

For the Christian Messenger.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died suddenly, near Bridgetown, N. S., on the 24th of Oct., Levi Langley, aged 60 years. Bro. Langley was a consistent and worthy member of the Baptist church in Bridgetown; his life testified that he loved Christ and the church. May the sorrowing and disconsolate widow, and her deeply bereaved children be sustained by Divine Grace in the heavy loss which has come upon them by the sudden and unexpected removal of one of the kindest and best of husbands and fathers! May they be prompted to seek more earnestly the kingdom of God, and be comforted by the hope of a speedy reunion in Heaven!

Bro. S. was attentive to public and private duties. Rarely when in health was his place in the house of God left vacant. He took delight in hearing the Gospel and waiting on God. The memory of the just is blessed. May we be always ready; for so in like manner may we be called into eternity.—*Com.*

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868.

The address was taken up and after a few words from Mr. Blanchard it was read and passed; and the house adjourned till 2 o'clock the following day.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

The House assembled and forthwith in procession, headed by the Serjeant-at arms, walked to Government House with the Address to His Excellency, who graciously received the hon. members and made a brief respectful reply to their address.

On the members returning to the House a Committee for nominating the Standing Committee was appointed, consisting of Provincial Secretary, M. Blanchard, Dr. Brown, Hon. Mr. Robertson, W. H. Townsend, Dr. Murray and J. Macdonald.

On motion of Hon. Prov. Sec., Mr. Morrison was appointed Chairman of Committee of Supply, and Dr. Murray Chairman of Committee on Bills.

Hon. M. I. Wilkins then moved the following resolutions on the subject of Confederation:—

REPEAL RESOLUTIONS.

"That the members of the Legislative Assembly of this Province, elected in 1863, simply to legislate under the Colonial Constitution, had no authority to make or consent to any material alteration or change of such Constitution, without first submitting the same to the people at the polls.

"That the resolution of the 10th April, which preceded the enactment of the British North American Act, is as follows:

"Whereas in the opinion of this House it is desirable that a Confederation of the British North American Provinces should take place.

"Resolved, therefore, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be authorized to appoint Delegates to arrange with the Imperial Government a scheme of Union which will effectually ensure just provision for the rights and interests of this Province, each Province to have an equal voice in such delegation, Upper and Lower Canada being for this purpose considered as separate Provinces."

"This was the only authority possessed by the Delegates who procured the enactment of the Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick."

"That even if the House of Assembly had the constitutional power to authorize such delegation, which is by no means admitted, the foregoing resolution did not empower the delegates to arrange a Federal Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, without including in such Confederation the Colonies of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

"That no delegates from the two last named Colonies having attended, and an unequal number from each of the others being present, the delegation was not legally constituted, and had no authority to act under the said Resolution, which expressly required each of the Colonies to be represented by an equal number of delegates.

"That the delegates did not ensure just provision for the rights and interests of this Province, as they were by the express terms of such Resolution bound to do in arranging a scheme of Union, but on the contrary, they entirely disregarded those rights and interests, and the scheme by them consented to, would, if finally confirmed, deprive the people of this Province of their rights, liberty and independence, rob them of their revenues, take from them the regulation of their trade, commerce and taxes, the management of their railroads and other public property, expose them to arbitrary and excessive taxation, by a Legislature over which they had no adequate control, and reduce this free, happy, and self-governed Province to the degraded condition of a dependency of Canada.

"That no fundamental or material change of the Constitution of the Province can be made in any other constitutional manner than by a statute of the Legislature, sanctioned by the people, after the subject matter of the same has been referred to them at the polls, the Legislature of a colonial dependency having no power or authority, implied from their relation to the people as their legislative representatives, to overthrow the Constitution under which they were elected and appointed.

"That the scheme of confederating Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia was never

submitted to the people of this Province at the polls before the 18th day of September last, upwards of two and a half months after the British North American Act was, by the Queen's Proclamation declared to be in force, when the people had been thereby informed that they had been subjected without their consent to the absolute dominion of more populous and more powerful colonies, and had lost their liberty."

"That there being no statute of Provincial Legislature confirming or ratifying the British North American Act, and the same never having been consented to, or authorized by the people at the Polls, nor the consent of this Province in any other manner testified, the preamble of the act, reciting that this province had expressed a desire to be confederated with Canada and New Brunswick is untrue, and when the Queen and the Imperial Legislature were led to believe that this Province had expressed such a desire, a fraud and imposition was practiced upon them.

"That the truth of the preamble of the British North American Act, reciting the desire of Nova Scotia to be confederated is essential to the constitutionality of the Statute, and if the same is false the Statute is defective, because a Statute cannot be rendered constitutional by assuming as true the condition which is indispensable to its constitutionality.

"That from the time Confederation was first devised in Canada until it was consummated by the Imperial Act in London, it was systematically kept from the consideration of the people of Nova Scotia at the polls, and the Executive Council and the Legislature, in defiance of petitions signed by many thousands of the electors of this Province persistently and perseveringly prevented the same from being presented to the people.

"That at the recent election the question of Confederation exclusively occupied the attention of the people, who were then for the first time enabled to express their will on a subject of the most vital importance to their happiness, and the result has proved that this Province does not desire to be annexed to Canada, and that the people of Nova Scotia repudiate the enforced provisions of the British North American Act, which, for the reasons set forth in the foregoing resolutions, they believe to be unconstitutional and in no manner binding upon the people of Nova Scotia.

"That the Quebec scheme which is embodied in the British North American Act, imprudently attempted to be forced on the people of Nova Scotia, not only without their consent but against their will, has already created widespread irritation and discontent, and unless the same be withdrawn, will, we fear, be attended with the most disastrous consequence, as the loyal people of this Province are fully conscious of their rights as British subjects, set an inestimable value upon their free institutions, and will not willingly consent to the invasion of those rights, or to be subjected to the dominion of any other power than that of their lawful and beloved Queen.

"That the colonies were politically allied to each other by their common relationship to the Queen, and her Empire, in a more peaceable and less dangerous connection, than under any scheme of Colonial Confederation that could be devised, even on the fairest, wisest, and most judicious principles.

"That the people of Nova Scotia do not impute to Her Majesty the Queen and her Government any intentional injustice, as they are well aware that fraud and deception were practised upon them by those who misrepresented the public sentiment of this country, and who, for reasons we will not venture to describe, desired that Confederation might be forced upon this Province without the consent and against the will of the people.

"That an humble address be presented to the Queen, embodying the substance of the foregoing resolutions, informing Her Majesty that her loyal people of Nova Scotia do not desire to be in any manner confederated with Canada, and praying her Majesty to revoke her Proclamation, and to cause the British North American Act to be repealed, as it regards the Province of Nova Scotia."

These resolutions were made the order of the day for Saturday, after which the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, 6th February, 1868.

The following list of Standing Committees was reported by the Provincial Secretary:

Privileges and Rules.—Hon. Atty. General, Mr. Blanchard, Hon. Mr. Troop, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Desbrisay.

Education.—Hon. Provincial Secretary, Hon. Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Brown, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Murray, Mr. Smith.

Accounts.—Mr. Northup, Mr. Pineo, Mr. Brown, Mr. Dickie, Mr. Ryerson.

Law Amendments.—Hon. Mr. Troop, Mr. Morrison, Mr. D. McDonald, Mr. Desbrisay, Mr. White.

Agriculture.—Mr. Young, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Landers, Mr. Copeland, Mr. Doucette.

Private and Local Bills.—Mr. Blanchard, Hon. Commr. of Works and Mines, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Joseph McDonald, Mr. Purdy.

Mines and Minerals.—Hon. Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Kirk, Mr. Northup, Mr. Townsend, Mr. White, Mr. Freeman.

Navigation.—Mr. Johnson, Mr. Eisenhauer, Mr. Ross, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Lawrence, Hon. Prov. Secy, Mr. Copeland.

Crown Lands.—Hon. Mr. Troop, Mr. Kidston, Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Ryerson, Mr. Murray.

Trade and Manufactures.—Mr. Cochran, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Dickie, Mr. Pineo.

Land Damages.—Hon. Mr. Flynn, Mr. Copeland, Mr. Doucette, Mr. Hooper.

Reporting and Printing.—Hon. Provincial Secretary, Hon. Commr. Works and Mines, Hon. Mr. Troop, Mr. Pineo, Mr. Balcom.

Humane Institutions.—Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Brown, Mr. Murray, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Desbrisay, Mr. D. McDonald, Mr. Landers.

Contingencies.—Hon. Prov. Secretary, Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Townsend.

Some conversation arose as to the mode of receiving petitions asking for grants of money, the result of which was that it was agreed that all such petitions should be handed to the Financial Secretary in the House, if gentlemen thought proper to do so. Petitions were then presented by Messrs. Ferguson, Desbrisay and Ryerson.

Mr. Blanchard made some enquiry respecting a grant of land at Hawkesbury, C. B. He also brought forth the subject of the distress among the fishermen. In reference to this he stated that the Parliament of Ontario had generously voted \$5000 for their relief. Mr. B. stated that he knew of much distress existing—about 100 families were almost at the point of starvation.

Mr. Morrison asked if the Government were to take charge of the subscription from Canada. Hon. Prov. Secy. said that it had been placed in the hands of the Government for distribution.

Mr. Blanchard was in favor of having a commission to deal with the whole matter.

Hon. Mr. Troop considered the preferable way was to allow the members to distribute the money.

Mr. Morrison was opposed to the Government receiving moneys from Canada, and distributing it themselves.

Mr. Cochran thought it would be bad management to refuse any assistance that might be granted.

Mr. Blanchard shewed that the grant from Canada was a pure act of kindness on the part of that country, and should be generously regarded.

Mr. Desbrisay said that charity should lead them to conclude that the money was sent through the best of motives.

Hon. Prov. Sec. said the money came to His Excellency, and it was merely deposited to the credit of the relief fund.

Hon. Prov. Sec. laid on the table the Railway Report for 1867.

FRIDAY, Feb. 7.

Hon. Attorney General reported from Committee on Privileges the rules for the guidance of the House.

Petitions were presented by several members. Mr. Morrison asked the government to lay on the table a return of cost of delegations from this Province for the last four years, describing the countries visited, with the names of the delegates, the amounts paid to each of them, and the date of payment.

Hon. Prov. Sec. laid on the table the Financial returns of Expenditures and Revenues up to 30th June last.

Mr. Cochran presented a petition from the Indians of Shubenacadie against the Game Laws; referred to a special committee, consisting of Hon. Attorney General, Messrs. Cochran and Kidston.

Hon. Prov. Secy. laid on the table a despatch from the Secretary of the Colonies, on the subject of dry earth sewerage for Prisons.

A number of petitions respecting roads and other ordinary matters were presented.

SATURDAY, Feb. 8th.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Landers, Northup, Doucette, Campbell, Desbrisay, Chambers, Kidston, and Hon. Provincial Secretary.

Hon. Pro. Secy. laid on the table the paper asked for by Mr. Morrison in respect the cost of delegations for the past four years.

Mr. Townsend presented a very lengthy petition in favor of the Repeal of the Union. It is signed, he said, by 2200 electors of Yarmouth.

The debate on the Repeal resolutions was deferred till Monday.

Dr. Murray asked the Government if they had any papers in reference to the appointments made to the Legislative Council by the Tupper Government previous to retirement but only gazetted subsequently.

Hon. Prov. Sec. replied that the papers in question were now in the hands of the printer.

Mr. Northup, a petition from the book-sellers and stationers of Halifax complaining that they suffer injustice in connection with the publication of educational works for the use of the Provincial schools.

MONDAY, Feb. 10th.

The Hon. Attorney General in moving the Repeal resolutions, made a speech of about an hour and a half, concluding that the Imperial Parliament had no right to deal with the constitution of this Province.

Hon. Mr. Troop followed in a speech of about an hour.

Mr. Pineo in behalf of Mr. Blanchard, who was unable by illness to attend, gave notice of some resolutions in amendment of those before the House.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

ENGLAND.—London, Feb. 4.—Abyssinia despatches report favorably of the army under General Napier.

Feb. 6.—At a great meeting at Birmingham, yesterday, John Bright made a speech. He pleaded the wrongs of Ireland in part extenuation of the late Fenian outrages, and begged for Church and Legislative reform. Mr. Bright said there was nothing that the United States

Government could do, if Ireland were a part and parcel of the United States, that England might not do also, if she would.

The strike of the Liverpool cabmen still continues, to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants of that city.

Feb. 7.—The resignation of United States Minister Adams is announced. The London Standard has an editorial highly complimentary to Mr. Adams and expressing regret at his approaching retirement from the position he has ably filled.

Liverpool, Feb. 7.—The quantity of cotton afloat on the way to England, is estimated at 238,000 bales of which 135,000 are from the United States.

IRELAND.—Cork, Feb. 4.—One of the gates of this city was undermined last night and blown up. At the time all the telegraph lines leading into the city were cut. The prompt action of the police prevented any further demonstrations; two brothers, James and John Berry have been arrested on a charge of robbing the gun shops of a quantity of powder. A man named Fitzpatrick was also arrested to-day. It is thought he had something to do with the explosion last night. The police while examining him found a bottle of Phosphorus or Greek Fire in his pocket.

FRANCE.—Feb. 3.—The journals of Paris generally deplore the tone and tendency of the debate in the Corps Legislatif on the bill for the regulation of the press. They think the opposition to the measure will cause its withdrawal by the Government, and fear the final result will be the extinction of whatever liberty the press of the country may still possess.

It is said the Emperor Napoleon has accepted an invitation from the Sultan of Turkey to visit Constantinople next summer.

Feb. 10.—Diplomatic notes between the Emperor Napoleon and the Pope have suddenly assumed a changed aspect, and recent correspondence between Paris and Rome is regarded as one of a far less cordial character. It is said the cause of this unlooked for change is the fact that Napoleon has become convinced of the existence of Bourbon intrigue, against his throne, for the most part in Rome, to the great encouragement of the Legitimist party in France and other countries of Europe. As a set off to this state of affairs, Napoleon has renewed with King Victor Emmanuel his friendly tone towards united Italy, and has just forwarded a special order by his representative, the French Minister in Florence, to that effect, and also enjoining him to shape his diplomacy with that object.

The troops raised in Spain for the Pope are to be disbanded at the suggestion of the French Emperor.

The French Government has consented to expel the Hanoverian refugees from the soil of France.

PORTUGAL.—The King and Queen of Portugal, and their suite, while returning from a hunting party near Braga were fired upon from the roadside. The Guard returned the fire, killing some of the assailants and wounding others. The Royal Party then rode rapidly into town. The King and Queen were unhurt.

ITALY.—The Pope having ordered the Te Deum to be sung in all the Churches throughout Italy in celebration of the papal victory at Montana, King Victor Emmanuel has prohibited the holding of any such services.

The King of Prussia has warmly welcomed the first Italian minister to the North German Confederation.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna, Feb. 4.—It is reported that Pope Pius IX. is willing to resume negotiations with the Imperial Government for a revision of the Concordat. The *Debatte*, a semi-official journal, says that Great Britain has requested the European powers to stop removing fugitives from Candia.

PRUSSIA.—It has been officially given out by Count Bismark, that negotiations for a commercial treaty between the United States, and the Confederation of the North German States, are commenced and are progressing with a prospect of a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

CHINA.—Despatches from London from Japan via Hong Kong announce that the ports of Hiogo and Asaka were at the beginning of the year thrown open to foreigners in accordance with a Convention made with the Commissioners of Foreign Powers. The captain and two sailors of the schr. *Moses Waving*, which foundered at sea, were rescued on the 18th ultimo by the bark *Minnie Gordon* and brought to Gibraltar. They had been seven days without food, and to sustain life had to resort to the flesh of the mate who died from exhaustion. When picked up, the men were hardly able to move or speak but are now recovering.

New Zealand.

A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* writes under date of December 1867:

New Zealand is making rapid strides in population and wealth. Our main exports are gold, wool and wheat; and any country that can export these staples in large quantities need neither be poor, naked, nor hungry. In general, the face of the country is very uneven, but the climate is healthy for sound constitutions. For delicate persons, the warmer climate of Australia is better. Our hilly country and boisterous shores will train a race of yeomen and sailors equal to any ever seen in Europe or America.

The mountain ranges are the pastures for our sheep, now numbered by millions; the spurs of the hills are the rich alluvial fields for the miner; and the flats and plains are the chosen resort of the agricultural population.

We have no river fish, but of salt water fish