answer why no Roman Catholic was appointed Senator. They num-bered third of the population and it was unfair to omit them. They were entitled to four members, but even one might have tended to allay bitter feelings. Tilley said proclamation not issued and appointments not made. Government could not be responsible for newspaper reports referred to. McInerney repeated the question, asked what Gov.

ernment intended to do in reference to appointments.

Tilley replied they could not state their intentions. It was not Parliamentary to ask them.

House in Committee on a bill for establishing

Marine Hospital at Caraquet. Williston thought more time should be given and progress reported. Smith said he doubted if Legislature had power to enact Bill. Union Act being passed and this reserved to General Parliament. Progress reported.

McInerney introduced Bill to establish additional olling places in Carleton and Kent.

Lindsay, petition from 190 inhabitants of Carleton County, praying Act Incorporating Woodstock Rail way Company be repealed.

Tilley laid before the House report of Railway for

past year. Receipts for year one hundred and forty-eight thousand three hundred and thirty (\$148,380) dollars. Increase over previous year fourteen thous-

and and nine hundred and twenty-two (\$14,925) dollars. Expenditure ninety-six thousand five hundred and seventy (\$96,570) dollars.

The Western Telegraph Company Bill introduced yesterday is to Incorporate E. R. Burpee, Chas. Fisher, W. B. Robinson, Charles N. Skinner, F. H. Burpee, &c., as a Company for the purpose of building a telegraph line from St. John to the State of Maine on the line of Western Extension railway capital \$200,000 on Monday the 20th, the News furnished telegraphic oformation as follows: On Friday 17th, Mr. Mcinformation as follows: On Friday 17th, Mr. Mc-Clelan presented a petition from the inhabitants of Hopewell, Albert County, praying that authority may be given to the Commissioners of Roads enabling them to levy a tax of twenty-five cents a day for each day's labor that they are required to perform under the present law; and also a petition from the Con-gregational Union, praying that no Legislstive aid be given to denominational schools.

Mr. Connell presented a petition from the inhabi-tants of Carleton praying that Councillors who are stockholders should not be allowed to vote for a muni-cipal grant in favour of the Railway Branch to Wood-

Dr. Dow introduced a bill providing that the road leading from the Ferry Landing at St. Mary's to the mouth of the Nashwaak be put on the list of Great Roads.

that much of the power of the Local Government was going to be taken away. He thought it would be better to reduce the number of members to just half what there is now, or if that could not be done, to strike twenty off the list. He thought it was time for the people to begin to economise now that we are going to be put on allowance. He thought a great deal of the expenditure of the Government might be reduced. It would be better to cat down the salaries of the different Crown Officers, such as the Provincial Secretary. Attorney General, Surveyer General, and all others, from £600 to £400. The Judges were paid too high; in fact he went in for several were.

better not to cut it down. Mr. Lindsay regarded Mr. Hibbard's idea that the members of the Government should cut down the salaries just as they were going to leave for Ottawa, as a master stroke of selfish

Mr. Smith said it was very strange that Mr. Tilley should oppose the very first bill brought in by the seconder of the address. It was not right. He agreed with Mr. Hibbard in his views of economy, and he thought it would be right to cut down the representation of all the Province, and give each County re-presentation according to population. He was of the opinion that the expenses of the New Dominion would be outrageous. The idea of giving the Governor General \$50,000 a year—twice as much as the President of the United States of America, who rules over a population of thirty-five millions of inhabitants. while the Governor General only ruled over a subor dinate Province with only a population of three mil-lions—was preposterous. He wanted the Secretary to bring forward his measures, and he would support them if they were good. He questioned whether we had power now to alter the legislation of this Province. For his part he would oppose the bill for King's County, although he was sorry to go against

Mr. Tilley said he wanted to make a few remarks on the financial position of this Province under Con-federation, as Mr. Smith was always prophesying that the country would have to raise revenue to meet that the country would have to raise revenue to meet the demands by direct taxation. This year the Gov-ernment would be able to expend for roads and pub-lic works thirty thousand dollars more than they had done last year, and next year the existing Govern-ment would be able to expend for the same purpose forty thousand dollars more than we could this year, and in the year 1881 we would be able to expend one hundred and sixty thousand dollars more for roads, bridges, and education than they would this year, and the Province would not then have to pay as much

Saturday's proceedings are thus reported in the

Mr. Skinner introduced a Bill to incorporate the St. John Mercantile Marine Insurance Company; a Bill to amend the law relating to St. John Alms House, a petition from the Justices of St. John pray-ing that the law relating to vagrancy and begging be amended; a Bill supported by a petition to enable the sale of certain school lands at Loch Lomond; a Bill and petition from the Justices of the Parish of Portland, that they be enabled to assess and raise money to pay off the debt contracted for the Indian town sufferers; and a Bill and petition to amend the law relating to collecting tolls in the Parish of Port-

The House went into Committee on a Bill to incorporate the Disciples of Christ. The Bill passed in Mr. Cale complained of the destruction of roads in

Kent County by freshets, and asked if measures had been taken by the Board of Works to repair them. The Chief Commissioner said the same complaints were coming from all parts of the Province, and

would be seen to as soon as possible.

In reference to Caie's enquiry, Tilley said measures had been taken to protect the Fisheries. Mr. Skinner brought in a Bill to incorporate the

nternational Telegraph Company.

Mr. Smith asked Mr. Concell for the correspondence with reference to some dismissals in his own department, and also for correspondence with refernce to the dismissal of J. W. Lawrence.

The House went into Committee on the Bill to in-

crease the representation of Carleton County.

The House were in Committee until 6 o'clock. At the wind up the question of Western Extension was introduced. Smith made a sensible speech. He hought it was a favorable opportunity now to secure Western Extension. As we were allowed to go into the Union with a debt of \$7,000,000 he thought it advisable to take stock in the railway to the amount of \$500,000. He said he would support the measure if the Government would introduce it.

Mr. Quinton introduced the following Corporation

nal market accommodation; and to amend Act for the collection of rates and taxes.

Mr. Thompson presented the petition of William Bateman and 400 others, praying the adoption of the English standard in the measurement of cord wood.

The Provincial Secretary brought in the report of

the West India Trade Commissioners.

Mr. Tilley then submitted the estimater. He made lengthy speech, showing how much better our condition would be under Confederation, financially and dition would be under Confederation, financially and politically. He said that the people of St. Stephens, who only imported 3,000 pounds of tea in 1857, last year imported 150,000 pounds. He thought it was not all consumed in that place, or else they must drink a good deal of tea there. He said the imports of the Province were larger than they probably would be this year, as he thought the supply imported last year was greater than the demand. Mr. ed last year was greater than the demand. Mr. Tilley gave the estimates for the year, which are as

Estimate Iucome for 1867, exclusive of Special

Supreme Court Fees,
Receipts on account Fredericton Fire Bonds
and other Bonds, Auction, Duty, Seizures, and Expenses of Railway Sur-

Total, \$685,000 Estimated Expenditure. Civil List, de de la company mate 8 months, Post Office Department, Public Works, Agriculture, Provincial Penitentiary—8 months, Public Health, Unforseen Expenses, Interest Ordinary Debt, Interest Railway Debt.

Mr. Tilley made some statements as to the amoun income we would have next year under Co

Leaving an increase of nearly \$66,000 over the average amount granted for that purpose during the last seven years. After 1871 the revenue would be \$468,000. After 1878 the subsidy \$68,000 would expire, the revenue would be \$405,000. This would be the most unfavorable portion of the time. But after 1881, with a population of 400,000, the revenue would reach \$460,000.

Mr. Tilley told him he thought 12 per cent, more than at present would be about what the revenue would be, estimating from the average of the last

all others, from £600 to £400. The Judges were paid too high; in fact he went in for general retrenchment.

If Tilley said there would be no danger of having to reise reteased by first taxation, and he did not believe it necessary to increase the representation of the Fisheries. Smith asked if same regulation would be adopted with regard to Fisheries as last year. Tilley said the same law would probably be adopted, but with a lighter rate of license.

Bill relating to collection of export duty on lumber by officers of General Government on commission, passed in Committee, Smith supporting Government