THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. J. N. B., FEBRUARY 23, 1865.

Revival Influence.

Last week we briefly sketched the revival influence in the church from prophetic times down to the days of Whitfield and Wesley. In all ages and under all circumstances this blessed power, in all that is essential to salvation, has produced similar results. God's people have been aroused from spirtual indifference and coldness to increased vigilance and zeal in the work of the Lord, and the unconverted have been brought to consider their ways, to repent of their sins, and to turn unto the Lord. The same hallowed spirit is still in the church of God, diffusing its benign influences through Heaven's appointed means, and carrying salvation to many hearts. Jehovah grant that it may descend in all the plenitude of abounding grace to bless the church and to save souls.

The following revival intelligence, extracted from the "Revival," of the present month, will be read with interest :-

The extent of missionary work in London cannot possibly be measured. In addition to the regular labour, such as the preaching of the gospel, ordinary services, visitations, schools, etc., the additional influx of workers in the last few years, had greatly helped onward the evangelizing of the millions. The 390 city missionaries, the 200 Biblewomen, independent of the very many private missionaries, Scripture readers, Bible-men and women. form no inconsiderable item in the number of labourers. The number of free missionaries of all kinds. and of both sexes, is not known. Missions are set on foot to meet every class. The City Mission Establishment alone last year communicated the gospel in eleven different languages. We cannot even name the variety of new missions which have appeared the last few years, nor notice the independent or special missionaries sent forth, such as to the docks, to the policemen, to night workmen, to public-houses, to thieves, etc.

THE THEATRE PREACHINGS.

An account of special services for the working classes, such as preaching in theatres, halls, etc., un der several different committees, need not be here detailed. William Carter's work in Victoria Theatre and Victoria Hall, private and public services, etc., would fill pages, as would even a slight account of the refuges, midnight and other special missions. Besides these, although not much dependence, in a spiritual point of view, can be placed upon numbers, under the "special religious services in theatres for the people," in the last season 115 services were held. attended by 161,800 persons. Since the opening of these places 559 services have been held, attended by 865,100 persons. The services connected with St. James's Hall and Britannia Theatre Committee, have been, during the last season, 78, and the number of persons in all preached to at St. James's Hall 200,000. 1000 is the number who attend an intermediate prayer meeting, during which a free opportunity is given to lead in prayer and praise. On these occasions many a confession as to having received blessing has been heard, and it is supposed that forty or fitty persons look back with gratitude to those services as having been a means of blessing to their souls. Add to these the special services held under the "East of London Special Services Committee," at the City of London Theatre, in halls, and other places. To these may be added numberless free special services in and around London continually being held. The suburos of London more than ever enjoy the benefits of visits of evangelists and others. The same may be said of the towns around the metropolis, as of the counties. Places a few years ago prayed about with anxiety have had preachers sent to them, and services have an blassed. In lead it is probable that most of the towns within a few miles of London have been visited. "Many places in Herts, Essex, Surrey, Kent, and Sussex have reported favourably of such visits, and a good work is going on in Norfolk and Sutfolk. The work in these counties is now much in brotherly connection with London, and it is desired to extend the fellowship. The Evangelists' Register (see No. 279, p. 322) is intended to favour this. The great object of this simple institution is to help forward evangelizing all over the kingdom. Yorkshire and Lancashire have been specially favoured of late by visits of London brethren. The work in the villages is most interesting, and the calling out of women. shire. Somerset, Hants, Dorset, etc., might be given, where the hand of God has been marked in the revived work of evangelizing. Liverpool, Manchester, and the great northern

towns have received much of the blessing of God during the last memorable years. There has been a link of association between the cotton manufacturing towns and other parts of England in consequence of the famine. Much prayer has ascended to God from the South for the North, many have been the kindly visits exchanged, and much blessing has resulted. For Liverpool, the town of 500,000 souls. much prayer has been offered, and great efforts have been put forth. In both these towns, "by means of evangelistic effort three years ago, there was a very general stirring up, and many, by God's blessing, were led to Jesus. A goodly number are walking well. Some have joined different Christian communions; others are united in companies for observing the Lord's supper on the Lord's-day morning. Large showers of biessing are longed for." Manches ter has experienced not a little of the blessing of the Lord; readiness to receive God's servants and chligence in prayer, preaching, and helping, have proved means which the Lord has used for the conversion of many. Manchester boasted of no preachers. Evangelists were asked to help them; they were received after a godly sort, and now that city has sent out preachers; so that "Brauford, Halifax, Scarborough, Leeds, Southport, Stockport, Ashton, Stalybridge, Glossop, Sheffield, Derby, Chester, Blackburn Colne, Preston, Oldnam, Bolton, Peak Forest, Todmorden, Bacup, and many neighbouring towns, have been frequently visited, and with manifest blessing. not the least of the many benefits which Manchester has enjoyed during this period is the large blessing many Christians have received through the visitation of brethren in Christ from different parts of the country, and especially from London and its neighbourhood. Those who had never before looked one another in the face, or even heard one another's names, coming together for the first time, and catching fresh glimpses of their beloved Saviour in each other's happy countenances, endorsed with loving words and kindly deeds, soon found themselves to be members of the one family, and prayed and worked together as if they had known each other for years. And then these happy missions have been followed by reunions, and those much-esteemed set the Lord have continued to come with words of comof His grace for sinners; and we may say with thankful hearts, the Lord has blest his truth to many, and magnified his Word above all his name." "Since writing the above, a large, united meeting of converts was held, on the 7th January, at the Corn Exchange,

> On writing from the North, a well-known evangelist, says that "generally there is a desire to hear earnest and plain gospel preaching." He adds "this is a testing time for the workers. It may be that there is need of more patient ploughing and watering before another great harvest time comes, such as was the case two or three years ago, when preachers had but to thrust in the sickle And gather in the corn.". In the Black Country there has been great awakening, and the labours of evangelists, resident and visitors, have been much owned of the Lord. Not only regular services and appointed persons have ed of God, but many roughs have been made: a blessing to their companions and fellow men, and services calculated to meet the necessities of the population have been held in numerous towns and country

> in Manchester. A goodly company from the towns

above named, as well as from Manchester itself, were

brought together, and thus the labourers have been

The present reports from Scotland are very favour-The present reports from Scotland are very favourfield then some others for Issue with a seem to be a more hopeful
field then some others for Issue with seem to be a more hopeful
field then some others for Issue with seem to be a more hopeful
field then some others for Issue with seem to be a more hopeful
field then some others for Issue with seem to be a more hopeful
field then some others for Issue with seem to be a more hopeful
field then some others for Issue with seem to be a more hopeful
field then some others for Issue with seem to be a more hopeful
field then some others for Issue with seem to be a more hopeful
field then some others for Issue with seem to be a more hopeful
field then some others for Issue with seem to be a more hopeful
field then some others for Issue with seem to Issue wi

taken place, the subjects have been at once steadfast and consistent. Even when conversion has not occurred, the preparation work has not been lost. This has been seen in many of the poor girls received at midnight and similar meetings. The fact need not be dwelt upon here. The minute of the Presbytery, Nov. 9 (see Revival, No. 281), reports in general very favourably of the work of God during the past five years. It agrees with other public and private testimony on all hands of a steady onward movement in conversion and Christian progress. "In Edinburgh the Free Church College has a large hall, which holds 2000 or 3000 persons. This is filled to overflowing every Lord's-day, and is used on special occasions. Who are the preachers? Any evangelist, and others capable of addressing the people, and of any sect. The evening meetings last from half-past six to nine, or even ten o'clock. Many have been born again there. The Car-rubbers Close Mission is also a remarkable work. In connection with it, mission-work, free and unsectarian, is always going on. Meetings are held every night. It is needless to say this has been much blessed of God." The public reports show how much more effectual religious aggression has been, in moralizing the people, than acts of Parliament and legal measures.

A valued Scotch minister, in a private letter, says, The wave of Civine blessing came to us apparently rom Ireland four or five years ago. It struck first the west coast of Scotland, then spread over a great part of the country. It was a very blessed season, perhaps the most extensive in its operation that we have almost ever known amongst us. But it has, in a great measure, passed away. Still the fruits remain-living, active, consistent Christians, who keep together, cherishing the memory of the time of blesing, and praying for its return Many are feeling and lamenting the relaxing of that unity which existed at the time I notice, and they are calling on God to arise and plead his own cause. There have been some very solemn meetings of late amongst us, both at Aberdeen and Perth. The number of students entering our divinity halls this season will be double or triple that of former years; this is a blessed fruit of the Revival, Such men are likely to be of the right stamp..... A well-known evangelist says-"Thousands stand

of the fruit of 1853-60, and many are going on well. There is much maividual effort," He adds that he cannot possibly manage to accomplish even a small part of what he sees to be done. Another active and devoted labourer writes-" The Revival in Scotland still continues.....but in former years there was a seeking to the evangelist; now we have the evangelist seeking the lost. The work in Edinburg I believe to be of a permanent nature. There are many meetings which gave no indication of decay. The Free Assembly Hall is crowded as ever every Lord'sday evening with second meetings for conversation with the anxious, which have never been intermitted. and which have always been blessed with fruit Workers are sent out to the villages and provincial towns where they are gratefully received. We have great cause of thaanklutness that in Edinburg the Lord has turned the hearts of all classes to the work. Glasgow is still very open.....Our brother Weaver's visit has been most blessed, and shows that the root of the matter is sound in Glasgow. The daily meetings continue in this town, which is a good sign." This was written previous to Weaver's ast visit, reported in No. 285, p. 7. This statement nforms us that this evangelist, raised up by the Lord, has been preaching extensively in Scotland, and that in Glasgow a great number of souls are believed to have been converted. "He has preached at Aberdeen with blessing, and in Edinburg he preached in the different churches throughout the city. He was admitted into Dr. Candlish's pulpit, and there preached to 1500 persons, chiefly of the upper classes; thousands, in many instances, have been outside waiting, unable to gain admittance. In the south of Scotland, there is at present no great movement, but the results of former days abound. In the north, there is a very healthy work still going on, especially among the fishing villages; the gospel has come in great power to them. In Wick especially the result is grand; the houses in which family worship is not kept, according to the old days of Scottish custom, are the minority!' The earl of Cavan corroborated this testimony in giving a public address. He stated that here, as well as in other places in Scotland and in Ireland, the blessing had come through the channel of united prayer, and that much prayer had preceded the outburst of conversions. He speaks of much olessing having occured in Wick, and of whole famines having been converted. Is not this a lesson to us, and an encouragement to offer much prayer believing prayer and united prayer! The Scottish Evangelistic Association has been much owned of God. The reports from Aberdeen and Perth are, on the whole, very encouraging. "Buring the past year we have had some encouraging meetings in Pertn gated, and where most suitable and earnest addresses were given to large audiences. The earnest spirit has not died out. During the meetings it was evident to all that a good advance was made This was a cause of joy to all." A spirit of strong desire and of prayer seems to be at work throughout Scotland, and we know from experience, as just stated, that a spirit of desiring, believing prayer is the usual channel and torerunner of "showers of blessing."

THE PERPETUITY OF THE GOSPEL, is the title of an excellent sermon preached recently by the Rev. Alex. McLeod Stavely, of this city, to which is annexed an interesting biographical sketch of his revered father. The whole makes a pamphlet of forty-two pages, very neatly printed by Barnes & Co., and for sale by them, and also at the Book-store of J. & A. Mc-Millan, Prince William Street. With heart-felt pleasure we commend this discourse to our readers, as an able and highly evangelical exposition of the passage upon which it is founded-"The word of the Lord endureth forever. And this is the word which by the gospel is preached unto you."

ABRIDGED HAND BOOK OF CHRISTIAN BAPTISM, BY R. INGHAM .- This work was forwarded to our address from England by the last mail. It contains seventysix pages of very closely printed matter, and covers the whole range of argument, as presented by the advocates of believers' baptism, and meets in condensed utterances the objections that are urged against it. This little work ought to be in the hands of every Baptist where the English language is spoken. It should be circulated by the thousand over these Provinces. We have read many works on this subject, but we have seen no book that crowds into so small a compass such a fund of information and so much indubitable testimony in vindication of this

EGYPT'S PRINCES -CHILD'S BUNYAN -and BOOK OF Animals-have all been kindly forwarded to our office by Gould & Lincoln, Washington Street, Boston. We noticed these books not long since in the Visitor. They are highly instructive publications, and should be widely diffused. We hope our booksellers of the city will keep a good supply of these and kindred works on hand.

A published statement of the monies received and spent during the past year for the St. John Protestant Orphan Asylum, by Mrs. H. G. Kinnear, who had this matter in charge, shows the expenditure from Jan. 1st, 1864, to Dec. 16th, 1865, to have been \$978.21, and the receipts in the same time \$991.09.

We heartily welcome the re-appearance of the Church Witness. It takes its position upon its original basis, and is published in respectable style by J. & A. McMillan. The editorial department is entirely under the direction of clergymen, who will not fail to make it highly instructive and religiously leace. Then as the features, gowered a Juleau

Our esteemed correspondent R. as above will see in our last issue a very distinct expression of the

For the Christian Visitor.

A Voice from Mangerville. DEAR EDITOR-The wise man says there is a time I suppose you are aware, the Visitor finds its way esteemed in this city, and whose good opinion. we nto hundreds of families where no other paper does, are confident, will be duly appreciated :ad hence they are dependant upon its pages for their formation in matters which interest the public geerally, and make for their weal or woe for all time come. Doubtless you in the city are not fully ware of the destitution of knowledge that exists in nany places respecting the great contemplated scheme f Federation, and if the people are not soon enlightned they must carry their ignorance to the polls ith them, and if so, how can we expect an intellient expression of the people on this all important uestion. Permit me, therefore, Mr. Editor, to sugest that you give the arguments of both parties as resented by their ablest advocates, and thereby furish your readers with the means of judging and deiding for themselves, and help them to poll their otes according to the decision of enlightened minds. feel quite sure that if two full pages of the Visitor as filled, for one issue, with such information, it enefits who can calculate?

I have only heard of four candidates for Sunbury s yet, viz., Perley, Covert, Glazier, and Hamilton; he two former for Federation, Glazier not pledged, and Hamilton against. There seems to be a reaction bymn, commencingthe minds of many who were once strong in favor of the scheme. All agree in saying that it is to be aurried through the Legislature before the people have ufficient time to inform themselves so as to be prepared to act with an enlightened judgment. The Visitor is much liked here.

Paris Correspondence. Paris, August, 1864. MR. EDITOR, -The Camp-de-Mars (Field of Mars), is a vast plain of sand 3,080 feet long and 2,290 broad On the north is the river quay; on the south the Ecole Militaire, while the east and west are lined by avenues of trees. The grand military displays in which the French take so much delight, are usually held here. A most brilliant review takes place here during the Emperor's Fets on the 15th of August. ' It was on this spot that the Fete of the Federation was celebrated in 1790, when Louis XVI swore upon 'the altar of liberty,' in the presence of an immense multitude, to maintain the new constitution; and here a quarter of a century later, Napoleon held the famous Gathering of May after his return from Elba." During my visit to Paris, preparations for the Napoleon Fete for 1864, were going forward on a grand scale, not only in the Camp-de-Mars, but in the Camps-Elysees, Bois de Boulogne, and all the principal public squares and buildings in the city. Hundreds of nagnificence. The streets and public places are thronged from morning till night, and the most inthe multitude are in progress during the day. In the evening the scene is one of surpassing grandeur. The exhibitions calculated to dazzle the eyes and excite the feelings. I could not remain to witness the Fetes; out having seen the preparations nearly completed I could form some idea of what the effect would be. The Ecole Militaire was founded by Louis XV. in in action." It was, however, transformed into parracks in 1789, and Napoleon afterwards used it as his headquarters; it is now one of the chief barracks of Paris. It affords accommodation for 10,000 men and 800 horses. The facade facing the Camp-de-Mars is pearance. There are two barrack-squares, nearly 700 feet long where soldiers may frequently be seen going through their gymnastic exercises. The French private, I am informed, is required to learn several things not taken notice of in the English drill-books. such as cooking, jumping, climbing, and swimming. Bois de Boulogne (Wood of Boulogne) though really beyond the precincts of the city, forms part of one magnificent promenade with the Camps-Elysees. A quarter of an hour's walk from the triumphal arch brings us to the gates of the Bois. Leading to the Bois are three fine avenues, the most attractive of which is the one named after the Empress-Avenue de l'Imperative. It runs between beautiful gardens and villas. Up to the end of the last century the Bois de Boulogne was a gaming-ground in which the Kings of France were in the habit of hunting. "The plantations suffered from the Revolution and otherwise; but the first Napoleon repaired much of the damage, and the present Emperor has most tastefully muroved the Park, and had it laid out with spacious, hady avenues, winding walks, and artificial lakes, rendering the whole a scene of exceeding beauty and attraction. The larger of the two lakes contains two chalet on one of the islands. The margin of the akes offers an agreeable prospect, and being amply furnished with seats, is much frequented." I ascended the Butte Mortemart, a mound at the southern end of one of the lakes, which, from its summit affords a fine view of the Bois, and the adjacent heights of Issy, Meudon, St. Cloud, Suresnes, and the Mont-Valerien. To the west of the Bois is an artificial grot- the gate."

thing about it have the appearance of being natural,

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon.

Of late several articles in the shape of slurs or caricatures have been going the rounds of the press, in sneak and a time to keep silence. Now I do not reference to some of the peculiarities of the Rev. Mr. elieve in the propriety of a religious paper taking | S. Without going into their merits or demerits, we arty sides in political strife, yet I think the Visitor cheerfully insert, as an offset, the following extract sould keep its readers thoroughly posted up on a from a private letter of an educated professional gensestion of such magnitude and importance as that tleman (now travelling in Europe), belonging to anow agitating the popular mind in our Province; for, other religious denomination, well known and highly

> London, December 18th, 1864. * * "This morning we hunted an that great preacher of London, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, and heard him hold forth. It would take up too much time, and I should fail probably to give you any correct idea of his church edifice. Suffice it to say, its immense size and exceeding plainness,, and its simplicity of finish, were striking features. The day was very stormy, and yet there were very few of the five thousand sittings but were occupied by one of the most attentive audiences I ever saw. The text was from the Song of Solomon, 7th chap. 11-13 vs., "Come my beloved let us go forth," etc. He made three general heads of the subject, (1) Self-examination with regard to what we are, individually, for Christ's cause; (2) All must be done by the help of Christ, and in entire dependence on Him; (3) All to be characterized by devotion to Christ.

There was nothing special in the sermon that characterised any great amount of thought, though by no means deficient in this respect: but all strikingly marked by great simplicity and very great vould be gladly received at the present time, and its earnestness, by a full and complete de ermination to tell the whole truth, whether men will hear or not, and by an evident feeling of the responsibility of the position he occupies as the father of that great church. The whole service is marked by the same simplicity, and when he gave out that beautiful

"My God, the spring of all my joys," etc.,

which he read as if every line came from the very depths of his heart, he seemed to inspire the whole audience with the same spirit. As he closed he said, 'Please sing the tune Arlington, in quick time,' when almost simultaneously and spontaneously the tune burst forth from thousands of voices, that sent such a thrill through my whole frame as I mever before felt. Never have I heard such church music. It seemed as if almost every one of the five thousand present joined, and with such earnestness and spirit, it really seemed to carry my thoughts to that apocalyptic company, ." whose voice is like the sound of many waters, when they chant their hallel sjahs."

"I believe Mr. Spurgeon to be a thoroughly good man, a God-learing man, devoted body and soul to his work, and that he is doing an immense deal of good. May be long live to continue his good work!'

Secular Department.

COLONIAL.

CONFEDERATION IN ENGLAND.

It is remarkable with what unanimity of sentiment and expression the people of England favor the "Confederation Scheme." Read what they say.

The British Government, through the Right Ilon. E. Cardwell, Secretary of State for the Colonies, expresses its opinion thus:-

"What a spectacle have our own fellow-subjects in men were at work, and no expense or labor is spared | British North America presented to the world! They to make the celebration one of imposing grandeur and have seen, in the last fifteen or twenty years, nearly every throne in Europe shaken, and they now see the great republic of their own continent the scene of civil convulsion and of civil war. They renember tense excitement prevails. There are grand military with pride and gratitude that they are the subjects of processions and reviews in the presence of the Ein- a throne as old as the most ancient European monperor and the French nobility. Horse-racing in the any that ever were known in the history of markind. vicinity of the Bois de Boulogne, and all sorts of They have conceived a noble ambition; they have sports in the Camps-Elysees, for the amusement of designed to form, I venture to say a nation, but not a whole. nation divided from the allegiance they owe to the Bruish throne, nor separated from the institutions under which it is their pride to live, nor enstranged whole city seems in a blaze with the extensive and from the associations and attachments that bind brilliant illuminations in every part of it. There are them to the mother country. In a spirit of the most also most gorgeous displays of fire-works and other fervent loyalty to the British throne, in a close attachment to the British Crown, and in devotion to British institutions, they have desired to form all the North American provinces on the eastern coast into one great confederation. (Hear.) An assembly was held, composed of delegates from men of parties opposed to each other, and they adopted unanimous resolution the Government of this country lost no time in expressing to them its cordial sanction and for the legislatures of the respective provinces to decide on the course which they will adopt and the ultimate and final decision will be reserved for the in the Corinthian style, and presents a very good ap- Imperial Parliament; but I think you will agree with me, it will be a very satisfactory day for the mother country if the communities which have grown up under her throne shall be united into a great and powerful nation, with all that independence which belongs to the British race, able and willing to make sacrifices for the mother country and exertions in their own defence, and ready to take their place among the powerful communities of the world. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it is given to other countries. to build great and powerful empires; but it has been given to England alone to be also the mother country of great and free communities. In the last century we governed our colonies with too much regard to our own views and interests. The result was a disastrous and discreditable conflict, and in the end we were compelled to say, " What we had much better have said in the beginning, . Wayward child-Queen of England who wishes now to depart from the British Constitution. What the policy of coercion could not perform the policy of confidence has effected. But some people say, "Well, but you now have taken the other extreme, and you govern your colonies now too much for the benefit of the colony, acd at too much cost to the mother country." Well, I am ready to admit, and I am sure the colon ists will assert, that no permanent and enduring connection can be formed upon that basis, and on that assert, and what we shall be prepared to go along slands. Boats ply on these lakes and transport the with them to establish, is a connection founded upon visitors from one side to the other, or to the Swiss the enduring principle of mutual sympathy, of mutual interest, of mutual advantage; and I believe England may be proud to be the parent of such colonies, and that the day may come in future when they will be both able and willing to repay the assistance and protection they received from the mother country, and when England speaking as the parent of these distant communities, may say she will be glad to have her "quiver full of them," and she will to and grand cascade, on the construction of which

The British press is all but unanimous on the subject. The great "thunderer" the London Times in

much expense and labor must have been bestowed. The position of the rocks, the water-fall, and every a recent editorial on this question says :--Another great Union is to be added to the Powers and not one visitor out of a thousand, perhaps, would of the New World. With a population larger than that which established its independence of the British magine that it is really the work of art. A little fur-Crown, with all the advantages of modern civilization. ther on is the race-course of Longchamp, at one end with the protection and assistance of the foremost of which may be seen the old ivy-mantled wind-mill European State, and with a political connexion with colonies scattered all over the globe, the provinces of -a fragment of the abbey. " During the Wednes-British North America are about to unite in one comday, Thursday, and Friday of Passion-week, what is. munity. If the consent of all can be gained, they called the Promenade de Longehamp, takes place in will now posses a territory extending from the Atthe Camps-Elysees and Bois de Boulogne, when there lantic to the Pacific, from the American frontier as is usually a great concourse of the fashionable world." | far northward as human life can be maintained. Their climate, though rigorous, is healthy, and tar more The custom arose from the fact that a famous singer, Molle. le Maure, having in 1727, taken the veil in tately the American Union. They have no causes of the Abbey of Longchamp, a crowd of those who had dissension among them; the conflict of race has the Abbey of Longchamp, a crowd of those who had admired her on the stage flocked to hear her in the ceased under the influence of extended knowledge and wiser administration. They have lately shown chapel. Thus the music of Longchamp, during Pasa unity of purpose and a laculty of combination sion-week, became one of the popular entertainments which their best friends did not expect. Delegates of the capital. Although the chapel was afterwards from provinces which lately were independent of closed to the public, the habit of making a promen- each other's support and careless of each other de thither at that period of the year, is kept up to he present day."

On the north side of the Bois, is the garden of the agreed to a compact which will insure for each proade thither at that period of the year, is kept up to Acclimatisation Society. Lying to the south of Bois, vince its share in the general administration, and for

Section 1

lated condition, powerless for mutual aid, and incapaweight in bringing the Canadian Legislature to a fa-

CONFEDERATION IN THE STATES.

Our American cousins just now are not very much disposed to praise any thing English, but the leading papers of the nation have to speak on this question of Confederation as a movement pregnant with the most beneficial results to the parties con-

CONFEDERATION IN CANADA.

Lord Monck in his opening speech to the Canadian Legislature, expressed himself very strongly in favour of the Union of the Colonies. Among other things

The general design of a union, and the particular plan by which it is proposed to carry that intention into effect, have both received the cordial approbation of the Imperial Government.

An Imperial Act of Parliament will be necessary in order to give effect to the contemplated Union of the Colonies. And I have been officially informed by the Secretary of State that Her Majesty's Ministers will be prepared to introduce a bill for that purpose into the Imperial Parliament as soon as they shall have been notified that the proposal has received the sanction of the Legislatures representing the several Provinces affected by it.

In commending to your attention this subject, the mportance of which to yourselves and to your descendants it is impossible to exaggerate, I would-

With the public men of British North America it which they inhabit shall be consolidated into a State. combining within its area all the elements of national ing their proper share of Imperial responsibility. In the discussion of an issue of such moment,

conclusions which shall redound to the honor of our own reputation as patriots and statesmen.

the subject, and decided in favor of Confederation by a large majority vote.

In the Lower House brilliant speeches have been made in favor of the scheme by the leading statesmen of Canada, Mr. John A. McDonald in a very able

speech remarked:

He would once more urge upon the House to apnion at all and if so to accept the scheme as a ced, though not strongly urged, that this confederagreater, stronger and richer, and ceased to be divided, paltry bordensome dependencies which might be absorbed piecemeal, the mother country would grow more and more anxious jo cement her alliance with weak in influence-which declared it advisable that the mother country should get rid of her colonies. That was not the opinion of the statesmen of Engren, depart in peace." There is no subject of the government of England. By this scheme we were helping on the mother security to better the colonial system. It would create a wholesome, healthy hearty alliance between the mother country and principle; but what the colonists will be ready to dragged into war, not of our creation, owing to our ing all the horrors of war, all the serious evils that voice heard-for we felt that the moral benefits of connection with England were so great as to overbalance all these disadvantages. We had the benefits ours. In this younger, rougher, unformed country, it was not so much a benefit in physical strength or riches-not one which could be calculated arithmetically-but overwhelming in its power for our future advantage in the formation and establishment of condissentions within as had been the fate of so many children might long have occasion to regret that wo allowed the golden opportunity to be lost of building up a great state here under the auspices of our much beloved sovereign, Queen Victoria.

words of the Governor General "the creation of a referring to the negotiations at that period, he went new nationality." Lord Monck was able to announce on to say he had, as every one knew, been opposed that the plan of the Constitution had received the approval of the Imperial Government, and that Her was conceded it would have been a constant source Majesty's Ministers were prepared to introduce a of warfare, as one province would have been govern-Bill to give it validity as soon as it had been affected ing another. It might have caused one of the bitter-To the Canadian Legislature be committed est struggles which ever took place between the consideration of it so far as it regarded the pro- two countries, to which that between the Norvince. The question is, indeed, whether the vast thern and Southern States could not compare, tract of country which the people of British North He was not afraid, however to adopt that principle America inhabit "should be consolidated into a when other parties came into the federation. He did State providing for the security of its component not oppose the application of that principle because parts and contributing to the strength and stability he was unwilling to do justice to Upper Canada, for of the Empire;" or whether the several provinces he did not wish injustice done to Lower Canada. The 'shall remain in their present fragmentary and iso- questions to be submitted to the general Parliament under federation could not endanger the interests of ble of undertaking their proper share of Imperial either the French, English, Irish or Scotch. He did responsibility." A few years since isolation would not intend to go into the details of the measure, but not have been dreaded as a burden. Security would to show why the House should adopt the resolutions have been thought complete without union, and submitted by the government. The question was, in "the strength and stability of the Empire" would fact, forced upon us. The struggle going on in the have been the subject of as much hostility as good States must necessarily influence our political exiswishes. But these times are past, and the reasons | tence. It did not matter what the result of it might urged by the Governor General will have their full be. Either we must obtain this British American federation or be absorbed in the American federation. (Cries of "No, no.") It was useless to deny it. It case of attack on any one of the Provinces it cauld not defend itself. The whole force of the British Empire could not be brought to bear here. If the country was invaded after the union, the strength of the whole federation would be brought to bear, and we might then look for the support of Great Britain. When speaking in the lower Provinces he stated plainly that as regards population, extent of territory, &c., Canada was the greatest country; but we lacked one important element—the maritime element -which the lower Provinces had, whilst they lacked a back country which we had. He maintained that federation was necessary for our prosprrity, commercial interests and defence, and to secure to us the continuance of our connection with England. He understood well the French social democratic and annexationists in Montreal opposing the scheme.

Mr. Galt, following, said he had only to show that

the union would be one advantageous to all. The subject might be divided under five heads. First,-Are the financial, commercial, and material interests of these colonies such as to make union desrable. Second, - Is their financial position such as to make it practicable and just to all. Third, -Is the measure proposed fair to all. Fourth, -Is it likely that the scheme, if adopted, will work satisfactorily to all. Lastly, -Are the means proposed such as will involve such an additional expense as will render it inexpedient to consider the question at all. After commending the scheme generally, he proceeded to allude to the trade of the Provinces. In 1863 the imports and claim for it your calm, earnest, and impartial consid- exports of Canada amounted to \$87,795,000. or \$37 per head; of New Brunswick \$66 per head; of Nova Scotia, \$56 per head; of Prince Elward Island, \$37 now rests to decide whether the vast tract of country | per head; of Newfoundland, \$86 per head. Altogether the import and export trade represented about 130 millions of dollars. The commercial position of greatness, providing for the security of its component the Lower Provinces was such as to make it desirable parts, and contributing to the strength and stability for any country to enter into a union with them. He of the empire; or whether the several Provinces of gave statistics showing the immense aggregate of the which it is constituted shall remain in their present tonnage of the various Provinces, which would make fragmentary and isolated condition, comparatively them, when united, one of the foremost maritime powpowerless for mutual aid, and incapable of undertak- ers in the world. Coming to the financial position of the various Provinces it was such that the proposed union on the terms contained in the resolutions would fervently pray that your minds may be guided to be a partnership equitable to all. Our debt had been created wholly with reference to the development of Sovereign, to the welfare of her subjects, and to your the commercial interest of the country, to enable the produce of the west, and of our own western country The Legislative Council have thoroughly ventilated | to be carried at the cheapest possible rate to market to enable the articles which enter into our own consump, tion to be delivered to the consumer at the least possible cost. The same might be said of the debts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which had been incurred almost exclusively for canals and railways. He went on to show that the Intercolonial railway would give Canada and the Lower Provinces the benefit mutually of their respective public works, so that in assuming each other's debts, they got also the vaproach this great subject in the spirit of conciliation | lue for which they had been incurred. He proceeded and compromise and consider the scheme as a whole to show the amounts of the debts of the several Prov--consider whether it was worth while to form this inces and the principles on which the general government had agreed to assume their several liab If they really believed it calculated to ad- that justice should be done to all. He explained how vance the prosperity and strength, the wealth and the tigure of \$25 had been arrived at as the indebtcredit of the country, he prayed them to set aside edness per head at which the liabilities of the several for the time any preconceived opinion about what | Provinces were assumed by the general government. would be best in matters of mere detail and accept it. | and how the portion of our liabilities, not covered by To raise difficulties over them was likely to defeat that figure, was provided for. He next gave a state ment of the resources of the various Provinces, with a view of showing that while the deet had been so artion was a step towards separation from the mother ranged that the burden would fairly be borne by all country. He had no such apprehension; as we grew the various Provinces, at the same time they all brought into the Confederation so proportionably equal as to make the union a fair one also with respect to all. With that view, he read statements of the income and expenditure and the debt of the sevsevering the connection. If with our well-nigh three millions she did not desire now to sever the connect and Nova Scotia was in the form of treasury notes, tion would she more desire it with nearly four mil- and loans at low rates from the savings bank. The lions, after union " Would the united Provinces de- revenue from public works in those colonies was sire it? The people of Canada were loyal, but if \$100,000 nett. This statement, he said, showed that possible were exceeded in loyalty by the Maritime the union would not add in any way to the burthens Colonies. Uniting with them would not lead to an of the people of Canada, if any, rather on the people increased desire or chance of disunion. United we of the Lower Provinces. They have a surplus which should be equal to many second and third rate Euro- we have not. He thought there was a hope that in pean states. We should be increased in strength the future we may also secure it. In each colony and in credit abroad. We should offer greater op- the revenue was raised upon a different system of tax. portunities and security for freedom to emigrants, and ation, but generally the greater part from customs we would attract more of them. During the 25 duties. In Newfoundland, for instance, where they years of Canadian union our population had increas- import nearly all the food and clothing of the people, ed very fast; with this union he believed the increase and produce almost nothing but fish, the revenue was would be greater in the next 25 years. Then with a po- entirely thus raised, and at a less rate of duty, much pulation of eight or nine millions our alliance might larger revenue per head than here. The first task of be courted even by the most powerful states on the new government would be to assimilate the sysearth. He knew there was a small but clamorous tems and rates of taxation and so impose the burthens party in England-respectable perhaps in ability, but as least to cripple the industry and impede the progress of the country. As all these consume more imported goods perhead than Canada, a change would necessarily be in the direction of a reduction of the land nor of the people. It would never be that of Canadian tariff, not an increase. Again if we look at the credit of the several colonies in the great money market and see how our credit had of late been impaired by causes known to all, distrust about dangers of our position and preparation to meet thein-these the colonies, instead of the doubtful connection of dangers were found to threaten them less and thus the past; and hereafter she would have a great state their securities, formerly lower, now rule rather highin America, at once allied with and dependent on her, er than ours -thus obviously our credit would be prepared to stand by her in peace or in war, and raised by clubbing resources, not impaired. With another such state in Australia. Thus supported by respect to the means of carrying on the governments, her colonies, Britain could meet the world in arms. I it is obvious the general government, having the right It had been said we stood in danger here of being of general taxation, could take care of itself, and here before entering on the revenues falling to the local connection with Britain. That was true ; yet, know- governments, he would answer the questions put by M. Dorioc. The export duties were reserved to New must belal us in case of war with our next neighbors, Brunswick on timoer, and to Nova Scotia on coal; in when that danger was imminent recently, the people the former case because New Brunswick had aborose as one man to meet the occasion worthily. Not lished stumpage as inconvenient and less productive, one adverse opinion was offered-not one recalcitrant and substituting duties in its place. They were not prepared to give that up, and as land and timber belonged to the local government, they left that to them -mines also with lands belonging to these govof British liberty, founded on the principles of the ernments-Nova Scotia was allowed to continue dues British constitution, under a monarchy; we revered on shipments of coals: As for levying export duties not be ashained when she speaks with her enemy in a monarch we loved; we had the high character of on Canadian thober by the general government be British statesmen on the model after which to form should be opposed to it. After allowing Canada to bring in a debt of 621 millions, about five millions remained as a coarge against the two Provinces. The seignorial tenure indemnity would probably be a charge against Lower Canada, and with the township indemnity and municipal loan fund was larger than stitutional rights and rational freedom. For one all against Upper Canada. This he thought personthing we could scarcely be grateful enough to Divine ally was a means of division, without great difficulty; Providence—that we were able here in Canada peace—but the government objected to enter on those details fully and quietly to consider of the formation of a now. He had not now to deal with those details, seeconstitution and nationality for ourselves, not forced ing they now must consider the bargain with the into it by hostile attacks from without, or domestic other Provinces as a whole. But, looking at the question in its most restricted sense, whether it would other people. Here under the protection and with cost more dollars and cents to govern the country the sauction of, but without restraint imposed by, under the new system than under the old, he content the Imperial government we met freely and delibed ded that the new system would not be more expenrately to consider of the shape of our future destiny, sive. In the first place, the governments of the sev-He was told that the sovereign was prepared to sanc-eral provinces would be of a less important character tion and ask Parliament to sanction anything we and less expensive than now. Then the local legislathought best for ourselves. That, and that only, we tures, having nothing to do with the general questions were asked to consider. He prayed the House which now occupied so much time, would have their not to lose this opportunity of settling this great sittings much less protracted, and would be much less question upon favorable terms. If we did it might expensive. The general government and legislature not having local matters to deal with, he was satistime that had enabled us to bring the matter so far fied, would not cost more than the government and to such a successful issues. If by disputes over mere legislature of Canada now cost. Though they would detail we lost these present advantages, we and our have the charge of an additional million of people, they would be relieved of the care of the local affairs of three millions with which they were now charged—there was only left, therefore, the expense of the new local governments, and legislate new local governments, and legislatures of Upper and