

us," cried Danton, "we meet their threats half-way and throw down to them as a gage of defiance the head of a king!" No such fearful thoughts exist among the vast majority of the French people, who desire the stability of a moderate Republic, which has won the respect of all nations. What the mob behind the present rulers would force them to may be readily imagined, and it is only by the firmness of these rulers that the peace of the nation can be secured. The revival of the "Marseillaise," with the concurrence of the Government, may justify sad forebodings.

AUGUST.

For the Christian Messenger.

**TABERNACLE NOTES.**—Last week was one of encouragement and release to struggling souls. One young man who had hard battling, after the meeting said, 'I see it now, I am to come.' Just as I am, without one plea. Read the hymn 82, Sacred Songs and Solos.

And it was good to see the sunshine of heaven on the countenances of the young man who after obeying the command were received into church fellowship.

Last Sabbath was a rough and stormy day, but not a few found shelter beneath the Tabernacle roof. In the evening Captain Dutton of the "Sardinian" conducted the service, after the baptism of six candidates by the Pastor, and it was good to listen to his earnest and practical exposition of the gospel of Grace and Truth. Respecting obedience and baptism, he said, 'People often say, cannot I be saved without.' My reply is it is mean thus to talk, if you are a Christian. Consider the Master, who for righteousness sake was obedient unto death, even the death of the Cross. Afterwards speaking of this gospel duty, he said, "It is a puzzle to me now how I could read my Bible for so many years and yet see the believer's privilege in thus being buried with Christ in baptism according to the command and example of Jesus." God grant that the faithful words of last Sabbath evening may lead many to believe and obey the King of Kings. Our good brother handled the sword of the Spirit in such a way that we may expect to hear good tidings from the smitten ones, to the glory of God. For this we pray.

Yours in Christ,  
J. F. AVERY.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**WATERVILLE AND HANTSPOUR.**—Dear Editor,—It was my privilege last Lord's day to baptize three converts, heads of families, into the fellowship of the Baptist Church in Waterville, the result of the labours of Bro. A. Whitman, of Acadia College, who stately visits that locality and whose efforts are much appreciated. The Lord's Supper was also administered, and the services were truly solemn and refreshing. The presence and aid of Bro. A. P. Shand, of Windsor, during the three meetings held at Waterville, added much to their usefulness. If the prominent lay brethren of our town and city churches generally would take as much interest in outlying sections as Bro. S. does, they would confer a great blessing on many of our weak churches and also thereby greatly promote their own spiritual enjoyment.

On my return from Waterville I spent the day (March 18) with the Hants Co. Pastor's Conference and Auxiliary Home Mission Board. The meeting took place at Hantsport. This organization is doing a good work. In the morning the Pastor's Conference met. After some time had been spent in prayer for the churches represented, and a pleasant conversation on various matters connected therewith, the sermons preached on the previous Sabbath were presented and criticised. An Exegesis on John iii. 5 was read by Rev. J. A. McLean. This was an able paper, and the views propounded by its author met with general favor.

In the afternoon the Aux. H. M. Board held an interesting session. The time was occupied in considering the best methods of supplying the destitute portions of the County with the preaching of the gospel and of raising funds in aid of the Board of the Union.

It would subserve the interests of Home Missions were similar organizations formed in other counties of the Province.

Yours truly,  
ISA. WALLACE.  
Gaspereaux, March 20, 1879.

**LAWRENCE TOWN, ANnapolis Co., N. S.,** March 13, 1879.—Dear Messenger,—God is with us and we are enjoying a refreshing from his presence. Quite a number of those whose voices have not for some time been heard in the social and conference meetings have come back and taken their places and are now endeavouring to discharge their Christian duties. A number have both privately and publicly expressed an interest in religious matters, some of whom have obtained a hope in Christ. I expect to baptize again next Lord's day. Our last Conference, as well as other meetings, was a special season of grace, and we are encouraged to hope for still greater manifestations of divine mercy in our church and congregations.

Oh! how I long to see the dawning, yea, the full splendour, of the glorious day when this valley and the mountains shall become vocal with the high praises of the everlasting God and Saviour of men!

God be merciful to and open the eyes of all opposers of the truth, as it is in Christ, is the prayer of

Yours, on the field of battle,  
J. C. BLEAKNEY.

**MONCTON, N. B.**—Dear Bro. Selden,—We are enjoying a very gracious revival of religion in the Moncton Baptist Church. Thirteen candidates were baptized last Sabbath evening in the presence of not less than twelve hundred people; our large church was perfectly packed. Sixteen others are received for baptism. From three to four hundred people attend our social meetings which are held every night in the week, and many are asking what they must do to be saved. This is the third revival this church has been favoured with in the last four years, during which time one hundred and eighty have united with us by baptism and letter. To God belongs all the glory.

Yours,  
THOS. TODD.

March 22, 1879.

**WINDSOR—MISSIONARY.**—Rev. E. M. Saunders recently favored Windsor Church with an excellent lecture upon "Baptists and Brahmins." The annual meeting of the Woman's Aid Society was held on Thursday evening, 20th inst. It was well attended and interesting.

There were, besides the Report of the Society, readings, recitations, Essays, Addresses, and several pieces of music. The outlook of the Society is good.

Parliamentary.

Dominion House of Commons.

On TUESDAY last, after some discussion as to the necessity of measures to prevent the introduction of the cattle disease into the Dominion, a bill was introduced on the subject.

Dr. Tupper replied to a charge of inaccuracy, which the leader of the Opposition had made against him respecting a telegram that appeared in the *Charlottetown Patriot* respecting the tariff intentions of the Government when Mr. Laird was a member of it. He (Mr. Mackenzie) had denied that such a telegram had appeared. Dr. Tupper read the telegram from the paper.

Mr. Mackenzie said he had contradicted Dr. Tupper on the authority of a note from the editor of the *Patriot*.

The tariff and its operation in the several provinces came before the House. Mr. Flynn spoke of the depression of trade, and said the proposal to increase taxation was very serious. The Maritime Provinces had few manufactures, and the tariff would bear heavily on them. He argued against the flour, cotton and woolen duties as pressing heavily on the poor. There was no principle to justify the duty on cornmeal, as Canada did not raise half enough for home consumption. He would oppose any coal tax which was connected with a tax on flour. The 50 cents tax would do no good to the mining interests.

Mr. Doull said he feared that the tax on bituminous coal was not enough to give Nova Scotia the Ontario market. A large Ontario coal dealer informed him that with a 75 cent tariff he would buy in Nova Scotia. With the exception of a few items the National Policy was a credit to its framers. The fishermen received a fair consideration. The leader of the Opposition had proved that a duty on flour would not increase its price.

Mr. Mackenzie said, what he had stated was that the duty would not benefit the wheat growers of Ontario, but would be burdensome to the Maritime Provinces, whose trade was with the United States.

Mr. McLellan defended the tariff as

nearly perfect. It was necessary, in order that our national existence might be preserved, to protect our industries and restore the prosperity of the St. Lawrence carrying trade.

Mr. Doull read from the report of Mr. Mackenzie's speech at Halifax, what he said about a tax on flour, and said Mr. M. was not justified in contradicting him as he had done.

Mr. Mackenzie said if he did not express his views fully in the Halifax speech he did in other speeches in the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. James McDonald said no report of any of Mr. Mackenzie's Maritime Province speeches which he had seen contained any admission to the effect that flour might be raised in price in consequence of a duty.

On WEDNESDAY in reply to Mr. Trow, Dr. Tupper said the contract for section B, Canada Pacific Railway, would be signed to-day, and no time would be lost in laying contracts before Parliament.

Some time was expended on some late dismissals of government employees. The bill relating to the Intercolonial Railway in Halifax city was read a second time.

Mr. Mackenzie objected that such a bill as this should be permitted, but it was finally allowed to pass this stage on the understanding that it would be fully submitted to consideration in committee.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the duties imposed on bills of exchange and promissory notes was read a second time.

Mr. Mackenzie congratulated the Government on having adopted a bill introduced by the late Government and strongly condemned by the then Opposition.

An Act amending the North West Mounted Police Act passed a second reading.

On THURSDAY again the dismissal of partizan officials occupied the attention of the House.

The tariff and its effects on the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the several provinces respectively filled up the session on Friday.

Dr. Strange said he believed in free trade, but not in the kind Canada had been practising. Our infant manufactures should be fostered until they are able to stand alone. The spirit and the genius of the tariff commended it to all thoughtful men, who were interested in the development of the country. Competition would keep down prices. He believed that the feeling of the mother country was in favor of our adopting whatever policy we found best suited to our needs. In the course of a few years the population of Toronto would be increased one fourth by the tariff, and the wealth of the country be greatly increased.

Mr. G. W. Ross deprecated the making of statements about Canadian depression and United States prosperity, as tending to check emigration to our shores. The United States imported twelve millions more manufactures from Great Britain last year than they exported to the whole world. He argued that important industries had been discriminated against. The ship-builders were favored at the expense of others. It provided for cheap beer and dear bread. Corn should have been taxed as much as barley.

Mr. Bannerman preferred the present National Policy to the late Government's unsatisfactory policy.

Mr. Patterson was prepared to go back to his constituents on the tariff. He would support a higher duty on coal if the Finance Minister thought fit to impose it.

Mr. Cockburn criticised the tariff as unjust to the lumber interests.

Mr. Cartwright wanted to know when the Finance Minister was going to complete his financial statement.

Mr. Tilley said he intended to make these explanations as the debate progressed on the various items in committee. He was not prepared to go on with them now, but would endeavour to do so next Wednesday. (this day.)

On Saturday the Insolvency Act was under discussion. Strong objections were raised to the charges made by official Assignees.

Nova Scotia Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

On MONDAY after the reading of a number of local and city bills and the presenting of petitions for aid to roads, &c., a discussion arose on the Western Counties Railway, and its location and the reckless payment of money towards the same.

The payment of \$2514, for the expenses of the suit of Woodworth vs. Johnson and others was brought forward again by a letter received by the Hon. Provincial Secretary from Judge Weatherbe. It denied that he had himself received the money but it was taken to pay the expenses incurred on the trial.

Hon. Provincial Secretary and other members held that there was no authority for this payment being made.

Mr. Gayton spoke at some length on the necessity of more liberally sustaining the Asylum for the Blind.

Mr. A. N. McDonald and Dr. Campbell also addressed the House strongly in behalf of the same subject.

Eastern Railway extension and criminal Prosecutions occupied some time after which the House went into committee on bills.

On TUESDAY after a large amount of work had been done in reading of bills receiving petitions and discussing the subjects of them, Hon. Prov. Secretary introduced a bill to amend the Act concerning the W. & A. Railway.

Mr. Kinney gave notice that on a future day he would move the following resolution.

**Resolved,** That the representation of the Province of Nova Scotia in the general Assembly should be reduced to one member for each county and one additional member for the city of Halifax. Secondly, that measures be adopted during the present session providing for such reduced representation immediately after the demise or dissolution of the present House.

On WEDNESDAY after the routine matters had been disposed of the resolution for abolishing the Legislative Council was taken up in accordance with the notice by the Hon. Prov. Secretary. He admitted the importance of retaining the council so as to prevent hasty legislation but did not think it sufficiently so to warrant the country in expending \$15,000 a year. If at any future time it were found that they had made a mistake it could be restored again.

The resolution proposed a conference between the two Houses as to the mode of doing away with the Council.

The motion was seconded by Mr. McGillivray who expressed the opinion that the number of members in the Assembly might well be diminished to 20 or 21 members. Mr. Vickery noticed the example we have in Ontario and that the Provinces of New Brunswick and P. E. Island were pointing in the same direction.

Mr. Gayton said he believed that in supporting the resolution before the House he was carrying out the views of the people he represented. The burdens on the people were quite as much as they could bear, and it was the duty of their representatives to make them as light as possible.

Mr. Kinney believed that there were other ways of economizing legislative expenses besides abolishing the Council. Whilst he was in favor of the measure he did not think that all that was necessary. It was but a step in the right direction. The time would come when other changes would be demanded by the people. He admitted that under a constitutional government there was often a check needed on the hasty legislation of the people's representatives. Yet he believed the change would eventually come, however much they might regret the loss of such a body in the making of our laws.

Mr. Ford said the Council had failed to check the lavish expenditure of the lower House, so that during the past two or three years there had been such a waste of the public money, that we are brought into the condition we now found ourselves. It being the will of the people as expressed at the polls that the Council be abolished, he would vote for the measure.

Hon. C. J. McDonald shewed that the cost of legislation being now so great, while the funds of the Province are so much reduced, it has become necessary to make this change, the cost of our legislature to-day is something like \$40,000. In 1866, previous to confederation, when this Legislature had the management of the railways, the post Office, the light houses, the Customs department and all those public works which were now managed by the Dominion Government, and when there were 55 instead of as at present 38 members in this House, it had cost the country something like \$49,000 for legislative expenses, or about 2 1/2 per cent. of the revenue, to defray all the legislative expenses of the Province. How was it with the Province to-day? They had 38 members in this House, with a comparatively paltry revenue to receive and expend, \$350,000 which did not cost a dollar in the way of expense for its collection, but was paid into the hands of the Treasurer without any charge whatever. Yet in the expenditure of half a million dollars—the revenue of this Province—the legislative expenses amount to \$40,000, or about 8 per cent. of our total revenue. That, certainly, was too large an amount, and it was a matter which, in the present depleted condition of the revenue, demanded the most serious consideration. It had been argued that they should reduce the Council in numbers, that they should allow it to be reduced, either by death or resignation, to a certain number to be specified. But the extent of the economy that could be effected by reducing it in number was very small. The late Government had gone to the polls in September last, leaving at that time, as was supposed, some six vacancies in the Legislative Council. They had not announced any appointments, and it was fondly imagined that no appointments had been made, and that the Council had been reduced by that number. But, what did they find? They found that after the elections, when the then Government had been defeated, the voice of the people had spoken plainly against them four new councillors were appointed. If they had been appointed previous to election, they were not at all events gazetted until the elections were over.

Why not? Where they ashamed to tell the people of this country the price that had been paid for the valuable services that had been rendered to them by those gentlemen!

Ontario has but one House, then why is more than one required for this Province, so much smaller. Hon. Mr. White, Mr. McGray and Mr. T. Smith spoke briefly.

Hon. Mr. Townshend said he believed there would be a similar movement made in New Brunswick and P. E. Island, and that when each of the Provinces had decided to have but one chamber of legislation they would be in a fair way to effect a union of the Maritime Provinces and have but one chamber for the whole. He heartily approved of the resolution.

Mr. Spencer thought there was no possibility of making any provision for the gentlemen in the Upper House, but they would have to retire on the "honors" they now held.

Hon. Attorney General stated that the title "Honorable" was not now conferred upon gentlemen appointed to that Branch. Appointments since Confederation were not so distinguished. The appointments made by the late government had placed the Council in the position that there were two-thirds opposed to the voice of the people as expressed at the polls, it had become necessary to make new appointments to enable them to carry on the business of the country. The present government had therefore made an addition by placing three more new members in that body, the necessity for these appointments, he contended, had been made apparent on the very first day of the session, when they found that owing to a slight delay that occurred in swearing in the new members, the Legislative Council proceeded to business, and it was not found practicable to move and second the Address in answer to the Speech of His Honor the Lieut. Governor. There was only then one member of the Council present supporting the Administration, with the exception of the Hon. Commissioner of Works and Mines who was incapacitated by the position which he held from moving the Address, and the absurdity was, therefore, apparent, of the Address in answer to His Honor lying unmoved upon the table, and the Council sitting there, like so many dummies, unable to despatch its ordinary business. The Government were entitled to the confidence of the House and of the country for making those appointments, the three gentlemen appointed by this Government had evinced as much ability in the discussion that had taken place upon this question, as they had shown patriotism in accepting seats in the Legislature under such circumstances.

Mr. Harrington believed it to be the duty of the House of Assembly to shew the Council that they did not aim merely at reform in the upper branch, but that they intended to diminish the expenditure in this branch also. After remarks from several other members the resolution was put to the House and passed unanimously.

Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council Chamber had more than usual attraction last week. The discussion of the resolutions brought in by the Hon. Mr. Creelman to abolish the Council, given in our issue of last week, were under discussion two or three days. They were met by an Amendment in the form of a series of resolutions moved by Hon. Mr. Morrison, as follows:—

Whereas, It appears, by the financial statement submitted to this House, that the annual income of this province is less than the expenditure;

And whereas, It is unwise and inexpedient to allow the expenditure of the province to exceed the income;

And whereas, It is necessary, and in the opinion of this House desirable and practicable, to make a large saving by applying a rigid system of economy to the public expenditure without injury to the civil service, or impairing the usefulness of either branch of the Legislature;

And whereas, The vesting of the entire legislative authority of the province in one Assembly, subject to frequent and sweeping changes at each election, and liable to be unduly influenced by sectional prejudices, might result in hasty and injurious legislation, which the Legislative Council is intended by the constitution to prevent;

And whereas, The constitution of Nova Scotia, as far as the circumstances of a colony of a great empire will admit, is moulded after one which is the result of the wisdom of consecutive ages, the excellencies of which are second to no other nation, past or present;

**Resolved Therefore,** (1.) That in the opinion of this House, it is expedient and unwise to entirely abolish the upper branch of the Legislature of this province, but that from and after this date no appointments should be made to this Chamber until its number is reduced, by death, or otherwise, below thirteen, which number should thereafter constitute this House.

And be it further Resolved, (2.) That in the opinion of this House, after the dissolution of the present Parliament whether by efflux of time or otherwise, the number of representatives