

the Railway Board, and the reply.

Hon. J. W. Johnston then said he had been sent for by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor who had asked him to supply the names of members to fill the several vacancies, and he would do so in the House, after waiting upon his Excellency with the Address, to adjourn over until Monday. The address was read, passed, and presented to his Excellency at 11 o'clock on Saturday.

The remainder of the discussion was taken up with explanations and replies, on the part of Hon. Mr. Howe, Dr. Tupper and Mr. McDonald, having reference to the personal recrimination which had taken place on a previous day.

TUESDAY, Feb. 24.

Soon after the meeting of the House, the Hon. M. I. Wilkins announced the Cabinet as below, omitting the name of the Solicitor General, and stating that the Government were not prepared to make the announcement:—

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

To be the Executive Council of the Province of Nova Scotia:

The Honorable James W. Johnston,
" " Michael Tobin,
" " Stayley Brown,
" " John McKinnon,
" " John J. Macphail,
" " John Campbell,
" " Martin I. Wilkins,
" " Charles Tupper,
" " Charles J. Campbell.

His Excellency, by the advice of the Council, has also been pleased to make the following appointments (provisionally until the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure):

The Honorable James W. Johnston to be Attorney General of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the place of the Honorable William Young, resigned.

The Honorable Charles Tupper to be Provincial Secretary of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the place of the Honorable William A. Henry, resigned.

The Honorable John J. Marshall to be Financial Secretary of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the place of the Honorable Samuel Chipman, resigned.

The Honorable Stayley Brown to be Receiver General of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the place of the Honorable James McNab, resigned.

To be Clerk of the Executive Council the Honorable Charles Tupper, in the place of the Honorable William A. Henry, resigned.

The Hon. Mr. Young after a few pertinent remarks placed the following resolution upon the table:

Whereas, the new administration has filled up all the departmental offices except the office of Solicitor General, which is intended to be filled by the Hon. Martin I. Wilkins, a member of this House. And whereas the law requires that writs for filling up the vacancies in this House should be issued at or about the same time, and that the elections thereunder shall be issued on the same day. And, whereas, writs for the counties of Cumberland and Guysboro' are to be immediately issued; but the appointment of Solicitor General has been postponed, and the writ for the Township of Pictou withheld:

Therefore Resolved, that the course that has been so far pursued is in breach of the law, and an infringement of the privileges of this House, and of the rights and liberties of the people.

Mr. Killam could not see that it was any violation of the constitutional rules of the House. He said the office was not an essential part of the ministry,—in fact, many members believed it might be dispensed with altogether.

Mr. M. I. Wilkins contended that the objection was not a sound one. Mr. Young said that so far from wishing to obstruct the Ministry, he would withdraw his resolution when Mr. Wilkins' appointment was officially announced.

Mr. Wilkins stated, in answer to the enquiry of Mr. Howe, as to what were to be the principles of the new Government, that he would be prepared to make the announcement to-morrow.

TUESDAY, Feb. 24.

Hon. Mr. McKinnon announced that the hon. Martin Wilkins had accepted the office of H. M. Solicitor General for this Province. The Speaker then declared the seat of the hon. member to be vacant, and said that he would take immediate steps to have a new writ issued to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Young withdrew the Resolution introduced by him on the previous day. Mr. Howe stated that there was no disposition on his side of the House to embarrass the Government, and that for his part he hoped they would all get to work as fast as possible, and forward the business of the country.

Hon. Mr. McKinnon, by command, laid on the tables of the House the accounts of the Railway Board. The hon. gentleman said in reply to a question, that the elections are to be held on the 25th March. The Speaker suggested certain alterations in the standing Committees, consequent upon the absence of members of the Government.

Mr. Archibald introduced a Bill to give encouragement to the Transatlantic Telegraph Company, whose petition he had presented on a previous day. Mr. Young stated that he had a Petition in his possession from another company, asking for exclusive privileges for 50 years, on certain conditions.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

FRIDAY, Feb. 23.

House met at half past 2, P. M.

Hon. Receiver General announced the resignation of the Executive Council.

The House then adjourned until Tuesday next, the 24th inst.

TUESDAY, Feb. 24.

House met at half past 2 P. M.

Hon. Mr. Kenny presented a Commission from his Excellency the Lieut. Governor appointing him President of this Council.

The Commission was read by the Clerk, and the usual oaths having been administered to the hon. gentleman by the Hon. J. W. Johnston, Attorney General and the Hon. Dr. Tupper, Provincial Secretary, he took his seat as President of this House.

REPLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

The House then went into committee, and the address in reply to his Excellency's speech was taken up.

Hon. Mr. Morton suggested that the clause stating the regret of this House at the unsettled state of the question relative to the Mines and Minerals, should be altered, so as to make it read somewhat as follows:— "When we receive the correspondence on this question, we shall give it our best consideration, and shall be happy if it tends to promote an amicable settlement."

Hon. Mr. Tobin stated that the clause did not commit the House—that everybody must regret that the question is still unsettled.

Hon. Mr. Bell, hon. Receiver General (hon. Stayley Brown,) and the hon. Mr. Fairbanks spoke to the same effect.

The address was then read clause by clause, and passed.

Committee adjourned. House resumed.

Hon. Mr. Rudolf, chairman of the committee, reported favourably to the address, which was then read a third time and finally passed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Tobin, a committee consisting of hon. Messrs. Bell, McKinnon and Cutler, were appointed to wait on his Excellency the Lieut. Governor to ascertain when it would be convenient for his Excellency to receive the Address.

House then adjourned until to-morrow at half past 2 p. m.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, FEB'Y. 23, 1857.

HOW TO WRITE ON SELECT.

We feel obliged by the approval on the part of our Lunenburg correspondent, of our remarks calling upon Churchmen—Clergy and Laity,—to write for our paper. He has however mistaken their intention in sending us a lot of selections, the bulk of which have already appeared in Provincial papers: and we think he will see, if he read again the Editorial in question, that our observations do not apply to the making of such selections, but to the communication of matters of a parochial nature, embracing the interests of parishes and the welfare of the people in their connection therewith. We feel more competent ourselves to the task of selecting matter, in other words to the proper and judicious use of the scissors, than any persons not acquainted with such business practically, can be: altho' we can have no objection now and then to a beautiful passage being pointed out, or an important suggestion, improved in this way for the edification of our readers. These ought however to come from Church publications, should be as little second hand as possible, and culled from papers or writings which would have all the raciness of originality to the Church people of Nova Scotia—at the same time they should be of a practical nature—not imbued with a divisional spirit, tainted with party bigotry, or tinctured with the uncharitable feeling that is unfortunately too prevalent in the minds of many who differ from their neighbours, without assurance that they are more righteous than they, and in the spirit with which they pursue their differences, proving quite the contrary. Our correspondent will perhaps know our mind more particularly upon this subject by the use we shall make of the extracts he has been at the trouble to furnish.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The political affairs of the Sister Province seem to be in no more settled condition than those of our own. There is strong evidence that the administration there, after about a year's enjoyment of the sweets and sour of office, are weighed in the balance and found wanting. There as here, the combination that overthrew the ministry, was that of a religious body with the Conservatives, and altho' the object of the sudden dissolution by the Lieutenant Governor of the Assembly was to gain a public expression of opinion upon the Maine liquor law attempted to be enforced upon the country, the main object on the part of the religious element was

to acquire political power in connection with religious influence. We have heard that the working of this combination has not given much satisfaction to any party. We see to what it has led. One half of the body politic are determined not to uphold it, after a short trial. The majority in the Assembly has dwindled under its influence, combined with the Temperance influence working against them, into a tie on a division upon an amendment to the Address, which amendment was only lost by the casting vote of the Speaker. The administration themselves, are it is said, at sixes and sevens, and a disruption is threatened which it seems hardly possible to avoid. A New Brunswick paper says: "All past differences seem to have been forgotten among the Liberals; and the harmony and unanimity which now prevail in their ranks is a certain indication that they are about to be successful." We take this with a good deal of qualification. Those who call themselves Liberals in New Brunswick are not strong enough of themselves to achieve success. But there as here, there are no questions of public interest to divide men's minds, and therefore good men of all parties will most likely combine, and domination political and religious will be crushed. Party names we hope will die out in such a coalition. Why should not that be done here—everywhere? Is it not too bad that personal hatred should be allowed to check the progress of popular advancement and enlightenment? Why cannot the Colonies of Great Britain take example from the Parliament of the Mother Country, and their public men imitate the high-mindedness of the public men of the Imperial Legislature, who never allow their personal animosities, based upon trivial personal reflections, to warp their judgment when the question is the conservation of the religious or political interests of the people? Why also, when they will not do this—do not the people instead of judging their own cause, through the medium of the animosity that exists between individuals, frown down all that sort of thing, and show those persons that they are placed in power to do the popular will and not their own; or if they will not be controlled by this legitimate authority, make them give place to better men.

OUR NEW EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The composition of the Executive Council is of the best materials a party could afford, altho' as a party combination injustice is still done by the omission of one member at least of the Executive formerly in office as Conservatives. How much better, however, would it have been, in the present circumstances of the country, to have employed all the ability of all parties, in order to direct its development, and to bring to completion the great works that are every year becoming more necessary to place it upon a level with other countries. How much better when the opportunity offered, to have drowned all present party distinctions, and if party is really to be the moving principle of responsible Government, to have based it upon another foundation, than personal prejudices, to wit, the Administration judiciously exciting by all available means the resources of the country—the opposition checking its injurious excess, and keeping those honest who have the power of the purse strings.—We do not suppose that any Government can altogether neglect the public weal; and therefore the present if so inclined, will be able to advance it in some degree; but the contentions of party, the pressure upon it of a religious body, the inability to satisfy a host of hungry expectants of office, together with the deep seated feeling of revenge that will be inspired in the breasts of those who believe themselves to have been sacrificed, and in those who are ousted to make room for Government supporters, not upon any just grounds of disqualification, but that their places may be supplied with partisans in many instances no better or as well qualified, will go far to prevent a well disposed administration accomplishing all that is to be desired, or even giving the necessary and grave attention which can prevent errors and ensure completeness and efficiency to plans and projects rightly conceived. They must expect the opposition to be made up of all those conflicting elements, and we do not imagine, that under these influences, their couches will be those of the Sybarite. There is however, one redeeming feature in the new appointments, which fore-shadows a contingency which it may be designed to provide for. That is, the appointment said to be determined, of the Hon. Jas. McNab, as Chief Commissioner of the Railway Board, along with which it is understood that the Board of Works and that Board, are to be amalgamated. Now Mr. McNab was certainly a warm supporter of the previous government—and may be fairly supposed to be a connecting link between the party which upheld it, and the present possessors of power,