

quiry to be made as to the intention of the original donors of the land, so that the proceeds, if the land be sold, are not diverted from these intentions. The Bill was referred to a Special Committee, as was another Bill of a similar nature brought in by Mr. Williston.

Some of the Northumberland members complained that the mails, which had heretofore been sent twice a week from Fredericton to Miramichi, were now only sent once, and Mr. Kerr asked if the contract to take the mails twice a week had been taken off the hands of the contractors. Just at this time the road wanted the mails twice a week more than before, and it was too hard to take their privileges away now when the Legislature was in session, particularly when a mail every morning in addition to the night mail was despatched every day from Fredericton.

Mr. Steadman explained that the contract for carrying this mail cost \$275, while the receipts from the mails were \$100. He thought that in despatching the mails, the amount a mail route contributed to its own support ought to be taken into consideration. Besides it was only the discontinuance of the way mail, for while a year ago the Miramichi people, and the people at the North, had two mails from Fredericton and three from St. John, they had now one from Fredericton, and one every day from St. John, and a letter could now be sent as quick, or nearly as quick, from Fredericton via St. John, as it could be if forwarded direct from here. So bad had been the roads, too, that one mail a week went almost as quick as two. Taking all the facts into consideration, he had come to an agreement with the contractor, by which the contractor's pay would be reduced, and the mail carried only once a week.

Messrs. Fisher and Hatheway followed up Mr. Kerr and Mr. Williston in the complaints.

Mr. Tilley asked Mr. Kerr if he would be willing to go back to the old system, and have only three mails a week from St. John.

Mr. Kerr asked for even-handed justice and nothing else. The important settlement of Boiestown, and other places, he said had now but one mail a week, and it was very unfair. The matter then dropped.

Mr. McPhelin brought in a Bill to increase the representation of some of the Counties in the General Assembly;—this is to take the place of the Bill brought in by the same gentleman the other day to amend the law relating to the election of members of General Assembly.

Mr. McPhelin brought in a Bill to change the Constitution of the Legislative Council, and to make the same elective.

Mr. Skinner moved for leave to bring in a Bill to compel the Corporation of the Charlotte County Bank to wind up the affairs of that Bank and dissolve; there was a great deal of discussion as to whether this was a private bill, and whether \$7 10s. ought to be paid for it. Various opinions were expressed; but the Speaker deciding that the Bill came under the \$7 10s. rule, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Young brought up the subject of the French Debates, by moving that Mr. Hogg's tender, which had been reported upon on a former occasion, be accepted. There was no discussion, and the House divided, 14 to 14. The Speaker said that if he were on the floor of the House he would vote for the Debates, but now he was in duty bound to protect the public chest. The motion was therefore lost.

Hon. Mr. Tilley laid before the House, by command of His Excellency, copies of correspondence respecting the military defence of the Province, and of correspondence respecting Trade of the Province.

FRIDAY, FEB. 22.

Mr. McCallan introduced a bill to amend the act for draining Gormanton Lake.

Mr. McPhelin brought in a bill to alter the division line between Dundas and Wellington.

Dr. Vail introduced a bill to establish the road from Sherwood's in Upham, King's Co., to Quaco in St. John's Co., on great road list.

Mr. Waters' bill to continue certain chapters title 3 Revised Statutes of New Brunswick.

Reports submitted by Board of Works, Railway, and Auditor General.

Mr. McPhelin asked if £20 authorized by the House last winter to be paid to Mr. Wallace—it being for money lost in a letter—had been so paid.

Postmaster General replied that it had not.

Mr. McPhelin asked why.

Attorney General replied that the Government thought it would establish a wrong precedent, and as the old House was just expiring, it had better stand over for the opinion of the new House.

Mr. McPhelin complained that partiality had been shown, and contended that Government had no more right to withhold this than any other appropriation of the House.

Progress made in Mr. Boyd's abusive language bill. A bill relating to destruction of Bears and Wolves passed.

Mr. Allen introduced a bill for establishment of additional polling places in York.

FRIDAY, FEB. 24.

Mr. Williston's bill authorizing investigation into causes of Fires, was referred to a select committee.

Dr. Vail presented petition of Thomas Holden, relative to damages sustained by the Railway crossing his land; as it involved a money appropriation, it could not be received.

Mr. Cossigan's bill to alter the division line between the Parishes of St. Leonard Grand Falls, was passed.

Progress reported in a bill to erect a new Parish in Victoria County.

Mr. McCallan moved to a statement of Mr. Stiles, as reported in the *Globe*, about the Minister, and defending the Magistrates.

Mr. Waters presented a petition from Right Rev. John Sweeney, D. D., of St. John, asking for incorporation of himself and successors to hold land for charitable and other purposes—a new act, becoming necessary on account of the Province being divided into two Bishops.

The House went into a Committee on a bill to authorize the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School to raise money by mortgage of lands. The bill was warmly contested, and the debate occupied the rest of the day till 4 o'clock. Messrs. Waters, Tilley, Anglin, Cudlip, Dow, and Stevens, advocated the measure; Messrs. Smith, the Speaker, Kerr, Gillmer, Hatheway, and others, opposed it—the general grounds of opposition were, that these lands belonged to the whole Province; that used if this way the benefit would be derived solely by the City of John. The arguments impugned the general management of the Board. The bill was advocated on the ground that the Directors authorized to manage, incurred liabilities and the bill was required to ensure limitation of loss.

Hon. Mr. Hatheway said that St. John always got more than its share of the public money.

Mr. Gillmer said that whenever money in question, St. John members were united, but never otherwise.

Hon. Mr. Tilley said that in money matters St. John had not received justice.

The debate was animated. Bill postponed three months.

Mr. Cudlip introduced a bill to regulate proceedings against members. The object of the bill is to do away with the freedom of members from arrest.

Mr. Cudlip presented the petition from the Chamber of Commerce, to have a Harbor Commissioner appointed.

The striking of a Committee in case of Mr. Lindsay was postponed till Thursday, at his request.

The parties petitioning against the return of Mr. Glazier, have entered into recognition before the Speaker to prosecute with effect.

Mr. W. J. Gilbert moved an address for copy of A. McBean's petition.

Mr. Gilbert asked the Government for reasons for the removal of the Hon. E. B. Chandler from office.

Mr. Waters introduced a bill to amend the Criminal Law, relating to cases against the person.

Mr. Stevens protested against early adjournments of the House.

House adjourned at 4.30 P.M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

Mr. Kerr presented petition from Roman Catholic Bishop of Chatham, praying for act of incorporation for himself and successors.

Mr. Lindsay's Bill relating to non-resident Lands was discussed and referred to a select committee.

Mr. Steadman introduced a Bill to divide Parish of Shediac, and erect a new Parish for ecclesiastical purposes.

Mr. McPhelin's Bill to alter division line of Parishes Dundas and Wellington passed. Also Cossigan's bill to erect a new Parish in Victoria Co., with an amendment to take territory only from St. Leonard's and Grand Falls.

In reply to question put by Gilbert, Smith said no charge had been proved against E. B. Chandler, and no charge involving moral wrong or turpitude had been made. He had persistently opposed him (Smith) at elections, and the removal was an act of justice to his supporters and friends in the County. Aaa gu-

eral principle he always opposed removal of public officers, but thought they should not take part in elections.

Mr. Cudlip gave notice of motion for Friday for appointment of Joint Committee of both Houses to inquire into affairs of Central Bank.

Bill to provide for expenses of Legislature discussed at length. Kerr moved an amendment—pay of members to be \$8 per day, lost. Bill passed.

Mr. Cudlip introduced a Bill to provide for the erection of City Hall in St. John, and Tilley presented a petition against it.

Mr. Waters introduced Bill to incorporate R. C. Bishop of St. John.

Mr. Kerr introduced Bill relating the Railway, to stop issue of debentures.

FRIDAY, FEB. 26.

Boyd's denominational school grant bill was disposed of yesterday, without discussion, by passage of amendment, leaving matter with Government.

Several inquiries relating to lost money letters were made, and Steadman replied necessary investigations were being made.

Steadman, in answer to questions by McPhelin, said Government did not intend to introduce money order system on account of attendant expense.

Great part of day spent in discussing Waters' bill to abolish death penalty in certain cases, progress reported.

Skinner moved resolution that Lindsay, sitting member, be heard by Council at the Bar of House, before the Committee to enquire into protest be struck. Question turned on intention of law. Lawyers differed, some contending such course perfectly regular, others that it would override the law, and that Committee was the proper tribunal. Resolution lost by a large majority.

House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

RENEWALS FOR 1862.

We respectfully request that our Subscribers who have not paid for 1862, do so immediately.

They can have no idea of the losses inflicted on us by the credit system—losses of which we hear weekly.—Let those who wish to read and sustain the *Colonial Presbyterian* renew promptly. In future clubs must renew strictly in advance.

The *Colonial Presbyterian*

AND PROTESTANT JOURNAL.

ST. JOHN, FEBRUARY 27, 1862.

The Presbytery of York will meet in Lake George Church, Prince William, on Wednesday, the 5th of March, at 11 o'clock, for the transaction of ordinary business.

We have received a letter from our agent Mr. Moffatt, for Albert County. We assure him and our subscribers in that County that our paper is regularly mailed at the Post Office, St. John, early on Thursday afternoon, and that the fault lies with the Post Office authorities. We have lately had complaints from several parts of the Province as to the irregular and soiled condition in which our paper is received. We now give fair warning if we find any paper issued from this office has been improperly interfered with previous to its being delivered to the parties to whom it is addressed, we will apply the legal remedy. We trust this warning will be attended to. Mr. A. A. Bliss' paper is regularly put up in the Albert Mines building.

On our first page will be found the outline of an excellent sermon on Temperance, preached by the Rev. N. McKay, which will well repay perusal. Plain practical truths are spoken in an honest straightforward way, which will commend themselves to the candid reader.

We have been informed on good authority that private information has been received from the British Government, consenting to aid the construction of the great Inter-colonial Railway, on the terms proposed by the Delegates, with a slight alteration. This is certainly good news to our inhabitants, and we trust it is correct. The Home Government has certainly conferred a great favor on the Colonies by granting this invaluable boon.

One of the severest storms we have witnessed for several years commenced on Monday morning, and on Tuesday assumed a most terrific appearance, no person scarcely venturing on our streets. The snow drifts in some places are very great, and the roads are completely blocked up. It was almost impossible to cross the Suspension Bridge, and fears were entertained as to its safety. We understand that several of the guys (strong iron bolts) were snapped, and some other slight injuries.

We would call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Caloun & Starratt, (successors to D. H. Hall), King Street, who have fitted up the old stand in excellent style, the several apartments being most tastefully got up regardless of expense. We would advise those who wish to be provided with good and useful articles in the shape of boots, shoes, furs, &c., to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

STEAM SHIP ST. ANDREW.—TEMPERANCE.—We are informed that of the 50 men on board the Steam Ship St. Andrew, now lying at our wharf, not less than 70 are total abstainers. That Temperance meetings are held on every Tuesday evening. What say you Sons of Temperance about feasting your brother Jack, or at least visiting him. We should say this is a model ship.

Fire.—About ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, when the storm was raging with its utmost fury, the *Globe* received the alarm. A house owned by Mr. Joseph Fairweather, on the corner of Smyth-street and North Slip was burned inside. Notwithstanding the storm the firemen were early on the ground and poured a sufficient quantity of water to put out the flames. The building was insured.—*Globe*.

Last night a house on "Saw Dust" Street, in the Parish of Portland, owned by a man named Buchanan, was destroyed by fire.

We are happy to learn that the ship-yards in this city are fully employed again. The keels of nine new ships are about to be laid down. The revival in this trade will have a beneficial effect upon the general business of the city.

We think that the following paragraph from the *Freeman* can only be intended to stir up bad blood: We will not comment on the facts that the Colonel and his men are Scotch, that the family really suspected, and yet neither seduced, nor tempted, nor entrapped, nor punished, and that the men who were induced to commit a crime, and who were punished, are Irish; but the revelation of the fact that those who were tempted were not those who were suspected, will change the opinion of those who, imagining Moore and Corrigan to be the parties guilty of enticing or aiding the real deserters, thought that the Colonel did right in resorting even to such base means of bringing them to punishment.

Isome of the other journals had suggested that Moore and Corrigan, whose conduct was so utterly disreputable, were Roman Catholics; that their legal advocate was a Roman Catholic; that their advocate in the Press was the same journal that tried to palliate the treasonable language of the O'Donoghue; that Patrick O'Neill who was fined £20 in St. Andrews on the charge of soliciting soldiers to desert, belonged to the same batch of enemies to the power of Great Britain—then the *Freeman* might allege that it had received some provocation. As it is, the desire of the *Freeman*, to pander to very bad passions is self-evident. We much regret that it should take such a course, but as this paper lately observed "out of the abundance of the heart" etc.

CALENDAR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

We are indebted to the President, Dr. JACK, for a copy of the University Calendar for the current Academic year. It is, we believe, the first issue of the kind that has been attempted, and its preparation must have cost a great deal of thought and labour. We have examined it with some care, and it seems to us to contain all necessary information in relation to the University and the Collegiate School. As is generally known, the University is equipped with four Professors, one of whom acts as President. Dr. Jack teaches Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy; Mr. Campbell, Classical Literature and History; Mr. Bailey, Chemistry and Natural Science; Mr. D'Avray, French and other Modern Languages. The examiners for Degrees in Arts are Rev. Mr. Coster, Rev. Mr. Lee, Dr. Brooke and Dr. Spurgeon. There are four classes of students—undergraduates, students in special courses, such as engineering, &c., who matriculate and receive a diploma, partial students, who matriculate and attend certain courses of lectures, and occasional students, who do not matriculate, but, by permission of the President, attend on a particular course of lectures. The examinations for matriculation take place on or before the first Thursday in September. The following information as to the character of the entrance examinations will be read with interest:—

Candidates for matriculation, and competitors for County Scholarships, will be examined in the following subjects, viz.:—Iliad, First Book; Aeneid, First four Books; Horace, First Book of Odes; with strict attention to Metres and Parsing; Latin Prose Composition; Arithmetic, to the knowledge of Vulgar Fractions; Euclid, First six Propositions of the First and Second Books; Euclid—First four Books; English Composition—Diction Exercise and Theme; Grecian History—Pinnock's Goldsmith, to the rise of the Theban power; Roman History—Pinnock's Goldsmith, to the end of the Republic; Modern History—Pinnock's Goldsmith's England; Geography—General Questions.

More Classics and Mathematics will be required as soon as the state of the Grammar and Superior Schools in the Province may appear to warrant the raising of the standard of admission into the University.

It is very important that the Candidate should be thoroughly prepared, particularly in grammatical and elementary knowledge. Candidates may be admitted after the commencement of the Academic year, provided they can pass not only the Matriculation Examination, but also a further examination on all subjects which, up to the time of their proposed entry, have engaged the attention of the classes they may wish to join.

Candidates may be admitted to advanced standing as late as the beginning of the first term of the Senior year, provided they can pass satisfactorily and in due order all the previous examinations of the University course.

It is evident the requirements in classics are set down more with regard to the present state of the Schools of the Province than the ideal standard of attainment at which the Professors are aiming. We are satisfied that this course is a wise one. It cannot be made matter of complaint that the entrance examinations present too great obstacles to students, or such as might deter them from going forward to the University. We feel surprised that none of the prose authors, in Greek and Latin, usually read in schools, are required in this examination, while two poetical books are made the subject of examination in Latin. No doubt a knowledge of some prose works, in both languages, may be held to be assumed. At the same time, there could be no greater stimulus to the careful study of Xenophon's *Cyropaedia*, or Sallust and Caesar, than the knowledge of the fact that such books would form part of the subjects of the entrance examinations. Boys, and even men, often show a disposition only to do what is necessary they should do. Latin prose composition is required, but the prose idiom can only be understood by the critical study of works written in prose.

The studies of the University are arranged in a course of three years, and the subjects and text-books for the Freshman, Junior, and Senior year, are indicated. Additional subjects are prescribed for examinations for honors. Some of the text-books are new to us, but we have no doubt that they are among the best of their kind; others are well known, and cannot be surpassed. We heartily approve of the stimulus of honorary examinations, and also of the system of recording the value of each recitation by a series of marks, which Dr. Jack has adopted with great success. The following important information is given:—

For Students of the Freshman Year there is a Scholarship in English Language and Literature, of the value of \$60, and tenable for one year. This Scholarship will be competed for on the 23d of April, 1862, and the subjects of examination will be the Latin and Greek authors read during the two preceding terms, together with exercises in Greek and Latin composition. In making the decision, the previous written examinations on the subject will be taken into account, though at reduced values.

For Students of the Senior Year there is a Mathematical Scholarship of the value of \$60, and tenable for one year. It will be competed for on the 23d of April, 1862, and the subjects of examination will be Loomis' Differential and Integral Calculus, Peck's Mechanics, and Galbraith and Haughton's Optics. In making the decision, the previous written examinations will be taken into account, though at reduced values.

We also learn with regret that the scholarships for Albert, Queens, Charlotte, Gloucester, Northumberland, Restigouche, Sunbury, Victoria, are now vacant. The Scholarships for Carleton, King's, and St. John will become vacant in September next. One reason why so many scholarships are vacant is that they can only be had through the Grammar Schools, whereas they ought to be open to all students who can pass the requisite examinations. It is poor encouragement for superior schools or academies enjoying special grants to prepare boys for matriculation, if such persons must be shut out from scholarships, merely because such candidates have not studied at the Grammar Schools. The scholarships are designed as an honorable pecuniary help to students. They are not all taken up, yet a deserving class of students is excluded by some sort of dog-in-the-manger management. We pointed out this anomaly long since; a bill was introduced to correct the evil, and, until recently, we remained under the impression that it had been promptly passed into a law. We regret that such has not been the case.

For further particulars we must, for the present, refer those who are interested to the calendar itself. In it they will find all about the expense of board in the university buildings, or in the City. The nature of the religious supervision exercised, the extent of the College Library, Apparatus, Museum, &c. We may say, in passing, that the library is very valuable; that it, and the scientific apparatus provided at a cost of \$20,000, are unequalled in the Lower Provinces, at least;—that the collections in the museum are found to be of vast service in the study of the Geology of the Province and related branches, and that the observatory has a splendid supply of instruments.

Now that the system of competition for the civil service in England and in India is coming into extended operation, and that prizes of vast amount in pecuniary value, are being decided in this way, must soon be felt that the colleges and higher schools of the province are calculated to render vast services to such of the youth of our country as may wish to secure valuable appointments by these complete ex-

ercises. It would like to go fully into this subject, but to give an idea of the prizes open to the youth of Great Britain and the Colonies, we would quote the grade and salaries applicable to the Bengal Engineer Establishment as shown by the Report of the Civil Service Commissioners for 1861:—

Chief Engineer,	1st class,	Sterling per month.
Ditto	2d class,	£225 stg.
Ditto	3d class,	140
Superintending Engineer,	1st class,	120
Ditto	2d class,	100
Ditto	3d class,	90

Civil Architect at the Presidency,	100
Executive Engineers,	1st class, 90
Ditto	2d class, 75
Ditto	3d class, 60
Ditto	4th class, 50
Assistant Engineer,	1st class, 35
Ditto	2d class, 25
Probationary Engineers,	10 to 20

But these are only a few of the long list of offices now open to competition throughout the vast British Empire. It is at the Colleges and Universities of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, that students can alone be fitted to carry off these substantial prizes. The idea of filling up the public offices of New Brunswick by requiring some evidence of mental culture and accurate literary and scientific knowledge would, we suppose, be held to be very objectionable in certain quarters.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

On last Friday evening the Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., delivered his second and concluding lecture on "The American Civil War." The audience was quite respectable, though not as large as we expected, owing to the inclemency of the evening.

Mr. Narraway, after pointing out several slight inaccuracies in the reports of his first lecture, which appeared in some of the morning papers, noticed a communication which appeared in the *Religious Intelligencer* over the signature "Haven." The lecturer stated he had no time to review that article fully, but would deal with one statement which it contained, viz., that the Southerners did not discover that slavery was recognized by the Constitution until the framers of the Constitution were all dead. The lecturer cited as an authority in his favour that Jefferson, the framer of the Constitution, wrote Congress to compromise with the South, as slavery was recognized under the Constitution, and that letter was read on the floors of Congress. Nay, more, if a poor black slave escaped from his master in Virginia and crossed into Pennsylvania, the owner of that slave would say, "That is my property," and if Pennsylvania refused to give up that slave, the whole legal and military power of the United States would be brought to bear on that one State. If that (and other points alluded to briefly) was not recognizing slavery, he did not understand his mother tongue. Nay, further, what had been the course of the President elect, in his acts, his inaugural, and in his messages to Congress? What in the recall of Fremont? in the forced resignation of General Cameron? and in the appointment of Edwin M. Stanton, a noted Democrat, as Secretary of War? Simply his wish to convince the South that he will still recognize slavery, and give it that protection which it had heretofore received under the Constitution. The lecturer then proceeded to say he did not say they had the right to revolt; but he had no doubt the Southerners believed their action perfectly legal. Secession may be a heresy! but the revolted States evidently did not think so. He then pointed out the various inducements which, no doubt, encouraged this rebellion at that particular time. 1st. They argued that they had friends and sympathisers in the then Government, and in that they argued correctly, though he did not justify or defend the base conduct of the rebel Floyd. 2d. They argued that Democrats of the North would bring their influence to bear to prevent coercion and war. 3rdly. They argued the Western and Middle States would not assist the North to crush them, but would rather join issue with them against the "Black Republicans of the North," but in this they argued erroneously.

He then asked the question, will the South be subdued? He stated it was difficult to be an impartial historian, but still more so to be a truthful prophet. In point of value he considered them equal to Northerners, as they were physically alike.

The superiority in point of arms was greatly in favor of the North, considering that they had ransacked all Europe for arms—Holland, Belgium, France, &c.; while the Confederates had to depend on what they had, and such chance supplies as vessels running the blockade brought them. In proof of this he stated, on authority of American papers, that at the battle of Mill Spring the Federals captured 1000 fint guns, with smooth bore. With such arms as these contending against the Minnie and other lately improved rifles, he could not see how, but by dint of superior bravery, they were able to meet the Federals in the field. Their cannon, in like manner, was superior to that of the Confederate artillery. No wonder their mud forts yield after two and three days bombardment. The last point was the money or the credit. It was quite evident the Federals had no money to spare, and that only victories of the most decisive nature can give them any position financially; and if the North is bad, the South must be decidedly worse in this respect—issuing paper which circulates only at an enormous discount. No doubt large quantities of cotton were on hand, but still, perhaps, to be used against them. The lecturer here referred to the slave element of the South, which, should the Northern army penetrate into the heart of the Southern States, must prove extremely dangerous, should the torch of rebellion be put in their hands by the whites of the North. He then asked the question, Will the South find its valor, its generalship, and its self-sacrifice enough to defeat the North, with all its advantages, both numerically and in equipment? His opinion was the South must be subjugated, if the European powers do not interfere. This led to the question, Was there any probability of European powers interfering? Not if the North could strike some important blows in a few months. The lecturer then proposed the question, Could Britain consistently recognize the Southern Confederacy of rebels, with over three millions of slaves? Why not? Has she not all along been recognizing the United States, with four millions of slaves; and did she not recognize them when they rebelled against her own authority; and did she not recognize the Empire of Brazil, with over seven millions of slaves? Yes; and the United States of America recognized that Empire too. When Belgium seceded from Holland, England recognized that kingdom, and through its instrumentality placed on that throne the now reigning King. All Europe recognized that rebellious kingdom.

The lecturer then placed the question in another light. If Ireland had been in a state (not of cabbage gardens) but of real revolution for 13 months—had a regular organized Government for that period—been able to drive back every army sent to subjugate it, yet still with its rivers and coast blockaded (not paper blockade), and that no less than four millions of the manufacturing people of the United States depended for employment on cotton then blockaded—would the United States Government respect that blockade? What say you, Horace Greely? To whom, more than to any other man in the United States, the election of Lincoln is due—must soon be felt that the colleges and higher schools of the province are calculated to render vast services to such of the youth of our country as may wish to secure valuable appointments by these complete ex-

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