

most intimately associated with him. He toiled hard by day, and consumed the "mid-night oil,"—he attained the object immediately sought,—he passed his examination, and gained his diploma; but the effort probably cost him his life. His system, worn down by excessive study, was poorly prepared for the shock of disease; he sank rapidly under its influence, and "dust returned to dust," and the spirit to his God.

He died among strangers. No mother or sister was near to close his eyes in death. That mournful privilege was denied them. But he was not without friends, who generously gave their sympathies, and provided for every want. His remains were conveyed home, and interred in Canard Cemetery. The pastor of the church being at the time confined to his house by illness, the funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Cramp, from Job xiv. 19, "And thou destroyest the hope of man."

Thus the door that seemed opening to the solicitations of honest worth was suddenly closed;—thus were the anticipations of hopeful friends destroyed;—thus has a blank been made in the family circle that can never be filled;—thus has been lost to society, and to the Church of Christ on earth, one, whom we believe was an ornament to both.

But we trust it is well with our friend and brother. Death to the Christian is no misfortune; it is but a sleep from which there shall be a glorious waking. "And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write blessed are the dead that die in the Lord from henceforth." We stood by the opened grave, we committed the body to the last resting place; but we seemed to hear the words of Jesus, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me though he were dead yet shall he live." Our tears are dried by the assurance that he has gained infinitely more than we have lost.

Charley was a Christian. He was not perfect. —Who is? Perfection is a plant that blooms only in the Paradise above. If others saw his faults, he himself saw them more clearly, and lamented them more sincerely. "It may be supposed," writes one of his class, "that I having been his room mate, would know more of his religious life than almost any other." Above every thing he prized his religion and the throne of grace. His frequent prayer was, that his studies might not lessen his love for Christ, but rather increase it. His letters after he went to N. Y. breathed the same spirit—"His fellow students at Acadia College still remember his manly form bowed with them in the Lecture room, where they went to meet for prayer, and the simple utterances of his heart when he besought divine assistance, or claimed an interest in the prayers of his brethren.

It is pleasing to learn that he was known as a Christian in the Hospital when he finished his course, that "he not only acted the part of the surgeon but of the missionary among the suffering to whom he ministered," and to hear the so small encomium, "He was an honor to his country, his profession and to his religion." All this was his duty, and must needs have been expected; but too many, we fear, yield to the influence around them, and fail to establish a Christian character among strangers, though their names are upon the books of the church at home. In this respect Charley's example is worthy of imitation.

It is a sore trial to die in the bloom of life and when the dreams of youth are just on the eve of their fulfilment. With all man's pretence and contempt of the world, and with all his assumed philosophy, when death comes to knock away his props, and to remove his hopes, he turns with longing regret toward his vanishing pleasures, and starts back with terror at the thought of the grave and the hereafter. Grace does what reason cannot do—make the death-bed a scene of joyful triumph; but yet the victory often costs a struggle. In Charley's case the world could not be given up without the struggle. The fruits of all his earlier efforts were temptingly placed before him, and the sorrowful conflict caused by the disappointment may easily be imagined. But he was not forsaken in the trying hour. He was enabled to renounce his cherished hopes, and to commit his soul into the keeping of Him in whom he had believed. Mr. Vanderpool, a Christian lady, frequently visited him to administer comfort and consolation. To her he conversed freely. On one occasion she repeated the hymn commencing

"Just as I am without one plea
But that thy blood was shed for me."

"Yes," said he, "that is just what I feel." He believed in the efficacy of the Redeemer's blood. He placed himself beneath the cross of Christ assured of safety there.

He has gone, but his memory will remain. We are following after, expecting soon a glad reunion where there will be no parting. Let us live well that when death comes our work may be done, and so an abundant entrance be administered into the kingdom of our Father.

A CLASS-MATE.

Wolfeville, April 20th, 1864.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, May 2nd.

Mr. Tobin called the attention of the Government to complaints from persons in Windsor, who had paid railway damages. They stated that as others had not paid and were not amenable to the law, their money ought to be restored.

Mr. Archibald explained the proceedings taken by the late government to enforce the payment of damages.

Hon. Pro. Sec. stated that the impression prevailed in the minds of the public generally that the late government had abandoned the attempt to press the matter. This fact had a very unfortunate effect upon the public mind as regards the conclusion of this matter.

Mr. Archibald explained that the late government had done everything in their power.

Hon. Mr. Johnston introduced a bill concerning the election of Representatives to serve in general Assembly. It defers the operation of the Franchise Act until June 14, 1865, provides that any election that may take place in the meantime must take place under the old law.

Mr. Jas. McDonald reported from the Committee on Private Bills an Act to amend the Act passed in 1862, with reference to the property of the United body of Presbyterians. The former bill required an action in the Supreme Court with reference to the property, whereas the present bill requires arbitration to decide as to the justness of any rights, and the mode in which they shall be vindicated.

The amendments made by the Council to the Registration Bill were taken up. As the bill was first introduced, the deputy registrars were to make their returns to a county registrar, and he to the Provincial Secretary. The amendments provide that the deputy registrars shall make their returns to the Financial Secretary, and he shall have them all digested, and duplicate returns prepared and remitted to each county registrar of deeds.

Hon. Atty. Gen'l. said the amendments, in his opinion, improved the bill.

Mr. S. Campbell doubted if the Council had the right to make such amendments, for it could not alter any money bill. But the hon. Atty. Gen. pointed out that the course of the Council in the present case was perfectly legitimate.

Mr. Archibald was opposed to the centralization proposed in the Bill, if his memory served him right, the bill alluded to had been only introduced by him *pro forma* at the opening of a session.

Hon. Pro. Sec. read from the journals to show that the Bill in question had not been introduced *pro forma*, but on the second day of March, 1861, after the House had been in session for something like a month. This bill, he stated, was an elaborate measure, and provided for the appointment of a Registrar General, and not for the placing (as under the present amendments) of the whole of the information in the hands of the Financial Secretary, who was the Chairman of the Board of Statistics.

The matter was left over until Tuesday. In the afternoon the Provincial Secretary laid on the table copies of despatches received from the Lieut-Governors of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island relative to the Union of the Maritime Provinces. They include copies of resolutions passed by the Legislatures of those Provinces similar to the one passed here.

Hon. Mr. McFarlane brought in the Report of the Committee on Agriculture. It recommends that the Government take steps to test the suggestions of Mr. Densmore relative to the potato, and that the funds devoted last year to exhibitions be henceforth directed to the introduction of improved stock; it also advocates an improved system of drainage.

Mr. Tobin thought some encouragement should be given to the Fishing interest as well as to Agriculture.

The House in Committee passed the Chapter on Wills in the Revised Statutes with amendments; also the bill concerning the election of representatives.

The Post-office Report was next taken up. Hon. Mr. Johnston moved that part of the report recommending the continuance of Mr. King's contract between Windsor and Annapolis be struck out, and that the service be put up to tender and contract. The hon. gentleman stated that he did not do so from any personal motives, but solely from a sense of the duty he owed to the House and the country—as he considered the contract had not been properly performed.

After some further desultory debate, Hon. Attorney General included the contract between Shelburne and Halifax in his resolution.

On the question being taken, the resolution passed without a division.

After some further remarks the report was laid on the table.

TUESDAY, May 3rd.

Hon. Atty. General introduced a bill against illegal enlistment, and stated that the Bill contained three clauses,—the first is taken almost *verbatim* from the English Foreign Enlistment Act, and is aimed at persons who attempt to enlist, or procure, or hire any persons to enlist in any foreign service. But as this would not meet the case of young persons who are seduced from their homes on other pretences, and afterwards induced, under the influence of liquor, or other means, to enlist, the second clause is framed to meet such a case. The third clause is aimed at persons who shall for any purpose induce minors to leave the Province without the consent of their parents or guardians. The House, in Committee, passed the Bill.

Several amendments made by the Council to Chapters in the Revised Statutes were next taken up and disposed of.

In the afternoon the amendments to the Registration Bill were taken up.

Mr. Archibald reiterated his objections of the previous day. He said he was opposed to the centralization principle involved in the bill, and to the appointment of an officer at large expense, which would necessarily follow. He moved a resolution embodying his views.

Hon. Prov. Secy. said that the adoption of the amendments not only improved, but actually

lessened the expense of this measure, which, it was agreed on all sides, was necessary in the country.

He referred to the position taken by the leader of the Opposition on this subject, that hon. gentleman had introduced a bill on March 2nd, 1861—not *pro forma*, as he had stated on the previous day, but nearly a month after the Legislature had been opened, in his capacity as Attorney General and member of the Government, "to provide for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths." The bill stated that "the Governor in Council shall appoint a Registrar General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, who shall reside in Halifax. More than that, it added—'with suitable salaries for himself and clerk.'"

Mr. Archibald interrupted the hon. gentleman to state that it was not introduced as a Government measure, but merely to bring before the House the subject of registration. It was the production of Dr. Cramp.

Hon. Prov. Secy. said in that case, the position of the hon. gentleman was infinitely more mortifying. The first crown officer of Nova Scotia, and a member of an Administration, acknowledged that he got a gentleman in the country to frame a Government measure, and that he was merely the tool and mouth-piece to do that which he could not originate himself.

Therefore, he asked the House, was it not a most humiliating attitude for the hon. gentleman, in the face of this bill, to come forward and introduce the resolution he had that day. Never before had he seen a gentleman so eat up all his previous pledges in order to give a factious opposition to a Government.

Mr. Archibald said this story of humiliation had been so often repeated, that it was a wonder that the gentlemen opposing the hon. member were not all on their knees by this time. The hon. Prov. Sec. had observed that he (Mr. A.) was responsible for every line of the Bill alluded to; but surely he knew that every day gentleman introduced Bills for which they were not responsible. If he introduced the Bill as a private individual, and not as a member of the Government, and in addition to that did not even press the house to carry out its policy, it was obvious then that the hon. gentleman's whole argument fell to the ground. The house, he felt, perfectly appreciated the character of the argument with which the hon. gentleman had favored the house. It was just the argument a boy addresses to another on the street. He said "You're a—"; and the answer was, "You're another." Mr. Archibald concluded by reiterating his opinion that the principle was wrong of centralizing the whole system of Registration in Halifax.

Hon. Atty. Gen. said that in his opinion the amendments made by the Council were an improvement upon the measure, as it had first passed through the lower branch. Any one acquainted with the objects of the system, must see that it was not intended to effect anything that was likely to be useful as a county measure; but it was intended to be beneficial at some future period to the inhabitants at large, unconnected with county organizations. There was no analogy between this system and registration of deeds in a county. The deed was registered where the land was situated, and where it remained; but when you registered a birth, marriage or death you were doing something connected with an individual—with something that was not stationary and settled; you were affecting something which might be useful long after the event had occurred. Such information ought to be centralized at one point, where persons resorting to this country for proof of matters that had occurred years ago, could be satisfied.

Mr. Archibald's amendment was lost by 11 to 22.

The amendments then passed. An amendment was also made to pay the Registrars of Deeds a fee of 20 cents.

In answer to Mr. Archibald the Prov. Secy. stated that the Government did not intend any expense under the bill beyond a margin of \$800, whereas under the original measure the expense exceeded \$2000.

Increase of Representation for Cape Breton.—Mr. Caldwell moved the second reading of the bill to provide for additional representation for the county of Cape Breton. He alluded to the fact that that county was the third in the Province in respect to population (25,000)—to its immense area of 10,000 square miles, and to its unparalleled resources. He contended that the time had arrived when the house could no longer defer an act of justice to Cape Breton.

Messrs. Miller and Blanchard pursued a similar line of argument, and pointed out the anomalies that now existed in respect to representation in the Province.

Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Tobin, Dr. Hamilton and Dr. Brown did not deny the right of Cape Breton to have an additional member, and spoke of the desirability of having a general measure on the subject of representation which would be more equitable than the present system.

Hon. Prov. Sec. said that it was not advisable to increase the representation except on the eve of a general election. He agreed as to the right of Cape Breton to have an additional representative and pointed out that both sides of the house had of late years introduced measures to give this right effect.

Mr. Longley objected and thought it best to wait until a general measure was introduced.

The Bill in committee, was amended so as to give at next general election another representative to the county.

WEDNESDAY, May 4th.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Equity Bill were taken up.

After a few observations from Mr. Archibald

and Hon. Atty. General, the amendments were passed.

Mr. S. Campbell brought in the Mines and Minerals report which was received and adopted.

The Post-office report was then taken up.

Mr. Longley took exception to the report on the ground that it entailed a large additional expense. All the recommendations of the report, Mr. Longley calculated, would create an additional expense of £1071. A part of the legislation of the session had not exactly met his ideas of the principle of economy, and he felt compelled to ask the house to consider deliberately what it was doing.

Hon. Sol. Gen. assured the House that the committee had recommended nothing that they did not believe, after careful examination, was necessary in view of the public exigencies. The committee throughout had endeavored to keep economy in view, as long as it did not interfere with the public convenience and advantage.

Mr. Blanchard said the hon. member for Annapolis had turned his back on retrenchment the whole session, and now at the last came up and advocated it. He was satisfied that the people would rather do without their money for roads and bridges than lose their postal communication.

Mr. Tobin took a view similar to that of Mr. Longley, he believed that the committee had discharged their duties faithfully, but nevertheless, he hardly thought the House should sanction the additional expense recommended. He moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House that the salaries of the Postmasters or Way-officers should not be increased, and no new rides established except considered absolutely necessary by the Government.

In the afternoon the House in Committee took up the chapter on Proceedings in Equity, and passed the same with amendments.

Upon motion of Mr. Chas. Campbell, a Bill to amend the Act concerning the congregations of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America was taken up. The object of the Bill is to enable any person who may have paid any monies towards the erection of any place of worship or manse, belonging to either the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia or the Free Church of Nova Scotia, before the Union, and who dissented from such Union, to claim the repayment of the same from the Trustees of such church, and in default to have the same referred to arbitration.

Mr. James McDonald explained that the bill, as originally introduced, empowered any person who belonged to either of the Presbyterian bodies before the union in 1860, who had contributed monies to the erection of churches or manses, and who deserted from such union, to recover back the monies so contributed by an action of law. The committee thought this rather an extreme remedy, and, acting upon the bill introduced by the member for Colchester (Mr. Archibald) in 1862, which recognized the principle that the rights of private individuals should be preserved, but which did not point out the mode, they modified the bill so as to enable the parties to have their rights ascertained by each one appointing an arbitrator, and in case of disagreement, the matter to be decided by an arbitrator, to be appointed by a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Blanchard objected to the bill as a piece of personal legislation, designed to benefit a few individuals belonging to a particular congregation in Cape Breton.

Hon. Atty. Gen'l. expressed himself briefly in favour of the Bill. He considered that where individuals had contributed large sums of money to the support of a particular congregation, and the funds so contributed were handed over to another church from whose doctrines they conscientiously differed, great ground of complaint existed.

Mr. Charles Campbell denied that he had any personal interest in the matter. Whatever his rights were, he did not trouble the House with them. He asserted that the Union of the Churches was brought about for political purposes.

Mr. Blackwood was astonished to hear the statement that this Union was accomplished for political purposes. He believed that the men who brought it about were actuated by higher motives.

Hon. Sol. General condemned the act of 1862 as one of the most sweeping acts by which private property had been legislated away, that he had ever heard of. Looking upon this question irrespective of any political or religious consideration, he thought that the rights of those parties had been most unjustly interfered with, and that they were entitled to redress.

The debate was adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 5th.

Morning Session.—The House in Committee, took up the bill in reference to the United Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Parker contended that property once made over to the church was the church's property, and that if the bill was carried into effect, it would cause dissension throughout the Province.

Mr. Archibald alluded to the unanimity with which the churches had been united. Before the Union was consummated the hon. member for Victoria had quarrelled with his clergyman, and even thought it necessary to enforce some rights he had against him by an act of law. If that was the case, if that was the origin of the difficulty, could the House approve of the bill? Was it right to bring a personal quarrel into the Legislature? If such a thing were allowed, the peace of the Presbyterian Church would be disturbed most injuriously.

Hon. Pro. Sec. expressed his regret at being