

\$35,000 would be derived; the actual receipts exceeded that sum, by more than \$2,000, being \$37,076.82. The total revenue from all sources as estimated for the past year, was \$676,805.08, while the amount actually received was only \$635,333.35, leaving a deficiency of receipts, as compared with the estimate, of \$41,471.73.

Hon. Prov. Sec'y. also, by command, laid on the table the account of the Dominion of Canada with this Province, and a separate statement of the amounts paid out on account of railway subsidies. He stated briefly, in relation to the former of these, that it showed a balance due to the Province on the debit account, at the end of the year, amounting to \$1,152,265.45.

Mr. Holmes regretted his absence from the House when the question of the Great Seal had been introduced and expressed the hope that the Government would be able to assure the House that everything was right.

Hon. Provincial Secretary in reply laid on the table several despatches and warrants issued from the Colonial office through the Secretary of State for the Provinces. The first was a Minute of Council from Sir Hastings Doyle, asking permission to retain their old seal as the people were warmly attached to it, after having used it for so long a period of time.

He also read several other documents on the subject, the last of which was as follows:

OTTAWA, 14th Feb., 1870.

Sir,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., covering a certified copy of a minute of your Executive Council, deprecating any alteration being made in the seal heretofore in use in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Your letter and its enclose will, as you request, be brought under the notice of His Excellency the Governor-General, with a view to their being transmitted by him, should he see fit, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE, Lieutenant General, Sir Hastings Doyle, K. C. M. G., Lieutenant-Governor, Halifax.

The Provincial Secretary said if the proposed change of seal had been completed, there would have been evidence that the old seal had been defaced through the proper channels and defaced in presence of Her Majesty herself, as the warrant directed. But Her Majesty, acting through her advisers, had never demanded it from that day to this. No further instructions were issued, and it was held to be the best and most prudent and proper course, in view of the course taken with respect to Confederation by a great many of the people of this Province, not to press the matter any further, but to allow the feelings of the people of this Province, even if it was a mere matter of sentiment, to be gratified. No step was taken to deprive them of that to which they chose, rightly or wrongly, to attach a sentimental value.

It had also been said that if this seal was the proper one to be used the members of the Government sat here without being clothed with authority. He was amazed to hear such an argument as that. Every man who had the slightest knowledge of constitutional law must know that it was not necessary to issue a patent under the great seal to clothe a Minister of the Crown with authority.

If hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House had only exercised a little patience and made a little inquiry they would have found that their apprehensions were wholly groundless, and he hoped that those apprehensions would pass away as rapidly as they had arisen, for they were utterly without foundation.

Mr. Holmes said the House and the country should feel obliged for the information which had just been given. He would have felt more obliged had the information been still greater. The Prov. Secretary had failed to show that Earl Granville had concurred in the view of the Minister of Justice. Again, why had not the question been followed out, instead of being allowed to slumber in abeyance? The Minutes of Council on the subject should have been brought down. These and all other documents calculated to throw light upon the subject should be brought down and printed. The impression was left upon the mind that the question had not been settled; that the command of the Queen was still disregarded.

Hon. Prov. Sec'y. said it was not for the Government of this Province to take any further steps till something more definite had been done by the Imperial Government! The latter had permitted the continued use of the old Seal. In the original despatches no time was fixed for delivering up the old Seal, and a time never had been fixed.

Mr. Weeks said that no opinion could be formed upon the subject, upon merely hearing the reading of the papers submitted by the Prov. Sec'y. He therefore moved the printing of the papers.

Mr. Woodworth said the speech of the Pro. Sec'y. was based on a fallacy. The House had a right to discuss a matter pending the decision of the Supreme Court. The court had already intimated that the new seal was the only proper

seal and should have been used as soon as received. He also would ask for the papers to be printed.

The House then adjourned.

On THURSDAY after a good deal of time in receiving petitions for roads, compensation, &c., and discussions upon them, a number of bills of a local character were introduced and questions concerning railway extension east and west asked and replied to.

Hon. Prov. Sec'y moved the second reading of the bill to transfer the duties of the Commissioner of Crown Lands to the Atty. General, and spoke at some length upon the subject.

Mr. Holmes replied. He said the Opposition must feel obliged to the hon. Prov. Secretary for the compliment he had paid them when he stated that he assumed there would be no opposition to the principle of the bill. He was perfectly correct in assuming that it was the will of the Opposition to assist in securing retrenchment. The saving was only about \$2,000 a year which was very little in the face of a loss of \$100,000 a year, but it was a step in the right direction.

Mr. Weeks said the amalgamation of offices was somewhat incongruous, yet he should not oppose it.

Mr. Woodworth thought this combination of offices would deprive one of the public departments of the checks and guards necessary to be thrown around it, and he thought the bill very crude and prepared without the care it required.

The Attorney General (White) defended the measure.

Mr. Moseley said the bill left it uncertain whether the Attorney General was not to draw the salary of both offices.

The bill passed its second reading.

On FRIDAY after routine and miscellaneous business had been disposed of the discussion of the Great Seal question was brought forward by

Mr. Holmes asking if the government were prepared to furnish the information asked for on the previous day.

Hon. Provincial Secretary said it had not been customary in all cases to issue commissions to members of government, and it would be inconvenient to obtain copies of such.

Mr. Holmes, in the course of his reply pressed for the new Great Seal to be laid on the table as it had been said that the government do not regard it as the great seal of the Province.

The report on immigration was laid on the table and the Hon. Prov. Secretary said it was the intention of the government to make some retrenchment in this department during the ensuing year.

A discussion on the Western Counties Railway occupied the rest of the day, the question being on the appointment of a Committee to examine into the condition of that railway. The subject was to be brought up again on Monday.

MONDAY was taken up with a brief discussion of an Act introduced by Dr. Farrell for the protection of moose. Railways and Public Printing were also under discussion. The Great Seal question filled up the remainder of the day.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

WINDSOR.—Dear Editor,—During the past month the Lord has continued to bless us. We have held no special services, but our regular meetings have been largely attended and interesting. Yesterday I had the privilege of baptizing seven, "both men and women." Others, we hope, will follow their example soon. E. W. KELLY. March 5th, 1877.

LOWER AYLESFORD.—Dear Editor,—It is gratifying to be enabled to inform you that we are enjoying some refreshing from the presence of the Lord. I have recently baptized seven willing converts. Others are looking toward Zion, who will soon put on Christ by a public profession. Sinners are coming to Jesus, and I am much encouraged in my work. Yours very truly, E. O. READ. March 2nd, 1877.

HANTSFORD.—Rev. J. C. Bleakney administered Christian Baptism to one believer in Christ on Lord's Day, the 25th of February.

LOCKPORT.—God is blessing our church and community. A gracious revival work is in progress. EDWARD WHITMAN.

WILMOT CHURCH.—The Lord is visiting us in mercy. Eight were received for baptism on Saturday, 24th inst., at Paradise. Others have found peace in believing; still others are inquiring. J. A. D.

RIVER PHILIP, Feb. 27th.—The church at River Philip and Glenville is enjoying some revival influence. I baptized seven last Sabbath and expect to baptize again next. Many are enquiring the way to Zion. J. A. MOORE.

BRIDGETOWN.—Rev. P. F. Murray writes: "Brother Clark is holding extra services here at Bridgetown with encouraging prospects;" and offers the prayer, "May it please our God to pour out rich blessings on all our churches."

We have since been informed that there is a good prospect of an extensive revival here. We shall be looking for further intelligence at an early day.

YARMOUTH.—Dr. Day sends a postscript of cheering intelligence as follows:—The Lord is blessing our churches here. Bro. Kierstead has baptized 4; Bro. Warren, 6; I have baptized 3. I expect to baptize others when I get better.

Rev. W. H. Porter writes a brief note from Fort Edward, N.Y., under date, Feb. 28, 1877.—Dear Bro. Selden,—I am here for a short time assisting the pastor, Mr. Putnam, a young friend from Canada, in holding revival services. Several have professed faith and have been received for baptism.

JORDAN RIVER, SHELburne Co.—Mr. Editor,—As a token of God's blessing upon four weeks special services in Jordan River, we have now a thoroughly revived, united and happy church. Two were received into membership and there will be several to be baptized. The church are still holding meetings in my absence. May the many anxious ones be led to Jesus by the warm hands and hearts of God's people. E. N. ARCHIBALD.

SHELburne.—Mr. Editor,—You will be pleased to record God's blessing now resting on the Baptist Church of Shelburne Town. Last Sabbath evening at sunset, in the presence of an immense audience I baptized three willing converts. The audiences have been very large and solemn. 8 have been thus added to the church, and several others will soon go forward. Bro. Trotter their faithful pastor is much beloved by all. It is expected that he will be ordained on March 17th. E. N. ARCHIBALD.

MELVERN SQUARE.—Rev. W. E. Hall writes, February 26th.—The religious interest among us is still good. Every section of the church is sharing in the blessing. The weekly prayer-meetings are very well attended. We have a conference every week in some of the stations and they are all large. Last Saturday at Margaretville, where till six months ago we never had conferences, forty-seven testified for Christ. Yesterday four were baptized at Victoria, making forty-eight since the work began. Others are received for baptism and we are hoping for yet larger results. Pray for us.

ITEMS FROM BILLOWTOWN.—Feb. 28th, 1877.—Dear Editor,—As all others we have admired the unusually fine weather of this month—we are sorry to part with the month, lest March, waiting to rush right in upon us, may come with a bluster.

With the fine weather, however, much sickness has visited us, and that "dreaded" disease, diphtheria, has been pretty prevalent; several have died of it, especially in the region of Halls Harbor and vicinity.

Death also in other forms has been among us—no stereotyped disease is appointed to cut off human probation—"be ye ready" is to meet all emergencies.

One of our members, Sister Newton Porter, lately left us, being called to a better rest and purer society, she died without any cloud to intercept her future prospects, with no wish to stay "save for the friends she held so dear," one of whom, a daughter deprived of sight, was the great object of her motherly care. Even her, she could leave to her heavenly Father's care.

Among other incidents, which were of interest to some of us, was an invitation to the pastor of the Billtown church, and his family, to attend at the vestry, and meet a few friends who were in waiting there. Obeying the mandate, he found a few more than a few, and after various exercises, evolutions, or whatever these motions may be termed, the scattered forces, mounted, assumed shape, and in round numbers, with a few precedings and followings, told one hundred and twenty dollars, all of which were

committed to your humble servant and his better half, for proper management and control. 2 Cor. ix. 8, 11. D. W. C. DIMOCK.

TRURO, March 5, 1877.—My Dear Bro.—God is making "bare his arm" in our midst. The church is moving out her forces against the powers of darkness. Many who have been content to remain in the rear ranks are coming to the front. Those whose attitude has been simply 'defensive,' are now joining the aggressive movement. Some strongholds of the enemy have been stormed and taken for Jesus. One licensed rum shop has been cleansed of the deadly poison, and its proprietor who dealt it out to his fellowmen and drank to excess himself, is "sitting at the feet of Jesus clothed and in his right mind." To undo the mischief he has done is now his aim and life purpose. Yesterday I immersed nine and gave the hand of fellowship to ten, one having been received on his experience, five were heads of families and five young people. The work is going on steadily. Let Zion's forces everywhere rally. The season when special effort can be most advantageously made, is rapidly passing. Reported works of grace are rare. May your columns soon be enriched by them as in former times. Yours very truly, J. E. GOUCHER.

P. S.—We have had baptisms each month since the new year came in. J. E. G.

THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH.—We are glad to add a few more items. On Monday 26th, the Church at Long Creek, West River, P. E. I., forwarded \$2.62. On Wednesday a little boy sent 10 cents, could not a number of little boys and girls send a small sum each?

Thursday we received a very encouraging letter and \$10 from J. W. Bars of Wolfville. The same evening an interesting meeting took place in Granville Street Church, the Rev. Blakeney of Hantsport, (who is here conducting some special services) preached, and the Rev. E. M. Saunders gave a short address, after which J. F. Avery baptised three candidates. It was a very interesting service. J. F. A.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—In the House of Commons on Tuesday the Minister of the Interior introduced a bill to make the geological survey and natural history museum permanent.

Opposition was offered to removing the Museum from Montreal to Ottawa. Mr. DeCosmos thought there should be museums in the chief cities of each Province.

Mr. Cauchon said the national museum should be at the capital, the same as the United States museum was at Washington. Provinces could have their own museums.

Sir John A. Macdonald thought the bill had too large a scope and would be unpopular for its expense. The museum was so rich at Montreal that a duplicate one could be created at Ottawa without interfering with the Montreal museum.

On Wednesday Chief Justice Richards reversed the decision of Judge Rouhier, and unseated Mr. Langevin; but not disqualifying him, on account of lack of clearness of the evidence on the point of his knowing whether he was cognizant of the undue clerical influence being exercised with his knowledge and consent.

Judge Taschereau referred to Bishop Langevin's mandement, and said as a Catholic he concurred in the judgment of the Bench that the civil law was supreme, and that threats of ecclesiastical punishment was the worst kind of political intimidation.

Mr. Blake introduced a bill to prevent gambling in public conveyances, such as railways and steamboats.

On Thursday Mr. McKay (Cape Breton) presented a petition to have St. Peter's Canal deepened and widened.

Subsequently Mr. McKay moved for a select committee on coal and shipping interests. The coal fields of Nova Scotia were enormous. He thought the statesmen of Canada should take steps to revive the coal trade. The trade has not been fairly treated, as the Local Government put a royalty on it, and all articles used in coal mining are taxed, while articles entered for shipping come free.

Mr. Macgregor said Ontario could hardly become purchasers of Nova Scotia coal, as good coal was laid down for \$2.75 at Sarnia, and \$3.50 at Toronto.

Mr. McDonnell, (Inverness) urged that the Nova Scotia oil consumers paid five cents per gallon protection to Western refiners, and Nova Scotia coal had no protection. If coal was so cheap in Ontario it was the bounden duty of

the Government to raise a revenue by taxing it.

Hon. Dr. Tupper insisted that 50 cents duty on coal would give all the protection required. The steamship America was chartered to prove the feasibility of sending Nova Scotia coal to Toronto at 25 cents a ton, and 50 cents down for flour.

Hon. Mr. Cartwright said no objection was entertained to a committee, but it must be understood that the committee shall not recommend any increase of duty on coals.

The Act to repeal the Insolvency law was voted down by 103 to 41.

On Friday Sir John A. Macdonald moved a resolution which was seconded by Dr. Tupper, expressing regret that the financial policy of the government proposes to increase the burdens of the people without any corresponding advantage, and that the deficiency in the revenue should be met by a diminution of expenditure and by a policy that will foster the agricultural, mining and manufacturing industries of Canada.

Mr. Mackenzie contended that no policy of protection could ease the present commercial depression. If no better arguments than he heard advanced were offered, the house could easily vote down the amendment.

The municipal elections at Montreal on the 1st inst., resulted, for Mayor, Hon. J. Z. Beaudry, and for Aldermen, Mullin, Kennedy, Laurent and Thibault, the other members being elected on nomination day by acclamation. The mayoralty election will be contested on the ground that Beaudry has not paid his taxes.

Two Chinamen have established a wash house in the centre of Montreal. The Canadian Meat and Produce Company have commenced re-building their works at Sherbrooke.

Sixty-three persons applied for protection at the Montreal Police station on Friday night, a sign of hard times. Henry J. Gear, a tea importer, has failed. Liabilities about one hundred thousand dollars.

At Ottawa considerable consternation has arisen from Mr. MacDuff, confidential man for the great lumbering firm of Gilmour & Co., disappearing from Montreal, a defaulter to the extent of \$60,000. Mr. John Gilmour, head of the firm, went to Montreal to look after MacDuff, and he too disappeared from that city on Sunday and has not been heard of since.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Joseph Quigley is to be tried to-morrow at Hampton for the murder of George M. Tierney.

P. E. ISLAND.—A sad accident occurred on the railway between Charlottetown and Summerside. It appears that Conductor W. D. Archibald was on a special train despatched to clear the track of snow, and was in the door of the flanger car watching the progress of the train. The door of the car runs on a groove and slides backwards and forwards. There is also attached to it an iron catch which stands out from the edge of the door, and is used for locking it. The train came in contact with some hard snow and ice and stopped suddenly, the concussion caused the sliding door to shut with great force, and in doing so the iron catch struck Archibald under the ear and broke the jugular vein. He bled to death in a few minutes. He belonged to New Glasgow, N.S., and was universally esteemed.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Newfoundland papers give further accounts of the wrecks of the steamers George Crownwell and George Washington. It is supposed that the Cromwell struck on False Cays, off St. Mary's 50 miles West of Cape Race.

There is a presumption that fire as well as water had something to do with the Washington's wreck. A letter from Chance Cove says—

"It seems to be very probable that on striking the rock the boilers must have exploded, as the bodies, or rather parts of bodies, packed up along shore are much disfigured and mutilated, and also denuded of clothing. There was no appearance of hair on the heads, the brains also gone and scalps much torn and hanging loose over the front of the face. Other portions of the bodies, such as legs, &c., were also found on different parts of the shore."

The George Washington's wreck is at Mistaken Point near Cape Race, 15 feet under water. Some cargo has been got out and 22 boxes have been recovered. Part of the work can be seen.

The fact that the barque E. DeV. Chipman who towed off was found to be perfectly sound, except that there were auger holes in her bottom, has attracted the attention of the local press. There is a suspicion of foul play. The vessel is now at St. John's.

William Veseman, John Hogarth and wife, and Mr. Lenard, while walking on the ice at Coal Harbor, fell through and perished.

UNITED STATES.—Washington has been a scene of great excitement during the week. The joint Commission, for counting the votes for President, met for the last time at 1 past 4 o'clock on Friday morning, when the States beginning with W were counted and President Ferry said, "This concludes the count of the 38 States of the Union, the tally will now ascertain the result of the vote and hand the result to the President of the Senate." The formal footings were then announced, and