weepest thou?" His first appearance after the resurrection was to Mary Magdalene. He said to her: Mary!" At the sound of his voice Mary Magdalene's eyes were opened, and she answered: Master!" The reflection of some beautiful ray must have rested on the brow of the Jewess.

Obituary Notices.

JAMES KINSMAN died at Centerville, in the Cornwallis East Circuit, on the 30th of Dec., 1861, aged 81. Mr. Kinsman was an old and highly respected inhabitant, and for many years a steady member of the Methodist Society. He was always glad to see and entertain the ministers, when they came to that part of the Circuit. He died with a blessed hope of eternal life—through the merits of his Redeemer.

A sermon was preached on the occasion of his death—from "Prepare to meet thy God."

Died, at Canning, Cornwallis, on the 18th of Feb., 1862, aged 26—JOHN WHALIN. He was brought to God in a revival two years ago. I baptized him and his beloved mother—in the brook near the Mission House by pouring.—John had a protracted affliction—but he was divinely supported—his confidence was strong in the Lord—the fear of death was entirely removed—and he died in the full triumph of faith.

On the Sunday after, his death was improved by a sermon from Phil. ix. 21—"For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain."

"Happy soul, thy days are ended,
All thy mourning days below:
Go, by angel guards attended
To the sight of Jesus go."

WILLIAM SMITHSON.

March 18, 1862.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1862.

In consequence of the official relation which this paper sustains to the Conference of Eastern British America, we require that Obituary, Revival, and other notices addressed to us from any of the Circuits within the bounds of the Connexion, shall pass through the hands of the Superintendent Minister.

Communications designed for this paper must be accompanied by the name of the writer in confidence.

We do not undertake to return rejected articles.

We do not assume responsibility for the opinions of our correspondents.

The Claims of our Sabbath Schools.

The columns of this journal have recently contained several interesting accounts of Sabbath Schools, and their anniversaries. It affords us always a real pleasure to give publicity to details connected with this institution, and we feel persuaded that our numerous readers are as glad to peruse them.

One of our correspondents, in connection with his narrative, lately threw out a friendly challenge for the expression of opinion regarding the system of bestowing rewards upon the best behaved children, or those who display most proficiency in the acquisition of Scriptural knowledge. The subject is doubtless worthy of some attention, but we cannot pretend to argue it closely, or to pronounce upon its merits peremptorily. As different opinions have been entertained respecting the propriety of awarding prizes in Educational establishments of any kind, so different customs have been created in reference to it, and these again have occasioned local preferences, which it would likely be as difficult as it would be unserviceable now to attempt to subvert. By some it is laid down as a maxim that a child should be taught to do his best simply because it is right, and that to reward him for the performance of an evident duty, is to make the false impression upon his mind that virtue is meritorious. Yet on the other hand it is argued that the principle of bestowing rewards for obedience in which there is no merit, belongs to the Divine government, and, as a motive to diligence and fidelity, is well adapted to the constitution of the human mind. In the choice which Moses made, "when he was come to years"—and by which, amidst much toil, reproach, and suffering, for so long a time he resolutely stood—we are informed on the highest authority that "he had respect unto the recompence of reward;" and believers are still urged so to run in the heavenly race, as to obtain the crown of life eternal. Some of the most powerful influences of our own day, in behalf of vital godliness, have originated by the offer of prizes for the best essays on given subjects. For want of such a stimulant we should not only, in all probability, have been without "Harris's Mammon and Great Commission," "Pearson's Infidelity," the "Sabbath Essays" by working men, and "Gold and the Gospel," but also of what is of more consequence—the public sentiment which was begotten by the production of these works, and that which resulted from their perusal. If, then, great and good men have chosen "the more excellent way," under the hope of reward, we do not see but the same influence might with perfect propriety be brought to bear upon the children of a Christian family, or a Sabbath School class.

But this matter is one of small moment, when compared with others which affect not only the well-being of particular schools, and of the institution itself, but also of the various interests of the Church of Christ. The remark has become quite common-place that the Sabbath School is the nursery of the Church. Yet, if this be the case, it may be doubted whether, except in rare instances, the responsibility of the latter on behalf of the former has been properly recognized, much less faithfully discharged.

At the time when Sabbath Schools were originated, and for many years afterwards, the warmest friends and supporters of the system considered it but as a remedial measure, having its proper sphere of operation among the neglected children of the poor and the profane. It was intended to supply the lack of parental vigilance and training, to teach the ignorant to read the word of God, and to impress the truths of Christianity upon minds that otherwise would be left totally without God in the world. Hence many pious and learned men who gladly undertook the task of upraising this fabric, nevertheless regarded it as but a temporary expedient, "not deriving its orgin from the constitution of the Christian system, but from fearful neglect of Christian duty;" and they therefore looked forward to the day as not very remote when "Sabbath Schools should be pointed to as a record of history, and should no longer be a characteristic feature of the times."

Whether for better or for worse, the views of the Church on this subject have been greatly modified during the past few years. Without altogether abandoning its first principle, it has added others which, to some extent, have thrown that into the shade. The Sabbath School has become an integral part of every ecclesiastical organization. It is found in the most secluded country districts, as well as in populous towns, and is intended to benefit the households of the professedly religious quite as much as the offspring of the profligate. In our own day the number is exceedingly small who think that even the introduction of the Millenium will render these sacred seminaries superfluous.

The change to which we have referred does not affect, however, the question of parental obligation. It enforces new and peculiar duties upon the Church collectively; but it does not separate what God has joined together—the mutual claims and duties of parents and children. There is some ground for the apprehension that the unfaithfulness of professedly Christian parents forms an increasing necessity for the labors of the Sabbath School teacher, while, when this is the case, that very unfaithfulness is one of the most serious drawbacks to the teacher's success. Valuable as the instructions and associations of the Sabbath School may be, they were never intended to supersede the advantages of religious training at home, and they can never transfer from the soul of the parent those obligations which the Author of our being has imposed upon him. This is one point which it behoves the ministers and influential members of the Church to inculcate earnestly and affectionately upon all who name the name of Christ.

On account of the intimate relation which subsists between the Church and the Sabbath School, it is the duty and interest of the one to see that the exercises of the other are conducted on Scriptural principles, and with purely Scriptural designs. But it is no less incumbent upon the members of the Church to make suitable provision for the accomplishment of these objects. There are many who, while they expatiate upon the necessity of converted, intelligent, and diligent teachers, yet themselves shun the responsibility of taking a class, and take so little interest in the school as not to cross its threshold, even as visitors, for months, it may be years. How much of talent that might, with equal advantage to the possessor as to others, be employed every week in the instruction of youth, is now buried in some corner, while minister, superintendent of school, teachers, and children, are embarrassed in their Sabbath exercises for want of it? A congenial sphere for the exercise of the highest powers of intellect, under the best cultivation, is found among the children of all ages who wait for our instruction from Sabbath to Sabbath, but especially among the upgrown of both sexes. It is of the greatest consequence to retain these for Christ and his cause. Yet at that period, between childhood and maturity, it is perhaps most difficult to do so. By means of well conducted Bible and Catechumen Classes this end, however, may generally be accomplished; while, for want of such aid the earlier training may be counteracted, and the souls at stake may be forever lost.

In order to their work efficiently, the teachers of our Sabbath Schools should be furnished with suitable appliances. It is not fair that these devoted labourers should have to furnish the libraries, maps, cards, hymns, and music, which they find to be so useful in enlisting the attention and improving the minds of their scholars. Neither is it honourable that the defraying of such expenses should be made to depend exclusively upon the proceeds of some exhibition or anniversary sermon. If in anything "charity," in spontaneous offerings, should "begin at home," it is surely in a matter of this kind. They who contribute heartily to such objects, benefit their families and help themselves. The present is the best time to initiate a reform of this character. Numerous Schools which have been closed during the winter months will soon be resumed, and it will be quite as easy, and much better, to take time by the forelock, and be well equipped for a good season ere it comes, than be endeavouring to meet each little want as it may arise, or to make an extra effort to wipe off a debt, after the advantages which it has procured have all passed away.

Our enterprising people will scarcely need to be reminded that at the Book Room in Halifax they may always find, or obtain, a supply of Sabbath School requisites,—as interesting as they are useful, and free from the impress of foreign nationality and of the theological teaching of other denominations—British in their temper, and Methodistic in their views and spirit.

Letter from England.

From our own Correspondent.

ENGLAND, March 7th, 1862.

The most stirring episode in the history of Continental politics during the past fortnight has been the speech of Prince Napoleon on the Roman question, and the debate in the Corps Legislatif on the proposed pension to General Montauban, for his services in the late Chinese war. The cousin of the Emperor has most seriously embarrassed his august relative by the making of startling annoucements of the Imperial policy, which the Ministers of State have been compelled positively to contradict. The Prince, professing but to re-echo the sentiments of the Emperor, has loudly pleaded for the evacuation of Rome, by the troops of General Goyon; while the Minister for Foreign Affairs, professing too to be in the Emperor's confidence, has as loudly protested against it. The astuteness of the present occupant of the Imperial throne almost drives one to the suspicion that he has plotted the whole affair, in order to feel the pulse of the nation on this question. Louis Napoleon would evidently like to consolidate the freedom of Italy, an object which cannot be realized coexistently with a Papal sovereignty. But he dare not precipitate the question by the withdrawal of the French protectorate, and so throw the onus of any new complication which might arise upon himself. The miserable argument of the Foreign Minister, that if the troops were withdrawn the life of the Pope would be imperilled, shows that the Emperor has no real ground for occupying the city of Rome. Surely the troops of the Kingdom of Italy could protect the Pope, as well as the troops of France.

The throwing out of the bill for pensioning General Montauban is quite another thing, and has caused the Emperor the profoundest mortification. Anxious to keep in favour with the army, and to secure the loyal adhesion of its leaders, the Emperor proposed to the Corps Legislatif the dotation of two thousand a year to the General, and his heirs for ever. But the proposal was ill-timed, not only because the exploits of the General were of a very common-place order, consisting mainly in the "looting" of the Summer Palace, but because of the recently declared deficit of forty millions. The bill was received with hisses and a storm of disapprobation. The General immediately wrote to the Emperor, requesting him to withdraw the bill, but the Emperor not caring to conceal his chagrin, replied that he would persist in pressing the bill upon the Corps. Notwithstanding all this, the bill has been thrown out. The Emperor, however, by a master-stroke of policy, has smothered his indignation, and sent a letter to the President, Count de Morny, deploring the misunderstanding which seems to prevail between the Chamber and himself, and proposing a new bill, more in accordance with the mind of the Deputies.

There is a good deal of excitement in Paris as to the result of these debates. The French are like tinder, ready to blaze up in a moment. The students of Paris have been making some silly demonstration, which was put down at once by the police. With a strange infatuation they persist in declaring that, during the disturbance, one of their number was killed, and has been secretly buried. A procession of students to the cemetery in which the supposed corpse is said to lie has been projected. Numerous arrests have taken place; and considerable excitement prevails. Though nothing may come of all this, yet when we remember, on what a trivial basis some of the most sanguinary revolutions in France have been reared, we cannot but regard the present excitement as critical.

Italian politics have assumed a new phase in the resignation of Baron Ricasoli; and the formation of a new government under Signor Ratazzi. The change will not prove generally acceptable to the Italians in their present transition state. Ratazzi has determined to put down all revolutionary societies, and to discourage all political demonstrations. The Italians dearly love intrigue and conspiracy, and are specially fond of demonstrations. The Garibaldi and Mazzini party will watch the new government with suspicion, and will probably cause serious embarrasment to its action. Garibaldi himself has come flashing upon the scene like a meteor, and is now at Genoa. It is reported that he has gone there to preside over the Congress of the Provedimento, and if so, he evidently intends to assume a hostile attitude towards the new ministry. Victor Emmanuel needs a wise head and a steady hand to drive his mettlesome and erratic team.

The season of the Carnival at Rome and Naples has been chosen for some political demonstrations in both cities. General Goyon has been compelled to draw up his army in the order of battle, to overawe the excited populace of Rome. At Naples the general mirth is terribly checked by the occasional bursting of bombs, thrown among the crowd by the hand of some malignant. Great military preparations are being made in Prussia, leading to the belief that King William fancies himself on the eve of war. Perhaps the unsettled state of the German question may afford some reason. Thirteen Russian Judges have rebelled against the authority of the Emperor, and refused to carry out the law for the emancipation of the serfs. They have been arrested and are awaiting their trial at St. Petersburg. The insurrection in Greece is not yet put down. Athens is quiet, but Nauplia is in the hands of the rebels, who have released the convicts, and employed them to build earthworks. A general assault of the fortress by the Royal troops is "expected," but it is to be hoped that it will prove more substantial than the many expected movements of General MacClellan on the Potomac. The Mexican question is still as mysterious as ever. The intelligence from Vera Cruz varies, according to the channels through which it comes. In some letters we read that the people hope for the establishment of a monarchy, by the intervention of the allies, while from other sources we learn that the proposal for a monarchy has been very ill received. The allied troops according to the last advices, were preparing to advance into the interior.

Our Home intelligence is not of an unusual character. The business of the Parliament has been that of routine, flavoured with very little interest. A dash of excitement was thrown into the debate in the Commons the other evening by a threatened duel between the O'Donoghue and Sir Robert Peel, the latter having offended the irascible Irish chieftain by calling him "a mannikin traitor." The difficulty was adjusted by the interference of Lord Palmerston, who demanded an apology from the Irishman for breach of privilege. It was given with ill-grace by the chop-fallen hero. Even without Lord Palmerston's interference it is scarcely likely that the Chief Secretary would have so far forgotten his dignity as to fight the "honourable member."

The Bishop of Oxford has delivered a brilliant speech on the proposed Revision of the Educational code. The whole subject is to come before the Parliament formally, at the end of the month. This will probably be the battle-field of the session. There has been a great deal of excitement in some recent elections. The notorious Major O'Reilly, commander of the Irish legion which achieved the honour of being beaten in the service of the Pope has just been returned by an Irish constituency at the instigation of the priests. There has been terrible rioting and intimidation, and the election will be declared null and void. It is refreshing to find in the midst of the defiant disloyalty of the Romish priesthood in Ireland, that Cardinal Wiseman, in his Lenten Pastoral, (a very foolish document withal,) speaks with the utmost loyalty and respect of the British Throne.

The national memorial of the late Prince Consort is to be an obelisk, a monolith of granite, of the most colossal proportions that can be secured for love or money. It is to be decorated at the base with groups of statuary, and it is to be on a scale of commensurate grandeur. The Memorial Committee applied to the Queen for counsel, and agreed to adopt her suggestions as to the nature of the proposed memorial. Her Majesty made choice of an obelisk, not only as being the most appropriate design, but as being a favorite idea of the late Prince. In a second, most touching letter which can scarcely be read without tears, Her Majesty requests that she may be allowed to contribute to the monument. As a *wife* she feels that she cannot join in the memorial to her dead husband,—but as a Queen she thinks she may with propriety unite with the nation in its grateful recognition of the service, and goodness of the lamented Prince. Those letters do honour to the Queen, and will endear her yet more to her faithful and admiring people.

Since the nature of the memorial was decided upon, it appears that an American merchant long resident in London offered to give one hundred thousand pounds towards the memorial fund, if the committee should decide upon erecting a charitable institution. This princely gift will now be disposed of in another way,—the donor having decided on erecting a number of homes for the working classes in London, as a token of gratitude to the English nation for the many kind acts he has received from them, and in memory of his long and prosperous career in this country."

Prince Alfred has arrived in England. The Princess Alice has returned to the Royal circle, after a short stay with the Belgian minister, and Sir James Clark. Her Royal Highness has derived considerable benefit from the change of air and scene. The Prince of Wales has left Cairo and sailed up the Nile. He intends to spend a month in Egypt. Her Majesty and the Royal Family left Osborne for Windsor Castle yesterday. They are now again on the scene of their irreparable loss. The health and spirits of the Queen are encouraging.

Major General Alexander, who was deputed by the Evangelical Alliance to visit Spain, to endeavour to obtain the liberation of the Spaniards who were imprisoned for reading the Bible, has just returned from his mission. The General was most courteously received by the Duke of Tetuan, who promised to submit the papers presented to him to his colleagues in office. At the same time, while professing the tolerance of the Spanish Government, he declined to hold out any favourable hope as to the result of the General's mission. The recent progress which the Spanish government has made is the only ground on which any hope can be entertained of the speedy release of the unfortunate prisoners.

Encouraging accounts are given of the progress of Christianity in China. In Amoy there are some six hundred christians, and there are considerable churches at Ningpo and Shanghae. The newly opened port of Tien-tsin has already a small society of Christians. A most interesting letter from the Rev. Josiah Cox, a missionary of our own society, who has recently visited the stronghold of the rebel dynasty in the north, gives a lamentable account of the irreligion of the insurgents. The Shield-King, who was once a native Christian Teacher, received his former pastor very shyly. A letter from Hong-Kong states that many of the Church Missionary stations in the province of Chah-Keang have been captured by the rebels.

Very cheering intelligence comes from Madagascar. Letters from the veteran missionary, William Ellis, state that the number of native Christians has not been exaggerated, but actually exceed the largest calculations. Those who were imprisoned for their christianity are set free. They are eagerly looking on all sides for missionaries, Teachers, and Bibles. Six Missionaries from the London Society will embark for Madagascar at the end of March.

Methodism is not behind hand in the religious movements of the day, though there is nothing very distinctive to report. The Metropolitan Chapel Building Committee is pushing ahead, and its funds are steadily increasing. On all sides Chapels and Schools are rising up, and olden debts are being paid off. There is no lack of energy in our departments. Prosperity crowns our undertakings.

The new lecture of Mr. Punshon on "Macaulay" is creating a great excitement. A second delivery in Exeter Hall, London, has been called for. Crowds could not get in on the occasion of its last delivery in the Hall. Lecturing is popular in these days.

The Watchman of yesterday contains lengthened reports of three lectures, given respectively by the Rev. J. H. Rigg, the Rev. W. M. Punshon, and the venerable Dr. Dixon.

For the Provincial Wesleyan.

River John Circuit.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Believing that any information respecting the cause of God will not be without interest to many of your numerous readers, I venture to drop a few lines with regard to this Circuit.

Although no prancing steeds, whose beauty and swiftness challenged the County, bore to the scene of operation the Missionary deputation, as in the case of my more highly favoured brother on the Moncton Circuit,—although neither the silvery tongue of an Apollos, nor the enlightened intellect of a Paul was employed in advocating the cause of God, or expounding the nature of the Church's duty, nevertheless, in the absence of the Deputation, our Missionary Meeting at River John was rather an interesting one. Our highly esteemed friend, Henry Narraway, Esq., from Pictou, occupied the chair, and gave us a good speech, which came not in word only but in word and in truth. The Meeting was addressed by the resident minister, and also by Mr. M. Burns and Mr. O. Langill. On the whole, our Missionary receipts will be quite in advance of last year. We would that our Churches were more fully baptized with a Missionary spirit, and more sensibly alive to their duty to God and the claims of a perishing world. A few special services held at Glissore, on this Circuit, we trust will be productive of lasting good. We expect to spend a few days in similar services on another part of the Circuit in a short time. We trust that the Great Head of the Church will visit us from on high, and abundantly water his heritage in this place. Yours,

W. TWEEDY.

River John, March 16th, 1862.

Dr. Bunting's Biography.

To the Editors of the Watchman.

DEAR SIRS,—Mr. Gough always means what he says, and I shall not affect to disbelieve him.

I owe it to my father's memory, to the Methodist public, and especially to such kind friends as Mr. Gough, to complete my undertaking at any sacrifice, except that of professional duty, as soon as possible. I acknowledge and accept this responsibility. I have done and am doing all I can to meet it. Whenever I am able for one month to devote my usual leisure to my second volume, it will be in the press.

It occurs to me, whilst, once for all, I am forced to talk about the matter, that a few copies of the first volume remain on hand, which may be had, &c.

I am, Dear Sirs, yours truly,

T. PERCIVAL BUNTING.

Parliamentary.

House of Assembly.

TUESDAY, March 18.

House met at 3 o'clock.

Several Bills were read a second time.

A message from the Legislative Council informed the House that the Council had agreed to the bill to regulate highway labor in Pictou.

A bill for the prevention of false alarms of fires in Halifax was read a third time.

Hon. Mr. Johnston introduced a bill to enable trustees under the Will of Elkanah Morton to sell lands, to defray expenses of defending the title thereto.

Mr. Harrington presented a petition, asking aid for a wharf. Referred to the Government.

Mr. Hatfield presented a petition from John McKinnon, of Argyle, praying his peculiar circumstances may be taken into consideration. It appears the petitioner retired on half-pay over half a century ago, and having accepted a Custom House situation, the emoluments of which exceeding his pension, he had to relinquish the latter.—After the change in the Customs' laws the petitioner lost his situation, and his pension was not renewed.

The Pro. Secretary took charge of the petition, for transmission to the Imperial authorities.

Mr. Shannon, Chairman of Local Bills, reported in favor of the City Hospital Bill, with an amendment.

Mr. McFarlane, Chairman of Private Bills, reported, with amendments, a Bill concerning the County of Hants.

The Fin. Sec. moved that the House go into Committee of Supply.

Dr. Tupper objected. As a number of leading members of the Legislature were absent, he would request that the House take up some other business. The estimate submitted was of much consequence,—he intended to review it, but he did not wish to go into that subject in the absence of the members referred to.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills, and took up the Patent Law Bill.

A resolution of the member for Annapolis, for the granting of Patents, irrespective of nationality or residence was read, and slightly discussed.

The Atty. General moved an amendment, that the House grant no Patents to persons not residents, and that the law be amended accordingly.

The amendment was put, and carried by a large majority.

Mr. Tobin moved that the Patent Laws be abolished altogether. Resolution not put.

Atty. General moved that all the Bills now before the House for the purpose of giving Patents to Individuals be deferred.

The Resolution was put and carried.

The Committee adjourned and the House resumed.

On the Speaker reading the Report of the Chairman, Hon. Mr. Johnston moved that the Report be not received.—Motion lost—9 voting for,—26 against.

The resolution for deferring all the Patent Bills before the House was then put and passed.

The House again resolved itself into Committee on Bills, and the Bill to prevent fraud on creditors was taken up, read and passed.

A Bill to naturalize several individuals was read.

Mr. McFarlane remarked on the burdensome nature of the tax imposed on persons seeking naturalization.

The Atty. General replied that the sums charged by the Prothonotary, under Statute, did seem rather high.

It was suggested that the Statute be amended to regulate the fee.

Mr. Tobin considered every facility should be given to persons who are desirous of becoming British subjects. He thought that parties desirous of being naturalized should be enabled to go before a Judge of the Supreme Court and take the Oath of Allegiance; and that five years residence should give all the rights of citizenship.

Mr. Blanchard agreed with the view, but thought a Bill so formed would not receive the Royal assent.

The Bill, as read, passed.

Hon. Pro. Secretary called attention of the House to the large increase of infanticide in the city, and the necessity that existed for some regulation, municipal or otherwise in the matter.

(Incidentally a short discussion arose on emigration, in which it was pitiful to listen to the remarks made, shewing the great apathy in this province on the subject.)

The Hon. Mr. Johnston referring to the bill to incorporate Joint Stock Companies, called attention to the necessity of guarding the interests of the public by inserting an amendment, which he proposed to the 6th clause.

Hon. Mr. Wier thought that the amendment was nothing more than the double liability in another shape. He opposed the amendment at considerable length.

Mr. Cochran spoke in favor of such a guard.

Hon. Pro. Sec. said he was not present when the bill passed through committee, or he certainly should have recorded his vote against it. Rather than pass it as it was he would see it thrown out.

Mr. Wier and Mr. Tobin spoke at some length against the amendment.

The amendment was not put.

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, March 19.

House met at noon.

The Union Protection Company bill, the bill relating to bills of sale, and the bill for the naturalization of certain aliens, were read a third time, and passed, and ordered to be sent to the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Mr. Townsend presented a petition from W. C. Williams, an aged teacher, praying a free grant of land.

A large number of members being absent, and hon. Mr. Johnston not being prepared with certain amendments, which he intended to move, to the gold bill, the house adjourned until 3 P. M.

House resumed at 3 P. M.

Mr McKenzie introduced a bill to provide for the re-building of a bridge near the Albion Mines.

Hon. Atty. Gen'l introduced a bill to amend the patent law, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the house on a future day.

Mr. Wade asked the government to bring down returns showing the amount of business transacted by justices of the peace in the Province.

Mr. Wade enquired why the grant to the Messrs. King, passed last session, had not been paid, and why it was not put in this year's estimate.

Hon. Prov. Sec'ty, explained, that the Post-office committee had recommended a grant to Messrs. King for a claim on some old contract. This vote was rescinded by the house, but subsequently, on the 15th April (the day the house rose), the recommendation of the committee was adopted. It was too late to send it to the Council, and it never became law; so that the government were not authorized to pay it. The majority, by which the vote had been granted, was composed of gentlemen on both sides; and as there was not a majority of government supporters to sustain it, it was not put in the estimates for this year.

The gold bill came up for its third reading.

Hon. Mr. Johnston moved that the rents, as contained in the bill, be reduced one-half.

After some discussion, the motion was lost, 19 to 24.

On the reading of the 19th clause, giving the government power under certain circumstances to grant larger areas, Hon. Mr. Johnston moved that the clause be struck out.—The motion was lost 21 to 22.

Hon. Mr. Johnston moved as an amendment to the 20th clause, that the time given to prospectors between the selection of their claims and their application to the gold commissioner be extended to a week, which was agreed to by the Atty. Gen'l.

Hon. Mr. Johnston then addressed the House at some length upon the clauses relating to the remuneration of the proprietors of the lands, and the revestment of uncultivated lands in the Crown, which he thought was arbitrary and unjust.

He was replied to Hon. Prov. Sec'y and Hon. Atty. Gen'l.

The debate was continued by these three gentlemen, and by Messrs. Wade, McFarlane, and Tobin, who argued in favor of the resolution, and Mr. Chambers, who contended against it.

The question being taken, there appeared, for the Resolution, seventeen; against it, twenty-four.

Mr. Longley then moved that the royalty on gold mined be raised to 4 per cent.—three per cent. of which to form a sinking fund, to liquidate the railway debt, and one per cent. to be paid into the treasury for ordinary purposes. There was not time to enter into any lengthened arguments in favor of this amendment; but he thought it must commend itself to hon. members. Providence had generally sent something to counterbalance great calamities. The evil of the great fire in London was counterbalanced by its having stayed the plague. Providence had sent us a Prov. Secretary, who involved us in this great calamity of an enormous railway debt, and Providence had also, in mercy, sent us gold fields—one to offset the other. We ought to use the blessing to remedy the evil.

Hon. Prov. Sec. —They are both blessings, if you only knew it.

Hon. Mr. Johnston, would remind the House that this gift of Providence would have been of little avail, if the settlement with the Mining Association had not been made, in spite of the earnest and zealous attempts made by gentlemen opposite to thwart it.

Mr. Tobin hoped that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Longley) would include the railway debt claimed from Halifax, in the objects of his proposed sinking fund (Laughter.)

The question being taken on Mr. Longley's amendment, there appeared—for the resolution, 17; against it, 24,—names as in the last division.

Hon. Mr. Johnston moved a lengthy resolution, characterizing the bill as unreasonable and unjust, in not affording sufficient compensation to the proprietor of land containing gold, the land being estimated independent of any enhancement of value in consequence of gold being discovered within it or in the neighborhood.

The question being taken, there appeared for the resolution 18, against it 22—names being as on previous division—except that Mr. Chambers voted with the minority, by mistake, as appeared subsequently, and one of the Government members had left the House.

The bill was then finally passed, and ordered to be sent to the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Mr. Tobin presented a petition from some individual, whose name we did not hear, praying to be reimbursed for £25 or £30 worth of Province notes destroyed by fire. The hon. member stated that the circumstances under which the notes were destroyed were detailed in the petition, which was accompanied by a certificate of the good character of the petitioner from the merchants and mayor of the city of Halifax.

The Speaker said that the petition should be presented to the Government.

After some remarks from Dr. Tupper in favor of the presentation of the petition to the House,

Hon. Prov. Sec'y said that the principle of reimbursing parties for Province Notes destroyed by fire had been sanctioned by the practice of the House for the last 20 years. The government would have no difficulty in dealing with the petition.

Dr. Tupper observed that the statement just made by the Prov. Sec'y should be considered satisfactory.

After some remarks from the Fin'l Sec'y, Mr. Macfarlane, Hon. Att'y Gen'l, Dr. Tupper (who acknowledged the courtesy of the government in consenting to the delay of this debate), Mr. Pryor and Mr. Tobin, the discussion of the estimates was made the order of the day for to-morrow, to be taken up immediately after the opening of the House.

Mr. Blanchard presented a bill to amend the act respecting the city of Halifax.

Mr. Tobin was opposed to the bill. Members of this house were elected by the electors who had the manhood suffrage. He was also opposed to the ballot. Ever since the ballot had been introduced in civic elections, citizens had not taken the interest in them which they did before.

The bill was read a first time.

House adjourned until 2 p. m. to-morrow.

THURSDAY, March 20.

House met at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Grant presented the petition of the trustees of the Pictou Academy, praying the House not to consent to any change of appropriation of the monies hitherto granted to that Academy.

Mr. Grant also presented the petition of the Agricultural Society of Pictou, praying the House to carry out by enactment the suggestions of Dr. Forrester, as regards the Central Board of Agriculture.

The bill to amend Chap. 120, Revised Statutes "Of patents for useful inventions," and several other bills, were read a second time.

The Prov. Sec'y presented the petition of R. Gray, asking compensation for land taken for a road between Bridgewater and Mills Village. Referred to the government.

Mr. Robertson presented a bill to define the rear line of the Township of Barrington—which was read a first time.

Mr. Shaw presented a petition from inhabitants of Annapolis, praying the passage of the bill now before the House on this subject.

Hon. Prov. Sec'y laid on the table, by command, copies of the opinions of the Judges as to Judge Haliburton's right to a pension as a retired Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Dr. Tupper would ask what course the government intended to pursue with regard to this matter.

Hon. Prov. Sec'y would take an early opportunity of calling the attention of the House to the subject.

Dr. Tupper wished that the hon. gentleman would take *this* opportunity of doing so, as the answer would bear on the subject before the House.

The adjourned debate on the Estimates or the Budget was resumed.

Dr. Tupper said that members who had examined attentively the papers presented by the Financial Secretary would not require to be told that no more important motion than that now before the House (the motion to go into committee of supply) could be made. He would invite attention to one or two of the leading facts disclosed by the papers submitted. Last year's estimate showed a balance *in favor* of the Province of $14,942.45; this year's exhibited a balance *against us* $136,689.11. By adding these sums together, an idea could be formed of our financial position at the present estimate under the head "Miscellaneous Expenses," such as International Exhibition, Messrs. Bowes & Son's account, Messrs. McKinlay's account for stationery and binding journals, which should not be there, as being part of the liabilities of 1861. It was only fair to say that the Financial Secretary had explained that some of these items had found their way there by an inaccuracy. But there were other items, such as public printing, $3376.83; wharf at Digby, $1748, to which the same remark would apply. He (Dr. T.) was determined to be far below the mark. Unfortunately it was not necessary to go into the point very minutely to strengthen his argument. He need not tell the House that the estimate disclosed a most disastrous condition of public affairs. He did not intend to draw any comparison between gentlemen opposite, and those on this side as to their ability to manage the finances. It was evident that it was a solemn and imperative duty to bring our expenditure within our income. The Financial Secretary had proposed certain remedies which, if his ideas were well founded, would warrant the House in voting away the "Estimated Expenditure." The House should enquire how far his calculations were correct. That officer attributed the large deficit to the war in the United States. He (Dr. T.) differed with him. That war had, no doubt, caused a great falling off in the trade of the Province; but in Yarmouth, the whole trade of which was pretty much with the United States, the revenue had increased; and in Halifax, where almost the whole deficit had occurred, we had a visit from a combined fleet of English and French ships, whose expenditure would to a large extent have counterbalanced any deficiency. But even supposing the Financial Secretary's argument to be true, had we any brighter prospect for 1862? The war in the United States still continued, and there was no prospect of its speedy termination.

Now, the Financial Secretary proposed to raise the ten per cent duties (which had largely embarrassed trade and increased illicit traffic) to 12½ per cent. The position of Nova Scotia was such as to preclude the illimitable taxation which might be imposed in other countries. He approved of the policy of raising the duty of liquors, but doubted whether it was politic to increase the duty on leather and tobacco. Tobacco, though strictly speaking a *luxury*, was considered by the poor man as a *necessity*. We were in debt for the entire road and school grant of last year, but these were grants that could not be dispensed with nor reduced. Instead of the $100,000 granted last year having been sufficient for the road service, $3690.68 in addition had been expended, as would be seen by the last page of the estimate. The credit of the Province would soon suffer, if the present state of things continued. (The hon. gentleman then stated the imperative necessity of a reduction of the salaries of almost all the officials, from the Lieut. Governor down to the messenger of the Council, an entire abolition of some offices, and a large diminution of the sums voted for several services. He observed that it was a most unpleasant duty to make these proposals, that he would gladly leave all the services as they were, if our financial position would at all justify it. The following statement will show the hon. gentleman's proposed alteration in the estimate:

Lieut. Governor's salary reduce from $15,000 to $12,000.
Chief Justice, $3200 to $2800.
Puisne Judges, $2800 to $2400.
Provincial Secretary, $2800 to $2400.
Financial Secretary, $2400 to $2200.
Attorney General, $2000 to $1600.
Commr. of Crown Lands, $2000 to $1800.
Second Clerk Provincial Secretary's office, $450 to $400.
Third Clerk Prov. Sec.'y office $450 to $400.
1st Clerk Revr. Genl.'s office, $1000 to $800.
3rd Clerk Crown Land office, $480 to $400.
4th do do. do., $500 to $450.
Private Secretary to Lieut. Governor—salary to be abolished.
Contingencies of Prov. Secy.'s office, $500,—to be retained, but telegrams to be paid out of this sum.
Contingencies Recvr. Genl.'s office $150; do. Fin'l Secy.'s office, $300,—to be abolished, only actual expenditures accounted for to be paid.
Messenger of Council, $160,—office and salary to be abolished.
Militia, $12000, extra vote—to be struck out.

Legislative Council:

Expenses of President and Members, including travelling expenses, reduce from $4990 to $4150, so as to allow £50 for the Session, be it long or short, to each member.
Clerk Legislative Council, reduce from $800 to $600.
Law Clerk, $600 to $400.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, $300 to $200.
Reporting and publishing Debates, $350,—to be struck out.
Contingencies reduce from $1000 to $600.

House of Assembly:

Expenses of Speakers and Members, including travelling expenses, reduce from $13700 to $11500, so as to allow £50 only to each member.
Speaker's salary, reduce from $800 to $400.
Sergeant-at-Arms, $300 to $200.
Clerk, $1200 to $800.
Assistant Clerk, $800 to $600.
Chairman of Committees, $160 to $80.
Contingencies, $1330, $1000.

The postage of members of both Houses he would reduce in future to 40s. each.

He would combine the Railway Office and Board of Works in one department, and give the head of this department, thus consolidated, £500—allowing him two clerks, with salaries of $1000 and $600 respectively,—thus reducting the cost of the department from $7761.25 to $3600, saving nearly the whole cost of the Railway Office in Granville-street, which he would abolish altogether.

He would do away with the office of Inspector of Light-houses, and let the duty be performed by the captain of the *Daring*.

Light-house service, reduce from $45,130 to $40,000.

Hospital for Insane, reduce salary of Medical Superintendent from $2000 to $1800.

Government House, reduce from $2,400 to $1000.

Provincial Building, from $5500 to $1000—(unless *special* circumstances require a larger expenditure.)

Revenue Expenses:

Collector of Customs, Halifax, reduce from $1200 to $1000.
Controller of Customs, $1000 to $800.
Warehouse Keeper, $1000 to $800.
Landing Waiters (three,) $2600 to $1800.
Clerks (six,) $3340 to $2980—by abolishing one clerkship.
Guagers (2,) $1200 to $1000, there being fees additional.
Tide Surveyor, $650 to $600.
Shipping Officers (3,) $1650 to $1500.
Warehouse Lockers (11,) $5500 to $5000.
Weighers (3,) $1660 to $1500.
Tide Waiters and Boatmen, $5000 to $4000.
Incidental expenses, $800 to $400.
Controllers at Pictou and Yarmouth, $1000 to $800 each.

Steamboats, &c.:

Steamer between Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake, $1000—to be abolished.
Steamer between Halifax and Boston, $2000—to be abolished.
Packet between Guysboro, and Arichat, $200—to be abolished.
Packet between Pictou and Magdalen Islands, $400—to be abolished.

Education:—He would take the revenues arising from Dalhousie College and apply them to the support of the Normal School and thus save and grant to the latter, $6965.

Agriculture:—Grant of $2360 to be abolished. Crown Land Department reduce from $12,700 to $12,000.

Post Communication, $70,000 to $50,000.

The House was then addressed at length in reply by the Financial Sec'y, our limits preclude an outline.

FRIDAY, March 21.

The House met at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Mr. L. Smith, bill in reference to assessment in Richmond county.

Mr. J. McDonald, petition from Pictou in reference to polling districts.

Hon. Messrs. Howe and Archibald, and Mr. Shannon, were appointed a committee in conjunction with a committee from the L. Council to make arrangements in connection with the Legislative Library.

Messrs. Townsend, petition from Yarmouth Sessions asking appointment of legal agent there for the sale of alchohol for mechanical purposes.

Hon. Mr. Campbell, petition from Digby favorable to Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Mr. Longley spoke on Temperance.

Mr. S. Campbell to same effect.

Hon. Prov. Sec'y spoke on the same.

Mr. Shannon addressed the House on the Estimates, taking the ground for retrenchment of the provincial expenditure.

Hon. Mr. Wier followed, urging with much force that a temporary embarrassment ought not result in cutting down salaries.

Mr. Longley, Hon. Att'y Gen