

Repeating the expression of my grateful acknowledgements to you, and "my other friends and well wishers" for your present thoughtful liberality; and for your many past acts of kindness and attention, and assuring you one and all of my best wishes for your happiness in time and your salvation in eternity.

Believe me to be,
Your obliged friend and Pastor,
W. H. SNYDER.

Mr. Peter A. Spearwater.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Mr. Editor:—On Wednesday evening, the 11th ult., the Mahone Bay Committee of the D. C. S. met in the School-house, and, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, the attendance was larger than on any similar previous occasion. Prayers having been said by the Rev. President, and a few introductory remarks made, the Secretary was called upon to read the Report.—The first Resolution was then moved by one of the Churchwardens, Mr. Frederic Ernst, and seconded by Mr. Timothy Nichols, and passed *nem. con.* The 2nd Resolution was moved by the other Churchwarden, Benjamin Leuge, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Rupert Zwicker, and passed *nem. con.* The 3rd Resolution was moved by Mr. Lewis Knaut, and seconded by Jas. P. Milward, and passed *nem. con.* The 4th Resolution was moved by Benjamin Zwicker, Esq., and seconded by Mr. James Duncan, and passed *nem. con.* After singing Bishop Hobor's Missionary Hymn, the 5th Resolution was moved by Dr. Lane, and seconded by Mr. P. A. Spearwater, and passed *nem. con.* The 6th Resolution, which was to have been moved by Dr. Pearson, of Chester, was passed by acclamation. The 7th Resolution was moved by Mr. Fawson Morris, and seconded by Mr. C. Mader, and passed *nem. con.* The Collection was then taken up, the Doxology sung, and the meeting dissolved with the Apostolic benediction.

S.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Mr. Editor:—It is impossible to estimate the amount of good produced by the telling out of a noble deed.—It is like seed sown. Somewhere it may bring forth fruits, ten or twenty fold.

Please, therefore, to let the *Church Times* proclaim the following good actions, done by the parishioners of Granville to their clergyman, the Rev. W. R. Cochran. A few days since a large party of men hauled to his yard more than a year's fuel. A plentiful dinner was provided by the care of the wives, mothers, and sisters of the working party. So bounteous, indeed, was the supply, that after thirty men had eaten, the parsonage larder was fuller than before the dinner. The same thing has been done for three consecutive winters, Mr. C.'s fuel not having cost him a sixpence during that time.

Now, Sir, I dare to say that there are many parishes beside Granville which do likewise. I doubt not there are other clergymen whose hearts are gladdened by the sight of a lofty wood-pile reared by the willing hands of a thoughtful people. But it may not be so with all. And this is written in the hope that the Granville light may shine out so clear and bright as to flash the idea into some thoughtless parish that a year's fuel is one of the most acceptable offerings which can be made to the minister.

It might stimulate a desirable rivalry amongst other congregations, if I were to state still further acts of Granville kindness. I have good opportunity of knowing that in the two and a half years during which Mr. C. has been with them his people have been unfailing in their gifts. As if by intuition it is known when the parsonage stores are low, and straightway they are replenished. Turkeys, geese, beef, lamb, pork, lard, vegetables, tea, sugar, coffee, candles, flour, butter, eggs, and anything and everything which an eating and drinking household requires. All this is over and above salary and fees.

You, sir, will doubtless agree with me that there are few natures able to be indifferent to the spectacle of a fat turkey or a tender sirloin, to say nothing of the higher consideration that by such gifts the mind of the people is known. Sincerely hoping that the *Church Times* may soon chronicle kindly offices such as these, and fully agreeing in the opinion expressed in your editorial of a few weeks since—that such deeds should be published for example's sake.

I remain yours, &c.

GRANVILLE.

An inquest was held on the body of Peter Leonarty, at the Acadian Hotel, on Thursday. He was found in bed with his throat cut. The unfortunate man (a German,) appears to have labored under depression of mind for the last few days. The Jury brought in a verdict of homicide, while in a temporary state of insanity.—*Journal.*

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

FRIDAY, Feb. 27.

When the various documents were laid on the table, subsequent to reading by the Clerk,

Hon. Mr. Young said. Mr. Speaker, I perceive that certain papers relating to the Mines and Minerals of the country are not among those submitted. I enquire of the Government, Are these held back purposely, or do they intend to lay them on the table?

Hon. Mr. McKinnon gave as an excuse the absence of the Crown solicitors.

Hon. Mr. Young said. This seems very singular.—The matter is of deep importance,—a Despatch from the Colonial Secretary has been received on the subject,—and the information contained belongs to the people of the whole Province. The acts of the Government for the time being, in reference to this public property, should be before the House and the country. I cannot see any adequate reason why these papers should be detained for a month. The intention of the late Government was, to lay these papers on the tables of both Houses as soon as the Legislature was in communication with the Lieutenant Governor. If the hon. gentleman will give the reason why these are withheld I shall be gratified. What is the reason that they are not here?

Mr. Tobin.—I think, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. gentleman is pressing too closely. I suppose it is not thought well to bring down papers of so much importance, while so many leading members of the Government are absent. Papers touching such an important interest of the country should be dealt with carefully. I consider it wise to hold them back until the new Government consider how they are to be dealt with. I hope they will deal with them satisfactorily to all the people of Nova Scotia.

Hon. Mr. Young.—The people know, that on that subject, all the four members of the Government to whom allusion has been made, are opposed to the wishes of the people and of the House. It would not be courteous to initiate any action on the subject during their absence,—but the papers should be submitted, that the people might know what has been done on the subject. I desire that no opportunity be given for communication across the Atlantic before the papers are here. That is the right of the House. I will not press this to a division now,—if I did, I think a majority would press the Government to submit these. I hope they will think better of the question, and make their second retreat for the session, before a resolution be moved.

Mr. McFarlane.—The Government should have time to judge of those papers themselves. I would be glad to have them here; but give the Government time for examination. The subject is one of much interest, and I hope a satisfactory account will be given. It could not be discussed, however, in the absence of the members of Government; why, then, press for the papers? I think, when the member for Inverness talks of a second retreat that he attacks the Government rather unfairly. The papers may be wisely withheld to afford opportunity for due investigation.

Hon. Mr. Young.—Am I to understand that the Government have decided not to bring the papers down? They have been read and considered, no doubt; they are printed to be laid before the Legislature at an early day of the session. There is no adequate reason why they should not be here. The submission of such papers is an unquestionable right of the House.

Mr. Whitman.—I do not know the course decided on. Some years ago, however, a despatch was asked for, and the then Government refused, and denied the right of the House to demand despatches, except at the discretion of the Government. I suppose that members will scarcely pass a resolution now, similar to one that they voted against then.

Hon. Mr. Young.—You can find no such vote.

Mr. Whitman.—I can, sir. And a majority decided that the House had no right to demand despatches.

Mr. Wier.—No doubt existed as to the right of the Government, but do they venture to withhold these? Last year an address was passed on this subject, so that an answer has been received and correspondence has taken place. Does the Government intend to let the people know what has been done on that important question? We should understand the intention. If this subject comes at the close of the session, with the School Act, the Maine Liquor Law, and other great measures, the neglect of which has been thrown in our teeth for the last twenty days, we will have work enough to do. Dare the Government refuse to bring these down?

Mr. McLellan.—The despatch alluded to by the member for Annapolis was of a different character. These papers should be here. None would think of moving on them in the absence of ex-members, but the subject requires examination. Although much has been said on the question of Mines and Minerals, many persons do not yet understand the question. I can see no evil, but much good likely to arise from the submission of the papers. Are they to be withheld, that they may be passed on hastily, without being understood? If so, I can understand why they are kept back for the reason, and do not state the fact merely. If the wish is that the papers should be understood, the sooner they are laid on the table, the better.

Mr. Tobin.—The member for Inverness, Mr. Speaker, says that the four gentlemen alluded to are opposed to the wishes of the people.

Mr. Tobin.—Why did not the late Government settle the question, when they had it in hand for ten years? Here it is unsettled now. The company looked on the late government as their enemies, and they were not inclined to arrange with them; now, when their friends form the government they may be disposed to make concessions which they would not make to their opponents. So the matter may be settled satisfactorily to the people. If the Association has rights, these rights should be respected; if the people of this Province have rights, they must be insisted on. I hope the new Government will undertake to settle the question in a way satisfactory to this Province.

Mr. Archibald.—On the first day of the session a large committee was appointed on this subject. Are they now to be told that nothing is for them to do. I have to suppose that the papers will be brought down as desired;—I hope they will;—and I did not understand that any absolute denial was given. I hope that the Government will not do themselves the injustice of withholding what is so important to the people. There is no doubt how such withholding would be considered by the country,—the present Government has been designated the "friends of the Company,"—they should respect themselves in dealing with the question.

Mr. Wado.—Mr. Speaker, is there any question before the House? The Government should have time for consideration of the mode to be adopted. The withholding of a despatch on a former day was alluded to. I believed that I moved the resolution which then sustained the conduct of the Government. I think that on this occasion the good feeling to be expected is not exhibited.

Mr. Wier.—If a question is desired it may soon be given. I do not exactly understand the remark of my colleague, concerning the late Government being an enemy to the Mining Company; did he mean that it was an enemy because it defended the rights of the people against those of a monopoly? And are the party now in office considered the friends of that monopoly because they defended it, to the injury of the people?

Hon. Mr. Howe.—If this proposition were to embarrass or disturb the Government, it should not be pressed. But it is not so. I can see no good reason for withholding these papers. They disclose the acts of policy of the late Government,—and do not affect the incoming Administration. I was not one of the Government when this correspondence passed,—I do not know how the Government discharged its duty;—these papers may give the desired information. It is only due to the late Government that the documents be submitted to the House. The action of a committee may be injuriously delayed by the withholding. No final action would be taken until the leader of the Government was in his place. In 1850 we asserted that the submission of papers was at the discretion of every Government. We yield that now; but I do not see any exercise of discretion required in this question. The papers contained the policy of the late Administration. I hope they will be brought here to-morrow.

Mr. Killam.—I do not think there is any disposition to withhold these;—the government has been only a few days in office, and a number of papers have been laid on the table. The disposition may be, to bring all down as fast as the House can consider them. There is no requirement of this discussion now.

Hon. Mr. Young.—Private despatches may be considered as unfit to be communicated any moment; the papers under consideration are not of that character; they came to the late government, and do not immediately relate to the now. The adherents of government may have access to these papers, while the opposition has not,—both sides of the House should be on equal terms respecting such matters, and in relation to the public interests. I concur in the hope that the papers will be brought down, and thus the government will do what is right to themselves, the House, and the country.

Mr. Killam.—The members of the late government are well acquainted with the papers, and can communicate what they contain to their friends. There is no difference in that.

The Speaker called attention to the rule relating to asking questions of the government. Discussion should not be, except on motion. The debate was very irregular.

Mr. Killam presented a petition from Hugo Reid, for aid towards publishing a cheap school map of the Province.

Mr. Morrison presented a petition from Inhabitants of Onslow, for a law to enable the Collections of rents on public lands made use of by the Church of England.