

For the Christian Messenger.

IN MEMORIAM.

A "PILLAR" GONE.—Seldom is the church of Christ called to part with a more earnest and consistent Christian than was

DEACON JOHN L. INGRAHAM.

He was converted about the year 1820; under the preaching of the devoted John Hull. He then united with the Congregationalist church in this place and walked in their fellowship till 1828; when he became convinced of the scripturalness of Baptist principles and was at once publicly immersed.

In the year 1835 the Baptist church was organized in Margaree. He was one of the number who composed it; and with it he continued to walk, in bonds of peace and love, till his death, which took place March 17th, 1869.

Deacon Ingraham was one who suffered "great affliction" for more than 49 years, which, for many months at a time, subjected him to the most dreadful suffering, once depriving him of reason for a term of six or seven weeks in succession.

During his last illness, which confined him to bed about 18 months, his sufferings were extreme. Still he always manifested a heavenly submission to the divine will. His greatest fear and grief seemed to be that he might sin, by impatiently desiring to "depart and be with Christ."

At last, however, the Master called—and he gladly, tenderly bade dear ones adieu and turned away from earth. He walked with God; and is not; for God took him. He was a Pillar in the church; and will be missed here; but seen and heard above.

May God sustain the aged widow; and save all their offspring.

J. F. KEMPTON.

Margaree, April, 1869.

Missionary Intelligence.

BURMAH.

MISSION TO KARENS.

LETTER FROM MR. BRAYTON.—*New Karen Church*.—Kemendine, Dec. 2, 1868.—Thahoo, one of the ordained preachers, has just been in and reported the commencement of a new interest in Taing kwee, on a branch of the China Bucker. There are many Karens in that region, and for some years past much labor has been performed among the people; but hitherto they have clung to their idols and said: "Go thy way for this time. When Thahoo was there some three weeks ago, one household containing six adults presented themselves as candidates for baptism. They were examined, and received the ordinance at the hands of Thahoo. Thus another glimmering taper has commenced shining in the midst of thick darkness. May that little light become larger and larger, grow brighter and brighter, stronger and stronger, until idolatry, which has so long held the people in bondage to Satan, shall be seen in all its fearful deformity, and be forever abandoned by those who have so long been ground down beneath its iron sway.

*The Week of Prayer.* I hope to be able to go to Mying-k-doung to spend the week of prayer. There are several small churches near that place, and I intend to make an effort to get them together and see what can be done to advance the interests of the cause. If we can so bring in our tithes, and so unite our prayers and efforts that God can consistently pour us out a blessing, it will indeed be rejoicing to our hearts.

*Visit from Wild Karens.* A company of wild Karens on a trading excursion, from the mountains some days north of Maulmain, have just called, and are spending a few days on our compound. One of our former pupils had wandered into their region as a trader, and they have returned with him. They listen very attentively, and one of them, an interesting young man says: "My mind is made up to be a Christian." A special effort is being made in behalf of the whole company. God may have directed their steps here to hear the gospel. May they receive it in deed and in truth. It seems as though we had only come to the borders of the Karen field. Pray for us.

LETTER FROM MR. VAN METER.—*Christian Holidays.* Baesein, Jan. 15, 1869.—I returned this morning from a meeting of ten days at Pay Beng at which were some marked manifestations of God's presence and power,—in other words, a meeting of days, a protracted meeting, held at this time in order to observe the week of prayer. The idea was a new one to our Karens, but was very cordially entertained on my proposing to this church to open their doors and to invite all who could attend from neighboring churches. The meeting began on Saturday, the fourth, and continued until Monday, the thirteenth, on which day we met three times, as on most of the other days, and the last day, five were baptized. On the previous day sixteen were baptized, making twenty-one in all at this time. This will be known as the New Year's meeting, as the one observed on the previous week at Shay Khyong was the Christmas meeting.

The people entered heartily into the spirit of the meetings. Many came together from other churches, although now in the midst of harvest, and much pressed with work. The season will probably be observed more generally hereafter. The time seems to have come for advancing a step or two in regard to such meetings among the Karens. The subject of a holiday for the Karens has often been discussed, but no formal action taken; and the prevailing disposition seems to have been for holding back, for fear lest some evil influence should arise from such observances.

*Spirit of a meetings.* But if the conduct and spirit of the meetings, as well as the results, shall correspond with, or, as there is reason to hope, far exceed what has been witnessed in the present instance, surely we must say, the more of them the better. For my own part, I must say that I have never witnessed among Karens any scenes so much resembling a general revival, or more evident manifestations of the Spirit's presence and working. Day after day the promises of God to answer prayer and the certainty of an answer to fervent effectual prayer were set forth and gradually faith and fervor increased, until at length the point was reached when some of the bolder and more advanced ventured to ask for the blessing now, for the outpouring of the Spirit now, and for the conversion of the heathen now. It was the first time that I ever heard such prayers in Burmah. May it prove to be, as I hope it will, but the beginning of a great awakening in this land. There is the sound of much rain; these first showers are certainly most cheering. I have baptised fifty since Christmas in connection with these two meetings. Many others are waiting for the ordinance, and will soon be received, if I am able to continue this direct labor among the people both Christian and heathen.

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

REVIVAL IN LOWER AYLESFORD.

Dear Bro. Selden,—

It is cheering to me, as well as to many others, to know, that the Lord has graciously revived His work of late in connection with a number of our Churches, especially several to the westward of my field. Though it is not in my power to report a large addition to our numbers, yet gratitude demands an acknowledgment of the Divine goodness in granting us some reviving.

Continuous meetings have been held during a great part of the winter and spring, in various portions of my field of ministerial labor. Undoubtedly some benefits have resulted from them in general. Ministering Brethren kindly aided in those held at Prince William Street; and the means were specially blest, in the reclaiming of backsliders, and the hopeful conversion of sinners. On the 4th day of April 9 persons were added to our Church by baptism. Though it had been in my power to attend the meetings with great constancy—49 the in month of March—yet at this time indisposition rendered it needful to call in aid for the administration of the ordinance. As Bro. A. Stronach, who had readily assisted as much as his enfeebled state of health permitted, was also indisposed, Bro. Obed Parker obligingly discharged this duty. The giving of the hand of fellowship was as much as could be done by me. In the afternoon, however, my illness was so far abated as to allow me to preach in Melvern Square an occasion of the Ordination of two Deacons.

After the holding of a number of interesting and encouraging meetings in Tremont, first in the early part of the winter, and again this spring, though the manifest results were not as favorable as we had hoped, yet it was my privilege on the Lord's day past (9th inst.) to bury 3 candidates in baptism. It was a delightful season. A large concourse attended the baptism and the subsequent preaching; and there was an unusually numerous attendance at the administration of the Lord's supper. A lively scene of the Divine favor was undoubtedly enjoyed by many.

Besides the 12 who have gone forward, 2 more have been received for baptism. There have also been considerable additions to our church of late by letter.

Blessed be the Lord for the tokens of his favor granted! May His abounding grace be much more widely diffused abroad!

Yours in Christ,  
CHARLES TUPPER.

Aylesford, May 11th, 1868.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, May 10th, 1869.

Petitions were presented against Separate Schools from the Teachers Association, Pictou, Halifax, Windsor, Lower Horton, Ship Harbor, Harbor Forchu C. B., Goshen, Maitland, and Wallace.

Mr. Pineo presented a petition from 1070 freeholders of Inverness, being considerably more than half the number of votes at the late election, against the return of H. McDonald, Esq., the sitting member. Mr. Pineo said he would present a petition from H. Blanchard, Esq., to-morrow, relative to the Inverness election.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Hon. Prov. Secretary laid upon the table the returns of revenue and expenditure for the past year, which show that while in the aggregate it has exceeded the estimated expenditure, the excess is only in one or two services. Notwithstanding the expenditure is beyond what

was contemplated, the receipts have also been beyond the estimate, instead of there being a deficit of \$26,926.37 there will be an actual surplus.

Expenditure.—For Advances..	\$22,602.55
Contingencies.....	890.60
Coroner's Inquests.....	1,950.00
Criminal prosecutions.....	2,518.80
Destitution.....	28,927.00
Education.....	165,403.56
"Bare's lot," being a charge in connection with the new Provincial Building.....	210.00
Immigration.....	666.56
Indians.....	24.75
Legislative expenses—two sessions.....	36,254.34
Local works.....	59,104.94
Marriage Licenses, salary to the additional clerk required in the Prov. Sec'y. office.....	150.00
Mines.....	16,500.00
Miscellaneous.....	20,851.93
Poor's Asylum and City..	43,087.13
Public Buildings.....	42,357.00
Printing.....	8,207.69
Ice let.....	65.51
Salaries.....	14,610.37
Steamboats, Packets, and—	
Ferries.....	10,415.00
Transient Po.....	1,897.99
Railway damages.....	15,413.73 this stands as a charge against the counties, and will be paid back.
Road service.....	122,188.21
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>\$653,323.65</b>

Receipts.—The receipts stands as follows:

Jan'y, 1868 By balance at this date.....	\$39,700.93
By cash received from advances—	
Do Crown Land Department for land sold.....	28,788.78
Do. Hospital for Insane.....	21,466.88
Do. Royalty on Coal.....	44,613.52
Do. Mines.....	66,546.54
Do. Miscellaneous.....	258.49
Do. Railway Damages, Annap., do. do. Colchester, do. do. (Pic. Railway).....	932.77
Do. do. Pictou.....	8,000.00
Do. do. Hants.....	104.00
Do. Richmond Suspense.....	1,505.00
Do. D. M. of Canada (arrears).....	135,534.08
Do. do. (subsidy).....	235,953.18
Do. Destitution.....	24,281.67
Do. Education.....	22,370.77
Do. Immigration.....	1,900.00
Do. Navigation Securities (advance to Digby Pier).....	3,300.00
Do. Private Bills.....	1,080.00
Do. Cumberland Road Service.....	80.00
Do. Pictou, do.....	40.00
Do. Brown Fund.....	641.37
<b>December 31st. Deficit.</b>	<b>586,696.25</b>
	26,926.37
	<b>\$653,323.55</b>

The receipts for Crown Lands were \$6,778.78 above the estimate, those from the Hospital for Insane were \$1,466.68 above the estimate, and those from mines and royalty on coal exceeded the estimate by \$11,160.06.

The deficit shown by the accounts is \$26,926.37 Add amount due on Navigation Securities..... 8,831.16

Deduct Road and Bridge advances.....	\$22,188.21
Loan to Inverness.....	5,100.00
Amt. due from Queen's County for Liverpool Bridge.....	11,842.00
	<b>39,130.21</b>
Leaving as an actual surplus.....	<b>\$3,372.68</b>

The Prov. Sec'y. said:—I may congratulate the House on this state of facts, and I think the government can hardly be charged with extravagance when we shew a surplus of \$3000, instead of the estimated deficit of \$12,000. The following statement will shew what our assets were at 31st Dec. 1868:—

Due for Crown Lands.....	\$123,191.66
" Royalty on coals.....	17,792.24
" Lunatic Asylum.....	54,668.98
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$195,652.88</b>

The papers laid on the table shew every thing excepting the vote of credit, or the so-called secret service vote of \$50,000. That vote remains a vote of credit to this day, and not a dollar of the money has been drawn from the Treasury.

Hon. Prov. Sec'y. laid on the table the documents asked for by Mr. Townsend, in reference to the survey of the line of Railway from Annapolis to Yarmouth.

Mr. Northup introduced two bills, one to authorise the City of Halifax to extend Lockman Street, the other to authorise the City to purchase the real estate necessary for the extension.

*Vote by Ballot.*—The House then proceeded to the order of the day, the resolution moved by Mr. Morrison in reference to voting by ballot.

Mr. Morrison said:—Up to a recent period he had been in favor of open voting at elections. There was something patriotic, noble and English in a man coming up to the polls and making his choice of individuals and their principles before the world. But obstacles have been thrown in the way of men going to the polls to deliver an independent vote, and it is necessary that these obstacles should in some way be removed. He wished to test the opinion of the House on the principle, and if the principle is approved of, a bill will be introduced.

Mr. Kidston in seconding the motion said he had for many years been in favor of voting by ballot. The subject had been introduced to the Legislature in 1855, by the late Mr. McLellan. It had been called unmanly but the effects of bribery were so injurious that he thought it time that a remedy be applied. He described the mode which he considered would be an effectual protection to any of the modes of intimidation employed in certain cases even with the ballot: "On election day, the Sheriff or his presiding

officer should be obliged to furnish a suitable polling booth, with two distinct apartments. In the outer apartment, the Sheriff or his presiding officer could sit at the head of a table, with the agents or representatives of the candidates sitting around him. A ballot box could be placed on the table containing a sufficient number of cards to accommodate all the electors on the registry. These cards would contain the names of the candidates, and would be of different colors to represent the different parties to which the candidates belonged. If, then, a person, who had proved to the satisfaction of the Sheriff that he was entitled to a vote, should be unable to read the names printed on the ballots, the difference in the color of the cards would guide him in the delivery of his vote. The voter would then be directed into the inner apartment, where, after striking out the name of any candidate on the card for whom he did not wish to vote, he could enclose his ballot in an envelope and drop it into a box prepared for the purpose. An institution such as I have portrayed would render it impossible for a voter to be bribed or intimidated. A fair and honest vote would be given, and the sentiments and feelings of the country would be fairly and honestly represented.

Mr. Dickie spoke in favor of the measure.

Hon. Mr. Cochran was also in favor of the resolution. Out of more than 3000 votes in the City of Halifax only 1900 were polled. He thought with the protection of the ballot the whole would have been given.

Mr. Ryerson thought before very long we might be required to use the ballot and we might as well become use to it.

Mr. Campbell thought that with proper guards the ballot was the best mode of testing the opinions of the people.

Dr. Murray was not prepared to go into this hasty legislation. He saw no reason for changing the mode of elections.

Dr. Brown said he would vote for the resolution.

WEDNESDAY, May 12th.

The Hon. Attorney General laid on the table of the House the resolutions embodying the policy of the government respecting Confederation. The resolutions will be found in another column. The discussion upon them was deferred till Monday.

Hon. Prov. Secretary, by command, laid on the table of the House the accounts of the survey of a line of railway from Annapolis to Yarmouth.

Also, the accounts of the Provincial and City Hospital.

Also, the yearly report of the Superintendent of Education.

Also, the report of the resident Engineer of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, with diagrams, plans, and photographs of various sections of line.

After the presentation of several petitions on various subjects, the order of the day—Voting by ballot,—was taken up. After speeches from Messrs. Chambers, Flynn, Dr. Murray, and Mr. Landers, the Hon. Prov. Secretary expressed the opinion that it was rather late in the session to introduce a bill making such a change as that contemplated by the resolution under discussion. He thought a little delay desirable.

Mr. Cochran, Mr. Desbriey and Mr. Purdy, also addressed the House.

On the question being put the names stood as follows: For the resolution—Messrs. Cochran, Ferguson, Kirk, Diekie, H. McDonald, Landers, Chambers, Ross, J. McDonald, Kidston, Murray, Hooper, Ryerson, Troop, D. McDonald, Morrison, Flinn, Young, Copeland, Lawrence, Campbell, Balcom, Brown, Attorney General, 28. Against—Messrs. Townsend, Eisenhaur, Freeman, Purdy, Provincial Secretary, Pineo, Johnston, DesBrisay, 8.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a Committee to prepare a bill to carry the resolution into effect. Messrs. Troop, Flinn, Morrison, Kidston, Murray, D. McDonald. House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 13th,

Petitions against Separate Schools were presented by quite a number of members; one by Mr. Chambers from 500 inhabitants of Truro against any such alteration in our present School Law; also one by Mr. Dickie from the Medical Faculty of Dalhousie College respecting the obtaining of dead bodies for purposes of dissection.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary laid on the table a communication from the Secretary of State respecting the New Provincial Building; and various correspondence respecting Digby Pier; packets for Postal Service; and Legislative Councilors.

The order of the day—Hon. Mr. Troop's resolution—was then taken up and spoken to at some length by the hon. mover.

Mr. Kidston seconded the motion in a brief speech; and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 14th.

Petitions against Separate Schools were again poured in, and as usual, referred to the Committee on Education; several others for roads.—After which the debate on Hon. Mr. Troop's resolution was resumed.

Mr. Landers and Mr. Morrison and Mr. Kidston supported the resolution.

Messrs. White, Ryerson, Campbell, Chambers, Dr. Murray, Hon. Prov. Secretary, and Mr. Townsend opposed the measure. The principal argument used against the resolution was that by lowering the standard of education and closing the Superior Schools and County Academies the wealthy man's pocket would be deprived of all but the lowest grade of education and this would eventually deprive the Schools of efficient Teachers. On the motion of Mr. Townsend the further consideration of the resolution was postponed till next session.