

TUESDAY, April 5, 1859.

House met at half-past 10 o'clock. The house resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

A number of the usual grants passed. Discussion arose on a proposition to grant £4,045 1s 11d to the Lieut. Governor, to pay certain advances during the recess of the year 1858.

The house resumed, the ordinary votes, not objected to, were adopted, those to which objections were made stood over for future consideration.

Hon. Mr. Howe gave notice of motion:—

That £500 per annum, be granted for a good and sufficient steamer from Pictou to Port Hood three times a week, while the gulf is clear of ice, calling at Merigomish, Arisaig, and at the Gut of Canso, going and returning. To run the same boat three times a week from Pictou to Arichat, calling at the Gut of Canso, Arisaig, and Merigomish going and coming.

And that £75 be granted to the proprietor of the steamer plying upon the Bras d'Or Lake, in addition to the sum already granted, on condition that she goes twice a week to and fro between Sydney and Whycocomagh, calling at Bedeque when the lake is clear of ice.

The votes objected to on a committee of Supply were considered.

A motion to strike out the grant of £100 for reporting the decisions of the Supreme Court, was negatived.

The grant of £200 to H. S. Hill, for examining public works was sustained.

Mr. Morrison objected to the grant of £375 to the hon. Provincial Secretary, and a like sum to the hon. Mr. Henry for the expenses of the railway delegation to England.

The whole of the advances were then agreed to. A grant of £400 to the Deaf and Dumb Institution passed.

A number of ordinary grants passed.

Mr. Killam laid on the table a notice, a resolution in amendment to that proposed by the hon. Mr. Howe for aid towards steam boats.

WEDNESDAY, 6th.

Mr. White introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a bridge over Jordan River.

Mr. McLearn, from the Committee on the Pictou road scale, reported bill to authorize a loan of £750, to be paid out of the road grant for the year 1860 and 1861.

A bill to incorporate the Halifax Fire Insurance Company was read a third time. Also, a bill to amend the act relating to the Hospital for the Insane.

Hon. Attorney General, from the Education committee, reported. Also introduced a bill to continue and amend the law relating to Education.

Hon. Mr. Young moved his resolutions relating to the Decimal Currency, which have been previously published.

Hon. Mr. Henry stated that at this late period of the session he did not intend to press his bill—but if the hon. gentleman intended to press his resolutions he should feel bound to oppose them.

After a long discussion the question was taken on the first of Mr. Young's resolutions.—For, 30—against 10.

For—Locke, Geldert, McLearn, Archibald, Parker, Bailey, Moses, Chipman, Fuller, White, B. Smith, McKenzie, McLellan, Morrison, Young, Wier, Howe, Esson, Killam, Brown, Hon. Prov. Secretary, Hon. Attorney General, Tobin, Shaw, Robichau, Robertson, Webster, Chambers, and Ryder, McFarlane—30.

Against—Churchill, Martell, J. Campbell, Caldwell, McKeagney, Bill, Henry C. Campbell, Financial Secretary, McKinnon—10.

The second resolution was carried 27 to 8—the third resolution also passed by the same division.

For the fourth resolution, as to the time when the resolutions should come into effect, viz: 31st December, 1859.

Mr. Shaw moved an extension of the time until the 31st December, 1860—which was also lost on division.

The resolution then passed, and the Hon. Mr. Young obtained leave to introduce a bill in conformity therewith.

Hon. Mr. Howe laid on the table of the house, by way of notice, a resolution relating to railway expenditures. The hon. gentleman proposes by his resolution to strike off the two railway commissioners; to have a chief engineer at £700 a year; and assistant engineer at £250 a year; a superintendent at £300 a year, with a clerk at £100 a year, a locomotive superintendent at £325 a year, with a clerk at £100; an accountant and clerk at the same salary as heretofore.

The resolution also contains a scale of reduced salaries for station keepers and other subordinates, and for the reduction of the staple employed.

The hon. Provincial Secretary by command, laid on the table the report of Mr. Laurie, C. E., on the extra claims of Messrs. Johnston and Blackie, and Duncan McDonald, railway contractors, which was read by the clerk and laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Young introduced a bill to establish a decimal system of accounting, which was read a first time.

THURSDAY, 7th.

Three bills were read a second time.

Hon. Atty. General asked leave to introduce a bill to amend the jury law.

Mr. McDonald presented the road scale for the County of Pictou.

The road scales for Victoria and Halifax were presented.

The House in Committee on Bills—Mr. Ryder in the chair passed the following bills.

An act to provide funds to pay expenses incurred in repairing the Cornwallis bridge.

An act for the regulation of licenses for the

sale of intoxicating liquors. The speaker moved a clause in amendment which was adopted.

A bill to establish the decimal system of accounting.

A bill to continue and amend the law relating to education.

A bill concerning road damages, and providing that the respective counties pay half such damages, was taken up and discussed. Explanations were given, and amendments proposed. The bill passed.

A bill to authorize the borrowing of a sum of money for making and improving of roads and bridges in the County of Pictou.

A bill to provide for the construction of a bridge over Jordan River.

A bill to provide for the building of a bridge over Liverpool River, and several other local bills.

Hon. Mr. Henry moved the consideration of the act to amend the act relating to the Inland Navigation Company.

Mr. Chambers moved that the bill be deferred for three months.

After a lengthened discussion. The amendment was lost 12 to 15—and the bill passed by the same division.

FRIDAY, 8th.

Several bills were read a third time and passed. Amongst these were the following:—

A bill to establish the Decimal system of accounting.

A bill to provide funds for the completion of the Cornwallis Bridge.

A bill to provide for the building of a bridge over the Liverpool river.

A bill for regulating licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

And a bill for continuing the acts relating to education.

Hon. Mr. Henry, as chairman of the Post office committee, reported.

A discussion arose upon the contract for the conveyance of the westerly mails from Windsor to Annapolis by Mr. King, recommended by the Committee.

Hon. Attorney General objected to the manner in which the service had been performed for the last year, and thought it should have been put up to tender and contract for this year, instead of the mode recommended by the committee.

After explanations from the Hon. Mr. Henry and the other members of the Post Office committee, in support of the views entertained by them,

Mr. Shaw expressed the dissatisfaction of his constituents with the contract of the Messrs. King for the conveyance of the mails across the Bay, and said there seemed to be some mystery about the matter. He thought if Mr. King chose to take the contract for £5 for one year, it gave him no right to get the contract the next year without competition.

After some further remarks, the Hon. Atty. General moved that the clause of the report relating to the contract for the conveyance of the mails between Windsor and Annapolis be struck out, and that the service be left as heretofore to the discretion of the Post Master General.

The motion was lost 22 to 13.

For—Messrs. Killam, Brown, Churchill, McKeagney, Moses, Bill, McLearn, Geldert, Fin. Secy., Atty. General, Ryder, Hon. J. Campbell, Shaw—13.

Against—Robichau, McDonald, Wade, Henry, Webster, Parker, Bailey, Reinhard, Archibald, Hon. Mr. Howe, McKenzie, Chambers, McLellan, Chipman, McFarlane, Hon. Mr. Young, Munroe, Morrison, Esson, B. Smith, White, Robertson—22.

The report was then received and adopted.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Killam to return home, on urgent private business.

The House in Committee of Supply.

Mr. McDonald moved that the sum of £1000 be granted towards the construction of a bridge at New Glasgow over the East River of Pictou. The Hon. gentleman explained the importance of the subject.

The motion was carried by a large majority.

Mr. White moved that £250 be granted towards the erection of a bridge over Jordan River.

The vote was carried on division.

The Hon. Speaker moved that the sum of £86 10s. 6d. be granted to pay for the expenses of surveying a portion of the new Eastern road. The vote was carried.

Mr. Geldert moved that £500 be granted towards the completion of the new road between LaHave bridge and Mills Village. After a long discussion the committee adjourned without taking the question.

SATURDAY, April 9th.

Several bills were read a third time.

Mr. Ryder, Mr. Moses, Mr. Reinhard, and Mr. B. Smith obtained leave of absence.

Hon. Attorney General laid on the table the Calendar for King's College.

Hon. Prov. Secretary laid on the table the returns for St. Mary's College, Pictou Academy, Mount Allison Academy, and the Free Church Academy.

The House in committee on bills passed an act to amend the act concerning the city of Halifax, and several other bills of a local nature.

The clause reducing the quorum of the City Council from 12 to 6 was struck out, and the number fixed at 10.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House in committee on supply.

A sum of £50 was granted to Dr. Forrester, pursuant to the report of the committee on agriculture.

The sum of £50 was granted to T. B. Akins, Record Commissioner, to defray certain expenses incurred during the last year, in connection with that subject.

A number of other grants passed. Several other grants were moved, and after discussion were either withdrawn or negatived.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Home Missions.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

What should your good *Christian Messenger* do but work hard in every good cause? When one gets tired of a good thing, the way is to begin again. The missionary work is not done yet. Its range is increasing, both as regards contributions and laborers on the one hand, and the multitudes reached and blessed on the other. The tidal waves of this enterprize are rising, swelling, spreading, flowing over all the earth. It is the work of God, the work of His people, the work of the age. What is the march of Art, of Science, of Philanthropy, compared with the march of the Gospel? What though the flags of all nations wave in a port, if the flag of Jesus does not wave there? What though along shores and streamlets, in vales and on mountain tops, in jungle or prairie, in village, city and wilderness, isles and continents, in every clime and zone the savage and barbarous give place to the civilized,—without the Gospel of Christ, darkness, "gross darkness covers the people."

The duty of Christian labour, the dignity of Christian labour, the success of Christian labour—who can doubt? The humblest follower of Christ, while yet standing on the shores of time, can look forward through the vista of all eternity and say "My life, my hopes, my happiness extend all the way." Does not such an one feel bound to live for him "who hath died for him?"

Is it not honorable to toil in the same work in which the Saviour toiled? Has not the Master verified his promise, "Lo, I am with you alway" and will he not still do so? Who, then, would live and die without sharing in the glorious work of Missions?

The world is being surveyed and laid out for Christ. The gates of the Orient are thrown open for the missionary. The Lord is saying to the East and the West, the North and the South, "Give up," "Hold not back." The men of Baptist "principles and practices," in the first centuries, "went everywhere preaching the word." As missionaries, they were men of might. Their descendants "in the faith" are now reforming "the Reformation in Europe." Baptists are again at work in France, Germany, Prussia, and dismembered Poland. They are making their way in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Russia. In Hindoostan and Burmah they have long held up "the banner of the Cross."

In Siam and China they are labouring side by side with others. In the United States of America they outnumber any other persuasion. In England their preachers, as regards talent and usefulness, are found in the van of the Christian host. We read of them at Natal, Van Dieman's Land and Australia. They are blessing the four quarters of the world, and some isles of the sea, by their presence and their efforts. Even in Nova Scotia they rank well among the tribes of Israel.

Brethren of the Baptist churches of this land, ye have the honor of being enlisted in the great work of Missions. We ask you not to subtract aught of interest in Foreign labour, but the *Home work* is now our theme. Will you stand well the probation, through which you are now passing, without the visits of a special agent? Under the present system also, consolidation is attempted, and fewer applications for funds are made to you. For example, the Gaelic Mission is included under the Home Mission, and Bro. Ross does not visit the churches with a separate appeal. Is there not great danger, in these circumstances, that you will contribute less than formerly?

Several of the churches have responded nobly to the call for pecuniary assistance. They will have their reward. But from the great majority nothing is heard: and in this class are found several who have most of the Lord's money. Would that their pastors had time to present this object.

The Home Mission Treasury has now failed. At the late meeting of the Board, the appropriations exceeded its contents. Our hearts were moved, too, by no less than five new applications for employment: a part of them from students for the ministry, who desire to preach Christ, in the coming vacation, to the people, and to aid themselves pecuniarily for further preparation for the work.

Since last acknowledgment of receipts, £5 have been sent from Chester by our active Brother J. C. Hurd, who, moreover, promises more. Mrs. M. A. Gourley, Londonderry, has forwarded 20s.; and Brother J. S. Layton, of Stewiacke, 40s. Four Pounds are also in hand, from Brother John Moser, A. M., for the benefit of the colored population in this County. This we hope very shortly to expend. We are grateful for such favors.

Brethren, it is time to work. Send something for Bro. Ross's mission, for any mission—only so it is for our needy *Home Missions*. Collectors, take the field! The Associations are at hand. The judgment day and the welcome "home to heaven" are coming!

Baptist Home Missionary Rooms,
Halifax, N. S., April 12th, 1859.

The Cruel Baptist Churches—
not found in Nova-Scotia.

DEAR BROTHER,

I was glad to notice in Brother Freeman's reply to my enquiries after those implicated churches, that Nova Scotia churches are free from the suspicion his charges had created against them. When he came to look for a case in point where-with to confirm his statement, he journeyed "not a thousand miles from the writer's home" before he found the object of his pursuit. I suppose the distance was so near a thousand miles away that a thousand was the nearest number he could venture to put down. That distance of course carries one far out of Nova Scotia. In replying to Brother Freeman's last communication on this subject, it is not my intention to plead for the infallibility of the Baptist Churches,—the fruits some of them sometimes produce look more like infirmity. Neither do I intend to stand up for dividing our Churches into small helpless bodies. I agree with Brother Freeman, that the propriety of dividing churches may often be seriously doubted. This is not the question at issue, as Brother F. tries to make your readers believe, but the thing I took exception to in his remarks as before quoted is the manner in which a separation is effected. The expression used by him of "cutting off" or "casting out," "bowing and scraping out," or "soothing into a state of unconsciousness by a sweet lullaby" will not apply to Baptist Churches simply because it is not the mother Church which first undertakes to divide. The idea of separation first originates with the part that is set off. In the place of the mother cruelly turning the child off, it is the child which makes the request to go away; and the mother, although she had rather keep the child under her own care, yet, for indulgence sake, with the hope that it will be for the benefit of the child to go away, grants the request. Now, if children perish by thus going away from the parental roof, can their parents be charged with "infanticide?" The child going away may, through misconduct, destroy itself, and thus commit suicide; but we cannot discover how the parent can be implicated. If so, may the Lord have mercy on parents, as well as churches. Many of our churches are, no doubt, too centrifugal. We had rather they were all more centripetal. But when a part of a church has already gone in effect from the centre, and refuses to come back and be content to remain and work with the centre, one of two things must be done: its request to be set off by itself must be granted, or stringent discipline must be used. Which will Bro. Freeman recommend?

Your readers will observe that Bro. Freeman has misrepresented me, by saying that I "have laid down rules to be observed in setting off churches." I only noticed the rules which are observed. They may not be the best rules that might be adopted. I leave that for better judges to decide. I did not pretend to find a precedent in scripture for calling a Council to assist in dividing a Church, neither do I venture an opinion whether it is right or wrong; but when a Council is called to give their opinion on any question at issue, I am at a loss to know how that Council can be charged with interfering with the independence of the Church. After the Council give their recommendation in the matter, the Church may, or may not, act upon it at pleasure.

My principles and logic may be defective, but your readers will judge whether mine or Bro. F's are the most so.

Perhaps our brother would do the missionary cause more good, as that appears to be his aim, if he would use a little less sarcasm. Hoping he may see the propriety of fairly representing the actions of our churches, and of giving them all the credit they deserve,

I remain, yours, in the love of the truth,
DEFENDER.

March 31st, 1859.

For the Christian Messenger.

Acknowledgment.

DEAR BROTHER,

Permit me to acknowledge in the *Christian Messenger*, the kindness of our friends here who have lately given another token of their regard for us, by making us a visit worth £9 in cash and other necessaries. We have unmistakable evidence that this is a cheerful gift, and "God loves the cheerful giver," he will therefore doubtless bless the donors.

In all probability, my connection with the Church in this place will soon close, for the want of a suitable place for my family to reside in.

Yours truly,
A. W. BARSS.

Kempt, April 4th, 1859.