

The Speaker maintained that the galleries must be cleared and the doors closed if this resolution were discussed. The discussion of the resolution was deferred.

Mr. Blanchard introduced a bill for amalgamating the Office of Crown Lands with that of Mines and Works. The Crown lands were almost gone, and the two offices might as well be managed by one person.

The House in Committee on Bills, the bill to revise and consolidate the Statutes was taken up and read.

Mr. Blanchard said that he had been legislated out of a fair office worth £300 a year by the Disqualification Act passed by the last house. He felt justified in appealing to the house to strike out that clause disqualifying agents of the Dominion Government from the Statutes. It had been passed in irritation, but if the house was going to legislate against the Government and Legislature of Canada, it would be continually in trouble.

Hon. Prov. Secretary said it seemed to him of the greatest importance to preserve the independence of this Legislature.

Mr. Holmes thought this clause was one that should be looked at very carefully. It was well known that there was a great deal of objection to it. It was too extensive. It reads "any person acting for or on behalf of the Dominion Government, or of any departmental officer thereof, in the capacity of agent, subordinate, or official representative." This was very extensive, embracing a great variety of persons. It might sometimes be difficult to know who was such an agent or subordinate as to be disqualified.

Mr. Taylor said he had never received a shilling from the Dominion Government in his life.

Mr. Blanchard said it did not matter whether the hon. gentlemen had ever received pay or not. The seat of the hon. member had been chosen by an immense majority. The section was then allowed to stand over.

On the reading of chapter 5 of Controversial Elections.

Mr. Blanchard gave notice that he would move an Amendment to place this subject in the hands of the Judges.

Hon. Prov. Secretary disclaimed any desire to make the revision of the statutes a party matter.

The committee and the house then adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to incorporate the Riverside Cemetery at New Glasgow.

Mr. Taylor introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Dartmouth and its vicinity.

Mr. Freeman presented a petition from A. C. Robbins and others, praying for the incorporation of the Nova Scotia Baptist Home Missionary Union, and introduced a Bill in accordance with the prayer of the petition.

The house in committee on Bills. The second chapter of the Revised Statutes of Legislative and Executive Disabilities, was again taken up and read, and several chapters passed.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

Mr. Gayton presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Yarmouth for aid to a boat passage.

The house in Committee on Bills resumed the consideration of the Bill to revise the Statutes.

On the reading of the Chapter in reference to Salaries.

Hon. Prov. Secretary moved that the salary of the Deputy Provincial Secretary be fixed by law at \$1400. He explained that the salary was now fixed at \$1200, but as the house always voted an additional sum of \$200, he thought it better that the whole sum should be provided for by statute. The motion passed.

Some discussion took place on the section providing for the mode of checking accounts before payment was made from the treasury. The clause passed without amendment.

On the reading of the clause obliging the Prov. Secretary to lay the accounts on the table during the first ten days of the Session. Hon. Prov. Secretary said he thought that twenty days should be allowed. In some cases it was not possible to have the accounts ready in ten days after the opening of the session.

The clause was amended and passed. Considerable discussion arose on the section in reference to the fees to be taken by Deputy Surveyors.

Mr. White suggested that the clause should read "copy of plane with necessary corrections, as may be agreed upon."

It was amended in accordance with the suggestion of the hon. member for Cape Breton.

In the afternoon session Mr. Blanchard requested the Government to lay on the table of the House a return of the date of the appointment of Peter McNab to an office in the Crown Land Department, the amount of his salary, the various sums that had been paid to him, and the date of such payments, with the date of his entering upon the actual duties of his office.

Mr. Woodworth presented and read a petition from the inhabitants of Cornwallis with reference to the destruction of caterpillars, and introduced a bill in accordance with the prayer of the petition.

Hon. Prov. Secretary, by command of His Excellency, laid on the table the Financial returns for the year ended 31st December, 1872.

Table with financial data: To Balance, De. \$9295 00, To cash paid, Agriculture, per abstract 7500 00, Advances 659 87, Blind Asylum 1000 00.

Table with financial data: Contingencies per abstract 930 00, Coron-r's Inquests 1922 51, Criminal Prosecutions 1152 60, Crown Land Dept. 25400 00, Education 1-0000 00, Immigration 3292 51, Lunatic Asylum 30000 00, Legislative Expenses 4-640 02, Local Works 60000 00, Mines 10-000 00, Miscellaneous Expenses 17184 53, Navigation Securities 9647 23, Poo's Asylum current ex-penses \$15,465 15, Balance Prov. debt 27,624 00.

Table with financial data: Prov and City Hospital 4009 09, Public Printing 7159 07, Salaries of Officers of Government 21783 34, Steamboats, Packets and Ferries 13268 65, Transient Poor 1400 92, Railway Damages (Pic-tou R.) 39 65, To road service 225144 94, To Balance 38916 41, \$754336 41.

Table with financial data: Cash received from Crown Land Department for land sold 52502 75, do Fees &c. from Prov Secretary's Office 938 78, do Hospital for Insane 27111 19, do Local Works 29 50, do Mines 25933 46, do Miscellaneous from Crown Lands for Compasses \$352 62, do Miscellaneous 794 60, do Marriage Licenses 1177 22, do Private Bills 3826 42, do Royalty on Coal 850 00, do D. Canada Sundry \$561473.48, do Immigration 10000 00, do Trespasses 571473 48, do Railway Damages 335 00, do Invesness County borrowed from People's Bank for Road service 6418 59, do Annapoli County 3000 00, do Sea ches Crown Land Offices 142 00, do Interest on Bank Deposits 34 67, \$754336 41.

Table with financial data: The House in committee proceeded with the revision of the statutes. Hon. Atty General said it was known that a considerable portion of the Crown Lands was boggy, and of little or no value. There were a good many tracts of land of this character scattered about that were not worth taking up at the price of 60 cents an acre. If these lands could be utilized it should be done. He would propose the following amendment—"That the Governor in Council shall have the power, when it is made to appear from the reports of the Deputy Surveyors that lands are of a poor and boggy character, to make the rate for such lands less than 60 cents, but in no case shall the rate be less than 30 cents."

Mr. Ryerson said that if he wanted a grant of say 2000 acres he could apply under this clause and get a reduction. Lumbermen could get land cheap enough if half of it were well timbered.

Mr. Freeman said that more or less of this boggy land was covered with young timber. He thought it a dangerous thing to reduce the price of those lands.

Mr. DesBrisay said that, without any such intention on the part of the hon. Atty General, he believed that this Act would open the door to a great deal of fraud. It was apparent from evidence before the committee of this House that some surveyors were not to be trusted. To show the value of lands for lumbering purposes, some lumbermen had said that after they had got all the timber, they could afford to give the land away.

Mr. C. Campbell thought the sooner the lands were got clear of the better. He would suggest to put the balance up at auction. That would be better than keeping up the present expensive establishment of the Crown Land department. He had made a calculation twenty years ago that the Crown lands in Cape Breton had netted them about three millions. The Crown Lands of the whole province would on investigation be found to have netted perhaps two pence or three pence.

Mr. Ryerson said that if they passed this amendment they would not have much money coming into the Treasury from the Crown Lands in the course of the next two or three years. Some of the best land of this country was boggy. A man can't take up half a mile of land without bogs and rocks, and he should be willing to take the good with the bad. He hoped gentlemen would think twice before voting for the amendment.

Mr. Allison said it was stated that large portions had been taken up at 50 cents, and had been sold at \$2 00, and some were now held at still higher rates. He had judged from this, that, instead of lowering the price of any, the price of the better class of lands should be raised. Several chapters were passed.

The Chapter, corresponding to Chap. 62 of the Revised Statutes, was read.

Hon. Com. Works and Mines said the whole system was a humbug. A man worked on the roads, to save 60 cts. when he might earn a dollar anywhere else, and the country only got 10 cts. worth of work out of him. Every man should pay a poundage on his property. For \$100,000 expended the country only got \$20,000 worth of work done.

Mr. Rettie thought the time would soon come when the counties would be able to take up this matter and work it satisfactorily.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6.

Mr. Holmes introduced a bill to authorize the trustees of public property, at Pictou, to sell the marine hospital and quarantine grounds.

The several chapters of the revised statutes, passed, were read a third time and transmitted to the Legislative Council.

The House in Committee on Bills, took up the revised statutes.

Mr. Holmes asked if it was the intention of the revising committee to leave out the chapter in reference to provincial railroads.

Hon. Prov. Secretary said that the Dominion Government had control of the railways, and therefore the provincial acts were inoperative.

Hon. Atty General said all that the Government could do at present was to subsidize companies. If it was thought that the Government even could build railways on its own account, an act might be devised to provide for the contingency, but the present law would only be an incumbrance.

Hon. Prov. Secretary said it was clear that the House had nothing to do with the railways built before Confederation. It was amusing to hear gentlemen, who should be acquainted with the financial position of the province under Confederation, talking of the government building railways.

Hon. Prov. Secretary had no objection to any permissive act being placed on the statute book to allow companies to build railways.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6.

Mr. Blanchard said he had told the House that all this talk about railways was buncombe, but the House had passed resolutions last year and in the interim the Government had spent \$3000 in surveys of roads all over the country. He was glad to see that the hon. Prov. Secretary had come over to his faith. It was the merest sham ever perpetrated, to be expending money on surveys of roads that would never be built. The Parrashore road was the only one that had any chance of being built, and he hoped that it would be.

Mr. Ryerson could not agree with the hon. members who said that the money expended for surveys had been wasted. He thought it was a move in the right direction. The people would build their own roads, but it was necessary that the Government should make the surveys, so that companies desirous of going into such speculations would have an idea of the cost. He believed that in the Western counties railway operations would be commenced within six months; and in a few years he expected to see the road from New Glasgow to Louisburg and the road from Annapolis to Yarmouth, with a branch to Liverpool, in working order.

His Honor the Speaker said in reference to the system now in operation in the Western counties, the trains were frequently stopped and communication broken up to keep the track clear. A more disgraceful state of affairs never existed in any country, and he thought it was high time that the people who paid for this road should know whether they were completely at the mercy of the company or not.

In the afternoon session Mr. DesBrisay presented the petition of Thomas B. Flint, of Yarmouth, in the County of Yarmouth, Esquire, against the return of the sitting member.

The petition was read, and Thursday next at 3 o'clock was named, with the consent of the sitting member, and the time of striking the Committee.

Hon. Prov. Secretary laid on the table the information asked for yesterday by the hon. leader of the Opposition in reference to Mr. Peter McNab.

Several bills of Incorporation were read a second time.

The House in Committee on bills, took up the Revision of the Statutes. On the Chapter concerning the poor being read, Mr. Holmes suggested that a clause be introduced making it obligatory upon all counties to support their own poor.

Mr. Blanchard said that he had been present once at an enforced meeting held for the purpose of assessing the County for poor rates, and the highlanders said that they would have no assessment. One said he would take Tom and provide for him, another said he would take Dick, or Harry, &c. It was impossible to get a poor meeting to assess the County for poor rates. One County in Cape Breton had adopted the principles of assessment, but the tax grew so great that the other counties refused to adopt it.

His hon. the Speaker said the law should be of general application. At present the different counties construed the law to suit their own convenience. When a township found its poor rates increasing it would offer its poor to the person who would take them the cheapest. Auctions were held in the Court House. The result was that complaints came in of the almost complete starvation of the poor. The legislation on this subject should not be permissive.

Mr. Blanchard said he had hoped that that relic of barbarism had become extinct. He was sorry to hear that it existed in the Western Counties, that had always supposed themselves superior to Cape Breton in Christianity, humanity and what not else. He had known of those auctions taking place in Pictou County when he was a boy, but had hoped they had gone out of date.

Mr. Allison thought the abuse of the system was occasioned more through the negligence of the overseers than the fault of the system itself. It was clear that either the overseers must apply to the people to support the poor, or else people must apply to be allowed to support them. The system had been carried out in Hants, and was not necessarily liable to abuse.

Mr. McKay thought, that, generally speaking, the people were too humane to allow the poor to be ill treated.

After some further discussion an amend-

ment was proposed by the hon. Prov. Secretary, to the effect that "it shall not be lawful to put the poor up at public auction," and was passed.

Mr. Holmes moved an amendment to the second clause, providing that "such overseers and their successors in office shall be a body corporate."

The amendment passed. On chapter 109, "of the taxation of dogs," being read. Mr. Holmes moved that the tax should not exceed one dollar.

Mr. Woodworth agreed with the Hon. Prov. Secretary that the sessions should have as large power as possible. For the sake of the Hon. Atty. General's rest he hoped that a measure would be introduced to impose a tax on cats.

Hon. Speaker asked the hon. Atty. General what he proposed to do with the dogs that worried the Government.

Mr. Woodworth reminded his Honor that there was only one gentleman in the House that was permitted to wear any wool.

The tax was fixed at one dollar.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

The House was occupied with the Revised Statutes. The License Law called up a lengthy discussion. Several resolutions were submitted for alterations of the law but they were all lost.

Mr. Woodworth presented a petition from Robert Motton against the return of the sitting member for the county of Halifax. The petition was read, and Friday next, at 3 p. m., was appointed as the time for striking the committee.

MONDAY, MARCH 10.

The Revised Statutes were again before the House the greater part of the day. The report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1872, was submitted and read.

The subdivision of the Grant for Roads was submitted by the Provincial Secretary.

Religious Intelligence.

REVIVAL AT HANTSPOUT.—We are enjoying a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. On the 23rd of Feb. we baptized six and yesterday seven others put on Christ, and the work seems to have just commenced in its power. The whole village is moved under the mighty influence of God's Spirit. Our battle cry is, "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit saith the Lord of hosts." Bro. R. D. Burgess from the Academy at Wolfville is assisting me and is doing us good service.

I wish also to record God's temporal mercies.

On my birth-day, the 17th of Feb. the friends of the church and congregation assembled at our parsonage, and after a bountiful repast and some of the finest singing I ever heard, through their Chairman, Rev. J. G. Hennigar (Wesleyan) presented us with cash and valuables amounting to \$160.00, (one hundred and sixty dollars). Among the articles was a beautiful Banner Sewing Machine worth \$30.00. We will not say that this is the climax of kindness, for the tide of their benevolence is rising to such heights that we are prepared for any new disclosures God is already blessing the donors, and many of them have found, since that evening, the pearl of great price. May the whole garden of the Lord receive a like gracious watering.

Yours in Christ, J. MURRAY.

THE CAUSE IN MILTON, YARMOUTH.

Dear Brother.—The hopes expressed in a previous note in reference to the revival of God's work in Milton are being realized. Our meetings are becoming increasingly interesting. It was my privilege to baptize yesterday in the presence of a large assembly three rejoicing converts, and in the evening to welcome them and four others to the fellowship of the Baptist church in Milton, these are all except one heads of families and will we confidently hope prove a great blessing to this young church. I expect to baptize again here next Lord's day. We have appointed meetings for this week and I pray earnestly for the Divine presence and blessing. Many of your readers will be glad to hear that in Milton our prospects are brightening every day. The old vestry, capable of holding about 300 persons is becoming too strait for us. We hope however to remove into our new vestry in the spring and so exercise patience. Our sabbath school is large, and increasing in interest. We have therefore abundant cause to be humble, grateful and devoted. May the Spirit still be graciously poured out upon us.

Brethren Day and Porter are both encouraged and will have, I trust, revival items to communicate soon.

Yours truly, ISA. WALLACE.

Milton, Yarmouth, March 3, 1873.

P. S.—I have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a valuable horse

recently presented to me through the influence of Dea. Jos. F. Patten, by friends in Milton and Yarmouth. This generous donation greatly aids me in the prosecution of my arduous work and elicits my heartfelt gratitude to these considerate friends.

I may add further that a social donation gathering took place at the Parsonage on the 16th of Nov. last. Words of cheer from the neighbouring pastors and others, and a purse containing upwards of \$45 together with sundry "useful articles" greatly encouraged us.

That Heaven's best gifts may rest upon these generous friends is the sincere prayer of their friend and brother, I. W.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

When we apply a test to find the relative position of the Church to the Dissenting congregations we soon discern how greatly the Church of England is in the majority, both as regards numbers and wealth. Birmingham, being the head quarters of Dissent, may be taken to represent Dissent both in wealth and numbers; and on Hospital Sunday collections amounting to £4,951. were made on behalf of the Birmingham Hospital in the various churches and chapels. Of this sum £3,025, or 61 per cent., was collected in the Churches; the Baptists contributed £376, or 8 per cent.; the Unitarians and Congregationalists, 74 per cent. each; Wesleyans and Methodists, 34 per cent.; Mr. George Dawson's Chapel 3 per cent.; the Jews, 24 per cent.; and the Quakers 2 per cent. Of the whole sum contributed the Church thus provided 61 per cent., and the Dissenters 34 per cent., while the remaining 5 per cent. was collected in workshops and factories. Figures like these speak for themselves.

CHRISTIAN COLLEGE IN TURKEY.

It is proposed by the Protestant Armenian churches in Central Turkey connected with the American missionaries to establish a college in the interior of Asia Minor, for the purpose of educating young men for the ministry, and of giving a good education to youths of all classes and nationalities at a moderate charge. It will include a medical department—an institution much needed in Turkey—and will be carried on in the Turkish language, the vernacular of the 5,000,000 people within reach of its influence. Seventeen young men entered the preparatory department of the college last October, this being entirely supported by the people of Ain-tab.

A CURIOUS PERSIAN SECT.

The Rev. Mr. Gordon, well known in connection with the Persian famine, has recently performed a long tour through Persia. At some little distance from the supposed site of the Garden of Eden, he met an old man calling himself a Sabean High Priest, who has ancient books, which he asserts to be inspired, and a ritual, which he refuses to divulge. His followers, about 600 in number, are scattered over Busorah. They call themselves "Soobies," but are popularly styled "Christians of St. John," or "Baptists." The old man wished Mr. Gordon to write a letter for him to the Queen. The request was granted, and the Sabean High Priest dictated a short appeal to her Majesty for pecuniary assistance adding that she was never forgotten by him in his prayers. Mr. Gordon suggested that he should also inform her Majesty as to his history and religion; but he declined, off the ground that "she knew all about him."

ICELAND, with 50,000 inhabitants, has 300 priests of the Lutheran Church. The government pays their salaries, from 20 dols. to 3000 dols. per year. But the priest does not devote all his time to ecclesiastical duties; he is farmer or blacksmith, or follows any business which may be open to him, "labouring with his own hands." One priest built his church at his own expense, because he received no salary while his people were destitute of a house.

Dominion & Foreign News.

HALIFAX, N. S., MARCH 12, 1873.

A despatch from Fort Garry to New York says great excitement prevails in Winnipeg, owing to an attempt to pass a bill through the Legislature letting the Hudson Bay Company and other landed proprietors off without paying a third of their taxes. An indignation meeting was held, and a committee was appointed to plead at the bar of the House, whither they were followed by four hundred people. The bill was ultimately thrown on technicality on account of the ruling of the Speaker. He was decoyed from the House at midnight, and administered a coat of tar. Government offer one thousand dollars reward for the conviction of the perpetrator. The military have been placed over the Parliament House.

In the House of Commons Mr. McDonald of Antigonish N. S., has given notice of a motion to transfer to a company the Nova Scotia Government Railways from Truro to Pictou and from Windsor Junction to Windsor, on condition that the company or the Nova Scotia Government guarantee extension East and West to such points as may be agreed upon.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Last week, a stable in rear of the "Barker Hotel" was destroyed by fire, and a man named John McCarthy perished in the flames.