## THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 26, 1868.

#### Mutual Choice of Council.

In considering objections made to Councils, we have to advert to certain remarks put forth by those who are opposed to this sort of aid being used in church action, directed against a mutual choice of such bodies. As such mutual choice is only made in case of a dispute, and the dispute may respect one whom the church seeks to make the object of their discipline, the question is asked-" Shall an accused man have the right of choosing his own judges ?"

Now this question seems to overlook the fact already stated that a motual choice of members of a Council supposes the existence of a dispute. If advice were merely sought for guidance of the judgment of the church, where no rights of parties were involved, and no unjust bias were charged or suspected there would, of course, be no claim made for a mutual choice of the members of the Council; there would be but one interest-that of the church, who would, in this case, select the Council themselves: or, perhaps, as is often done, accept a nomination by

But the case is far different when a member of the church complains of unjust treatment, when parties arise, or prejudice and excitement occur; and few things are more likely to happen when the judgment of a church is blamed. Recrimination is then apt to follow: the matter becomes the talk and the subject of dispute of some hundred tongues at fifty teatables, and calmness of judgment is annihilated. There are now, in fact, two parties, if not more; the accused man and his friends on the one side, and the church and its friends on the other. How, under such circumstances, shall an impartial tribunal be obtained? If choice of a portion of the Council by the accused brother be objected to, because he is under accusation, choice by the excited church might equally be complained of; for they too are now under accusation as having become unfair judges. To warp justice through heat, or prejudice, or passion, is as serious an offence in God's sight as any other on account of which they can be called to discipline their brother. In such case it is not easy to see any course that would generally be more satisfactory than for each party to choose an equal portion of ministers, or ministers and laymen, from various parts of the country to compose a united Council for the trial of the matter in question.

Certainly, the objection that the accused ought not to choose his judges simply because he is accused, can hardly be admitted to have force in such a case as this. Is it said that he might choose improper men-men prejudiced in his favor or against the church? But the choice being made from ministers and laymen not of the place, would generally be sufficient security against bias, and some degree of confidence in ministers and lay brethren of age and experience seems no large claim to make on behalf of a religious body such as the Baptists claim to be.

If, however, the case is of such a nature that parties run high, and prejudice in regard to it has spread widely over the community, we are not necessarily · limited to one mode of selecting the Council. Other methods might be adopted. A list of all the ministers in our Convention, for instance, might be made out, and a challenge of a certain number on each from the remainder; or the Association or Convention might be asked to make the appointment, and so on; though our belief is that there would be less satisfaction generally felt in these modes than in a mutual choice in the first instance. The challenge would be likely to cast off the ablest men; the reference to the Association or Convention throws the choice on those who, as movers of particular names, might be themselves, in case of high excitement, subject to prejudice. Nothing, however, seems so vitally opposed to justice as, in case of a disputed decision of a church accused of prejudice and heat, to throw the entire choice of the Council into their hands,

The objection to which we refer as actually made, is grounded, apparently, on the assumption that the church is free from bias. If this were true, and the accused brother believed it, there could be little, if any, necessity for allowing him a right of choice; though even then, if the case were very critical, he might fear that inattention, or ignorance, or a want of a just appreciation of the peculiarities of the case, might affect injuriously the choice made by the

That a church should stand on its dignity, or as some might say, ride the high horse, in a case like this, seems hardly consistent with christian humility. or that meek and hely temper expressed in the scripture passage-"Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others." A charch in a truly christian temper, would desire that an accused brother should have reason to feel a perfect satisfaction in the impartial character of the judges appointed to try him. A regard for their own interest as a church should dictate this; for if the accused man has friends, members of the church, who sympathize with him, as must generally happen, how important for the church that they also should have no reason to find fault with the action of the body ! Hesitation on the point, still more a stiff, pertinacious refusal to allow such privilege, must surely indicate, to say the least, a very low state of christian principle. when appointed and acted

We have great reason to fear that it must too often be the want of a broader, deeper, purer charity that raises objections against those things that make for peace, and that excites churches to be more solicitous for points of assumed dignity or privilege, than for those that belong to the claims of charity or justice.

# The Newspaper Tax.

We telegraphed Hon. S. L. Tilley on the 20th inst., on behalf of the Associated City press, asking him if he had been unable, by reason of illness, to attend meetings of Council for a week; but would answer dation? definitely as early as possible; we shall of course know before our next issue. The New Brunswick press has done all in its power to prevent this obnoxious tax, and if the Nova Scotia press had presented the same united front on this question, success would have crowned its effort; but the anti press of Nova Scotia has preferred to make political capital out of the tax rather than to aid in perpetuating free circulation. If the tax therefore be fastened upon us we shall not be disappointed. The question is, who is to pay it—the publishers or the subscribers? It posed upon the paper. The tax on the circulation is naking in all twenty five per cent. whole of this tax : we cannot do so, and do justice to recommended by the Association. Now observe the the paper or ourselves; we are willing to bear our marked peculiarity in the construction of this Connshare of any extra taxation. We have had it in our cil. It was not an ordinary Council-one simply se-VISITOR, but if we are to pay all this extra taxation, party having an equal share in its selection. Does Visition, but if we are to pay all this extra taxation, it will be simply impossible to do so. To each individual the amount is very triffing—five cents per quarter or twenty cents per year. A peek of potamature of twenty cents per year. A peek of potamature of an arbitration; the award of which both toes, three or four quarts of beans, a few pounds of mature of an arbitration; the award of which both parties were equally bound to accept?

Sth., When the Council thus selected—six by the church and six by Dr. P., twelve in all—met as no tifled in Halifex, and organized, the parties were atknown as the council thus selected.

B. Fankan B. F

bers, each and all, which had you rather do-pay twenty cents postage per annum on your paper, and have it improved so as to keep pace with the progress of the age, or to subject your editor to an annual tax of several hundred dollars; thereby compelling him to postpone indefinitely all improvement, and subjecting him at the same time to perplexing embarrassment? We trust the readers of the Visitor have too much regard for justice, and too much respect for themselves, to ask us to bear an additional burden of this sort. If we pay the fifteen per cent. on the paper, surely our readers will cheerfully pay the ten per cent, for transmission.

But there is another view to take of this matter. While newspaper circulation is taxed, the postage on etters is reduced in sufficient measure to pay this tax. There are very few families who take newspapers that do not, in the course of the year, send ten letters by mail. On these ten letters they save by the postal eduction two cents each letter, making twenty cents in all: this will cover the tax on their family paper: the difference therefore in postal expenses under the new law will be more likely to be in favour of our ubscribers than otherwise. Under these circumstances our readers will surely not expect us to pay this new tax. We think our rulers acted very unwisely when they made this change in the postal law, for no one complained of the five cents postage on letters; but there is a general dislike, especially in the Maritime Provinces, to this newspaper tax. Nothing is gained by the change, but much bitter feeling is engendered.

Our brethren all know that we are not conducting he Visitor as a mere business speculation, but for the furtherance of religious interests and denominational progress. We do not ask to be enriched by t personally: we only ask to be kept free from fiancial embarrassment.

Having thus frankly stated the facts of the case in nuestion, we trust no subscriber will allow his family o be deprived of his denominational paper for to sake of saving twenty cents a year. Rather save the small amount, if necessary, by using a little les butter, sugar, molasses, or tea at the table, or save in some article of dress, rather than to save by depriing yourself and family of the advantages to be derived from the weekly visits of your well filled religious paper. The truth is, the interests of all concerned demand an increase instead of a diminution of our circulation. We speak as to wise men, judge ye

#### For the Christian Visitor. Granville street Church and the Council. No. 2.

As I deem the facts and arguments I shall present ery important as touching the subject on which Dr. rawley and Granville street church are appealing to he judgment of the Baptist Brotherhood of Nova Scotia, I request the unprejudiced and prayerful atention of my Baptist brethren-ministers and people-to the observations I design to make in this communication. I now proceed to show (as promised in my former article) that the acceptance of the Council without reserve or qualification by the church and by Dr. Pryor did not, under the circumtances, leave the acceptance of its decision optional

Look now, please, carefully at the following facts, and the principles which underlie, or grow out of Dr. Pryor on the other, were in honor and right ound to abide by the decision of the Council.

1st. Dr. Pryor, charged with two very grievous ffences is tried on both by the church having been acquitted on one, and, in effect, condemned on the other. Before investigation or trial, he was suspended from the exercise of his ministerial functions, and after trial, suspended also from fellowship with the church. Thus was the pastor struck down from is position and degraded without so much as the hurch asking a Council from, or the concurrence of Associated churches procedure in direct opposiion to the view and general practice of Associated Baptist churches in this Province, and, it is believed, on this continent, in similar cases,

2d. Dr. Pryor complained in June last to the Cenral Association of the irregular, harsh and unjust reatment which he thought had thus been dealt out o him by Granville street church; and representaives present from that church made statements and explanations on the subject. The Association having heard thus much from the one side and the other. recommended the church to call a mutual Council, "to consider the charges made against Dr. Pryor, and the action of the church thereon."

Considering that the Association had power to apoint a Council to enquire into the conduct of the hurch, and did not do so, but recommended the church to call a mutual Council, is it not obvious that n the opinion of that body the decision of such Couneil should, in this case, be final? Besides, Dr. Pryor asked a remedy or redress for the wrong complained of; the Association recommends one which in its judgment, would meet the case—a mutual Council. Now if the decision of such Council can be rightfully rejected, because notwithstanding the "heavy conlemnation" which in the view of the church it proounced on Dr. Pryor, it is deemed too favorable to nim, and the church can rightfully rejudge in the case, and condemn their late pastor and the Council too, I ask, Where is the remedy? Surely the remedy is no remedy, but a shameful mockery. Who can believe the Association would perpetrate such folly, or intend or sanction a course which leaves wrong unredressed-nay, intensifies and aggravates it? From the state of matters between the parties when the recommendation for a mutual Council was made, is it not apparent that the Association supposed the decision should be regarded as final? and that should the church accept and act on the recommendation, her right to re-judgment of the case was necessarily given up? Would not plain, honest, comthe new postal law regarding newspapers is to go into mon, christian sense regard the former as the view of effect on the 1st of April. To this he replied, that the Association in recommending the Council? and the latter as the result of acting on that recommen-

3d. Though cordially assenting to this recommendation, yet the church subsequently called an ex parte Council, which, when organized, was deterred from dealing with Dr. Pryor's case, because he would neither recognize nor accept it in the matter; and moreover, forbid it to act in any way prejudicial to his character or interests; and that not being the Council recommended by the Association, he would not deem himself bound to abide by its decision. But suppose Dr. P. had accepted this Council to try his case, and made his defence before it, would be not have been by the very act bound to abide by its decision? Certainly; who can doubt it? Why should not the church be bound by a similar act?

4. The exparte Council having failed to try Dr. Pryor's case, the church called a mutual Council, as

ed by the President if they accepted the Council, and both responded in the affirmative without reservation. 6th. This acceptance involves serious con On his part, Dr. P. recognizes the Council and submits to be tried by it, and in effect pledges himself to abide by its decision. On the other hand, the hurch by this acceptance recognizes a tribunal other than itself, and submits the case of Dr. P. to decision. This fact of necessity involves another, viz. : that in the further consideration of Dr. P.'s case, the church resigned-voluntarily, of courseher position as Judge. Up to a certain point, the conduct of the church was in perfect barmony with

7th. For while the trial was pending before the council, the church did not treat it as a mere advisory Council; but in fact as a Court for the trial of onduct and character; answered its questions, conformed to its rulings, made charges against its late pastor, called and examined witnesses in support of the charges, cross-examined the witnesses called in defence of the accused man; made protests, addressed arguments to it, and presented pleadings against Dr. Pryor; and not only so, but submitted-voluntarily, of course, in the exercise of her independence to have her own previous action in the case reviewed, and asked that opinion thereon be pronounced by the Council, and then left the Council to deiberate and decide. Do not all these movements, this array of proceedings and implications, show that nterests of gravest import were felt to be at stake? hopeless silence, degradation and disgrace, or to rescue him from what appeared the brink of irretrievable both as to her reputation and position in the denomination and in the community, would be affected either favourably or unfavourably by the decision? Both parties, I think, saw this; and each acted with as great energy and earnestness as if there were no other tribunal under heaven that could try the case. The highest tribunal" had not then set up her claim 8th. Having voluntarily resigned her position as

udge in the matter, and assumed another and very ifferent one that of prosecutor - the church-became n right and reason totally disqualified to judge further in Dr. Pryor's case. Who could, beforehand, have believed that the church, thus disqualified by her own action to judge in the case, would ascend the seat of judgment and, in spite of the Council's decision, condemn and punish to her utmost the acquitted man? What a monstrous proceeding! Even Granville street church itself can hardly believe and does not wish to be considered as having in Dr. Pryor's case, acted (1st.) as Judge, (2d.) prosecutor, (Bd.) Judge again ! The church, indeed, complains that the Council improperly placed her in the position of prosecutor; but it must be remembered that; though objecting, she voluntarily assumed it. Consider, too, that the church had entertained charges gainst Dr. P, had acted on these charges, called a Douncil to try said charges; and you will, I think, learly perceive that in requiring the church to speify the charges and prove them, the Council took of the routes surveyed by Fleming. he only just and proper course; and that conseuently, the complaint of the church is without round or reason. But however desirous to sink entirely the character of prosecutor, and however offenand indeed destructive to her claim to re-judge the case, no amount of protests, explanation or denial, the Council? Who can bonestly deny it?

As I have not presented all I design to say on the point in question. I must in order not to trespuss on your space and the patience of your readers, re-

serve other remarks till next week. Respectfully yours, GEORGE ARMSTRONG. Bridgetown, March 10, 1868.

# In Memoriam.

The following resolution of condolence was pred at their last regular meeting.

Clear Amount Lodge, No. 85, British Templars, HWO TO MARGARET MADDISON AND PANILY. HELLE

Dear Sister We the officers and members of Clear Amount Lodge, No. 35, B. T., beg to approach you with our warmest sympathy. We are tained in the death of your affectionate husband Robert Maddison, Esq., he having been "Provincial eputy" of our Lodge, and aided in its sustentation ver since he became a member; and while sensible our loss in this respect, we are fully convinced that the cause of Temperance in general has lost one of its best advocates, and warmest friends : one who counted it a pleasure to advocate the noble cause of Temperance, so that he might rescue from degradation and death those who are unfortunately attached to the use of intoxicating fiquors.

Not only has Temperance lost one of its noblest defenders, but the church also, as well as other bene-

volent institutions, have lost a warm friend and sup orter. If then we as a Lodge feel our loss on bei prived of his valuable and and counsel in the affairs of our order, we are in a position more fully to sympathize with yourself and afflicted family. We are conscious however that you are not among those "toho mourn without hope," being fully sensible that your district of country of great fertility, which red by death, the period is approaching when you shall greet each other on the blissful shore of that railroads to attract settlement. Its noble red Submitted in Faith Hope and Charity.

GEO. W. BONNELL,
JOHN N. C. BRIGGS,
Committee J. N. WILSON,

DEAR BROTHER BILL—I have no doubt, you will be glad to learn that the cause of Christ in this place is on the increase. Last Sabbath was a day of God's power amongst us; two willing converts followed Christ in the ordinance of the gospel, and were unit-ed to the church, four added since autumn last. Rev. us. We expect more to come forward soon. Dear Brother pray for us "that the word of the Lord may soon have free course and be glorified."

I remain, yours in Christ, George Jewett.
Hainsville, March 17th, 1868.

Special services are being held in Bruss treet every evening, and united prayer is ascending to the mercy seat for the descent of the Holy Spirit our midst. The youthful pastor is deeply engaged in exhorting the people of God to renewed consecration, and in persuading sinners to be reconciled to God. The meetings are crowded, earnest and solemn. May the grace of the Redeemer triumph over the coldness and obduracy of unbelieving hearts!

as pastor of the Brussels street Baptist

The Charlotte Co., Quarterly meeting will hold it next annual session with the church at the Ledge the second Friday in April, to comments at S o'clock P. M. A full representation of the churches is much desired.

Secular Department.

The Intercolonial Route.

hitherto kept alouf from the controversy especting the route for the Intercolonial Railway but as many of our readers desire some expression oninion on the part of the Visitor, relative to what is its judgment, with the implied pledge to accept its at present engrossing much attention, we deem it our duty to lay what we have to say before them.

It is evident that as the Intercolonial is to be the great avenue of communication between the Lower Provinces and the Capital of the Deminion, it should be so located, as to be easily defended in time of war, and as little liable as possible to attract raiding parties. It is also manifest that in the selection of the route for this great national work, sectional interests should be subordinated to those of the whole dominion The road should therefore be placed where it would prove most useful as a military work, and where, compatible with its military character, it would be nost cheaply constructed-afford the shortest route to the cheef markets of the Lower Provinces-accommodate the greatest number of people, and open up the best district of country to settlement. We think that one of the Central routes reported

upon by Mr. Fleming, would answer the requirements of the Dominion, better than either of those which are near the American frontier or along the North Shore. We give in brief our reasons for this opinion: 1. It would be the best military road, We do not, of course, profess to be skilled in military matters; that the decision of the Council was to sink Dr. P. to still, we think it beyond dispute that a road on either of the three frontier routes surveyed by Fleming, running for forty miles within a very short distance ruin? And was it not apparent that the church, of the Maine boundary, would be far more likely to attract raiders, either Americans or Fenians, than if constructed in the centre of the Province. The three Northern routes would seem also equally objectionable in this respect. For many miles they follow the shore of Bay Chaleur, and here any adventurous craft, could in war time, find it an easy matter to destroy our communications. A Central route, avoiding alike the boundary and the coast, would, we think, be less liable to destruction, and better capable of defence.

2. A Central route would very probably be found as cheap as any other. Advocates of the frontier lines, mention the fact, that a considerable length of road is already built or under contract. The St. Andrews line and the Western Extension, would, however, have to be purchased by the Dominion Government; and, we do not see that they would prove cheaper than the same number of miles constructed elsewhere. The land damages by a central route would prove triffing; and the amount of bridging required, would be much less than by the Northern routes, and perhaps not greater than by the frontier lines. It is said that 22 large bridges would be required on the northern line, along the shore of Bay Chaleur alone; and a glance at the map will show the great number of considerable rivers to be crossed to the southward. Those of the central routes which cross the head of Grand Lake, would require a less expenditure for this purpose, than perhaps any other

8. A Central route would serve Fredericton St. John and Halifax, most fairly. The frontier or Northern routes, seem to favour St. John at the expense of Halifax, or Halifax at the expense of St. John. sive the term may be to the church, it nevertheless Thus, by the best of the frontier lines, St. John is would be at a distance of 561 miles. By the shortest of the Northern lines, the latter city is 547 miles can do away. Does not the just abhorrence of man- from Riviere du Loup, and St. John upwards of 478. kind at such a proceeding, and its repugnance to On the contrary, Central route, "No. 8," if found accept the prosecutor as Judge in the same cause, and practicable, would shorten the distance to Halifax, to that cause his own cause, show that the church was | 586 miles, and to St. John, 844. "No. 6"-the route in honor and right bound to accept the decision of deemed most feasible by Fleming, would also deal impartially to both cities:--to St. John it is 380 miles; to Halifax, 572. A Central route would also serve Fredericton and the valley of the St. John, which the advocates of a Northern line treat with

4. A Central line might also, we think, be found better than any other, commercially. As a trunk line, it would be where it could most readily be connected with feeders. Some of the Central routes cross the St. John at Fredericton; others pass close by ented to Clear Amount Ledge, No. 85, B. T., by that city; and "No. 8" and others, run a few miles the committee appointed for that purpose, and adopt- to the eastward of it, where a branch could easily be constructed. Another branch might also be built to it from Woodstock, and thus the St. Andrews line and Western Extension, would add to its traffic. By the way of Fredericton, a line could be found which would connect Riviere du Loup with St. John-a port open all the year round. Thus, the most popupainfully sensible of the loss, we as a body, have sus- lous part of New Brunswick, would be served by a Central road; and a great part of Nova Scotia would also reap the benefit of such a line : for the whole of the South Eastern districts of that Province would be nearer Quebec by way of St. John, than by Halfax The ports of the North Shore are closed, during a great part of the year; and only one of them is touched between Bay Chaleur and the Bay of Fundy. Chatham will have to be connected with a Northern road, by means of a branch along the Miramichi. A few more miles of such a branch, and it would touch the Central line, and thus Chatham would also be benefitted. The products of P. E. Island and a great part of the Gulf Shore, could also pass as readi-

5. A Central road would open up for settlement a district of country of great fertility, which requires a railroad for that purpose, more than any other part of the Province. The North Shore does not need railroads to attract settlement. Its noble rivers and fine harbours will none the less become populous, were a mile of rail never laid there. The people along the Boundary have already a line to Woodstock and the inhabitants of the Valley of the St. John, can scarcely desire a better highway than that given them by nature. But the vast country in the centre of New Branswick, containing millions of acres of rich land needs the impetus of a railroad for its settlement. Were there no other good reason for the selection of a Central route, this, we think, should surely have weight with the Government of the

# From our Fredericton Correspondent.

MR. EDITOR :- Contrary to the prediction in my last, the University Bill was defeated; the discussiwas much longer than was anticipated, and when the vote was taken, there were in favor of the grant 11, against it 22.

Dr. Dow's want of confidence resolution did not come up until Monday. The Dr. spoke at some ength, denouncing the Government in no measured terms. He charged them with utter incompetency to perform the business of the country. Their inability to lay the Public Accounts, properly audited, before the House, or in any way to give such an ac-count of themselves as they were constitutionally re-quired to do, proclaimed their unfitness for the posins they occupied. To sum up the whole ma in few words; he said they were chargeable with culpable neglect on the one hand, and gross a Appropriate services will be held in the chapel, in the other; they were guilty of great sins, which our ministering brethren of the city will take both of omission and of commission; they had left undone the things they ought to have done, and they had done the things they ought nut to have done, and there was no health in them.

The Provincial Secretary replied. He thought the position sasumed by the member for York a very extraordinary one; that his charges were unfounded, and that the Government were quite prepared, if al-

lowed a little time, to justify themselves and their acts before the Nouse, and before the country. evidently felt less embarrassed, and more at ease, than when, a few days before, he replied to Mr. Hibbard. The House had now gone into supply, the session as drawing to a close, the members were anxious to eturn to their homes and their business: there was no organized opposition, and no inclination on the part of a large majority of the members to overthrow the Government at present, even if such an altempt could have been viewed as practicable; the hour of danger had passed; the Government was safe, and the confidence of the Secretary was confirmed. I cannot pretend to follow the different speakers, or give you even an outline of their remarks; nor is it necessary. The ground taken by the opposition, and the arguments adduced throughout the discussion may be given in a much smaller compass. Mr. King, from St. John, argued that, in consequence of the changes brought about by Confederation, the present Government were not at all responsible for the acts of their predecessors. The whole constitution of the country was changed; the Governor, after the first July last, held office under new authority, and the Tilley Government, had they continued in power, after the first of July last, could not have been held responsible for their own acts anterior to that date. He believed that the present Government were prepared to take the responsibility of the conduct of the Tilley Government to the first of July, but it was quite unfair to charge them with anything prior to that period, He believed that the present Government, by their own acts, had merited the confidence of the House, and that the verdict would be given in

Mr. Hibbard followed, and as his speech covered most of the ground taken by the opposition, I will endeavor to give you as correct an outline of it as my time and space will permit. He believed that an important principle was involved in this discussion. There was wrong somewhere. The rights of the people had been trampled upon, their money had been squandered, and the grossest mismanagement perpetrated. A grave responsibilty rested somewhere. The Tilley Government had escaped, and were now beyond the reach of the House and of the people. The present incumbents, who had come into power in a very singular manner, and are really a continuation of the Tilley Government, endeavour to exonerate themselves from all blame by shuffling the responsibility on their predecessors. If this kind of thing were allowed to proceed unchecked, what would the end be? One Government might carry out a course of extravagance sufficient to involve the country in embarrassment and ruin, and then resign it into the hands of their successors, who may come into power, clear from all responsibility, and free to perpetrate similar enormities during their term of office, and so on to the end of the chapter. Under such a system, what would become of responsible government about which we boasted so much. The time had come for this matter to be looked into, and that such action should be taken by the people's representatives as would show that such things could no longer be tolerated, and the rights and privileges of the people must not be thus outraged with impunity. For himself he was linked with no factious

party. Personally he had nothing against the present Government, and had no wish to turn them out of office, if they could show that they merited the. their speedy removal would result in no injury to the although it is just to say that the vote does not in

He could not endorse the views put forth by Mr King. He entertained the highest respect for him as a man, and would value his opinion on any subject; but his legal reasoning here was entirely at fault. He. Mr. Hibbard, was no lawver, and did not pretend to have any great amount of legal knowledge; but he had common sense and constitutional authority sufficient to deal with the question under consideration. The Political Primer was referred to, and the great constitutional battle fought out at that period, 1854, was gone into at considerable length. Ritchie, Fisher, Smith, and other lions of political notoriety were quoted to show that the present Government was in a position very similar to that occupied by the Government, which, at that time, was condemied both by the House and the people, and hurled "horse, foot, and artillery cowering to the wall." Had the late Government resigned in toto, and a new one been formed on the first of July last, then, the new Govconvenience, and filled the vacancies patch by patch, leaving, when the job was done, the same Government, although not entirely composed of the same

The Hon. Mr. Chandler could not have forgotten the contest of 1854; and it was matter of deep regret that he should have allowed himself to be linked with a Government, which, by its shuffling policy, had completely forfeited the confidence of the House. But for Mr. Chandler's support, they would have tumbled to pieces long ago, and the country, well rid of them, would have had better men in their places; men, who, by their ability, integrity, and straightforwardness would have protected the interests of the people, and guarded the constitution of the country, instead of trampling both under their feet. Alluding again to the striking resemblance there was between the present Government and that of 1854, he ventured to say that, if Philip did not hold the party now in power responsible, Philip's master, the people, would. He rather thought that the House would acknowledge that the opinion of S. L. Tilley on the affairs of 1854, was entitled to some respect. He at one time had every confidence in him. He had actually, by his own exertions, defeated his own brother-in-law, to support Tilley. He would now ask the attention of the nine men, whom Tilley had left to execute his last will and testament, to the views he held, or put forth at that time. Mr. Tilley then took the ground, that changes made in a Gov-ernment, by the removal of some of its members and the addition of others, rather increased than diminished the responsibility of its actions, and especially so if the members so added could give any additional strength to the policy of the Executive. If Mr. Tilley was correct then; if Mr. Cutler, whose opinion was also quoted, was correct, then the present Gov was also quoted, was correct, then the present Gov-vernment, under circumstances strikingly analogous to the state of affairs in those days, may try in vain to shuffle off a responsibility which all law and jus-tice and the highest constitutional authority in the Dominion, aye, or beyond it, will fasten directly up-on them. He held that the party now in power was responsible to the House for their own acts, as well as those of their predecessors, whose last will and testament they were appointed to execute.

The debate was then adjourned till 3 o'clock Tuesday, at which time Mr. Hibbard resumed. He spent some time in answering Mr. King; but as I have gisome time in answering Mr. King; but as I have given you above the sum and substance of the point in dispute between them, I will not enlarge upon it. The constitutional question disposed of, Mr. Hibbard, having shown that the party now in power could not escape the responsibility of the late Government's acts, proceeded to show that the conduct of the late Government had been an outrage on all the features of political economy; that their extravagance and were such as could by no p Foshay, also in violation of a vote of the House, \$1.

200. To A. R. McLeltan, for expenses of delegation to Canada, \$500. For a bridge in Sunbury somewhere, \$200. He found a payment "in full" of an account from A. R. Wetmore for professional services, and following the payment "in full," two other sums to Mr. Watmore, amounting to nearly \$1000. A host of other sums were shown to have been paid merely by Minute of Council—a mighty convenient place. Council Chamber, to meet and play the place of the Council Chamber, to meet and play the place of the Council Chamber, to meet and play the place of the Council Chamber, to meet and play the place of the Council Chamber, to meet and play the place of the Council Chamber, to meet and play the place of the carly papular votes in France,

such misdeeds on their predecessors! And such had been the course of the Government throughout, and such gross infringements on the rights of the people. such outrages upon all the principles of responsible government, were enough to make the blood mantle to the cheek of any honest man. These statements he had made before, and the Attorney General, in-stead of meeting them fairly, had indulged in sar-casm and ridicule, by which he had lowered his own dignity, and insulted the good sense of those who had a right to expect something far more manly and straightforward at his hands; but they had been sadly disappointed. The Government, he contended, had merited condemnation, by calling the House to gether before they were prepared to lay the Public Accounts before them properly audited. To make a great show of economy, they had descended to acts that were not only unwise and impolitic, but some of them were cruel, and beneath the dignity of any Government. They had cut down the salary of the venerable Clerk of the House, who had held that position and performed his duty faithfully for forty-six years. He closed up his touching appeal in behalf of "that poor old man," by exclaiming, "Woodman, spare that tree." He said the policy of the Government in their attempts to acquire a reputation for economy, had been "penny wise and pound foolish." This was the case especially in reference to the Auditor General, whose services had been procured at a ery moderate salary, by allowing him to continue ibrarian at the same time. A most unwise course The Auditor General was one of the most responsible officers in the country, because through him alone the

subject of just complaint, would have been very dif-ferent from what they are, and those who held the purse-strings, when called upon to give an account of hemselves, would have been left without excuse. He charged the Government with paying to the Sheriff of Restigouche \$200, when the audited account was only \$88. Why was this, when they had efused in other cases, on constitutional grou pay a fraction over the amounts submitted by the ditor? But thus it was, and the treasury of the country was depleted, and if the present party con-tique in power, there is little ground to hope that anything bettler will be done in the future; and, when the wicked rule, the people mourn.

House could have any check upon the actions of the Government. Had he been confined to that office

lone, with a salary sufficient to place him above de-

pendence, the state of affairs, which had been the

He then "settled an account, General, contracted during the debate on the motion against going into supply. His patriotism had been sneered at. But he was patriotic still. He oved his adopted country as a mother loved her firstorn; he loved it as a mariner loved the ship that had borue him safely through the storm; he loved it because it was under the good old flag, and the reign of our glorious Queen; and he loved it because it gave him liberty of conscience, and its banners waved only for the protection of the free. No doubt the Attorney General was a patriot too. Fancy him as such, when one fine morning he awoke from his dream, and in the bitter anguish of his soul exclaimed, "My son, my son, you have no country now; that traitor Tilley has sold it." But look at this illustrious "patriot," fourteen months afterwards, and where do we find him? Can you believe it! Oh, tell it not in Gath ! He has entered, an enthusiastic volunteer, in the army of the arch-traitor Tilley, who by his last will and testament made the ex-patriot A. R. Wetmore, the grateful recipient of \$800, and fat office, for the admirable agility he displayed in "jumping Jim Crow." This burst of sarcastic eloquence closed Mr. Hibbard's speech, which, in many respects, was the ablest delivered during the present

The Attorney General followed in a fluent, forcible, and very dignified speech, in which he did himself, at least, far more credit than by his former reply to his formidable antagonist. I must, however, refer you to other sources for the substance of his defence, as this communication has already exceeded its proper limits. The debate was continued until 2 o'clock Wednesday night, when the vote was taken, and the confidence of the House, but as it was, he believed Government sustained by an overwhelming majority, voted for them, who are not satisfied with their acts. out they do not think that this is a proper time to overthrow them. The House is likely to be porogued on Monday 23. Should anything of interest occur in the meantime, I will try and keep you informed.

## Foreign and Domestic News

GREAT BRITAIN Capt, Mackay who was recently tried at Cork on a charge of murder and acquitted, was on the 19th inst., again put upon trial on a charge of treason and murder. A late despatch states he has been found guilty of treason, and sentenced to imprisonment at

hard labor for twelve years.

A Dublin despatch of the 18th states:

Mr. W. Johnson, the Orange Secretary who was imprisoned in the County Down for taking a lead in an illegal procession, has been made a candidate for Parliament from the City of Belfast

A man named Mahon, said to be a Fenian organizer, has been arrested in London charged with having endeavored to swear in soldiers stationed there as Fenians. It is stated that Mahon's efforts were aternment could not be held responsible for the acts of tended with some degree of success, and that the its predecessors, but the Tilley Government did not evidence to be produced at his trial will show disso resign, but went out, one by one, as it suited their affection to prevail to an alarming degree in som Irish regiments.

The Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal of

England) has given birth to a Princess. Telegrams per cable relative to proceedings in Parliament are quite numerous this week. A despatch of the 18th states:—

House of Commons again went into Committee on esolutions of Mr. Maguire relative to reforms in Speeches were made by Mr. Maguire in support of

the resolutions, and by D'Israeli in opposition. On conclusion of these speeches Mr. Maguire withdrew Lord Stanley stated that the Government could no at present submit the papers in the Springbok case as they were in the hands of the Law officers of the

Crown.

Lord Mayo in reply to false charges made in public prints and alluded to in the House, said Messrs. Sullivan and Pigot, Dublin Editors, now in Richmond prison, are treated with leniency. They are not compelled to wear prison uniform; are allowed to select their own table and have all the exercise they

desire. A further despatch says; During a debate on the Irish question Lord Mayo made an explanation in regard to the Fenian prosecutions; he said the offer of pardon made to Johnson who was accused of participating in an illegal procession was not held out to Sullivan and Pigott, the

different.

In the House of Commons on the 20th, Earl Mayo,
Chief Secretary for Ireland, presented the Government Bill for reform in the representation of Ireland,

There is to be no alteration in the County franchise but in the Borough the right of voting is to be given to all five pound householders instead of ten pounds as at present. No action was taken upon the

In the House of Commons on the 23rd, Mr. Glad-stone introduced resolutions on church reform in Ireland, of which he gave notice last week. These resolutions are three in number, and are in sub-

First. That in the opinion of this House the Irish

church should cease to exist as an establishment, due regard being had however for personal interests and the rights of property.

Second. That no new personal rights should be created and that the Commission on the Irish church should limit its operations to matters of immediate necessity pending the final action of Parliament upon the whole question.

Queen, praying that the church patrons be placed at the disposal of Parliament. When they had been read Mr. Disraeli said the Government would be ready to meet the consideration of the resolution in the House by the end of the present month, and it was sureed that the debate on the subject should commence on the 80th of May.

The Fenians, Thompson and Mullady, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Sergeant Bratt, have been reprieved.

bera of the General Councils.

It is reported that the Papal Government has rejected the overtures of the Emperor Napoleon for the picification of Italy.

The much looked for Imperial pamphiet has made its appearance in Paris. The writer after giving a lengthy history of the early papular votes in France.