

bo- election, and qualification of the Lay Members thereof, the manner in which the votes of the Clergy and Laity may be taken, and the declarations to be signed by the Electors or Lay Members as aforesaid (provided that every such Lay Member shall declare himself a communicant of such Church), and also for determining the mode in and the conditions under which such advowson or right of patronage as aforesaid may be exercised for the licensing of Clergymen by the Bishop, for the adjournment and prorogation of such Assemblies, and the calling of future Assemblies, and the mode of election of the Lay Members thereof; and every such Assembly may repeal, alter, or vary such regulations, acts, or resolutions.

Provisions for Cases not provided for, Regulations, &c.

XIV. The provisions of this Act, in relation to the first convening and holding an Assembly in a Diocese, and the election of the Lay Members thereof, shall remain in force and be acted on until the first or any other Assembly shall otherwise provide; and, in cases not provided for by this Act, or by the regulations for the time being of any Assembly, the Bishop of the Diocese may regulate the convening of any Assembly in such Diocese, and the form and manner of all proceedings preparatory thereto.

Copy of Regulations to be transmitted to the Archbishop.

XV. A copy of the Regulations passed at the first Assembly of any Diocese to be called under this Act, and also of the Rules framed for any such Commission as aforesaid, and from time to time of any alterations of such regulations and rules, shall be sent by the Bishop of such Diocese, duly certified under his hand and seal, as testifying his assent thereto, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and also to the Metropolitan; and the said Archbishop may, within six months of his receipt thereof, submit the same, with such observations thereon as he may see fit to make, for the consideration of Her Majesty in Council; and Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, may allow or disallow the same, as to Her Majesty shall seem fit; and the regulations and rules so allowed, and a notification of such regulations and rules as may be disallowed, shall be forthwith transmitted by the Archbishop to the Bishop transmitting the same, and shall by such Bishop be published in his Diocese.

Provisional Acts valid.

XVI. Any Regulation or Rule disallowed by Her Majesty as aforesaid, after the notification of the disallowance thereof shall have been received by the Bishop, shall cease to be in force; but any act, matter, or thing done under or in accordance with any such regulation or rule before such receipt of the notification of the disallowance thereof, shall have the same validity and effect as if such regulation or rule had been allowed.

Provincial Assemblies.

XVII. So soon as a province shall have been constituted in Victoria, it shall be lawful for the Metropolitan thereof from time to time to convene the Bishops thereof, and to require them to convene the Members of the several Diocesan Assemblies, or such Representatives of the same as shall hereafter by any such Provincial Assemblies be determined, at such time and place as he may deem fit, to consider of and determine upon all such matters and things as may concern the affairs of the said Church in Victoria; and the said Metropolitan shall be the President of every such Provincial Assembly, and shall always preside therein personally, or by such Bishop or Bishops of his Province as he may appoint his Commissary or Commissaries, under his hand and seal, for that purpose. And the Metropolitan and Bishops attending such Assembly shall sit and vote as one House, and the Clergy and Lay Members shall sit and vote as another House; and no act or resolution shall be valid to which both Houses have not assented; and on every division of the House of Clergy and Lay Members nothing shall be held to be carried by a majority of such House but that to which a majority both of the Clergy and of the Laity voting by Dioceses shall have assented; the vote of the majority of the Clergy present and representing each Diocese being taken as the vote of the Clergy of such Diocese, and the vote of the majority of the Laymen present and representing the Laity of each Diocese being taken as the vote of the Laity of such Diocese; and such provincial Assembly may pass rules and regulations for the uniform conduct of any mode of proceeding in all Diocesan Assemblies; and all rules and regulations so passed shall be valid, subject to such alteration, allowance or disallowance, as has been hereinbefore provided with regard to the regulations of Diocesan Assemblies.

Royal Prerogatives not interfered with.

XVIII. Nothing herein contained shall affect the right to nominate or appoint any Metropolitan or Bishop of the said United Church in Victoria, or any other rights or prerogatives of her Majesty, save so far as the advowson or right of patronage in Victoria (if any) now vested in Her Majesty may be hereby expressly impaired, diminished or affected.

Interpretation.

XIX. In the construction and interpretation of the provisions of this act, the word "Bishop" shall include the Metropolitan of the Province with reference to his Metropolitan Diocese.

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Arabia, April 12.

ENGLAND.

The return of the revenue for the quarter ending Monday night is very little more than a simple record of increased taxation. The total net increase on the quarter, compared with the first quarter of last year, is £1,477,645. In the Customs the increase has been £597,058, and arises from a greatly increased revenue upon tea, coffee, tobacco, wine, and other items, while there has been so *no* decrease in the revenue from sugar, spirits, and timber. There has been an increase of £87,082 on the quarter's Excise. In the stamps, on the other hand, the partial repeal of the duty on newspapers has caused a decrease of £52,758 on the quarter. In the receipts from Land and Assessed Taxes, the Property and Income-tax, and the other heads of revenue, there is nothing worthy of remark, the increase on the Property-tax being simply the doubling of the old rates. The difference of the receipts under the several heads of revenue for the whole year ended March 31, 1855, compared with the previous year, has already been comprehended in our remarks on the last three quarters; we have, therefore, only to observe that the net increase of revenue for the whole year has been £4,497,671. If this does not seem so satisfactory as might be expected, it must be remembered that the total revenue for the year ending March 31, 1855, was no less than £61,206,818; and the revenue for the year just ended—viz., £65,704,489—is unexampled since the close of the last war.—*Times*.

On Sunday evening, a public recantation from Romanism attracted a large concourse of spectators to St. Peter's Church, Colchester—the convert a young man named Mills, in the employ of Messrs. Hyam, late an acolyte at the Roman Catholic Chapel in that town. After the accustomed prayers of the evening service had been read, Mr. Mills stood up near the desk, and read the form of recantation.—*Essex Gazette*.

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL MANIFESTO.

The following is a translation of the Imperial Manifesto, published at St. Petersburg on the 1st of April, to announce the signing of the Treaty of Peace:—

"The obstinate and sanguinary struggle which, for nearly three years, has subverted Europe, has at last ceased. It was not Russia that commenced it. Even before it broke out, my late august father, of imperishable memory, solemnly declared to his faithful subjects, and to all the foreign Powers, that the sole objects of his desire and of his efforts had been to protect the rights of our co-religionists in the East, and to put an end to the persecution to which they were subjected. A stranger to all interested views, he never expected that his just complaints (*reclamations*) would have resulted in the scourge of war; and considering its calamities with a deep feeling of sorrow as a Christian, and as the father of the people entrusted by Providence to his care, he did not cease manifesting his inclination in favor of peace. But the negotiations which were opened shortly before his death, on the subject of the conditions of that peace, which was a necessity for us all, remained without success. The Governments which have formed a hostile coalition against us, had not discontinued their armaments; pending the negotiations they had even increased them; the war had to follow its course, and we continued it with firm hope in the Most High, and firm confidence in the unshaken confidence of our well-beloved subjects. Our expectations were justified. During that period of hardships, our faithful and brave soldiers, as well as all our people, without distinction of class, proved themselves, as always, worthy of their high calling. Along the whole extent of our Empire, from the shores of the Pacific Ocean to the shores of the Baltic and Black Seas, one single idea, one single impulse, animated all, and made them spare neither life nor fortune in the defence of their country. Labourers, leaving the plough and their fields, eagerly took up arms, for our

holy cause, rivalling in bravery and self-denial our veteran soldiers. New and striking deeds of renown have marked this last struggle with powerful adversaries. The enemy has been driven back from the coasts of Siberia and from those of the White Sea, as well as from the ramparts of Sweaborg; the heroic defence for eleven months of the fortifications of the south side of Sebastopol, erected in the face of and under the fire of the assailants, will be handed down as a record to the remotest posterity. In Asia, after the glorious victories of the two preceding campaigns, Kars was compelled to surrender with its numerous garrison, forming the whole army of Anatolia, and the *élite* of the Turkish troops sent to relieve the place, were compelled to retreat. Nevertheless, by the impenetrable and wise decree of Providence, a fact was preparing, conformable to the wishes of our well-beloved august father, to our own, and to those of all Russia, and which realized the objects of the war. The future condition and the privileges of all the Christians of the East are henceforth guaranteed. The Sultan solemnly recognizes them, and, consequent upon this act of justice, the Ottoman Empire enters into the family of European states. Russians! Your efforts and your sacrifices have not been in vain. A great work has been accomplished, although by other and unforeseen means, and we may now with a quiet conscience put an end to those efforts and to those sacrifices, by restoring to our dear country the inestimable blessings of peace. To hasten the conclusion of the treaty of peace, and to dispel, even for the future, the very idea of ambitious views or projects which might be attributed to us, we have consented to the adoption of certain precautionary measures destined to prevent a collision of our ships of war with those of Turkey in the Black Sea, and to the establishment of a new frontier line in the southern part of Bessarabia, nearest to the Danube. The concessions are not great when put in comparison with the charges of a prolonged war, and the advantages promised to us by the tranquility of the Empire, the destinies of which it has pleased God to entrust to us. May all those advantages be obtained by our efforts, united to those of all our faithful subjects. May, with the aid of the Almighty, who has always protected Russia, its internal organization be consolidated and perfected! May justice and clemency preside over its judgments—may the advancement of civilization and of all useful activity spread with renewed force—and may every one enjoy in peace the fruits of his labour, under the protection of laws equally just and watchful for all! Finally, and this is the most important and most ardent of our hopes—may the salutary light of faith, by enlightening the mind and strengthening the heart, maintain and improve more and more that social morality which is the surest pledge of order and happiness. Given at St. Petersburg the 19th March (31st), 1856, and in the second year of our reign.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, April 21.

The stock market has not changed much during the past week. With more than the usual activity, prices for most of the leading securities have gradually depreciated, and there appears to be amidst the large speculative purchases a steady absorption of the most prominent dividend paying descriptions. The market value of the better class of stocks is at this moment considerably in advance of that ruling at the same time last year, and it is well known that in July and August last, most of the Western railroad stocks ruled ten per cent above current quotations. We are at least a month or six weeks ahead of last year, and there is therefore every probability that prices will rule in June this year, as high as in August last year. Every dividend paying stock on the list is really worth now more than it was then, and should command as much in the market. Then the principal nations of Europe were engaged in a war which threatened to last for years—now peace prevails, and capital and industry will soon become active again; while all the channels of commerce having been cleared from unnatural obstruction, will move along more freely. Money, which at that time was required to furnish the sinews of war, will now be employed in developing all the elements of peace. Every branch of industry will receive additional force, and consumption will increase with production. Within our own limits there is nothing to complain of, but, on the contrary, everything is in a very favorable condition. The country is full of wealth, and well directed enterprise is sure to find adequate reward. There are no indications of wild speculation. Prices for all the necessaries of life rule at remunerating prices, and are