

into the crystal stream. They went down, both into the water, both "our brother and the young disciple, and he baptized her."

The Lord be praised that eight have been added to the little church at Mabou. And still we look for more. May God direct and strengthen all inquiring ones.

Yours in Christ,
J. F. KEMPTON.

For the Christian Messenger.

From Milton, Queens Co., to St. John, N. B.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 18th, 1868.

Mr. Editor,—

Being on a trip to the United States, via Annapolis and St. John, and having a little leisure to-day, I will devote it to a few lines for your paper.

I started with my old friend, W. T. Waterman, Esq., Courier from Milton to Annapolis, who always has many pleasing stories to relate, which make the hours pass pleasantly; the almost unendurable roughness of the roads and difficult hills and the many other obstacles that stand in the way to the contrary notwithstanding. We arrived at Liverpool Head, (so called from the fact that here the Liverpool River takes its rise,) at a little before sunset. Here we spent the Sabbath. Fifteen years ago, there was but one solitary dwelling and a saw mill here. There are now some twenty-five families, who support a school, and have preaching a part of the time. We had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Sederquist, (Bap Lic.) on Sunday. His subject was the creation, man's degeneracy and fall, and the provisions made for his restoration. He took occasion to show that every other creature that God created or made, except man, had answered the end for which they were made. Truly, truly, this is a lamentable fact. It is indeed humiliating that man, the only creature to whom the Creator has given intelligence, man made in the image of God, he who should have been the last to do wrong, was the first to disobey his Maker and call down the penalty of transgression.

We stopped at the house kept by Mr. Alfred Munroe, most appropriately called "Rest for the weary." Here the weary traveller may find rest and every needed attention.

On Monday morning we came to Annapolis, a distance of fourteen miles, and thence to St. John by the *Empress*, and intend leaving here to-morrow for Boston, when we may perhaps write again. I wish, however, to say a few words in behalf of our old friend the Courier.

Mr. Waterman has served the public faithfully upwards of a quarter of a century. He is now upwards of 64 years of age. He carried the mails first from Liverpool to Brookfield, Queens Co., and has driven the mail from Liverpool to Annapolis, ever since it was established, (I believe,) with the exception of one year. Whilst many public officers have grown fat and inflated upon large salaries, with but little to do, Mr. W. has, with a stinted salary almost approaching meanness (on the part of Government) been obliged to labor incessantly, often by night as well as by day, to serve (I had almost said) an ungenerous public. Exposed continually to the elements, he has to endure the scorching heat of summer, and the cold dreary blasts of winter; like a hero, he has plodded his weary way through mud and water, thick and thin, borne the pelting rains of Spring, Summer, and Autumn, and the frosts, hail, and snows of old Winter, and still goes jolting over the rocks, until his frame is well nigh dislocated. Many times has he been obliged to break track through the drifts of snow to make way for his jaded beast, until he has been worn out; and often has been obliged to cut his way through windfalls until night has overtaken him, and left him in the wilderness to the mercy of wild beasts or the fierce pelting storm. Not long since, whilst in the act of cutting out a tree that had blown across the road in the dark, he missed the tree and cut his foot badly; it continued bleeding for days, and he was near bleeding to death. And who cares? Does any body? Yes there are some men in this world (although they may be few and far between, like springs in the sandy desert) who have souls that feel for the oppressed. You ask is this man oppressed?—Yea, he is a servant of servants to his brethren, and I would fain come to his deliverance. He is getting old, and cannot possibly continue his present occupation very long. When he fails, he will be left without means of support. Now we think that if ever man deserved a pension, W. T. Waterman does. And if our Government would do what is right, they would at the expiration of his present contract and from that time forth, until the day of his death grant him an annuity of at least \$300

to make him comfortable in his old age, and not as an act of generosity, (though the public no doubt would applaud it,) but as well deserved on his part.

Yours, &c.,

G.

(From the Macedonian and Record.)

TAKE TIME.—Pastors, take time. Be patient with your people. Teach them. Teach them continuously. Scolding, as a rule, is damaging. Do not stone the sheep. Feed them. Do not rebuke much, but instruct. You cannot set a whole church at work in a minute; nor in a year. If you do it in five years, you do well. But keep working in that direction. Ply the truth to them vigorously. Stir them up on all sides. Study adaptations; that is, set each man at what he is adapted to do. Even a strong man, out of his adaptations, is weak.

THE BAPTISTS DESERVE SUCCESS.

"The Baptists are remarkable for their tenaciousness; they give up nothing; they hold on to everything."

The author of the above is supposed not to be friendly to us. But we thank him for his statement. He has done us a service. It is a fact—

1st. That "the Baptists are remarkable for their tenaciousness" in clinging to the truth.
2nd. "They give up nothing" revealed in God's word.
3rd. "They hold on to everything" that is scriptural.

Such a people deserve success; and by God's grace will achieve it.

OUGHT TO KNOW IT.—The churches ought to know that their pastors could obtain a much better temporal support at some other employment. But they do not dare to leave the ministry. A divine call binds them to this divine work. Try to deal generously with such men. God will bless you if you do; He will frown if you do not. It is cruel even to muzzle the mouth of the ox that does the work. The Bible forbids it. And Paul exclaims, "Doth God take care of oxen? or speaketh he this for our sake? For OUR sake, no doubt, this is written!" Be careful that you feed your pastor well. There is a blessing in it. As you treat him, you treat Jesus.

FROM A VEXED CHURCH MEMBER.—What shall we do with them? I mean those preachers who believe it their duty to instruct churches upon the subject of benevolence. There is much in the Bible to talk about—Grace, Salvation, Heaven, etc.—and these themes are so much pleasanter than to be told that our property belongs to Jesus Christ, and that it is to be used in spreading a knowledge of His name, that it is no wonder that some of us disciples have a preference! And yet, these ministers referred to, find many passages in the Scriptures which teach the duty of being "rich towards God," and they seem bound to enforce them. There appears to be no stopping them! It pleases us to be told that we are surely going to heaven; this we call religion. But to be informed that the few dollars many of us give, from our abundance, does not meet the divine requirement, and argues that we love our money more than we love the Saviour, that in fact, the covetous man is an idolater, is trying to do the flesh. Some of us feel it very much. I am one of the number. Can you do anything, Mr. Editor, to diminish the number and power of this class of preachers?

A VEXED CHURCH MEMBER.

GLEN COVE, ALABAMA.

REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

Most certainly we can help you. But it will cost you a little something! Our plan would be to gather together all those passages in the Bible which oppose benevolent giving, and have them printed in tract form, and distributed plentifully among the class of preachers referred to! This is suggested from the fact that there is a tract on the other side of the question entitled "Scripture promises to the Liberal," which the believers in benevolent giving are constantly reading and circulating. It is a four page tract and composed entirely of selections from the Bible. Wherever it is read it has a great influence upon both ministers and members in encouraging them to the practice of liberality.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, August 18, 1868.

Hon. Atty. General introduced a bill to impose a check on the sending of persons alleged to be insane to the hospital.

Mr. Murray introduced a bill to incorporate the Crown Coal, Brick, and Pottery Company. He said that this company had gone into operation at New Glasgow. Suitable buildings, ovens, and kilns, had been erected at a cost of about £2000, and employment had already been given to a large number of persons. The quality of the wares manufactured was said to be equal, if not superior to any imported from abroad; a number of competent workmen had been brought out from England, and the company would shortly be able to supply, not only the market of Nova Scotia, but of the whole Dominion, and of Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

Mr. Blanchard said he was sorry to say that their manufactures would be met by a duty of ten per cent. in Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Railway damages.—Hon. Mr. Troop presented several petitions relative to the appraisal of damages on the line of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, in Annapolis County.

Many of the persons complaining had labored for half a lifetime on their lands, and saw their property destroyed before their eyes, without a chance of remuneration. The inhabitants of Kings and Hants Counties were interested likewise in this matter. He asked to have the petitions referred to a select committee.

Hon. Atty. General hoped that great attention would be paid to the prayer of the petition. He thought an Act should be brought in to declare the whole appraisal void.

Dr. Brown said much discontent existed in Kings county as well as Annapolis, and he hoped that Kings would be included in any action that might be taken.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a select committee: Messrs. Blanchard, Smith, DesBrisay, Purdy, and Chambers.

Inebriate Asylum.—Mr. Kirk presented a petition from Charles Robson and others, for the establishment of an asylum for inebriates. He said that this was a subject which had engaged the attention of the temperance men of the Province for some time. The necessity for action on the part of this legislature was becoming every day more apparent, and he trusted that the House would give the petition a favorable consideration.

Mr. Blanchard referred to the Lunatic Asylum, Poors' Asylum, and City Hospital. He would suggest as a practicable view of the question that some arrangement might be made for the establishment of such an asylum as that alluded to in the petition in connection with one of those institutions.

Hon. Atty. Gen. said that he was about to make a similar observation. He was perfectly satisfied that such an institution as that asked for would be an inconceivable blessing to the country. It would tend to check the evils of intemperance into which numbers of young men are gradually falling, and the project would therefore receive his warmest support.

Referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Kirk, Blanchard, Hon. Atty. General, Murray, and Chambers.

Hon. Mr. Troop introduced a Bill to change the time for holding the sitting of the Supreme Court at Digby.

The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19th, 1868.

The House opened at 3 o'clock.

After the introduction of several bills for Mining and Manufacturing companies, the Hon. Attorney General stated that the Report of the Delegates would be laid on the table on the following day, as well as the opinion which the Hon. member for Inverness was so desirous of obtaining, and charged the Government with endeavouring to withhold.

The debate on the Repeal Resolutions was opened by Mr. Blanchard, who occupied the whole time allowed for the debate on this and the larger portion of the following day. The length of the honorable gentlemen's speech, (about four hours,) will preclude the possibility of our giving more than a brief summary. He said he was glad to learn that the papers relating to this question would be laid before the House, and after all that had been said it appeared that an opinion such as had been spoken of had been obtained by the delegates. He referred to the statements that had been made in February last. It was then said "that this country had never been and never would be confederated with Canada."—The Act of Union by the highest Provincial authority, was pronounced, a nullity and unconstitutional. Now, that law is recognized by the government and by all the people, and we are taught by the same high authority that we must obey the same law.

Delegates had been sent to England with an address and resolutions from this House, but none of the resolutions received by these gentlemen more than a passing allusion. He supposed this had arisen because there had been no member of the House of Commons or Lords who would engage to advocate the said resolutions. A resolution for a Commission of enquiry was adopted as the alternative, and this Mr. Bright was willing to introduce to the House of Commons and he did so. Mr. Blanchard charged the delegates with want of faithfulness to the specific instructions given them. They were directed plainly by resolution of the House as follows:

"Resolved, That the delegates so to be appointed, are to urge upon the attention of the British Government and the Imperial Parliament the strong feeling of this House and of the people of Nova Scotia upon the question of Confederation; that they are to ask for the restoration of the constitution of this country as it existed previous to the passage of the British North America Act; that they are not to accept any alteration or amendment of such act; and that they are hereby authorized, if necessary, to retain counsel, learned in the law, to plead the claims of Nova Scotia at the bar of the House of Commons, and take all such other and necessary steps for carrying out the resolutions of this House as may be deemed advisable."

We are now told—that is a few days ago—by the learned Attorney General—"that the only way in which the opinion of the people can be ascertained is by the Legislature of the Country including the Assembly and Council."

The address and resolutions sent home, Mr. B. showed, were but the voice of the House of Assembly, not of the Legislative Council. He contended that there exists no practical mode of getting at the opinions of the people except at the polls in the election of representatives to Parliament. This is now admitted by both parties. It had been asserted by the resolutions of the government that the word "Confederation" had not been used in 1854, whereas it had been moved at that time and

Resolved that the Union or Confederation of

the British North American Provinces on just principles, while calculated to perpetuate the connection with the parent State, will promote their advancement and prosperity, increase their strength and influence, and elevate their position.

The speeches of those who took part in the discussion of that resolution show that a Confederation was distinctly understood and intended by them. Many of the arguments of the Hon. Attorney General at that date were those which have now become so familiar in favor of Confederation.

His Excellency Governor Dundas, from Prince Edward Island, was present, occupying a seat on the floor of the House, and listened to the debate.

Hon. Mr. Troop spoke for about an hour in reply to Mr. Blanchard. He brought forward the Journals of the House for 1854, to show that the word Confederation had not been named in the original resolution. Also that the resolutions of this House were laid before both branches on the 10th day of June. He, Mr. T. explained that the attention of the people was so much excited respecting Ireland that it was with difficulty that a hearing in Parliament was obtained at all. He felt satisfied that if the people remained firm in their demands for a Repeal of the Union with Canada, success must crown their efforts.

SATURDAY Aug. 22, 1868.

The House met at 3 o'clock, p. m. Mr. Young, of Hants County introduced a bill to incorporate the Temperance League, organized in that County. The bill was received and read a first time.

The Attorney General, by command of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, laid on the table a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Dominion of Canada, on the subject of disallowance of Acts passed by the Local Legislatures of the several Provinces.

The Attorney General expressed regret that the papers relating to the Repeal Delegation to England, including the opinion of Counsel on the question of Confederation, were not yet out of the hands of the printer. He said he would submit them as soon as they were ready.

At four o'clock the order of the day—the Attorney General's Government policy resolutions,—was taken up, and the Hon. Mr. Troop resumed his speech in review of the arguments advanced by Mr. Blanchard on a previous day.

Mr. Smith of Queen's County, rose and spoke until the House adjourned.

MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1868.

The House met at 11 a. m.

The Hon. Hon. Atty. General presented a petition from the R. C. Bishop of Arichat and others, respecting denominational Schools.—Referred to committee on Education. Mr. Blanchard reported private bills.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on bills, Mr. Morrison Chairman.

In the afternoon Mr. Smith resumed his speech on the Repeal Resolutions.

Dominion and Foreign News.

Ontario.

TORONTO, Aug. 19.—The *Globe* professes to have positive information that extensive preparations are being made on the other side for a Fenian Raid. It also states that furloughs have been withdrawn from regular officers in garrison.

THE DOMINION FINANCES.—The *Montreal Gazette* says:—"We believe we are correct in stating that the finances of the Dominion are now in so favorable a position as to enable the government to pay off the whole of its untended debt—including, of course, the large balance it had borrowed from the Bank of Montreal, at a high rate of interest, especially high considering the stipulations with respect to the extent of balance to be kept there. We are confident that this news will give satisfaction to the public."

Prince Edward Island.

A new hotel, to cost \$16,000, is about to be erected in Charlottetown, by a company, in shares of \$40 each.

The United States.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The tide at San Pedro, on the coast of Lower California, recently rose sixty feet above high water mark, and then fell the same distance below low water mark. The strange phenomenon was several times repeated.

Aug. 24.—The Royal Artillery now serving in Canada have been supplied with new breech-loading Carbines, and Armstrong Cannons have been ordered to Prescott and Toronto.

South America.

PARAGUAY.—Advices from Rio Janeiro are to July 31st. An attack on the Paraguayan fortress of Humaita took place on the 16th July in the morning. The combined Brazilian and Argentine forces under Marquis DeCaxais, advanced to the assault in three columns, numbering 10,000. At the same time a heavy fire was opened upon the Fort from the fleet of Iron Clads and Land Batteries. After desperate and prolonged fighting at the foot of the entrenchment, the Allies retired without effecting a lodgement in the enemies works. The reported loss of the Allies is 30,000 killed and wounded.

CUBA.—Yellow fever is reported as prevailing to a considerable extent in this island.