THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 12, 1868.

Appeal to the Churches.

We hinted in a previous article that it might possibly be needful for a private christian as well as a minister to appeal from injurious church action to whatever mode of redress consists with the independence of the churches. It is difficult to see why justice may not at some time or other necessarily claim such a remedy. If churches are not infallible they may err; they may become divided into parties, and agitated by passion, and may, under such bad influence, at some time or other, inflict gross injustice. Do we proclaim our Baptist polity to be void of any remedy in such cases? Is the power of the popedom lodged in the breast of every Baptist church wheresoever situated and of whom soever composed ! Some churches might confessedly consist of persons of little information or experience; they may be subject to the unjust influence of some Diotrephes [3d John 9.1 who, "loving to have the preeminence," would not receive even an apostle. Of course to such a church it would be a light matter to excommunicate whom they would, and with whatever mark of disgrace they chose to inflict.

Do we say so be it, we have nothing to do but to suffer in such a case? Every church then might evidently become a separate and distinct little popedom, and we must not interfere with their arbitrary power, however unjustly and harmfully exercised, although that interference be no more than an appeal to other churches, at least within some reasonable bounds, to inquire into the case.

Now, if the scriptures stand on the foundation of reason and justice, we surely must say, that such a conclusion cannot for a moment be admitted. Then there may be cases when either a private christian or a minister may justly claim such inquiry.

But a correspondent, not long since, asked us how this is to be done? Who shall make the requisition, the association, the aggrieved party, or what other person or body of people?

n. Now, in reply to this reasonable question, we would first premise, that it is by no means to be supposed that such a case is likely often to happen. We trust that the probability of its occurrence is exceedingly small indeed. If, however, it do occur, to us it appears, that, in the first place, the aggrieved party should be prepared with a statement of the wrong complained of, certified by such evidence as it may be in his power to obtain, and that he should thereupon lay this statement before the association, as representing that assemblage of churches which would be in most convenient position, accompanied with his application for redress. This done the association might at once on the first application, or, if it preferred such a course, after reference to a committee to consider the application, and a favorable report, proceed to advise the accused church to agree to the appointment of a council, to inquire into the case. the church consented to this, such enquiry would of course take place. If it were a question of fact, of conduct, where parties complain of being aggrieved, the church ought to feel bound to accept the judgment of such council, and to conform to its decision for otherwise the reference would be an idle waste of

It has been claimed, however, in a certain case, that the church should only accept the decision on condition that it agreed with their views, which would mean agreement with their former decision. If so, a reference to a council could scarcely ever be remedy for an unjust judgment, at least in those cases in which a church is actuated by prejudice or passion; for in such cases it is extremely unlikely that they would judge favorably of a decision adverse to their own.

On this account it is, in practice, we believe, the usual course for a council to require an express consent to receive their decision as final in order to avoid the nugatory labor to which they would otherwise

But however, a church might choose to act in the case supposed, it is, we conceive a clear dictate of justice, that if a church has consented to receive a council in such a case as is supposed, it is morally bound to accept the decision rendered, although it may not have been formally required by the council to submit to their judgment.

If a church have already passed a judgment, of which parties complain as unjust, and claim a council. there could be no other reasonable meaning in such consent, than that they will submit the matter to be determined by other men.

If they meant anything short of this, as for instance, if they only consented to a council in order to see whether any light would be thrown on the matter, that might possibly induce them to recall their own judgment, then evidently good faith would require them to make, at the time of agreement with the opposite party, such specific modification of their consent; for otherwise, a consent without modification or explanation can only be understood by that party as a reference to the final judgment of another

And, indeed, when we consider how easily warped and prejudiced is the human mind, and how readily, in church difficulties of this nature, parties arise and agitations multiply, it is apparent, that anything short of a full and absolute reference would rarely be a remedy in such cases.

Other cases may often, doubtless, occur in which councils are consulted merely for advice on points, perhaps of doctrine or practice, when the rights of aggrieved parties are not implicated, when no judgment or facts are sought, when it may be by no means necessary, and sometimes possibly unadvisable, to confer on the council a judicial authority; in which cases, of course the church inviting the aid of brethren, receive their advice, and make such use of it as they judge proper.

We had not anticipated, when we commenced these observations on our Baptist Polity, that it was possible so many points of enquiry could be origina-ted as we hear are raised, and our observations have thereby become extended far beyond our original pur-

The subjects agitated are, however, of so much mo ment, and may yet demand so much consideration, that we again defer further comment to another oc-

A letter was received on Tuesday evening via New York, from Henry Vaughan, Esquire, informing us that the Rev. Mr. Harley, pastor elect of Brussels street church, was to leave England in the steam ship Austrian for Portland, on the 27th of pary, en route for St. John. As the Austrian rery fast boat, it was thought she would arrive tean Boatito St. John on Monday last, To will doubtless, be here, if all be we by next, if not before. Let us all pray that he may be precious seats, in this city.

Rev. George Burns, having removed from swille to Mackinguark; requests that his let-

For the Christian Visitor Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D. INCIDENTS IN HIS EARLY MINISTRY.

BY REV. W. S. M'KENZIE. We mentioned in our last sketch of Mr. Wayland that his rival for the pulpit of the First Baptist church of Boston, had settled over a church in a neighboring town, near enough for some of his admirers to reach his Sabbath services. The church at length proposed to bring these disorderly members under discipline. We have already told the story o Mr. Wayland's method of dealing with them. His remedy was not more peculiar than the cure of the evil was complete. These brethren, dissatisfied with their pastor, had been laboring to bring about an exchange of pulpits between him and their favorite, Mr. E. The leading members of the church, and especially Mr. Wayland's official advisers, the Deacons, protested against this movement. They argued that to allow Mr. E, in the pulpit would encourage the disaffected, and result in unsettling Mr. Wayland. But the pastor had no such fears, and "for the only time in all his ministry, set himself in absolute opposition to the deacons and to all his counsellors." He replied that "if his relation to the church was of so precarious a tenure as to be affected by the fact of Mr. E's preaching in his pulpit, the sooner it was terminated the better."

Mr. E. is invited to preach. He prefers a week day evening. Mr. Wayland spares no pains to give notice of the approaching service, announcing it from his pulpit on the previous Sabbath, and in the daily papers. The evening comes; Mr. E. comes; but the people do not come, as was anticipated. This time it is fair to suspect-though the biography is silent on the point-that the majority enter for once the list of the disaffected members : only their disaffection carried them in an opposite direction, leading them to depreciate Mr. E. as much as the minority had depreciated Mr. W. Mr. Wayland is in the pulpit with his ambitious but harmless rival, kindly aiding him in the duties of the hour. The audience is small, and the dreaded minister, who depended for his inspiration upon a crowded and sympathizing audience, was greatly straitened. Nothing more was said on the subject, nor was any desire expressed for a repetition of the act of courtesy, pain the guibas

This frank and fearless manner of meeting a difficulty was characteristic of the subject of our sketch. He always abhorred a wire pulling policy. He could never descend to anything of the kind to gain a personal advantage. "Let merit win the day," was one of his maxims. What of reputation is gained without foundation in truth, he regarded as not only worthless and ephemeral, but as also immoral. "Never appear to be what you are not," was one of his laconic admonitions. He himself was thoroughly natural, and therefore simple, in his whole manner, Affectation, if carried into the sacred desk, kindled in him a feeling closely resembling indignation. Some have supposed that his strong aversion to an affected style of address in the pulpit carried him over to the extreme of an offensive negligence. But the fact is that in his public addresses be was entirely self-oblivious, laboring away at great and grand thoughts without any regard to his voice or his ges-

There was a young man in Mr. Wavland's church who could not endure the preaching. At one time he called on his paster and frankly said to him " I don't know how it is, but I am not interested in your preaching. I have no doubt it is deep, but I don't understand it, and I do not feel edified by it." His pastor kindly and familiarly replied-" My dear brother, you have done right in coming to me; you have acted a Christian part. I feel that it is my duty to preach the gospel. I studied medicine and began to practice a but God said to me, Wayland you must preach the gospel.' I came here because God semed to call me here. But I do not blame you for not liking my preaching, or for not being edified by it. I hope you will go where you find yourself most blessed. I shall not be offended. Go to hear Dr. Baldwin, or brother Sharp; they are both good men." The biography states that "by this time both the pastor and the dissatisfied brother were in tears. The latter henceforth found Mr. Wayland the clearest and most edifying preacher he had ever

As Mr. Wayland became better acquainted with his people and they with his peculiarities, affection was mutually strengthened, and his style of preaching was more acceptable. "The evident sincerity of all his words, his avoidance of formal and empty utterances, his deep but unparaded piety, his conscientiousness, his elevated manhood—all these could not but be seen and felt. The few who would not be won over, went elsewhere, and those who remained as well as those who were added, found themselves indergoing a process of education, and learned to folow with delight and with profit his consecutive trains of thought, his clear process of reasoning, his close analysis, his profound meaning and intense spirituality. 'They became Waylandites; not because of any peculiar doctrine taught by him, but because of the influence which his modes of thought exerted in moulding their mental and spiritual cha-

Dr. Sharp, writing to Mr. Wayland's father, says "Your worthy son came here under very peculiar circumstances. My own opinion has always been that if he stays with them seven years, they will like him seven times better than they do now. It is very much the case at the present day, that the generality of people are more pleased with sound than with sense. Your son has a very respectable share of the latter, and I trust he will have sufficient of the former to please his people. Alas! what false estimates men make of real worth! I remember my old minister in England once inquired of a plain, simple countryman, how his minister got along O, said he, "he improves wonderfully; he speaks louder and louder."

St. John, March 6th, 1868.

o the Editor of the Christian Visitor : DEAR SIR :- I am instructed by the Brussels Street Rantist Church to forward to you the following corespondence for publication in the columns of your valuable paper. An early insertion will much oblige Joseph Read, Church Clerk. Respectfully yours,

On the evening of Thursday, the 27th ult. a very arge representation of the Brussels Street Baptist Church and congregation assembled at the house of Rev. I. E. Bill, and after partaking of a delicious tea repared in admirable taste by the ladies, J. W Hartt, Esq., read the following address :

TO REV. L. B. BILL.

Revered and Beloved Brother :- It is with very pe We are here as the representatives of a church and congregation over which, in a way mysterious and mexpected, both to yourself and us, you have been called, in the providence of God, to act as pastor for more than a year and a half.

You had previously been known and deeply re-

gotten. Through all your arduous labours as pastor and religious journalist, not unattended with difficulties and trials peculiar and hard to be borne, through many personal sorrows and afflictions—not the least of which was the loss of your voice, which, for a time, hreatened to terminate your usefulness as one of ion's watchmen-we bless God that He has brought you to stand now among us unimpaired in your use-fulness and reputation as a faithful ambassador of the cross, and highly successful in the management of

But it is in connexion with the trying and melancholy scenes through which the Brussels Street Church has passed since the illness and death of our late lamented pastor, that our present warm attachment and deep-seated gratitude towards you have should have this instructive work. sprung up and matured. Knowing you to be the tried friend of our pastor, we hailed with thankfulness your willingness to add to your already onerous duties that of ministering to the spiritual wants of our deeply afflicted church.' We rejoice that during the time you have labored with us your health has been so good, and that you have had the satisfaction of seeing our church united and edified under your ministry, and, especially of late, of witnessing the fruits of your labors in the conversion of sinners, and

a deepening interest in divine things.

We all feel, as we know you do, a deep sadness overshadowing this meeting on account of the absence of our lamented brother Kinnear, who, while living, cherished towards you the feelings I have expresse and who, had it been permitted him to be here, would have taken the most lively interest in this gathering. It remains for me, in behalf of the donors, to beg you to accept this purse and accompanying useful ar-ticles as a token of our deep sense of gratitude for your manifold labors of love while acting as our pasor. We shall not cease to pray that our Heavenly Father may long preserve your valuable life and that of our highly esteemed sister Bill; and, that in the enjoyment of good health, and in the prosecution of useful labors in the best of causes, for many years, you may both at last finish your course with great

oy, and enter upon the glorious reward on high. REPLY ... vaiwalled sale Dear Brethren and Friends :- Most heartily do I hank you for your delightful visit, excellent address, and accompanying purse. Words utterly fail to convey to you the gratitude I feel for this unexpected expression of your appreciation of my humble servi-ces in the cause of the blessed Lord Jesus. My heart of hearts responds in feelings of undying affection for you, and in earnest prayer for your prosperity and happiness, both in this world and that which is to Be assured that Mrs. Bill most cordially unites in

these sentiments of gratitude and good will.

Yours to serve in the Gospel of Christ, The purse contained \$200 cash, which was supple

mented by other valuables to the amount of \$80, naking the sum total \$280, well the order ar mos Appropriate addresses, followed, by Revs. Mesers. Spencer and McKenzie, supplemented by pleasant conversation and charming music. A touching prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. McKenzie, and the company separated, all delighted with this free interchange of christian affection and social enjoyment.

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We regret to learn, by a letter from our esteemed brother, Rev. A. D. Thompson, that he still has very poor health. His cough is more severe than usual, and he gets out but little. But, in the midst of his afflictions we rejoice to hear that God is visiting in mercy one section of his extensive field of labor, He says-" We are having four beavenly Father's smile in the St. Patrick's church. Eight have expressed an earnest desire for salvation. Some have obtained which they will do as soon as circumstances permit May Jehovah carry forward in power this blessed work of grace, and bring multitudes to taste the sweetness of redeeming love !"
Our brother adds: "This is the severest winter we

have had for many years. Our salt sea river the St. Croix-bas been bridged as I never saw it but once before; and it has been done quietly, without the sound of axe or hammer." A GISTOV

In a note just received from Rev. E. Hickson e says "I am making arrangements to join Rev. W. M. Edwards this week at Doaktown. The Lord blessing his labors. He has baptized seven believers lately. He is calling for help. Prospects here it Leonsplain. I never saw the sldaroval are

A letter from Rev. James Irving says-"The Lord is graciously visiting Albert County in mercy. Bro. Sealey has baptized a number at Harvey. Brother Corey's church at Hillsboro' is enjoying a very extensive revival. Bro. Fillimore is also blessed in his ministry. He baptized four last Sabbath." Conquer ing Jesus, go forth through all the land in the greatness of thy strength, mighty to save 1

MARGARET TORRINGTON-the story on ou last page-will be closed in four or five weeks : we shall then supply its place with a variety of choice articles which we have on hand, especially adapted to the domestic circle. Many of our subscribers have been so much interested in "Margaret Torrington," that they are deeply anxious to obtain the book. It is published in London, and will probably soon find its way here. Judging from the interest many of our readers have taken in the story, we imagine it will have a great run when it comes. Some persons, it is true, object to all reading of this stamp; but nearly all our Sabbath school literature is in this style. The story in question was originally published in one of the most popular religious journals in London. The highly religious character of the paper was our voucher for transferring the work to the columns of the Visitor. An intelligent gentleman stopped us in the street the other day, to tell us how delighted he had been with the story, and to enquire where he could obtain the book. Some who have not read it consecutively have grave objections to it. We hope they will read the remaining chapters. They are charming

New Books.

which are added a condensed view of the Friesthood of Christ, and a translation of the Epistle prepared for this work, by Henry J. Ripley, D. D.

The author of this book bas given " Notes on the Gospels," "Acts of the Apostles," and "Epistle to the Romans." These are largely used in Sabbath-schools and Bible-classes, and are considered generally safe guides as far as they go. This new work, the preface informs us, "is the fruit of long, continued study of the Epistle in the original." We repard it as a valuable aid to the student of the Rible and as such should have an extensive circulation. I is published by Gould & Lincoln, 59, Washingto Street, Boston : New-York, Sheldon & Co. : Cincinna ti. Geo. Blanchard & Co.

ONE OF OUR SOLDIERS. This little book furnish a touching sketch of Freddie Maynard. The story i admirably told, and contains an excellent moral. HORACE HAZLEWOOD unfolds, in impressive and

ances, the results of disobedience to parental instructions. Horsee may be studied by the hoys with reat advantage. Both of these works are pr by the American Baptist Publication Society, Phile

The Bible rule of Temperance: total abat The author deals with the immerality of the malituting the only correct and reliable basis for to trance action. His arguments are both highly

every christian home. Address Frederick Gerhard. 15 Dey Street, New-York. Post Office Box, 4000. THE UNITED STATES MUSICAL REVIEW, published by J. L. Peters, 200 Broadway, New-York, is placed up: on our table, and, we may say, its whole style from first to last impresses us most favorably. It is a monthly publication of rare excellence, and must be invaluable to the students of musical science. It is about the size of sheet-music, and the number before us contains 17 pages of musical reading, rich in variety and conception; to which is added four pieces of choice music by the best American authors. These pieces cover ten pages. Every musical family

Dedication.

WOODSTOCK, Feb. 29, 1868. DEAR VISITOR-The new Baptist Meeting-house at the lines in South Richmond was dedicated on Monday the 5th of February. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Outhouse; reading hymns by Rev. J. C. Bleakney; scriptures read by Rev. Mr. Mayo; prayer by Rev.

J. Rowe: sermon by Rev. Mr. Porter, of Houlton. The building is a credit to the community and denomination. It cost \$1.500, besides the furniture, which is good. They have been only a few months in bailding.

Since the dedication, their pastor has been ordain ed, and God has blessed them with a glorious revival of religion. Our interest in Woodstock is coming up some: the congregations are larger than for some ime past, so that we have commenced a new service -baving now two services a day instead of one, as formerly. A number of the brethren and sisters are rejoicing in hope of the glory of God. But there is a great evil to contend with in Woodstock. I am told that there are something over 40 taverns in this town : but we are praying the Head of the Church to send power and accompany the Gospel to the hearts of J. C. BLEAKNEY. the people.

Donation Visit.

DEAR EDITOR-We send you a few particulars in eference to a very pleasant visit made Rev. J. C. Bleakney, pastor of the Baptist Church, Woodstock. by the inhabitants of this vicinity, on Monday, 10th

There were about one hundred and forty persons present, most of whom partook of a sumptuous tea, served by the young ladies and gentlemen present. After a short time spent in social conversation, the Hon. Charles Connell was called to the chair, and a number of appropriate speeches, interspersed with music, were delivered by a number of the prominent citizens, among whom were Rev. Messrs. Glass and Wilkins. The money and good things left and sent in since, amount in all to some \$92.00. We regret that a number from the country was unable to attend, owing to the inclemency of the weather and the bad state of the roads. Considering the amount donated, and its being the fourth visit of the kind made, we conclude that the pastor and his family. have the sympathies and good wishes of the people. This expression from persons of the different denominations, indicate that the labors of our pastor are highly appreciated in this community.

P. S. -Since writing the above, we understand that more money has been paid in. Woodstock N. B., February, 17, 1863.

Secular Department.

OUR NEW HOUSE.

For the Christian Visitor. From our Fredericton Correspondent.

Mr. Epiron-Occupying a position in the centre of what is known as the "Ladies' Gallery"—there are no ladies in it now, however, -I have a commanding view of the assembled wisdom of our Province. The members are nearly all in their places, and a spirited discussion is in progress. One cannot but regret the absence of some familiar faces on which we were accustomed to look, prior to the great political changes through which we have but recently passed. They, however, have passed into a wider sphere, or have assumed positions of greater responsibility and richer emolument. Their places here are filled, chiefly, by young men, fresh from occupations and employnents which could yield them but little advantage and less experience as practical politicians. Uninifiated into the mysteries of political chicanery, and incorrupted by the selfishness of a time-serving policy, they seem disposed to discharge the duties assigned them in the most economical manner possible, and with due regard to the interest of the country they represent. Unaccustomed to the froth and fory, the gibes and home-thrusts of a spirited parliamentary debate, they do not always find it easy to preserve the coolness, moderation and self-command evinced by the older and more experienced veterans. Still, there are evidences of real talent, cleverness and power, which time, application and experience will bring out and develope, and our new House, we venture to predict will compare favorably with any that

has preceded it. A brief allusion to a few of the more prominent members may not be unacceptable to some of your

Directly opposite the Speaker's Chair is the roung member for Albert, Chas. A. Peck, Esq. He is of nedium height, somewhat slender, but well formed; light hair; fair, open countenance; and, upon the whole, what the ladies would call "rather hand some." In his manner he is exceedingly pleasant. affable, and gentlemanly. He is a lawyer by profes sion, and for intelligence and natural ability, is a cre dit to the County he represents, and gives promise of being quite an acquisition to the Local Parliament. As a speaker, he is clear, fluent and forcible, and does not fail to command the attention of the House He is no incessant talker; never speaks but when he has something to say, and then he says it and sits

The following resolution brought forward by Mr Peck will not be uninteresting to many of your readers. It is this:

Whereas, The imposition of newspaper postage is inexpedient and ill-advised, and the imposition of du-ties on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes is culated to produce very great inconvenience and satisfaction among the people of this Province

Resolved. As the opinion of this House, the said mposition should be removed, and for purposes of

I herewith send the substance of Mr. Peck's speech a support of the above resolution, which you will have the goodness to publish in your widely circulated journal. Yours truly, OUT-SIDER.

Mr. Peck said that he felt it was quite unne or him to accompany these resolutions with an ingthy observations; that during the progress of the chair the other day upon the Railway Resolution as taken by more than one honorable ge this House that it was useless, that it w oot competent for this Legislature to express any opinion upon questions beyond the scope of its own powers. The passage of those resolutions, however, by a very large majority, sufficiently controverted that doctrine, and afforded him a precedent in moving this scarcely less important resolution.

any legislation at Ottawa, calculated to provoke general hostility, discontent and dissatisfaction, to reflect the popular sentiment upon such legislation, that room for spare capital from your Province.

might be removed He was not one of those who believed that the general government at Ottawa had erected itself into despotic form, arrogantly defying public opinion; ather did he believe that it courted that opinion and Province upon any given question were expressed only to be contemptuously ignored and disregarded, en we would the better learn our true constitutionposition; understand the Union Act as interpreted by those high in authority, and be prepared patiently and submissively to endure whatever may be n store for us. He said that a tariff, singularly hostile to almost every interest of this Province had been inflicted upon us; and in addition to this, we have postage imposed upon our newspapers, which he held to be a most unreasonable imposition. That it was unnecessary for him to say anything in laudation of the services the Press has rendered to the country. Every honorable member knows its patriotism, its united efforts for the public good, and the enlightenment of the country upon all questions that engage

the intelligence of the people.

That if the present grievous and oppressive tariff vere adjusted-which we all fondly hope, but cannot "confidently trust"-the country will be deeply indebted to the noble and patriotic effort of its press, which, laying aside every party consideration, had aboured with a zeal and unanimity which no language of his could fully eulogize.

That several honourable members had taken occasion during the session to give expression to their most enlightened and progressive views upon the question of education, apparently earnestly desirous to extend its blessings to the child of every parent n the country, rich or poor; a principle which he neartily approved, and was pleased to hear openly ffirmed, and for which he would contend. He fel confident these honorable gentlemen would lend their oices and votes in behalf of that popular educator -he press, and favour the removal of every barrier to ts free circulation.

Referring then to the stamp act, while he had n ntention of uttering a word that would tend to reopen the question of Confederation, he reminded the House that although it had been argued by those opposed to Union that it would bring the odious Cana dian Stamp Act upon us, none ever imagined it would so soon extend to the Lower Provinces. He referred to the inconvenience of the law, in country districts especially. Every man was legally presumed o know the law; but this presumption worked most rbitrarily, when, as in this case, there was scarcely ny publication of the law—certainly none to make ts provisions generally known in the country. He referred to the incomplete postal accommodation in rural districts, and argued that it was not the amount of the duties against which the people objected, but the tendency of the act to produce litigation, and its nconveniences, that excited the disapprobation of

He said that he felt it was unnecessary to multiply rguments against this obnoxious Stamp Act, taking t for granted that there would be no apologist for found in this House. He said he felt under the deep est obligations to his constituency for the responsible trust which they had reposed in him-obligations which he could hope in no way more effectually to extinguish than by seeking for them relief from ill dvised, inexpedient and unnecessary taxation; and concluded with a warm appeal to the House to support the resolution, thereby supplementing the efforts' of the press itself, and adopting a course which he felt confident would command the approval of the entire House.

From our Halifax Correspondent. Halifax, March, 7.

DEAR VISITOR-As you are aware our Legislature has been adjourned to August next, the delegates are on their way to England, so that there is no political news to tell, save that the political horizon is calm. placed in a policy which was always saying one. The season of Lent stops all amusements and parties thing and meaning another. He said that the Libcircles: some of the ladies have donned garments of black, but whether it is to commemorate in his pledge to bring about a reduction of the fran-the season or to express their grief that all gaiety is chise, but none had in reality been made. Such a stopt, your correspondent sayeth not-perhaps both | mode of conducting a party was unprecedented. elements mingle, and hence the sombre hues adopted by the high church ladies. We have incessant winter for some five months, our first snow having fallen on is as little indications of spring or a break up as ever. ble rescue. The prisoners were escorted by a body That sagacious person, the oldest inhabitant, never of twenty policemen. There were, however, no atsaw so long-continued sleighing about Halifax as we have enjoyed this winter; sleighing parties, tandem clubs, horse trotting on the ice, curling matches, ice boats, &c., &c., are all the rage, but these matters though very charming for us, can have but little interest for the wise and sedate folk over your way; and in the death of any thing to write about, I propose to give your readers a short account of our

extract a passage from the report of the Chief Commissioners of mines and minerals—It appears that in the Gold Mining of the Province for the past year, the success has been considerable, both in the ncrease of Gold obtained, and the average rate per ton of quartz raised, whilst the average remuneration for each man, counting 313 days in the year, and the gold at \$18.50 per cz., is \$2.44 per day, a result believed to be without a parallel in any country. It appears that in the year ending 31st December 1862, he amount of gold raised in the Province was 6787 ounces, while for the year ending 30th September 1867, it was 27,583 ounces. Mr. Robertson says that when we consider that between Cape Sable and Canso we have a gold-bearing country over 250 miles mised to meet Gerlong, and fully 25 miles broad, in every part of which of native troops. as productive mines may be found as any now worked, we cannot but believe that the gold mining of Nova Scotia is only in its infancy. It seems that quartz, were raised from one mine in Sherbrooke in December last. It appears that there has been a recall falling off in the quantity of coal raised and 633 oz. of smelted gold, the produce of 200 tons of great falling off in the quantity of coal raised and sold last year as compared with 1866,—the total falling off being 119,224 tons, which Mr. Robertson conders may be accounted for by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. Taking all the mines together, owever, the revenue received by the Government from them in 1867 exceeds the amount so received in 1866 by \$20,305.98. The receipts for 1866 on Gold Account were \$18,201.99, on coal \$58,109.75, —in all \$76,311.74,—and the expenditure for the same period was \$16,547.21, leaving a balance in favor of the Department of \$59,764.63. The receipts for 1867 on Gold Account were \$23,879.13, on coal \$59,916.00, -in all \$93,795.13, -and the expenditure \$18,724.62, leaving a balance in favor of the Department of \$80,070.51,—being an increase over 1866 A short synopsis from the different districts may

prove interesting.

STORMONT. - Mining in this district has for some STORMONT.—Mining in this district has for some years been confined to Isaac's Harbor, but prospecting has this year been carried on at Seal Harbor, where very large and rich boulders have been found. This year, as compared with the last gave an increase of 450 oz., with a much smaller quantity of quartz crushed, and a larger yield per man.

Suerbrooke, though second in quantity of gold produced, is now, as it has ever been since 1864, the first in profit, giving \$1592 58 per man for 12 months, and yielding an average of 1 oz. 9 dwt. and 8 gr. per ton, for 5809 tons of quartz crushed: 633 oz. of

con, for 5809 tons of quartz crushed; 633 oz. of Smelted Gold, the produce of 200 tons of quartz, and this from the working of one mine in the mouth of

Montagu, is one of those Districts that has faller away since the publication of the last annual Report of this Department. There has been but one mine worked with anything like vigor during the year, and this one was idle the first 3 months. The highest return was for July, being 81 oz. of Gold for 20 men employed; the average yield of Gold per ton of Quartz crushed, is higher than any other District, being I oz. 19 dwt. The Commissioner is surprised that the attention of miners is not more turned to this District, as it is not over six miles from Dartmouth; the leads worked are known to be rich, and the untested

CLDHAM, has never done so well as in the past year. The yield of gold was 1369 oz. giving \$488. 88 for each man yer year.

RENFREW. -- From being third in rank last year.

and about fifth in years previous, has placed itself first this year, having produced nearly 900 oz. more

first this year, having produced nearly 9000 oz. more gold than any other district, and is only second in point of profit to Sherbrooke, each man having earned \$895.80 for the year.

WAVERLEY.—A lead is now worked averaging 15 inches in thickness, at a depth of 300 feet, at a cost of 8 dwts. to the ton. There is one heavy drawback in this District—in the depth of the soil, and this is supposed to be the chief cause of the falling off. Although the yield has been large; the width of the ground mined was very small, it being in fact chiefly confined to one lead. From this narrow strip up to September 80, 1867, 56758 tons of Quartz were mined and crocked, giving 86101 on of Geld.

There are several other mines more or less at work but the above are the principal. There is plenty of

Business has not improved since my last. The imports and exports are small, we do not look for much improvement before next month. PRODUCE. - Butter has advanced and the tendency is upwards, a good article is worth 16 @ 18 cts. in the most liberal expression of it. If we are an important body—if the sentiments of the people of this affoat is retailing at 70 cts. in lots. Sales out of

store at same rate. Exports for the week-to West Indies, 225 packages Butter; 56 bus. Oats. Provisions. - Pork, no enquiry, and no sales making. Same remarks may be made on Beef, quoted

at 11 @ 12 cts. WEST INDIA PRODUCE. - Molasses - We quote Cienfuegos at 27 @ 28 cts. for large parcels. Some cargoes have been sold during the week on private terms, supposed to be about 27 cts, in bond. there be a speculative enquiry during the month, prices will probably advance. Sugars unchanged at present quotations, Rum Demerara, 55 @ 56 cts. in bond; St. Jago 45 @ 46 cts. Imports for the week: -527 puns., 57 trcs., 58 bbls., Molasses; 92 hhds., 3 bags, Sugar; 170 puns. Rum, 150 bags Coffee ; exports : - 90 hhds. Ale and Porter, 9 bxs. l'obacco, 10 bags Rice, 53 bxs. Raisins, 101 M. Shingles, 70 M. Lumber,
FREIGHTS continue dull. 4 vessels have been char-

tered for West Indies, 3 for the United States, on private terms.

Exchange. - Bank Bills on London 60 days, 184 per cent. prem; Private Bills 121 @ 122 per cent. prem. Gold drafts at sight on New York, 31 per cent. prem. ; Currency drafts 254 per cent, discount ;

Sight drafts on Montreal 31 a 84 per cent. prem, BREADSTUFFS. - Flour - We have to note small receipts, and with the previous light stock on hand prices have advanced, and the market is firm. We quote No. 1 Canada \$9.10 a \$9.50. Extra State New York \$9.00, a \$9.10, (duty paid.) Rye in fair demand, at \$7.50 a \$7.55, sales are making in small lots, ! Corn Meal dull with limited enquiry and prices are a shade lower. We quote Kiln Dried \$5.66 a \$5.75; Halifax ground \$5.55 a \$5.65. Uatmeal duli, the supply is large for present demand. We quote Canadian \$7.70 a \$7.75 per bbl. Nova Scotia \$7.50 a \$7.55. Imports for the week - From United States. 859 bbls Flour, 1559 btls Corn Meal. Exports-200 bbls Flour, 25 bbls Corn meal,

Foreign and Domestic News.

LONDON, March 5. In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Disraeli appeared for the first time since the resignation Upon entering, he was received with loud cheers

rom both Government and opposition benches. Mr. Disraeli soon afterwards rose, and after giving notice of the introduction of certain measures relating to Scotland and Ireland, referred to the retirement of Lord Derby, saying his colleagues were loth to sever their connections with such a leader. No language could express their estimate of the character and career of such a chief, and they all most earnestly

oped for his restoration to health and power. Mr. Disraeli then proceeded to say that her Majesty had been pleased to entrust to him the task of forming a Government, and he could not decline so gracious an offer, accompanied as it was by the generous support of his colleagues. In domestic affairs the policy of Lord Derby, during the last two years of his administration would

be followed by the Ministry, and in Foreign Affairs

the policy of Lord Stanley would be adhered to.

This would be a policy of peace, not one of isolation, but one of generous sympathy and regard for our own interests and that of other nations. Such a polity would never lessen the influence or the digniof England, based as it was upon esteem and respect. The domestic policy of the new Government would be a liberal one, (Cheers and laughter.) Earl Russell declared that no confidence could be eral members had given their support to Lord Derby

The prisoners who were on trial at Warwick for Fenianism, Messrs. Burke, Cusey and Shean, were the first day of last October, and now in March there brought to Newgate to-day to guard against a possi-

tempts at release. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has released from confinement, William Johnson, Grand Secretary of the Orangemen, who was sentenced to fine and imprisonment for leading an illegal procession.

The forthcoming French Ministerial budget will press the payment of the principal and interest of the

Franco-Mexico Bonds. ranco-Mexico Bonds.
It is said that Bussia has been strongly working. for the independent union of the Danubian Princi Late dispatches from China and Japan are received

ois India. The civil war in Japan raged with great riolence; several combats han taken place between partizans-the Shagom and the Daimois-which were attended with heavy losses of life, and great excesses were committed on both sides. In consequence of the insecure condition of the country, the Ministers of foreign powers had all left

A despatch from Annesley Bay, says the advance of the British Expedition was awaiting at Antolo the appearance of Kussin, Prince of Tigre, who had promised to meet Gen. Napier there with a large force

In the House of Commons last evening, Mr. Shaw Lefevre called up the question of the claims. After eulogizing the course of Mr. Adams seil, who repelled the suggestion."

Lord Stanley praised the pacific tone of Mr. Lefevre, and warmly complimented Mr. Adams for the conciliatory spirit he displayed on the subject under discussion. He concluded by advising the appointment of a mixed Commission, for the proper adjustment of the question.

John Stuart Mills, W. E. Gladstone, Mr. Forster, and others, took part in the debate. Nearly all the leading journals have editorial arti-

cles on the debate in Parliament on Friday night on the Alabama claims.

The Times says the debate must convince the United States that England wishes to settle the law in this case in the American sense, and that the failure of Great Britain to refer the Alabama claims to arbitration is due to no desire to avoid her just obligations. Mr. Seward has only to meet Lord Stanly in a like spirit to end this misunderstanding.

The tone of the articles in the other journals is generally the same.

LONDON March 10 The War Office Department has just received additional despatches from the Commander-in Chief of the army in Abyssinia. The military situation at the English front is unchanged. King Theodore treats the English front is unchanged. King Theodore treats the prisoners more leniently, and begins to regard them with a more friendly spirit. Mr. Rassam, a captive official of the Queen, thinks the King detains him merely until the English troops arrive at or near the Royal headquarters when he will be set free.

The Morning Post in an editorial on the subject of

Irish Reform, says the plan which will be pursued by the new Government under D'Israeli in regard to reland, is as follows:

First, The consideration of the Church question will be put off until the Commission on the Irish Church establishment already appointed shall have

Second, The Commission will also be appointed to inquire into the relation of landlords and tenants in Ireland.

Third, A charter will be granted for the new Ronan Catholic University.

Fourth, Irish railways are to be subsidized by the

The Senate of the United States, was on the 5th, inst., organized as a Court of Impeachment for the trial of President Johnson. Chief Justice Unase

The Senate as a Court of Impeachment has assigned friday, March 13th, as the day for President Johnson to appear for trial.

A telegram to a Boston paper states that Charles Dickens, will return to England in the steamer Cuba, which leaves New York on the 2d of April.

Gold 140.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Meetings have been held in various parts of the Colony, in favor of admission to the Dominion of Canada. At a large meeting in Victoria, presided over by the Mayor, resolutions were passed urging apon the government of the colony the necessity of