

Baptists, because they were not members of that church; the remarks in the Visitor, though not referring to the Halifax church by name, were well understood to be designed to set that matter right. This was done, by shewing that objection to be unreasonable, because, on that ground, a feeble Baptist Church in a difficult case, which they should be unable to manage, might commit great injustice, by refusing to employ the aid of sensible Baptist brethren of other churches merely because these wiser brethren were not formally admitted as members of their particular church; and this, although the Bible says nothing about the particular mode of admission by record or otherwise. I give the manifest drift of the argument, and now ask, Which most accords with that drift—with the manifest "object and design" of the writer, to assert that the Bible says nothing about Baptism admitting to the general church, which was not the objection in the case, and was not true in fact; or, to assert that the Bible says nothing about a mode of admission to a particular church, which was the objection in the case, and was true in fact? and which of these, then, ought to be taken as the meaning of the writer's expression about a mode of admission not being mentioned in the Bible?

It surely mocks common sense to press the inquiry any further; and yet J. M. C., assures us he understood the writer to mean the former, and not the latter! Let us hope he had not examined the context. He says it was before him in the Christian Visitor, but he says no more.

I am unwilling to protract observations of so painful a nature, and therefore I pass over in silence several other inaccuracies, and unjust and unfriendly insinuations. I beg to commend to the attention of J. M. C., and of our brethren generally, an editorial on this subject, contained in the Christian Visitor of April 16th of which it will of course be perceived that I am not the author, and I close with observing, that nothing, but the imperative duty of protecting my character as a Christian and a Baptist, would have induced me to take a part in so undignified and unseemly a spectacle, as this public contest between two old men, both holding position as instructors of our rising ministry, and both naturally and very properly expected to be distinguished examples of fairness, correct reasoning, and christian kindness.

I intend to take no notice of any further remarks of J. M. C., on this subject, unless there appear to be very imperious necessity.

And I remain, Yours, &c., E. A. C.

April 23, 1868.

[It is not likely, we think, that J. M. C. will care to reply to the above. It must not be supposed that our silence in reference to the statements made indicates our approval of them. Our readers will doubtless be able sufficiently to understand and properly to appreciate the real question at issue without another word being said. We may therefore, we presume, congratulate our readers that this discussion has come to a close.

Whatever may have been the object and design of the paragraph in question, it is evident, by the italicising, how it was understood by the editor of the Wesleyan, who quoted it together with its context.

We have no objection to E. A. C. taking this opportunity of commending in our columns an editorial in the Visitor, and of paying a compliment to the writer of it. Mutual admiration is sometimes agreeable. Many things that appear in the columns of our contemporary are doubtless deserving of commendation.

We wish to be generous and therefore insert the above verbatim. We hope our example in this respect will not be lost sight of, but that the Visitor will in future give no encouragement to detraction, either covert or open, in its columns.—Ed. C. M.]

For the Christian Messenger.

On the death of Clara A. Shand.

And has she gone? The morning flower That blooms and dies in one short hour Is not less frail than she, The flower is lost; but Clara dear Is blooming in a brighter sphere, Of immortality.

A week's not gone since she was here; So full of life and health and cheer With all her pleasant ways. How little dreamed we that life's tide, Was ebbing out with rapid stride; That numbered were her days.

But Love Divine does all things right, Has placed her for a beacon light, On yon bright shining shore; A parent's eye will fondly turn, To that best land where none can mourn Where partings are no more.

Her spirit pure as angel forms Is far beyond life's fitful storms, From every ill has gone. Among the holy and the blest She's found an everlasting rest, And bids us hasten on.

Windsor, April 27th, 1868.

A. P. B.

Religious Intelligence.

HALIFAX.—In the absence of Rev. E. M. Saunders, the pastor of GRANVILLE STREET CHURCH, Rev. G. F. Miles preached in the morning of last Lord's Day, and on the previous Sabbath, morning and evening.

NORTH CHURCH.—Owing to the illness of the pastor, Rev. J. E. Goucher, the Rev. G. F. Miles officiated in administering the ordinance of baptism on Lord's Day last, to five persons.—These, with one by letter were afterwards received into the Church.

JEDDRE.—The good work at this place is still progressing. On Lord's day, the 23rd ult., the Rev. Mr. Meadows baptized six believers and four the previous month. Mr. M. has now gone a short mission to the eastward of Jeddore. On his return others are expecting to give expression to their faith in Christ, by being baptized into the church.

ST. MARY'S BAY, DIGBY CO., April 25.—Dear Brother,—I have recently baptized five persons in an outpost of St. Mary's Bay Church. L. B. G.

GREAT VILLAGE, LONDONDERRY.—One of the members writes, 29th ult., "the good work goes on. Bro. Blackadar baptized two on Sabbath last."

NEW YORK.—The following from the N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle of the 9th ult., gives a cheering view of activity in the Baptist churches of that city:—

"Baptisms occurred on Sunday in most of our churches in this city and Brooklyn. Fifty-two received the hand of fellowship at the Tabernacle. In other churches—Madison Avenue, Calvary, Bedford street, Fifty-Third street, Trinity, Strong Place, Brooklyn Tabernacle, and First Williamsburg—the number varied from four to twenty; but the first Sunday in April, 1868 will be remembered as one of the blessed Sabbaths in our churches.

Dominion and Foreign News.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The New Tariff.—The new tariff was submitted to Parliament on Tuesday night. The following is a copy of the telegram from Mr. Tilly, Minister of Customs to all Collectors:—

OTTAWA, April 28, 1868.—Note the following changes in the tariff and act accordingly:—Animals, viz., per head, horses, \$15, horned cattle, \$10, sheep \$1, swine \$2.

Sulphuric Acid, half a cent per lb., and 15 percent ad valorem on carbonyls for ditto.

Starch, per lb 2 cents.

Oil, viz., Coal and Kerosene, distilled, purified and refined, per gallon 15 cents.

Tinctures, per gallon, 63 cents.

Sugars, viz., equal to and above No. 9 Dutch Standard, 1 cent per lb and 25 per cent ad valorem; below No. 9 three-fourths of a cent per lb and 25 per cent ad valorem.

Cane juice, syrup of sugar or of sugar cane, syrup of molasses, or of sorghum melado, concentrated melado, or concentrated molasses, five eighths of a cent per lb and 25 per cent ad valorem.

Confectionery and Sugar Candy, brown or white, 1 cent per lb, and 25 per cent ad valorem.

Molasses, not for refining or manufacturing, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Perfumed and Fancy Soaps, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Books, Periodicals and Pamphlets, printed, not being foreign reprints of British copy-right works, nor blank account books, copy books nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor reprints of books printed in Canada, nor printed sheet music, 5 per cent ad valorem.

Iron, viz.—bar, rod, hoop and sheet, Canada plates and tinned plates, nail and spike, rod, round, square and flat, rolled plate, boiler plate and wire, 5 percent ad valorem.

Type, 5 per cent ad valorem.

Ale, Beer, and Porter, 10 per cent ad valorem in addition to present duties, five quart bottles or ten pint bottles to contain one gallon.

Wines of all kinds, per gallon of five quarts or ten pints as above, 10 cents per gallon and 20 per cent ad valorem.

Essential oils, felt hat bodies, rice, lemons, oranges, bagatelle or billiard tables, and plain clothing for officers of the army and navy, coffee, sugar and tea for canteens, all articles for officers' mess and medicines for hospitals, citron, or the rind of such when imported in brine for the purpose of being candied, 15 per cent ad valorem, instead of on the free list as formerly.

Casks, barrels, and other packages containing sugar, molasses, cane juice, melado or syrups, 15 per cent ad valorem.

The following are to be added to the free list:—

Plush for hatters, flour, (wheat or rye,) Indian corn, Indian meal, fish bait, grain of all kinds, railroad frogs and steel chairs and fish plates, cocoa in bean or shell.

In ships' cables read "1/2 inch," instead of 3/4. April 29.—Excise on whiskey and spirits increased three cents. On petroleum manufactured in Canada five cents.

On motion to go into committee of Supply Mr. Holton moved an amendment reducing the Governor-General's salary to \$35,000, and all Government officials receiving more than \$800 per annum to be reduced twelve and one half per cent.

(Despatch to the Chamber of Commerce, Halifax)

Tariff passed. Government agreed to take the quantity of molasses landed for duty, adding costs and all expenses at twenty-five per cent ad valorem.

May 2.—The amendment was defeated by 73 to 52; several Ontario conservatives voting against the Government.

In the Senate, Hon. Mr. McCully moved a resolution that it was desirable to pass a bill this session, fixing a legal rate of interest throughout the Dominion. Hon. Mr. Campbell said the motion was unnecessary, as the Government intended to introduce a measure on the subject. The resolution was then withdrawn.

OTTAWA, April 29.—Appropriations for Nova Scotia.—The estimates for 1869 were brought down yesterday as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Total: \$17,960,811. Interest, management, and redemption of public debt: \$6,533,737. Appropriation to Nova Scotia for Administration of Justice: 196,300. Penitentiary: 20,000. Quarantine Station: 3,000. Pensions: 4800. Repairs and maintenance of steamer Druid: 2200. Steam communication between Pictou, Prince Edward Island, and Port Hood: 1600. Between Halifax and St. John, and intermediate ports: 10,000. Between Windsor, St. John, Digby and Annapolis: 4,000. Between Halifax, Sydney, and Newfoundland: 1500. Between Pictou and Magdalen Islands: 400. Lighthouse Service, Fog Trumpets, Fog Bells: 56,500. Cape Race Light: 3,000. Buoys and Beacons: 1200. Signal Stations, Halifax Harbor: 1000. Humane Establishment, Sable and Seal Island: 8121. Halifax Hospital for Disabled Seamen: 5000. Windsor and Annapolis Railway Subsidy: 500,000. Halifax, Truro, Windsor, and Pictou Railway: 80,000. St. Peter's Canal: 12,000. Light House Construction: 5,000. Digby Pier: 3,000. Subsidy: 324,685. Indian Reserve: 12,223. Annual Grant for Indians: 1300. Collection and Management of Customs: 85675. Post Office, Repairs, and Working Railways: 70,000. Among General Items expenditure connected with Confederation and Imperial Legislation thereon: 93,912. Of which: 29,200 allowed to Nova Scotia Delegates and same to New Brunswick. Also \$2000 towards Confederation Medal.

On Monday of last week the House of Commons, with closed doors had under consideration the position of certain employees of the House who are supposed to belong to the Fenian organization. One member was prepared to prove that at least one of the employees was a Fenian.

On Thursday, Mr. E. M. McDonald moved for the House to go into Committee on the Repeal resolutions he had submitted. In doing so he spoke at length and stated that great forbearance would have to be exercised to prevent an outbreak among the people of Nova Scotia. If they were not freed from Confederation bloodshed might be the result. Sir J. A. McDonald, Sir G. E. Cartier, Stewart Campbell, and others opposed the motion.

Mr. Holton moved in amendment and Hon Mr. Dorion seconded that the House go into committee to consider the alleged grievances of Nova Scotia. This was negatived on division, ninety-one to thirty-nine.

Mr. Morris moved an amendment approving of Confederation, and objecting to the House going into committee, which was carried, one hundred and ten to sixteen.

Stewart Campbell asserted that nine-tenths of intelligent Nova Scotians are in favor of Union. The report of the Committee of the whole on the Excise resolutions was concurred in.

The Government announced its intention to bring in a bill to equalize the rate of interest throughout the Dominion.

An early prorogation of Parliament is now expected, probably about 15th May.

May 4.—The Committee on Navigation have reported in favor of building Light Houses at the following among other places: Cape Breton; Green Island, near Halifax; White House Island, or the Wolves, Bay of Fundy; Floating Light at Red Island Reef, River St. Lawrence; Bird Rock, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Committee have also recommended that Cordage, Canvas, Chains, and other articles enumerated as free for ship's purposes, be admitted free for the fisheries.

In the Senate to-day, the Hon. Mr. Campbell in reply to Senator Resoor, said that the Government would submit the route of the Inter-Colonial Railway to the Imperial Government before coming to a final decision. No subsidy will be given to any Companies to build the road. The Attorney General of the Province of On-

tario will decide to-morrow whether Whelan shall be tried for the murder of Mr. McGee at the Assizes or by a Special Commission.

New Brunswick.

REPEAL.—A. N. B. League has been formed for the purpose of securing a Repeal of the Union. The League have sent a Memorial to the Hon. Mr. Howe by way of strengthening the hands of the deputation from this province. The last paragraphs contain a brief commentary on the "What then?" proposed by other parties:

"If, when our grievances are fairly laid before her Majesty and the Parliament, they remain unredressed and unheeded, the loyal people of New Brunswick must then turn, like the discarded child from its parent, not in anger but in sorrow, to provide against the political dangers and uncertain destiny which will becloud their future.

An union of the Maritime Provinces would be hailed with satisfaction by all their people—a people hitherto remarkable in the history of British colonies for their constant and deeply-rooted attachment to the Crown and to the cherished institutions of their fore-fathers. That by a due regard to their interests and their desires on the part of the Imperial Cabinet and Parliament, that ancient loyalty may be maintained and strengthened, and those noble institutions be preserved, is our strong and earnest hope."

It is said this movement is rather for the purpose of aiding the Nova Scotia Repealers than for getting Repeal for N. B.

Quebec.

SHIPBUILDING.—There are at present 32 ships on the stocks at Quebec. Last Spring there were but 18. The number of men at present employed at the shipyards is 1970 upwards of 700 more than last year.

MONTREAL.—M. P. Ryan, Esq., one of the late Mr. McGee's warmest supporters—a leading merchant of Montreal, has been elected by acclamation to fill the vacancy in the representation of Montreal in the House of Commons.

Rev. W. M. Punsbun has arrived in Montreal; and is expected to remain on this side of the Atlantic during the summer.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.—The Chronicle says:—The Post Office Savings Bank scheme is succeeding admirably. About \$19,000 were received during the four days after the act went into operation. During the week ended 11th inst., \$14,000 more were deposited; and last week a still larger amount, the aggregate deposit in all now reaching, if it does not exceed, \$50,000. A tenth of this amount was deposited in Quebec city on one day.

The United States.

In the impeachment trial the President's Counsel closed their argument on Saturday last. Mr. Bingham was to make his final argument for the prosecution on Monday, and it was thought that a decision would be reached to-day, Wednesday. Gold 139 1/2.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

ENGLAND.—London, April 28.—Both Houses of Parliament, without a dissenting voice, voted an address to the Queen upon the recent attempt to assassinate Prince Alfred at Sydney expressing the sympathy of the British nation with the royal family, in the untoward state which has filled them with sorrow and the country with horror, and expressing the hope that the Prince may soon be established in health.

The trial of the Fenians charged with the Clerkenwell explosion took place to-day. Barret was convicted, but all the others were acquitted.

Yesterday the case of the prisoner Barry connected with the Greek Fire plot at Buckingham Palace, came up at Bow Street for examination. The Greek Fire proved to be phosphorus only. The case against the prisoner was strong, and he was remanded for trial.

April 30.—The trial of Burke, Shaw, and Casey for treason and felony, in being concerned in the Fenian attack on Chester Castle, resumed in the Court of Queen's Bench. Yesterday a Mr. Keylock, proprietor of a gunshop in Birmingham, was sworn, and testified that he sold to Burke in December, (1865) a quantity of caps and pistols; he also swore that 500 Rifles were bought by Burke of Mr. Hill, together with moulds for bullets, to the amount of £2,000. Mr. Hill gave evidence concerning that of Keylock stating that Burke represented to him that the arms purchased of the witness were for use in South America.

The trial of Burke and Shaw was concluded, and the former was sentenced to fifteen years and the latter to seven years imprisonment. The proceedings against Casey were discontinued, and he was discharged.

May 1.—Mr. Disraeli closed the debate Thursday night on the Irish Church question. He deplored the act of injustice contemplated in resolves. It was an act which involved wide confiscation of property and menaced the rights of every Corporation and every person in the United Kingdom. It inevitably must predispose the public mind for a similar attack on the Church of England, and it undoubtedly was intended to have such an influence, but in spite of violence of the press and pressure brought to bear by advocates of change, he believed the Irish people would never sanction the sacrifice of sacred things to party necessities, leading as it was sure to lead to results only to be described as revol-