

transpiring on Capitol Hill, only a passing allusion was made to it outside of official circles. It was received in the House Chamber on Saturday evening, a few minutes before midnight, and occasioned scarcely a momentary diversion from the business in hand. Nevertheless I believe the almost universal sentiment here is one of approval. Not a few members of Congress other than those from the Pacific coast, who voted for the bill, are suspected of feeling secret gratification that a veto has been interposed to save us from what they see upon mature reflection would have been put down to our discredit among the nations of the world. There is no denying that it was in flagrant violation of our treaties in letter and spirit and gave the lie to many of our stereotyped expressions of sympathy for the oppressed of other lands. It is evident from the almost unvarying tone of newspaper comment that members of Congress who voted for it did so at the expense of their popularity almost everywhere this side of the Rocky Mountains; and those who favored it with the view that party exigencies demanded it of them have been made aware of their mistake. While the general feeling seems to be that some restriction should be laid on China to prevent her from emptying her pauper population on our shores, it is felt that it should be done above board and not in violation of our word. Besides, it was felt that Congress had gone out of its province and had encroached on that of the treaty-making power in passing the bill just vetoed.

Many wide awake men who are sincerely opposed to the principle of subsidy, had made an exception in favor of the gratuity recommended by the Senate Post Office Committee for the transportation of the mail to and from Brazil, because they believed it would be returned to us many fold in a few years by the extension of the market for American products in South America, that would result from the permanent establishment of the steamship lines contemplated.

It is suggested that Republican members of Congress will have a decided advantage over their Democratic opponents in the comparative ability of the former as a class to do without their own salaries, should the latter persist in the programme enunciated by Mr. Beck. The salaries of members are paid from the appropriations under the legislative and executive bills. It becomes exhausted with the end of the fiscal year, June 30, and it has been made a crime by law to apply monies not specially appropriated, for any object whatsoever. While the average Congressman could and has endured the disgrace and humiliation of running the Army, Navy and U. S. Courts "on tick," it will be a wholly different matter when they are reduced to the necessity of resorting to the shavers and sharks who grow rich here in discounting Government salaries at 10 per cent a month. Of measures of public importance which passed and finally became laws during the former session of Congress, there were very few.

People here rejoice in the success of the wheat order forgeries, just to the extent that heartless speculators were nipped and the public benefitted.

On July 5, 1876, Congress, filled with the inspirations of patriotism and other things absorbed in its visit to the Centennial the day before, appropriated \$200,000 to complete the Washington monument, whose unfinished shaft had stood a reproach on the north bank of the Potomac a full quarter of a century, to it and its predecessors. Following the usual delay imposed by the red tape of the "circumlocution office," Army engineers were instructed to ascertain the adequacy of the foundations to sustain a column of marble not much less than an eighth of a mile in height. After an expenditure of somewhere between \$20,000 and \$30,000, they reported that the shaft (about 160 feet in height) was 8 inches out of plumb. Then began the race of competition among thousands ambitious of the distinction of having supplied a plan for the completion of the monument and the diverse plans submitted got the whole matter into an almost inextricable confusion. Finally it was discovered to the everlasting discredit of the engineer experts that they had made a mistake in their conclusion that the shaft was out of plumb. Then, after another long delay, another engineer was instructed by somebody to go on with the work. After accumulating vast quantities of material on the ground, erecting and equipping several buildings, such as blacksmiths and carpenter shops, engineer offices, store sheds, etc., and putting in place considerable costly machinery, another suspension of work was ordered and continued. A big hole must have been made in the appropriation by this time and not a single course of stone has been added. All in all, I doubt if

the history of any considerable undertaking can show more wretched mismanagement, if not downright robbery, than this same monument. All these years visitors have been continually depositing money in the contribution box. Their metal lips are silent and the custodians of this fund—thousands of dollars, probably—seem unable to account for their trust.

M. M. W.

For the Christian Messenger.  
From Tatamagouche.

Dear Messenger,—

While we have been made to rejoice in the conversion of souls and accessions to our numbers from time to time, we have also been made to mourn the loss of valued brethren cut down by the hand of death.

BROTHER DAVID WILSON,

one of the oldest members of the New Annan Church, was removed from earth the 20th of January. Brother W. was born in Scotland in 1808 and came to this country in 1832. In 1849 he became convinced from reading the Word of God that Infant Baptism (so-called) as practiced in the Church of Scotland, to which he belonged, was an invention of man. Accordingly, from love to his Lord, he, with his beloved wife—who passed from earth to Heaven in the year 1869—being of the same mind, followed their Saviour in the ordinance of Christian Baptism, and united with the Baptist Church in that place, since which time they have been consistent and worthy members till it has pleased the Master to say to them, Come up higher. Bro. W. was afflicted with a most painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and patience. He leaves two sons and a wife to mourn the loss of a kind father and an affectionate husband. May the bereaved ones find his Saviour to be their Saviour. Bro. W. was a warm supporter of the Messenger, and it is still taken and highly prized.

BROTHER H. ROBERTS,

another one of the oldest members of the Tatamagouche Bay church, left us to join the church triumphant on March 28th. Thus the Lord has taken from this church one of our most valued and earnest workers. Brother Roberts was 79 years of age. He leaves an aged Christian wife, a large family of children, grandchildren and many friends to mourn.

These brethren, with a few others, have contended against the evils of Pedobaptism so prevalent in this part of the country. These evils are being overcome slowly, yet surely, by the simple and blessed gospel of Jesus.

Yours in the gospel,  
D. W. CRANDAL.

April 2nd, 1879.

For the Christian Messenger.  
Tabernacle Notes.

In the last Notes the omission of 'not' rather spoilt the expression of Captain Dutton respecting baptism: "It is a puzzle to me now how I could read my Bible for so many years and yet not see the believers' privilege in thus being buried with Christ in baptism according to the command and example of Jesus."

A TALK OVER THE TEA-TABLE.

And as the substance thereof has been repeated at the Tabernacle prayer-meetings, it can justly be recorded in our notes. Speaking of prayer, the Captain said, "Last summer when Müller of Bristol was crossing with me I noted one very remarkable instance of the power of that man's simple and childlike faith. We had run into a fog, and I slowed and eventually stopped the steamer. Müller asked me, 'Why?' I explained. He said, 'Have you a minute?' Replying 'Yes,' he said, 'Let us go and have a word of prayer.' So, shutting ourselves in the chart-room, Müller knelt down and prayed. The words, being twice repeated, may not be exactly the same, but the scope and meaning is, 'Lord we thank thee for the pleasant and safe passage thus far, and also that Thou hast not allowed thy servant to be seasick; and now about this fog, Thou knowest we want to get across quickly, and the anxiety of our captain. Do for Jesus sake remove it.' We went on deck again, and surely as we looked the fog was slowly lifting, and in a minute or so I gave the order, 'to go ahead full speed.' Capt. Dutton's testimony none of us can doubt.

God's honored servant Müller has certainly learned aright how to pray.

Captain Dutton's plain words respecting the Lord's command and the believer's duty, have already brought forth fruit. That Sunday evening a lady from the ship came to see the *strange sight*, 'both men and women' being baptized and the result was, her prejudice was overcome.

During the voyage she had expressed her trouble. At her home, in England, a much loved daughter had got a strange notion in her head, and had caused her much perplexity by saying, "Mama, I must be baptized." The mother after vainly trying to show how unneeded it was, protested against the child's new departure from the rules of her church. But after hearing and witnessing for herself the Lord's ordinance, the mother's testimony was, "Now not only shall my daughter have my consent to be baptized, but it is my desire to be baptized with her." How happy will the meeting be when that dear child across the water greets her mother again to find they are now one in the Lord and in faith.

Last Sunday we baptized two, and rejoice in the continued manifestation of special help.

Should any friends wish to encourage and help us forward at the Tabernacle, we shall be glad to see them at our social

TEA-MEETING ON EASTER MONDAY.  
J. F. AVERY.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

GASPEREAUX.—Dear Editor,—Your readers will be pleased to learn that the Kingdom of Christ is still advancing among us. I had the pleasure of baptizing nine more happy converts last Lord's day, into the fellowship of the 2nd Horton Church, and the prospect of "more to follow" is decidedly hopeful.

Yours truly,

April 1st, 1879. ISA. WALLACE.

SANDY COVE, DIGBY NECK, March 31st, 1879.—Rev. J. C. Morse writes us the following pleasant words:—"I baptized five persons at Sandy Cove, on the 25th ult., and three at Centreville yesterday. Several are to be baptized at Sandy Cove next Lord's day. There are signs of quite a large ingathering in this village."

Rev. S. B. Kempton writes on the 4th inst.:—"I am glad to see some revival intelligence in the Messenger again. Religious interests have seemed dead all around this winter. Oh, that the Divine Spirit may descend and bless our churches with a quickening through the summer!"

MONCTON, N. B.—Dear Bro. Selden.—The good work moves on with strength. Seven candidates were baptized last Lord's day. Others are now awaiting the ordinance. Six have been received by letter during the week, making the additions about fifty since the work began. The fields are white and many sheaves are being harvested.

THOMAS TODD.

BRANTFORD, ONT.—Rev. W. H. Porter writes the Baptist, March 17th:

Mr. Hammond is gone, but the revival continues. Yesterday was a blessed day among the churches of Brantford. In the First Baptist Church no sermon was preached in the morning, but upwards of forty young converts spoke, and told of a newly found hope in Jesus. It was a thrilling scene to witness sixty young converts, on and around the platform together, and hear them tell, one after another, of their new found hope, and how they had been led to, and had found the Saviour. In the afternoon almost the whole Sabbath School rose to testify that they had found Jesus. Similar results of this great work in connection with Mr. Hammond's labors, were also witnessed in the Tabernacle, and in other, especially in two of the Methodist churches. In the evening, the drilled was again filled for a union service. Stirring addresses were delivered. The Spirit of God seemed to be present in power, and many anxious enquirers remained, and were spoken to by the ministers and Christian workers present.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—The Tariff is still under discussion in the House of Commons.

Mr. Langevin leaves immediately for England with an address to Her Majesty urging the dismissal of Letellier.

Mr. Drouin, also starts, it is said with a contrary petition.

The Governor-General will visit Montreal, accompanied by H.R.H. the Princess Louise, on the 23rd of May next, to remain a few days.

It is expected that the Governor-General and Princess Louise will visit Quebec in the month of June and be

present at the inauguration of the new Dufferin terrace.

UNITED STATES.—It is stated that in accordance with the unanimous resolution of the Senate, passed February 27, favoring an early termination of all agreements and treaties with England relative to the fisheries, Secretary Evarts has proposed to the British Government to keep the five and a half million dollars paid to it, and to terminate at once the fishery treaty instead of letting the treaty run for the remaining six years.

The total debt of the United States is \$2,447,787,523.12.

It is stated that a national Convention of the friends of freedmen will soon be called in Washington, to organize aid to enable negroes to leave the South for homes in the West.

The movement of negroes north is assuming the proportions of an hegira, and is causing general alarm among planters throughout the South.

Prairie fires in Dakota have ruined the prospects of many farmers, by destroying their houses, grain and stock. More than sixty farmers lost all their buildings and contents. Church and school houses also destroyed, and five men and a child burned to death.

The Belmont Oil Works of W. D. Elkins & Co., accidentally ignited on Tuesday last and \$100,000 worth of oil was destroyed. One workman was burned fatally and another seriously.

ENGLAND.—The budget states that last year's revenue amounted to £83,116,000 and the expenditure to £85,407,800. The latter includes a credit for the Zulu war and other estimates. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1880, is estimated at £81,153,000 and the revenue at £83,055,000.

The acreage devoted to wheat in England will probably be considerably less than the average. Even in localities where the wheat plant is healthy it is backward.

On Monday night in the House of Commons the debate on the Zulu war was resumed, and was continued on party lines by several members. The motion of censure was rejected, 306 to 246.

ITALY.—Prince Amadeus, of Italy, paid a visit to Queen Victoria at Bayona last week.

Garibaldi embarked on a steamer at Caprea, but even his friends were unaware of his destination. Many rumors are afloat, even including a report that he has gone to Athens to organize an expedition.

Garibaldi was expected to arrive at Rome on Sunday. Members of the ministry and his friends were endeavoring to dissuade him from coming.

Garibaldi has written a letter deprecating the proposed colonizing expedition to New Guinea. He advises the projectors instead to hold themselves to complete the greatness and unity of Italy.

The Pope has sent an autograph letter to Queen Victoria, welcoming her to Italy and expressing good wishes for her welfare.

It is stated that an anonymous letter has been received, giving warning that an attempt will be made to assassinate Queen Victoria between the frontier and Turin. It is believed the sole object of the writer was to embarrass the Government, but every precaution will be taken to insure the Queen's safety.

SPAIN.—The Pope has sent a circular to the Bishop warmly advocating allegiance to King Alfonso.

FRANCE.—The Senate on Tuesday, by a vote of 157 to 126, postponed, till after the Easter Holidays, the discussion upon the question of the removal of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to Paris.

19 men of a battalion of Zouaves were frozen to death on the 23th of March, enroute from Aumale to Baghar, in Algeria. 14 are in hospital from the effects of the same storm.

GERMANY.—Diphtheria in the family of the Crown Prince has caused their removal to Wiesbaden. Two members of the household have been attacked. The statue of Bismarck was unveiled at Cologne with great ceremony on Tuesday last, the anniversary of his birth.

RUSSIA.—Many armed members of the revolutionary committee, have been arrested at Warsaw; other arrests elsewhere amount in all to 300. The President of the court martial at Charkoff was fired at, but the would-be assassin escaped.

SOUTH AFRICA.—A despatch from Lord Chelmsford, enclosing a report (dated March 1st) from Borden, agent at Umvoti, states that messengers from King Cetewayo had arrived there. Cetewayo asks the missionary bishop to explain that he did not desire war and was sending the persons, whose surrender had been demanded, to the British, to be delivered to the general at Rourke's Drift, when his messengers and picquets were fired on and a battle unpremeditatedly occurred. The Zulu general who permitted the battle is now in disgrace. Cetewayo asks resumption of negotiations with a view to settlement of all questions. It is stated that the Zulu army had dispersed to their homes.

The *Fall Mall Gazette* believes that Cetewayo's wish for peace is a mere pretence to gain time until the harvest is gathered. Only unconditional surrender will be accepted.

BURMAH.—The authorities here have announced that the Indian Government maintains a defensive attitude, and will avoid rupture with the King of Burmah unless brought about by overt acts of aggression.

Burmese war vessels are posted on the river with the intention of preventing British residents at Mandalay escaping by water.

The King of Burmah has summoned all subjects capable of bearing arms.

The King of Burmah was to be formally crowned on Sunday, when a disturbance was expected.

An ominous quiet prevails at Rangoon. Several chiefs of the Shan section of the Burmese, who were arrested whilst visiting King Shan, are expected to rise.

EGYPT.—The report is confirmed that several thousand inhabitants of Upper Egypt have died of starvation.

The day after the battle between the Egyptians and Arabs under Suleiman 5000 deserters came over to the Egyptian camp. The Egyptians followed the retreating enemy and killed ten chiefs and 2000 more men and were still in pursuit. The capture of all slave depots are considered certain.

AFGHANISTAN.—There is a breach in the negotiations, caused by Yakob Khan, demanding to be guaranteed possession of the throne, which is impossible.

The Governor of Samarcand has notified General Kauffman that England is prepared to place Wali Mohamed, cousin of the late Ameer, who has always been faithful to the English, on the Afghan throne in place of Yakob Khan.

A Lahore despatch, reports that the arrival of the British Agent at Cabul has had a favorable influence on negotiations.

HAYTI.—Six thousand persons were rendered homeless by the fire at Miragoane. The property destroyed included 50,000 bags of coffee, 1,800,000 pounds of logwood. Loss about \$1,000,000.

News.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—10th Mch., 1879.—His Honor the Lieut.-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Annapolis Co.—To be Justices of the Peace,—John Bohaker, Lower Granville; Benjamin Fearn, Moschelle; John Harris, Lequille.

Kings Co.—To be Justices of the Peace,—Patrick Burns, Horton.

Hants Co.—To be Justice of the Peace,—Elias T. Dimock, Newport.

A sad accident occurred early on Sunday morning by which four men were drowned. It appears that on Saturday night Bombadier Cheshire, of the Royal Artillery, who was in charge of the signal station on Sambro Island, left the city to go to his post. He went by land to Ketch Harbor and embarked there in a fishing squid with Christopher Mackey, John Connors, and a son of Mackey's, who were to row him to the island, a distance of about two miles and a half. They left about half past five o'clock on Sunday morning.

About 11 o'clock a boat was seen off Billberry Beach, near Ketch Harbor, filled with water. It turned out to be Mackey's squid, badly stove in two or three places. The dead bodies of Mackey himself and the bombardier were in the boat, and shortly after the body of Mackey's son was discovered in the water near. The general impression is that they attempted to go over a shoal between Sambro Island and the main land; where there is always a heavy swell, and their boat was swamped.

Coroner Lawson was notified and went down to Ketch Harbor, where he held an inquest on the bodies. The jury returned a verdict in effect that the deceased came to their death by drowning through the upsetting of a boat.

Quinn, the burglar, has been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

On Friday afternoon a horse and wagon was backed over Humphrey's wharf. The horse was drowned.

Cattle in large numbers continue to come to this city by railway from Ontario for shipment to England. The steamer 'Mark Lane' offered to take 500 head on her return.

William Cunard, Esq., formerly of this city, arrived here last week after an absence of 7 or 8 years in England.

By the storm on Thursday last the roof was blown off the Methodist parsonage at Londonderry mines. There was a heavy fall of snow on Friday.

A number of young men are leaving Wolfville and Truro for Manitoba, Oregon, &c.

LIVERPOOL ITEMS.—A few weeks ago a young woman was arrested and taken before the Stipendiary Magistrate on a charge of poisoning a Mrs. Sutherland, with whom she lived. For some reason judgment has not yet been given.

A few days ago a little boy, son of Capt. James Gardner, met with a serious accident at the Liverpool Foundry. A workman accidentally struck him with a ladle having in it some hot iron. The boy was badly burned.

The Newfoundland Seal Fisheries are being more successful. The steamer 'Lion' arrived on Wednesday, full.