

or joys in the courts of heaven.  
Heaven does the work; and  
heaven sustains and supports the whole.  
From every where under heaven then,  
let all-people come to /s/ king;”—

that is, himself.

Our readers will now be able to appreciate the justice of Mr. Malan's remarks:—

"This authentic document, however, leads only to the one conclusion, that whatever be the political importance of the 'patriot' insurrection, the Christianity of TAI-PING-WANG is an imposture. He shows, it is true, a knowledge of Scripture, and even sanctions among his people, as Dr. Medhurst writes to me, the circulation of Dr. Gutzlaff's edition of the Bible. But MANOU, among others, did as much."

"Such being the character of the religion taught by the rebel-chief, it is probable that, should it take root in China, it may ultimately prove a greater obstacle in the progress of true Christianity than unmitigated heathenism. We hear of very few conversions indeed from among Mahomedans, whose fanaticism is notorious, and whose hatred of Christians is, in fact, implacable: and that, chiefly, because they have articles of faith in common with them. Now the case as regards the rebels' turbid creed, is at present, similar. They are as yet on their trial; and their power struggles as yet for supremacy. They see the moral superiority of the western nations, and feel that they are more likely to succeed in their plans of conquest while on good terms with them. But let the rebels get the upper hand, and sway the empire from north to south, and it may then be that their doctrine will grow into a sect as much opposed to true religion as the Crescent has ever been to the Cross of Christ."

The importance of this subject in regard to the conversion of the Chinese is great indeed.—*Literary Churchman.*

### Provincial Legislature.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2.

Mr. Annand moved the second reading of the Sheriff's Bill.

#### SHERIFF'S BILL.

Dr. Tupper rose to request that as the bill entirely deprived the Judges of all power in the matter, they might likewise be relieved from all responsibility. It would place the judges in a most unenviable position to retain their names in the law, which went at the same to divest them of all power. He would therefore move that the Judges should take no part in the appointment of Sheriffs. Dr. Tupper also spoke of the important duties which the sheriffs have to perform, and the mischievous results to be expected from vesting the power of making such appointments in the hands of the government. The Sheriff of Cumberland had permitted the appointment of the most violent partizans, nearly all of one party, as officers to conduct the election; and, at the last election, when these same men had been again appointed, and Mr. Fulton had objected to them on the ground that they had changed their views since the previous election, the Sheriff retorted that on the former occasion they had been appointed by Mr. Fulton's special direction. In England the people have jealously guarded against the interference of the Crown in the appointment of Sheriffs,—so much so, that a single case of such interference had nearly produced a rebellion; and he would ask, was it not of the very first importance to the cause of freedom, that in the matter of our elections the public voice should be left uncontrolled, and free from interference by the government.

Hon. Attorney General put in and had read, a letter on the subject of the bill from his Honor the Chief Justice; full of sound instruction, and giving some explanations with reference to the manner in which the government had caused the removal of Mr. Chandler. The Attorney General's own remarks went to state that he would not consent that the judges should be altogether relieved from the responsibility of appointing sheriffs.

Mr. Wilkins considered the bill the most infamous attempt on the liberties of the people, and thought it might be described as the last dying speech and confession of responsible government.

Hon. J. W. Johnston.—By the old Act, in case of difficulty arising to interfere with the appointment of a Sheriff, the former incumbent was continued, and no inconvenience was felt; but by the present bill, in case of disagreement between the parties who are vested with the power of making the appointment, instead of referring the matter to a third party, you give the power to one of the two parties who have disagreed—the Executive; and he would ask the Attorney General if that was not taking from the Judges, practically, all power.

Mr. McLellan would like to have the Sheriffs elected, as the character of such officer was of the first importance to the people.

Hon. J. W. Johnston said, that circumstanced as we are in this country, with all our institutions democratical, he was not opposed to the election of Sheriffs; but no more fatal idea could be conceived than that of supposing that the administration is the people.

Mr. Wilkins said there was just as much difference between the people and the government as there was

between a horse and a cart. It is the nature of a people ever to struggle for liberty—it is the disposition of the government to restrain that liberty.

Hon. Provincial Secretary could not concur in a measure which went to give the Judges the semblance of power without the reality. He would be obliged to vote against it.

Mr. McKeagney said, there was no officer, the appointment of which was of more importance to the country, exercising as he did at times high judicial functions; and above any other he should be removed beyond the control of any administration.

Dr. Tupper introduced an amendment to postpone the bill, after which the debate was adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 3.

On motion of the hon. Solicitor General, £50 was granted to Mr. Wade for his services as temporary Speaker.

The sum of £50 was granted to the Colonial Church and School Society's Model and Training School of this city.

A number of claims for grants to local objects, which had been referred by the committee to whom they had been referred during the session, had been entered in a book by the different members interested.—This volume was opened on Tuesday, and that day and Thursday were occupied principally in grants to roads and other objects. On Thursday members united, and continued to pass everything in the shape of a money vote that came up, until an immense sum of money had been legislated away. However, on adding up at the end of the day, some doubts existed as to where the money was to come from, a resolution was passed to rescind all the special grants to roads and bridges, which had passed the house on Tuesday and Thursday—the £500 to Lunenburg county, was also rescinded.

FRIDAY, April 4.

House in committee on Bills, and took up the Assessment Bill.

Mr. McDonald thought that an exception should be made in the case of property in ships.

Mr. Churchill took the same view of the matter.

Mr. Wilkins differed.—Ships should be subject to assessment.

It was moved that one half of the value be inserted, which being put was agreed to without division.

SATURDAY, April 5.

Mr. A. G. Archibald moved the following Resolution:—*Resolved*, that the Sum of five hundred pounds, sterling, be granted and placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor, to be presented to the Honorable Joseph Howe, as a public acknowledgment of the high estimation in which the services of that gentleman in the conduct and completion of the arrangements lately made by him in London, in respect of the sale of Debentures, are held by the Legislature of this his native Country.

He thought there was no man in the Country, more entitled to a recognition of his services than the Hon. Gentleman mentioned in the Resolution, who had so long and earnestly laboured to place the country in a commanding situation; to bring it prominently before the world and to develop its vast internal resources.

Mr. M. I. Wilkins opposed the resolution; he could not understand how an Hon. Gentleman could move such a gratuity to an already highly paid official; although if he consulted his own feelings, there was no man in the country to whom he would sooner give a mark of esteem.

Dr. Brown was also opposed to the grant.

Hon. Provincial Secretary, in a lengthy speech, enumerated the many benefits conferred by Mr. Howe, and strenuously advocated the grant.

Mr. Tobin was in favor of the resolution, but thought the Government should have taken the responsibility of introducing it themselves, and not allowed a private member of the House to propose it.

Mr. McLellan was averse to these grants to public officers—but the services performed by Mr. Howe were beyond the scope of his duties, and he thought that there was no man in the country so well entitled to a grant of that kind.

Hon. Attorney General entirely differed with the hon. member for Halifax; the Government had assumed the responsibility of paying Mr. Howe his mere expenses—but for the Executive to come down and put such a resolution as that on the table was only to invite a party division.

Mr. Archibald.—The value of the resolution would be entirely lost, if passed by a party division, and he should feel disposed to withdraw it.

Mr. McKeagney opposed the vote; he thought all Mr. Howe did in going Home to England and making sale of Provincial Debentures was a mere adjunct to his duties of Chief Commissioner, and therefore he was not entitled to any further sum.

Mr. Killam was surprised at such a vote being moved. If it became necessary for the conduct of Railways, in his opinion, Mr. Howe was bound to go to the farthest part of the globe to carry them out.

Mr. Marshall.—Mr. Howe conducted the negotiation with such ability that I think his services entitled to some recognition. I have, therefore, concluded to second the motion; believing, as I do, that there is no man in the country to whom such a compliment could be more gracefully paid.

Mr. Locke said the opposition of the hon. member for Yarmouth came with a bad grace from him, when it was known that when Mr. Howe went home he found a letter from him (Mr. Killam) in the hands of Baring Brothers, offering abstinence to the sale of debentures.

Hon. the Speaker said it gave him great pleasure to

support the motion—but he had another source of gratification in knowing that his hon. colleague had seconded the motion. I consider this a sufficient atonement—if I may use the term—for any unpleasantness that may have subsisted between us since we came to this House.

Dr. Tupper expressed his regret that his duty compelled him to vote against the motion. He did so upon principle, and nothing would have been more grateful to his feelings than to have afforded a conscientious support to the resolution.

Mr. Annand supported the motion.—When Sir Allan McNab returned from his mission, the city of Montreal voted him 1000 guineas, and the Legislature of Canada £5000 for his services, which were not nearly so beneficial as those of Mr. Howe.

Hon. Mr. Johnston.—This was a mere matter of argument. Let a Committee be appointed to take the subject into consideration, and ascertain what sum if any, was due to Mr. Howe; but he would feel bound to oppose the resolution in its present form.

Mr. Charles Campbell thought it a wilful waste of the people's money to throw it away in that way; it was a mere piece of political trickery, and he should oppose it.

The resolution was then put and carried 34 to 16.

MONDAY, April 7.

#### MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

The Bill for the establishing of Municipal Corporations passed a third reading, to be sent to the Legislative Council, after a long debate.

An amendment to defer the Bill for three months—moved by Mr. McLellan—was negatived 31 to 15.

TUESDAY, April 8.

#### MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

The greater part of the day was occupied in debating the amendment on Mr. Johnston's Municipal Corporations Bill, moved by Mr. McLellan, which was negatived by a large majority, and the Bill passed.

#### EDUCATION.

The House resolved to continue the Education system heretofore in progress, as the present Education Bill could not be sufficiently matured.

#### JUROR'S BILL.

This Bill occupied the House the rest of the afternoon.

After a variety of motions, the Bill passed to give Jurors 2s. 6d. per day, and travelling expenses, 8d. per mile each way.

THURSDAY, April 10.

#### MINES AND MINERALS.

Mr. Archibald laid upon the Table, Report from Committee on Mines and Minerals, and proceeded to explain in detail, the state of the question as between the Crown, the Mining Association, and the Province.

Mr. Wilkins took ground in favor of the Mining Association's claims, which the honorable gentleman proceeded to sustain in a speech of considerable length, concluding with an amendment to the motion that the "Report be received and adopted."

The hon. gentleman was followed by the Hon. the Attorney General, in a speech which occupied nearly two hours in delivery; and on sitting down was followed by Mr. Johnston, whose speech filled up the remainder of the sitting.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, April 4.

Hon. Mr. Rudolf presented a petition from the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry of St. John's Parish, Lunenburg, against the passage of the bill now before the House relative to certain public lands in the town of Lunenburg.

TUESDAY, April 8, 1856.

#### APPOINTMENT OF NEW PRESIDENT.

Hon. Mr. Kenny having presented his commission, and having taken the usual oaths, took his seat as President of the Legislative Council.

Hon. Mr. Almon.—Before the House goes into committee, I should like to ask the hon. Receiver General, if it be true, as currently reported, that our late President in resigning his office as President of this Council also resigned his seat in the Executive Council.

Hon. Receiver General.—That hon. member has resigned his seat in the Executive Council, and that resignation has been accepted.

Hon. Mr. Almon.—I should also wish to know whether the vacancy thereby created has been filled up: I ask that question because there is a very general opinion entertained in this House that in the due exercise of our rights and privileges the President of the Legislature should not be a member of the Executive Council.

Hon. Receiver General.—The vacancy has not as yet been filled up. What will be done hereafter with reference to it, will be a matter of future consideration.

Hon. Mr. Almon.—Having frankly given my reasons for asking that question, I trust that the opinion of this House will be respected in filling up that vacancy.