

generally counted clever. Tradesmen are not at a loss to know how to pay themselves for outlay on postage stamps, but ministers are; no further proof is needed. Ministers however are said to be humbled men, and not ruffled with trifles, which is a sufficient guarantee that no correspondent would insult them by enclosing when, required,

"A STAMP FOR A REPLY."

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. LYDIA ANN COGSWELL, wife of the Rev. Aaron Cogswell, died at St. Mary's Bay on the 8th of March, aged 55 years. Mrs. Cogswell was born at Hantsport in the year 1820, where she was afterwards married to the Rev. Aaron Cogswell, by whom she was subsequently baptized into the fellowship of the church in that place, of which our Brother Cogswell was then pastor. To say that our dear sister maintained a godly life to the end of the journey, would not be sufficiently explicit. As a wife, (especially a minister's wife), a mother and a Christian, she had few superiors, she was in the fullest sense a "help-meet," being at once intellectual, warm-hearted, gentle, patient and persevering. Our dear brother Cogswell doubtless owes through the blessing of God much of his success in the ministry to her untiring efforts and Christian character. The dear children can best bear testimony to her worth as a mother. Their language is "Oh! dear mother, how kind, how patient, how watchful, how ready to listen to every complaint, and supply every want, you were." Her first and last prayer was, that God would make them His children by His grace; and bring them all at last to meet her at God's right hand in glory. Our dear sister told the family a short time before her death, that she had the assurance that they would all be saved and meet her in the better land. May God grant it for his name's sake! Her Christian character shone out in her piety, her zeal, and her self-denying efforts. She not only believed that religion was a good thing; but she testified to its worth in private and in public, as many in the churches where our brother and sister Cogswell have laboured can testify. But she has gone to swell the song of the Redeemed around the throne of God above. Our sister died of consumption of the lungs. About four years previous to her death, her physical strength gradually departed. At times she suffered much; but to the end she was patient, trusting and joyful. She had no fears of death, but spoke of it and prepared for it as one who was about to make a short journey to visit kind friends. Her death was a triumphant one. The last words she uttered were: "Oh! what are all my sufferings here, if he shall count me meet. Before the enraptured throng to bow, And worship at His feet.

Our dear sister leaves a husband, six children, and many dear friends to mourn her departure. May God bless and support our dear brother Cogswell in this his hour of trial. The occasion of her funeral was improved by the writer in a sermon founded on the text chosen by the husband, — John, xix. 41, 42; to a large and sympathizing congregation. — Com by Rev. G. D. Cox.

Religious Intelligence.

TUSKET, March 11, 1875.

Dear Brother,— You will be pleased to hear that the people of God in Tusket and the Lakes are very much united of late in the cause of our dear Lord. The meetings are well attended in all the Sections. Last Lord's day I baptized two rejoicing believers in Jesus. We are looking for a reaping time as this evidently is the sowing time. May the whitening harvest soon appear.

Yours, &c. AUGUSTUS SHEILS.

CHESTER, March 19, 1875.

Dear Brother,— After a long season of spiritual darkness and depression there appears to be the dawn of better days in this place. In the Basin Section of the Church especially there is a considerable movement on the minds of the people. Wanderers have returned to the Church and those who have hitherto been numbered with the ungodly are coming to the decision to devote the future of their lives to the service of God. We had an interesting Conference last Saturday. Five persons were received as candidates for baptism and several more have hope in the Saviour. There are favourable indications in town likewise.

Yours very truly, I. J. SKINNER.

Parliamentary.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

We mentioned in our last that on MONDAY the Address in answer to the Opening Speech was passed without division. It was not passed, however, without some discussion. After Dr. Farrel had moved that it be taken up, clause by clause, Mr. Holmes, the leader of the Opposition, made a speech of some length referring to the present position of the Government and the absence of any policy propounded in the Speech. He said perhaps he might be permitted, as this was the first time the present house had formally met for business, to refer to the changes in its composition. He believed it contained nineteen new members, a considerable infusion of new blood, and it remained to be seen whether corresponding results would follow. That there was need of new results everybody would admit. But besides getting a new house they had got a new Government. The composition of that Government was in some respects very remarkable. The Scriptures told us about the lion and the lamb lying down together, and a little child leading them. He was happy to see this exemplified in the present Government. The hon. Prov. Secretary used to entertain different views from the gentlemen now his colleagues, and it might not be out of place to ask who had been converted. Of course the Opposition would like to know the mode in which the metamorphosis was brought about, as they might thus be able to find out the inside track to power. He did not see himself any very straightforward road by which such a combination as the present could be perfected, and he did not know that any one in the Opposition would take such means to obtain the government of the country, an end which they, of course, expected to achieve, but in a straightforward manner. They looked forward to the time when they would come down with a speech containing something for the country, and when they did they would be able to announce a policy which would not oblige any of their number to eat his own past professions. Nobody disputed that the present Government was just trembling in the balance, that it had been condemned in the country; but of course he did not find fault with them for endeavoring to prevent their constituents from having their views carried out. If, however, they could succeed in continuously bamboozling the country, they were a very clever set of people. He might say that it was an unusual thing to see a gentleman elected to the Speaker's chair who was without parliamentary experience. He hoped, of course, that the hon. gentleman would be able to perform the duties of his office satisfactorily, but he must say the example was unprecedented.

The clause was then put and passed, and the Address then passed and ordered to be engrossed, and presented.

The House adjourned.

On TUESDAY the House met and went in a body to Government House with the Address to His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Archibald. After their return several bills for Acts of Incorporation were presented. The subject of Eastern Railway Extension was introduced by Dr. Campbell and spoken to more fully by Mr. Moseley.

Hon. Prov. Secretary promised the papers and a measure on the subject at an early day.

Mr. Longley referred to the subsidy paid to the Annapolis and Yarmouth Railway, and urged an early exposition of the Government policy on that subject.

Hon. Prov. Secretary laid on the table the Financial Accounts for the past year. He called attention to the fact that the income from some sources exceeded the estimated amounts. The estimated revenue from the Department of Mines was \$90,000; the actual revenue was \$90,893.42; the estimated revenue from the Hospital for the Insane was \$25,000, while the actual revenue was \$34,568.66; the estimated revenue from Crown Lands was \$25,000, and the actual receipts \$25,438.50; the estimated amount of fees from the Provincial Secretary's Office was \$4,500, and the actual amount \$4,578.87.

On WEDNESDAY Mr. Woodworth asked the Government to lay on the table the resignation of the late Sheriff of Cape Breton, Mr. Hill, and all papers connected therewith.

Hon. Prov. Secretary reported the following list of

STANDING COMMITTEES:

- Privileges.—Hon. Atty. General, Messrs. Holmes, DesBrisay, Freeman and Moseley. Education.—Hon. Prov. Secretary, Messrs. Longley, DesBrisay, Patterson, Gayton, Farrell and McKay. Public Accounts.—Messrs. Johnston, Woodworth, Freeman, J. McKinnon, and Wyde. Mines and Minerals.—Messrs. Archibald, Vickery, and Francheville, Hon. C. Campbell, Messrs. Cameron, Moseley and McCurdy. Agriculture.—Messrs. Archibald, North, Gayton, Black, J. McKinnon, Longley and Mack. Crown Lands.—Hon. Mr. Campbell, Messrs. Woodworth, Lovitt, McKay, Eisenhauer, Boudrott, and Vickery. Humane Institutions.—Messrs. Holmes, McCurdy, Allison, Farrell, Fraser, Dr. Campbell, Messrs. Wyde and Eisenhauer. Trade and Manufactures.—Messrs. Francheville, Troop, Eisenhauer, Black, Lovitt, McKac and Fraser. Navigation Securities.—Messrs. Johnston, Troop, Freeman, Putman, Boudrott, Fraser and Francheville.

Land Damages.—Messrs. Archibald, McKay, Robichau, Patterson, Fraser, J. J. McKinnon and Boudrott.

Law Amendments.—Hon. Atty. General, Mr. Moseley, hon. Com. of Crown Lands, Messrs. Woodworth and Mack.

Private and Local Bills.—Messrs. DesBrisay, J. J. McKinnon, Gayton, Black, McCurdy and Allison, hon. Com. Crown Lands.

Reporting and Printing.—Hon. Prov. Secretary, Messrs. Holmes, Wyde, J. J. McKinnon, and Robichau.

Contingencies.—Hon. Prov. Secretary, Messrs. Cameron, Johnston, Patterson and Fraser.

Temperance.—Messrs. Freeman, Longley, Gayton, Moseley, DesBrisay, Allison and McCurdy.

Mr. Woodworth said he wished to question the Government with reference to Crown Lands. It was important to the people of this country to know whether the Government intends to offer any measure whereby to secure greater honesty and order in that office. He would be ready to assist the Government in any measure designed to reform abuses. If no such measures were taken he was prepared to propose something himself and to ask the support of hon. members on both sides of the House.

Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands said with regard to the charges said to have been made by one clerk against another, the Government had been investigating the matter, but that they had not found evidence sufficient to justify the charges.

Mr. Woodworth asked, what about the charges with regard to the hon. Prov. Secretary.

Hon. Com. of Crown Lands said he hoped that when his report came into the house and before the country, the people of Nova Scotia would find that he had done his very best to conduct the affairs of that department as they should be conducted. If the hon. member for Kings had any charge against him or against any clerk in the department, it seemed just that he should present it.

Mr. Longley moved for a committee to inquire into the subject of public printing, and, if possible, to ascertain the annual cost. He observed that his reason for making this inquiry was that it had been stated in the newspapers that the public printing was costing the country annually \$25,000. He did not know whether this statement was correct or not, but there was sufficient in it to justify the course indicated in the motion he had made. If the printing was costing as large an amount as that stated, it was certainly within the power of the house to pass a bill that would reduce it by one-half. They would have to raise \$10,000 or perhaps \$15,000 in taxes. These demands could only be met by saving the people's money. If \$50,000 a year could be saved, the Government would have a fund on which to draw to meet such expenditures. He believed that the cause of the excessive expense of this department was that three or four papers in the city were subsidized, and he feared that they were allowed to do a great deal more work than was necessary, and to charge such prices as they saw fit, in return for which they were expected to defend the Government, let it do what it might. The question he had raised was not a party question. He assumed that every member of the House took as deep an interest in it as he did.

Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands said there was already a committee on printing to which this matter might be referred. He did not see why a special committee should be appointed. The matter was an important one, and every effort should be made to get at the facts.

Mr. Cameron seconded the motion. He was satisfied that a large amount could be saved, and devoted to the extension of railways.

Mr. Woodworth said that one reason for moving for a special committee was that the house had been on the surface for some time, but now wanted to get down to the hard pan, to see where the bottom was, and how many families were living off the treasury. In New Brunswick the public printing was put up for tender. Here it was not so. It was given to the organ that supported the Government and published partisan articles. The people did not care for their articles. They read the votes and proceedings of the House, and they were jurymen capable of judging; but these papers wished to address the jury in their own way, and to them what to believe. For this service they were paid from the treasury. The former Provincial Secretary had owned a share in one of these papers. Another member of the Government owned the second paper and the former Queen's Printer owned the third. When the accounts came from the Treasurer's paper the Prov. Secretary checked them, and when the accounts came in from the Prov. Secretary's paper the Treasurer paid them. Neither could object to the other's bill, for fear of having his own stopped. Now the Queen's Printer came in with his little bill. If either the Secretary or the Treasurer objected to it, he could say,—"You got your bill paid the other day," and so the Queen's Printer got his bills cashed. Then if any man attack the Government and out the three fellows would all screech with a wonderful unanimity.

Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands said the hon. member Kings had entirely ignored the standing committee on printing, and his insinuations were not complimentary to the committee on public accounts.

Mr. Holmes said the committee on reporting and printing was merely appointed to provide for the reporting and printing required by the house during the session.

It had no control whatever over the departmental printing.

Hon. Prov. Secretary suggested that the committee should be appointed by the committee that had nominated the standing committees.

Mr. Holmes objected, and said it belonged to the house to name the committee, and that the mover of the resolution had the right to nominate the gentlemen to compose it.

It was finally agreed that the committee should be composed of the following gentlemen:—Messrs Longley, Woodworth, Patterson, Mack, McCurdy, Putman and Gayton.

On THURSDAY after some discussion on reporting the debates and dissatisfaction being expressed by several members, Hon. Prov. Secretary, by command laid on the table the correspondence with reference to Eastern extension, which was read.

Subsequently the Hon. Prov. Secy. gave notice that on Monday next he would move for adoption by the house, the following resolution:—

"Resolved,—That an allotment of two hundred thousand acres of Crown Lands in the island of Cape Breton, and a subsidy of five thousand dollars per mile be granted to any company that will within — months give security to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council to construct a line of railway from the Strait of Canso to Louisburg, and a further sum of five thousand dollars towards a ferry across the Strait; this subsidy and allotment of Crown Lands to be in addition to the subsidies already provided for the encouragement of a railway between New Glasgow and Canso.

Hon. Prov. Secy. laid on the table the papers asked for respecting the removal of the late Sheriff of Cape Breton.

A lengthy conversation ensued Mr. Woodworth said that the hon. Prov. Secretary had said that it became the painful duty of the Government to drop Mr. Hill's name. That was an unfortunate expression, seeing that in the "Royal Gazette" of Jan 20th he found that Hon. J. Ferguson, who had been a member of the Government, was appointed, and in the Government organ about that time it had been stated, without contradiction, that John Ferguson had been appointed Sheriff in the place of J. L. Hill, resigned. That statement was incorrect.

Mr. Moseley said he had gone through an election contest against the hon. John Ferguson, in which each had done his best to defeat the other. He knew that, whatever were Mr. Ferguson's capabilities as a legislator, he would make an efficient Sheriff.

On FRIDAY Dr. Farrell introduced a bill to incorporate the Halifax Medical College.

On a motion that the Immigration Agent's Report be read Mr. Longley asked what object was gained by reading these documents.

Hon. Com. of Crown Lands said that since he had been in the House the practice had been to read such documents. Perhaps to lengthen out the session, when members were paid by the day.

Mr. Longley thought the time of the House had better be occupied in doing the business of the country.

Mr. Black said that if in the Imperial Parliament these documents were read, it would keep three or four readers busy all the year round.

The motion was withdrawn.

Some conversation arose on the Acts of last session which had been disallowed and the reasons for disallowance. Information had been asked from Ottawa and would be laid before the House as soon as received.

Mr. Woodworth enquired as to the payments made to the Western Counties Railway Company. He was referred to the Engineer's Report expected by the next mail. The Bill for preventing corrupt practices at elections was taken up and occupied the remainder of the day.

On MONDAY the Hon. Prov. Secretary gave notice of a resolution he intended to move, having for its object a Convention of delegates from the Maritime Provinces to consider the matter of Legislative Union.

A large number of petitions were presented for a great variety of objects.—Eight Halifax bills were also introduced.

Railway Extension occupied some time, but the subject was, by request, postponed till Wednesday. The House in Committee discussed the Controverted Elections Bill the remainder of the day.

Home and Foreign News.

HALIFAX, N. S., MARCH 24, 1875

The prorogation of the Ottawa parliament will take place about the 8th of April.

Miss McPherson gave evidence before the House of Commons Committee on Immigration on Tuesday last, explaining the working of different homes for girls and boys established by her in Canada. She explained the ramifications of the institution established at Spitalfield and London, informing the committee that prior to being sent out each child underwent an amount of training sufficient to fit them for entering the homes in Canada.

The bill to punish railway officials drunk on duty has passed.

Mr. Jones (of Halifax) brought under the notice of the House of Commons the fact that he had received a communication showing that Congress had imposed a duty on canned lobsters of 1 1/2 cents per can, being equal to 60 per cent. on each package in the Dominion, and 10 per cent. when packed in lead for exportation. It would be practically a duty in favor of American

fishermen on several kinds of fish. He held that it was a grave violation of the treaty of 1872, and he hoped the Government would deal with the matter at the earliest possible moment.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said the subject had not escaped the notice of the Government, and representations had been made to the United States Government already. The Government proposed to make further representation on the subject through the British Minister at Washington.

Hon. Mr. Blake said if the American Government persisted in such a course it would destroy the whole benefit of the Treaty so far as it related to packed articles.

The bill respecting life insurance companies was read a third time.

The bill providing for the salaries of county court Judges in Nova Scotia passed in Committee.

The Copyright bill passed.

On Wednesday Mr. Cartwright in reply to Mr. Donohoe, said that it was not the intention of the Council to re-impose a duty of 10 p. cent. on tea from the United States.

Dr. Borden asked what was the Government's policy with regard to the Way Offices in Nova Scotia.

The Postmaster General said that the present Way Offices will be made Post Offices as rapidly as possible. In future no Way Offices will be established in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The deputation from Halifax, consisting of Aldn. Power, Vaux, and Mr. Thomson, with Messrs. Jones and Power, waited on the Premier on Wednesday morning, concerning the extension of the Intercolonial Railway into Halifax.

The tenders for the Rat Portage branch of the Pacific Railway were opened on Friday. An American Company is lowest by 35 cents per yard for clay and \$1 75 per yard for rock—the whole amount being about one and a half million. The next lowest tender is about two millions.

The Premier introduced a bill to authorize the construction of the Railway from Nanaimo to Esquimalt.

The North West bill is amended so as to form a province West of Manitoba to be called Saskatchewan as soon as it contains fifteen thousand inhabitants. The boundaries will probably be from White Mud River on the East, Manitoba being extended to that stream, West to the Rocky Mountains, including all the country watered by the North branch of the Saskatchewan river.

Mr. Malcolm Cameron has received no less than 500 applications for situations in the new Province of Saskatchewan, from temperance men, principally lawyers, doctors and clergymen.

The Centennial Committee reported in favor of holding an exhibition at Montreal.

Hon. Mr. Fournier moved that the bill providing for salaries of County Court Judges in Nova Scotia be not read a third time, but be referred to the committee of the whole.

On Friday the house went into Committee on the bill, and, after slight amendment, it was reported and read a second time.

The Fraser, Reynolds & Co. Committee report the facts in the evidence given, showing that the prices charged were most exorbitant.

The Marine Telegraph Bill, after a long discussion, was carried in the Senate by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. Baby moves against the establishment of a Supreme Court of Eschequer as a needless expense.

A large amount of new silver coin has been received at Montreal from the English mint—10, 25 and 50 cent pieces. The 20 cent pieces are being called in.

The Intercolonial Railway traffic returns for January, show total receipts of \$44,008 against \$54,728 for the same month last year.

At Quebec, on Saturday afternoon, while some fifty persons and several teams were on the ice bridge, it loosened and floated up the river with the tide. All were safely landed some distance above the city on Monday morning.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

SACKVILLE.—An attempt was made on Tuesday last by two young men to grab a parcel from the hands of a bank clerk just as he was going to the Post-office. They failed to get it, and ran.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT occurred near Moncton on Wednesday last, a pointsman was badly injured.

UNITED STATES.

On Wednesday last the Senate ratified the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty.

The Senate by a vote of thirty-three to thirty, postponed the discussion of the Pinchbeck question till December.

On Wednesday throughout the North-West snow again blockaded the railroads and only a few trains were running on time, while many were entirely stopped.

Great excitement prevailed along the Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers, owing to the great destruction of bridges and other property by the freshet.

Three hundred houses in Port Jervis were damaged, but no lives had been lost.

Two destructive water spouts burst near Fayetteville and Lynchburg, Tennessee, causing a damage of more than \$100,000. The villages are inundated and many mills