

cherished a lively sense of gratitude to his fellow men. One case among the many to which he referred was that of a gentleman at Eastport in Maine, who had befriended him in many cases of loss and trial, and had given unmistakable proof of confidence and respect beyond what words could express. In describing this to the writer his soul seemed to struggle in effort to describe the gratitude he felt towards him. To use his own words "I feel as though I wanted to proclaim it every where, to the honor of that kind christian friend who was to me a friend indeed."

Brother Holmes was ever ready to aid his pastor and strengthen his hands when present, and cheerfully took his place in conducting the worship of God when he was absent, thus filling up his life usefully, in promoting the glory of God, and the good of his fellow men. His whole heart went with his brethren of the denomination, in their work of Christian Missions and Education. The cause of Temperance also found in him a strong and consistent friend. He struggled on with the old Temperance Society and subsequently with the Sons to put down the fearful sin of intemperance. His moral character, tried integrity, and persevering energies gave birth, mould and perfectness, to every good institution with which his name is associated, in this thriving Village. The purity of his life, his upright conduct, and honest dealing with his fellow men, secured to him universal confidence and respect. He closed his life on the 4th day of Dec., 1856, in the 71st year of his life, the 47th year of his religious life, and the 27th year of his deaconship. He left a wife and 12 children to mourn their loss of one of the kindest husbands and most affectionate parents. Eight of his children had gone before him to the grave.

The church of Christ on earth, has by his death lost one of its best members, the denomination a faithful brother. His funeral sermon was preached by the pastor to a crowded congregation from Isaiah xxviii. 16. All felt that a great man had fallen in Israel, and all seemed willing to apply to him the words, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labor and their works do follow them." The church and congregation at a meeting, subsequent to his death, passed by acclamation the following Resolution and placed it on their Record:—

"Whereas, It hath pleased God in his infinite wisdom to take from among us our dearly beloved Brother Peleg Holmes, one of the Deacons of this Church, whose memory is endeared to us all, by his fervent piety and consistent conduct through a long life of christian profession which he maintained to the end.

Resolved therefore, That this church and congregation express their deep sympathy with his afflicted family in the loss which they and we have suffered by his removal from us to his heavenly rest. We take this occasion to record our sincere sense of gratitude to God, for the power and grace of his holy gospel, which was so strikingly manifested in his holy life and peaceful death."

"The memory of the Just is blessed."
WM. BURTON.
Eastport, Jan. 23, 1857.

"An old subscriber" has sent us the following notice, and says:—Mr. Edward A. Bennett is a native of this province, and has many friends and relations here.

MRS. JUDITH B. M. BENNETT.

On the 8th inst., Mrs. Judith B. Mustin, wife of E. A. Bennett, in the 41st year of her age. She has gone home. Her trust was in Jesus, and she is present with the Lord. She was retiring, meek, modest, peace-making, "offending not in word," and to all classes invariably courteous. To know her intimately, was to be impressed with her great excellence of character. She was a faithful mother, a devoted companion, and a constant friend.

On the first Lord's-day in January, 1832 she was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Moore, and united to the Fifth Baptist Church, Sanson-St., then under the pastoral care of Rev. J. I. Dagg.

Until prevented by domestic duties, she was an active Christian; engaging in Sabbath School labor, visiting the sick, conversing with the in-penitent, and occupying her seat in the house of God even in the most inclement weather.

On the 5th of August, 1841, she was united in marriage to him who is now bereaved, and who most of all realizes her absence. Of her rare excellence as a Christian wife, we forbear, in an obituary notice, to state all the qualities that caused her pre-eminently to exert a good influence in the family circle.

During the last few years, when impaired health kept her from public worship, her love for the church still continued; and her interest in its meetings, especially in the female prayer-meeting, was often referred to. Hers was an ever-growing, beautifully proportioned Christian life. We will not say she was faultless—perfection is in heaven; but she was nearly so, as human nature, sacrificed by the Holy Spirit, rarely becomes.

When on several severe attacks of sickness during the last year or two, she appeared to have entered the promised rest, she was disappointed on reviving, expressing her entire assurance of her union to the Redeemer.

Besides her husband, six children survive to mourn her departure; and also to adore that grace which made her what she was. To them, and a large number of relatives and friends, her name will ever be fragrant. The memory of the just is blessed.—*Ch. Chronicle.*

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1857.

After the People's Representatives and His Excellency and suite had withdrawn from the Council Chamber, the speech was read by the Clerk.

Hon. Mr. McHefey asked leave to introduce a bill for the amendment of the jury law. Leave granted.

Hon. Mr. Bell moved an answer to the address. Hon. Mr. McKeen seconded the motion.

Ordered to be read a second time on a future day.

Hon. Mr. Fairbanks was appointed chairman of the committee on Reporting and Publishing the Debates and Proceedings of this House, in the room of hon. Mr. Almon, absent in England.

Hon. Mr. Pineo, while this subject was under consideration, would state that he found a little fault with the reporting last session. The hon. gentleman stated that the Reporter had offered to write out in full the condensed debates, but that he (hon. Mr. P.) had not had time to reply to his letter to that effect.

Hon. President thought the subject should be left with the committee on Reporting.

Hon. Dr. Grigor thought the debates should be fully reported and published.

House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6.

The reply to His Excellency's address was read a second time.

House adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The members of the House having returned to their Assembly Room the Speaker read the Speech from his chair.

The renovation which the House has lately received, the splendid new carpet on the floor, and the benches filled with Honorable Members, were all calculated to produce quite an effect. Scarcely a member was absent, and if any increase is made in the representation of the Province in the people's house, some enlargement will be necessary to afford accommodation and it will be necessary for the members now to be pretty equally divided to find room either on the right or left of the Chair.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5th, 1857.

The hon. Provincial Secretary by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid on the table of the House, the returns from the Township of Windsor—County of Sydney, Cape Breton, and Colchester, announcing the election of Messrs. Howe, Henry, Caldwell, and A. G. Archibald, by their respective constituencies.

The above named gentlemen then advanced to the Clerks' table and took the usual oath of allegiance.

The Hon. J. W. Johnston then rose and said, It is usual at the opening of a Session of the Legislature of this Province for a member of the Government for the time being, to lay on the table of the House a Bill *pro forma*; there may be occasions on which this ceremony may be dispensed with—whether the present is one, I leave to the Hon. Members to determine. But, sir, independently of these mere matters of form it is unquestionably of deep and paramount importance that the people of this Province should know whether the Constitutional advisers of the Representative of her Majesty enjoy the confidence of this House and the people of this country; and therefore, Sir, I believe it to be more respectful to his Excellency and more coincident with the rules of Parliamentary practice that if that confidence has been forfeited, his Excellency and this people should know it before the answer to the Address has been proposed. It can hardly meet with the contradiction of any that the Government of this country had lost the confidence of the country at the close of the last session. I am aware that there was no recorded vote to that effect; but it is enough that it was a well known fact, that the confidence of this House and the people was withdrawn from the Government last Session. I therefore beg to move the following Resolution:

Resolved, That it is essential to the satisfactory result of the deliberations of this House on the important measures submitted by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in his Speech, for its consideration on other subjects of public interests, that Her Majesty's Executive Council should enjoy the confidence of this House; and therefore this House feels it to be respectful to His Excellency and due to the people we represent, to declare before these subjects are brought under debate, in answer to His Excellency's Speech, that the present Executive Councilors of His Excellency do not possess the confidence of the representatives of the people—and that it is the humble duty of this House respectfully to inform His Excellency that the confidence of this House so essential to the public welfare, and the harmonious co-operation of this House with the administration of public affairs, is not enjoyed by His Excellency's present constitutional advisers.

Mr. Marshall seconded the resolution. He considered the Government had lost the confidence of the country, and the House were bound to express the fact.

Hon. Attorney General.—In reply to the Speech, delivered by the hon. and learned member for Annapolis—who has just resumed his seat, I may at the outset observe that the course he has pursued is somewhat inconsistent with

Parliamentary usage—but that is more a question of detail than of principle. Sir, I wish this House and Country to understand that the present Constitutional Advisers of his Excellency do not desire to hold the position they occupy for one instant, if they do not enjoy the confidence of this House. I do not believe that the hon. and learned member of Annapolis was correct when he stated that at the close of the last session the Administration had lost the confidence of this House.

I am not quite aware whether the Opposition intend to open the Box of Pandora or not; but I am quite sure, from the ideas expressed to-day, that the floodgates of oratory will be opened, and that, at least, from the Opposition side, we shall listen to the eloquence and wit which characterize it. If any attempt be made to delay the business of the country without cause, I can only say—let the responsibility rest with them.

Mr. Marshall contended that the resolution was perfectly in order.

Hon. Attorney General. He did not value office; but he should much regret if the intercourse between the head of the Government and the House should be suspended, and other transactions of the House interrupted.

Hon. J. W. Johnston, agreed to the suggestion of the Attorney General, that his resolution should be moved in amendment to the answer to the Address.

Mr. McLellan moved the Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech.

(This was a re-echo of the Speech, and will be published in due course.)

Dr. Webster seconded the address.

House adjourned.

FRIDAY, February 6th.

The House opened at five minutes to four—some business of a routine character having been first transacted.

Hon. J. W. Johnston moved his resolution in the form of an amendment to the Address, and said.—The confidence reposed by the people in this House and the confidence which the House accords to the Executive, is a matter of grave and great import, and it is essential to the well-being of this people that they should know upon what foundation that confidence rests.

I may assume that the Government did not sustain the confidence of its ancient supporters, because there are men here who know its truth. But, Sir let me refer to something more specific. The Government at the opening of the last session came down in a taunting tone and seemed to doubt whether there was an opposition at all, and offered statements which could not be consistent with their retention of office. [The Hon. Gentleman here read from the Journals in support of his statement.]

The hon. gentleman here attacked the Government for having, after the Bill of last Session passed for repressing the importation of intoxicating liquors—exercised their power against it so far that some of their supporters were so disgusted that they would not appear to support the final passage of the Bill.

But Sir, the motion did not prevail; the decision of the house was not rescinded, and I view the question not as regards the opinion of the hon. and learned At. Gen., but with respect to the course which he pursued; for he had announced that it was impossible to carry on the Government without the house accorded its assent to the ideas he propounded as forming the basis of his Political creed. Sir, in this action of the Executive there is shown a moral Sanction, rendered sightless and shorn of his strength—supported only by braggadocio. Again Sir, it was enunciated by a supporter of the hon. and learned At. Gen. at the last Session as a portion of their political faith—that the public offices of the Province should be divided amongst the political supporters of the Government; in fine, that to the victors belong the spoils. That doctrine was assented to by him. Sir, in my judgment it is a doctrine that should not be propounded, sanctioned, or sustained in this province. I charge upon the Government that they did not deal with that question with the frankness which the people had a right to demand from them.

A Bill was introduced by the At. Gen. for the promotion of Education—this was promised to the house about the end of January—it did not make its appearance for a month afterwards, it was passed through Committee in all its stages, and finally strangled by the hands of the At. Gen. himself—But we hear nothing of it in the present speech, as if it was of nothing worth to the people of Nova Scotia. It may be a difficult subject to deal with, but it was presented to this house by the At. Gen., and should have been either carried, or they should have resigned. Last Session, on the discussion of the School question as regards the county of Annapolis, the hon. At. Gen. in the most solemn and emphatic terms told us that justice should be done. How did he carry out that pledge? In the Western part of the county of Annapolis, they had a high school which was so obnoxious to the people that they wished to get rid of it. How has he carried out that promise? He appointed one clergyman, who I am bound to believe is above politics—he left two in at the board, one of whom was a conservative and one a liberal—but he put in four more who were determined and violent partisans of the Government. In the Eastern district of Annapolis the conduct of the hon. At. Gen. has been just as bad.

Hon. Attorney General said—the charges preferred by the hon. and learned member for Annapolis are easily refuted. I am prepared as one member of the Executive to test the confidence of this House in the present Administration, and I believe that it commands and is entitled to that confidence and to the support of the Liberal party, to the exercise of whose independent suffrages it owes its existence.

But, Sir, permit me to congratulate the Opposition on the change which has evinced itself in their own ranks. The hon. member for Cumberland has been displaced from the leadership, and the party appears to have returned to their old allegiance sailing under the orders of the hon. and learned member for Annapolis.

The hon. and learned member has animadverted in strong terms upon the course pursued by the executive with regard to the Maine Liquor Law; true it is, that I pledged myself if the measure should meet with the concurrence of a majority of the Assembly that it should be faithfully and honestly carried out.

(The hon. Att. Gen. here went on to show that from the position of parties in the House, it was impossible to form a Government unanimous in opinion upon the question of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and that the formation of an executive holding different opinions on that point was an absolute political necessity.)

Had the Bill become a law, it would have been the duty of the Executive to have carried it out; while it was before the Legislature, believing as they did that the principle was dangerous and pernicious, they gave it their strenuous opposition. Mark the result as tested by the experience of other Countries. What have we seen in New Brunswick? The country convulsed—the government shattered—to bring about an unattainable end—to carry an impracticable measure. Similar results have followed the attempt to introduce it into the state of New York. Were the Government not justified in using what influence they possessed, not to destroy but to postpone the passage of the Bill? Let not the hon. and learned member for Annapolis lay the flattering unction to his soul, that upon the Prohibitory Liquor Law the Government are to be overthrown. Every man knows and feels that this Law is done. The hon. member also referred to the removal of officials under Government—on that point also he has done me great injustice—I asserted that it was not the duty of an Executive to hamper itself by general declarations of principle, and that the case of each officer removed should be decided on its own merits—that the Government should be left to deal with questions of that kind as they arise.

We are taunted with having done nothing, take the Educational Bill, there is not a man in this House that does not know that the question of Education is a most delicate one to touch. Sir, I stated candidly and openly that without the assistance of the opposition, the Educational Bill could not be carried, and I invited them to give it their support. Do I feel that this was a measure not required? No Sir. I still retain a full sense of its importance. If pressed to a Division the Bill would have been defeated.

I am not aware that any injustice has been done in forming the School board in the county of Annapolis; but if I find that such has occurred, through inadvertence, I shall remedy it at once. The hon. Gentleman's statement has been to me an entire surprise. I challenge any gentleman either in this House or out of it, to charge the Government with a single job of any kind—in our Post Office, Board of Works, or any other department; nay, I challenge them to show where, in the whole Public business of the country, any thing has been done without the strictest integrity—or in the most trustworthy manner.

I cannot but feel that there is a majority of this House still disposed to sustain the Government.

After a silence of some twenty minutes, on motion the debate was adjourned.

The Attorney General moved for the appointment of a General Committee to appoint the usual standing Committees. He read from the Journals the names of the Committee of last Session, as follows:

Hon. Attorney General,
Mr. M. J. Wilkins,
" A. G. Archibald,
" McLearn,
" Chipman,
" Thorne,
" Davidson.

Mr. Annand presented a Petition on the subject of reporting the Debates of the House. Mr. Annand suggested that it be referred to a Committee on reporting.

Mr. Esson introduced a Bill to increase the capital stock of the Gas Light Company—read a first and second time.

The house then adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 7th.

The House met after three o'clock. The Attorney General reported a list of standing committees. Adopted without amendment.

Hon. Attorney General, Messrs. Tupper, Wilkins, Wade, and Esson, were appointed a committee on reporting.

The House resumed the debate on motion of want of confidence.

Dr. Tupper referred to the garbled statement of the report of yesterday's debate, in the *Morning Chronicle*. He said the hon. Mr. Johnston's remarks were garbled and misrepresented, while full force and effect was given to the remarks of the hon. Attorney General. He would not say it was a dishonest report, as he did not know whether to attribute it to dishonesty or incompetency. It is absolutely essential that the country should be placed in possession of the most accurate statement of the proceedings of the House. He complained of the incompetent manner in which the contract of last year had been performed, and that his own address in defence of his public policy, after he had been grossly attacked, which occupied over an hour and a half in its delivery, had never, to this hour, appeared before the public, nor any mention made of it in any of the newspapers, the *Colonist* excepted. But when the *Parliamentary Reporter* came out the report was suppressed. This was not the course to be expected from

We call vanity a small thing, and yet in most people it is so large that it has the greatest difficulty in containing itself within their breast.