

through "the dark valley of the shadow of death," he arose, feebly crept to his bed, lay down and in a little time expired without a groan.

For the Christian Messenger.

An Address

To Mr. Warren L. Parker, a Licentiate from the Niagara Baptist Church.

DEAR BROTHER,—

As your time is about expired, that you are to return home to your family, and to your friends, we take pleasure in bearing our united testimony to your christian deportment, and to your acceptable and faithful ministrations, both in public and among our families.

During the three months that you have laboured with us we can with confidence say that you have not shunned to declare the whole counsel of God.

Be assured, Dear Brother, that you have our prayers and sympathies that God may own and bless your ministry in uniting together his people and the conversion of sinners from their wicked ways, and that you may be made an able minister of the New Testament.

GEORGE MANTHORN, } Deacons. CHARLES ATKINS, }

By order and on behalf of the Church. CURTIS MANTHORN, Clerk.

HOME MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

For the Christian Messenger.

Mission to Barrington, Shelburne, &c.

MR. EDITOR,—

I wish through the Messenger to give a short account of my labours in the employment of the Missionary Board of the Western Baptist Association. I left home June 21st, 1860, I spent the first week with the church at Sable River, and the second at Barrington. I spent, in all, 22 weeks; six weeks at Sable River, five weeks at Barrington, and four weeks at Shelburne, Sandy Point, and Jordan Bay, three weeks at Wood's Harbour, four at Pubnico. I travelled about 1000 miles; preached 100 times; visited about 81 different families; attended 18 Conference meetings, and 13 Prayer and other meetings; and collected \$114 10c., or £28 13s. 6d. in behalf of the Mission.

THOMAS C. DELONG.

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Revival of Religion in Ragged Islands.

DEAR EDITOR,—

When I last wrote to you I was moaning the absence of God's converting power amongst the people of my charge, but thanks be to God He has since that time manifestly made it known to some of them. On the 28th of January special services were commenced in what is called the Hayden meeting house. Some members of the Church agreed to meet daily at 2 o'clock, P. M., and offer special prayer for the conversion of souls. Preaching and social exercises have been the order of the evenings. From the commencement it was evident that God was with us. Every day the meetings increased in numbers and interest. Members of the Church who had not taken part in the meetings since I came here, now came and began to pray with us and confess their sins. The unconverted soon began to cry out for mercy.

Thus things have gone on for four weeks. Every day we have seen new answers to prayer in the manifestations of God's power. A number of persons have been brought to Jesus' feet who were advanced to middle age and had stood out many revival seasons. There are now at least thirty persons who have professed to have re-

ceived a special blessing in those meetings. Five have been baptized and two restored who had been away from the Church for years.

A number of others will doubtless be baptized soon. Brother Boothby came along at the beginning of our meetings on his Bible agency and preached a few times for us. His heart will be refreshed to hear what God hath wrought for us. To day we move our meetings to Locke's Island. I will write again as the work progresses. Dear brethren pray for us.

Yours in Christ, A. W. BARSS.

Locke's Island, Feb. 24th, 1861.

TANCOOK ISLAND, Lunenburg Co.—Mr. Editor.—Since the Grand Division at Lunenburg, I have visited Tancook Island; and found the little Church very much scattered. But notwithstanding the scattered state of the Church, there were some who were crying, "O! Lord how long." Yea some earnestly praying and pleading with God for the restoration of Zion, and He heard their cry.

I arrived on the Island the last of January, and commenced labor with the Church. It was not long before God by his Spirit began to operate upon the minds of the people, and sinners began to inquire the way to Zion with their faces thitherward. It was wonderful to hear many whose heads were silvered over with the storms of fifty or sixty winters crying to God for mercy.

The revival commenced among the old, and continued until all acknowledged it to be the work of God. About seventy professed to have found Christ, the greater part of whom I expect will join the Baptist Church, but some no doubt will unite with the Wesleyan Methodists. May God bless them and keep them.

Yours in the Gospel, P. R. FOSTER.

Bridgewater, March 2nd, 1861.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

TUESDAY, March 5.

After the reading of several local bills and the reception of petitions, principally in favor of assessment for the support of Schools, a petition in favor of a prohibitory liquor law was received from Digby County, signed by 770 names.

DEBATE ON THE DESPATCHES.

Hon. Mr. Johnston continued the speech which he began on the previous day, till near 6 o'clock. At the close he moved the following resolution:—

Whereas, The party now in power assumed the Government upon a majority of two—exclusive of the Speaker obtained at the General Election in 1859, including several who were ineligible to sit in parliament, which was increased to four by the action of an Election Committee unseating Mr. Campbell and seating Mr. Morton as member for Queen's County.

And Whereas, The Elections in Cumberland and Victoria caused by the appointment of Mr. Young as Chief Justice and Mr. Munro as Chairman of the Board of Works have resulted in the defeat of both the Government Candidates exhibiting an immense change in public opinion in those Counties and destroying the entire majority obtained as before mentioned—

And Whereas, Messrs. Colin Campbell and J. V. N. Hatfield, notwithstanding they were returned by the constituencies of Digby and Argyle upon the most unqualified pledges to oppose the party now in power and for some time did so; yet they afterwards joined that party, and the Provincial Administration now owe their entire majority on the floor of this House to the support they derive from the change of these two members—

And Whereas, The Government after the defeat in Cumberland and Victoria were informed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor "that any further diminution of their strength would necessitate either a re-construction of the Government or an appeal to the Country "as he did not think after all that had taken place the business of the Country could be satisfactorily carried on under such circumstances"—

And Whereas, His Excellency at the same time informed the Secretary of State that in his opinion "a dissolution would most likely be necessary before the party controversy which has now existed for more than a year can be satisfactorily settled"—

And Whereas, Since the date of these Declarations of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor the Government have suffered "a further diminution of their strength" by the public action of the constituencies of Digby and Argyle and of Guysborough in unmistakably repudiating by public meetings or petitions the conduct of their Representatives and praying a dissolution of the Assembly—

And Whereas, The Leader of the Government has admitted in debate that the Government are divided and at variance on the most important question before the Country, propounded for the consideration of the House in the opening speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,—that of Railway Extension—

And Whereas, The Leader of the Government thus condemned by the Country and proved to be in an unequivocal minority has declared in the Legislature that there shall be no dissolution until he has remodelled the constituencies by a new Representation Bill adapted to the necessities of his party—

Therefore Resolved, That so soon as the necessary business of the Legislature shall have been transacted, due regard to the Constitution of the Country demands that an appeal to the people shall be had in order that the Country may be governed in accordance with the well understood wishes of the people.

The peroration of the Hon. Gentleman's address is said to have been very spirited and eloquent. The following report of it has appeared in the Colonist and Witness:—

An Executive Councillor convicted of a daring falsehood;

The Council convicted of gross misrepresentation in their statements to the Lieut. Governor. ["It is said," continued Mr. Johnston, "that we have been disrespectful to his Excellency: Have we offered any disrespect equal to this?"]

An Attorney General convicted of bribery by a sworn committee, and exonerated by a partisan vote.

A government so weak that they cannot appoint a Solicitor General or a Legislative Councillor from the House; and when two seats became vacant, they lose both.

The Solicitor Generalship, tacked to the Railway.

In the management of two principal public Works—the Railway and Lunatic Asylum—the law trampled on without excuse—and in the re-appointment of Mr. Smellie even a decent regard for appearances thrown to the winds.

Unable to carry a policy proposed in the Speech, for railway extension, they acknowledge their weakness, and violate the principles of Government by the leader separating from his Council and seeking aid from the minority.

Having basely vilified a large religious denomination, they now deny the policy that gave them success; and meanly cast themselves at the feet of the men they insulted, to crave their mercy. As generous men they may give them their pity, but it will be mingled with loathing and contempt.

They crouch at the knees of the Lieutenant Governor to beg for time to strengthen themselves from the Opposition, that they may escape an appeal to the people, which in June last they boasted would result to Mr. Johnston and his party in "a crushing defeat, more humiliating than the last."

To retain Lord Mulgrave in their toils, they fabricate pages of the most miserable distortions of the past history of the country.

Their own strength is derived from Colin Campbell and John Hatfield having gone over to them in opposition to their pledges and their constituents' views.

And yet, in the face of all this, they have the assurance to talk of cutting up the constituencies to suit their necessities—their necessities truly are great, but their unscrupulous audacity is greater.

Turning to the government, Mr. Johnston emphatically addressed them—

You prepared your way to power by bigotry, hypocrisy and basest mendacity—you laid the foundation of the government on the infraction of the laws—you raised it up by corruption and intrigue, and the only support left you is derived from treachery.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, Bigotry, Hypocrisy, and Falsehood—illegality, corruption, and treachery,—are the elements that have formed and sustain that contemptible thing that in mockery is called the Government of Nova Scotia. Its pestilent example debases wherever it extends;—its foul influences contaminate the land; and the people watch with burning impatience for the opportunity to trample it out of existence.

Happy would it be or the provincial honor could its disgraceful history pass into eternal oblivion, and no record of it stain the annals of our country."

The Hon. Attorney General arose to reply to the speech of Hon. Mr. Johnston, and continued till 7 o'clock, after which the house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 6th.

After the routine of petitions, Mr. Bourinot moved the second reading of a bill to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace from £10 to £20.

A lengthened debate ensued, when upon division the bill was defeated by 26 to 21.

The adjourned debate was then resumed. The Hon. Attorney General continued his speech of the previous day, and concluded at 6 o'clock, when the debate was adjourned.

We regret that no official report of the speech has appeared. We are therefore unable to publish an outline.

The Sun states that it can hardly be said to be a reply to the Hon. Mr. Johnston, but that he "contrasted the position of affairs when the late liberal Government went out of power, who left those who succeeded them ample means to meet all liabilities and £4,000 to spare, with that of the late Government, who, during the three years they held power run the Province in debt to the extent of £100 per day for every day they were in office. The hon member said that the present Government had been enabled, by carefully guarding and collecting the revenues, to meet all the services of the country out of the ordinary revenues, and leave a balance of several thousand dollars in the Treasury."

Mr. Grant reported from the committee on consuls' fees.

Hon. Prov. Secretary gave notice that he intended to move an amendment to Hon. Mr. Johnston's resolutions.

THURSDAY, March 7th.

The House in committee on bills passed the Pictou Hospital Bill after several amendments had been proposed and lost.

From the Halifax Reporter we learn that, "A bill, granting letters patent to Daniel C. McCallum, for improvement in bridges, was then discussed. A motion to defer the bill was carried on division. It would be well, we think, if the House had some settled policy in regard to patents. A few days ago they passed a bill conferring letters patent on one Capt. Forbes, to enable him to introduce and manufacture a windlass; and yet they now refuse to grant Mr. McCallum the same privilege. There is something very contradictory in this mode of proceeding."

Hon. Provincial Secretary read some letters reflecting on the mode by which signatures had been obtained to the petitions from Guysboro and Digby.

The Debate was not resumed.

FRIDAY, March 8.

After the presentation of petitions it was moved that the Debate on the Despatches be resumed, when Mr. Cochran moved in amendment for the second reading of a bill to alter the representation of Hants Co. A warm discussion ensued. On a call of the House being made Mr. Henry arose and addressed the House on the Constitutional Despatches and continued from 4 o'clock to 9.

SATURDAY, March 9.

The House sat with closed doors for upwards of two hours. It is understood that admission to the people's gallery was under consideration; statements having been made that favoritism had been practised in giving tickets for such admission.

Dr. Tupper moved a resolution that the Railway Committee have power to investigate the subject of Railway management and to send for persons and papers.

Hon. Mr. Howe considered that the Committee had that power already, and that such motion, if required, should have come from him. After considerable discussion, Hon. Mr. H. asked for and obtained the authority referred to.

The Financial Secretary laid on the table the Estimates for 1861, and made a brief speech upon them. Other members also spoke on the subject.

MONDAY, March 11th.

After the usual routine the adjourned Debate was resumed. Dr. Tupper addressed the House and brought forward some serious charges of misappropriation of funds in the payment of railway contractors.

European and Foreign News.

For the Christian Messenger.

English Correspondence.

From our own Correspondent.

THE STORM—IMPERIAL POLITICS—TRADE PERPLEXITIES—M. MIRE'S DEFEALCATIONS—OTHER GIGANTIC FRAUDS—THE POSITION OF EUROPEAN POLITICS—FRENCH OCCUPATION OF SYRIA.

MR. EDITOR,—

The terrible storm which spread terror over our island-home, and strewed its coasts with wrecks on the 9th instant entirely prevented me sitting down with composure to write a letter for the last packet. It was enough for one to do to keep snugly at home with the continuous fears for the safety of our roof and walls. To venture out in such a tornado without specially necessity was out of the question. The fatality of the wrecks on that day was very great and widely spread as the items of news will indicate. Benevolence has had a wide field for exercise and has been nobly practised in raising funds to assist the suffering and the destitution of the survivors. On the 19th and again on the 20th instant we had a recurrence of wind storms of unusual strength which have in various places left traces of their violence.

Since my last letter to you our parliament has commenced its sittings. The Queen's Speech which we usually anticipate with some interest, was this year thought little of before its delivery. Its character too, when it did come just about came up to public expectation. Political quietude especially in home affairs has been a characteristic of the year gone by. The government taking advantage of this have discreetly avoided allusion to a Reform Bill and signified their intention to attempt a little tinkering in some of the existing