

In the Wesleyan Chapels of England the Episcopal Prayer Book is used, so that the full service is read once a day. It is read without the music, which in the Episcopal Church makes the liturgy go so glibly. The Romanizing tendency of a portion of the Church of England has alarmed the evangelicals, and attempts are being made to strengthen the Protestant element in the Church by bringing back the Wesleyans. The Church organs are preparing the way for the return of the Methodists to the Establishment.—*N. Y. Ez.*

**LITTLE RIVER, DIGBY NECK**—Rev. J. C. Morse informs us that the church in this place is being refreshed. The meetings are full of interest, and believers both men and women are being added to them.

**HANTSPOURT**—We are glad to hear from Rev. J. E. Baicom the following:—We have been holding meetings for the past few weeks in one section of this church, with some encouragement. I baptized two last Sabbath, and expect others to follow soon. A good state of religious feeling exists at present in the Hantsport and Falmonth churches. The prayer and conference meetings are generally well attended. The Revival intelligence in the *Messenger* from week to week is very encouraging. God is wonderfully manifesting His saving power.

Truly yours,  
J. E. BALCOM.

**HILLSBOROUGH ANNAPOLIS COUNTY**—Rev. A. Martell writes:—We have enjoyed a refreshing season from the presence of the Lord. I have had the pleasure of baptizing twelve persons within the last few weeks and others I think will follow soon.

**GREAT VILLAGE, LONDONDERRY**—The good work is progressing in the Baptist Church of this place. Rev. T. A. Blackader baptized eleven believers on Lord's Day last. There are others who are expecting shortly to present themselves for baptism and membership.

**REVIVALS IN THE UNITED STATES**—The *New York Observer* of the 2nd inst. says:—The religious interest throughout the country appears to have been on the increase during the last two weeks. While many accounts of the happy continuance of revivals already reported have reached us, it is with joy we announce the outpouring of the Spirit upon 120 more churches. The converts in these now number 4,560, of whom 4,354 are already members of Churches. Therefore, since January 1, we have noticed the occurrence of 820 revivals, in the course of which 18,500 have been hopefully converted, and 10,800 have been added to the churches.

#### The Case of Nova Scotia.

The following document is being made a subject of discussion by our political contemporaries, we therefore copy it from the *Morning Chronicle*, simply for the information of our readers and as a matter of historic interest:

The undersigned, Delegates from Nova Scotia charged with an address to the Crown, unanimously adopted by the Legislative Assembly of that Province, and a petition to both Houses of Parliament, submit the following brief statement of facts, for the consideration of the Government, Parliament and people of England:—

The Province of Nova Scotia, settled and improved by emigrants from the British Islands and their descendants, for over a hundred years has enjoyed Representative Institutions, and for a quarter of a century has been in full possession of the largest measure of liberty, short of representation in the Imperial Parliament, applicable to a Colony of the Empire.

The people of Nova Scotia, during that period, have always been steadfast in their allegiance to the Throne, and have never by malfeasance or rebellion, forfeited the rights and immunities under which their country has thriven and prospered.

Following in the footsteps of the mother country, the Legislature of Nova Scotia early adopted a free trade policy, imposing duties only for revenue purposes, which has been attended with the most cheering results in the expansion of commerce and the growth of her mercantile marine.

By an Act passed during the last session of the Imperial Parliament, the institutions under which the Province had flourished and expanded were rudely overthrown, its people deprived of the management of their own affairs, its free trade policy reversed, and from being a self-governed, independent Colony, Nova Scotia was suddenly reduced to the condition of a dependency of Canada.

Apprehensive that the scheme of Colonial Confederation might find favor with the Imperial Government, and justly alarmed at the consequences of extending the protective policy of Canada to the Maritime Provinces and the prostration of their system of self-government, the people of Nova Scotia sent delegates to this country with petitions signed by 31,000 persons protesting against union with Canada, and praying delay in legislation until the people, at the General Election to come off in a few weeks, had an opportunity to express their opinion in a constitutional manner.

This reasonable request was denied, and act-

ing upon the suggestions of certain persons from Nova Scotia, who, it is now apparent, misrepresented the public sentiment of the country and grossly deceived the Imperial Parliament, the measure was hurried through, and the New Dominion, as it is called, was proclaimed on the 1st of July.

Of the six delegates who were here last year, co-operating with the Canadians to confederate the British North American Provinces, only three ventured to appeal to the people at the General Election which came off in September last. One of these was beaten by an overwhelming majority; another polled less than 400 votes out of 1500; and the third, the late leader of the Government of Nova Scotia, was returned with a small majority at a ruinous cost, under protest for bribery and corruption, and was compelled to go to Ottawa without a single follower elected in favor of Confederation.

The Dominion Parliament met in November last. The Nova Scotia contingent, though they went to Ottawa in obedience to the law, took their seats under protest, and for forty days fairly tested the new system, the results of which far exceeded their worst anticipations. The Canadians protected their own manufactures against those of the mother country by increasing our *ad valorem* duties from 10 to 15 per cent. They protected their breadstuffs against those of the United States, largely used in the Maritime Provinces, by duties on flour, corn, and corn meal. They laid on stamp and newspapers taxes, which were unknown in Nova Scotia. They also taxed our Bank circulation, which at once raised the rate of discount from 6 to 7 per cent.

Only one of the nineteen members from Nova Scotia, and but three of the fifteen from New Brunswick, voted for the tariff, but their united efforts only showed how completely our self-government, of which we were so justly proud, had been swept away.

The disastrous character of this measure may be gathered from the Petition which will be speedily presented to the Lords and Commons, signed by sixteen of the nineteen members elected to the Ottawa Parliament, and by thirty-six of the thirty eight Representatives of Nova Scotia.

"The people of Nova Scotia protest against this Act of Union because it deprives them of the right of self government, long enjoyed and highly prized.

"It subjects them to enormous cost and great inconvenience, by compelling them to transact, in a city 800 miles away, a vast amount of public business formerly despatched in their own Capital, within easy reach of the whole population.

"It transfers to the Government at Ottawa powers more extensive than the Queen and the Imperial Parliament in practice ever exercised; and vests in that Government, which the people of Nova Scotia can rarely hope to influence, the entire patronage of the Post Office and Revenue Departments, and of the Lighthouses and Public Works, constructed at great expense by the people of Nova Scotia.

"It transfers the ownership of our Provincial Railways, built at a cost of £1,500,000 currency, to the Dominion, without equivalent or compensation.

"It takes from Nova Scotia the regulation of her trade, of her Banking system and Savings' Banks, of her sea-coast and inland fisheries, of her militia, of her Courts and Criminal Law.

"It transfers the Customs' Duties of Nova Scotia, always amply sufficient for General and local services, and rapidly increasing under a low tariff, to Canada, for a sum which is now no equivalent, and which, being limited in amount, will establish a perpetual drain upon our resources as those revenues expand.

"It confers upon the Parliament of Canada the right to burden our trade with the rest of the Empire and with the world at large for her own advantage, to protect her manufactures and breadstuffs, and to burden our industry by 'any mode or system of taxation.'

"It vests in the Government of Canada the appointment of our Governors, who will thus become the mere tools of the Canadian Administration, instead of being, as they were, the impartial representatives of the Crown.

"Of twelve senators already appointed by the Canadian Ministers, but one shares the opinions of the people of Nova Scotia, and four at least have been purchased by the distinction to change their opinions and betray their country.

"For these and many other reasons that might be stated, this Act of Union has been, and is most distasteful to the people of Nova Scotia, who believe it to be fraught with evil, uncalled for, and unjust.

"But their disapproval of the Act itself has been aggravated and rendered more intense by the mode in which it was prepared and carried, which the undersigned do not hesitate to characterize as a fraud upon the Imperial Parliament.

"Though this question has so deeply stirred their feelings, the elections, from end to end of the Province, have been carried without a blow being struck, and disloyal sentiment uttered, or any necessity, as in Canada, for military interference at the polls. The people, relying on the high sense of honor which distinguishes British statesmen and on the protection of Parliament defeated in a peaceful and orderly manner those who had betrayed them."

The local Legislature met in January, when a series of Resolutions was unanimously adopted by the House of Assembly, followed by an Address to the Crown, which declares that "The loyal people of Nova Scotia do not desire to be in any manner confederated with Canada;" praying Her Majesty "to revoke her Proclamation, and to cause the British North America Act

to be repealed, so far as it effects the Province of Nova Scotia."

The Resolutions and Address to the Crown were followed by two other Resolutions, passed with the same unanimity, authorizing the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint delegates who are now here, charged to use all legitimate means to restore the Constitution of the Province; and then the House adjourned to August next, declining to do any business, or in any way compromise the rights of the people by legislating in subordination to the Dominion of Canada.

One fact is sufficient to show the utter recklessness and haste with which the British North America Act and the Inter-Colonial Railway Act, which accompanied it, were passed, when it is stated that Nova Scotia had, at that very time, upon her own credit, provided for all that part of the road which crossed her territory, that she is now under contract to build it, and is anxious to complete her fair and full share of the Inter-Colonial Railway without any guarantee or aid from the Imperial Government.

We further submit that all the alleged advantages of Confederation with Canada might have been obtained in a safer and more simpler form without requiring Nova Scotia to surrender her right of self-government.

The Government, Legislature and people of Nova Scotia, in seeking a repeal of the British North America Act, so far as it effects their own Province, have no desire to evade their obligations to the mother country. On the contrary, their desire is to reduce the existing taxes on the manufactures of England, believing, as they do, that it is wrong in principle for a Colony to impose heavy burthens upon the country under whose flag it seeks shelter and protection. Neither have they any wish to draw upon the Imperial Exchequer or ask guarantees in aid of public works, which they will be prepared, if their Constitution is restored, to construct upon their own credit and resources. And they will cheerfully contribute, to the utmost extent of their ability, in defending their own Province and maintaining the integrity of the Empire.

JOSEPH HOWE, M. P.

For the County of Hants,

WILLIAM ANNAND,

President Executive Council.

JARED C. TROOP, M. P. P.

For the County of Annapolis,

HENRY W. SMITH, M. P. P.

For the County of Queens.

14 HANOVER STREET,

London, 23rd March, 1868.

#### Dominion and Foreign News.

**DOMINION WORK FOR NOVA SCOTIA** M. P's.—A telegram to the *Citizen* says that E. M. McDonald, Esq., M. P., for Lunenburg, has accepted a Commission along with Stewart Campbell and other members of the Dominion Legislature, to enquire into and report upon the Banking and Currency Laws of the Dominion. The commission is expected to investigate the Banking system throughout all the Provinces, with a view to recommend a uniform Bank Law before 1870, the year when all Canadian Bank charters expire.

**OTTAWA**, April 17.—Yesterday the Commons in Committee of Supply passed several items of the estimate without division.

To-day the House in Committee on His Excellency's message recommending appropriation to Mr. McGee's family, Mr. E. M. McDonald (Lunenburg) in the chair. Sir John A. McDonald moved a resolution appropriating \$1200 annually as a life pension for Mrs. McGee, and the sum of \$1000 for the use of each of his daughters, in such manner as the Governor-General may decide. The resolutions were heartily endorsed by all sides of the House, some members regretting that the amount was not larger.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and continued till six o'clock.

Further evidence was taken to-day against Whelan, still pointing to his being the murderer of Mr. McGee.

Important discovery of Fenian papers has been made in Montreal, but the contents are not yet revealed.

April 18.—The Police Court sat to-day with closed doors investigating the assassination case.

Whelan was committed for trial at the next assizes. He was very violent when committed, and threatened that Mr. O'Reilly, the Queen's Counsel, who acted as prosecuting officer at the investigation, would be the next to suffer.

The authorities have discovered a Fenian lodge in Montreal, and the whole of the assassination plot has been revealed. The particulars have not been made public.

April 19.—Discoveries of Fenian documents of great importance have been made. About twenty prisoners are now held here under the *Habeas Corpus* Suspension act.

The investigation is going on with closed doors. The authorities have already got hold of an informer who has given much information. It is confidently hoped that the whole Fenian plot will be revealed.

The guard on the gaol has been increased to thirty men.

Whelan last night broke a heavy piece of iron out of the water pipe in his cell. It is supposed he was planning an escape. The gaoler instituted a search this morning and found the iron.

Some of the persons brought from Montreal admit having been at Fenian Headquarters in New York on Friday before the murder. One of them who was Secretary to Devlin's Election Committee admits being a Fenian. Star with whom Whelan boarded, and Eagleson with whom he worked, are arrested. Star is known to have tampered with some of the witnesses,

and Eagleson is supposed to be Head Centre of the Fenian Circle at Ottawa.

April 20.—The examination into assassination case continues with closed doors. Patrick Buckley has been re-arrested. A waiter in saloon of House of Commons named Kelly has also been arrested. A party of detectives went into the country early this morning and searched suspected houses for Fenian documents, but found nothing.

The committee on fisheries has agreed to recommend imposition of four dollars a ton on American fishing vessels, the proceeds to be applied to bounties for fishermen.

**MONTREAL**, April 18.—All correspondence passed between Fenian Lodges in New York and Montreal have been seized by Government, and a grand exodus of prominent Irishmen from Canada to the United States commenced this evening in consequence. Over four hundred persons implicated in correspondence with O'Neil and O'Mahony. The entire affair will be brought before the court at Ottawa. It is reported that an international case will be made of it, as documents have been discovered which show the murder of McGee to have been plotted in New York and approved before a committee in Montreal.

St. Lawrence river is open to Quebec.

Whelan has been committed for trial at assize Court, charged with the murder of McGee.

#### Prince Edward Island.

The Legislature have recently been discussing a New School Law. It is said to have been the most interesting debate of the session—a good sign.

At the recent show of fat cattle in Charlottetown two oxen were exhibited weighing respectively 1790 lbs. and 1690 lbs.

Several items appear in the Island papers of horses being lost by breaking through the ice. At Cascumpec a Mr. Joseph Arseneau was drowned a few days since in the endeavour to rescue his horse. He leaves a wife and four children.

#### Newfoundland.

The *Merlin* arrived on Saturday evening.—A telegram was received by the Newfoundland Government on the evening of the 7th inst., from Cyrus W. Field, New York, asking for a grant of Land from St. John's to St. George's Bay, for the purpose of building a railway, and stating positively that the project was seriously entertained.

**THE SEAL FISHERY**.—The following are the arrivals from the Seal Fishery, up to the 8th inst.:—Steamers *Bloodhound*, 10,250 seals; *Mastiff*, 19,000; *Lion*, 16,000; *Nimrod*, 11,000; *Panther*, 9,000; *Hawk*, 3,500; *Osprey*, 400; *Brigantines*, *Ticono*, 6,000; *Iona*, 6,000; *Emeline*, 5,600; *William*, 4,000; *Pearl*, 2,000; *Oth lo*, 5,000; *Jane & Mary*, 4,000; *Aurora*, 8,000.

Messrs. Penton & Munn, of Harbour Grace, are said to have advices of eleven of their vessels with 45,000 seals. The seals brought in this season are remarkably large, the fat averaging 53 lbs. to the seal.

#### West Indies.

The *St. George Royal Gazette* fears that from the quantity of rain which had fallen during February and March, the crop of potatoes, onions, and tomatoes will fall very far short of what was anticipated.

The papers are agitating for direct steam communication with New York.

At Bermuda the health of the Island was so much improved that on the 20th ult., the Government announced by publication that there had been no deaths from cholera since the 17th March, and the King's Physician had declared that the disease had ceased as an epidemic.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

#### THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO IRELAND.

We learn by the telegrams of the past week that this visit is being carried into execution, and that the people of the Emerald Isle are now enjoying the presence of the heir apparent to the British throne.

April 14.—After a parting interview with the Queen this morning, the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by their respective suites, left London on a visit to Ireland.

Great preparations were made in Dublin for giving all possible eclat to the visit of the royal party. The Castle was converted into a Royal Palace for their accommodation. St. Patrick's Cathedral was superbly decorated for the ceremonies attending the introduction of His Royal Highness as a Knight of St. Patrick. Quays and public buildings were lavishly ornamented with flags and streamers mottoes and other decorations, and beautiful triumphal arches were erected in the principal streets through which the royal visitors were to pass. The people of the surrounding country poured into the city of Dublin, and crowds of visitors went from England to witness the ceremonies of the reception.

The fleet arrived at Queenstown on Wednesday morning and was received by a royal salute from all the vessels in the harbor. Soon after the arrival the Prince and Princess landed, and were received by their Excellencies the Lord