

Temperance.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.

An article in the last number of The Abstemious, contains the following very appropriate remarks on Female influence in the cause of Temperance.

There are, cogent reasons why all females should take a lively interest in this philanthropic work, and labor sedulously for its promotion. Several of these may be briefly noticed.

1. Many of the fair sex have been—alas! not a few of them still are—great sufferers through intemperance. What multitudes of fond mothers have been filled with overwhelming grief by reason of having their beloved sons become the victims of alcoholic drink! What numbers of them, beholding the objects of their strong maternal affection, from whom they had anticipated much comfort, sunk into poverty, disgrace, crime, and wretchedness, have been brought down through anguish of spirit to the grave of the broken-hearted! Who can form any adequate idea of the immense numbers of amiable and affectionate wives whose prospects, once bright and flourishing, have been utterly blighted; and those who but for intoxicating liquors would have continued to be their kind protectors, have become their cruel tormentors? Language cannot express the sorrow into which the foul monster intemperance has plunged these hapless females. In numberless instances tender-hearted daughters have been subjected to sore privations, hardships, and distresses, with unutterable mental suffering, through the drunkenness of their fathers, rendered unworthy of the name. So likewise have multitudes of loving sisters endured inexpressible sorrow through the ruin of beloved brothers by inebriating liquors. In all the varied relations of life females have, from this prolific source of human misery, been compelled to endure sufferings, both physical and mental, numerous and distressing beyond the power of conception. Ought not, then, their more favored sisters to put forth all efforts that may possibly be available for the relief of such as may yet obtain solace by the reclaiming of their children, husbands, fathers, brothers, or friends from their sad state of degradation under the dominion of this cruel tyrant? Surely they should most cheerfully do their utmost to aid in preventing the recurrence of similar scenes of woe in the future.

2. The principle of self preservation, also, many well prompt the fair sex to active exertions in this good cause. None of them can possibly be certain that her own remission in this matter may not be the occasion of involving her in the same calamity. It is not, indeed, common for females in country places to become personally the victims of intemperance; but neglect, imprudence—especially opposition to the cause—is very liable to bring any one of them into deep distress, by occasioning the intemperance of some near and dear relative or friend. Cases of this kind have not unfrequently occurred.

3. Female influence is unquestionably strong. When exercised for evil, its consequences are lamentable in the extreme. When faithfully employed in favor of piety or morality, its benefits are incalculably great. In numerous instances this has been happily illustrated by the beneficent results of the zealous and untiring efforts of amiable females in promoting Temperance. Their kind and alluring persuasions have been productive of very happy effects, where the most potent means that men could use had proved unavailing. Surely, then, such efficacious influence ought to be diligently employed in every case for the stemming of the torrent of intemperance, and for the inducing of all persons, as far as possible, to practice the prudent course of total abstinence.

HOW THEY DEAL WITH DRUNKARDS IN NEW ZEALAND.—In the Lyttelton Times, published in the province of Canterbury, in the above colony, we find the following advertisement: "Notice to the Public.—Whereas it has this day been proved to the satisfaction of us, the undersigned, being three of her Majesty's Justices of the peace, that one Mary Ann Robertson, of Christchurch, who is described at the foot of this notice, has become an habitual drunkard, and is injuring her health by excessive drinking, we hereby under the provisions of the thirty-third clause of the Public-house Ordinance, 1862, give notice that we prohibit all persons from supplying the said Mary Ann Robertson with any spirituous or fermented liquor whatever for the space of two years from the date hereof." This warning is enforced by the threat of a fine of £20, or three months imprisonment.

BAND OF HOPE.—PRESENTATION.—On Monday evening by invitation, we were present at a very interesting entertainment given to the children of the Micmac Band of Hope by their Superintendants. About 150 children were present, and at 7 o'clock sat down to a bountiful table spread with many good things—a large quantity remaining after tea was over.

After Tea the President of the Band read an Address to General G. G. Gray, and presented him with an Emblem manufactured from Nova Scotia Gold—a triangle with a stone in the centre, the motto—Love, Purity, Fidelity being inscribed thereon. A similar presentation was made to Bro. McNally, one of the Superintendants. The Children enjoyed themselves with much hilarity. A number of the members of the Order and other guests were present. Addresses were delivered by B. Zwicker, Esq., and others. Music also enlivened the proceedings. Having had to leave before the meeting closed our Report is necessarily brief.—46.

Agriculture, etc.

MEAL FOR STOCK.—A correspondent of the New England Farmer gives the following opinion on the best mode of using meal for fattening stock:—

"I believe there are many farmers who feed from four to eight quarts of meal a day to one beef creature, till they feed from seven to ten cwt. of meal to one beef, and who never slaughter an ordinary sized beef that yields upwards of forty pounds of rough tallow.

These farmers feed their meal dry. This is a great waste. My practice in fattening beef and swine, as well as feeding cows for milk, has been to pour boiling water on as much meal as would not make the animal's bowels move too freely; at night and in the morning, when the mush is cool, give it to the cow or pig.

In covering the meal with boiling water in this way, the starch of the grain is dissolved, and the animal receives the entire nutriment of the grain.

I calculate stock do not, in eating dry meal, receive more than one-half the goodness of the meal. There is not action enough in mastication, or heat sufficient in the stomach of the animal to extract and receive the entire and real sweetness of the grain.

Had I roots, I should feed them to my fattening beef.—But not having any, I feed only meal and hay, and have fattened two ordinary-sized cows, two years past, to which I fed only three cwt. of meal each, and they each yielded upward of forty pounds of rough tallow. Once a week I throw into the mush a little salt, and occasionally a tablespoonful of wood ashes.

My experience teaches me that a cwt. of meal, fed as described above, is equal to two cwt. fed dry.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

MARGARET H. EATON,

Died at her father's residence, Cornwallis, on the afternoon of the 27th ult., Margaret, aged 26 years, eldest daughter of Deacon Henry Eaton.

Our departed Sister united with the Canard Street Baptist Church, in the Spring of 1857, since which time, she ever walked worthy of the profession she had made, securing, thereby the sincere esteem, and christian affection of all who enjoyed her society. In June 1862 she was prostrated by illness, which continued until autumn, but ere she had recovered, an attack of Typhoid fever, well nigh hurried her from time. When fever subsided, lingering but fatal consumption had marked her as its victim. All efforts to arrest its progress were unavailing, slowly but effectually disease did its work, until the above named time, when the spirit, quietly, and happily left its earthly tenement, for its dwelling in the heavens.

An illness extending over so long a time, must necessarily have been trying to body and mind, and many were the opportunities afforded the friends of this beloved young sister, for marking the power of faith, and beholding the evidences of the Saviour's presence. It is not unrequited that God calls his children to pass through protracted suffering and at times when strength is wasting, does the believer have to grapple with doubts, and mourn, for a time, what seems like the turning away of a father's love, but during the illness of our departed sister, such was not the case. During the tardy months, no one ever heard from her lips, a doubt, a murmuring word, or an expression of impatience, her will ever seemed absorbed in the will of her Saviour. The desire always expressed, was that she might be passive in the hand of God. Rarely has it been our privilege to witness such entire submission, and unaffected leaning on the Redeemer. Precious indeed is the consolation of sorrowing parents and brothers and sisters. They mourn, but rejoice also, that one beloved has gained the crown and is now associated with the glorified company of the redeemed. Religion ever has its attractions, but especially do we realize this, when supporting the dying saint and illuminating the pathway to an eternal rest.

MRS. ELIAS PAYZANT,

Died in Falmouth, Jan. 30th, in the 28th year of his age. He has left a widow and a family of children, and grand children, and great grand children, together with a large circle of christian brethren, and acquaintances; who deeply feel the loss they suffer in their society, by the removal from their midst of a christian companion, an affectionate parent, and a pleasing and intelligent disciple of the Divine Saviour. Father Payzant made a profession of his faith in Christ in early life, and was baptised, with Mrs. Payzant, by the Rev. T. S. Harding, and became members of the church at Horton.

Subsequently he united with the Hantsport Church, in whose fellowship he continued to the end of his life. He possessed a clear and intelligent view of the doctrines and ordinances of the gospel, which made his conversation edifying and refreshing. In a good old age he died, as he lived, sustained by the faith of Jesus, and the assured hope of eternal life.—Communicated by Rev. Wm. Burton.

[Boston papers please copy.]

MR. EPHRAIM H. BLAIR,

Died, January 22nd, 1864, at North River, Onslow, aged 75 years, leaving a wife, nine children and a large circle of relatives and connections to mourn their loss. Brother Blair was baptised many years ago, by the late memorable Elder J. Munro, and united with the Baptist Church of Onslow. Until his health and strength failed, he was an active member of the church; and a zealous advocate of the Temperance cause. Being sound in doctrine and strong in faith, he enjoyed great confidence in the promises of God, and looked forward with a consoling hope to the heavenly country. A very large concourse attended his funeral to witness the interment of his mortal remains,—as of one who departed in full hope of the resurrection unto eternal life. A sermon was preached by the writer upon the solemn occasion, which was listened to with marked attention, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit; that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."—Rev. xiv. 13.—Com. by Elder B. Scott.

MRS. CHRISTIANA STEWART.

The beloved wife of Deacon Donald Stewart died at Brudnell River, Three Rivers, Prince Edward Island, on the 19th of Dec., 1863, aged 73 years. She was a consistent member of the Baptist church in the said place for more than forty years. She bore her sufferings, which were great with much composure. The nearer she came to her end the more she became resigned, and expressed perfect confidence in the merits of Christ, and an earnest desire to depart and be with him. Her end was peace.—Com.

MRS. SARAH ANN EATON,

Died at Wadeville, Granville, Dec. 24th, 1863, Mrs. Sarah Ann Eaton, the beloved wife of Mr. Stephen Eaton, and daughter of Weston Hall, Esq., in the 40th year of her age. Mrs. E. was a member of the Baptist Church in Lower Granville, where several years ago she was baptised on profession of faith in the crucified and risen Jesus. She adorned her profession. She loved her Saviour, his service and people;—she was quiet, steady, faithful and kind.

Her departure was sudden; but Christ was her confidence, hope and support. Bro. Eaton, by the removal of his companion is left with a heavy responsibility, eleven children to care for, without the co-operation, counsel and sympathy which a mother only can give. May he and his be sustained in their affliction, and be prepared by grace divine for the time approaching, when the living and the dead shall meet before the throne of God and the Lamb.—Com. by G. A.

MISS SARAH A. MORSE,

Died at the residence of her brother Silas L. Morse, Esq., Bridgetown, Dec. 26th, 1863, aged 51 years. Miss M. was for many years a member of the Baptist Church, in Bridgetown. She was sound in faith, consistent in life and greatly beloved by the church of which she was a member. While able to attend public worship, she failed not to be present in the sanctuary on the sabbath, and at the prayer-meeting and conference.

During her protracted illness, the patience, resignation and cheerfulness which characterize a soul living in communion with Christ, were beautifully exhibited. Always considerate, kind, steadfast and faithful, her absence is much felt by the family circle which she adorned. But they mourn not without hope. May their loss not be without spiritual and everlasting profit through our Lord Jesus Christ.—1b.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, Feb. 9th.

The House met at 3 p. m. Hon. Prov. Secretary, by command laid before the House copies of despatches relative to the appointment of the Hon. Samuel Chipman to the Legislative Council.

Reporting, &c.—Hon. Solicitor General, from the committee on reporting, reported recommending Mr. J. G. Bourinot's proposal to the favorable consideration of the House.

Mr. Bourinot's proposal is to publish the reports in the British Colonist, Morning Chronicle, and Halifax Reporter, and to bring them up to date at the end of each week, and to furnish 150 copies of the debates in pamphlet form, the pamphlet to contain an index of all the subjects discussed. The cost of the service to be the same as heretofore, \$2200.

Railway.—Mr. Archibald stated that in the correspondence and papers on the Intercolonial Railway, a Minute of the Executive Council of Canada, of the 25th February, 1863, was constantly referred to. While he (Mr. A.) was in the Government this Minute had not been communicated to the Executive of this Province. He enquired of the members of the present Government if it had been communicated to them.

Hon. Prov. Secretary replied that he had seen the Minute, and thought it had been brought down among the other papers. He would lay it on the table as soon as possible.

Tenure of Office.—Mr. Archibald stated that with a view to contrast the action of the past with the action of the present Government, he would ask the Provincial Secretary to lay on the table a Return with the names and dates of all the appointments to office made since the formation of the present Government, including as well those that do not, as those that usually do appear in the Royal Gazette.—

Also, a Return of all dismissals from office within the same period, with a statement in each case of the grounds of dismissal.—

Also, a Return of the names of all persons dismissed from office between February, 1860, and June, 1863, with the dates of dismissal.

New Jail.—Hon. Attorney General asked leave to introduce a Bill to vest, for the use of the Government, a piece of land in rear of the present Court House lot, which it was believed might be very conveniently appropriated for the site of the new Jail, for a drill ground, and for Agricultural and other Exhibitions. Leave was granted and the Bill was read a first time.

Mr. J. McDonald, Mr. S. Campbell, and Mr. P. Smyth, presented petitions from aged teachers.

Mr. Donkin presented a petition from Cyrus McCann, of Parrsboro' asking aid for a sailing packet between Parrsboro', Windsor and Horton.

Mr. Blanchard presented a petition from West Bay, Inverness, asking for additional mail communication.

Considerable discussion took place on the presentation of these petitions.

Messrs. J. McDonald, Hon. Prov. Secretary, Messrs. Archibald, McFarlane, Annand, Locke, S. Campbell, and Hon. Attorney General were in favor of a strict adherence to the rule regarding the initiation of money votes by the Government, refusing the right of the presentation of such Petitions in the House.

Dr. Hamilton thought that the time was not far distant when the country would say that the principle of initiation of money votes by the Government was unsound.

Mr. Locke observed that the principle was settled now.

Mr. Killam said that it was true that the initiation of money votes had been placed in the hands of the Government; but still he thought that petitions should be inquired into, and he would like to see them all go before a Committee of the Assembly.

Hon. Attorney General would like that the Resolution should lie on the table for the present. He considered the rule with regard to the initiation of money votes established. It did not shut out members from enquiring what had been done with their petitions.

Mr. Annand entirely agreed with the Atty. General. He should be sorry to see the proposed resolution on the Journals. There was no such Resolution on the Journals of the British House of Commons. It was a reflection on the Government of the day,—he cared not which party was in power.

Hon. Speaker suggested that the Resolution should lie on the table for the present as notice.

The Hon. member for Inverness withdrew his petition.

Revision of the Statutes.—The House then went into Committee on Bills, and took up the bill for consolidating and revising the Statutes of the Province.

A good deal of desultory conversation occurred in reference to various points in the Revision. Several suggestions were made and adopted. The Committee, after a session of an hour, rose and reported progress.

The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10th.

The House met at three o'clock.

On motion of Hon. Prov. Sec. the late first Clerk, A. James, Esq., was admitted during the debates, to the body of the House.

Hon. Prov. Sec. laid on the table a copy of a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, acknowledging the receipt of the address of the Legislature to the Queen.

Also, despatches relating to the resignation of the late, and the formation of the present government.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, naming a Committee to join one from the House.

Hon. Prov. Sec. laid on the table a minute from the Executive Council of Canada, relating to the Intercolonial Railroad, dated 25th February, 1863.

Also, the annual report of the Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane.

Mr. Tobin presented a petition from a large number of merchants in Halifax, relative to drawbacks. It appears that at present, drawbacks cannot be obtained unless the first cost of the goods amounts to \$250. In New Brunswick the cost of the goods may be less than half that amount. The petitioners pray that the practice of the latter province be followed.

Mr. Blackwood presented a petition asking for a change in the distribution of school-moneys.

Mr. Bourinot expressed his surprise that any petition asking for a larger sum of money for education, should come from a county already so favored as Colchester.

License Law.—The bill for the revision of the Statutes was next taken up.

Several amendments were made in the License Law, at the suggestion of Mr. Longley and Dr. Hamilton.

Mr. Longley thought that it would be well to make it incumbent upon Clerks of License to visit the different houses of entertainment, at stated periods, and report upon their condition.

Mr. MacFarlane considered that it would be useless to make such a provision unless the Clerk of License was recompensed. It would be preferable, in his opinion, to make the justices of peace look after the houses within their reach.

Hon. Sol. General said that many Magistrates knew far more about such places than was proper for them.

Mr. Longley said that he had heard of cases where Magistrates went on the bench and fell off through drunkenness.