

For the Christian Messenger.

## IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. MARY MELISSA GRAVES,

died at Port Williams, Annapolis County, March 24th, aged 31 years.

Sister G. was the youngest daughter of Den. John Brinton, and beloved wife of Joseph Graves. She found "peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ," at the age of 18 years, and united with the Church at Hampton, which profession she maintained until called to join the Church triumphant. She delighted in the means of grace. She took a deep interest in the prayer and conference meetings, as well as laboring in the Sabbath School. The disease with which she died was pulmonary consumption. Although suffering under its rapid decay, yet she murmured not, but could "rejoice in hope of the glory of God." As she drew near the "dark river" the prospects of the land that lieth beyond became very certain. "For" said God, "ye shall pass over Jordan to go in to possess the land which the Lord your God giveth you, and ye shall possess it and dwell therein." Just before the spirit took its flight she said, "I see a light brighter than the sun." Brother Graves has lost an affectionate wife, and the Church and community an earnest christian. May God comfort the bereft, and raise up others to fill the vacancy in the church.—Com.

## Religious Intelligence.

CORNWALLIS, LAKEVILLE, APRIL 14TH, 1869.—

Dear Brother,—The friends of Zion will be pleased to hear that God is reviving his work in this place. On the 4th inst., I baptized four believers, and again on the following Sabbath seven more, and expect to baptize again next Sabbath. Yours truly, JAMES PARKER.

WESTCHESTER.—Rev. Geo. F. Miles writes April 19th, 1869:—It is a great pleasure to be able to inform you of the prosperity of the cause of God in different places where I have visited of late. At Westchester the little church where Bro. George so faithfully and successfully labored a few months ago, is greatly revived and strengthened. Bros. Elijah and Elisha Carey have been spending a few days there, and a number have been baptized during the past week; others are seeking the Saviour.

At LOWER STEWACKE where Bro. Alfred Chipman is laboring, God has greatly revived his work. Fourteen have been buried with Christ in Baptism during the last four weeks. Yesterday was a glorious day for those who had believed in Christ, and I trust that many of the anxious and inquiring ones will soon be brought into the liberty of the Gospel.

Yours in hope of eternal life,  
GEO. F. MILES.

## Dominion and Foreign News.

## MEETING OF THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA.—On Friday, April 15th, at 11 o'clock, a. m., His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Senate in the Parliament Buildings and took his seat upon the throne. The members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present His Excellency was pleased to open the second session of the first Parliament of the Dominion of Canada with the following Speech:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have great satisfaction in having recourse to your advice, and I rejoice to think that, on this the first occasion on which I have had the honor of addressing you, we may congratulate ourselves on the aspect of public affairs at home and abroad, on the prevalence of peaceful councils amongst nations, and indications of agreement and tranquility, favorable alike to the development of commerce and the prosecution of domestic industry.

The great scheme of Confederation was successfully inaugurated under the auspices of my predecessor. It is to me a source of pride to find my name in honorable association with the rising fortunes of the Dominion of Canada, and I shall count it a happiness, as well as a duty, to co-operate to the utmost of my ability in furthering your efforts to strengthen the ties that bind the different Provinces together, and to ensure the attachment of the people to the soil by the enactment of wise and equal laws. Your efforts in these directions seem now more than ever likely to be called into action, inasmuch as terms upon which great accessions are offered to the Dominion will be submitted for your immediate consideration.

In consequence of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos' despatch of the 8th August, of last year, stating His Grace hoped to enter into negotiations with the Hudson's Bay Company, as to the terms on which they would be willing to surrender their rights and claims in the North-west Territory, Lord Monck sent to England two members of the Privy Council, as a deputation to watch the course of proceedings, and attend to the interests of Canada. The conference in London, and the correspondence on the subject, have been brought to a definitive issue, by proposals which, after full revision of

the circumstances, Earl Granville made, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, for the consideration of the people of Canada and the Hudson's Bay Company. I have received the intelligence that the Hudson's Bay Company has, after some deliberation, decided upon accepting the terms laid down by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. I have directed that the report of the mission, and all the papers connected therewith, shall be duly laid before Parliament, and I commend them to your serious consideration, and hope the importance of the subject, no less than in the hope that this long vexed question may be closed without further delay.

I was much gratified by communications from the Governor of Newfoundland, expressing the desire for admission into the Union which prevails amongst the inhabitants of the Colony, and especially by his Despatch of the 20th March last, covering copies of Resolutions which have been passed by the Council and Assembly, and which set forth the conditions they consider it desirable to advance. The documents shall be furnished at once for the information of Parliament, and I hope that before the close of the session I may be in a position to submit details of an arrangement for your consideration. It will be a sensible pleasure to me, as well as a subject of general congratulation, if, at some early day, the fine Colony of Newfoundland, unrivalled as the nursery of hardy seamen, and inexhaustible in its wealth of fisheries, becomes part of the Dominion.

In accordance with the suggestion of Her Majesty's Government, an earnest attempt has been made to allay the discontent unhappily existing in Nova Scotia. The papers connected with this subject will be submitted for your favorable consideration.

In the course of the session a Bill will be presented to you for the assimilation of the Criminal Law existing in the several Provinces. No greater boon can be conferred on a country than a well defined code of Criminal Law of general application and easy ascertainment.

Among other measures, Bills will be presented to you for the establishment of uniform Parliamentary Elections, Bankruptcy and Insolvency, and Patents of invention and discovery.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The estimates for expenditure of the coming year will be submitted to you. They have been framed with every economy compatible with efficiency. The accounts of the past year shall be laid before you.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The Charters of Several Banks are drawing to a close, and the important subject of Banking and Currency will be brought under your notice. In considering the questions which so deeply affect not only the important interests of commerce, but the daily transactions of life, I feel assured that you will endeavor to adopt such principles as in their application may ensure the greatest measure of safety to the public, without curtailing the facilities requisite for the encouragement and extension of trade.

I have enumerated a variety of topics.—They are of moment and press for decision within the limits of the session. I commit them in all confidence to your deliberate judgement, earnestly hoping that a blessing may attend your councils and enable you to discharge with dignity and effect the great trust to which the order of Providence has called you.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lacoste moved the Address in reply to the speech; Mr. Work seconded it. The address was carried almost without debate. In the Senate the address was moved by Hon. Mr. Simpson of Ontario, and seconded by Mr. Bolton of New Brunswick, and it was carried after a very brief discussion.

OTTAWA, April 13.—It is said that the policy of the Government with regard to the North-West Territory, will be to organize a Territorial Government, with its seat at Red River, giving it, for the present, only local and municipal machinery, and representation in the House of Commons. As the population increases a Provisional Government will be organized and a certain portion of the Territory allowed to come into the Union as a Province. It is expected that two or three hundred thousand dollars will be voted, this session, toward the completion of the road from Fort Williams to Red River.

It is believed, in well-informed circles, that Sir George E. Cartier, Sir John A. McDonald, and the Hon. Messrs. Howe and Tilley, will be made Lords under the bill introduced by Earl Russell, creating Life Peerages.

April 19.—Mr. Morris introduced a bill to provide for the execution of criminals with in prison walls.

Finance Minister Rose gave notice of appointment of select committee on Banking and Currency.

In answer to Mr. Ross, Mr. Rose stated that the government would introduce resolutions on which the bill would be based, securing to Nova Scotia the financial terms concluded with Mr. Howe.

The Session will likely close in six weeks. At the trial of Buckley for complicity in the murder of McGee a number of witnesses were examined, but as no new evidence was produced against the accused, the Judge ordered his discharge. It is probable that Doyle and the others who are charged will also be released. Buckley's medical adviser says that it is a bare chance that he does not become a lunatic. Mr. Reid appeared for the Crown, and Hon. J. H. Cameron for the defence.

The result of the elections in Nova Scotia are looked for with the greatest interest.

The net profits of the Bank of Montreal last year, upon a capital of \$6,000,000, was, deducting a number of heavy losses, all expenses, &c., \$902,410.43, or a trifle over 15 per cent. per annum.

MONTREAL, April 17.—The ice shoved yesterday, but still continues firm opposite the city. It is raining now, and it will probably soon disappear.

April 19.—The lower portions of Montreal, St. Pauls, and Commissioners Streets, in Griffintown, are flooded with from two or three feet of water. It commenced to rise on Sunday morning, and rose rapidly. The cellars and all the stores in St. Paul Street are filled with water. Considerable damage done. Gangs of men were employed yesterday removing goods. Boats are new used to get along St. Paul Street.

Ice is blocking up in river about the island in the narrow channel. Ice is thrown in huge masses. It shows no sign of moving.

There is a strong easterly wind prevailing, and the water is gradually rising.

## New Brunswick.

A VERY SAD OCCURRENCE.—A correspondent informs us that "On Tuesday last the 6th inst., during the absence of her husband from home, Mrs. Albert Tingley of Caledonia, in the parish of Hillsboro, A. Co., while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, went into the woods about a quarter of a mile from her house and hanged herself. No cause can be assigned for the unfortunate event. The body was not discovered until Wednesday 6 p. m., when Dr. Moore was called to hold an inquest. The inquest was held on Thursday 8th inst., and a verdict in accordance with the above facts rendered." From another source we learn that Mrs. Tingley was much respected by her neighbours and friends, and for several years past she had belonged to the Baptist Church, of which she was regarded as a consistent and useful member.—Several years ago she had been for a short time insane, but appeared to have entirely recovered and to have been sane as anybody for some years past. She leaves a large family of children to mourn their great and irreparable loss.—*Moncton Times.*

## Newfoundland.

The Seal Fishery is doing remarkably well. Up to the 14th inst., four steamers and seven sailing vessels had arrived with 65,119 seals, an average of 5,520 to each vessel.

## The United States.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The United States Senate yesterday rejected the Alabama Treaty, only one Senator voting in favor of it. Senator Sumner in a speech against the Treaty, gave the estimated loss to the commerce of the United States, by piratical cruisers, at one hundred million of dollars.

The town of Hancock, in Michigan, was almost wholly destroyed by fire on Sunday last, and the loss will amount to nearly half a million of dollars.

19.—Messrs. Parker and Peck, proprietors of the Iron Grain Elevator in New York, have been discovered to be defaulters to the amount of over \$200,000. The wildest excitement was created at New York Produce Exchange on Saturday by the announcement of this default.

Gold opened at 133½.

QUELLING THE INDIANS.—A very remarkable proposition has been made by some leading Quakers to the Government at Washington. They propose, if the Government will give them \$3,000,000, to undertake to restore peace among the Indians, and, in short, to civilize them. The plan meets with a good deal of favor for a number of reasons. One of those reasons is, that the Treaties made between the Quakers and Indians in the early history of the country, were never violated. Another, that despite all the money now being spent, the Indians are as hostile as ever to the whites, that Indian wars are continually occurring, and that nobody is any better off, under the existing system, but the Indian agents. The Quakers propose that none of their commissioners should receive any compensation, or be in anywise interested in any transaction under this appropriation.

An exchange says:—"The United States Cabinet contains a Swedenborgian, a Dutch reformer, a Unitarian, a Universalist, a Roman Catholic, two of unknown creed, and Grant himself supposed to be a Methodist.

Cuba, April 15.—It is reported that Gen. Prim will go to Cuba as Captain-General, accompanied by large reinforcements of troops, for the suppression of the insurrection.

The Cuban news covers operations in nearly all the disturbed districts of the island; but aside from a few slight skirmishes, the troops of both parties seem to have been for some time about motionless, and the general situation is consequently unchanged.

William J. Vebente, General Agent of the Cuban Revolutionary Junta, at New York, publishes an address to the people of the United States, in which he says that the Cuban Liberating Army has been gradually increasing, notwithstanding the loss, consequent upon a steady campaign, and now comprises some 42,000 men under Gen. M. Cespedes, who is the Commander-in-Chief of that army, and the head of a Republican Government duly established within the lines of the Liberators. Their lines run

generally in a westerly direction from the eastern end of the Island to Sagua La Grande without reaching the seaboard either on the north or south, for want of the requisite armament to hold it, but the territory pointed out is nearly two thirds of the area of Cuba, in which slavery had been abolished, and in which the Spanish control only the ground where they are kept at bay. This has been done by the Patriots in a comparatively short time, which leads to the belief that had they been tolerably supplied with war materials

their government would now also cover the remainder of the Island.

President Grant has had a tooth pulled! and is better.

A velocipede has been invented for the use of ladies; and at New York they may daily be seen in use by those for whom they were designed.

A Writer in the *Galaxy* says: "The brains of New England have run into theology and manufactures, but not into crops."

One of the shoe manufacturers of Lynn, who was burned out sixty days ago, and had to start with every thing new, is now turning out a thousand pairs of shoes a day.

A MAN SHOT IN A PEDLAR'S PACK.—A short time since, just at dark, a pedlar carrying a large pack, appeared at the door of a wealthy farmer in the town of Green Garden, Ill., and requested the privilege of remaining over night. The farmer being away from home, he was informed by the hired man that he could not stay. He then requested the privilege of leaving his pack until morning, as he was very tired and could not carry it further that night. This was granted, and the pack deposited in one corner of the sitting room. During the evening some of the females of the household had occasion to move it, and taking hold of it discovered that there was something suspicious about the contents. The hired man was called, and upon taking hold of it, found that it contained a man. He quickly stepped into an adjoining room and returning with a revolver motioned to the family to stand aside, and at once proceeded to fire three shots into it. A piercing shriek issued from it, and on ripping off the outside covering, a man with a large bowie knife and a revolver clinched in his hand was found weltering in his blood. Two of the shots had proved fatal. The neighbours were alarmed, but no traces of the pedlar who left the precious pack could be found. Thus, by a mere accident, doubtless a shocking case of robbery, and perhaps murder, was prevented. It was doubtless a plot to rob the farmer, as it was known he had a large sum of money in the house. An inquest was held over the body the following morning, and the verdict was that the killing was justifiable homicide. No clue leading to the discovery of the name of the victim, or his accomplice, has, as yet, been ascertained.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

ENGLAND.—We learn by telegram that the work of disestablishment of the Irish Church is progressing in the House of Commons. At a meeting of the conservative members of Parliament held on the 12th inst., over two hundred members attended. Mr. Disraeli indicated the future policy of the party on the Irish Church question, and announced the amendments which would be proposed by the opposition, to the Bill now pending in the house of Commons. The amendments are in effect that grants made to the Irish Church since the Reformation, are to remain intact; that the Glebe lands be retained by their present holders without purchase, and that the Union of the Irish Church and the Church of England cease in 1872.

In the House of Commons on Thursday in accordance with a notice previously given, Mr. Gladstone moved that the House go into Committee on the Bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

Mr. Newdegate moved an indefinite postponement. A lively debate followed, during which Mr. Aytoun, member of Kirkcaldy, created a sensation, by declaring his objection to that clause in the Bill which provided for the support of Maynooth College.

At the end of the discussion, which lasted six hours, Mr. Gladstone rose and said due care would be given by the government to the terms of the provision made for Maynooth College. He attributed much of opposition to the power of the Clergy in Ireland; that power had been built up by the old policy of England, which had lately been partially revived, and was now about to be finally and completely abandoned. He concluded by saying that the success of this Bill was not a question of party, but of justice.

Mr. Disraeli followed and said he was anxious to go into Committee on the Bill.

The House then divided on the original motion, to go into committee on the Irish Church Bill, with the following result,—For the motion, 335; against 219; majority, 126. The House then formally went into Committee on the Bill and adjourned.

April 17.—The debate in the House of Commons on the Irish Church Bill was resumed last evening.

Mr. Disraeli moved to omit the following clause from the bill: "On and after first day of January, 1871, the said union created by an Act of Parliament between the Church of England and Ireland shall be dissolved, and the Church of Ireland hereinafter referred to as said Church, shall cease to be established by law."

Mr. Disraeli supported his proposition in a speech of considerable length, contending that the above clause destroyed the supremacy of the Crown, and placed the Church at a dead advantage.

Sir Robert F. Collier and Sir Roundell Palmer spoke in opposition to the amendment. Mr. Gladstone also made a speech against the amendment. He traversed the statements of Disraeli. He thought that notwithstanding this clause the supremacy of the Crown would continue to exist, but in an altered form; if this amendment were successful it would absolutely destroy the bill. The union of churches would continue, but that union must not be enforced by parliamentary bonds.