

tensive revival then in progress at North Sydney; and remained during life a consistent member of the Church. During her illness she was patient and resigned; though deeply impressed with a sense of unworthiness in herself, always manifesting a lively interest in the conversation and prayers of Christian friends. On the morning of her departure she called her sorrowing children around her, and gave to each in turn her dying admonition, commending them to the care of a covenant-keeping God, and soon after "fell asleep." Her funeral was large, and several ministering brethren participated in the service. The sermon was preached by the Pastor, from 1 Thes. iv. 14, to an attentive congregation. The loss to her family and friends, the church and community, will be keenly felt and deeply deplored. But we "sorrow not, even as others which have no hope." May the sad affliction be sanctified to the living, and may all who loved her on earth meet her in Heaven.—*Com.*

Religious Intelligence.

NEW CORNWALL, LUNenburg Co.—The Lord is still blessing his people in my field of labour. I recently baptized four persons at Mahone Bay in the presence of not less than five hundred people, all of whom appeared to respect the Heaven-approved rite. Notwithstanding I left the Roman Catholic Church, and suffered much, yet, I never knew her to persecute as some professing Protestants do. Blessed be God, His word is victorious, it works marvels. The gospel is not bound nor yet powerless. Glad to see God visiting His churches in different parts of our province. Trust all the hills of Zion will be watered with showers of blessings.

Yours in Christ Jesus.

AUGUSTUS SHIELDS.

New Cornwall, April 24, 1866.

PINE GROVE, WILMOT.—"Be not forgetful to entertain strangers."—About the last of February, towards evening, a stranger called, requesting a night's lodgings. He seemed like one slightly wavering in intellect, but steady at heart. We had received spiritual benefit from visits of such, and his request was cheerfully granted. On enquiring about my preaching stations, and being informed that Hanley Mountain was one of them, he said that he had dreamed of going there, of feeling the mountain quake beneath him, and of hearing a voice say *Hanley Mountain*. He thought that God was going to visit and bless that people. He had never been there, nor seen any of the people.

The revival, he said, would be quiet, but deep and abiding, and that it would not stop there, but extend to neighbouring localities, and descend into the valley. The following day he went to Hanley Mountain, visited the people, read and prayed, and in the evening held a prayer meeting with them. Told them that God was going to visit them, and not only the middle aged and the young, but even small children would be converted; warned them to seek mercy while the Saviour was passing, and assured them that those who were not converted by the first of April would be hardened. It has been seemingly as he predicted, in every particular.

Shortly after protracted meetings were commenced on Hanley Mountain under discouraging circumstances. Deep-striking roots of bitterness had been long springing up, troubling and defiling many. Judah said, the strength of the bearers of burdens is decayed, and there is much rubbish. The worst enemies were within. Dark prospect. It was the darkness however, that precedes the dawn.

Quiet, deep, powerful, the work proceeded. Blacksliders were reclaimed, excluded members restored, sinners hopefully converted. 27 have been baptized on Hanley Mountain. 4 on Gates' Mountain (another section of the Pine Grove Church) and Bro. Murray has also baptized some on Marshall Mountain just to the westward. The blessing spread. The cloud brooding over the mountain descended into the valley. From Brooklyn valued members have been added. 6 were baptized at the Pine Grove last Sunday. 37 have been added to the Pine Grove Church by baptism during the revival. Others are hoped for. Now the cloud seems spreading over Clarence. Mercy drops have fallen. May it spread, and spread, till not one desert spot remains unwatered; till the parched ground becomes a pool, and the thirsty land springs of water.

I have written more minutely, to request that the man who sometimes calls for a night's lodging or a meal, clad in rough homespun, and distributing little tracts on African Missions, or "A cry from the desert," be kindly entertained and treated, for the sake of Him who said, "inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto me."

Yours truly,

W. H. PORTER.

LOWER GRANVILLE.—Bro. Wallace writes as follows:—"It affords me pleasure to inform you that I have recently baptized seven, making twenty-five added by baptism during the last few months to our church. Others I trust will be added."

soon come forward. I had the pleasure of visiting Clements a week or two ago, and assisting Bro. Cox, who has been holding special services which have been attended with the divine blessing. He will probably baptize converts soon. I rejoice to learn that Brother Martell, the newly settled pastor of the 1st Hillsburgh Church, is being blessed in his labours. He has recently baptized thirteen. Bro. Achilles, of Parker's Cove, has recently been holding extra meetings and good has been done. It is a glorious year for many of our churches. The intelligence conveyed by the "Messenger" from Yarmouth, Aylesford, and many other places, is truly refreshing. To God be the praise!"

May 2, 1866.

ISA. WALLACE.

BEDQUE AND TRYON, P. E. I.—We have been enjoying a season of refreshing from the Lord in Bedque. The church had been long in a depressed condition, but God in his great mercy has turned our mourning into joy. Spring succeeds the winter. Backsliders have returned confessing their sins. Twenty-one have followed their Saviour in baptism. More are expected next Sabbath. Yesterday (Sabbath) we had the privilege of baptizing six believers at Tryon. These are the fruits of special services held there after the death of Bro. Dubson. The church mourns the loss of their pastor who had become greatly endeared to them; but the afflictive circumstance has been blessed to their good, and we trust to the salvation of souls.

April 30th.

M. P. FREEMAN.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, April 30th.

A number of bills were read a third time and passed without debate. Some opposition was offered to the bill for the appointment of a Judge of Probate &c., for Barrington. It ultimately passed by 22 against 13.

\$5,000 were voted towards the erection of Quarantine Stations at the different outposts. Two despatches concerning the protection of the fisheries were laid on the table.

Also a copy of an Address to the Queen, signed by 23 members of the Legislature, on the subject of Confederation, and a Minute of Council appended thereto.

TUESDAY, May 1st.

A portion of the first part of this afternoon was occupied by Messrs. Miller and Anand in personalities of a somewhat disreputable character. Charges of the basest description were made and recriminations indulged in a little beyond what is ordinarily termed "parliamentary."

After more than a sufficient length of time had been allowed for this amusement, the House proceeded to business, and passed a number of bills relating to the City of Halifax, the fisheries, injuries to property, salt works, &c., &c.

WEDNESDAY, May 2.

In the morning session the House passed bills respecting assessment rolls, incorporations, diseases amongst horses and cattle, titles of lands in Cape Breton, river fisheries, Halifax sewerage, &c., &c.

In the afternoon the House in Committee on bills, passed several, one of which was to amend the license law, so as to separate the sale of groceries and liquors.

Mr. Archibald moved that no general licenses be granted outside of Halifax. Carried by a small majority.

Mr. Archibald then moved that no general licenses be granted in Halifax.

Hon. Mr. Shannon moved in amendment that the matter of licenses be left to the City Council to settle, which amendment was carried by a majority of two.

On the Income Assessment Bill being taken up the Hon. Attorney General moved to reconsider the clause providing for an income tax, which motion on division was carried by 23 against 13.

The House resumed, and after receiving a number of bills from the Legislative Council, assented to, adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 3rd.

Bills, bills, bills, of all sorts were passed with great rapidity. The members shewed plainly that they were disposed to get away as soon as possible—many had already gone home.

More bills were also received from the Council and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. McFarlane read the Agriculture Committee's report, and the Hon. Attorney General read the Report from the Post Office Committee, both of which were adopted.

The Onslow School Lands bill was taken up in Committee. Hon. Prov. Secretary moved in amendment that Commissioners be appointed to investigate, &c., which was carried by 20 to 10. The bill was therefore lost.

Hon. Mr. Shannon asked leave to introduce a bill to enable the city of Halifax to borrow money to perfect the city water works. Leave was refused.

Mr. Anand submitted the report of the committee on Trade and Manufactures, which was adopted.

FRIDAY, May 4th.

The Public Accounts Committee reported. A Bill was introduced by the Attorney General for roads and bridges in Antigonish. It passed by consent. The Bill to enable St. Francis Xavier's College to confer degrees also passed. The Report of the Committee on Mines and Minerals drew forth some discussion, but was adopted.

SATURDAY, May 5th.

In reply to an enquiry made by Mr. Stewart Campbell, the Hon. Financial Secretary laid before the House some information respecting the trade and resources of the West Indies, whence he had recently returned. He also stated that as soon as all the delegates had returned they would meet and make one general report.

MONDAY, May 7th.

At 12 o'clock noon, this day, His Excellency, Sir William Fenwick Williams, came in state to the Council Chamber. The House of Assembly being summoned, the Lieutenant Governor closed the session with the following

SPEECH.

Mr. President, and Honorable Members of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I congratulate you upon the close of an arduous Session, during which measures have been passed which will, I confidently believe, materially promote the prosperity and advancement of the Province.

The amendment of the law relating to Education will, I trust, impart increased efficiency to the Common School system, and result in the more general diffusion of knowledge among all classes of the people.

The measure providing for the extension of Mining Leases will, I doubt not, attract, in an increased degree, capital from abroad to still further develop the remarkable mineral wealth with which this country abounds.

The provision made for the due representation of Nova Scotia at the Paris Exhibition, will diffuse more widely a knowledge of your great industrial resources.

The enactments intended to place the treatment of Pauperism and Disease among the destitute on a more enlightened and humane footing, and to protect our shores from the ravages of infectious diseases, cannot fail to be productive of general good.

The gallant manner in which all sections of the country responded to the call to arms, and the increased provision made for the Defence of the Country, prove conclusively how highly British institutions are valued, and the sacrifices you are prepared to make to sustain your connection with the Parent State.

The liberal provision made by you for the protection of the Fisheries will be an additional incentive to the Imperial Government to secure that valuable heritage from the encroachments of foreigners.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the liberal appropriation made for the Public Service.

Mr. President, and Honorable Members of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Permit me, in conclusion, to express the deep gratification your action upon the great question of a Union of British North America has afforded me, not only as the Representative of Her Gracious Majesty, but as one of yourselves. It will afford the greatest satisfaction to the Imperial Government, as the means of imparting additional security to this portion of the Empire; and I recognize in the patriotic course you have adopted, the most efficient guarantee not only for the increased prosperity of this Province in common with our sister Colonies, but also for the permanent connection of them all with the British Crown.

Official Documents.

The following papers were laid before the Legislature on Monday 30th:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Halifax, N. S., 26th April, 1866.

SIR,—In compliance with the request of certain members of the Legislative Assembly, I have the honor to forward the accompanying address.

Without remarking on the unusual course adopted by these gentlemen, or the tone of their address, I beg to express my entire concurrence with the accompanying Minute of my Executive Council, which I have also the honor to enclose.

(Signed) F. W. WILLIAMS.
The Right Hon. EDWARD CARDWELL, M. P., &c., &c.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:—

The Humble Address of the undersigned Members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Nova Scotia:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:—

The undersigned desire to approach the Throne with the expression of their loyal attachment to Your Majesty's person and Government.

For more than a century the Province of Nova Scotia has enjoyed the advantage of Representative institutions, resting on the confidence and respect of her own people, and since 1839 she has possessed entire control over revenues, trade, appointments, education, and general government.

erally exercised, in due subordination to your Majesty's just authority, all the powers of self-government.

Nor have these privileges been abused. The undersigned venture to assure your Majesty with becoming pride, that in no part of your Majesty's widely extended Empire have they been exercised with more justice and discretion.

Our fathers in the American Revolutionary war adhered to the side of England,—during the war of 1812-15, the harbours of Nova Scotia formed the basis of operation, and her sons fought to defend the national flag by land and sea. In all the trials of the Parent State the people of this Province sincerely sympathize; and, recently, when unquiet spirits sought to disturb the frontier, and when angry complications, growing out of national questions, threatened the peace of the Continent, the population of Nova Scotia were united in sentiment, and stood prepared to maintain their allegiance and to defend their country.

The priceless blessing of self-government makes the people content, while participation in the civilization, the commercial prosperity, and the glories of the Empire, render them proud of their connexion with it, and indisposed to try rash experiments, by which their control over their own affairs must be surrendered, and their connexion with the Parent State may be ultimately broken.

The people of this country viewed with just alarm a scheme of Confederation, arranged by certain gentlemen at Quebec, in 1864, without any authority from the Legislatures or people of the Maritime Provinces, and sought to be forced upon them all with indecent haste, and without that deliberate review and general acceptance which can alone reconcile any free people to great constitutional changes. That scheme, rejected by the electors of two of the Maritime Provinces, and by the Legislatures of them all, we fear, has not been abandoned. By the free use and abuse of Your Majesty's name, and by threats that your protection would be withdrawn, a resolution has been carried through the Legislature of Nova Scotia, giving power to certain gentlemen, to be selected by the local government, to change, modify, or overturn the institutions of this Province at their pleasure, without any reference to the people, who, for a century, have enjoyed them; and who, we venture to assure Your Majesty, would deeply resist such a violation of the trust reposed in their representatives, and (if measures thus prepared were sanctioned by Your Majesty's Government) of the pledged faith and honor of the Crown.

Our prayer to Your Majesty, therefore, is, that no measure to effect grave changes in the constitution of this Province may be sanctioned by Your Majesty or submitted to Parliament, till it has been published in the Province, considered in the Legislature, and submitted to the deliberate acceptance or rejection of the people at the polls.

STAYLEY BROWN, M.L.C.,
RICHARD A. McHEFFEY, M.L.C.,
WM. C. WHITMAN, M.L.C.,
FREEMAN TUPPER, M.L.C.,
SAMUEL CHIPMAN, M.L.C.,
WM. ANNAND, M.P.P., East Halifax,
DANIEL MORE, M.P.P., South Kings,
STEWART CAMPBELL, M.P.P., Guysboro,
THOMAS COFFIN, M.P.P., Shelburne,
THOMAS KILLAM, M.P.P., Yarmouth,
JOHN LOCKE, M.P.P., Shelburne,
A. W. McLELLAN, M.P.P., North Colchester,
EDWARD L. BROWN, M.P.P., South Kings,
WM. ROSS, M.P.P., Victoria,
ROBERT ROBERTSON, M.P.P., Shelburne,
W. H. TOWNSEND, M.P.P., Yarmouth,
HENRY BALCOM, M.P.P., East Halifax,
ISAAC HATFIELD, M.P.P., Argyle,
JAMES W. KING, M.P.P., South Hants,
WM. LAWRENCE, M.P.P., North Hants,
WM. BLACKWOOD, M.P.P., North Colchester,
W. H. RAY, M.P.P., Annapolis,
ABRAHAM HEBB, M.P.P., Lunenburg.
Halifax, N. S., April 25, 1866.

The Executive Council beg leave respectfully to offer the following observations upon the Memorial to Her Majesty the Queen, signed by five members of the Legislative Council, and eighteen members of the Assembly, upon the subject of the Confederation of British North America.

The Council fail to perceive how "the priceless blessings of self-government," which the Memorialists profess so highly to value, is to be maintained, if the deliberate action of overwhelming majorities of both branches of the Legislature, taken after full discussion, is to be overruled by the Imperial Government, at the instance of the minority.

The Council cannot concur in the opinion that the control of the people of the Province over their own affairs would be surrendered by uniting the British North American Provinces under one Government, and they confidently expect that this Union, adopted at the earliest solicitation of the Parent State, will cement and strengthen the bonds which now connect this Province to the Mother Country.

The statement that the Quebec Conference was held without any authority from the Legislature of this Province can scarcely be considered accurate, when the fact is stated that all of the Memorialists who were in the Assembly in 1861, voted for the following resolution submitted by a Government of which Messrs. Annand and Locke, two of them were members, and which received the unanimous assent of the Legislature:—

"Whereas the subject of a Union of the North American Provinces, or of the Maritime Provinces, from time to time has been mooted and discussed in the Colonies.

"And whereas, while many advantages may be secured by such a union, either of all these Provinces,