

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1856.

H. M. STEAMER NIAGARA.

The Steamer *Niagara*, arrived on Tuesday last in 10 days from England. Her news is interesting rather than of importance.

The intelligence by previous mail of the appointment of the Rev. R. C. French, to the Bishopric of Bath and Gloucester, was premature. It is now certain that the Rev. Chas. Baring has been appointed to that See.

The returns of the Revenue are satisfactory, and afford sufficient evidence that the commercial and financial relations of the Mother Country have not suffered by the expensive war in which the country has been recently engaged.

A discussion took place in the House of Commons on the 27th June, on a motion of Mr. G. H. Moore on the question—"That the conduct of her Majesty's Government, in the differences that have arisen between them and the Government of the United States, on the question of enlistment, has not entitled them to the approbation of this house." We find that in treating of the insult which the British Government has determined to endure from the United States, the various speakers of the opposition, winking aside the point of national honor involved in the question, endeavor to fix a criminality upon the Ministry. In effect their plea is in behalf of the action of the United States and against that of their own nation. Now what may be the feeling that lies at the bottom of this course of procedure, we leave our readers to imagine. Among ourselves there may be not a few who are Republicans in heart, who would rather that we were joined with the United States than to remain in our dependent condition. And there are others, becoming yearly an increasing number, who look upon the unlimited range of the markets of America, free to their enterprise, as the only thing that is needed to propel us in the path of improvement, and care not for British connection, if the other connection would secure those markets. Indeed, almost the only tie that now binds us to the Mother Country, is the influence of the various garrisons, and the attachment of the natives of Great Britain and their immediate descendants to their Home—the former is attended with many circumstances prejudicial to a general regard by a consideration of them—the other remains in its full force, but is weak and would prove an inefficient barrier, discouraged as it has been, against any general expression in favor of annexation.—Our people are neither disaffected nor disloyal—but they have been so tutored by the policy of successive British administrations, towards us and our neighbours, that they cannot long consent to remain without the enjoyment of national attributes. A Parliamentary union which would have cemented our loyalty having been virtually denied—a Provincial Federation is the next best thing to be thought of—and we shall no sooner begin to feel our own national existence in its operation, than a demand will be immediately made for those independent relations which shall give us power irrespective of national ties, to make our own commercial terms with foreign countries, and to use our own innate strength to defend us from foreign aggression. The subject, as our readers will perceive, is capable of great expansion, which would take more time than we are able to spare upon it. How do the British Parliament act, in important questions which bear upon our future? They barter away our territory and our resources,—which have two effects—one to make us physically weak—the other to show our dependance upon another power than Great Britain, upon whom they bestow those essential elements of national progress and wealth and national aggression, of which they deprive us. A deliberate insult is offered to England by the power whose strength has thus been increased, and instead of taking an enlarged and statesman-like view of our relative importance, in connection with it, which should have been the sole question in the British Parliament, upon which the eyes of the world was turned, in the expectation of a dignified action in relation to it, and of the Colonies especially as indicative of their future course, we find the national honour giving way to a consideration of the supply of cotton and flour and Manchester wares, which would be jeopardized were that honour defended in a manner worthy of the nation. The cotton and flour consideration finds its way into Parliament, and is made into weapons to assail the brains and blind the eyes of its members, until every consideration except those of cotton and flour and party tactics, is lost sight of. The question of

itself the kernel of the nutshell—the national honor and the preservation of the Dependencies,—if incidentally noticed, is accounted of no particular moment, as unworthy almost of a thought, when compared with the advantageous position which is given to the opposition to weaken the Government; and the Government descending from their true position of defending themselves upon the plea of not guilty, or of guilty of having made ample reparation, virtually acknowledge the charge, and ignobly abandon their ambassador, who violated no law of nations, and who never exceeded their instructions. How different is the action of the American Government? Is it we ask an evidence of the relative strength of the two countries, that the one seizes every chance, every opportunity of aggression upon the other—while the other meekly dependent, is but too glad to secure present advantages at the expense of any humiliation and concession? Is the fiat *Delenda est Carthago* gone out against the power of England on the continent of America? And shall it gather force and strength, and prevail, by the suicidal policy of the administration which yields the deficiencies of the Mother Country?

The Annual Examination of the National School, previous to the Midsummer holidays, took place on Wednesday. There were present the Lord Bishop and others of the clergy, and many persons interested in the prosperity of the institution. The progress of the school, both in the boys' and girls' department, gave great satisfaction to the visitors, among whom also were some of the parents of the children, and fully sustained the reputation of the Teachers, Mr. Willis, the Principal, and Mrs. Maxwell of the Girls School. Prizes were distributed, and the school broke up, much to the delight of the youngsters, who will, no doubt be amongst the most happy of those who will enjoy the Bazaar, and, we dare say, to the extent of their juvenile ability, will help its success.

NATIONAL SCHOOL BAZAAR.—This affair will take place on Wednesday next, and everything has been done, on the part of the projectors and managers to make it highly attractive. There will be a great variety of useful articles, which will no doubt command a ready sale—and strangers who may wish to satisfy themselves of the exquisite taste and accomplishments in needlework of the Halifax ladies, will find in the rich display of fancy work, that will be exhibited, that will call forth their admiration. As for creature comforts, ample provision will be made in strawberries and cream, ice cream, and other chief productions of the Confectionary department, applicable to the season. In addition to other conveniences which will add to the show, we understand that the large tent, used at the great Agricultural Exhibition, underneath which there was then, so substantial and ample arrangement of all the contents of the Cornucopia, has been procured. It will be a grand affair if the weather, as we hope it may be, is propitious.

The Canada Legislature was prorogued on the 1st. July. The closing speech alludes to the change in the constitution of the Legislative Council, its choice being now entrusted to the people—to the Act passed for establishing Normal Schools and improving education—to the liberality of Her Majesty's Government, which has given over to the Province the massive Ordnance lands for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the militia—and trusts the aid afforded to the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada will be sufficient to secure the completion of that great work—concluding with congratulations on a restoration of peace.

H. M. Steamship *Nile*, 20 guns, 30 days from Portsmouth, arrived at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. She made grand appearance sailing up the harbor, and is the largest man-of-war that has ever appeared in our waters.

The Sons of Temperance enjoyed themselves at a Picnic on Wednesday last, on the grounds of Mr. Shaffer, head Bedford Basin, kindly granted for the occasion. They marched in procession, headed by a military band, to Noble's wharf, at which place they embarked for the scene of festivity. The Sons made a creditable parade through the principal streets, at the Picnic we hear, was a very grand affair.

SEYMOUR LOUIS CARP, well known in this community as a first class professor of Music, has been distinguished himself in England in his line of business. He had the honor of performing before the

the Steamer *Canada*, from Boston, arrived on Friday morning. She brings news from Nicaragua and San Francisco. At the former, President Rivas had fled from the territory, and Gen. Walker, who previously announced that Rivas' power was an emanation from him, had been elected President.—It is said that he has now an army of 1800 men, and is about to despatch Gen. Guicera, next in popularity to himself, as minister to England.

The contending factions in California were preparing for a contest. The Vigilance Committee had by far the greatest support among the people. If some clever and ambitious man should arise out of their midst, the Pacific side of the United States may yet resolve itself into an independent nation.

A Bill has been introduced into the Senate at Washington for the pacification of Kansas. The papers look upon it as they looked upon the dismissal of Mr. Ormpton, merely as an electioneering manoeuvre, that should cede Kansas as a slaveholding State, and yet be so far compromising as to consolidate the support of the democrats of the North for Mr. Buchanan. These electioneering manoeuvres will one day snuff out the candle of the Union.

The City Council have passed a Resolution to enquire into the right of the Governors of Dalhousie College to the piece of ground known as the Grand Parade in the City of Halifax.

The head quarters of the 76th Regiment, embarked on board Steamer *Eastern State* yesterday morning, en route for New Brunswick, and sailed at 7 o'clock. This Regiment during its stay in Halifax, has conducted itself in a very gratifying manner, and we wish them God speed wherever they may go.

We understand that the splendid and very fast screw Steamship *Cleopatra* will be the first ship of the new line between Liverpool and this port. We congratulate Halifax upon the probability of soon having a line of their own that will bring all their goods by steam with regularity and at a lower rate of freight. We trust the new line will get that patronage from the importers as will induce them to continue to call here and not run direct to the States, as they will if not patronized as they ought to be. The *Cleopatra* has been one of the most fortunate boats in the Government service during the late war, and has sufficient compartments which should heretofore have been reserved for the use of the *Cleopatra* in the Black Sea; the steamship *Lymna* stove in the bows of the *Cleopatra*, and her forward compartment filled, yet she steamed a hundred miles to Constantinople perfectly safe, which proves the great superiority of iron vessels for the North American trade, over wooden vessels.—*Chronicle*.

Mr. Robert Woodill, New Town, has landed us a sample of strawberries plucked from his garden, some of which actually measure 4 inches in circumference!—*Id.*

The Sons of Temperance had a glorious day for their Pic Nic on Wednesday last. The Procession marched off from Temperance Hall at 10 o'clock, A. M., and headed by the fine Band of the 76th Regt., passed through the principal streets of the City, playing the "Lass of Gowrie," &c. A large party embarked at Noble's wharf, soon after, and hied them to the scene of festivities, Schaffer's head of Bedford Basin. John Shean marshalled the affair, which alone was sufficient to ensure its success. After a pleasant reunion the whole returned to the City at 8½ o'clock, and marched to the Hall in the same order, the Band playing the popular air of "Annie Laurie." And it was not until the hours grew later that the gay party separated.—*Id.*

The Major General commanding, Sir J. Gaspard LeMarchant, postponed an inspection of the 76th foot, on Wednesday, so as not to disappoint the Sons of Temperance in the enjoyment of the Band of that Corps, at their Pic Nic on Wednesday. The order for deferring the Inspection was dated Government House July 16, 7 o'clock, A. M. His Worship the Mayor, happily, made a successful appeal to His Excellency in this momentous matter.—*Id.*

His Worship the Mayor has transmitted the sum of £12 to the Young Men's Christian Association, the proceeds of a collection taken in its behalf in St. Matthew's Church.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

This dangerous and often fatal disease had long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, when the discovery of Dr. Milano's Liver Pills solved the difficulty, and presented to the world the Great Specific, which has attained such wide-spread celebrity for its certainty of cure. This successful remedy was the result of many years study, in which the symptoms were narrowly observed, and are thus described by the Doctor himself:—"Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, and sometimes in the left, under the edge of the ribs—the