

may sell in quantities as low as a quart; the tavern-keeper may sell to the same extent without the limits of his house. The effect of this change has soon appeared in this quarter, where more licenses, we understand, than ever have just been granted. There are no less than five taverns now licensed in the space of three miles,—thus multiply the temptations, already too abundant, to spend in rum what ought to furnish bread or clothing to suffering families. Disheartening though it be to see such obstacles thrown in the way of efforts for the release of our land from the worst bondage that can enslave it, we yet trust that these efforts will not be slackened, but rather increased in proportion to the call for their exercise. Let members of temperance Societies be united, persevering, and resolute, in their attacks on the fell destroyer of millions. Let every proper and discreet endeavour be used to add others to the ranks, and to discourage in every way the consumption of ardent spirits. Let there be no dividing of strength, already too little to contend with the common enemy; no broaching of new and doubtful plans,—no extravagant or offensive appeals, which have already been so injurious to the cause. By such a course of moderate, but at the same time zealous and well-directed effort, much may under the Divine blessing be accomplished by temperance societies, to stop the reach which has just been made in the wall. And if the laws for the regulation of taverns be likewise duly executed, much evil will be prevented.—If Magistrates will steadily fine every one found in a state of intoxication; and if that clause of the Lord's-day-Act be strictly enforced, which forbids persons belonging to the place to enter and spend their time in public houses, under penalties upon the parties thus found, and upon the keeper of the house—intemperance will be greatly kept down. We are promised an abstract of this law, which we shall publish. It is required to be read in every church on the first Sundays of June and December in each year, which is perhaps seldom done, but might seasonably refresh the memories of all concerned.

VISITATION.—This is the day appointed by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese for a Visitation of the Clergy of this province, to be held in St. Paul's church, Halifax.—We hope that there will be a full meeting of the Brethren, and that the spirit of our Master may be present to bless the occasion, to the comfort and edification of us all. Independently of the usual advantages arising from these assemblies of the inferior clergy to hear the public Charge and private admonitions of their spiritual Father, and to take sweet counsel together as friends and brethren and fellow-labourers in the ministry of the Lord,—we trust that some new measures will now be taken for the strengthening of our beloved Zion, and for extending the benefits of our apostolical institutions to the destitute portions of the vineyard. We doubt not that prayer will be readily offered by many who shall see this in time, and by all others who love their church, and know of this meeting of the priests and Deacons with their Episcopal head, that He who "alone worketh great marvels, would send down upon them and upon all congregations that may be then gathered, the healthful spirit of His grace, and pour upon them the continual dew of His blessing."

CORRECTION.—In an article headed "Eastern Shore" in the Christian Messenger of the 5th inst. we observe some inaccurate statements, at which we are the more surprised as the Editor previously mentions his having read the letter of the Rev. Mr. Stevenson, in which he must have seen something at variance with those statements. "The people generally" (on that shore), says the article, "question, 'as far as we can learn, are Catholics or Dissenters, either Presbyterians, Methodists, or Baptists.'"—The writer might have "learnt" from Mr. Stevenson's report in the Colonial Churchman of April 6, that, "of the population in that quarter, nearly three fourths are members of the Established Church; and every year is adding

to the number and swelling the majority; and that between 4 and 500 have been confirmed by the Bishop, of whom one third have become communicants." It appears also from the interesting journal of this indefatigable missionary, that these sheep are not left without such care as their own shepherds are enabled to give them.—We find that in the year reported, "the whole circuit of the shore was performed by the Rev. C. Weeks, and part of it by the Rev. J. Stannage, and three times by Mr. Stevenson, who is not contented with a "Sunday sermon and a prayer," but spent his time in teaching and preaching daily, from house to house," endeavouring "through grace to turn, keep up, and confine his discourse to religious subjects in all his intercourse with the people." The fact we believe to be, that, destitute as those people are of the continual services of the ministry, they are yet indebted to the Church for the most of their religious instruction, excepting perhaps those parts visited by the Rev. Mr. Spratt and other Presbyterian ministers. And through the exertions of our Visiting missionaries "a chain of twelve lay-readers and ten Sunday schools now environs the coast." One church is already built, and two others are in progress, aided by the Venerable Society for promoting the Gospel in Foreign parts;—and we hope and believe the period is not distant, when a visiting missionary will have the regular charge of that interesting portion of the vineyard.

THE COUNCIL.—We extract with pleasure from the Times the following conclusive remarks on that part of the budget of provincial grievances which pertains to the Church. Real causes of complaint must indeed be rare, when such as these are the gravest that the zeal of our fiery patriots can discover:—

The next complaint is, that while Dissenters in this Province are much more numerous than the members of the Church of England, nine churchmen are members of the Council, and only two Presbyterians, and one Catholic, leaving the numerous body of Baptists and others altogether unrepresented,

The first observation that suggested itself in reply to this complaint is, that the Council are not the Representative Branch of the Legislature, and if it were, it is quite a new principle of Representation to classify all the religious sects in the country, and apportion the Representatives who are to compose a Legislative Body according to the relative number of each.

The language of liberty has recently been, that men should be selected for the discharge of political duties without reference to their religious creeds, but this liberality it appears must not be extended to the members of the Established church.

H. M. Council are confident that with the exception of the Bishop, who rarely attends their meetings, not one gentleman was ever called to the Council on account of his being a member of the Church, but solely because the Governor for the time being thought him an eligible person.

Admitting the relative numbers of the various religious sects in this Province to be correctly stated in the Address, the people themselves have not acted upon this new principle of Representation, for it will be found that a much greater number of churchmen have been elected, and are now Members of the Representative Branch of the Legislature than this principle would warrant.

The numerous Body of Dissenters in this province, contains many persons of intelligence and respectability—but H. M. Council think it right in order to vindicate the conduct of the Governors who recommended the several members who now sit at the Board to state, that a great number of the loyalists who settled in this Province after the American revolution, were Churchmen. Among these were men of education and comparative affluence, who were then better enabled to bestow a liberal Education upon their children, than those who were struggling for a subsistence in a new country—and hence it arose that a greater proportion of churchmen have often been found qualified to fill public stations, than a mere reference to their relative numbers, would have led us to assume; but this accidental superiority is fast wearing away, and all recent appointments show that the Government cannot be justly charged with any undue preference to members of the church. Neither of the three last appointed councillors, before alluded to, are churchmen. The Master of the Rolls,—the Attorney General—the Solicitor General—the Clerk of the Crown, are all Dissenters, and have been appointed within these few years to their respective high offices, and the patronage of the

Government will be found to have been exercised as it respects other minor appointments, without any reference to the religious creed of the various candidates for office.

The present period therefore, appears to have been not very opportunely chosen to bring forward the presence of so many churchmen at the Council Board, as one of the prominent grievances of Nova Scotia.

If H. M. Council could entertain any other feeling than that of deep regret, at the attempts which have been made to excite discontent in this hitherto and peaceful Province, they would be gratified to discover this proof of the difficulty of finding real grievances here.

The framers and supporters of this Address have devoted a great part of the session to this subject, yet this prominent grievance remains unsupported by a single fact—not one instance of partiality for churchmen in the exercise of patronage has been adduced; but his Majesty is told, that he will readily perceive that the mere circumstance of one body of christians having such an overwhelming influence in the Council; "has a tendency to excite a suspicion," that in the distribution of patronage the fair claims of the Dissenting population are frequently overlooked.

It is worthy of remark that four of the churchmen now at the Board were appointed by Governors who belonged to the church of Scotland, (Lord Dalhousie and Sir James Kempt,) while three Dissenters recently called to the Council owe their appointments to Sir Peregrine Maitland, a zealous member of the church of England.

In connection with this complaint is the intimation of dissatisfaction, because the Bishop has a seat in the Council. To this complaint the reply is easy—The Bishop of the Established church is ex officio a member of the Council by the appointment of His Majesty, because that Church with its Liturgy, and rites, and ceremonies, was introduced into this colony at its first settlement by the Royal Instructions, and was afterwards established by Law, in the first session of the first General Assembly convened here. The Bishop is its natural and most proper Representative. Its interests often require explanation and protection in the Legislature, and such have uniformly been furnished when necessary to the satisfaction of the Council, and as they confidently assert, without injury or just cause of dissatisfaction to any other denomination of christians.

LETTERS received.—Rev. Mr. Balfour, with remitt.; Rev. H. N. Arnold, Rev. C. Elliott, Rev. S. S. Wood with remitt.; Major Stannus, with do; W. B. Phair, Esq. with do; Rev. Geo. Jarvis, with do.

MARRIED.

At Halifax on Saturday 6th inst. by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, George Augustus Elliot, Commander of H. M. Ship Melville, to Aliria Anne, the only daughter of the Hon. Thomas N. Jeffery, Collector of H. M. Customs.

DIED.

At Liverpool, on Monday the 8th instant, Joseph Freeman, Esq. in the 70th year of his age.

THE CHRISTIAN KEEPSAKE

And **MISSIONARY ANNUAL** for 1836, and 1837; Doddridge's Family Expositor; Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul; Cooke's General and Historical View of Christianity, 3 vols; Brown's Life of Hervey; Brown's Essay on the Existence of a Supreme Creator, 2 vols; Bickersteth's Scripture Help; Bickersteth on prayer; Bickersteth on the Lord's Supper; American Almanac, and Repository of Useful Knowledge for 1836, and 1837; New Brunswick Church Harmony; Bibles and Common Prayer Books various sizes & bindings; Burkett on the New Testament, 2 vols; Stebbing's History of the Christian Church, 2 vols; Lardner's (Rev. Nat. D. D.) Works, with a life by Dr. Kippis, 10 vols; Mason on self-Knowledge; Murray's Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in North America, including the United States, Canada, the Shores of the Polar Sea, and the Voyages in search of a North West Passage, with Observations on Emigration, illustrated by a Map of North America, 2 vols. for **TEN SHILLINGS!** the Republic of Letters, 4 vols; Robertson's Works complete in one vol; Gibbons' Rome in one vol; Rollin's Ancient History in one vol; Saturday Magazine, in monthly parts, parts 1 to 9, or in vols. vols 1 to 9; Scott's Bible, 6 vols; Triggott Evangelists, interlinear; Valpy's Greek Testament with English notes, 3 vols; Walker's Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture proper names. For sale by

C. H. BELCHER.

Halifax, May 7th, 1836.