

maturing such measures as are calculated to promote the general welfare.

2nd. We regret to learn that the financial affairs of the Province are not in a satisfactory condition, and that the funds at our disposal will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the country.

3rd. We shall be happy to adopt all such amendments in the Law relative to education as are calculated to improve and render more perfect and satisfactory the educational system of the Province.

4th. We are aware of the advantages of Industrial Exhibitions, and as many persons have probably been preparing for that which has been contemplated, we shall make such provision from the Treasury, for its encouragement, as the circumstances of the Province will warrant.

5th. We highly approve of the efforts made by your Excellency, to relieve the distress of the Fishermen, and in common with your Excellency, we regret that the failure in that branch of industry has occasioned much and general distress among so useful a class of the people.

6th. We thank your Excellency for the appointment of Commissioners to examine into and report upon the general condition of the affairs of the Province.

7th. It is with much satisfaction that we contemplate the vast improvement in the communications between the eastern Counties and the metropolis, and our interest with the adjacent colonies by the extension of the railroad from Truro to Pictou.

8th. Your Excellency has by no means over-estimated the loyalty of the people of Nova Scotia, and their fidelity to the British Monarchy, and Your Excellency may rest assured that in their efforts to overcome the disadvantages under which they at present labour, and to effect any desirable political changes, they will seek the attainment of these objects through their representatives in a strictly constitutional manner, and that their sincere and ardent attachment to British Institutions will not fail to manifest itself in all their proceedings.

Mr. Dickie in moving the address, read a speech commending it to the House. In the course of which he denounced Confederation as opposed to the wishes of the people.

Mr. M. B. Desbrisay made a few brief remarks of similar import, and seconded the address to His Excellency.

The Hon. Attorney General rose to move that the address lie on the table and that the House adjourn till the following day. In doing so he took the opportunity to state the policy of the Government. He stated that he should bring down a resolution affirming that this Province is not, has not been, and does not intend to be confederated with Canada, and will move that a humble address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen praying for the repeal of so much of the British North America Act as refers to the province of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Troop expressed his concurrence with the sentiments propounded by the Attorney General.

Mr. Blanchard said the course pursued by members of the government was a most extraordinary one—before replying to the address to the Lieutenant Governor was passed for the leader of the government to assume that the people were opposed to the sentiments contained in the opening speech. He denied that the people were in favor of repeal.

FRIDAY, Jan. 31.

The address was taken up and read. On reading the second clause

Mr. Blanchard spoke at some length on the assertion that Canada had taken away the revenues of the Province. He stated that the \$160,000 of interest N. Scotia had every year to meet being now transferred to the Dominion government, we should be receiving more than we should pay. He denied that the financial condition of the Province was as stated by the government, and was prepared to show that the province was in a position to meet all her liabilities without fresh burdens.

Hon. Attorney General quoted from the Proverbs of Solomon "even a fool if he holdeth his tongue is counted wise" &c, and said he intended to act on this advice. He contradicted the remarks of Mr. Blanchard respecting the finances of the Province which would be shown as soon as the commissioners present their report. He referred to a charge brought against him by Mr. Blanchard that he had encouraged militia men to refuse to perform drill service in Pictou county. He would merely say that if Mr. B.'s ears were filled with such a report it did not say much for the company he kept.

Hon. Prov. Secretary shewed some of the difficulties which had to be overcome before one could understand the true position of our financial affairs. There had been great changes introduced in the transfer of some accounts to the Ottawa government. He insisted on it that the facts shew our finances to be at least unsatisfactory.

Hon. Mr. Troop charged it upon the confederate party that any disloyalty existed. He denied that the Anti-confederate men were disloyal, they ardently cherished attachment to British institutions. He reserved his observations on financial matters till another occasion and defended the organization of the government. He knew that confederation had taken some of the best men away from the House, but he believed there were enough left to meet the attacks of the opposition.

SATURDAY, Feb. 1.

The morning session met at 12 o'clock. Mr. Byerson thought there had been sufficient

time expended in discussing the address, and advised that the members of government should not further reply to objections.

Mr. Dickie made some reply to the figures of Mr. Blanchard of yesterday.

Dr. Murray spoke of the revenues as insufficient to meet our demands.

Mr. Pineo said he was not disposed to offer factious opposition to the government but would support any good measure brought forward by them.

Mr. E. Young and Mr. Smith spoke briefly.

Mr. Chambers made some comparisons between the tariff of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The former he contended had made a bad bargain but the latter a worse one. He spoke of the arguments that had been used; and shewed that the School Bill had not influenced the elections.

Mr. Purdy charged the late government with having used road commissions, for this and future years, for the purpose of influencing the elections in Cumberland County.

Mr. Blanchard replied in a speech of about two hours.

The address was under discussion on Monday and it was expected that it would pass yesterday.

The Legislative Council adopted an amendment to the address prepared by members of government, from that body, and presented it on Monday afternoon.

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

GRANVILLE MOUNTAIN, &c.—Rev. R. S. Morton, writes: The Domestic Missionary Board of the Western Baptist Association, having requested me to spend eight weeks in the service of the Board at Granville Mountain, I beg to say—as their Missionaries are requested to give notice of their labours in the Christian Messenger—that I have laboured at the above place, eight weeks, during which time I preached forty-six sermons, held several Prayer and Conference Meetings. Read the scriptures, and prayed with about eighty-five families, a number of whom were visited several times. There seemed to be signs of a revival when I left, I had a desire to stay there longer but was obliged to return home; one person was baptized.

I have been for the past two or three weeks at Chipman Brook, Cornwallis, where God has been pleased to bless our feeble efforts. The mourner has been comforted, backsliders have been reclaimed, and sinners have been hopefully converted to God. Last Sabbath nine young persons were baptized by Bro. James Parker, and received into the Church of which he is pastor, the work is still progressing; to God be the glory.

JEDDORE.—Dear Brother, I am happy to inform you that Jeddores has again been visited with a gracious shower of heavenly blessings.—The Church of Christ in this place responded to the call of the Evangelical Alliance, and arose to supplicate the throne of grace. The Lord has enabled us to rejoice in beholding sinners converted and backsliders restored. On Saturday last, at the end of two weeks' labor, seventeen precious souls came forward to tell what great things the Lord had done for them, and three others returned to their Father's house. Three others were detained by duty and sickness, but can rejoice in God their Saviour. The former are now under the care of the church waiting for the troubling of the waters. Still the glorious work goes on. Pray for us.

Yours in Christ,

JAMES MEADOWS.

ORGANIZATION OF A CHURCH AT GREENVILLE.—Jan. 1st. 1868.—The brethren and sisters in Greenville, having considered the scattered state in which there were, and the incorrect statements given to the Association of their numbers owing to a great many moving to other parts of the world without letters of dismission; called a special meeting and after searching the church records, and obtaining all the information, from the oldest inhabitants in Greenville, they came to the conclusion, that they had never been organized into a church. They found, that they were only a branch of the church at West Chester, which is now almost extinct. They now passed a unanimous vote, to invite a Council of brethren from other churches, to advise upon the propriety of being organized into a church. The Council met according to appointment, and gave their unanimous opinion that they should be formed into a church. The Council consisted of the following Brethren, viz. Deacons John Carter and William McCully of Upper Londonderry, Brethren Jacob Myers and Arthur Myers of Wentworth, John Purdy of River Philip, and Amos Hunter of Goose River.

They then proceeded as follows. Singing and reading of the scriptures by their Pastor

Rev. S. Thompson; Prayer by brother McCully; Reading of the Articles by brother Thompson; Organization prayer, by brother Carter. After these exercises fifteen Brethren and sixteen sisters, came forward and united themselves into a church, promising to walk according to God's word—the principles of which are contained in our Articles and Covenant,—for the purpose of glorifying God, endeavouring to edify one another, and saving their fellowmen. The Right hand of fellowship, and a solemn Charge were given. The Covenant was then read and concluding prayer offered by their Pastor.

REV. SAMUEL THOMPSON, Chairman.
WILLIAM McCULLY, Secretary.

LOCKE'S ISLAND.—Jan. 28th, 1868.—Dear Bro. Selden.—You will be gratified, doubtless to learn that God is reviving his work in the 1st Ragged Island Church. Wanderers are being restored, breaches are being repaired; sinners are being converted, and last Sabbath it was my privilege to baptize four persons. A brighter day has dawned for the church here, and we hope for its continuance.

Truly yours,

R. D. PORTER.

LITTLE RIVER, DIGBY NECK.—It affords us pleasure to learn from Rev. J. C. Moise, that "nineteen converts have been baptized in Little River since the year 1868 began. More are waiting for an opportunity to be baptized. The good work is still progressing."

NEWPORT.—Rev. John Chase wrote from this place, Jan. 27th.—"Bro. Thomas Munroe's labors during the late vacation of the College, have been acceptable here, and a blessing has followed. I had yesterday the privilege of baptizing a young man, the fruits of his labors. More it is hoped are anxious for the salvation of their souls."

Domestic and Foreign News.

Quebec.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—All the members of the Legislative Assembly (of Quebec Province)—excepting, of course the members of the Administration—have signed an address to his Excellency Lord Monck, recommending to the Federal Government the selection of Major Robinson's route for the Intercolonial Railway. The Legislative Councilors have signed an address to the same purpose.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

QUEBEC, Jan. 31.—A fire broke out in the Findlay Market last night and destroyed a considerable amount of property; fully insured. A petition to Parliament to suspend the Corporation and place its affairs in the hands of commissioners has been signed by a large number of citizens.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

ENGLAND.—London, Jan. 27.—The trial of Sir Culling Eardly, for the crime of bigamy, which has excited great interest here, was concluded to-day. The testimony given showed that the accused married Miss Emily Florence Magee in the city of New York in the year 1859; that he subsequently in 1867 married Miss Elizabeth Allen, in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, and that the second marriage took place while the first wife was living. The count was called upon to decide the legitimacy of the marriage in New York, and declared it a legal and valid contract.—The case was finally given to the Jury, who brought in a verdict of guilty. To-day the prisoner was brought into court, and the Judge pronounced his sentence, which is imprisonment for eighteen months at hard labor.

It is officially denied in the most positive manner that any orders or despatches authorizing the arrest of Mr. Train were sent from the Home Office here. The responsibility of the act is thrown entirely on the local authorities of Cork.

Shaw the Fenian has turned Queen's evidence. He positively identifies Barrett as the man who fired the fuse that caused the Clerkenwell explosion.

Rev. Newman Hall in an address delivered in the Tabernacle of Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, urged Lord Stanley to bring the Alabama claims to a speedy settlement.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show the amount of Bullion in its vaults has increased £119,000 since Jan. 23.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.—Jan. 28.—The following important news has been received from Annesley Bay. Despatches from Senafe state that the Expedition is again in motion, and a forward movement is commenced. The Van has already reached Gooma, a native village some 12 miles beyond this Point. Gen. Napier put himself at the head of the column of advance, and pushed on to Antleo, the capital of Tigre district.

Jan. 29.—The latest despatches received from Annesley Bay and Senafe show that intelligence of the condition of the captives had

been received at the camp in Senafe. They were at Magdala alive and well, and were carefully guarded, to prevent the possibility of escape. It was feared by many that they would be massacred as soon as King Theodore heard of the approach of the expeditionary force, but no threatening demonstration against their lives had as yet been made, and their treatment as prisoners remained unchanged.

Feb. 3.—The gale which passed over England on Saturday last was very destructive to life and property. In this city and Liverpool chimneys and signs were blown down and houses unroofed. Many people were struck by the falling objects and several injured; and in some instances killed outright.

In accordance with a request from Lord Stanley, the Pasha of Egypt has recalled the auxiliary corps of native Egyptians which he sent to join the expedition in Abyssinia.

IRELAND.—Dublin, Jan. 27.—A gunshop in this city was entered by a party of men, who succeeded in carrying away nearly half a ton of powder. The police immediately got upon track of the robbers, and have since arrested twelve persons upon suspicion of being connected with the affair. All the men arrested are Fenians.

The appeals of the counsel for the defence for the removal of the trials of the Fenians Burke and Casey to London, have been successful. The court has decided to grant the motion for removal, and the trials will commence at an early day in this city.

Jan. 29.—Additional particulars of the assault of the Martello tower at Duncannon on Monday night have been received. After receiving the first fire of the garrison, the attacking party retired but did not leave the field. They waited until their number were largely increased from the crowds, who seemed to be near at hand. When they again advanced upon the tower they began a general discharge of fire arms, by which one of the garrison was wounded. When the assailants had arrived at the foot of the tower the troops again fired and two men were seen to fall. The crowd then fell back, and disappeared in the darkness. The two men that were shot were carried off by their companions, and it is not known whether they were wounded or killed. The affair has caused excitement in Wexford County. No arrests have yet been made, but the Government is using every method to discover the leader of the assault.

FRANCE.—Paris, Jan. 27.—The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes a report of M. Pierre Magnee, the recently appointed Minister of Finance, on the financial condition and necessities of the Empire. M. Magnee says that the increased military preparations caused by the Luxembourg dispute imposed an unexpected burden upon the resources of the country, and though these preparations were long since abandoned with the termination of the dispute, still they had created a heavy deficit in the estimates of the past year. Among other eventualities, the report, in a guarded manner, admits that France may be held liable to pay the bonds of the Mexican Empire which were guaranteed by the Government. To meet these extraordinary demands upon the financial resources of the country, the Minister declares that a new loan is necessary. The report then gives the details of this loan. The amount proposed is 440,000,000 francs, which is to be taken by public subscription. M. Magnee concludes his report by an appeal to the patriotism of the French people, saying that though a heavy sacrifice is required of them, its object is to secure for France an enduring peace which is the great aim of the Emperor's policy.

Letters from Paris say that the reports of the Prefects of the Departments in regard to the state of public feeling on the Army Bill, are quite unfavourable. They generally concur in stating that the announcement of the adoption of the bill was received with manifestations of displeasure, and that the measure is decidedly unpopular in the Departments.

The policy recently adopted by Prussia on the Roman question, and on her agreement with France in treatment of that subject has caused surprise; but an explanation of this course is found in the fact that, in sustaining the temporal power of the Pope, the Prussian Government finds a powerful means of conciliating its Catholic subjects, and in strengthening its influence over the Catholic States of South Germany.

Much scandal has been occasioned in a commune near Paris, by two young fellows entering the confessional of a church. One of them played the part of a priest and the other pretended to confess. By and by a lady closely veiled approached, the young man on his knees hurried away, and she took his place. It proved to be the lady to whom he was engaged, and hearing some disagreeable disclosures he rushed from the box in a rage and repudiated her. The sham priest is now under trial for causing scandal in a church, and outraging the practice of religion.

ITALY.—Jan. 29.—The internal condition of Italy is becoming critical. Fears are entertained that a *coup d'etat* is contemplated at Florence. It is believed at Paris that the relations between the French and Italian Governments are not so cordial as they have been.

Jan. 31.—Despatches were received several days ago giving an account of the caving in of the earth on the side of Mount Vesuvius, where lives were lost, houses swallowed up, &c. No such disaster has occurred.

Despatches received from Florence last night allege that the Italian Government is about to send out a naval expedition to Rio de la Plata; nothing is known as to the cause or object of the movement. Prime Minister Menabrea, when interrogated on the subject declined to give any explanation. It is furthermore reported that an