

vilers of religion. On his passage thence to Philadelphia, he found that two of his companions were like himself sailing under the good Captain of our salvation. They held prayer-meetings in the ship's galley, and it was to them a joyous place. Many of their shipmates were induced to join them. On their arrival in port, they found one of those heaven appointed and heaven blessed places—a Sailor's Bethel. There they heard the Gospel, and received a welcome that to him was truly refreshing. From this time to the end of life's voyage, his faith was firmer and his joys more constant. Through a protracted illness, and when called to bid adieu to near friends he could say "All is well."—Com.

MRS. ELIZABETH RICHARDSON

Died at Indian Harbor, St. Margaret's Bay, on the 16th of February, in the 63rd year of her age.

Our departed sister experienced religion in early life, and soon after the saving change had taken place, she united with the Baptist Church, of which she remained a consistent member to the day of her death. She was in feeble health for many years, but no one ever heard her murmur, and it was only from the family that you learned how intense her sufferings were. She bore the impress of her Saviour on her worn countenance. Her daily life exemplified the deep and perfect peace of one whose mind was stayed on God. Her lips shewed forth His praise. Little more than the bread and water of the covenant were hers in present possession, but she spoke as one whose cup had been ever filled to overflowing, and whom goodness and mercy had followed all the days of her life.

On my visit to the Harbor in February I called to see her, and saw that death had set his seal on her brow. Have you any doubts or fears, in regard to the future, I enquired. "None," she replied in a very decided tone. "my Jesus has done all things well. He has finished the work, and I can trust my all to him." When about to leave I believed that I should see her no more. She felt it also, and thanked me for my visit. "We shall meet no more," I said, "till we meet where there is no more suffering, sorrow, or parting, and where God shall wipe away all tears from every eye." "Yes," she replied, "He will do it with his own hand." Shortly after, she quietly fell asleep in Jesus.

Reader, are you a christian? Are you weary—wary of sin—of the cares, trials and temptations of the world? Fly to the Saviour; "with Him is the fountain of life." "They that wait on the Lord shall renew their strength,—strength for living, strength for dying. "They shall run and not be weary, they shall walk and not faint." Apart from Christ there is nothing but weariness and trial. "If thou hast run with the footmen, and they have wearied thee, then how canst thou contend with horses? If in the land of peace wherein thou trustest, they wearied thee, then how wilt thou do in the swellings of Jordan?"

R. R. P.

Sackville, May 4th, 1864.

For the Christian Messenger.

DONATION VISITS.

Dear Brother,

Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of a donation on the evening of Feb. 25th, at the parsonage, amounting to—cash \$82.00, and useful articles \$36.33. In all \$118.33.

The evening was unpropitious. But a large number of friends cheered us with their presence. It was truly a time of social and religious enjoyment. After tea, and a season of delightful conversation, excellent addresses were made by Bro. James E. Rand, and Rev. Messrs. Hennigar, Meth, and Keane, Cong., ministers, which will not soon be forgotten by those who listened to them. We hope the donors will find true the words of the Lord Jesus, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Yours in the gospel,  
D. FREEMAN.

Canning, May 2, 1864.

On the 8th of March last, the churches and congregations of New Albany, Springfield, and Sherbrooke West had agreed to make me a Donation Visit. The day, however, proving stormy, only a few, residing chiefly in New Albany, gathered at the house of my esteemed friend and brother, Asaph Whitman, who kindly opened his house for the occasion. We had a pleasant and profitable gathering. The next day, although still stormy, our friends in general from Springfield and a few from Sherbrooke, met at the above named place. The evening was as the former, and more abundant. The tea, the singing, the speeches, of which there were several, and the donation of both evenings amounting, in cash and useful articles, to about \$73, all tended to make the season interesting and agreeable. May God bless the donors, and may eternal life be their reward.

ROBERT S. MORTON.

New Albany, May 6th, 1864.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, May 5th.

Our last week's summary close with the Thursday morning's discussion of the Presbyterian church Bill.

The debate was resumed in the afternoon.

Mr. C. J. Campbell said the hon. member for

Colchester had dragged in matters which should not be brought before the House. What right had he to mix him (Mr. C.) up in this affair? His name was not appended to the petition. Was he denied the privilege of presenting and advocating petitions, that came from his constituents, on the floors of the house?

That hon. member would find that honesty was the best policy even in politics, he had asserted that the bill before the House would disturb the whole body of the Presbyterian church. If so, that showed that there was rottenness at the bottom of the union, and so he (Mr. C.) had believed from the very first. If that union could not exist and flourish without help from the House of Assembly, the sooner it was shattered the better. He had believed from the first that that union was founded on an unholy basis.

The petitioners came in and asked that justice should be done to them in reference to an unjustifiable act that was done in the Assembly two years ago—an act for which there could not be found a parallel even in the middle ages—not even in the time of Cromwell and the Puritans, when so much tyranny was perpetrated under the guise of religion. The people complained that an act was introduced and passed which has robbed them of their just rights. They were deprived of the church which they had built, they were the managers and trustees of that property, and the house stepped in and said, "We will deprive you of that which you are entitled to—of those things which you value most highly. They were deprived of the privilege of being buried with their friends, or they were considered as intruders. He appealed to the feelings of the house if that was the position the people of Cape Breton should occupy; if you robbed them of their goods it would be nothing, but they had been robbed of that which they held dearest on earth.

Mr. Archibald replied, there was no desire to do injustice to anybody, and he considered that the act of 1862 sufficiently protected private rights.

Some further debate took place and the bill was withdrawn by consent.

The Sol. Gen. introduced an act to provide for the publication of the Consolidated Laws.

FRIDAY, May 6th.

The report on Humane Institution was adopted.

The Post Office report was then taken up. Mr. Longley moved the following resolution: Whereas the report of the Post Office committee involves additional expense, and in other respects is open to strong objections:

Therefore Resolved That so much thereof as relates to increase of salaries to Postmasters or Way office keepers be not received; and that only such new rides and way offices as the Government may find absolutely necessary be established during the present year.

Hon. Sol. Gen. pointed out a number of inaccuracies in the estimate of the hon. member for Annapolis with regard to the report of the committee.

Hon. Mr. McFarlane said that the gentlemen in considering the subject forgot the growth of the country, and that additional mail facilities were accordingly needed. In many parts where was only a wilderness a few years ago was now to be seen a thriving village, and should not additional means of communication be afforded that village? He pointed out the strong reasons that existed for the ride from Pictou to Amherst.

Hon. Atty. General pointed out several recommendations in the report that were most desirable, and which were made after reference to the Postmaster General, and upon full enquiry.

Mr. Blanchard pointed out what he considered were miscalculations of the hon. member for Annapolis, in respect to the expense that would be entailed by the report.

Hon. Prov. Sec. regretted that the Committee had been obliged to submit a report which would increase the expense of the Postal service; but it should be remembered that they had only done so after full enquiry into the necessity of the recommendations made. He felt at that late period of the session, without being able to examine into the facts upon which the report was based, it would be unfair and wrong to reject it. He could have no objection to a resolution like that proposed—for it was tantamount to a vote of confidence in the Government; but he thought it would not be doing justice to the Committee to refuse what they recommended, after most full and patient enquiry.

The Report of the committee was adopted. In the afternoon Mr. McKinnon moved that the report of the committee on Indian Affairs be adopted.

Mr. D. Fraser and Mr. Robertson objected to the clause which the majority of the committee recommended, that the amount paid for lands for Indians at Pictou be taken out of the Provincial funds. The minority thought the amount should be paid out of the sale of the Indian reserves in Cape Breton.

Mr. Tobin expressed his regret that the Fin'l Sec'y. had not recommended a grant for the benefit of the Horticultural Society.

Mr. Pryor also expressed the hope that the Government would reconsider the matter.

As there appeared to be a general feeling in favor of the grant, the Fin'l. Sec'y. agreed to put in the Estimate a grant of \$400.

A lengthened discussion ensued.

Mr. Bill said it was only fair to give a grant to the Horticultural Society as well as to the Fruit Growers' Association, and to do every thing that could be done to prevent irritation and jealousy arising between two associations which had in common the advancement of the country at heart.

Amongst the items in the supplemental estimate is a grant of \$600 for a portrait of Sir John Inglis, painted by Mr. Gush, the same artist who painted the portrait of Sir Fenwick Williams.

The hon. Prov. Sec'y in explaining the circumstances, said that the credit of ordering the picture did not altogether belong to the present Government. He read correspondence between Mr. Gush himself, and Mr. Howe, from which it appeared that altho' Mr. Gush was not specially commissioned by the late Government to perform the work, he was led to believe that an appropriation would be made in the Estimate, and he accordingly painted the picture. Independent of this, he was confident that no one would be found to object to securing the portrait of so distinguished a Nova Scotian, who had unhappily been removed by the hand of death.

The house took up the bill to amend the Patent laws.

Mr. Jas. McDonald moved that the bill be deferred for three months, which was carried by a large majority.

SATURDAY, May 7th.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill relative to Mines and Minerals were taken up and disposed of.

The House took up and disposed of a number of amendments to several chapters in the Revised Statutes, made by the Council.

The chapter on "Evidence" had been by rejecting the clause allowing parties to be witnesses in their own causes.

Mr. James McDonald pointed out the evil result that accrued from the law in question, and said he would have been better pleased if it had been rejected altogether.

The amendment of the Council was agreed to.

Hon. Prov. Sec. laid on the table, by command of His Excellency, a report relative to the Exhibition held in London in 1862.

The amendments to the City Law were also taken up. The one changing the mode of electing the Mayor—that is, giving the Board of Aldermen the right to elect that functionary—was unanimously rejected.

The amendment giving the Council the power to expel, by a two-third vote, any member of their body guilty of disgraceful or immoral conduct after he has been elected to the Council, was adopted. Also one fixing the salary of the Recorder at £300 a year, and another changing the name of "Mayor's Court" to that of "City Court," at which the Recorder is to preside in the absence of the Mayor.

MONDAY, May 9th.

Hon. Attorney General introduced an act concerning the Supreme Court; also, an act on Mines to be incorporated in the Consolidated Statutes.

Hon. Solicitor General introduced a bill in addition to Chap. 167 of offences against the person, based on the English law respecting persons forming a combination or conspiracy against mining operations &c.

Hon. Atty. Gen. spoke of the combination for some time formed at the Sydney Mines. The men had gone so far as not only to prevent men from raising of coal but from going down into the pits for the purpose of pumping out water and foul air. Besides there were, in a state of starvation, some 40 horses that are employed below.

Mr. Blanchard asked if the men were in possession of the arms and ammunition belonging to the volunteer organisation at the Mines?

Hon. Sol. Gen. said they were not when the Government had their last information.

Hon. Attorney General said no measure would be neglected however severe and extreme, for the purpose of putting down the illegal action of these men.

The House in Committee passed the bill and two others.

In the afternoon amendments made by the Council to several chapters in the R. S. were disposed of.

In reference to the amendments to the bill to increase the Jurisdiction of Magistrates, Hon. Mr. Levesconte said he would interpose every rule of the House, and every step he could take in order to prevent this bill passing into law. He looked at the measure as a curse to the country.

Mr. McKay, Mr. Parker and Mr. Lawrence spoke in favour of the bill.

The amendments were read a first time.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, stating that they adhered to their amendment respecting the election of Mayor by the Aldermen.

Mr. Pryor said he would rather lose the law than accept an amendment which took away from the citizens the right of electing their Mayor.

Mr. Blanchard was opposed to losing a law which had been revised at so large an expense, and with so much trouble. He moved that the amendments be agreed to.

On a division taking place it was found that there was not a quorum present, the House therefore stood adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 10th.

A bill relative to improper combinations and conspiracies (such as that in force at the Sydney Mines) is introduced and passed. It is intended to supersede the bill passed yesterday, and is the English law on the same subject to a large extent.

Mr. Parker moved that the amendments made by the Council to the Bill to extend the Jurisdiction of Magistrates in civil cases be accepted by the House. The motion was carried, and the bill was therefore finally passed as amended.

A message was received from the Council stating that they had agreed to the bill concerning the City, as finally amended; also to the Act relative to the combination of workmen; and to the act providing for the publication of the Consolidated Statutes with amendments.

PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

At 4 o'clock P. M., His Excellency Major-General Doyle, came to the Council Chamber, and having commanded the immediate attendance of the House of Assembly, gave his assent to a number of Bills, and closed the Session with the following

SPEECH.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:  
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In relieving you from further attendance in Parliament, I am happy to be able to congratulate you upon the large amount of public business which has been accomplished during a protracted and very laborious Session.

The consolidation and Revision of all the General Statutes, which have necessarily added very much to the work of the Session, will, I doubt not, be attended with benefits commensurate with the large amount of attention that important subject has received from the Legislature.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have to thank you for the supplies you have granted for the public service. The largely increased provision made for the Educational and Road and Bridge services cannot fail to afford much advantage and satisfaction to the country.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The measure intended to advance the Educational interests of the Country has received my ready assent, calculated as it is to be of inestimable service to all classes of the people.

The action of the Legislature touching the proposed Union of the Maritime Provinces has been marked by a unanimity which augurs favourably for the future of that great question.

The provision made for the extension of the existing lines of railway will, I trust, result in rendering the large expenditure already made on those works more useful and productive than it has hitherto been.

The act providing for the appointment of an Equity Judge will, I have reason to believe, materially facilitate the administration of justice, an object of the highest importance to the whole people.

Among a great number of measures of the most valuable character, which have been passed or amended, during the Session now about to close, I may particularly refer to those providing for the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths; Marine Courts of Enquiry; the Improvement of Agriculture; the Protection of the River Fisheries; the Administration of the Coal and Gold Mines; the amendments of the Laws relating to the Militia, and to the Post Office and Revenue Departments.

In parting with you upon the termination of this first Session of the present Parliament, it affords me no little satisfaction to know that the deliberations of the Representatives of the People have been marked by unusual harmony, and I fervently pray, that the same disposition to unite in advancing the best interest of this loyal prosperous Colony may be exhibited throughout every session of the Country.

Graham's Pain Expectorant.

Wakefield, Carleton County Jan. 1864.

For more than ten years I have been afflicted with Indigestion and Loss of Appetite, and for over four years I was troubled with Pain in the Chest and Side, and have long been afflicted with Headache which for more than a year was accompanied with a Dizziness in my Head and a buzzing sound in my Ears, producing a partial deafness until last Fall that I became under the treatment of Dr. Graham, of Cornwallis, and by his directions used his Pain Expectorant, Eucletic Balsam and Antibilious Pills, which has cured me in a short time of those complaints and also of the Piles that had long afflicted me, and I think it my duty to make it known that others so afflicted may know where a remedy may be found.

MRS. WELLY HAMILTON.

From the Press.

Mr. John Jackson, publisher of the Cairns Advertiser, writes: I know it to be all it is recommended; having used it in my family for six or seven years.

Every mother and housekeeper must often act as a family physician in the numerous illnesses and accidents that occur among children and servants. For many of these cases, Davis's Pain Killer, is an indispensable article. In diarrhoea it has been used and effected cures. For cuts and bruises it is invaluable.—N. Y. Examiner.

PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER.—This medicine has become an article of commerce—a thing no medicine ever became before. Pain Killer is as much an item in every bale of goods sent to country merchants, as Tea, Coffee or Sugar. This fact speaks volumes in its favor. Glens Falls Messenger.

DAVIS'S VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.—Notwithstanding the many imitations of this article, and many other medicines in the market pretending to answer the same purpose, yet the sale of Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer is more than the whole of them put together. It is one of the few articles that are just what they pretend to be.—Try it.—Brunswick Telegraph.

Sold by Avery Brown & Co., and Brown, Brother & Co.

Hemp, Flax, Canary Seeds. A fresh supply of these seeds intended for cultivation has been received and may be had in small quantities of G. E. Morton & Co., Granville Street, Halifax.

New Magazines and other Periodicals, received by every Mail Steamer, supplied at the news agency of G. E. Morton & Co.

Books of every kind imported to order.