

so regardless of the value of education, that their children are kept at home month after month for the most trifling excuses, thereby not only depriving, but actually robbing them of those inestimable privileges so amply provided by the law of the land. And, sir, we hope the day is not far distant, when they can no longer say that they pay their taxes, and it is no body's business whether they send their children to school or not; but that the law shall demand the rights of the child in this, as well as other matters. And we hope our Legislature will embrace the earliest opportunity to make a move in this direction, instead of scattering to the winds what we now have, as we hear it sometimes predicted.

A FRIEND TO FREE SCHOOLS.

Lower Stewiacke, May 7th, 1868.

For the Christian Messenger.

New Zealand.

Dear Editor,—

As a great many of your readers are acquainted with Mr. Geo. H. Cunnabell, no doubt they will all be interested in the following extracts from a letter which I recently received from him.

To such I need not say his statements are perfectly reliable.

Will you please give them a place in your valuable paper.

Yours, &c.,

A. F. PORTER.

Halifax, May 18th, 1868.

WANGANUI, NEW ZEALAND.

Feb'y. 4, 1868.

Dear Sir,—I received yours of Nov. 5th, and was much pleased to hear from you and yours. Believe me, I should be very pleased to see you or any of my dear friends out here, for I am sure that any sober and industrious man would make a much better living here than he could in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick; but at the same time, I never persuade any one to come. I will tell them what they would find if they were to come,—that is, taking the times as they are now, for they are considered hard here now; but we hope they will soon be better, as our back country is being very rapidly taken up by good settlers. I must say, from what I have seen myself and what I am told, it is without exception the finest country in the world. This is saying a great deal. But I am sure if you were to see it you would say the same. The native difficulty is nearly over. It is now so peaceable that the whites go all through their places, and the Maoris seem very glad to see them, and will offer them food, and seem very friendly. But there are still individual cases where the native takes what he calls the utua, or payment, for some friend of his that has fallen in the war, but they are very rare; and what is more, the natives, as a tribe, will give him up to justice to be punished if he does wrong against the white man. You would be astonished to see how quickly the whites are settling the confiscated country since the war. Croakers at home say "the natives are not done yet," but it is my opinion they are. I will give you an instance. About a month ago three of our head men went to see some of the natives, that are called rebels, about letting a road go through their lands, which they very readily agreed to, only asking that the railway line be paid for by the Government, while all other roads should be allowed to the white man free; and one great chief came forward with a double-barrelled gun, and threw it down at their feet, and kicked it about, saying, "here, take it away, we don't want to fight any more; we have had enough of it, and are beaten; and now we want to live in peace." So I think you will see the bulk of the native mind. But I am sorry to see they have taken to drink very much; they will sell anything, or do anything, for drink; consequently they are dying out very fast. There are now in New Zealand but 30,000 Maoris, while the white population number over 200,000. In a few years you won't find a Maori. They have been a very fine race of men. Now I will try to answer your questions to the best of my knowledge.

1. Your vessel should be a brigantine, 150 to 200 tons register, not to draw more than 9½ feet water loaded.

2. A vessel of that description is worth here now from £1,800 to £2,500; the price may vary either way before you get here. I can only tell you what is the state of things now; and then if you should not do well you cannot blame me.

3. The depth of water on the Wanganui bar is at spring-tide 14 feet, ordinary times 11 to 12 feet.

4. As regards what you should bring to make money on, I should say Yankee notions. All American goods sell well here. I will name a few things that pay the best: American wagons, boots and shoes (good), tar, tobacco (good), grind-stones, ash oars, harnesses, the most improved farming implements, such as scythes and handles, axes, ploughs, churns, buckets, axe-handles, etc.

5. I will send you by next mail a Tariff list of the Colony, and price current of our principal markets.

6. Land is selling now at from 20s. to 60s., and some as high as 80s. per acre; but it is beautiful land, near a market, clear, and partially covered with self-sown seed. Cultivated farms near the town fetch as high as £12 to £14 per acre. All kinds of stock are low at present. You can buy good sheep from 10s. to 16s. per head, weighing from 80 to 100 pounds.

—Mutton brings from 5d. to 6d. per lb., Beef, 5d. to 6d., Bullock, dead, 40s. per 100 lbs., Pork 6d., Bacon 9d. All kinds of poultry are very dear. Flour, best, 23s. per cwt., Bread 6d. the 2-lb. loaf, Timber 11s. per 100 ft. for building purposes, Firewood 30s. per cord, Tobacco 5s. to 7s. per lb.; these are the highest retail prices. Clothing, on the whole is more reasonable than at home. Woolen goods are high; there is only one woolen factory in all New Zealand, and that is at Nelson. They cannot make enough for the consumption of the Colony. If you have any among you that could go into that line, they would do well, as the cloth they make at Nelson fetches 6s. to 7s. per yard. But I say any one who is sober and industrious cannot fail to do well here. If they are not of these qualities, tell them by no means to come, for we have enough of those idle gentry here now. The man that can go ahead is the man for the Colonies, and not the dandy with gloves and eye-glass. But I am forgetting the remainder of your questions.

7. A passage from Nova Scotia to here should be from £85 to £45 currency.

8. The best time to leave there is from June to August, but vessels arrive here at all times in the year.

9. The voyage would be from three to four months.

10. The population of Wanganui is about 3000. There are no bookbinders or job printers in the place. We have two tri-weekly papers, and one daily. The tri-weeklies are £2 a year; they all have a good circulation.

11. Yes, a doctor of good habits would do very well here.

12. Teachers' salary from £150 to £200 per year.

13. There are clergymen of four different denominations in our town, all well supported.

14. Carpenters' wages 11s. to 12s. per day.

15. Farm servants from £45 to £70 per year, with board; they work eight hours per day.

16. The war is at an end.

17. Ship-building is not carried on here, but a little at Auckland.

18. We have very little spring or autumn. We consider June, July, and August, to be our winter months.

19. The extremes of temperature in the shade from 40° to 80°, when exposed to heat or cold from 30° to 90°.

20. Yes, we have very good society here.

21. Yes, if I were in your position, and knew as much about New Zealand as you now do, I would certainly come.

22. There is a good chance for an honest tailor.

All quotations are sterling except the passage; we count all sterling here.

As the time has come for posting, I must bid you adieu.

I hope you will make up your mind to come, and if you do I hope you will do well.

I remain,

Yours very truly,
GEO. H. CUNNABELL.

To A. F. Porter.

For the Christian Messenger.

IN MEMORIAM.

WILLIAM C. STARRATT,

was born at Liverpool in the year 1837. He was the oldest son of the late Geo. E. Starratt, of Dalhousie East, County of Annapolis, and grandson of the late Father Joseph Dimock. Blessed with pious parent, she was early trained in the ways of religion; the good effects of which added to his naturally quiet disposition made him generally beloved.

In the year 1851, during a gracious revival of religion at Dalhousie East, he became deeply impressed with a sense of his condition as a lost sinner; sought Christ and obtained peace and pardon through his blood. On the 23rd day of Nov. 1851, he was baptized by the late Rev. James Park, and received into the fellowship of the West Sherbrook Church, of which he remained a worthy member till called to unite with the church above.

To those who knew him, his history must be reviewed with great satisfaction. At the age of 18 years, his father was removed by death, and being the oldest son heavy responsibilities rested upon him. These he cheerfully understood and faithfully performed, thus greatly mitigating the sorrow of a widowed mother. Not only was he faithful in temporal things, but he at once rebuilt the family altar torn down by the death of his father, on which he continued to offer sacrifice as long as able. During his last sickness—Typhoid fever—his mind was greatly deranged, but when heard to pray it was for submission to the divine will. On the second of May, he was called home. As a member of the Church, he was active; as a neighbor kind; hence his departure is deeply felt. He left a widow and five small children, one only about 24 hours old, to mourn their loss. May grace sustain them.—Communicated.

Religious Intelligence.

NEW GERMANY.—Rev. W. E. Hall writes May 14th:—Dear Brother,—Though God is visiting us with afflictions, he is also looking upon us in mercy. Since the beginning of this year 20 have been added by baptism to our little church.

ARCADIA, YARMOUTH COUNTY.—Dear Editor,—Amongst the churches that have shared in the showers of blessings which have fallen of late, South Yarmouth has not been overlooked. God, in his rich mercy has cheered our hearts by manifesting his power to Save. A gradual movement have been in progress here during the year, but in the month of March the divine power was more majestically displayed in many of our meetings. Christians were quickened with new zeal, some inactive professors were brought back to duty. A number have professed conversion, and others are awakened to anxious enquiry. Twelve have been baptized, others are exercised about this duty, but yet shrink from the cross. God has laid his command upon a young man here to go and preach his gospel; and he has just decided to submit to the Lord's will and give himself up to the work. The new meeting house in Arcadia has also been finished and will soon be dedicated for the Lord's service. Just now there appears to be a staying of the divine power, but we hope the clouds will again return and shower God's grace upon the people in more copious effusion. To God's name be all the glory for his many mercies. O that our hearts may be more abundantly enlarged to exercise living, working, loving faith in the God of all grace.

Yours in gospel bonds,
A. W. BARSS.

Arcadia, May 6th, 1868.

Rev. Geo. Seely, of Harvey, in a letter of recent date says:—"God is blessing the people—many have been converted. There is a great revival going forward on the Caledonia Mountains. Within a few days I have baptized eleven, and more are coming out from the world. To God be all the glory.—Visitor.

Dominion and Foreign News.

PARLIAMENTARY.

[From Telegrams to morning and evening papers.]

OTTAWA, May 12.—The Dominion Government have received no information as yet of the intended despatch of an American fleet to the Canadian fishing waters. It is reported that the proposed Canadian marine policy for the protection of fisheries will consist mainly of small cruisers especially adapted as coast guards, which will generally remain within a marine league from the shore, and warn intruders away.

May 13.—In the House of Commons yesterday a large amount of business was done. All the estimates concurred in but two items.

The petition for the impeachment of Judge Drummond was rejected by the House; that against Judge Lafontaine received.

Hon. Mr. Dorion moved an amendment to go into Committee on Militia Bills. A long debate ensued, the House divided, and the Government sustained by a vote of 100 against 41.

House then went into committee, and passed several clauses, adjourning at half-past 1. Met again to-day at 11 o'clock, and rapidly proceeded with business.

Rate of interest in Nova Scotia has been finally fixed at seven per cent.

Nova Scotia Militia have been exempted from drill for this year.

May 15.—Sir John A. McDonald announced that Parliament would probably be prorogued on Wednesday. Hon. Mr. Langevin presented a despatch from the Colonial office relating to the North West territory, accompanied with a lengthy correspondence between the Colonial Office, and the Hudson Bay Company's protests against the sacrifice of its claims. The Imperial Government will pass a bill through Parliament enabling it to extinguish the claims of the Hudson Bay Company and then hand over the territory to Canada.

The Dominion Parliament expects to be prorogued on Saturday night.

May 16.—Daniel Sargent, of Barrington, and George Seal Kerr of Locke's Island, gazetted Collectors of Customs.

Several Bills were read a third time and passed.

Jones, of Halifax, moved an amendment to Militia Bill that firemen be exempt from compulsory service, which was lost.

Pope moved amendment for payment of officers according to rank. Sir John moved adjournment of debate in order that the members might have an opportunity of considering the motion, declaring that the government were quite willing to pay officers if Parliament would sanction expenditure. Adjournment was carried yeas 106, nays 82.

May 16.—The Fortification Bill came up in the House of Commons last night for a third reading. Mr. McKenzie roved that no contracts be made for fortifications until estimates for each particular work are submitted to Parliament, and that the money be voted each year. The motion was lost, forty-nine members voting for it and ninety against it. The bill was then read a third time.

In the House to-day the Speaker read a message from Her Majesty the Queen, expressing sympathy with Mr. McGee's family.

Mr. Powell moved an amendment to the Militia Bill, reducing the salary of the Adjutant General \$3,600 to \$3,000, and the salaries of district deputies from \$1,800 to \$1,200. The Government opposed the motion, but it was carried, sixty one members voting for it, and sixty against it. The announcement of the result of the division was received with loud cheers by the opposition.

The bill was then referred back to Committee of the whole and amended accordingly.

Sir G. E. Cartier rose in a great rage, and appealed to the national prejudices of the French Canadians, calling on them to vote down the amendments when they came up for concurrence. He made a second speech in English and French, concluding by moving that the salaries remain as originally proposed in the bill. The motion was lost sixty-four to sixty-three. Cartier again moved that the bill be referred to committee for the purpose of making the salaries one dollar less than the amount originally proposed. The object of this was to allow Messrs. Hurdon and Fisher, who entered the House too late for the first vote, to vote on the question. This motion was also lost, sixty seven to sixty-three. Cartier, then out of revenge, moved that the salary of the Deputy Adjutant General at headquarters, Col. Powell, be reduced from \$2600 to \$2240. This motion was carried, one hundred and twenty-seven to seven.

The bill, as amended, was then read a third time.

In the Senate a number of criminal law bills were thrown out by a vote of twenty-five to twenty-two, on the ground that there was not sufficient time to consider them before the prorogation.

May 18.—Sir John A. Macdonald, in answer to enquiry said that it is not the intention of the Government to extend any assistance to the Fishermen of Nova Scotia, Gaspe, or the Labrador—that duty properly belonged to the Local Government.

Mr. Savary's Bill respecting N. S. Banks has been withdrawn, to await action of the Banking Committee. There was a discussion on Cartier's Railway Bill this afternoon.

It is now generally believed that the state of business will not permit adjournment before Friday.

The United States.

New York, May 13.—The case of John H. Surratt was before the Criminal Court at Washington yesterday, and at the request of the prisoner's counsel the trial was postponed until June.

Advices from City of Mexico to May 1st says that Juarez is in quiet possession of the Presidency; all attempts at revolution in different parts of the country had been suppressed.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The impeachment of President Johnson came up at noon to-day in the Senate. When the question was taken on the strongest article, the eleventh, the vote stood thirty-five for conviction, to nineteen for acquittal. The required two-thirds acquitted on the 11th article. Immediately after voting the Senate adjourned to May 27th.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The acquittal of the President on the 11th article of impeachment caused considerable excitement among the Republicans, and rejoicing among Democrats. Salutes were fired by the latter in various parts of the country. It is thought that the remaining articles of Impeachment will not be voted upon.

General markets steady. Interest in the Impeachment question has about subsided. The next political sensation will be the Republican National Convention, which meets in Chicago on Wednesday next.

Gold 39½.

Paper Bonnets are being manufactured in New York State; a good article of this make selling as low as ten cents. A very small amount of paper suffices to make a bonnet now-a-days.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

ENGLAND.—London, May 11.—The persecution of the Jews in Moldavia has been stopped by the authorities. Those who were compelled to flee from their homes have been allowed to return.

A Sydney letter of March 1st states that despatches had just been received from the Foreign Secretary in London, ordering that the anti-Fenian treason felony act should be put in force in Sydney.

There was considerable excitement on receipt of telegrams from Ashton announcing the breaking out of an anti popery riot in that city. The mob paraded streets, sacking houses and outraging the people; several persons shot; at last accounts the riot had been suppressed and city quiet.

May 12.—In the House of Commons this evening the reply of the Queen to the petition of the House of Commons based on Mr. Gladstone's third resolution was announced. The Queen says that "Relying on the wisdom of the House she desires her interest in the temporalities of the Irish Church will not in any way hinder parliamentary legislation on the subject." Mr. Gladstone will to-morrow bring in a bill to suspend for the present making additional appointments in the Irish Church.

The sudden close of the Abyssinian war caused a good deal of excitement in the East India freight trade, and heavy decline in rates, as their release of the tonnage under charter to the Government would be speedy and very large.

May 13.—In accordance with a general understanding arrived at in the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone this afternoon, soon after the commencement of sitting, moved a bill to prevent the making of further appointments to livings in the Irish Church for a specified period, and absolutely suspended proceedings of the Commission on the Irish Church establishment for the same time.

The Queen to-day, in presence of a large mul-