boating for the H. B. Co., I could get no help to put it up during the summer,— but we hope to accomplish this early in the spring. At present we find it very inconvenient, as our service are all held in our dwelling-house, and often it is far too small for those wishing to attend. As regards the temporal welfare of the Indians, I may say that the people were generally successful in the fishing season, and obtained an abundance; and we also had an excellent crop of potatoes, which greatly help us in this country. I had 150 bushels, and many around me raised 30 and 40 bushels. Upon the whole I think this Mission is improving now both temporally and spiritually. The people are coming forward and building themselves comfortable and neat little houses, and raising their own vegetables. The membership are regular in their attendance on the means of grace; very soon they will collect from all quarters to celebrate their Christmas and New Year's Festivities and their Quarterly Meeting. There are many who are deeply in earnest for their soul's salvation—fearing God and working righteousness; and many a song of praise and triumph has ascended to God in the prospect of death. Trusting in God for the strength which he alone can give, I am endeavoring to push forward the work; and I verily believe there is a good work going on amongst the people, and that God is crowning my efforts with success. I have formed 3 classes; and we have at at the Mission, at present, 100 members, besides about as many scattered over their hunting grounds, with a number of persons who attend preaching here and at the other places where I held services. Remember me before the Throne of Grace! that the Word of the Lord may have Free course and be glorified in the conversion and salvation of this people, through the all-atoning blood of the Lamb.

"Yours, &c.,

"J. SINCLAIR."

The above extract speaks for itself, and gives, I doubt not, a fair view of that Mission *as it is*.

THE HIGH BLUFF MISSION.

This field, which was a part of our Red River Mission until last year, is now a separate charge under the superintendency of Rev. M. Robinson. I am very glad to be able to report most favorably, both of the laborer and of the state of the work on this mission also. The people, so far as I can judge, believe that in Bro. Robinson's appointment, "the right man was put in the right place." The Divine blessing which was vouchsafed during my earliest visit to that field in 1868 has not been withheld since; and, as a result, there has been a steady and a healthy progress in the good cause, despite a combination of evil influences,—as blind bigotry, dark superstition, and stupid indifferentism. The earnest missionary has made several long journeys in different directions, and visited and preached the gospel to many neglected ones who have been cheered by the "joyful sound." The good people of the High Bluff Mission are not unmindful of the duty of self-help and liberal devisings for God's glory, as a consequence they are engaged now in the erection of three new churches, which I doubt not will be completed and occupied ere many months elapse. They have from the first contributed the amount required to pay their Missionary's board and house-keeping expenses,—the Missionary Society granting simply the amount of his salary. All this of giving on the part of a few, and they not among the rich of this world by any means, and utterly unaccustomed, until we came among them, to any efforts to sustain religious ordinances, shows that they are not worthy of censure but of commendation. The "star of empere" seems inclining "westward" still, and as many Ontario farmers emigrating to this country seem disposed to push on to the High Bluff and Portage. I doubt not Bro. Robinson will soon be cheered by arrivals, and will not only find the work growing on his hands—but in all probability before June next he will be able to report double the number of members returned last Conference. In view of the extension of that western settlement during the next spring, I judge it advisable for you to arrange, as soon as possible, for the sending out of an additional laborer for the Bluff Mission. We have much to gain by keeping pace with an incoming immigration, and one Missionary, with both hands full now, cannot do it. Just here, then, let me strongly urge the appointing of two good energetic young men to this district at as early a day as may be practicable. I require an assistant on this Mission in order to avail myself of existing openings, and to reach out into settlements sure to be commenced in the spring; and Bro. Robinson certainly requires another.

THE RED RIVER MISSION.

When we arrived here on the 5th of August, 1868, just after the grasshoppers had stript the land, and two days after the terrible hurricane had swept over the country, scattered fences, demolishing houses, and in some cases destroyed life, there was not only no Wesleyan here to welcome us, but there were many here of strong anti-Wesleyan feeling who were quite ready to intimate to us that we were not needed here and had better go on to the Indians and open a Mission among them; and some, I suppose, even wished me lower down than that, rather than to see me among them. In some cases the people were urged not only to keep away from our services but to refuse to receive and entertain me in their house,—all of which was certainly not very apostolic, nor Protestant-like in its aspects and bearings, nor yet very cheering to a Missionary whose nearest neighbor in the same churchfield was 300 miles away. After this season of cold-shouldering came the winter of scarcity, during which acts of kindness now and again tended to drive away the mists from some minds a little, and so helped us somewhat; and then came the contemptible and wicked insurrection instigated by the devil, and *who else?* —(don't like to write all I believe on that point just now)—and what with the excitement and alarm, and plundering and imprisoning, and murdering work of the winter, our little flock was sadly scattered and our work greatly hindered. In view of these hinderances and discouragements—the unreasoning prejudices of some and the stupid indifference and stupifying habits of others—it is really no marvel that our cause has not made greater headway. For the first year I spread out my labors over a field well nigh 100 miles in extent, but on Bro. Robinson's arrival we divided the distance; and now my field is not more than 45 miles in length.

During the last summer I visited Pembina twice, and held the first Protestant service that has been held there for 18 years. I found several companies of U. S., soldiers there and quite a number of Protestant settlers, but no Protestant Missionary. A Romish chapel was kept open, and many were attending there rather than go nowhere. The journey to and fro of about 150 miles, with no accommodations on the road, proved too much for my strength on the second trip; and after trying to sleep under a cart in the prairies, and being driven therefrom by a thunder and rainstorm and mosquitoes, and compelled to drive all night in the rain and mud, I reached home only to take my bed and keep it for several days. I have not felt called to repeat the experiment. I wish the M. E. Church Missionary Society would send a Missionary there at once,—it is sure to be a position of importance, and now is their time.

My work at present is three services each Sabbath, with 12 miles travelling, Monday evening, a service, with a round trip of 22 miles. Tuesday evening class at home. Wednesday, two services. Friday evening, a service, with a trip of 44 miles there and back.

Since the arrival of the troops our congregations and my duties have been greatly increased. About 80 of the first batallion attended our services as adherents, others coming frequently in the evening, and about 10 belong to class. Visiting these young men in barracks and hospital, and receiving calls from them are among my most pleasant duties. They are, on the whole a credit to Ontario—M. Royal's fabrications to the contrary, notwithstanding. Owing to the number attending Sabbath evenings, and our room being rather small, we removed our service for the evenings to the Presbyterian church, which was kindly granted us for that purpose. We have a very interesting Sabbath-school just now, which is attended by a number of the volunteers and superintended by an officer. When the disbanding takes place our numbers will be greatly diminished. As drunkenness prevails to a fearful extent, I have felt it my duty to lecture against the evil, and a goodly number have been induced to sign the pledge. I have just been interrupted in writing this by a "hard drinker" who has called and requested permission to sign the pledge. May he keep it, and pledge himself to Christ as well.

The contract for the carpenter work of our new church here has been taken by Messrs. Dawson, formerly of Toronto, and Gardner, formerly of Bath, both good men and true. The work is to be completed by the 1st of July next. They are now pushing forward all the work that can be done in the shop, and will have all ready to put together quickly in the spring, so that they may be nearly a month ahead of the time specified in the contract. I hope to get funds as required from our tried friends, I need not say where.

I have no recent information from the Saskatchewan. The latest was of a distressing and alarming character. The plague—for it has become such—was still raging in different directions; its victims already being numbered by thousands. We shall probably have a law passed when our Local Legislature meets requring universal vaccination. Our brethren at the Saskatchewan, and also at Norway House and Oxford are confidently looking for an official visit from a senior officer, clothed with full authority to act in some important matters which require immediate attention. I trust we shall have the pleasure of seeing Dr. Taylor or some other senior officer of the Conference in the spring. The interests of the work really require such a visit. We feel deeply a great and pressing want which really overtops all our wants,—it is a gracious and powerful visitation of the reviving, awakening, and renewing influences of the ever blessed Spirit. "Come from the four winds, O breath, and breathe upon these slain that they may live!

METHODIST UNION.

From Christian Guardian 3rd inst.

The basis of union agreed upon by the United Committees on Methodist Union was not formally discussed, and therefore neither approved nor rejected by the Niagara Conference of the M. E. Church at its last session. The resolutions were merely presented, as an item of information, and referred to the Committee on "the state of the Church." In the report of this Committee there was a brief reference to the question of Union, in which a just and honorable union of the different Methodist bodies was declared to be desirable; but it was recommended that as the M. E. Church was the only Church that was in a position to act in the matter, it was not expedient that the M. E. Church should discuss a basis of union, till the other branches of Canadian Methodism were in a position to act independently. The report in the *Advocate* says, "The unanimous feeling was that a fair and honorable union would be acceptable." We trust that there is no one desires any other union except "a fair and honorable" union. The action of the Conference has not helped forward the union movement. If other Conferences treat the question in the same manner, it will defeat the present movement for an organic union. We very much regret that this Conference, which is the first to have the subject brought before it, should give the whole question the cold shoulder in this fashion, as it is quite probable that the other Conferences of the M. E. Church, that are yet to meet, will adopt the same course. It is now pretty clear that some of the leading men are opposed to any union, except all the other bodies are willing to become Episcopal Methodists. They look to a union with the United States as more desirable than any union likely to be accomplished in Canada. As to the reason given for not discussing the basis of union—it is very strange, if the bodies concerned do not feel that their relations with English Methodism fetter their liberty to discuss this question of union, and take action respecting it, that the Episcopal Methodists should feel it so serious a hindrance. The statement that Wesleyan Methodism in Canada is under the slavery of a foreign yoke has been so often repeated, that it appears as if it were actually believed as a truth in some quarters. At any rate, it is used as if it were believed, and some may be so far misled as to deem it true. But we assure our M. E. friends, that they are very much astray in cherishing any notion of this kind. Our relations with the English Conference has never, since the Union, attempted to control or direct the policy of the Canadian Church. It is simply a fraternal relation, that there is no reason to suppose the English Conference would desire to continue an hour longer, than would be agreeable to the Canadian Church. We must not give up the Union movement because of the action of the Niagara Conference; the other Conferences may treat the question more favorably. We hope the various Churches will take up the question in a different spirit, and take steps to complete the work begun. If the movement is from the Lord it will triumph over all difficulties.

IN MEMORIUM.

Charles R. Shenstone, departed this life on the evening of the 26th April, aged 22 years and 11 months.

We cannot willingly allow the grave to close on the mortal remains of this truly excellent young man and brother in Christ, without placing a tribute to his memory, however humble, upon his sepulchre.

Charles was the youngest son of Rev. W. E. Shenstone, who, in Canada, Bermuda, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, for forty years served the Church of Christ in the active ministry, in connection with the Methodist Church.

The natural disposition of our dear brother was eminently agreeable and happy. His heart, and social qualities, were of a nature that rendered him a pleasant companion and a most worthy friend. And his mind, cultivated and refined by education, was endowed with fine perceptive, discriminating, and imaginative powers. If his body had been robust, he had mind that would have forced him into the neighborhood of the most brilliant intellectual lights.

Better than all—by the grace of God, he became a branch of "the true Vine. Being grafted into Christ, and inhabited by the Spirit, his naturally noble qualities were sanctified and moulded, until it might be said the mind that was in Christ was also in him. Grace, with its mysterious fingers, transformed the material of his mental and moral nature into a beautiful Christian character.

I am not in possession of data that will enable me to say when and where, and by what instrumentality our dear brother was converted and brought to the enjoyment of the love of Christ; but at an early age the Holy Spirit entered his heart, as the Spirit of adoption. Though I am not in a position to say that from the time he was quickened together with Christ, to the time of his departure to his heavenly home, he enjoyed uninterrupted fellowship with the Father and with the Son, yet for some time back I know that his communion with God has been very intimate and refreshing.

For nearly three years, the whole of which time he was in a delicate state of health, I had the opportunity of watching his walk and conversation. If I should write down the result of my observations, some might question the taste of placing what to their ears would sound like eulogy on the sepulchre of the dead. But to the glory of the grace of God in him, I will venture to say, a more calm, and happy, and peaceful Christian sufferer I do not remember to have witnessed. For the last twelve months or more, he was frequently on the very verge of heaven. When too weak to speak, the light of an inward joy would frequently beam from his eyes. Pointing with his finger to a certain spot, he would thus give us to understand that the words, "And the blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth from all sin" were precious.

As the end approached, he was found "Prepared for his flight to the regions of light." Jesus was with him until he went to be with Jesus. His last words were all aglow with the Saviour's love, and shewed how perfectly the servant was *one* with his Master. Death was loosing the "silver cord" when he said to a dear one, "Give your heart to Jesus, and give it to Him now." For all about him in those closing moments, and for some who were not there, he whispered holy wishes and earnest prayers. He breathed his spirit into the Saviour's hands, supported by the loving arms of his dear mother. From that hour a new star has been shining in the firmament of bliss.

"Mortals cry, 'A man is dead!'
Angels sing, 'A child is born!'"

I cannot close this humble tribute to his memory without saying, by his death our Brigus Wesleyan Sunday School has lost an efficient teacher and officer. Our dear brother took a deep and prayerful interest in this blessed institution. Having himself tasted "the grace of God in truth," he felt concerned about the conversion of his class. And often and earnestly did he long to see his fellow-teachess all brought to the enjoyment of the precious love of Christ. He prayed for them. May his prayers be answered!

For the sake of others, and from a conviction that the principle was right, Bro. S—— was a pledged total abstainer. He abjured not only the public, indecent, and unblushing exhibitions of drunkenness, but private tippling, such as is fostered, and sheltered, and, in some sort, rendered respectable by social usage, had in him a very decided opponent. "Avalon Lodge, No. 3, British Templars," of which he was a member, elected him to, and honoured him in, more than one of its chief offices. For him the Lodge entertained a very high regard.

At his funeral, the members of "No. 11 Division Sons of Temperance," and over a hundred "British Templars," the representatives of three Lodges, walked in procession. Our old church on the occasion was thronged by a thoughtful and attentive congregation. Members of different churches vied with each other in showing respect to the memory of the departed. We endeavoured to improve the solemn occasion by discoursing from, "For all flesh is grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away: But the word of the Lord endureth forever."

We trust that He who, on several occasions, have supported and cheered the Circuit parents by the light of His countenance, will also at this time place underneath and round about them His everlasting arms.

"Let my latter end be like his."

JOHN WATERHOUSE.

Brigus, 8th May, 1871.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1871.

OUR COMING MINISTRY; WHAT IT OUGHT TO BE?

NO. III.

A Christian man may be deeply devoted to God, sound in doctrine, strong in intellect and naturally fluent in speech, and yet by no means be designated by Providence to the work of the regular ministry of the Church. It is a doctrine of Methodism that no man should engage in that work unless conscious of a Divine call thereto. We believe in the soundness of that doctrine; but we shall not at this moment charge ourselves with the task of proving it. We do not deem it necessary to undertake that task. For the occasion we assume the doctrine to be true, and proceed to assert that the members of our coming ministry ought therefore to be impressed with the conviction that they are called by God to the Christian pastorate. We believe that every man so called can by earnest and patient communion with his Maker attain to a satisfactory assurance of the fact. It is manifest that such an assurance must be an element of power to the man possessing it. He who attains and preserves in his innermost soul the consciousness of his call to the ministry strong and vivid will, amid his unavoidable discouragements and dangers, have in consequence a source of consolation within his reach of very great value. He who is perfectly assured that he is where his Heavenly Father would have him be, can be no stranger to contentment; and contentment with one's lot is, within certain limits, an element of success. A spirit of restlessness and discontent and a feeling of distate for his life-work, rarely characterize the triumphant toiler in any sphere of exertion. The labor a man does not love, he is prone to do ill. On the other hand, the work that a man does love, he will naturally endeavor to do well. And what is better calculated to induce a man to cultivate an affection for his work than the abiding conviction that the Divine Master has summoned him to its performance, will amply sustain him in its accomplishment and abundantly reward him when his toil is over. A man consciously by Divine authority doing God's work feels assured of getting God's aid and approval. There is no work outside of a man's own soul that can so appropriately or in so high a sense be designated the work of God as the proper work of the Christian ministry.

Then what a spur to exertion, what a stimulus operating upon the best feelings of his heart and the noblest energies of his mind, must not that sense of responsibility be which arises in a minister's soul from the conviction, that the Great Head of the Church singled him out, and commanded him to labor in one vineyard till death or incapacity should overtake him? What so braces up all that is lax and feeble in a minister's nature, as the felt force of that responsibility which compels him to cry out at times, Woe is me, if I preach not the Gospel! This was the feeling which pressed with tremendous power on the minds of the best of the Early Methodist Preachers. This was the feeling which our great revivalists of a latter day carried about with them in their arduous but glorious labour. This is the feeling which at times rests with crushing weight upon the hearts of those among us who stand between the living and the dead, when in an agony they plead with God to stay the progress of the plague, which is unto endless death.

Assuredly it is most desirable that the members of our future ministry should be all called of God, as was Aaron, and all be conscious of their heavenly calling.

Yet even the consciousness of a Divine call to the work of the ministry, much to be coveted as it is by those engaged in that work, is no sure pledge of success therein. Some who are bidden to enter the vineyard refuse to obey. As in other days, Jonahs that are commanded to preach in Ninevah may prefer to go to Tarshish. Some obeying the call generally may work fitfully, and but few at all times work faithfully. Therefore it is to be desired and prayed for, that our coming ministry may be characterized by an ardent and unflagging zeal, in the discharge of every duty of the pastoral office, in the pulpit or out of it, and be instant in season and out of season, trying by all means to save some amid the many that perish. Zeal when guided by knowledge and inflamed by love is a wonderful thing. Without it the greatest intellectual power, the soundest orthodoxy, the ripest learning, the most splendid eloquence will accomplish in the work of the ministry, but little of value for God or man. Zeal is intensely practical. It does not rejoice much in fine sermons. It takes no satisfaction in mere routine. It is not content with filling up the time in regulation order. It cares little for dull, leaden, lifeless respectability. It looks for results. It is watchful for opportunities. It goes forth weeping, bearing precious seed, and it returns weeping, if it presses to its bosom no precious sheeves. It sows in tears, and it knows no joy it not permitted to reap. There is no success on a large scale, where zeal is not; and where it plants its foot in the name of God it mostly conquers. What impossibilities it has achieved! What strong-holds it has stormed! What resounding blows it has struck for Christ throughout the world! What multitudes has it not brought to the foot of the cross! Who can say what it cannot do, for it is mighty through God. Truly, no supplication ascending from our lips for the Church of the future can be more appropriate than this; that the Divine Mercy may grant to that Church a ministry ablaze with zeal and alive with downright earnestness in every department of evangelical work.

J. R. N.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

"*Concerning the Budget—The Great Exhibition of* 1871—*Our May Meeting—Exeter Hall—Continued strife around Paris—Spring weather—Preparing for District Meeting.*"

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—"The battles of the Budget" comprise the principle political news of the past fortnight. The financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been anxiously looked for, as a rather serious deficiency was anticipated. And so it has proved:—recent events on the Continent have forced the Government into large outlays for army reform and reorganization. A very large sum is required as compensation for the abolition of the purchase of Commissions in the army. The New Educational arrangements for this year made a very heavy demand upon the public purse, and in various other directions the money has gone, so that the deficiency amounted to above two millions. To meet this, required all the ability of Mr. Lowe; but he has sadly failed. His proposals were received with disfavor and ridicule. The proposed new taxes were a stamp duty on every box of matches, double probate, legacy and succession duties, and an increase of the income tax, which was to be estimated in a new and complicated manner. Great indignation was felt at the match tax. Petitions were poured in against, and a deputation of poor men, girls, and children whose living was emperilled invaded the Houses of Parliament in considerable numbers and excited much interest by their pitiable complaints. The Government was compelled to give way and the obnoxious proposal was withdrawn.

They next yielded the duties which were to be levied upon widows and orphans in the time of their greatest sorrow; and fell back upon an increase of the income Tax sufficient to meet the troublesome deficiency. The Opposition in the House of Commons have laid hold of the opportunity to embarrass the Government upon this question of finance, and so strong is the feeling upon the undesirability of the proposed increase, that the number of Mr. Gladstone's supporters has been seriously diminished in two most important divisons.

The question is not finally settled. If it were not for the dread of a dissolution, and the ordeal of an immediate appearance before the constituencies, it is clear that the Government with all its boasted strength upon points of political interest, is in imminent danger of defeat. Other very important measures of national interest are held in abeyance while Parliament is debating how John Bull is to pay the heavy bills which are rapidly becoming due.

The third Great International Exhibition in London, was formally opened on behalf of Her Majesty, by the Prince of Wales, on the first of May. Many of your readers, doubtless, remember hearing of the wonders of the previous exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, and again there is gathered in one vast collection treasures of many kinds and collected from many lands. This exhibition has not, during its preparation, excited much notice, nor are its buildings so novel in design as those which preceded them; but yet for convenience of resort, for skillful classification, and for objects worthy of inspection and study, this great exhibition is well worthy of the nation and will prove a great success.

There is very little in Germany, and nothing at all in France, to tempt our English gentry and the upper middle classes to travel during the coming summer, and, doubtless, London will during this season prove the great centre of attraction.

Our Annual Missionary Meeting has just been held, and, as usual, presented a sight most cheering to all lovers of Methodism. There appeared no abatement of interest, no decline of sanctified zeal, but a close adherence to the grand old principles of the enterprize, and confidence in the workmen. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Budgett, Mr. John Chubb took the chair, and his speech was in excellent taste and had the true ring throughout. The Report was of a satisfactory character. The income lacks only a few hundreds of £150,000, and over £2,000 has been applied to the reduction of the Society's debt. The old stations of the society are being maintained in efficiency, and new centres of usefulness are being taken possession of for Jesus and His crown rights. The speaking appears to have been thoroughly good, but comparatively little enthusiasm was awakened until Mr. Simpson, the returned Missionary, rushed off to India, and the audience was spell-bound under the mastery of his splendid speech—which was all the more effective from the accompaniments of his fine voice, and intense sympathy with his subject. The President—now fast becoming an old man—dwelt forcibly upon the splendid achievements of the past years, and Thomas Jackson, in his glorious old age, again testified to the validity of the Society's claims, and the reality of its success. The Church of England was ably represented by the Rev. Mr. Maguire, who appears to have had a really good time with his Methodist brethren; and Newman Hall again appeared and gave testimony to the oneness of the principles which influence all true Missionary work, and held up the gospel commission, in its world-wide, all-embracing, comprehensive message of "*whosoever*." The time would fail me to speak of other great missionary gatherings, and the anniversaries of the blessed societies, which are accomplishing an almost infinite amount of good. Exeter Hall has been the scene of many a holy triumph, and the voices of holy congratulation have again been heard during those early May meetings. The work of the Lord is making sure progress in the earth, and these annual reports and reviews afford grounds for a renewal of holy effort and consecration.

There is no cessation of fierce conflict around Paris. The city is not yet taken by the Versailles troops; and the fierce cannonading proceeds, regardless of the suffering of the doomed ones within. The end is not far distant, as the Commune must eventually succumb, but the position of all parties is most deplorable, and there are no signs of yielding or of speedy peace.

We are having delightful spring weather. It is a little too cold, but fine fertilizing showers are being given, and the whole land is bursting out with the glories of leaf, and bud, and blossom.

In the Home work of Methodism, we are preparing for our sojourn at the District Meetings. All the schedules are already sent in to the respective District Secretaries. Mr. Chapel Secretary has all the particulars pertaining to his work. Mr. Educational Secretary has all the facts of Sabbath and Day Schools in his hands, and to Mr. Financial Secretary we have sent returns of members, of children, of collections, and of things relating to his department, and so they will all be ready when we meet in District to furnish reports, instead of getting information piece-meal from the Brethren, as we have known it done aforetime, but we will not say where.

"B."

May 3rd, 1871.

NEWFOUNDLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—In your issue of the 26th ult., a Newfoundland correspondent over the signature S., after dilating upon the difficulty experienced in raising money for religious purposes, particularly I presume, in Newfoundland (which I think is not true to the extent your correspondent would lead us to believe) takes exception to the character of our Sunday School Festivals or exhibitions, and makes particular reference to a Sunday School Festival meeting which he states was held in aid of a new church to be erected in St. John's.

Your correspondent I presume alludes to an entertainment given in the Wesleyan Academy Building, and conducted *entirely* by young persons of our congregation, and who are also, with one or two exceptions, scholars in our Sunday schools, for I am glad to be able to state that nearly all the children, and many who have passed the age of childhood, connected with our church are scholars in our Sunday school.

I offer no opinion upon the character of the entertainment in question, our respected superintendent minister is well qualified to judge of matters connected with the church over which he presides, and I think would not have permitted a repetition of the entertainment had he considered it objectionable.

I do not think, Mr. Editor, that our Sunday school entertainments are opposed to "Methodist sobriety and purity of practice." I have never before heard an objection raised against them. They are in *every* instance under the management of the General Sabbath School Committee and presided over by one of our ministers. I must give your correspondent credit for more sincerity of purpose than correctness of information, and I feel assured that if he were connected with the Sunday School he would have been better informed upon the subject of school entertainments in Newfoundland.

The character of Sunday school entertainments in general have more than once, within the past three years, been under the consideration of our Committee and resolutions embodying their views are recorded in the minutes, which, if your correspondent S. would like to see, the Secretary would no doubt gladly show him.

I write merely for the purpose of removing any erroneous impression which might be left upon the minds of your numerous readers in regard to the character of our Sabbath school.

We are sensible Mr. Editor of our littleness of faith in our school work, but when we see the number of children, young men and young women connected with our school, we are led to hope that our labor is not altogether in vain.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

St. John's, N. F., May 12, 1871.

Circuit Intelligence.

BRIGUS, N'F'LAND.—Bro. Waterhouse, writes 9th inst.—"I am happy to say that there is, at present, a good work in progress in the *Cupids* branch of this Circuit. Some forty or more, mostly young persons, have recently professed to be converted to God. And the Divine Spirit is still making the word quick and powerful."

BAIE DE VERTE.—Bro. Scott writes 10th inst.—"The year has been spiritually a prosperous one on this Circuit. The Baie de Verte Society is now in a very healthy condition. The attendance at class is about four times as large as formerly. At the close of our special services at Bayfield, I met about fifty persons in class for the renewal of Tickets. On the Bai Verte Road, the class has been resuscitated after being dead three years. Our aim has been to spread *Scriptural Holiness* through the land and we have not labored in vain."

General Intelligence.

THE ELECTIONS.—The following is a correct list of Members returned at the Elections:

Antigonish—D. McDonald and J. McDonald.
Annapolis—Troop and Landers.
Cumberland—Vickery and Pineo.
Cape Breton—Furgeson and White.
Colchester—Rettie and Morrison.
Digby—Vail and Doucette.
Guysboro—Wylde and Kirk.
Halifax—Garvie, Flinn, Archibald,
Hants—Allison and McDougall.
Inverness—Blanchard and S. McDonnell.
Kings—Moore and Woodworth
Lunenburg—DesBisay and Eisenhaur.
Pictou—McDonald, Holmes and Cameron.
Queen's—Smith and Freeman.
Richmond—Flynn and McRae.
Shelburne—Robertson and Johnston.
Victoria—Ross and Campbell.
Yarmouth—Gayton and Townsend.

The Opposition claim three from Pictou, two each from Colchester, Cumberland, Hants, Kings, Inverness, Victoria, and one each from Richmond and Yarmouth. The Government claim three from Halifax and two each from Yarmouth, Digby, Shelburne, Queen's Lunenburg, Antigonish, Cape Breton, and one each from Colchester, Kings, Victoria and Richmond.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FREDERICTON, May 16.—Hon. Mr. Jones moved the House into Committe on the School Bill.

Hon. Mr. Young said the Government had arranged the matter regarding paying Mr. Botsford in such a way as not to compromise any principle of responsible Government or the dignity of the Legislative Council, and he now withdrew all opposition.

Hon. Mr. Hannington concurred and the Bill was then committed, and a vote to read it section by section was carried without discussion.

Hon. Mr. McInerney moved the following amendment to the second of the Bills: "All Schools existing at the time of the passing of this Act, and all Schools to be hereafter established, whether separate or common schools, shall, provided they comply with the requirements thereof, to be entitled to their share pro rata of the district assessment and other funds for the support of Schools, such share to be determined and fixed by the trustees of the district where such school or schools is or are situate." In offering this amendment he did so believing that without it the bill would create discord and heart burnings throughout the Province. He made a very temperate and exhaustive speech, and stated the case for separate schools very fairly indeed. He found authority in the Bible for teaching children in the precepts of religion. The teaching of parents, Sabbath School teachers and ministers is not sufficient. Religion must also be taught in the schools. He referred at length to the Prussian, Austrian and English systems to prove the advantage of denominational schools, and to the Irish and American systems to show the evils of the non-sectarian systems. In the immorality of the United States he found a strong argument against non-sectarian schools.

Hon. Mr. Jones said the amendment would defeat the Bill. He claimed the State had only the right to give secular education, leaving the religious training to parents and ministers. He showed that we are far behind hand in matters of education and cannot afford to remain so. Speaking of Prussian schools, he referred Hon. Mr. McInerney to the French system, which was denominational, and to its results. He wished to live at peace with all men, and he felt assured the Bill would not trample on the rights of any class of people.

His Honor, the President, spoke strongly in favor of the amendment, paying a high compliment to the efficiency of the Catholic Schools in Fredericton. He would never shrink from even greater taxation for schools than the Bill proposes, and thought it should make attendance compulsory. Believing the amendment was founded on justice he should support it.

Hon. Mr. Todd was not prepared to support the Amendment. He was not surprised at the course of his honorable friend Mr. McInerney, but he was at the views expressed by the President. He showed the work of Free Schools in the United States, and made strong appeal for the House to pass the bill without this Amendment. There was, he claimed, no coercion of the consciences of any class in the bill. He showed the benefits of graded schools and that they would be practicably impossible under this Amendment.

Hon. Mr. Young was in favor of principle assessment. He also believed the amendment of the Hon. Mr. McInerney was very fair, and hoped the Government would accept it. It did not make it compulsory to have separate schools all over the country, but it simply left it to the discretion of the Board of Education. He believed if the bill passed with the amendment moved by the member for Albert in another branch the present denominational grants must be wiped away, for which this country was not prepared. He would support the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Chandler, said if the Bill worked dissatisfaction, as feared it would, it must be amended by the same body that initiated it. But he must oppose the amendment on Parliamentary grounds, as it was essentially a money Bill and must either be passed in its entirely or rejected.

After dinner there was quite a lengthy discussion on the constitutional power of this House to amend the bill.

On the question being taken the vote stood as follows, contents:—

The President; McInerney; Hanington; Young, Perley, Robinson Owen—6.

Non-contents:—Jones, Beveridge, Lewis, Todd, Ryan, Chandler—6.

It being a tie the amendment was lost, and the section adopted as it stood.

The House then proceeded to pass different sections. On the sixth section Hon. Mr. Hanington moved an amendment providing for the use of the Bible.

Hon. Mr. McInernery was sorry this motion was brought in as he would leave the bill as it was and let the Government take the responsibility. He believed it would be repealed in a year.

Hon. Mr. Young also hoped Mr. Hannington would withdraw his motion, although, if pressed, he must vote for it.

Hon Mr. Hannington withdrew his amendment.

On the section relating to Trustees, Hon. Mr. Chandler pointed out their extensive duties, and said he feared men could not be got to attend to the labors. He said this would be one great objection. Another would be the denominational difficulty, as great agitation would be raised and much trouble have to be met and the Government would require the assistance of all to work it out satisfactorily.

After some further discussion the different sections of the bill were agreed to without amendment. The House decided to return this evening in order to try to be ready to prorogue to-morrow.

Special Despatch to Globe.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, May 16.—The following is a full text of resolutions Attorney General introduced this afternoon:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the Treaty signed at Washington on the 8th day of May, instant, by the respective plenipotentaries of Great Britain and the United States, so far as the same relates to Fisheries, is not satisfactory to the people of this Province inasmuch as whilst containing no delimition of existing rights and duties of subjects and citizens of Great Britain and the United States, and postponing all questions growing out of the exercise and enforcement of such rights and duties, it prematurely, and without sufficient consideration of Canadian interest moving thereto, substitutes for that protection to which the British fisherman are fully entitled by public law, and which the recent enactments of the Parliament of Canada have largely secured—a policy unlimited, and dangerous concession; and

Further resolved; That the privileges accorded to subjects of Great Britain by the 19th and 21st articles of the Treaty, are by no means an equivalent for the privileges by the 18th article accorded to the inhabitants of the United States; that the reciprocal privilege of fishing in certain American waters, is barren and delusive; and that the mode of determining and accounting for excess in value of the privileges accorded by the Government of Great Britain over those accorded by the Government of the United States, is erroneous in principle and impracticable in execution, and the cosiderations of advantage are too remote and uncertain.

Further resolved, That any Treaty relating to the free use of the fisheries and to the navigation of rivers and canals of Canada should at the same time make provisions for the further regulation of commerce and navigation beyond those secured by the articles of this Treaty, so as above concluded, in such manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory; and

Further resolved—That in the opinion of this House, the Parliament of Canada should under existing circumstances adhere to, and carry out the policy of protection of the fishery rights of the Dominion of Canada, recently adopted, and should not give assent to the articles of said treaty relating to the Fisheries.

The Attorney General said this was a serious question for British subjects, the world over. It had been sixteen years since this Assembly had considered a question calculated to add so much weight to its deliberations, and no one had been fully prepared to find the Treaty agreed upon by the Joint High Commission, what it is. The first object of this Commission was to consider the Alabama claims. The Dominion has of its own free motion stepped in and submitted the question of the fisheries. The question however, which was intended to be submitted was that of right to the fisheries three miles from shore, measuring from headland to headland, and other questions of less importance, arising under the Treaty of 1818 He then read this Treaty which defines the privileges which the United States now have in our fisheries. It was recognized by the American Government for a long serious of years, though individual citizens may have violated it. He then related the history of the whole question since 1818, showing the prosperity under the treaty, and how conciliatory our legislation had been, when Americans in anger discontinued the treaty, and how they had not appreciated this legislation, but abused the license system by neglecting to take out licenses and in trespassing upon our fishing grounds. In 1866 there were 350 licenses taken out, but in 1869 only 25 or 30, the Dominion then was forced to adopt a new and different policy, excluding the American fishermen from our waters, not standing upon her rights entire, and enforcing the three mile headland, but only three miles from the shore following the sinuosities of the bays and harbors.

Having shown from official reports how advantageously this had operated for the Dominion, and how from it the American fishing interests had largely decreased, he claimed we should stand upon our treaty rights and continue to protect and foster this, one of our most valuable resources. It was he said, insulting to intelligent men to speak of our receiving a return on being allowed the use of American fisheries. Every one knew they were worth nothing at all to us, we do not want them when our own shores are teeming with fish, and though their markets may be a slight consideration we have other markets, this manner of leaving it to a Commission to decide upon what excess of advantage is given by treaty to the United States is false in principle and impracticable in operation. When we have rights we should stand up for them and not barter them for contingencies. There was no time fixed for the Commission to meet, and anyway he had little hope of its deciding justly, especially as a clause was admitted into the section referring to this, and that the United States does not admit it receives any excess of advantage. We wish to enjoy our own fisheries, taking the product into American markets, in spite of their high duties if we can, or finding our markets in the West Indies, South America, or the Mediterranean ports. We do not want war, and it behoved this Assembly, having no voice in such matters, to avoid all terms of menace. But while not indulging in this he felt, and the country felt, dangerous concessions were being made to the United States.

In earlier days British statesmen spoke in firmer terms. The provisions regarding Trade on the lakes and the use of canals, gave reciprocal advantages and would draw trade from New York to Montreal, but these Lower Provinces want to adhere to the policy already inaugurated by the Dominion Parliament. This we ask of the Dominion Parliament. He reserved his feelings of hostility not for the Mother Country, she had in the interest of peace made great sacrifice, bowing herself in the dust, but for the country which had ever shown an unchristanlike tendency to grasp from us our rights. We know not but that war and peace stood trembling in the balance, and that England not for herself, seeing she could batter down the seaport towns of the United States, but for us who would suffer most, had consented to these provisions. If the United States had in view the forcing of us into annexation, they may as well know at first that this is impossible. He would say of the Mother Country, though she slay me, yet will I trust in her.

He was frequently and loudly applauded while delivering his very able and eloquent speech.

SENSELESS AND CRUEL.—If the following account of the manner in which the bottle recently found near Shediac, purporting to have come from a passenger on the ill-fated steamer "City of Boston," be true, the prepetrators deserve to be held up to the execration of the world for their senseless cruelty in tearing open afresh heart-wounds that time was beginning to heal over, even though the scar might still remain. The fact of its having been perpetrated as a joke adds to the offensiveness of the transaction, and the whole affair points a further moral of the debasing and deadening effects of alcohol upon the moral sensibilities. The Halifax "Reporter" says:

Among the passengers on board the steamer "St. Lawrence," which runs between Shediac, N. B., and Charlottetown, were a company of