

of the otto of lavender, and thus we learn that there is an average production of 7,000 pounds of lavender annually. It is a curious circumstance of this to see a pollen of lavender water, on the Peninsula and low lands—you know their names, Jamaica, Canada, Australia—together with a few visitors, America, Germany and Russia, use, and take home with them the enormous quantity of 17,000 gallons of this favorite spirit. The lavender farms of England are situated at Mitcham in Surrey, and at Hitchin in Hertfordshire. At Mr. Perk's farm, (the latter place, the lavender when in blossom is resorted to by all the bees for miles round. The sound of their hum in such vast numbers is quite astonishing; nor do the butterflies neglect to visit so luxurious a feast, the taste of which appears to be particularly agreeable to them. The best time for the lavender is to be cut at the harvest time, as the sprays fall before the sickle and are tied up into sheaves, they will follow it even to a sacrifice of life into the still! Dear reader, should you feel inclined to leave the din and smoke of your native city for a peep at the lavender farm, go when July is old or August is young, and see Mr. Perk's farm; you will greet you merrily and his guide will give you a hearty welcome.

Provincial Wesleyan. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1861.

In consequence of the official relation which this paper sustains to the Conference of Eastern British America, we require that Omissions, Revivals, and other notices within the bounds of the Colony, shall pass through the hands of the Editors, and that the Communications designed for this paper must be accompanied by the name of the writer in confidence. We do not assume responsibility for the opinions of our correspondents.

Mr. C. Buxton, and "Religious Slaveholders in America."

There is no subject which seems to occupy so much of the public mind of Great Britain, at the present time, as that of American Slavery. The crisis which has been brought to pass in the affairs of the United States, has led to much historical research and philosophic speculation respecting this "domestic" and, happily for the world, almost unique "institution." Great pains have been employed on the subject. The leading periodicals teem with articles upon it; and men of elevated intellect and of winning eloquence have undertaken to plead the cause of the oppressed Negro, now Southern Planters seem determined, against justice and expediency, to hold in perpetual bondage. This is all very well. We hail with pleasure the widest diffusion of reliable information upon any subject of humanity. We cannot but rejoice at the stirring appeals which are spoken to the heart of Christian nations, on behalf of the millions of our fellow creatures, entrained and degraded for filthy lucre's sake. Good must come out of it. Whether the Union be preserved, or the secession countenanced—whether the new President be faithful to his original principles, or, as his inaugural speech would indicate, become a time server and a tool to the Slaveholder—whether for the present the system be confined to certain limits, or the whole territory be compelled to assist in its perpetuation and to afford every facility for its extension. American Slavery is doomed, and the public opinion of Great Britain will be one of the most successful instruments in effecting its overthrow.

On this very ground, therefore, it is necessary that the cause should obtain a fair representation, and that exaggerated statements and false insinuations should be carefully avoided. The cause of truth does not require the aid of fiction, and it can only be damaged by an alliance with sophistry. We observe that Mr. C. Buxton, M. P., has recently been offering his sentiments upon the popular topic to the public, and several of our contemporaries have thought it best to quote from his remarks as such as bears directly upon "Religious Slaveholding in America." It is certainly matter of gratitude that a son of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton should thus so worthily in the footsteps of his sire, and that he should trace all the perils and disgrace which as present threaten the States to "one fatal crime," the stain of which has been, and is "enough to cloud all the greatness and glory of the North American Union." With the deeper regard therefore have we seen that, in this "valuable speech," the point of several observations is to impugn the fidelity of certain denominations and societies of Christians, as a whole, and not exclusively those Southern who bear the same name; but who, because of their Slaveholding, are cut off from communion with the Churches in the North and elsewhere. But let him speak for himself: "Mr. Buxton then proceeded to point out some of the consequences to which the crime of Slavery is leading, and the change of public opinion which had taken place on the subject in the United States within the last twenty years. Every religious sect, with one noble exception, owned Slaves, and bought them under the eye and with the full approval of their Ministers. The Episcopalians possessed 90,000 Slaves. The Presbyterians formerly condemned Slavery in their confessions of faith, but that part of their confessions had of late years been erased. In all lines the Methodists declared Slavery to be a combination of all crimes; but their Ministers themselves raised Slaves for the market, and the Methodist preachers possessed more than 100,000 Slaves. The Baptists possessed 220,000. The most curious thing was, that the Tract and Missionary Societies issued little books and tracts for the purpose of showing that Slavery is a Christian ordinance. He was proud to say, having a good deal of Quaker blood in his veins, that there has been one noble exception to this rule. No Quaker had ever yet owned a Slave. And while faith in the morality and Christianity of Slavery had been gaining ground in the Slave States, in the North public opinion had been consolidating in the other direction."

This statement which Mr. Buxton makes respecting his noble blood sounds something like a certain kind of praise which is repeated to possess but little honour; but we remark upon it to show that the whole "sect" is deemed worthy of the credit of being "clear in this matter," and that by a party of reasoning, all the other sects are blamed by the same name. On precisely this principle might the Hindus or the Chinese, exult in his noble lineage and in his disconnection with Slavery, denouncing Saxon Christianity as its cause and support. The objection which are implicated in the grave charges here made can, doubtless, answer for themselves, but we think that a few words of defence are just and proper with reference to our own denomination. We reply, then, that Wesleyan Methodism has nothing whatever to do with the holding, or raising, or selling of Slaves. Twenty years ago the Methodist Episcopal Church divided upon this question, and pronounced that the one branch has existed not only since then the other, but, on the subject of Slavery, in antagonism to it. With the Methodist Church, North alone, has British Methodism, whether in its original or its affiliated connections, have shared in the same. Whereas the exact

ness, any fraternal relations? So strong is the feeling on this subject in the mother country that we remember how a few years ago a Methodist Minister who was visiting England was refused permission even to enter the Conference then in session, because he came from the South, while at the same time representatives from the North were occupying the places of honour on the platform and in the pulpits. Mr. Buxton's language condemns each denomination as found in the States, in the guilt of changing opinion in the reference to the heinousness of slavery within the last twenty years. And it is this lamentable change of view which he regards as the cause of apostasy in every church, the Quakers alone excepted. Yet with strange inconsistency he subsequently tells us that "While faith in the morality and Christianity of Slavery has been gaining ground in the South, in the North public opinion has been consolidating in the other direction." Are we then to understand that there are no Episcopalians, no Presbyterians, no Methodists, nor Baptists in the North? or are we rather to believe that though these religious bodies are all represented there, yet they have no influence in forming "public opinion," but that while they are retrograding in the ideas of morality and Christianity, the religious portion of the people are steadily progressing in ideas of practical goodness? No, let the whole truth be told, and it will appear that the change of public opinion in the North has proceeded from the Christian churches there, and has had to stem the torrent of ungodliness which, drafted from the shores of the old world, has readily assimilated itself to the slaveholding interest. And if in the South public opinion has been changing from bad to worse, may it not be attributed to the purer Christianity which prevails in the free States, and to the more stern denunciation of the iniquity of Slavery which has there been uttered? This very obliquation of certain portions of the confession of faith, and this issuing of "little books and tracts for the purpose of showing that Slavery is a Christian ordinance," indicate that the light of divine truth is shining brighter than ever, "for every truth that doth evil hath the light, neither cometh to the light lest his deeds should be reproved."

Whatever comparison Mr. Buxton may think proper to institute between the former days, "the old times," and the present, we cannot agree with him that they were better than now. We do not know any period in the history of Methodism where those belonging to her communion declared more emphatically than they are now doing, that Slavery includes "a combination of all crimes." To assert this, and to labour in every legitimate way for the destruction of the system, have been among our first principles, and no church has been more persistent in its maintenance of them than our own. Yet in this, boasting is excluded. We have so far only contended for the faith once delivered to the saints, and in this we have fellowship with all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and in truth, not excepting many at the South who doubtless lament over the evil, and aim at its extinction. While leaving the masses with scriptural sentiments upon this subject, as the Methodist Episcopal Church in the North—the largest and most influential denomination there—has done for many years past, her evoked hostility to Slavery has recently been revived by two very different facts. The first of these was the action of the General Conference last May. It was thought by some that the "Rule" which prohibited the buying, the selling, or the holding of slaves, though stringent enough to bring about the disruption alluded to above, was yet not sufficient to meet the case, as it was undoubtedly true that it had in some instances been evaded. That Rule was therefore so defined and explained as to leave no possibility of misapprehension; and the result of this action was that several hundred Conferences immediately held indignation and secession meetings, resolving to connect themselves with their Southern brethren at once. The other circumstance was this—A Conference was appointed to be held somewhere on the confines of the slave States, but so clearly was the tendency of Northern Methodism identified with the cause of freedom that the mob assembled and violently broke up the meeting, dispersing the bishop and preachers in all directions. To which we might finally add the martyrdom of Rev. Mr. Hewley, a Methodist Minister, who for the offence of evangelizing in slave territory, was apprehended and carried to jail, and summarily put to death by hanging. These instances, with others that might be named, fully prove that taken as a whole the Methodists are far from answering the description which Mr. Buxton is pleased to give of them, and indicate that they will still as formerly be free and foremost in Christian effort, to free and elevate the despised and enthralled African, whether in his native land, or in the region of American slavery.

Letter from Canada.

MR. EDITOR.—To the exclusion of other intelligence we propose in the present letter, giving to your numerous readers a brief history of what may be properly designated the rise, progress, and present position of the "Toronto University Monopoly," with the means employed for its destruction. Government may be guilty of dishonesty, and corporate bodies of recklessness and extravagant expenditure; but the history of this monopoly presents a display of extravagance unparalleled in the history of any enlightened and civilized country. To begin at the beginning:—On the 15th of March 1828, a Royal Charter was granted by His Majesty King George IV. for the establishment, or near the present city of Toronto, of a new institution of learning to be known and recognized as "King's College." To endow this college, and thereby facilitate the advancement of superior education in Upper Canada, a grant was made by the Crown of 220,000 acres of land, exclusive of 160 or 160 acres, located in the city of Toronto. In the establishment of this College, although no tests were required of the students, unless divinity students, it was essentially a church of England College. The Bishop of the Diocese was Visitor, the President was required to be a member of the Church of England; and no individual could hold the office of Professor without subscribing to the 39 Articles. With no existing dominant church in Canada, the exclusive character of this Institution was found unsuited to the genius and spirit of the country; so that at the Legislature of 1837 all classes in the charter, relating to the Church of England were abrogated. Dissatisfaction still existing, in 1849 we find further Legislative action. King's College is changed into Toronto University; the faculty of divinity is abolished; and all existing Colleges, with University powers, are invited to affiliate, by surrendering such powers, and in event of doing so are competent to send, each one member to the Senate. Other Colleges refusing to affiliate, and the public mind being dissatisfied with all past legislation upon the subject we have the act of 1853, and about which time dates the commencement of the reign of extravagant expenditure. The present bill of this act presents very clearly the reasons for its being passed, and in fact anticipates the very objections now raised against the Toronto University monopoly. "Whereas the exact

Letter from Newfoundland.

DEAR BROTHER.—I intended writing a few lines to you after our Missionary anniversary in this part of the Island, but by the sickness and death of our son, together with numerous Circuit calls I have been prevented. I am happy to say that we have every reason to believe there is no abatement in the zeal for and interest in the cause of Missions amongst our beloved people. The Meetings were all well attended, and a gracious influence pervaded them. The collections are not equal to last year—but this could not be expected, the fever was very far behind that of the previous year—yet I am in hope the sum total for the Island, though not equal to the last year, will be very respectable. The deputation enjoyed their trip very much. It was to them a refreshing season. There was one drawback—viz: the disappointment they felt, occasioned by the lamented death of our dear Brother Gaetz. We entered upon our work with chastened feelings; and when we came to the platform, the vacant chair, the anti-phrenic form, the countenance radiant with heavenly light and love, the voice by the rules hand being hushed to silence by the rules hand, which the congregations largely participated, which found a relief only in the assurance that our dear brother was now "forever with the Lord." I send you an extract of a letter I received from Brother Harris, Willingale Circuit:— "I left home intending to visit Change Island, Fogo, Joe Bat's Arm, Indian Island, Seldom Come-by, and Muddy Hole. I visited all but the last named place, being required to return home, owing to the illness of my child. "I was pleased with my tour, and, as you are interested in every part of Newfoundland, especially Green Bay, I will state what I did. "I left this on Saturday the 4th inst.; reached Change Island at night. "Sunday, 5th, preached three times, and baptized twelve children. "Monday, 6th, preached in the morning, and administered the Sacrament, also baptized three children. In the evening held a meeting, at which five persons professed to find peace with God. "Tuesday, 7th, reached Fogo at noon, where I was hospitably entertained at the house of James Winter, Esq., Collector H. M. Customs. Preached at night to a devout audience. "Wednesday, 8th, went, accompanied with Mr. Winter, to Barret Island, and Joe Bat's Arm—

the passing of these Resolutions was the signal for a storm of invective and abuse from nearly all the public prints against the Wesleyan Conference; and Wesleyan ministers were branded as selfish money-seekers, disturbers of the peace, and so forth. The Wesleyan people, however, took hold of the matter, and petitioned the Legislature by every Circuit in Methodism, only one excepted. The subject was brought before the House of Assembly, and referred to a Committee composed of twelve individuals. (To be concluded in our next.)

VERITAS. Canada West, March 20th, 1861.

Letter from the United States.

POLITICAL. Politically, it would be difficult just now, to tell where we are. But matters and things are evidently coming to a point, and we shall be able to ascertain our whereabouts. Seven States have seceded from the Union; they say they have, and they have organized themselves into a separate government, called "The Southern Confederacy." They have taken most of the United States property within their limits, and are making large military preparations for defence. The late administration gave them a good opportunity to accomplish their object. In fact it was a Southern slaveholding administration. The President sympathized with the slaveholding interest, and most of his Cabinet were of the same persuasion. The present administration are at present, comparatively powerless, owing to the circumstances under which they are placed. They find no military preparations for defending and holding the public property; an empty Treasury, and worse—the country deeply in debt; and some of the Border States threatening to secede, if anything is done to enforce the laws of the country. Such is the state of things at present. If the secessionists continue their present course, and are resolved to maintain their independence, and to hold the property belonging to the Federal Government, we see not but war will be the result. This must be the last resort. It is hoped that by a little forbearance, the rebellious States will see their wrong and return, but time must determine what course they will take.

FINANCIAL.

Financially, we are far from being prosperous. Owing to the political state of affairs, business of nearly all kinds, has been interrupted. Still, our finances are not in as bad a condition as many might suppose. As the spring advances our financial prospects brighten, and business becomes more active. Should our political troubles be settled soon, as we hope they will, the country will soon enjoy great financial prosperity. Notwithstanding our political and financial troubles, we are enjoying a good state of religious prosperity. Extensive revivals are in progress, and the church is becoming more active for good. The different evangelical denominations are sharing to some extent, in the revival interest. This is certainly most encouraging.

LITERARY.

The publishing interest is holding on its way, and has become the leading business interest of the country. The Messrs. Appletons are driving on with their great work—"The New American Cyclopaedia." It has now reached its eleventh volume—the twelfth being nearly ready. The expense and labour on this work is immense, but its enterprising publishers, are sparing no pains to make it all it should be; and thus far they have fully—may say, have more than met the public expectation. It contains a vast library in itself, and is a noble monument of American enterprise. The Messrs. Harpers, are pursuing the even tenor of their course, as if the country was in the highest state of political and financial prosperity. Their "Magazine" and "Weekly" are up to the highest point of circulation. Every body thinks they must read them. They have just issued one of the most valuable historical works ever issued from the American press—entitled "The United Netherlands." By J. Lorhop Motley, author of the Dutch Republic, in 2 vols. Those who have read the "United Netherlands," will not fail to read the "United Netherlands." It is a work of thrilling interest from beginning to end, and contains a vast amount of valuable information. They have announced several other important works soon to make their appearance. CXCII.

Letter from Lunenburg.

MR. EDITOR.—I am happy to be able to say that the work of God in this Circuit presents many encouraging features. In the country parts of the Circuit, in most instances, the tone of religious feeling in our societies is decidedly good, and the means of grace are well sustained.

Extract of a Letter from Richibucto.

You will be gratified to learn that God is reviving His work in our midst; a series of meetings was held at Boutouche with encouraging results; several sought and obtained the favour of God; backsliders were restored and believers quickened and refreshed by the Holy Spirit. During the past ten days we have been holding evening meetings in the Richibucto Chapel—in answer to prayer the Lord has graciously vouchsafed unto us the blessed influences of His Spirit. Our congregations are large, attentive, and serious; many are concerned about their souls welfare, and some have obtained "peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." Bro. Chapman was with us for some time, and cheered us by his prayers and preaching—unfortunately he has been called away to the bedside of a sick brother. We still continue the meetings, and hope to see greater things and realize more abundant blessings. Pray for us. To Jesus our strength and Redeemer be all praise ascribed.—Amén.

DEATH OF DR. WEBSTER.

DR. WEBSTER. Dr. Webster, one of the Members of Parliament for South King, died at 11 o'clock last Thursday night. He was in frail health all winter, and for several weeks he was unable to attend his place in the House; but a fatal termination of his sickness was not seriously feared till within a week of the melancholy event. Dr. Webster was a man of few words. His voice was seldom heard in the Assembly. But while health permitted he was always at his post, discharging his duties faithfully. He was elected twice to parliament by the large intelligent constituency of Kings, and on both occasions, little more than a name. As a Physician few men excelled Dr. Webster in skill or faithfulness. His practice was for years the most extensive in Kings. The House of Assembly met yesterday at 3 o'clock, but adjourned immediately as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed. His remains are to be removed to Kentville to-day. How vain all our party interests and struggles appear in the presence of the stern King of Truth!—Freed. Witness.

Parliamentary.

House of Assembly.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2. Hon. Atty. General introduced a bill relating to the militia; also a bill to continue the law relating to education. Mr. Harrington presented five petitions from Richmond, praying that the county be divided into two districts for municipal purposes. Mr. Wade read a letter, signed by a number of persons from Digby Co., denying their names had been obtained to a petition for a dissolution of the county of Kings, and stating that they were aware of its object.

Mr. Wier, from committee on trade and manufactures, reported. Mr. Ross, from committee on Indian affairs, also reported. Mr. Chambers, by special leave, presented a petition from Hants Co., in favor of taxation for schools. On the third reading of the bill to abolish the office of Inspector of Mines— Hon. Mr. Johnston moved that it be deferred for three months, which motion was lost, 22 to 27.

Mr. Blanchard moved that the report on the Guyaboro petition be adopted. After a long discussion— Mr. Henry moved, by a report of a majority of the committee appointed to investigate the charges made against the member for Guyaboro it appears a majority of that committee, being political partisans of the parties accused, have refused to receive any evidence upon them by this house for the purpose of obtaining the testimony necessary to a due investigation, and upon separate testimony, in the absence of the petitioners and their counsel, and without notice having been given to the petitioners or their counsel, have made a pretended investigation, and made a report thereon; Requesting that the report be rejected, and that the committee be discharged, and another appointed with the same powers as the last. On division, there appeared for the amendment—Yeas, 22; Nays, 26. So the report was received.

Mr. Henry asked for certain correspondence relative to certain duties levied on cargo of Hugarium.

Hon. Prov. Secretary laid on the table a report from Mr. Smellie relative to an accident upon the railway, which occurred on Monday. The hon. gentleman also stated in answer to a question that the estimate for the repairs of the damage caused by the late accident would be some \$1500 or \$1700. He also laid on the table a return of removals from offices since the late government resigned, and the appointments made by the present administration. The hon. gentleman also laid on the table a letter addressed by the hon. Mr. Johnston, on the 20th March, to the Hon. Mr. Tupper, and his Excellency's reply, dated 30th March.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.

The house met at 11 o'clock. Mr. Donkin presented a bill to amend chap. 131 Revised Statutes, of Justices of the Peace. Hon. Prov. Secretary laid on the table a report of A. Light, Esq., with a plan, showing his survey of the proposed extension of the railway into the County of Halifax; also, a notice of a resolution, which he intended to move, relative to the union of the colonies.

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DEAR SIR,

I write you in great haste to catch the mail via Queenstown. A meeting of noblemen and gentlemen, who have undertaken to bring the subject of the Halifax and Quebec railway before Parliament, has been held to-day. The conclusion arrived at, is that it is of the most vital importance to the success of the application to the Imperial Parliament, that there should be some recent manifestation of a desire on the part of the British North American Governments. The case, so far as petitions from all the great commercial and mining interests here, is complete. For resolutions, for resolutions, probably never addressed to the Imperial Parliament. They comprise all the wealth and industry of Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Bristol; and the London Committee of 12 Directors of the Bank of England, the Governor and Directors of the Bank of British North America, the Canada Company, the British American Land Company, the London Loan Company, the Canada Agency, the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company, the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the Committee of Inquiry on the affairs of the Grand Trunk, 12 London Bankers, (Messrs. Baring, Messrs. Glyn, &c.) In addition to this, most of the leading Members of the House of Lords and Commons have promised to support the proposed bill, and the Earl of Loughmore, late President of the Board of Trade, will bring it before the House of Lords; Mr. Crawford, M. P. for the city of London, and Mr. H. J. Taylor, M. P. for Liverpool, before the House of Commons. It is considered exceedingly desirable that Your Majesty should pass an address to Her Majesty on the subject, urging in some concise construction, and with that view it is determined to delay the presentation of the petitions until such time as the address can reach this country. It will then be moved and printed, and in the hands of every member of the day before the question comes under consideration. Similar applications have been made to Canada and New Brunswick. I should strongly urge your personal presence here if possible.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6.

The house met at 3 o'clock. Hon. Prov. Secretary announced the death of Dr. Webster, member for South Kings, and expressed the regret that would be felt by every gentleman in the house at his decease. He was followed by Dr. Tupper to the same effect. The house then adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

MORNING SESSION.

Several local bills were read a third time; also, a bill relating to the volunteer force; an act to continue the law relating to education; a bill to enable the Hon. Mr. Barry to obtain letters patent; a bill to naturalize certain aliens—several without discussion. On the third reading of the bill to restrain the erection of wooden buildings within certain portions of the city of Halifax— Mr. Pryor moved that a clause be added by way of rider, giving the City Council discretion to power to suspend the operation of the act beyond the limits set forth in the bill, provided two thirds of their number are agreed. Hon. Mr. Wier and others spoke against the clause, as giving the Council too extensive a power. After some discussion, the clause was negatived, 23 to 19.

A bill relating to railway damages, which provides for the grant and other material necessary for the repair of the railroad, the expense of which is now borne by the counties through which it passes, shall in future be the duty of the Government. After considerable debate, the matter dropped until after the railway committee had reported. A bill for the preservation of small birds was read.

Mr. Chipman moved that the bill be deferred for three months, which was lost, 23 to 19. Mr. Shaw moved that the bill shall not be in force in the months of July and August, which was lost, 20 to 15. The bill then passed. The license law was also read a third time. Mr. Shannon introduced a bill in reference to travelling agents and conductors. Mr. Wier moved that the amendments of the Legislative Council to a bill to change a polling place in Lunenburg Co. be not agreed to. Mr. Esmon moved that the amendments of the L. Council to the bill relating to the new Court House be received.—Carried. Mr. Blanchard introduced a bill to amend the act of Halifax for railway purposes; also presented the protest of the Mayor against the same.

Domestic.

Files.—

Files.—It is about 11 o'clock, but, alas! could not be people were cleaner who were occurring, caused by. At about 11 o'clock the bells sounded our warms here the engines here were laid out in the streets. The steamers ready for the start were not required in the fate which is supposed of. The Acad. Black. The inmates at St. How's were in the south end of the unsuitable Garden road but a short way out in the de. Know nothing improvement. Mr. HASTIE last was held. The Ke. on "The Sea. strated the adv. there, were did going abroad dants on the Hall. The 12 per cent, ceased marine curiosities for the spread of the tory of great England's the topics several happy style. Lazenby's bar his hearers as he could be ocean, the fests, and of in triumph at times in the quest, that he grandeur of explore its a gain, strain means through triumph of a triumph of a flight would be the society was mourned for a light of obli- tions, but he counter, the broken, made sailor's own by the full, steered full and hidden of expression such as the conservat v. the audience told how gre which could not, Dodd, the P. speakers, R. mained under adverse mine. For reason there will be day evening tends up to will then be. Both Hows three address

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF NOVA SCOTIA. May it please Your Majesty.— We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, respectfully beg leave again to invite our Sovereign's consideration to a work of National importance.

For nearly twenty years the people of British America have been struggling to secure a Great Highway extending from the sea to the Western bounds of Canada, and have made many sacrifices to obtain it. The foremost men in all the Provinces of the political part, have, from time to time, united to accomplish this work. They are united now, and they justly regard the realization of their hopes as an object unworthy of the grave consideration of the Imperial Government.

The recent visit of Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to these Provinces has not only enabled our Sovereign to survey their boundless resources, but has illustrated the spirit of loyalty and love of British connection which pervades them. To unite them in the bonds of peace—to be the centre of a great and powerful Empire, to harmonise their public sentiments by mutual intercourse, to strengthen them in time of war, and to keep alive in their midst the traditions of their fathers and mother country, are to us objects worthy of combined effort, on the part of the Provincial and Imperial Governments; and we rejoice to perceive that, at last, the great work of our fathers is about to be accomplished. We are united now, and they justly regard the realization of their hopes as an object unworthy of the grave consideration of the Imperial Government.

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Several local bills were read a third time; also, a bill relating to the volunteer force; an act to continue the law relating to education; a bill to enable the Hon. Mr. Barry to obtain letters patent; a bill to naturalize certain aliens—several without discussion. On the third reading of the bill to restrain the erection of wooden buildings within certain portions of the city of Halifax— Mr. Pryor moved that a clause be added by way of rider, giving the City Council discretion to power to suspend the operation of the act beyond the limits set forth in the bill, provided two thirds of their number are agreed. Hon. Mr. Wier and others spoke against the clause, as giving the Council too extensive a power. After some discussion, the clause was negatived, 23 to 19.

A bill relating to railway damages, which provides for the grant and other material necessary for the repair of the railroad, the expense of which is now borne by the counties through which it passes, shall in future be the duty of the Government. After considerable debate, the matter dropped until after the railway committee had reported. A bill for the preservation of small birds was read.

Mr. Chipman moved that the bill be deferred for three months, which was lost, 23 to 19. Mr. Shaw moved that the bill shall not be in force in the months of July and August, which was lost, 20 to 15. The bill then passed. The license law was also read a third time. Mr. Shannon introduced a bill in reference to travelling agents and conductors. Mr. Wier moved that the amendments of the Legislative Council to a bill to change a polling place in Lunenburg Co. be not agreed to. Mr. Esmon moved that the amendments of the L. Council to the bill relating to the new Court House be received.—Carried. Mr. Blanchard introduced a bill to amend the act of Halifax for railway purposes; also presented the protest of the Mayor against the same.

DEAR SIR,

I write you in great haste to catch the mail via Queenstown. A meeting of noblemen and gentlemen, who have undertaken to bring the subject of the Halifax and Quebec railway before Parliament, has been held to-day. The conclusion arrived at, is that it is of the most vital importance to the success of the application to the Imperial Parliament, that there should be some recent manifestation of a desire on the part of the British North American Governments. The case, so far as petitions from all the great commercial and mining interests here, is complete. For resolutions, for resolutions, probably never addressed to the Imperial Parliament. They comprise all the wealth and industry of Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Bristol; and the London Committee of 12 Directors of the Bank of England, the Governor and Directors of the Bank of British North America, the Canada Company, the British American Land Company, the London Loan Company, the Canada Agency, the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company, the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the Committee of Inquiry on the affairs of the Grand Trunk, 12 London Bankers, (Messrs. Baring, Messrs. Glyn, &c.) In addition to this, most of the leading Members of the House of Lords and Commons have promised to support the proposed bill, and the Earl of Loughmore, late President of the Board of Trade, will bring it before the House of Lords; Mr. Crawford, M. P. for the city of London, and Mr. H. J. Taylor, M. P. for Liverpool, before the House of Commons. It is considered exceedingly desirable that Your Majesty should pass an address to Her Majesty on the subject, urging in some concise construction, and with that view it is determined to delay the presentation of the petitions until such time as the address can reach this country. It will then be moved and printed, and in the hands of every member of the day before the question comes under consideration. Similar applications have been made to Canada and New Brunswick. I should strongly urge your personal presence here if possible.