WHO CHERTSYN AND VISITIOR Is Published every THURSDAY, by

BARNES & Co.. AT THEIR OFFICE, 60 Prince William Street,

SAINT JOHN, N. B. TERMS :- Cash in Advance. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

The New Year.

Comes a stranger to your door. Meet him kindly; Fair and young, but not to be
Trusted blindly.
You may take his outstretched band,
And your harry household band
Shall be gladder through the land.
Treat him kindly.

Comes a stranger to your door. Hear him singing. ec. his hands are full of gifts "He is bringing. od has sent him with a lore You have never learnt before. Listen, ere his songs be o'er-Hear him singing. omes a stranger to your door.

Ere his fingers touch your hair, Spend the passing hour in prayer— Ask the Father's love and care With the blessing.

With his hands all full of lov

Comes a stranger to your door. Oh, receive him As a messenger from God, Nor deceive him With an empty promise spoken, Nor a vow that shall be broken, But with earnest prayerful token

Oh receive him. MARIANNE FARNINGHAM.

(From the Watchman and Reflector.) The Land of Beulah

BY MRS. J. D. CHAPLIN. In the outskirts of a neighboring city stood a large, unfinished house, apparently a commentary step, as of one fearing a enter, on the loose on the folly of him who begins to build without boards of the unfinished sirway. On opening first counting the cost. The smoke issued from the door she met her pastorand for the first time one chimney, and little faces looked out from windows loosely boarded up to keep out the rain, face that he was the bearer fevil tidings. After dows loosely boarded up to keep out the rain, showing that the inmates, weary of waiting for clap-boards and glass panes, had resolved to be satisfied with such shelter as the house afforded in its unfinished state. One room, however, above stairs, seemed to have received more attention than the rest, the windows being glazed and curtained, and graced with flowers. That was "grandmother's room." Her little all had been invested in this house by her son, whose first aim was to make her comfortable. He was a carpenter, steady and industrious, and toiling earnestly to secure a home for his increasing family. His idea was to finish a kitchen for his wife, and a room for his mother, and then to move into the house to save rent, and work on it at his leisure time, when not employed by others. He had oc- live to see them, tell them bw I love them, and cupied it but a few weeks, when he was laid low how entirely I place myse and all of them in by a fever, from which he never rose.

That was a bereaved and desolate group that gathered around the fire the night after the head of the family had been laid in the grave; but' The mother of the children was young and strong and her power awoke with the emergency. She believed that the love in her heart would carry go and leave me alone with her through till her boys, then ten and twelve vears old, should be able to help her. And the grandmother, too, had strength given her equal to her day. She was not a bore and a burden to the newly made widew. She had a daughter in the meridian of life, a woman of strong good seuse and fervent piety, who had long devoted herself to her, regarding it as her mission to provide for her mother's comfort, and to cheer her passage to the tomb. Nor did her kindness end here. When her toil at the needle was over for the day, she was ready to visit and relieve the less favored poor, or to sit through the long hours of darkness by the bed of pain. She seemed like one born for just such a heavy task as now fell upon her -with strength to endure, and grace to submit. She took her stand. Every thing was to go on as if the father of the family were with them. The boys were to be kept at school, and to be well dressed and fed; no charity was to be received which ought to go to the more needy; and eventually the main part of the house was to be finished, when one half of it could be let, and thus yield them a little additional income. In the mean time, the needles of the two younger

to be relied on for support.

This noble maiden daughter and aunt was an piect of admiration to all who saw her sacrifice of personal comfort for others, and they praised where they should have censured her total forget-fulness of self.

There is a point beyond which frail nature connot go; and this woman, in her zeal for others, but have passed through all the tages that lead

women, and the knitting of the grandmother, was

did not stop there. She stole hours from rest to it. I have been at the Slong give to charity: she wearied her frail frame and I have climbed the Hill of D crowded her sensitive brain. Soon her complexion trembled at the lions and wal assumed that transparent hue which is beautiful, while so alarming; her hand trembled at its task, and her foot faltered on the way to the house of prayer or the home of sorrow. But still she pressed on, declaring, with a merbid persistency, that her time was short, and that, like her Master, also must work while it was day. She for the line was short, and that, like her Master, also must work while it was day. She for the line was short, and that, like her Master, also must work while it was day. She for the line was short, and that, like her Master, also must work while it was day. She for the line was short, and that, like her Master, also must work while it was day. She for the line was short work while it was day. she must work while it was day. She forgot that threescore years of pilgrimage, the same hand that made the poor and the borders of Beulah—almost in sigh wretched around her, fashioned her own frame city. I see the flowers, and her fearfully and wonderfully, and that He had placed the birds and the voice of the tu her immortal mind within it, especially charged see the shining ones as they walk with its preservation; and so she pressed on to of their blessed country; and he is the abun-her own ruin. Soon a settled inclancholy stole dance of corn and wine, for which are hungerover her, and sighs and lamentations took the ed and thirsted through all my jour y. I see as place of the sweet hymns of praise she used to I never did before the glory of the electial city, sing while at her work. A cloud gathered, dark till, like Christian, I fall sick with and heavy, and as she said, "a black crape veil that there is but a step between me was always before her eyes." Her vision was quickened to see the evil within her own heart; but veiled so that she lost sight of Christ as her to pray no more for me as the po

After weeks of this deep depression, she stood one day before her pastor, with a solumn face, and told him, in plaintive tones, that she had received a command from heaven similar to that was let easily into my heert." given to Abraham with regard to Isaac, Her mother, she said, was ripe for heaven, and she was the appointed instrument to send her thither. She was to slay her; but as it was not an act of faith in her, slie was to be punished for so doi but her mother would be at rest, and not left to

her best friends thought it unsafe to lea treatment to one of the best Institutions for suc sufferers; and a deeper desolution than that whice death had wrought, fell on that afflicted house hold. But still they were not comfortless, for Christ was true to His word, and was with the

even unto the end."

After the stricken one had been borne he pastor went to the house, and seating his er this new surrow.

"Hold fast the form of sound words."-2d Timothy, i. 13

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1868.

Old Series, Vol. XXI., No. 1.

(From the Examiner and Chronicle.) Bricks and Brains.

Whole No. 261.

r, it is a blessed thing to see God's hand in

will lay no stroken her which is not for her good and mine. am satisfied, for He reigns in righteousness. I have had my days and years of fretting and murraring; but the trouble all came from thinking myst wiser than God. But I've

His will, whether ingrees with mine or not."

After this the tor old widow took up the household labor she ad long laid aside; and with

the aid of a few sy pathising friends, provided for her own wants. Her infirmities in ceased rapidly, and she cea d attending the sanctuary

ceedingly weak in bot, she was to be returned

to her friends. Hope fied the breast of the aged mother while she may preparations to receive

returning all her love an kindness, while she was

progressing towards herformer state of perfect

health. The humble rom was cleansed anew

and whitewashed; cover were removed from the simple picture frames; he brightest patchwork

quilt was spread on the red, and the cherished

flower pots garnished a set in the most con-

spicuous places. One eming the leaf of the table was raised, and the two china dishes which

remained of her early ston were placed upon it

with the daintiest articles he poor mother could procure, in Hope of templing the appetite of the expected child. All this one, she seated herself

to await the coming of the tage. But the hour

passed and yet another, and then she heard a light

my child with a will lay no strol

but she found her little felt alone. After a ceived the joyful int

her child, and she fel

God's hand without a fear.

not destroyed. When next

that I was deemed worthy o

in saving her from a long life

seemed so great that it ove

tect peace continues, and I h

that I have entered the land o

bereft one of their company, but to

arrow with the point sharpened by

A few weeks that humble woman

her lowly home like a queen in exile

without one shadow above her, "she river with a becken of farewell to th lowed her;" and the shining ones wh

How to BE ABLE TO GIVE .- " A fe

contained six penny stamps, and nothing a these words were written: Fasted a meal to g a meal. I know not who sent this touching gift, an interest little whether I know it or not; it is nown to Christ. The gift is appreciated by Him we widow throw into the treasury the two called unto Him His disciples, and said 'Verily, I say unto you, that this poor we whath cast in more than all they which have can to the treasury; for all they did cast in of their a but she of her want did cast in all she had her living."

her carried her out of their sight.

"My soul mounted high In a chariot of fire,

broke out in a song of praise

I rejoiced in His judgment and thanked Him

Indeed, I forgot there was su a place as the world; all about seemed to be eaven. This per-

almly, "I have joined company mg ago said, 'I was dumb, I outh; because Thou did'st it.' O.

sown. I know that He loves neverlasting love, and that He

nd have learned to rejoice in

w months, her paster re-igence from an officer of

preparations to receive

roung in the prospect of

is sudden blow but

tapped at her door

lis chastisements.

earth before me,

insanity and pain,

wered me, and I

about decided

f Despond and ulty. I have

through the

n within the

ne singing of

fer praise

While it is true that the higher orders of abihity in all callings and enterprises were never so and their Christianity. Then come the determined amply compensated as now, it is equally true that and protracted efforts of the Jesuit missionaries the orders below are without the stimulus which a better compensation would afford, and that the than the Abyssinian Church, after a comparative seaggregate production of capital and labor is less than it would be under a juster distribution. We run to luxury in every direction, and this tendency everywhere necessitates the employment of eminent skill, but the products of this skill are so much substracted from the possibility of pro-ducts diffusing a wider well-being. Merchants pay large rents for elegant and costly stores, rather than for skill in all the departments of their ervice—for bricks rather than for brains, and so restrict sales and profits, and the general welfare, by prices necessarily higher. The enterprising owners of magnificent steamers on the Hudson and the Sound compensate the taste and skill of architects and decorators in proportion to the results which they achieve. But they are forced to economize on the employees who man and run their steamers, and to charge fares which narrow

"when celebrating the Lord's Supper. They have arks" in their churches, after the manner of the ownish tabernacle and these they regard as "temples of the eternal God".

The strong Jewish element in the worship of the

the sphere of patronaga and public convenience. The luxurious cars, sleeping cars, and drawingroom cars, and ordinary passenger cars, which competition has forced upon our railways, really compensate nobody but the artists who design them. They are ruin to tracks and engines by their enormous weight, they render high speed and low fares impossible, and so diminish the benefits of railroads, and the numbers of the peoole whom those benefits can reach. When the Fifth Avenue Hotel is placed on wheels, railroad travelling will be a luxury which not many people can afford. Every possible comfort and conenience in travelling could be attained in cars of half the present cost, to the immeasurable ad- proved jealous and persecuting; and the worst foe of vantage of the companies and the public.

In all these instances, which are but conspicu-

ous examples, luxury overlooks the fundamental

aw of civilization, that that expenditure is wisest which best benefits and develops the aggregate man. It does not forbid expenditure on taste,for taste is a part of man's cultivated nature-it does not forbid the perfection of architecture and decoration, but it denies the wisdom of excessive expenditure. It regards capital as a trust, most productively expended when its product is men. would make the employment and rewards of bor such as to lift the whole mass. The tendeney of a luxurious and false civilization is to the liftg lip of a part, and the depression of the rest. It is not strange that the church is affected by the character of the time. The church of to-day made up of the men and women of to-day. They bring the tendencies of the age into the But if I do not

character, to become aware of those tendencies, and to resist them in proportion as they lead not to Christ, and to a spiritual, unworldly life.— Christ has said of his disciples, that they, even From that hour she san capidly, and the day she was to have gone home to fell asleep in Jesus.

The widow sat motionless through the reading as he, are not of the world. It is of their weakness and imperfect sanctification, that they follow the world to evil. We see this in relation to the matter we have now in hand. We are far more willing to spend enormous sums on costly churchedifices and artistic music, than on talents and power in the pulpit. We do this often to find that our elegant edifice is empty, and our " holy

not destroyed. When next stapped at her door she met him with her us il tone and smile. When he asked her, "Who are you now, mother?" she replied, "I am it he land of Beulah! The night you left me my all was in darkness, and after casting myself, a tr, helpless old pilgrim, on the mercy of a covent-keeping God, I went to bed. But I was so I could not sleep with such a beating, brokenheart, and the picture of my child dying an ig strangers before my eyes. But, sir, I soon to asleep, and I never woke till the sun shone full my face; and that has not happened to me for pars,—I have been so sleepless from my infinities. When I did awake, my soul was full of a justice, the holiness and the mercy of God and I can truly say I rejoiced in His judgment and thanked Him pera " unheard. In the mingled motives, good and questionable and bad, which govern men, the young man of talents and force, who feels in his more spiritual hours a call to the sacred office, is seduced in his more worldly ones by the enterprise and hopes of commerce, and in the unhappy moment rejects the pulpit, because of the unnecessary self-denial which it seems to him to cost. A less costly edifice with a better pastoral support would have taken from his path the stumbling-block which turned him from his duty, and would have given to the church the benefit of talents perhaps preemicent and extraordinary. He is in fault, indeed, but his brethren are in fault likewise. Christianity the most potent thing on this earth is not architecture or music, but a man-a man raised to the full stature of intellectual and moral development. For its progress it calls for the labors of all, and it seeks to raise all to the highest efficiency by their personal character and ability. Pre-eminently is this so in respect to the ministry. The gospel is to be proclaimed by its living witnesses, most of all by ministers, and when the church depends on bricks rather than brains, the hour of its weakness has come. Bricks rather than brains may do for a religion of superstition, but never for one whose appeals are to the intelli-

gence of rational men.

The following from a contemporary will give our

which we are at war. Abyssinia is in East Africa, bordering on the Red Sea, and the Straits of Babel-Mandeb. Near the coast is a belt of barren, unheal-thy flat land; but the interior rises into splendid nountain ranges and fertile and salubrious tracts of table land. Some of the mountains are 15,000 feet high, while the table lands on which most of the people live are from 7,000 to 10,000 feet in elevation.

ushes down with its fertilizing floods to refresh Egypt. Abyssinia is about 600 miles long by 500 to the Arabs. The only negroes in the country are the fourth century, and they are remarkable as the enth century a Jewish princess overshrew the reigning dynasty. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuies the Portugese entered into close relationship, olitical and religious with Abyssinia. The land is mazingly fertile, and yields at least two crops an-

vard its development. Slavery and the slave trade xist in all their horrible atrocity. We have said that Christianity was introduced into

byssima in the fourth century. It was the Ethiobyssima in the fourth century. It was the Ethioia of which we read in the Acts of the Apostles
viii. 27.) Egypt had long held the country in subction, but shortly before the birth of our Saviour
native dynasty of women, holding the official title
f Candace, ruled the country and successfully resistif the Roman arms. Josephus tells us that Moses
hade war against the "Ethiopians"—the very same
eople against whom General Napier is now leading

undantly blessed, and the country became nomigyptian Church

For ten centuries little is known of the Abyssinians which, after apparent success, proved a miserable lusion of many centuries. The worship of the Virn is contended for with almost Roman tenacity. The general belief regarding the person of Christ is that he has but one nature, the old Monophysite beresy having taken firm hold here. They hold Pon-fice Pilate to be a Saint, and he is invoked with the rest, because he washed his hands before condemning Christ 1 Certainly there are more unlikely "saints" the Roman Calendar. Their fasts are very nume-bus, extending from one day to fifty days. The wish Sabbath is observed as well as the first day reek. Both males and females are circumcised

The Jewish distinctions and prohibitions regarding food are carefully observed. A pilgrimage to Jerusa-em takes away all sin. They drink no wine except when celebrating the Lord's Supper. They have

people may be explained by the fact that the Imperial family claim to be descendants of Sommon. It was a sneer at Theodore's exalted pedigree that led to the imprisonment of one of the missionaries who has now for years pined in prison.

The people from the highest to the lowest are extremely superstitious, ignorant and immoral. Hathenism and Romanism as well as Jewish notions, mingle with the fragmentary Christianity of the

people.

The entire Bible has been printed and circulated in the Abyssinian language by the British and Foriegn Bible Society, but a strong prejudice has been excit. ed against it by the Romish missionaries.

Protestant missions have been tried repeatedly but hitherto with little success. The native church has he missionary has been the Roman priest. Dr. Krapf, an eminent German, visited Abyssinia three times and spent years there in mission work. In 1855 the present Emperor, Theodore, won the Empire by the sword, and Dr. Krapf was favorably imessed with him. The Patriarch also was friendly, and Theodore promised to follow the counsels of the Patriarch. There are about 250,000 Jews in the country to whom a London Society sent out Rev. H. A. Stern, as missionary, in 1859. He also found Theodore friendly. All went pleasantly, and in 1861 Mr. Stearn visited England with glad tidings regarding the prespect for the future. The country, however, was distracted by civil war. One of the tribes, or rather one of the chiefs, murdered the British Consul, Mr. Flowden. His successor was Mr. Cameron who was at first well-treated by Theodore and sent him back with a letter to Queen Victoria. When Mr. Cameron returned in 1863 the Emperor asked for the Queen's reply, but none was forth coming. So the Emperor became enraged, put Mr. Camchurch, because they themselves are wrapped up Rev. H. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Flad, Mr. and Mrs. Roseron in chains, and also imprisoned the Missionaries,

in those tendencies, and are drifting unconscious-ly as society drifts. It is a part of their Christian Every effort has been made by the British Govern-Emperor has proved inexorable. Hence the present war. No doubt it will be productive of good. Science will be promoted. New paths will open up for commerce, and new fields for the Gospel of peace, The British Government has taken great pains to let it be known that no hostility is meant against the country or its people, but solely against the King. Although it is a little war, it will probably cost thousands of lives and millions of money. The forces employed are chiefly Sepoys who show great eagerness for the enterprise. It is feared that the savage Emperor may kill the prisoners before relief can reach them; but it is their own earnest desire that an attempt should be made to rescue them.

> Graphic Description of the Great Earthquake and Inundation at St. Thomas.

> The report of calamities is often more terrible than their actual experience. Rumor commonly exaggerates, and when it is an evil of which it tells, it is almost invariably magnified. But all that has been yet published of the above, with the heavy destruction of property attending it, has scarcely conveved the full idea, so graphically, as the annexed extract of a letter from an eyewitness, dated from St. Thomas, November 23rd, 1867. Since its occurrence, severe shocks have been felt in other places; and last week in the Northern States and, Canada, and extending to Sackville, in our own Province.

Scarcely had the inhabitants of this island began to recover from the terror and prostration produced by the destructive hurricane of October 29, than they were doomed to undergo a still more terrible calamity, that has no parallel in the history of St. Thomas, On Monday afternoon, Nov. 18, at precisely ten minutes after three o'clock,such is the dumb witness of the clock stopped 'at that hour by the convulsion of the earth, -we were startled by a sudden quaking of the ground. accompanied with terrible subterranean rumbling, as if a severe thunder-storm were taking place underground. / In an instant every house in St. Thomas was empty of people, the inabitants rushing in terror into the streets, where, however, "First let us see what sort of a country it is with the topping of buildings was not suggestive of safety, and each one, young and old, sick and well, rau with all speed toward the open beach. Several shocks of considerable severity succeeded each other in a very short space of time, and then the agitation of the ground appeared for a while to subside, and after a little hesitation some of the bolder among the citizens ventured to return

is from these hills and highlands that the Blue Nile to the town to see the extent of the rain. But the worst was still to come. The shocks, and the awful rumbling noises of which I have spoken, seemed to pass from the southwest to a northeasterly direction under our feet, and to die slaves. The Abyssinians embraced Christianity in away far in the distance. Soon after the subsidence of these terrible phenomena, the people who had fled to the sea-side for safety, were appalthe Empire is full of remarkable vicissitudes. In the far out at sea, which came rolling rapidly toward the shore. Those who were able to look at it say it was as white as snow, of terrible height, and moved forward as if sent to overwhelm the island. The water in advance of it was as calm as a pond. ually. The cities are small, none numbering more han 10 000. The trade of the country is in its inland, and "stood up" like a moving wall. Hapincy. No doubt the present war will do much to-vard its development. Slavery and the slave trade onslaught and broke the front of the wave, which xist in all their horrible atrocity. otherwise must have inundated the whole island, and swept away every trace of its inhabitants,-But though the force of the wave was somewhat broken, it rushed forward with a terrible roar, sweeping clear up into our principal street, and deluging every building; schooners, sloops, and every sort of small craft, were borne into the town, and left high and dry by the receding water. I said the wave appeared to be as long as the

have been carried a long way in. The receding of the waters after they had spent themselves on shore, was almost as threatening as their coming, and for the time looked as if the harbor and the Gregories would have remained dried up.

Although, so far as ascertained, no lives were lost, the inhabitants here are still paralyzed with fear. Great numbers have left the town, which is still considered insecure, and are encamped on the hills under tents. The ground is still disquieted. Every now and then it trembles, as if the earth shook itself; and until these uneasy manifestations cease, the people will remain in their present state of terror.

Providentially we are not in want of food. The store-houses are several feet deep in water, and so insecure that no person is hardy enough to enter them; but there is a sufficient supply of meat and bread obtainable, and several bakeries are in operation.

> [From our Special Correspondent.] UTTAWA, Dec. 14, 1867.

On Wednesday the House concurred in, and received the report of the committee, with the resolutions passed in supply Tuesday.

After a little discussion, the evident feeling of the House being that the same rule applied in this instance as in the case previously dismissed, of the Ministers of Ontario who hold seats in this Honse, Hon. Mr. Tupper withdrew his motion to refer certain petitions against Mr. McDonald to the select committee.

Another discussion arose on the Rupert land juestion on the motion for concurrence in the report of the committee. Mr. Jones, of Ontario, made a lengthy speech, noticeable because it was an argument to prove that the Territory was cold, sterile, unfit for agricultural pursuits or settlement. He stated that the thermometer sometimes fell at Fort Sany as low as 48 deg. below

Mr. Holton moved an amendment, the pith of which was, that "it was inexpedient to adopt an address, under the 146th clause of the British North America act, 1867; until the nature, extent and value of the claims, with which the Territories in question are burdened shall be ascertained." The vote was : yeas, 41; navs, 104; and the resolutions carried by the same division. Messrs. Connell, Smith and Anglin voted for the amendment.

On Thursday Mr. Galt made a lengthy explanation of the circumstances attendant upon the failure of the Commercial Bank, very satisfactorily showing that he and the Bank of Montreal did all they could consistently-first to avert, and then to lessen the effects of, the failure. The Finance Minister, in the absence of Mr. Howland, Minister of Internal Revenue, submit-

1. That it is expedient to repeal the several Acts in force in the Provinces composing the Docollection of duties of excise, on Spirits, Beer, Tobacco, and on goods manufactured in bond out of dutiable articles, or otherwise subject to duties of excise in any of the said Provinces, and to substitute other duties and provisions common to the whole Dominion.

ted the Excise resolution, as follows ;-

2. That it is expedient to impose, on Spirits manufactured in Canada, a duty of excise of sixty rents for every wine gallon of such Spirits of the trength of proof, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof. or for any greater or less quantity than a gallon. 3. That it is expedient to impose on Malt man-

nfactured or made in Canada, a duty of excise of one cent for every pound weight.

4. That it is expedient to impose on fermented beverages made in imitation of beer or of malt quor, and brewed in whole or in part from any other substance than malt, manufactured or made in Canada, a duty of excise of three cents and a quarter for every wine gallon.

5. That it is expedient to impose on Tobacco nanufactured in Canada, the following duties of Excise, viz.:On Cavendish Tobacco, Snuff, and on manu-

factured Tobacco of all kinds, except Cigars and common Canada Twist, for every pound weight, or less quantity than a pound weight, ten cents;
On common Canada Twist, otherwise known

as Tabac blanc en torquette, being the unpressed leaf rolled or twisted, and made from raw Tobacco, the growth of Canada, for every pound weight, or less quantity than a pound weight, five ents:

On Cigars per thousand according to the value thereof as hereunder, viz.

Value not over \$10 per 1000, " over \$10 but not over \$15 per 1000 2 00

over \$15 but not over \$20 per 1000 3 00 " over \$20 but not over \$40 per 1000

" over \$40 per 1000 5 00
6. That it is expedient to empower the Governor General in Council to authorize the manufacture in bond of goods manufactured wholly or in part out of articles subject to duties of Customs or Excise, and to impose on goods so manufactured duties of Excise equal to the duties of Customs to which they would be subject if imported from Great Britain and entered for consumption in Canada, and to provide that whenever any article not the manufacture of Canada, upon which a duty of excise would be levied if manufactured in Canada is taken into a Bonded Manufactory, the difference between the duty of excise to which it would be liable if manufactured in Canada, and the Customs duty on such article if imported and entered for consumption shall be paid when it is taken into the Bonded Manu-

7. That it is expedient to provide, that the duties of excise mentioned in the preceding resolutions shall be imposed and payable (instead of the present duties of excise) on all goods manufactured or made or taken out of warehouse for consumption, on or after the day of , and on all malt manufactured or made before the said day: and that no duty of excise shall be

payable on beer made on or after the said day wholly from malt on which a duty of excise has been paid or is payable, a duty of excise of three cents and a quarter per gallen being payable on beer brewed or in process of brewing on the said day from malt on which no duty of excise has been paid.

8. That it is expedient to provide, that no per-

son shall carry on the trade or business of distiller, brewer, maltser, tobacco manufacturer or bonded manufacturer, unless he has obtained a license for that purpose, and that the following sums shall be payable for such licenses, viz.:—

For a license for distilling and rectifying, or either, by any process, two hundred and fifty del-

THE OFFICE OF THE

SAINT JOHN, N. B. REV. I. E. BILL. Editor and Proprietor.

Address all Communications and Business

Che Christian Bisitor

Letters to the Editor, Box 194, St. John, N. P.

Is emphatically a Newspaper for Te Family. It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence,
RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR.

she had been in the habit of paying. He had always warned his people that increased taxation would inevitably follow Confederation. All they could do now was to record their votes against

Hon. Mr. Tilley now introduced the Tariff resolutions in a very brief speech. He promised it to be the policy of the Government to establish a fixed Tariff as soon as it could be properly understood how the change in our intercolonial relations would affect trade. The Tariff now proposed made but very few changes in the tariff of Canada. At the next part of the session it would be necessary to ask the House to reconsider some

The points of difference between the tariff of the late provinces of Canada affect the following articles on which the duties stated are imposed? Spirits of all kinds, 10 cents per gallon; molasses, if used for refining or for manufacturing sugar, 75 cts. per 100 lbs.: if for general consumption, 55 cts. per 100 lb., or about 5 cts. per gallon; malt. 40 cts. per bushel, (the duty formerly was collected on the beer manufactured); tobacco, manufac-tured, except cigars, 5 per cent. ad valorem and specific 15 cts, per lb.; tinctures, 30 cts. per gal-lon; black tea, 15 per cent. ad valorem and specific 31 ets. per lb.; cigars, from \$3 to \$6 housand ad valorem; wheat, and Tye flour and neal, 25 cts. a barrel.

Hon, Mr. Holton and Hon, Mr. Galt objected o the policy indicated, especially with regard to orn, on which is placed a duty of 10 cents per ushel, as it was a step in the wrong directionstep toward protection, while free trade princioles had been enunciated as being those which he Dominion should enjoy.

Hon. Mr. Rose said the course pursued was neessary in order to equalise the customs and exise duties.

Mr. Read, who is a brewer, dissented from the riews entertained by Mr. Galt and Mr. Holton, and held that the old tariff discriminated in favor the foreign producer, and in this opinion Mr. Kirkpatrick agreed: Mr. Anglin hoped there would be delay before

he vote was taken, as there were a great many hanges proposed in New Brunswick, and he desired to have an opportunity of examining them. Hon. Mr. Tilley said he too desired the am-

lest discussion should be had, and if the resoluions were passed to-night, to-morrow hom mempers could speak and record their votes ... It was lesired that the new tariff should go into operation to-morrow all over the Dominion. Mr. Smith must enter his protest-it was all he could doagainst this proposed burdening of the people of New Brunswick with new, inimical and vexatious taxes. Their flour, their bank circulation, their newspapers, all were to be taxed for the first time. He desired that an opportunity should be afforded for hon, members to record their votes on every item.

Several hon, members from Nova Scotia spoke. This was what they had anticipated. The tax on flour was a discriminating impost in favor of Ontario and Quebec, and coal, the staple article of export from Nova Scotia, should have a similar discriminating protection.

Hon, Mr. Tupper did not look at the matter as did his colleagues, but viewed the tariff as generally favorable to New Brunswick:

Hon. Mr. Fisher, in sorrow rather than anger observed that the working of Confederation thus far had not been such as to strengthen the hands of the friends of union. When the time came he was prepared to discuss this question of the tariff fairly, and would do so.

The resolutions were passed, and the House adjourned at 11 On Friday, immediately after House opened,

he motion was made for concurrence in the report of the Committee with the Customs resolutions. Mr. Galt admitted that the Tariff was not reassuring to the Maritime Provinces, and called upon the Government to consider the matter. [1] at Sir J. A. Macdonald said that the best that

could be done had been done by Government having in view the interests of the whole Dominion Afterward, in reply to Mr. Holton, he said that it at was intended to propose several changes in this tariff as regards articles in which it bears hardly in the Maritime Provinces, as, for instance, tea Mr. Bolton, of St. Stephen, expressed his sin-

cere regret that the Government had felt it necessary to put a duty upon flour. He had promised his constituents that such duty would not be lewied, and he should feel compelled to vote against the item. Mr. Mills (Ontario) said that to take the duty

off of flour would just be offering a premium on w United States flour. Several Canadian gentlemen spoke, dwelling upon the injustice it would be doing Ontario and Quebec to discriminate in favor of the Maritime Provinces against them. Hon. Mr. Tilley said he was like his colleagues.

interested in having justice done the Province of New Brunswick. But equal justice must be done to the whole Dominion. He could prove that the present tariff would not burden New Brunswick. He proceeded to argue, producing figures: to substantiate the argument that while the new tariff would take from the province in certain articles, among which are tobacco, tea, molasses, sugar, flour, some \$130,000; while she would be relieved in other articles, brandy, whisky, rum, wines, &c., 1 per cent. less under present tariff. Ship materials now free, formerly 4 per cent., 15 per cent. articles now free, of \$111,558, leaving an apparent balance against us. But, taking into consideration the increased liabilities for which New Branswick had been responsible fast year, the larger amount for interest which, in consequence, she would have had to provide had she remained out of union; he contended that even under the present tariff, the stamp tax, &c., she would be \$5,000 better off than otherwise she would be. And he was satisfied that during the next three year the Province would receive more from the Dominion than she paid to it.

Mr. Burpee (Sheffield) said he had no obj tion to the amount of the tariff, but to the natu of its adjustment and distribution. The true postar licy was to make the tariff bear most lightly on those articles of daily consumption by the poorer classes, and most heavily on the luxuries of life for while the duties on rum, wines, &c., were reduced, they were increased—in some cases doub-led—on the necessaries of life. He had entertained every confidence in the Minister of Customs, and hoped the Canadians would act in this matter with common sense, and he hoped that previous to the last part of this session the Gov-

eople against whom General Napier is now leading ritish soldiers! If the British should conquer Abys, init a they would do only what Egypt and Assyria id long ages ago. It is a curious coincidence that he Egyptian Government of the present day is very ager to join England in the invasion of Ethiopia with he hope, no doubt of permanent conquest.

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