

HISTORY OF INDIAN HARBOR, WEST.

The following paper was read before the Annual Public School Examination at Indian Harbor, and a wish expressed that it might appear in the Christian Messenger.

We undertake to give a brief history of Indian Harbor, for the children who live there. Many of us have not lived here a great while, but should be desirous of learning something concerning the place where we live.

About a hundred and fifty years ago this place was inhabited by the Indians, hence the name "Indian Harbor." The first white settlers of the place were Lloyd, Walen and Thornsbury.

The first frame house that ever was built in the Harbor was James Covey's, in the year 1820, the next was Geo. Frederick's, about 1836 near Yankee Cove.

In the history of Indian Harbor, an event of some importance happened in Feb. 1843. The Brig "Margaret," was cast away on the little island off the eastern part of Patty's Head.

Indian Harbor, in point of knowledge, has been greatly blessed for its size. A favorable comparison may be made between the present and former periods, mental improvement, in general, is still advancing.

In former years Indian Harbor was noted for its fisheries. It was one of the best harbors on the coast of Halifax County, but of late years but little business is done.

Formerly not more than one out of ten knew how to read or write, and now we cannot find more than one out of thirty, who are unable to read or write.

The "Lobster Factory" here is doing much for the place. It was built on Patty's Head in October 1871, and gives employment to quite a number of people in the summer season.

We have attempted to sketch an outline of the history of Indian Harbor. In our own time historical matters become more numerous, and it would take a large volume to contain them.

Looking through a hundred and fifty years, the mind wanders back among the few hundreds and discovers but little of those who were once active in the busy scenes of time, and enjoyed all this world could afford, but they are now all sleeping in the dust.

The progress of time, though rapid, is too slow to satisfy the minds of restless mortals here. They would always like for it to be harvest time; and can scarcely wait from season to season.

An unseen hand guides the affairs of Indian Harbor. Through all changes an Almighty Providence overrules all for the good of His people.

EDWIN HUDLEY.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

JESUS!

BY THE LATE F. WYATT HUNT.

[While looking over my late mother's papers during the past week, I came across the following fragment, written to her by my father many years ago.

Jesus is a word full of comfort and consolation. In time of languor and weakness Jesus strengthens us. In the day of temptation, Jesus keeps us by His grace.

Jesus whispers: "I am with thee." When nature rebels, Jesus says: Peace, be still. When troubles rise, Jesus comforts and consoles us.

Jesus gives us light. When doubts arise in us, Jesus says: "Fear not." Our sins are great, but Jesus forgives them.

Jesus is our righteousness. We are needy, but in Jesus all fullness dwells. We are ignorant, but Jesus is our wisdom.

Jesus will cheer us, and angels shall guard us home to Jesus. At the consummation of all things, Jesus will own us. In the realms of glory, Jesus shall be our song.

Jesus loved us. We shall rejoice that Jesus thought us. We shall rejoice that Jesus called us. We shall rejoice that Jesus justified us.

Jesus sanctified us. We shall rejoice that Jesus gave us friends. We shall rejoice that Jesus gave us enemies. We shall rejoice that Jesus gave us comforts.

Jesus gave us sorrows. We shall rejoice that Jesus gave us health. We shall rejoice that Jesus gave us affliction.

Our chief attraction will be Jesus. And we shall sing with joy and wonder: Jesus has done all things well!"

For the Christian Messenger.

THAT GREAT CITY.

The market of the world, the Metropolis of the sea-girt Isle, we call the "Old Country" is a vast vineyard field in various stages of cultivation and neglect.

Here flourish many fruitful branches of the true vine, yet what are they among so many, for within its boundaries four millions run the race of life, and amongst the number, many, very many, toil from morn till eve, to obtain barely sufficient of the bread that perishes, whilst others roll on leathery, if not, flowery beds of ease.

But this is no matter of surprise, when we consider that there are 100,000 foreigners from every quarter of the globe. It contains more Roman Catholics than Rome itself, more Jews than the whole of Palestine, more Irish than Dublin, more Scotchmen than Edinburgh, more Welshmen

than Cardiff, more country born persons than the counties of Devon, Warwick and Durham combined.

Thousands centre here to grasp the wealth so easily reached, according to the fairy tales they heard in their distant homes. The 'golden and silver street' they find less so, than the old homestead road.

That wonderful bridge on which the rain never falls, also proves a disappointment, and the continuous throng of vehicles of every kind, of which 23,905 have been known to pass a given point on one day, with 163,639 foot passengers, will cause a sigh of weariness from a void not filled, and the tired wonder seeker will find, if the rain does not fall on London bridge, it is not so accommodating to the passengers who daily throng it, or those who come to see if the saying is true.

Happy the young man or maiden whose eyes are opened 'to beware,' by proving the difference between the real and visionary, by such simple and harmless tests; for when we think of the vortex of evil, to which the young and inexperienced are exposed, we have need to cry, "Lord spare the foolish," and deliver the young of that great city from evil, and suffer them not to be led into temptation."

For there are 117,000 habitual criminals on its police register; more than one-third of all the crime of the country is committed in London.

The beer shops and gin palaces if placed side by side, would stretch from Charing Cross to Portsmouth, a distance of seventy-three miles. 38,000 drunkards are annually brought before the magistrates.

Well might Moody 'cry aloud' against the vendors of that, which, however pleasing to the taste and appetite of the consumer, afterwards 'biteth like a serpent,' and by its vile mockery leads thousands into sin, poverty and ruin.

Let us beware in this City of Halifax, and Province of Nova Scotia lest the monster now somewhat preseed, recoil upon us to renew and enlarge the sphere of its operations.

The friends of Temperance, young or old, need not fear, lest, in a city so fond of barley-gorn cordial, they will lack the pure Adam's Ale, for from a Report of the London water company, I learn that some ten years ago, they delivered a daily supply at 470,000 houses, over a distance of 3,390 miles, and they employed an aggregate nominal steam power equal to 10,790 horses, and the quantity supplied daily was 108,500,000 gallons, and the gross revenue per annum £702,059.

There are supposed to be upwards of a million who neglect sanctuary services, and that there are sixty miles of open shops on the Lord's Day. Thousands die unknown and unvisited by any true Christian.

This is somewhat looking at the dark side, and may it lead many Christians to pray that the 'True Light' may shine and speedily disperse this moral darkness. Let us pray that Moody and Sonkey already so honored and blessed, may be the means of a true awakening in this lower stratum of society, remembering that very many now most vile, drifted from a country home and respectability, to taste the cup of pleasure and moral degradation, till they were swamped and wrecked, and being without God and without hope in the world, they float carelessly with the tide, and grow desparately hardened, if not wicked.

Think not that London Christians are all asleep, many are asking the Lord to raise his standard and stem the torrent. Thousands who hope for no earthly applause or gain, are earnestly laboring to win some.

The 'London City Mission' has hundreds of noble workers who are seeking to hide 'the leaven' right in the darkest places. Whilst very many ambassadors sound the loving call 'come to Jesus.' To show that these good men and true exert a mighty influence, I will give an extract of what Napoleon III said, when he was acting as a special constable in London in the year 1848: "I will tell you what saved your empire. It was not your constables; it was not your army; it was not your ministers; it was the deep, solemn, religious atmosphere, that, despite the numbers of the people who refused its influence,—it was the deep religious atmosphere breathed over the whole people of England. It was the religion of England that saved the Empire of Great Britain."

The heart of London was sound in its loyalty to the institutions of the country. Whence did that soundness arise? It was, said Lord Shaftesbury, at a public meeting of one of their Scotch auxiliaries, 'by the

blessing of God upon the efforts of such men as those of the London City Mission and the Mission in Glasgow.

J. F. AVERY.

SABBATH SCHOOL REVIEW.

BRIDGEWATER, April 4, 1875.

Having to spend a Sabbath two weeks ago in your city, I enjoyed the pleasure of being at the North Baptist Sabbath School at their Quarterly Review and Sabbath School Concert.

The exercises were admirably arranged, and well performed in the presence of a full house—reflecting, certainly much credit on the superintendent Mr. Parsons as well as the teachers and scholars. The "Scripture Fruit Tree" did much credit to the young ladies who hung the rich fruit thereon. The dear little ones in the Infant Class said and sung well, in fact, all the exercise were interesting.

The large attendance of friends prove the interest they take in Sabbath School work. Just such live men as Mr. Parsons are required to push on our Sabbath School cause. We are glad to know there are many such now giving their attention to this noble work. May the number of good Sabbath School workers greatly increase.

W. J. G.

COLLECTIONS

FOR THE BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY UNION, BY REV. D. FREEMAN, AGENT.

Continued.

Since the last report was made out \$2 has been sent by Bro. S. Dumasq and Mevan, making the amount from Granville Street Church \$114 50. North Church \$8.

Canard.—Collection, \$12 08; Port William, 3 09. Total, \$15 17.

Wolfeville.—Collection, \$17 75; Rev. S. W. D. Bios, 1 00; Rev. J. M. Craup, D. D., 5 00; Prof. D. F. Higgins, 1 50; J. S. Morse, 2 00; H. B. Witter, 1 00; Burpe Witter, 1 00; C. W. Fitch, 50 cts; Mrs. Wm. Dewolf, 1 00; J. A. Payant, 50 cts; J. S. McDonald, 2 00; Mrs. Fink, 1 20; E. A. Crawley, D. D., 1 00; J. W. Barss, Esq. Home Mission, 5 00, French Mission 5 00,—10 00; Mary Wickwire, 25 cts; Albert Caldwell, 1 00; Leonard Johnson, 50 cts; F. C. Johnson, 1 00; Mrs. F. C. Johnson, 1 00; John O. Pines, Esq., 4 00; Mrs. John O. Pines, 50 cts; Mrs. James Armstrong, 1 00; Bishop Palmeter, 50 cts; Mrs. Murphy, 50 cts; Olivia Freeman, 50 cts. Total \$56 20.

Gaspereaux.—Collection, \$3 67. Hall's Harbour.—Collection, 35 cts; Deacon Wm R. Rose, 50 cts; Mrs. Rose, 25 cts; Emma Rose, 10 cts; Miss Elcher Rose, 25 cts. Total, \$1 45.

Hantsport.—Collection, \$3 92; Jas. A. Banks, 25 cts; Wm. Davison, 1 00; A. Friend, 25 cts; John Davison, 50 cts; Mrs. Kirkpatrick, 25 cts; J. E. Newcomb, 1 00; J. W. Churchhill, 1 50; Gaerden Eton, 1 00; Wm. Barker, 50 cts; Capt. Beckwith, 50 cts; Alex. Pierce, 25 cts; John Graham, 50 cts; W. A. Porter, 1 00; C. A. Whitman, 1 00; Rev. R. R. Philp, 1 00; Mrs. Dr. Marjason, 1 00; Mrs. Capt. Toy, 1 00; William Redden, 1 00. Total, \$17 42.

It is expected that churches where these monies have been collected to meet a special emergency, will send their usual amounts to the Associations for the Home Missionary Union. The work of the Union is of surpassing importance.

I arrived this morning in this place. Throughout these Eastern regions the fields are white for the sickle, but the reapers are few. The harvest needs more men. Bro. Freeman is baptizing almost every Sabbath, and is worn with toil. Brother Layton is encouraged in Advocate Harbor. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that He may send forth more laborers into His harvest.

Yours;

D. FREEMAN.

Great Village, Londonderry, April 13, 1875.

Parliamentary.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

ON MONDAY of last week in moving the resolution of Want of Confidence.

Mr. Holmes said there were two subjects referred to in the resolution. These subjects were selected, not because they were the only ones that could have been made the subject of a want of confidence motion, but because they were subjects which had arisen during the present session, and upon which the House had authentic information.

The first was that of public printing. This was no new subject. It had been published broadcast throughout the land that this service was costing a great deal more than it should, and that there was a wanton waste of the public money. In 1873 the then hon. leader of the Opposition moved for a return of the cost of public printing, and stated that he had reason to

believe that it was costing a great deal more than it should. A return was accordingly made, which, if he was not mistaken, showed that the printing cost about \$10 000, and subsequently the hon. leader of the Opposition moved a resolution "that the Government shall, as early as possible, advertise and receive tenders for the public printing of this Province, except the printing of the Royal Gazette, which shall remain as at present."

That resolution met the fate of all other attempts to inquire into the expenditures of the Government and the wrong had gone on from that day to the present. Last year he had himself moved for a return of the cost of public printing for 1870, '71, '72 and '73, and had received a voluminous return which showed a different amount for 1873 from that given in the return previously furnished. The question was not a new one therefore, but had been persistently brought to the notice of the Government. The unanimous conclusion arrived at by the committee, composed of gentlemen entertaining entirely different sentiments of general policy, was that the cost of the public printing was something like double what it should be, and that a new system should be adopted.

It appeared from the report which the Government refused to consider, and which they had postponed in order to cover it up by means of some technical rule of the house, that public printing was confined to three newspapers published in the city, the Acadian Recorder, the Chronicle, and the Citizen.

It was found that no account or memorandum was kept of the work given to any of the printers, but that it was the custom to pay out the money from the Treasurer's office upon the warrant drawn in the Prov. Secretary's office without any accounts. The account being presented at the end of the year, which was a violation of the rules regarding the payment of the public money in this province. It also appeared from the committee's report that owing to the system of keeping accounts which prevailed, it was impossible to obtain the exact cost of the printing, but the committee had succeeded in finding that \$25 582.50 had been paid for this service during the last year. It was shown from estimates made by competent men, that the prices paid to these papers were at least double the regular trade prices, in other words that in the amount paid for printing of \$25,582 there was at least the overcharge of \$13,231. He did not intend to go into the details of the report, but it was sufficient to say that in some cases three times the trade price was charged, and in other cases four times, and in some cases five times. In this way the public money had been expended, in what might without exaggeration be called the most extravagant and corrupt manner in which it was possible for the funds of the country to be paid away.

But there was another aspect of the question, and that was its moral aspect. How was this money expended, and to whom was it paid? It was employed for the purpose of debauching the public press of the Province. If there was anything that should be considered as the safeguard of a country, it was the freedom and independence of its press. It was the duty of the press to place before the public reliable information, and to criticize public measures upon their true merits. Could that be expected when the proprietors of those papers received their living from the public money, and were enabled to wallow in wealth, accruing from the extortion prices paid them by the Government?

He proposed to inquire who received the amount paid out in this way. The Morning Chronicle was owned by the Premier of the Government, who had been Treasurer of the Province, and whose duty it therefore had been to put his hand into the treasury and draw therefrom the money of the people to put into the pocket of Mr. Annand. The Halifax Citizen was owned by the gentleman who had formerly been Provincial Secretary, in connection with a number of gentlemen, some of whom were in the other House, and some of whom were merchants who had figured very extensively in manipulating the public domain. The Citizen had learned the lesson very well and although it had got late into the Government preserves, it had made up for lost time. The proprietor of the Acadian Recorder had for several years published the Royal Gazette, and had been in the receipt of a very handsome salary, but it seemed that he was not to be allowed to enjoy it too long. These, then were the gentlemen that had divided among themselves the spoils of the Province. A system better calculated to debauch the public press and destroy the honest public sentiment in the country, could not be devised, and did not exist under the sun. The wrong was admitted all round. The Prov. Sec. had only pleaded that this Government did not commence it, but that it was the heritage bequeathed to them. He was a fresh comer, but it was not many or honorable for him to refuse to shoulder the responsibilities of those with whom he had chosen to combine. Talk about purity, while the elections were taking place its three loudest preachers in the city of Halifax were the "Chronicle," "Citizen," and the "Recorder," as if all the virtues of the great men of antiquity had taking their abode in the offices of those three papers.

The second branch of the resolution referred to the expenditure on the Annapolis and Yarmouth railway. On this subject the house had only limited information before it, and could not at present form an estimate of the exact condition of that important public work. He admired the public spirit of the people of Yarmouth in taking the matter into their own hands, and he felt it to be a pleasant duty to do