

all funds under the control of Synod shall be printed and published annually.

12. No person shall vote for the election of a Synodman for the church to which he may belong, unless he be a stated attendant thereof, and shall have signed a declaration that he is a *bona fide* member of the Church of England, and of no other religious body. (See Schedule B.)

Parochial Organization.

13. The diocese of Adelaide shall, in respect of the members of the United Church of England and Ireland, be divided into parishes; each parish to consist of the members of such Church resident within certain limits, to be defined and readjusted from time to time by the Synod.

14. Whosoever any number of persons professing to belong to the United Church of England and Ireland shall desire to unite in public worship, and request to be recognised as a parish, the Synod shall if it think fit, upon such persons showing that a reasonable income can be provided for a minister, and engaging by some formal instrument, to consent to the fundamental provisions and regulations passed in Synod, constitute such parish under some distinctive appellation, and shall assign the boundaries thereof. (See Schedule C.)

16. The incumbent of any church shall be a clerk in priest's orders, holding the license of the Bishop.

16. Such incumbent shall, before induction, subscribe a declaration that they will, when sentenced, according to these fundamental provisions, to deprivation or suspension, and served with notice thereof, quit and give possession, on demand of the Bishop, to the trustees or the trustee for the time being of such incumbency, of all the real and personal estate and effects which he may at any time hold or be entitled to by virtue of his incumbency or license. (See Schedule D.)

17. No clergyman shall be incumbent of the church of which he is a trustee; or trustee of any property, real or personal, incident to his office of incumbent of such benefice.

18. The spiritual care of members of the United Church of England and Ireland, not residing in any parish, shall be provided for by means of ordained missionaries, licensed by the Bishop; or if such may not be had, by duly-qualified lay persons specially licensed thereto.

To be concluded next week.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

The address in answer to his Excellency's Speech was read, and passed without division.

Mr. Archibald moved that the Hon. Attorney General, Hon. Mr. Johnston, Hon. Solicitor General, Messrs. Tupper, Wier, John Campbell, and Wade be appointed a Standing Committee on the Privileges of the House. The Hon. gentleman stated that he named these gentlemen so that both sides of the house might be fairly represented.

The motion passed.

Mr. Annand moved that a Committee be appointed on reporting the debates and proceedings of the House, which being seconded and put, passed in the affirmative, and the following gentlemen being moved and seconded were appointed—Mr. Annand, Hon. Solicitor General, Messrs. Marshall, McDonald, and Wilkins.

The House adjourned till half-past eleven to-morrow for the purpose of being ready to present the Address to His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor at twelve.

SATURDAY, FEB. 2.

The House met, by adjournment, at half-past eleven o'clock, and, at noon, proceeded to Government House, in order to present the "Address" to His Excellency in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

Being returned to their Chamber,—on entering the gallery, we found the

Hon. the Attorney General expressing the great anxiety, on the part of the Government, to push on the business of the Session; in evidence of which he had risen to propose the nomination of a committee upon whom (in accordance with the system which had been found to work well) should devolve the nomination of the general Committee of the House. Under the present system it had been found that the right men were, generally, in the right places. The United States system gave the nomination of committees to the Speaker of the House. To this plan he had grave insuperable objection. He was also opposed to vesting nomination in the Government; and should therefore, move for the appointment of a Committee of Selection, whose duty it would be to prepare lists of names of gentlemen to compose the several Committees.

The Committee was finally appointed as follows.

Hon. Attorney General, Chairman; Messrs. Archibald, M. I. Wilkins, McLearn, Chipman, Thorne, and Davidson.

The House then adjourned until three o'clock, at which hour, the Hon. the Leader of the Government said, the Public Accounts would be brought down.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Hon. Attorney General said—M. Speaker, by command of the Lieutenant Governor, I lay on the table of the House the most material portion of the public accounts—to a few of the leading items of which I beg leave to turn the attention of hon. gentlemen. The first is the cash account of the Receiver General with the province—showing a balance in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1856, of £28,730. The colonial and light duties during the year amounted to £118,000—£90,000 of which was collected in Halifax and £28,000 in the outports—to which is to be added £7,000 realised from the distillery licenses, making in all £125,000.—The only reduction to which this sum is subject is £4,000 paid out for drawbacks—leaving £121,000, being the actual cash receipts for 1855. This sum is between £8,000 and £9,000 less than was collected in 1854—the decrease being attributed to the withdrawal of duties consequent upon the passage of the reciprocity bill. The casual revenue yielded about £18,000, which added to the £121,000, makes a grand total of £139,000. On the credit side of this account is also a sum of £21,500 received from the Savings' Bank.

There was an issue of provincial notes during the year which amounted to £34,000, making with other small sums the whole amount received into the treasury in 1855, independent of Railway funds, £208,000. There was a balance on hand on the last of January, 1855, of £11,000, making in all £219,000. Turning now to the payments, it will be found that they amounted to £190,000 in all. Taking the most material of these, I may observe that the amounts connected with the Board of Works show the expenditure in that department, including the Lunatic Asylum, Light House, Provincial Building, Government House, and the Penitentiary, to amount to £23,350; of our various educational institutions, £17,700; Legislative expenses, £7,000; Postal communication, £5,600; the collection of the revenue, £8,400; all the Judges, Officers of Government, pensions, &c., £15,935; for interest, £3,300; St. Peter's Canal, £3,150; Road services, £44,000;—making the entire payments for the year ending 31st December, 1856, as already stated, £190,000.—I do not know that there is any other material item in this paper to which I need refer.

The second paper is a return from the Financial Secretary's office—giving minute details of all those expenditures arranged under their various heads; showing in fact every item that goes to make up the sum of £195,760.

These are the extraordinary public accounts, but our railroad operations have introduced a new and very extensive branch. Up to the 31st December, 1854, there was expended an account of the railway, £56,000; in that year Provincial notes to the value of £11,000 were issued, and from the Savings' Bank and general Revenue were drawn respectively, £21,000 and £24,000—nothing, however, was given in the shape of accounts other than a simple memorandum showing the sum actually paid out on account of that branch. I now hold in my hand a minute and lucid state of the railway accounts showing the source from whence the various sums expended have been derived, and which amounted in all to £186,000.

The whole of the papers which preceded the conclusion of the negotiations with Baring & Co., including the minutes of the Council and our instructions to Mr. Howe—the correspondence thereon and the final arrangement—will be laid on the table in the course of a day or two; they have been printed and are now in the course of printing. The House will have a thorough understanding of the action taken by the Government, and be enabled to follow the course of the negotiation step by step from inception to conclusion.

The paper comprises the account of the Provincial Railway with the Receiver General. The first item on the credit side of the account is the sum of £44,000 drawn from the Provincial Revenue or rather from the Provincial fund, which added to the £56,000, paid out of this fund in 1851—makes a total of £100,000. Against this amount £70,000 (in round numbers) has been made up by monies borrowed from the Savings Bank and an issue of Paper Currency. So that £30,000 of our general funds, after paying all appropriations, has passed into the Railway and become the property of the Province. The next item is a credit of £16,000 received at the Treasury here from the sale of Debentures of £500 and £100 sterling each— independent of the London operations. Before the negotiation with Messrs. Baring & Co. a pledge had been given by the Executive Government to take from £20 to £30,000 in this Province at the same rate as the money could be got in London. The debentures for part of this sum were issued at par. For other sums to which the pledge did not extend the same premium has been demanded which our six per cent debentures payable in twenty years command in London £2180 credited according to 5 per cent.

The next items are Cash from Messrs. Baring Brothers and Company—91,000, and a sum of £25,000 placed to the credit of the Railway Board and paid for iron and other materials shipped by that firm.—There are two smaller sums which I need not dwell on—making the whole credit of this account as already stated £185,000.

The Commissioners have received from the Treasury during the year £121,000; from Barings, £25,000, and the Treasurer has in hand £27,000. The two first of these items together with the amount in 1855 and other smaller sums show the annual amount expended up to the 31st December, 1856, to be £216,000—for the disposal of which the Railway Board will

account in the accounts that will be laid before the House in a few days. With this short statement—which I think must be satisfactory to the House and the country—I lay these accounts on the table. It will be gratifying to members to perceive that the public accounts, under the able superintendence of the Financial Secretary, are exhibited in so prosperous and lucid a state, that the expenditure of every shilling of the public money can be traced in a moment, and classed under its proper head. The authority under which it is made is also apparent, and the constitutional control and supervision of this House are recognised and rendered effective.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.

Dr. Webster moved for a committee to revise the law in reference to Coroners' juries.

Dr. Tupper suggested that the duties of the committee should extend to the consideration of the whole jury law.

Hon. Sol. General agreed in opinion with the last speaker, and deprecated the present system of compelling jurors to give their services on criminal trials without remuneration.

Mr. Wilkins also thought it high time that an end was put to the practice of summoning men from one end of a country to the other, to settle the affairs of their litigious neighbors without any sufficient remuneration—and advised the appointment of a general committee to consider the question of jurors' fees of every description.

Dr. Tupper instanced the long distance which persons in the county of Cumberland were frequently obliged to travel to attend on trials, many of which were never decided, at serious pecuniary loss and inconvenience. He contrasted with our system one which has been for some years in operation in New Brunswick (which is much ahead of us in these reforms,) and which, he was informed by a legal gentleman of that Province, worked admirably,—by which every juror is paid his 6s. a-day, besides other perquisites, the fee from suitors, of 5s in each case, which is given as a present to the juror. He hoped that a committee would be appointed, composed of members competent to deal with the question, and who would mature some scheme as the groundwork of a substantial reform in regard to the subject.

Mr. M. I. Wilkins said, that so obvious is the injustice of summoning men from their own duties to attend to the affairs of others without any satisfactory compensation, that the fines were scarcely ever enforced by the Judges, and therefore it is impossible to compel the attendance of jurors. He was glad that the question had been brought up, and hoped the session would not be allowed to pass without something being done in the matter.

Dr. Tupper, the Hon. Sol. General, Messrs. Webster, Wilkins and McKeagney were appointed a committee to revise all the laws in reference to Jurors and their fees.

THURSDAY, FEB. 7.

A petition was presented by Mr. John Campbell, from Peter Kolp, for payment out of the Provincial Treasury of the sum of £10, expended by him in the building of a bridge, (as the reporter understood,) under the authority of the representatives of the county of Queen's.

Mr. Campbell explained how the difficulty had arisen,—and, at the close of remarks by Messrs. Johnston, Wilkins, the Hon. Provincial Secretary, Mr. McLellan, Dr. Tupper, Messrs. McDonald, Wade, McKeagney, McFarlane, Annand, Killam, Tobin, C. Campbell, and Chambers, (in course of which the Hon'ble Mr. Johnston questioning the Constitutional right of the Government to change the Road and Bridge Commissioners as arranged by the County and Township members, respectively,) argued that the act of the Representative indicated the well understood wishes of the constituency represented by him.

The Hon. Attorney General could not accept this as sound doctrine. It was natural that the Government should seek to strengthen its own hands, but, while insisting that circumstances might arise in which it would be imperative upon the Government to alter and amend a Road Commission, he deemed that, in the present or preceding year, at least, this power had been resorted to. The Government is responsible to the whole people for the discretion with which it exercises its powers—if ministers overstep the bound of prescription they might expect to be, as they should be, rebuked. He did not recognize as a constitutional right the privilege claimed, for members of that House, by the hon'ble member for Annapolis.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. Steamer Arabia, Jan. 19

Note, in the elevation of Baron Parke to a peerage for life, the introduction of a new order of nobility, not hereditary—a class of men enjoying a title and the privilege of legislating without inheritable blood; and mark how this great constitutional change—the greatest perhaps since the passing of the Reform Bill—has been effected silently and almost unobserved by a mere act of prerogative, a simple stroke of the pen. See what power, now that the ice is broken, the Crown possesses of dipping into all classes for its legislators, without regard to wealth or position—of swamping the Upper House without multiplying the aristocracy—and what consequences may follow from making the political status of the peerage an attribute no longer of families or