## THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 19, 1868.

### Appeal-Duty of the Church.

From the hints which are from time to time thrown out in various quarters, we are strengthened daily in our conviction, that we are not calling our brethren to consider the whole matter of our Baptist polity before such inquiries were needed. There appears to have been in some minds a great want of information on many first principles relating to this subject, which must be deemed of vital importance.

An indistinct mysterious notion appears to have been to some extent entertained as respects the nature of a church; i. e., an individual church, as though it was vested with certain extraordinary powers that oblige it to perform all possible duties by its own members, and to eschew all aid from other christians. who, though of the same faith and order, are not members of that particular body. Let these points now be made the subject of examination.

It would be difficult, we apprehend, to find any scriptural warrant for any power in the church in such mysterious sense, or indeed in any sense differing essentially, however differing in the importance of the subject matter, from that which belongs to any society entitled to judge of the conduct and character of its members.

Civil society is to some extent thus entitled. It may repress any offence in morals recognized by law as injurious to its welfare. The church, with a wider jurisdiction, but with reference to the same class of subjects, may also judge those offences, occurring within it, that are inconsistent with the law of

Other societies among men, formed for various social or commercial purposes, may, according to their adopted constitutions, judge of the fitness of those who may be proposed to belong to them; and so our churches are, by the law of Christ, entitled to judge, on gospel grounds, of the fitness to enter or remain in their number, of those who seek the privilege. So far, then, there is no extraordinary power : it is one in its nature enjoyed in common with any other society, and originating from the necessity of the case: it differs only in degree, and in the dignity and spiritual character of the source from whence it originates, and the subject with which it deals.

But does not this alone establish a wide difference between a church and any other society? Undoubt- the first session of the Council, he would not now asedly it does, but still it is not one that involves the idea of extraordinary and mysterious power incapable of explanation by reference to ordinary principles.

There is, indeed, a dignity and importance in the social and disciplinary duties of a church with which those of no other society can compare, because souls are of greater value, and God's service of higher honor, than any other service or aim. If other societies are governed by those ordinary principles of reason which all men may understand, churches in addition to these, and in confirmation of them, have the clear light and higher sanction of Divine revelation to guide them. If other societies look to the intelligence of suitable and instructed minds for their of far greater value, are directed to look to the pre- ance by the parties participating in its selection to guide, instruct, and counsel them. Still there is in all this no power wrapped in mystery, and defying examination by the light of reason. The difference of the power of the church consists not in any radical principle of social organization that forbids comparison with other societies, or with the universal principles of justice and common sense; but, as we have said, in the superior dignity and value of the object of its association, and the brighter light and superior aid ever ready to descend upon it whenever it sincerely looks to God for the help of His grace.

We are, indeed, carefully to remember, that while other societies look to their human constitutions for the law that is to govern them, christian churches look, or ought to look, for theirs, to the revelation of the Divine will in the Gospel; but while this is done. there remains still an elementary resemblance to every other association met for grave and useful purposes, which brings the whole agency of church relations and church duties within the range of those principles that are applicable to all societies, and of those modes of judging, common to human minds," supposes and sanctions. Od: mort outst in

With these preliminary observations, we are better prepared to examine certain assumptions on behalf of churches, which we think are destitute of any Divine authority.

One of these opinions already slightly noticed. appears to be, that each individual church is bound to do all its work by its own members, and may not accept aid in this respect from other churches without a failure of its duty to Christ.

This strained assumption has been sought to be sustained by reference to 1 Cor. v. 5, 2 Thess. iii. 6, Titus iii. 10: but whoever will take the pains to refer to those passages, may perceive that no such idea is contained in them: they merely refer to the fact that discipline ought to be maintained in churches; they contain nothing justifying the idea that churches than their ordinary members.

It is a principle of reason and of law, that what

Indeed, in such a case, the reference by a church of an inquiry or decision to other christians not ordithan a temporary acceptance of them as belonging to their number. Say a council is called to decide a disputed case between brethren, or between the church and a brother, when prejudice or heat may be suspected as existing among the members; may not the council, in such case, be justly regarded sion? There is nothing in the New Testament, nor in the nature of the case, that we can discover, to forbid this. It is nowhere said how long a member shall be a member, nor by what formalities he shall be admitted; nothing to show that he may not become a member for that occasion, by being chosen admission; and thus the decision of the council, accented by the church, becomes in every sense, the

If it were not so, we should often sacrifice truth and instice, to a strained notion of church fellowship, that can nowhere be found in Scripture

Say, for instance, that there is a church consist of but few members, of humble condition in life. with few opportunities for knowledge or experience.

against such a reference as contrary to the principles of the Gospel ?

Place the names of those wiser brethren on the church record, and then it becomes at once right and proper to accept their just and able decision; leave them in membership with other churches, and it is right and proper to prefer the unwise and ignorant jadgment of the feeble brethren of the church in question, altho' the one is just and the other wrong and oppressive; and yet there is no mention made anywhere in Scripture of a church record, or of any particular mode of instituting church membership.

Is it possible that any one would insist on doing such violence to reason and common sense as this, in order to establish a favorite theory? This or kindred subjects in our next.

For the Christian Visitor.

Granville Street Church and the Council. DEAR EDITOR-As I cannot get my views on the above subject published in the Christian Messenger, though so lavish in its criticism of the decision, and ready to condemn the council, I am compelled to resort to the Christian Visitor in order to reach my Baptist brethren in Nova Scotia. As one of the Council I had surely a claim to be heard; but I will say nothing now of the hardship and injustice of being driven to the course I now take. The fact speaks for itself. I will furnish for your pages the substance of what I had prepared for the Messenger, so that as many, at least in Nova Scotia, as take the Visitor may know my views and position on the above sub-

I have no wish to mingle in the unhappy controversy that has for months been agitating the Baptist Denomination in this Province. I have hitherto abstained from publishing anything touching it, and had it not been for the publication of what I regard an entirely incorrect statement by Granville Street Church in justification of its treatment of Dr. Pryor and the Council, I would have remained silent longer. However unpleasant what I shall write may be to some whom I highly esteem, I can neither consistently nor rightfully, as it seems to me, continue silent. Far be it from me to impugn the veracity of the friends who have made the statement referred to; but I do impugn its correctness. This is the statement :- "Dr. Crawley interprets the silence of the Church upon the question of the Council's decision being final, as an admission on their part that they regarded it in that light. We tell Dr. Crawley that we were not silent. Had Dr. Crawley been present at sert that the Church agreed to abide by the decision. At that session of the Council the representatives of the Church were asked whether they would agree to accept the decision as final, and they most distinctly answered in the negative."-[Letter 8 from the Church I My recollection of what occurred differs essentially from this representation. The question said to have been put by the Council I never heard, either at its first session or afterwards.

As I deemed preliminary action important in the present case, as to its bearing on the work before us, and therefore on all concerned—the Church, Dr. Pryor, and the Council-(if that work had weight commensurate with the occasion), I took especial notice counsel, churches, in addition to this, and as a help as to the organization of the Council, and its acceptsence and influence of God by the Holy Comforter, When the Council was organized, these parties were asked if they accepted said Council to deal with the matters they had agreed to refer to it? The Church, through its representatives, answered in the affirmative, and so did Dr. Pryor. There was no qualification or reserve expressed on either side.

Now the alleged question was asked either before

or after the acceptance of the Council. If before, I do not see how the Council could enter on their work for the answer alleged would have been on the part of the church, under the circumstances, a virtual rejection of the Council, and must, of course, have stopped all further proceedings on the part of the Council; unless indeed the subsequent acceptance was regarded as a withdrawal of the previous answer. Under the circumstances of this case, I am strongly of opinion, both answers could not stand as valid. If the question alleged was asked after the acceptance of the Council, it would seem, in this case, wholly out of place and unnecessary; for the previous acceptance of the Council did, in effect, under the circumstances, (I now allude especially to what is laid down in the "Basis of Council" formed by the which the revelation of the Divine will everywhere Church and agreed to by Dr. Pryor, and of which basis I will speak particularly hereafter,) strongly bind both the Church and Dr. Pryor to accept the decision on the case. Whatever right either party might claim to reject the decision, if adverse to its views or wishes, the other party might, of course, for a similar reason, claim and exercise with equal propriety and justice. Suppose Dr. Pryor had been pronounced guilty of impurity and fraud, and should, notwithstanding, claim a right to reject the decision on the ground that he was perfectly free from obligation in the matter, that he had given no pledge to abide by said decision; that being independent and accountable to God alone for his views and conduct, he must judge of that decision for himself, and that so judging, he could not regard the Council's decision as righteous ; and therefore saw no reason why he should take it as a basis for his action, or that his standing in may not perform some of their work through other the denomination and in society should thereby be affected in the least. What would the Church, the denomination, the public say? Would they not tell we do by others, is, in effect, done by ourselves; and him that by accepting the Council, and submitting to it would be difficult to show why this may not be have the charges against him tried by it, he had to the case with regard to certain church duties, as for all intents and purposes, pledged himself to abide by instance, the passing a judgment on a difficult case of the decision? Would not so just and proper an anjudicial inquiry, or on a case where the church may swer annihilate Dr. Pryor's supposed claim, and be likely to be prejudiced, or too excited for calm and shame him into silence? The Council, as organized was accepted. This was enough. In the position in which, on this acceptance, the Council was placed and the whole case placed by the "Basis," a ques narily of their number, seems, in principle, no other | tion as to the acceptance of its decision would, in my opinion, be not merely unnecessary, but foolish and mischievous, as tending to unsettle what had previously been fixed by the "Basis." Nor does the alleged refusal, to agree to accept the decision as final, speak well for the cause undertaken by the Church; for it seems to show on their part a misgiving as to as members, pro hac vice, for this particular occa- the validity of their cause, a want of confidence in the Council, or a suspicion that the decision would be adverse to their views or wishes.

But the question as to accepting the decision wa not. I am satisfied, raised, and of course the answer alleged not given. Nevertheless I hold with great tenacity the opinion that the Church no less than on a council, as well as by our ordinary method of Dr. Pryor was in honor and right bound to accept the decision. Had I understood that either party held itself at liberty to reject the decision. I would have regarded such claim in this case as a withdrawal from what was in effect an agreement between the Church and Dr. Pryor-as a violation at the very outset of an implied pledge, dishonorable of course to the part itting it: under such circumstances I wou ediately have retired from the Council, and would hold no connexion of this kind with the case under A very critical case occurs among them, requiring that condition. For, considering the intense antagonism in statement and feeling existing between Dr. their imadefuscy to deal with it. But there are brethren of other churches near them, fully qualified as seen at the Central Association, I would regard it brethren of other churches near them, fully qualified as seen at the Central Association, I would regard it to deal with such a case. Would it not be prepostic to deal with such a case. Would it not be prepostic to deal with such a case. Would it not be prepostic to deal with such a case. Would it not be prepostic to asy, that the church, weak and ignorant, is bound to decide this case themselves, despite their acknowledged incompetence, when they might so curred to me that the Church would set up a claim to anjudge the case in spite of the finding of the Council. I could not anypose that the Church which was in each, and the would adopt a course by which Dr. Pryor is arbifar which I am thankfel.

trarily and unjustly deprived of the advantages resulting from the appeal which the Church itself had granted him. That the acceptance of the Council by both parties without reserve or qualification did not, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, leave the acceptance of the decision optional, I will endeavor to show in another communication.

Respectfully yours, GEO. ARMSTRONG.

Bridgetown, March 6th, 1868. SL. i video will be Arrival of Rev. T. Harley.

On Friday evening, the 18th inst., this valued brother, pastor elect of the Brussels Street Baptist church, arrived in this city. He left England on the 27th ult., with his wife and three small children, by the noble steamer Austrian, for Portland, Maine, She made the passage in about 13 days. From Portland they came to St. John in the steamer Chase. All appeared in excellent health and spirits, excepting light colds, occasioned by travelling. On their arrival, they were met at the boat by brethren who escorted them to the "Waverley House," to remain a few days, until a more permanent residence could be continue.

On Sabbath morning, he was introduced to his new charge by Rev. I. E. Bill, and preached his first sermon to a large and attentive audience, from Psalm cvii., 23d to the 31st v. inclusive : " They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters; these see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep," &c. In the evening he preached to a densely crowded congregation, from 2 Cor. iv. 18: "While we look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen; for the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal." Both discourses were rich in evangelical sentiment, and in the elements of a truly ministerial spirit. They were atterances fitly chosen and impressively applied to the experience and practice of the christian life. The reception was highly favorable.

Our esteemed Bro. is under thirty; and his appearance suggests that he is even more youthful than he is. He commenced preaching the gospel in the streets of London when only 18 years of age-crowds flocked to hear the boy preacher, as he was then called. Subsequently he was baptized by Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, and passed through a course of study in his college; during his studies, he continued to hold forth the word of life in the thoroughfares of that nighty city, to the multitudes who were disposed to isten. For the last four or five years, he has been engaged in pastoral life. He was last settled at Derby. town some 180 miles from London. He comes to us highly recommended by Rev. Messrs. Brock and Spurgeon, as an able and successful minister of the New Testament. His manner is exceedingly free and natural; and by his manifest kindness and sincerity. he gains access to the heart, walks in and takes possession. In the pulpit there is the most perfect absence of all attempts at mere oratorical display-all s simple, earnest and direct. He aims at the heart, and brings to bear upon it the artillery of the truth as it is in Jesus. Most heartily do we congratulate the good people of Brussels Street, on the success which has attended their application to the grand old Father-land for a pastor to preside over them. May God in mercy attend with his richest blessing the ministry of our loved brother; not only to the Bruscountry generally! The Lord enable him not only to gather in the fruits of preceding toils in the Master's name, but to sow much precious seed that shall find a lodgment in the hearts of multitudes, and produce a rich harvest of regenerated and redeemed souls! Our Baptist ministers of this city have "diversities of gifts but the same spirit, there worketh that one and the self-same spirit, dividing to every man severalv as he will." Let these different gifts all be blended, under the imfluence of the constraining love of Jesus, in harmonious and vigorous action to save imnortal souls, and the gates of our Zion will soon be crowded with many rejoicing converts.

## An Unjust Monopoly.

Our St. Andrews correspondent seems thoroughly aroused to a sense of the injustice inflicted upon portion of the people of that town, regarding the appropriation of the Province funds in support of cer

ain schools as by law established. He says:-There is a controversy going on through the co-lumns of the St. Andrews Standard concerning the school system of the town, which, to say the le st of it, is one of the most unjust systems that ever I heard of to all parties, except the Episcopalians and Roman Catholics. You, doubtless, have seen the Standard, and perhaps read some of the letters. The Grammar school is an Episcopalian institution, established by law in 1816, and every man elected to the office of Director (seven in number) are Vestrymen and Church Wardens but one. And their last act to insult the people who support the school, was sending to England for one of the Oxford Puseyites to come and teach the school and act as Curate in All Saints' Church. The Madras school, also, as you know, is an Episcopalian institution, for which they get an appropriation from government, and also the Parish ool grant. The Roman Catholic school here re ceives three hundred dollars from government as a denominational grant, yet obtain year after year the

Our correspondent also refers to violent opposition against the Baptist Sabbath School of the place. It is quite too late in the day for any man to imagine that he can monopolize either the education or the religion of this country. Freedom is our birth-right and equal privileges our highest boast, and sooner or later they must come.

# Baptism in Brussels Street.

At the close of Rev. Mr. Harley's discourse Sabbath evening, three candidates, recently received for the ordinance, were baptized in the font of the church by Rev. I. E. Bill. The multitude assembled gave earnest attention, and seemed deeply solemn. The youthful pastor enters upon his work under very favorable auspices; unity of sentiment and heart prevails in the church, precious souls are inquiri the way to Zion, and the people of God are pregared for action in the Master's name. May the spirit of the Eternal descend in mighty power!!

Nearly a year ago we informed the church that in dition to our other onerous duties, it was quite im ssible for us to meet their pastoral necessities, and that they must seek for a pastor; but as they have not been able to obtain one until now, we have done what we could, under the circumstances, to supply their wants. It has been a responsible chapter in our ministerial life; but in the retrospect we cannot but be grateful to our Heavenly Father for the physical health imparted, and for any success which may have attended our humble endeavors to promote the unity of the church, and the salvation of souls; and never shall we forget the kindly consider those dear brethren and sisters with whom we have hus labored in the Gospel of Christ. May the Lord eward them an hundred fold!

DEAR VISITOR-In looking over the columns of the from Rev. Y. White, in which he speaks of the O. Baptists. Please allow me to ask that gentleman, through your valuable paper, who the C. Baptists are?

dence of George Bairds, Esq., in Wickins, pseuted me with the handsome sum of \$60.

Revival Progress at Salisbury.

DEAR EDITOR-I notice in Bro. Coleman's report his reference to this place, and the state of the cause here, and thought you and all other friends of Zion would like to hear from us again, as it has pleased the Lord to continue his blessings to us. Bro. Coleman reported eight baptisms when he wrote. We continued the meetings; and the next Sabbath, baptized seven. The following Monday brought a very heavy snow storm, and our meetings had to be discontinued until Thursday evening. Since then, we have been toiling on through storms and bad roads. but not without some success. On Sabbath, 8th, I baptized three, and yesterday three more, making in all, twenty-one, and yet there is hope of more coming forward soon. May God continue to bless and to save. Our good Bro. Coleman has been with us most of the time and rendered us valuable assistance. Having been pastor of this church some years ago, and beloved by all the people, he seemed to be the right man to help in the good cause at this time.

Dear Brother, pray for us, that God's work may P. O. REES, Pastor.

Salisbury, March 16, 1868.

#### Donation Visit.

DEAR VISITOR-Permit me to notice a kind favour of the people of Salisbury, which I should have acknowledged months ago.

On the evening of January 15th, the members of my church and congregation met at my house for the purpose of making me a donation. An excellent tea was provided by the ladies, and ample justice done to it by all, after which, a good social time was enjoyed, until the company was called to order, and Bro. E. Elliot elected chairman, who, on behalf of the church and congregation, presented me with a purse containing \$30, and on behalf of the sewing circle, another containing \$12, making \$42, beside useful articles sufficient to swell the amount

A suitable address accompanied the purse, which was replied to by the writer; after which a number of addresses were given by parties representing different denominations, among whom was Rev. Mr. Marsh, Free Baptist minister.

The whole affair came off very pleasantly; and l think, has resulted in real good, not only to the recipient of the immediate favours, but I believe that the blessing of God has since followed as a token of his approbation. Yours, in the gospel,

Salisbury, March 16, 1868.

#### For the Christian Visitor,

Mr. Epiror-My beart has been cheered by reading in your weekly Visitor of the prosperity of Zion in many places; though it has been a dark and tryng season for some time past in Jerusalem. But of late we have had some tokens of Divine favor. Congregation and religious interest have been increasing. and people are beginning to flock to the prayer-meetings. Last Sabbath I had the pleasure of administering the ordinance of baptism before a large and attentive congregation. Others appear to be inquiring the way to Zion.

Last evening the church and congregation met at the chapel for a social donation party; and although the roads were very bad, the attendance was large, and their donation highly respectable. Addresses were delivered by Baptists, Freewill Baptists and Methodists. The choir favored us with sweet music. which added greatly to the interest of the meeting. It was indred a joyous season. God's blessing rested first of the year, yet the kindness of the people makes me feel as much at home as if I had always lived among them. May God bless us together, and cause the little one to become a thousand, and the small one a strong nation!

Yours in gospel fellowship,
Jerusalem, March 10, 1868. D W. CRANDAL.

A note from Rev. T. Todd, of Sackville, informs us that God is reviving His cause in that place, and souls are being converted. He baptized the last two Sabbaths, and prospects are hopeful. We heartily join with him in the prayer, "Ride on conquering Redeemer !"

## Secular Department.

From our Fredericton Correspondent, MR. EDITOR-

Mr. Hibbard, from Charlotte, as a member of the Committee on Public Accounts, has been making no small stir in the House by a series of spirited home thrusts aimed at the Government of the day. Only about eight days after the House had been called together, the Provincial Secretary introduced a resolu-

ion to go into "supplies." Mr. Hibbard at once moved an amendment to defer the supplies until the Public Accounts were laid before the House, which he said the Government ought o have been prepared to do as soon as the Legislature was convened; and as that could furnish the only check the House had upon the Government, he was determined to oppose the attempt of the Government to force the supplies, until the demand urged by his amendment was complied with.

The Provincial Secretary dashed off at a tangent, and, with a great flourish of trumpets, tried to make it appear that the Government were influenced by no inister motives in withholding the accounts; that it was impossible to have them ready in time; that they would be forthcoming at no distant day; that the Government was prepared to give a most satisfactory account of themselves, and that the Hon. members would be fully convinced that everythin, was O. K. He affected rather to sneer at the Hon. member for Charlotte, Mr. Hibbard, and charged him. with a design of hampering the Government, and delay . ing the business of the country, by raising objection t which he considered paitry and frivolous, and hope hat hon, members would not lend their support t anything so uncalled for.

Mr. Hibbard replied in a most telling speech onsiderable length, and which convinced the Secre tary that instead of silencing a "frivolous" objector he had "caught a Tartar;" that in Mr. Hibbard h had encountered a man to be feared, and not crouching parasite to be sneered at. As Mr. Hibbar proceeded, showing himself thoroughly master of a the facts and figures of the case, as far as the invest gations of the committee on Public Accounts had proceeded, one development after another was made and it was rendered evident that the Government ha been guilty of extravagance and misappropriation sufficient to excite suspicion, which was only streng, thened by their unnecessary haste to move the Hous I into supplies. Mr. Hibbard's speech was as clear, forcible and convincing, as anything of the kind the I have listened to for a long time. He may lac some of the refinements of education, and the embeshments of classical oratory; but he does not lac the sbility to comprehend a subject thoroughly, an to express his views with a fluency, clearness, an arnestness of manner, which never fails to comman spect. The Provincial Secretary, under the with ing castigation administered by Mr. Hibbard, mac desperate effort to maintain his sang-froid; but h was visibly agitated with alarm, and as stroke after stroke, admirably applied, by the brawny hand his incorrigible tormentor, fell upon his back the prespiration, as one remarked who noticed him from the lobby, "ran down back of his ears." The Attorney General spoke in behalf of the Government. He tried to be very sarcastic, to look up by Mr. Hibbard's amendment with profound indifference; said a good many very his things, and some very foolish and ill advised things, and spent his toth and fury to no other, purpose than materially

to damage his cause, and fan into more intense heat rather than quench, the rising flame of opposition. And this he was made to feel, to his utter mortification, when Mr. Moore, from Westmorland, and Mr. and one or two others, pitched into him without gloves, and assured him that while there was really no organized opposition, and no intention on the part of Hon. members on the floors of the House to offer any factious opposition to, much less to overthrow. the Government just at this time, yet, if he continued to talk in the strain he had done, and display the utter want of discretion apparent in his mode of expression, that he would soon talk up an opposition such as might, with all his boasted strength, find it difficult to withstand.

The Attorney General and Provincial Secretary placed in the pitiable condition of crouching suppliants at the feet of Mr. Hibbard and the supporters of his amendment. The Government were now willing to postpone supplies, indeed to do most anything to verdict returned; conciliate the opposition, for it was now plain that if the debate continued, it would result in a vote of accidentally received from a fall off the root of a want of confidence, and the Government would inevitably be defeated. The debate was therefore post-poned till Wednesday, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock. the scaffold known as the "Yankee scaffold," is not When that time comes, I will be able to inform you

The order of the day was resumed on Wednesday, sion the vote was taken on Mr. Hibbard's amendment-Yeas, 9, Nays, 29.

The House then went into a committee of supply. March 14, 1868.

MR. EDITOR-Since my last was written, the House has been occupied for most of the time in passing supplies. There has been considerable cross-firing; but the business has been pushed forward with usual despatch. There is no small amount of dissatisfaction expressed in reference to the manner in which the report of the Committee on Public Accounts was disposed of, and some difficulty in account. ing for it. That the House went into Supply without further discussion on Mr. Hibbard's amendment, it is said, was due to the Speaker, who denied Mr. H. the right to speak again, -an error which he (the Speaker) afterwards acknowledged, and for which he apologized. But whatever was the cause, the discussion was not continued, and the Government have everything their own way, the House being completely deprived of any check whatever to their proeedings.

Dr. Dow gave notice, yesterday, that on Saturday ext he would test the strength of the Government ov a vote of want of confidence. We are looking orward, therefore, to a lengthy, and probably a very sharp debate on that question. That the Governnent of the day will be sustained, there is little rea son to doubt. A large amount of the extravagance, and mismanagement which has been charged upon them was perpetrated by their predecessors, for whose sins, the hon. members, with few exceptions, do not seem disposed to hold the present incumbents : and their own acts have been sufficient to forfeit the confidence of the House, and of the country, and there are others of the same mind; but how far that opinion prevails, will be better known when Dow's resolution, now pending, comes up for confused. Stock very light. In No. 3's not much doing, sideration. We will endeavor to keep you informed Holders however are firm at \$6.25 @ \$6.37\frac{1}{2}. Her-

The question of granting the sum of \$800 to the University of N. B., in support of the Chair of Logic, is now under consideration. Mr. Moore, of Westmorland, occupied most of the afternoon of Thursday in a somewhat remarkable speech. He went largely into the history of the Institution, from its earliest existence, to the present time. He endeavored to show by facts and figures, that up to 1860, it had not only proved a manifest failure, but had been a positive injury and burden to the country. Eight years ago its Constitution was remodelled, and instead of King's College, it became the University of N. B., and by refererence to the calendars of the University for those eight years, he showed that the Institution under the new regime, had been actually retrogressive instead of progressive, notwithstanding the favorable circumstances under which its operations had been inaugurated, and the extraordinary exertions of its friends to increase the number of its students, and enlarge the sphere of its usefulness.

Much of Mr. Moore's speech was intended as a eply to Mr. Hartley, who had previously spoken in high terms of the University, and strongly advocated the grant asked for. Mr. Hartley, as you are aware, is a member of the Senate of the University. The debate is adjourned; but there is little doubt that the amount will be granted. Of this, however, we will know more when the vote is taken.

The course of lectures under the auspices of York Division, S. of T., has been so far a grand success. Temperance seems to prevail in the celestial city. Old York initiates every night, and I am told that about 300 are in regular attendance. Not being a nember of the Division, of course I speak from reort. Twenty-two of the "hon, members on the loors of the house," I am told, are teetotalers, and at a dinner at the Barker House, actually refused to drick wine, or even "pass the decanter." Besides that, a Lodge of the Templars has recently been organized here, and it already numbers over sixty members. Alas, what will the rumsellers do if things go on at such a rate? Monda daish O.S.

## From our Halifax Correspondent.

Halifax, March 14. DEAR VISITOR-Our respected Governor General lovie leaves for England in the next steamer, on leave of absence till August next. As the House is adjourned, and part of the Council away, and the remainder refuse to move a step, lest by so doing they might recognize the Confederacy, and accept the position, our Governor may as well have and enjoy a little holiday too. By the way some of the papers are opening out upon the governme journing the House without doing any There were no less than eighteen bills intr There were no less than eighteen one introduced for incorporating as many gold and coal companies to develope and work our gold and coal mines, and which would have introduced into our midst a large amount Canadian and American capital: these of Canadian and American capital: these bills the government refused to proceed with, so that for the time being, if not altogether we have lost the large sums which these companies in operation would have circulated in the country. As several of the bills were introduced by the Attorney General bimself, and read a first time, it is difficult for those, like your correspondent, non-politicians, to understand how reading a bill a second time, or even sending it to committee, would have the effect of accepting the position, or of riveting the chains upon us, more than reading it once has done

Since the rising of the Legislature it has transpired hat the committee appointed by themselves to investigate the accounts had reported to the government who nevertheless would not lay it before the House who hevertheless would not lay it before the House, nor allow the committee of public accounts to sit. From this, politicians demurat the conclusion, that the financial affairs of the province are not in the desperate and unsound state alleged by the Governor in his speech, and that had the accounts and reports been laid on the table, one grand argument in favour of repeal would have been dissipated into thin air.

The atreet Railway care have not yet got on wheels. The employees are busy digging away the ice in the atreets, and in course of time it is noped the rails will appear; the sleighs have been a losing concern for the company, as they are such curious primitive looking arks, that modern people will not ride in them.

FRACAS. -Two limbs of the law while exhibiting their prowess in legal sparring before the stipendiary magistrate at the city coort, to the intense delight of a lot of small boys and roughs, some how or other got seriously in earnest, and a remark made by one Peck, from Albert, and Mr. Lindsay, from Carleton, which was deemed personal by the other, drew forth a rejoinder in the shape of a back handed slap in the face, which drew blood from his opponent. Whether or no the struck man boasted that he shed his blood in defence of his client, and so claimed a double fee, to heal his wounds and smooth his ruffled feathers. cannot say, but his worship, looked intensely grave and dignified, and threatened all manner of horrible things against the limb that so outraged the dignity of the court, but at last got pacified by a sort of half apology, and contented himself with a reprimand, and binding over the pugilistic limb to keep the peace.

FATAL ACCIDENT. — On Saturday afternoon, a young man named Donald McDougal fell from the scaffold ing of a new building on Russell Street, where he was The Attorney General and Provincial Secretary at work, fracturing his skull and breaking his neck, then begap to cool down considerably, and were Death was almost instantaneous. The unfortunate young man was about 25 years of age, and belonged to Chatham, N. B. He had no relations in this city. A coroner's inquest was held on his body yesterday forenoon in St. Joseph's Church, and the following

"That the deceased Donald McDougal came to his safe, and they suggest that wrought nails should be used instead of cut nails in all kinds of scaffolding."

A correspondent of the Peesbyterian Witness, writing from Baddeck, C. B., on the 29th ult., inat 3 P. M. The report of committee on Public Ac. forms us of a melancholy accident which recently occounts was presented. It was looked upon by many curred there. A young man named McLeod, in counts was presented. It was looked upon by many company with another man, left the village in a as a very remarkable document. I shall make no sleigh. Both men were under the influence of liquor, comments whatever upon it. Without further discus- and they carried several bottles with them. They stopped on the ice at different times to take a drink, and while one of them was out of the sleigh the horse took fright and ran into a hole, going under and leaving the sleigh, with McLeod in it, on the ice. McLeod then got out and attempted to reach the shore. After several unsuccessful attempts to get up the bank he fell back on the snow exhausted, and

> The brig Magnet, Capt. Kemp, sailed for Melbourne Australia. She takes the following cargo: -300 kegs Nails; 70 pieces Stone; 96 Doors; 82 Sasbes; 660 bundles Laths; 24 M. Sningles, and 185,548 feet Lumber. The cargo was shipped by Messrs. Salter & Twining, being the second shipped to same port by that firm during the past three months.

At the annual meeting of the Avon Marine Insur-ance Company, held in Windsor, on Tuesday evening last, a dividend of fifty per cent. on the paid up capital was declared.

St. PATRICK'S DAY .- The festival of the Patron Saint of Ireland-next Tuesday, 17th-will be celebrated this year by the members of the Charitable Irish Society in the usual manner: a procession in the forenoon, and a supper at Mason Hall in the

The screw steamer Belgian, of the Montreal Steamhip Company's line, from Liverpool via London derry, for Portland, put into this port on Sunday norning for coal. She was seventeen days out, having experienced very heavy weather during the whole passage. She has a large number of passenger principally emigrants in the steerage. The Belgian was supplied with coal at Cunard's wharf, and proceeded on her voyage.

#### COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Breadstures.—Flour, the market is firm at \$9 @ .15 for good No. 1 Canada for local consumption. Stocks light. Rye steady at \$7.40 @ 7.45. Cornmeal still continues dull \$5.55 @ 5.60. Oatmeal in good supply with httle demand; Canada worth \$7.60 responsible. Mr. Hibbard is of opinion that they are guilty of enough themselves, to merit condemnation, and their own acts have been sufficient to for-

> FISH.—There is some little demand for Dry Fish and holders are firm. Mackerel Nos. 1 and 2 scarce. No. 1 at \$11 and since at 111 offered for a lot and rerings unchanged, Shore Split \$4.50, Round \$4.25. We do not hear of any transactions in Alewives.

> Statement for week ending March:—
> 1868—1141 tres, 147 drums, 801 boxes and 488
> half-boxes Codfish; 91 tres and 107 drums Haddock; 631 bbls Salmon; 2021 bbls Mackerel; 2000 bbls

> Herring; 280 bbls Alewives.
> Ous.—Still continue dull and unchanged. Exports for week 61 casks Cod Oil against 108 casks same period lest year. Imports none.
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> Propuga.—Butter firm at from 14c to 20c for good. lots of Canada and Nova Scotla. Lard firm at 12c

> for Canada and Nova Scotia. Oats, none affoat; holders are asking 70c from store. Exports: 194 packages Butter. PROVISIONS.—Nominal. Imports for week: 25

> W. I. PRODUCE. - Sugars: a cargo of Porto Rico. has been offered, and about 80 hbds Prime Grocery sold at about 61c in bond. Some cargoes Molasses have been sold to arrive at about 27c @ 271c in bond. Importers are looking for an advance on these prices. No change to note in Demerara Rum; St. Jago quiet, quote Demerara at 55c @ 56c, St. Jago 45c @ 46c. A lot of Jamaica, low proof, about 15 puns, changed hands at about 53c in bond.

> Stock in warehouse March 1st. 1868-1810 puns, 181 tres and 146 bbls Molasses; 123 65 bbls and 7 boxes Sugar; 524 puns and 1

> Imports week ending March 10th, 1868—1048 puns, 148 tres and 120 bbls Molasses; 140 hhds

FINANCIAL -- Bank drawing rate on London 60 day bills 141 per cent. prem: Private 121 @ 132 per cent prem. New York gold drafts at sight 31 per cent prem. Currency drafts 25 per cent discount. Mon-treal sight drafts 31 per cent prem. Newfoundland sight drafts 5 per cent prem. Discount on American Invoices at Custom House, 28 per cent.

#### Foreign and Domestic News. LONDON, March 1!.

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In the House of Commons last night, John Francis Maguire, member for Cork, in moving that the House go into Committee on the state of Ireland, quoted the statistics of pauperism, emigration and other evils. The country, he declared, was decaying, and its people were in despair. Discontent was a word inadequate to express the state of feeling. He denied the correctness of the assertions made by Lord Kimberde that the farming class in Ireland were loyal. Earl Mayo, Chief Secretary for Ireland, admitted that great discontent prevailed in Ireland but said it was exclusively nourished by the Irish in America. The Irish living in Australia or Canada felt no discontent, and even in Ireland that feeling was confined to the lower classes only. There was no prominent content, and even in Ireland that feeling was confined to the lower classes only. There was no prominent Fenian leader in Ireland who was not aided and pushed on by friends in the United States. He repelled the charges of English misgovernment, and said the members of the present government at Dublin were nearly all Irishmen, and the police force was composed entirely of natives of Ireland. He denied that Ireland was governed for the advantage of England. Her wealth has been increased within the last quarter of a century, English capital was applied to the development of her resources, and the improvement of her condition, the rate of wages was low but it was improving. The consumption of spirit, which is the best test of the people's material prosperity, was increasing. There was nothing else which would serve to indicate the prostration and decay spoken of except the positive decrease of crime. He advocated the maintenance of the present policy, but promised that a bill would be soon introduced for the relief of tenants.

Gen. Dix, the American Minister to France, has arrived in this city, and it is understood he will re-main here two or three weeks. It is said he has come here on business connected with the question

of the Alabama Claims.

The House of Commons, in Committee of the whole, agreed to report for passage the bill into the common of Character and the challing of Character and the ch