

THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

I fully endorse Mr. T's mode of feeding, save in the use of oil cake meal. The uncertainty of obtaining an unadulterated article is quite a serious objection, and in place of it, or even with it, I should use carrots—feeding them whole, that the pigs might thus be made to receive the full benefit of the meal, which usually troubles them in their lair. If they do not eat them readily at first, I should cut them, and in a few days they will become so fond of them as to save you further trouble. And in feeding them, one should be very sparingly, and gradually increase the quantity lest they act too much as a diuretic. A few days use and you need have no further apprehensions from that source.

If I give them oats I should have them ground as early as possible, and do not derive the benefit from whole oats they would from crushed or ground. If they can be made to drink the slops from the house, the milk, &c., it will not hurt them.

Let them have access to pure water at all times. I should groom them well do better on the same feed, and the grooming by a careful hand will materially improve their docility, more than double the labor in other years.

But of all things, do not try to get your culms fat. Keep them in good heart and comfortable condition, but too much flesh will, if continued, make them sluggish and injure their action. At least such is my experience.

Thus I have given you the course I should pursue, and one which I have found satisfactory. Yet no one would be more pleased to hear the experience of others than your correspondent.

LEBANON, Dec. 26, 1860.

TERMS. One copy, one year, \$1.50 in advance. 12 copies, to one address, 15.00. 25 copies, " " 25.00. AGENTS. Fredericktown, Wm. Quin. Upper Gagetown, Amasa Coy. Little Falls, Victoria Co., B. Stone. Salisbury, T. T. Trites. Lehigh, Charlotte Co., G. A. Simpson. Deerfield, do. do., John M. Nichol. Canaan, St. John, J. R. Reed. Hopewell Corner, Albert Co., D. H. Calverton. Harvey and neighborhood, J. M. Stevens. St. Andrews, Mark Young, Esq. St. George, Robert Sparks. Second Falls, St. George, George Allen. Peppfield, A. J. Buckman.

Christian Watchman.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FEB. 20, 1861.

As a general thing intellectual movements have crossed the Atlantic, like the rays of the Sun from the East. The doctrine of liberty, for instance, which America enjoys, she obtained from English Protestants, and French Encyclopedists. Sometimes however the course is reversed, and ideas cross the ocean to find a resting place in Europe. They are the lighter and more frothy essence, which rebound, just as the spray starts back when a wave strikes the shore.

A few years ago, a remarkable movement sprang up in America, which was styled Spiritualism. Originating among an obscure family, in a provincial town, it rapidly spread among the excitable population of the United States, until at length its followers were estimated as high in number as two millions. Little communities of spiritualists were formed in all quarters, buildings were hired, services held, tracts, newspapers, reviews, and magazines, were issued and all the intellectual machinery of a fast age was at once set in motion to propagate the new ideas.

Nor were the more potent influences of supernatural power wanting, on the contrary, this new faith rested above all upon invisible supports. Meetings were held on Sundays for the express purpose of working miracles; the sick were healed by the laying on of hands; the thoughts of men were made known; future events were foretold; men spoke in the unknown tongue; the foundations of the old faith were loosened; men gave ready credence to the most absurd fables; the phrases of Scripture were exhausted to find a nomenclature for the new religion; and the spiritualists exultantly declared that the redemption of the world was drawing nigh.

Nothing could equal the rapid rise of Spiritualism, except its rapid decline. After a brief madness, men's reasoning powers returned, and they began to see the enormous consequences of the whole doctrine. A swift reaction set in; the halls of worship were shut; the teachers cut their hair and went about their business; the wise women, the seers, the mediums of every grade, and the clairvoyants of every class, returned to their former faith, or else marched off to infidelity; the publishing houses put their presses to rest; and the long array of periodicals died out forever. Those which persisted in living were compelled to modify their principles or drop them altogether.

But now as we turn from this scene of pitiable delusion, and look at affairs in England, our ears are startled by a worn-out and familiar idiom. Wonder upon wonder! Spiritualism seems not to have died, but only to have emigrated, for here, as sure as we live, is its well-known form, with the same well-known crowd of followers, speaking the same half-scientific half-spiritual jargon. The healing mediums that formerly imposed their hands in Broadway, are now driving a lucrative business in Oxford Street; the rapping and tipping mediums have left the tables of New York, for the more congenial mahogany of London; the venerable prophets have left off going visions in Nassau Street, to utter their oracular responses in Piccadilly. Success has attended them, the greatest periodicals in the country have discussed their views, and while the humbler teachers boast of their triumphs among the common people, the chief leader, Mr. Home, proudly points out among the long list of his influential disciples, such names as William Howitt, and Bulwer Lytton.

Spiritualism, however, has already been thoroughly and earnestly tried, and has been found wanting. The people of America have trampled it in the dust, and have seen it receive its mortal wound in the last great Revival. The Fulton Street Prayer-Meeting has triumphed over the spiritual gatherings. While it is not to witness the Protean forms which Error can assume, it

is interesting to watch its progress under its different phases; and it is encouraging to know, from the results of former conflicts, that Spiritualism only raises its head in England to receive a more sure and certain overthrow.

It is very probable that the next European disturbance will be occasioned by Hungary. The news from that country becomes more and more exciting.

In the late war with France and Sardinia, Austria was not only defeated in the field, but her enemies were rising in the rear, and threatening to assail her where she was most vulnerable. The old spirit of Hungarian independence was unsubdued. The various provinces of the Austrian Empire were becoming discontented; and Austria seemed to be on the verge of dissolution. Peace was concluded, but the danger was not thereby averted. While Hungary did not demand separation from the empire, she insisted on a restoration to her ancient condition, as a free and independent kingdom, voluntarily annexed to Austria, and declined under any circumstances to remain in the condition of a mere province. It was discovered that the interior of this kingdom could not be excited to aid Austria against the Magyars. The provinces of Austria were clamouring for more freedom for themselves, and not at all inclined to aid in enslaving Hungary. Italy was becoming an independent and powerful kingdom; and threatened soon to contend for the possession of Venetia; Austria was in a bankrupt condition, her expenditure already was too great for her resources. Such an increase was necessary to retain Venetia and subdue Hungary, was utterly out of the question. If Hungary could not be subdued, she might be conciliated. Accordingly, some important privileges were granted, and more promised. Count Teleky, whom Saxony had seized and handed over to the Emperor, was set at liberty, and an amnesty granted for all political offences since October 1860. These efforts at conciliation were too much the effect of dire necessity, and were too imperfect to effect the object in view. However, if persevered in, in good faith, the results might have been beneficial.

But recent events in Italy have delivered the Emperor from fear of an immediate attack on Venetia. The attitude of Louis Napoleon, the delay of the Sardinians, before Gaeta, the effort made to prevent Garibaldi from making his appearance on the field in the Spring—have caused the Austrian Emperor to pause in his liberal course, and to put on a sterner aspect towards Hungary. The most important of the demands made are peremptorily rejected. The elections of political offenders to the diet, are declared null and void. Every safeguard to liberty is refused. Meanwhile, the Hungarians are becoming firmer and bolder, they refuse to pay taxes, and are making renewed demands for the restoration of their ancient liberties.

We have in the last number of the Montreal Gazette an account of the horrible sufferings endured in slavery by a woman who has recently arrived in Montreal. The writer professes to have formed his narrative from the fugitive, and the statements are corroborated by a medical man. The woman was born in Washington of free parent stolen while yet an infant, and taken to Texas where she became the property of a man named Whirl. Until she was thirteen, she was brought up as a show girl—taught to cackle, crows etc. Her life of sorrow began early. At fourteen she was sent into the cotton field with the other field hands, where the treatment was cruelly severe. No clothes whatever were allowed them, their hair was cut off close to their head, and they were exposed to the glare of a southern sun from early morn until late at night. Scarcely a day passed without their receiving fifty lashes, whether they worked or whether they did not. They were also compelled to go down on their knees, and harness to a plough, to plough up the land, with boys for riders to whip them when they flagged in their work. At other times, they were compelled to walk on heels, used for hacking flax. Her feet are now dotted over with scars, caused by this brutality.

She made many fruitless efforts to escape—Once she with her husband fled, but they were brought back and he so brutally used that he died. Again she started for Canada, and after enduring incredible hardships reached the "Shades of Death," in the Mississippi. Here she gave birth to twin children one of whom died. While in this place she was arrested and taken back to Galveston. This was in 1858. On her return to Texas, her master having had some difficulty in proving her indelicacy, she was made to mark her in such a manner hereafter that there would be no such trouble. He slit both her ears, then branded her on the back with red-hot iron, and off with an axe the little finger and bone connecting the two of the right hand bearing the wound with a hot iron, and branding her on the stomach with a letter.

He heard that she had endeavored to incite some of the slaves to escape to Canada, and inflicted on her the punishment of the "buck." "This was doubling her in two, until her legs were passed over her head, where they were kept by a stick passed across the back of her neck. This violence was the cause of the distortion mentioned in the doctors statement. While in this position, several pieces of a board fence were raised, a notch cut in the boards and her neck placed in the notch. She was then whipped to such a degree that the overseer, more humane than the master, interfered to prevent a murder. The wounds caused by the lash were rubbed with salt and water, and pepper, to keep away the green flies. After this, on one occasion, Whirl struck her on the head with a hoe handle a number of times, and actually broke her skull. She says herself that a silver pipe had to be put in, and that her master afterwards told her, curing her, that she had "a dollar in her head to pay her way to purgatory." Another time she was left for a number of days without anything to eat or drink.

She says she tried to tear her eyes out to eat them, she was so hungry. Still later, for some disobedience on her part, they hoisted her into a tree, locked a chain-round her neck, and handcuffed her wrists, the marks being yet visible. There she was left for two days and nights, without a morsel to eat, being taunted with such questions as to whether she was hungry, and would like something to eat, &c. she never gave the satisfaction of answering a word. She succeeded at length, by springing on her hands, in slipping off the cuffs, with which she wrenched under the locks of the chains around her neck,

and then fell exhausted to the ground. At another time several of her teeth were knocked out by a hammer, she having bitten off a part of her master's nose, and at another time she was knocked down with a whip, leaving a scar of more than three inches in length on her cheek. About a year after she again escaped, and after enduring great hardships again reached the "Shades of Death," got her child, and made her way to Warren County, Illinois. Here she was entrapped and sold into slavery to a man in Natchez. She soon contrived to escape, and after various imprisonments and much suffering she reached Montreal, where she is now in great destitution, still suffering from the effects of the brutal treatment she had received.

Dr. Reddy, of Montreal, gives the following statement: MONTREAL, Jan. 28, 1861. I was requested by Mr. Coon to call and see a negro woman who had arrived the previous day in Montreal, he telling me she was very ill from injuries she had received while a slave. On visiting the woman, she complained of severe pain in her right side, caused as she said by a violent wrench which she received at the hand of her owners. On making examination I found her body very much distorted, her spine curved towards the right side, and the ribs curved completely in the same direction, having a very marked appearance. I also found the following marks of ill treatment on her person. A V shaped piece has been slit out of each ear; there is a depression on the right parietal bone where it had been fractured and is now very tender to the touch; the corresponding spot, on the opposite side, has a large scar uncovered by hair; there is a large deep scar, 3 1/2 inches long, on the left side of the lower jaw; several of her teeth are branded with a heated flat-iron; the little finger of her right hand with a portion of the bone that it connected with, has been cut off; the abdomen bears the mark of a large letter 4 inches long in one way and 2 1/2 inches in another, also branded in with a hot iron; her ankles are scarred, and the soles of her feet are all covered with little round marks apparently inflicted by some sharp instrument which she accounts for by her starting that she was obliged to walk over hickles used for hacking flax; her back and person are literally covered over with scars and marks, now healed, evidently produced by the lash. Altogether, she presents a most pitiable appearance. JOHN REDDY M.D.

mor closely together than they have been for many years past. I have given you a more detailed account of these services than I should otherwise have done, for the reason that they constitute a new feature of Protestantism in Paris. It is a common thing in America to see churches open their doors and thronged with eager and hearty worshippers; but it is a comparative novelty here. You must not imagine the meetings here to be as crowded, enthusiastic, or as fervent as similar meetings often are at home. But it is a great thing to have them held here at all; and moreover, the amount of earnest Christian feeling, zeal, and love which they have displayed is highly encouraging in our estimate of the probable future of French Protestantism. Satisfied, as I am, that no event is so desirable for those who long for the triumph of Christ's Kingdom in the earth, as a wide and general revival of evangelical faith and zeal in France, I welcome every indication of it with joy and gladness.

The Westminster Review, for this quarter has been sent us. It contains a very laudatory article on Canada, which notwithstanding a few mistakes, will serve to increase the interest which the English people are beginning to take in British America. An article on the Neapolitan question is readable, and another on Cavour and Garibaldi is somewhat more brilliant. The paper on the secession movement is out of date, but the others are diversified and happily presented. The usual religious article appears in this number, and is characteristic by the infidel sentiments, which distinguish the Westminster Review. The notes on contemporary literature are as full and as valuable as ever. For sale at Messrs Barnes & Co.

The Colonial Bookstore has been sold out by its former proprietor to Mr. Thos. H. Hall. It is his intention to conduct it on its former principles, and make it the depot for all kinds of Baptist books and literature. All the current publications of the day, especially the religious, will be found there as they appear.

Frank Leslie's Magazine.—The current number of this periodical has been sent us by W. K. Crawford. It does not pretend to be original, but the articles and stories are unusually well selected, and richly illustrated. It is a very readable magazine. The Fashion Department, at the end is the most useful portion to our lady friends.

Godley's Lady's Book.—This favorite miscellany is as good as ever, and stands at the head of its class. It is full of pleasant reading, but its chief value arises from the very large collection of fashion plates, patterns, receipts, and domestic information, with which it is always filled. For sale at Crawford's Book Store, King Street.

For the Christian Watchman. I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying minute of proceedings of the Board of Governors at a meeting held Jan. 2nd, 1861. Notice was given that at the next meeting the following resolution would be presented. "That inasmuch as the Treasurer of the College is responsible for all monies and securities for money belonging to the same, all such monies and securities should be in his hands. Resolved, therefore, that the Hon. A. McL. Seely be requested to transmit to the Treasurer, at his earliest convenience, the monies and securities for money now held by him, with the understanding that the amount of principal collected from time to time in New Brunswick be invested in real estate in that Province. Resolved that a copy of the previous notice be sent to every Governor in New Brunswick. I am, your obedient Servant, STEPHEN W. DEBLOIS, Sec'y of Governors of Acadia College, WOLFVILLE, Feb. 22nd, 1861.

For the Christian Watchman. The Incipient Editor of any paper needs encouragement. We are glad to inform you that every copy of the Watchman has been exceedingly interesting to us, and so far as we can learn, the paper gives general satisfaction to its readers. We are pleased to see that you are a warm advocate of the cause of Education; and especially the interests of our dear old Acadia. Those able writers "Horton Sketches" revived in our memory the happy days of boyhood, the many incidents of the College course, and those especially dear in the great Revival of 1849.—These sketches have not merely gladdened our hearts, but they have been the means of our recollections of school days in common with us all; but the lovely locality which they so naturally describe seem doubly endeared to us as the place of our Spiritual infancy. It is this which has given a sacredness to the name of Acadia College—to those who were brought together, our hearts as classmates and brethren in Christ. While time has distanced these happy days, we feel that it can never erase them from our memory and while the various callings of life have broken up our pleasant social intercourse as companions in study, we feel that nothing can sever the tie of kindred spirits—by faith we meet around one common mercy-seat, and hope to meet again in Heaven. We love to rerun our own history, and of the many of our time, when we saw, wayward, thoughtful boys, fresh from home, how gradually and unconsciously we were under the teachings of Education into the more manly course of thought and purpose. How little did the fathers of those poor reckless boys think, at this early stage of youthful life, that they slumbered in the mind of their sons those powers which evolved by early discipline would (hereafter) elevate them to the first rank of ministers, professors, lawyers, doctors, merchants and men of business. We would direct the fathers (of the present day) whose precious moments of life are now engaged with their sons in wringing from the soil a scanty subsistence, to look abroad in the world upon these living witnesses to the blessings of an early education, elevated by the influence of God's grace. From these substantial facts we would make our appeal to every parent in this Province to avail themselves, at all hazards, of the efficient means and strenuous efforts now being made at our Institution in Nova Scotia to

give to our youth all the advantages of the best intellectual and religious training. We appeal to those whose striving to act conscientiously in so discharging the duties which devolve upon them as parents, that they shall at last be able to render up an strict account to their Judge with joy, and not with confusion of face. Think of it, perhaps your son, whom you are now confining to the lazar house of the plough and the work shop, is unconsciously the owner of faculties, which if nursed and expanded by Education would be enabled to take a prominent stand as a Watchman on the walls of Zion, to electrify seniors, or win the pre-eminence which men award to the majesty of genius. The very excesses, the drawbacks, which you now imagine justify you in withholding from your sons the benefits of Education may be the very peculiar circumstance which infinite wisdom would bless as aids in developing pent up talents that perhaps are now struggling to get loose from the trammels of your poverty. And thus he who is now the farmer and the mechanic would through a sudden outbreak of mind soon advance forward to the places for which their intellect and disposition fits them.

Religious Intelligence. NOVA SCOTIA.—We learn by a letter from Rev. S. T. Rand to the Christian Messenger, that a very interesting revival of religion is taking place in Hansport. There have been 29 persons baptized here, eleven last Sabbath. There seems to be a very deep and interesting work of grace. Bro. Wm. Lingill has been engaged by the church for three months, being ready, as I am informed, to enter College at the commencement of the next term. I never saw here, since I came to Hansport to live, anything which came so near to my ideas of what a Revival should be. Everything is conducted in the most orderly and quiet manner. The speaking is usually short and to the point, and the meetings are let out a little after nine o'clock. The awakening appears general.—We expect more will be baptized next Lord's day. UNITED STATES.—The Congregationalists as well as the Presbyterians in the United States, seem to be very negligent about the baptism of their infants. A correspondent of the Congregationalist gives the following important information: "Out of our 2734 churches, with 260,389 members, and more than 250,000 Sunday-school scholars, there was only 684 infant baptisms for the year 1860; less than one such baptism for every fifty-five members, or about one for every eleven families of five souls each? The churches in Connecticut have per cent the highest average number of infant baptisms, namely, more than three for each church; and Massachusetts, New York, and Illinois stand next, averaging not quite three for each church. Of individual churches, the State-street Church, Portland, Me., (Rev. G. L. Walker, pastor), baptized the largest number of children during the past year, namely, 36; and the First Congregational Church in Chicago, Ill., (Rev. W. W. Patton, pastor), the next highest number, namely, 31."

The several religious bodies are suffering severely in their financial operations in consequence of the pernicious influence of the political crisis. The Episcopal Recorder of Philadelphia gives a gloomy account of the financial affairs of the American Board, (Congregationalist) and anticipates a great falling off in the receipts of its own Church for missionary purposes. "The receipts of the American Board for November were only \$14,282. In the same month the previous year, they amounted to \$23,369, exclusive of \$1781 for the Job. Of this large falling off, about \$1200 were in legacies. Unless peculiar efforts be made, our own missions will be far much worse. Our Church is the only one that is commensurate with the Union. Diocese corresponds to State; ecclesiastical government to civil. Our religion is stretched over our civil structure like a delicate and sensitive membrane, covering every point in such a way that a rupture of the State is a rupture of the Church."

The Baptists of Maine have a membership of 20,000, and two hundred and seventy-eight houses of worship. In Massachusetts there are fourteen Baptist Associations, 208 churches, 283 ordained ministers, and a membership of 36,250. The Baptists in several of the towns in Massachusetts are enjoying revivals. A revival is in progress in Watertown; a fifty persons have been converted. Rev. A. B. Earle has baptized a number of these converts. In Gloucester (Cape Ann) one hundred have recently been converted. At North Westbury also revival is in progress, and a number have been converted. Many more are anxious about their souls. GREAT BRITAIN.—We have encouraging information as to the spread of Evangelical sentiments among the people, the prevalence of revivals, and the genuineness of those which have taken place in Ireland, Scotland, and more recently in England. The English correspondent of Zion's Herald gives the following review of the past year: "The past year has been remarkable for intensity of purgation and thought. A revival of evil is manifest, along with that wave of Christian revival which has touched the shores of all Protestant lands, and has been felt in the farthest North; has gladdened the isles of the tropics; and glances round the shores of the new lands of the South. Time has only confirmed the substantial reality of the revivals in Ireland, after making full allowance both for some exaggerations, and for hopeful awakenings which may have issued in no lasting good. But beyond all doubt, as far as our own country is concerned, the most remarkable feature in our history during the year 1860, is that mighty movement which originated in Exeter Hall special services, has now extended to our theatres and other places of popular assembly throughout the land, and has been followed in many places by a very decided revival of religion."

Meanwhile the Roman Catholics are advancing with surprising and alarming rapidity. We clip from the Methodist (N. Y.) a very important summary: "We have before us a table supplied by the Protestant Alliance indicating the progress of Popery throughout Great Britain in the course of the year which has now closed. The document is astounding. The diocese of Westminster is a prominent instance. It has had thirty-one priests added to it; Hexham, eight. The total in England is one hundred, and in Scotland eleven; while there is a body of unattached priests with a roving commission such as to produce great results. In Westminster there has been an increase of chapels

by twenty one; in Clifton, four; altogether an increase of thirty-one. Monasteries also have been greatly thriving. In 1859, in Westminster, they were only six; now they are twelve. An appalling prospect! Altogether the increase amounts to ten. The convents have kept pace with the monasteries. In Westminster eight are added to the previous eighteen, and in Liverpool nine to the former twenty-five. The total increase in the country during 1860 has been thirty-two. The great number of convents in England and Scotland is no fewer than twelve. The total, then, runs thus:—There are now in Great Britain—of priests, one thousand three hundred and forty-two; of chapels, nine hundred and ninety-three; of monasteries, forty-seven; of convents, one hundred and fifty-five—an appalling prospect for the Protestants of these lands. ITALY.—The following view of the Religious condition of Naples is important. Naples, December 27, 1860. We are indeed passing through wonderful scenes at present, and how this crisis will end no one can foresee. Either, I grieve to say, no great character has risen up among us. I have had visits from priests, who profess themselves dissatisfied with their religion, and who tell me there are at least three thousand priests and monks who would gladly throw off the yoke of Popery; but when we come to analyze their motives, we generally find that political, not religious feelings are at the bottom, and that they hope, by subverting Popery, to get into power themselves. Garibaldi is a powerful speaker, and would do much to throw down the present fabric of religion, but I do not think he is capable of setting up a better. He holds the key of the Church of St. Sebastian, but cannot get permission to employ it. In the meantime the people of the West is being won, and up to the present time about four thousand Bibles and Testaments have been sold, and when I last saw Cressi, he said that his depot was empty, and that he was anxiously waiting for a fresh supply. Surely some of this seed must fall on good ground."

BURMAL.—Brother Crawley writes to Dr. Tupper, Nova Scotia, Henthada, Oct. 1st, 1860. "MY DEAR DR. TUPPER:—Your note from Windsor, August 15th, together with the Draft for £20 8s 9d. sig., has been received. I have just now barely more than time to acknowledge it, with many thanks. You will, before this, have received my financial report, including a statement of the probable wants of the current year. Of the amount just received—£102 5s. cy.—£27 5s. belong to the female school. So if my hopes are fulfilled, getting for assistants,—alone £100 stg., I say nothing of travelling,—you will see that a considerable sum will still be needed. The most noteworthy thing, in connection with our mission just now, is the novel fact, for from two villages, situated widely apart, natives have come in, asking that a native preacher might be stationed with them to explain the Scriptures to them! This is an almost unheard of event for there is not a single Christian in either of these villages. We hope it is an indication of good things to come. In much haste, Yours faithfully, ARTHUR R. CRAWLEY."

LEGISLATIVE NEWS. (From our own Correspondent.) FREDERICTON, Monday 18th. ON FRIDAY the REPLY to the Governor's opening speech, was taken up and read, paragraph by paragraph. Mr. Connell asked for information as to the action of Government in relation to the grant made by the Legislature for a Geological survey of the Province. Mr. Fisher replied that he had endeavored to secure the services of Sir Wm. Logan for that purpose, and hoped he would yet be successful in his efforts. Mr. Gray thought the Government had not given proper encouragement to the Volunteer movement. Mr. Fisher answered that £550 had been expended on account of the movement during last year, and that a large sum would be granted this year. Messrs. Gray, Tibbits, and Tilley made some remarks about the statement of the writer in the London Times, that if the fugitive slave Anderson were to be taken through British Territory to Halifax, en route to England, he would have to travel some 400 miles on foot shoes; and ridicules the idea. In relation to Railway matters, Mr. Tilley said that the interest on all Railway Debentures, (including those of the St. Andrews Line) during the past year had been paid by the net earnings of the R.N.A. Railway, together with the amount received through the Impost Fund of 1860, so the balance of that Fund on hand for 1860, the statement seemed to give much satisfaction to members of the House. Some thought that this road had done so well, the Government should have been prepared to go on with extensions. Mr. Fisher said if further extensions were deemed necessary, they could be procured without more Legislation on the subject, but he thought it the better way to wait till it was seen whether the line now completed would pay. Hon. Mr. Allen moved the following amendment, (seconded by Mr. Lawson) "That we are fully impressed with the importance of promoting the Settlement of the Province, by the encouragement of a well defined system of Immigration, we nevertheless consider it to be the duty of Your Excellency's advisers to prepare and submit to the House any measure that may be necessary for the attainment of that object."

Mr. Allen supported his resolution in a speech not more for length and the unnecessary repetition of words, than for its logic or power. He labored to show that the members of the present administration, by not stating in the Governor's Speech that they intended to bring an Emigration measure, had been guilty of violation of their principles! This was the gist of his speech; nothing more and nothing less than this. The Attorney General replied in a speech, which quite over-turned Mr. Allen's arguments—if arguments they might be called. He explained that the language of the Speech was quite strong enough on the point in question; that Government intended to spend two or three thousand pounds for the settlement of the country by Immigration; that the Protection Act, while under the Regulations framed by Government, of which Mr. Allen was a member, not a single acre of the Public Lands had been applied for. These statements acted to support Mr. Allen's argument, the vote was taken, and resulted as follows:— For the Amendment: Tibbits, C. Perley, Con-

Gilbert, rance, M. Chaudry, Fisher, ley, Me Waters. The passage of the bill was— By Mr. Incorporat. Society. By Mr. on lives. By Mr. of the point of Mr. By Mr. amend the House. On the Government in reply. Two were introduced. To-day's session maintained consideration. Messrs. Mr. Francis, G. L. Hear. Gentleman. The same measure enough that \$200 about his could say were great being a r. considered. If he is done in mean sty should not meet of indignants only order Assembly Chairman promise to the St. for: Some of a B. Insurance Smith com vices to ter Mr. unnecessary was similar States. Some other, tions for the penes of the Cou. By Several Roads on Fisher. Mr. Fisher in red to Sp. Chaudry's Andrew's Committee James C. Land. Also, in Court, St. of expen Grand Fall and correspondents of the pointment and Commit rows, reports. Gray as pathed, ephy, in v. "Adjourn."

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