

and furnishing the area with open benches; there is no doubt this desirable work will soon be accomplished.—*Essex Gazette.*

The *Observer* states that since Lord Palmerston has been Premier, he has "personally visited the several departments connected with the war—that he has hastened their proceedings, checked their delays, dispensed with their routine, and given them authority, when necessary, to depart from the beaten track."

On the 27th of February the strength of the British army (noncommissioned officers and men), inclusive of Marines, Ambulance and Mounted Staff Corps, was 27,067. The actual number of sick was on that day 17,023, of whom 5,300 were in camp, and 12,324 at Scutari, or otherwise absent. The number of horses of the Cavalry and Artillery was on the 7th 1,704, on the 23rd 1,803, and on the 27th 1,617.

The fire against Sebastopol was to be opened by the English on the 14th, and by the French on the 15th. The Russians established in entrenched positions near Balaklava having opened fire against the allied detachments have been sent to dislodge them. A conference has taken place between the Admirals and Generals, at which Omer Pacha assisted."

The second edition of the *Times* publishes letters from the camp before Sebastopol up to the 16th. The news is very favourable, the weather fine, the railway progressing, and the sanatorium working satisfactorily. "The army animated by the constant inspection of Lord Raglan, and by the supervision of the heads of the great military departments, is nearly restored in all but numbers to what it was six months ago."

Berlin, Tuesday, March 27.—A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg, dated the 26th inst., states that the following despatch had been received there:—

"Prince Gortschakoff arrived at Sebastopol on 20th of March. On the 14th the Turkish cavalry at Eupatoria made a sortie, but were repulsed. On the 17th three battalions of Zouaves attacked the new redoubts, and were driven back with great loss."

News from Odessa to the 8th states that columns of Greek volunteers were being formed. From the allied camp we learn that the works erected in front of Fort Malakoff are finished. The English batteries had received 1,500 tons of projectiles. The armament of the French batteries was complete. The Russians were constructing new batteries in front of those of the English."

The Cossacks and the Rails—

"From the top of Canrobert's Hill their vilette can see every thing that goes on in the plains, from the entrance to Balaklava to the ridges on which the French fight rests. Not a horse, cart, or man can go in or out of the town which this sentinel could not see if he has good eyesight, for he is quite visible to any person who gazes on the top of Canrobert's Hill. The works of the railway must cause this Cossack very serious discomposure. What on earth can he or does he think of them? Gradually, he sees villages of white huts rise up on the hill side, and in the recesses of the valleys, and from the cavalry camp to the heights of Balaklava he can now behold line after line of snug angular wooden buildings, each with its chimney at work, and he can discern the tumult and bustle of Vanity Fair. This may be all very puzzling, but it can be nothing to the excitement of looking at a long line of black trucks rushing round and under the hill at Kadikoi, and running down the incline to the town at the rate of twenty miles an hour. A number of the Cossacks did gallop up to the top of the hill to look at a phenomenon of that kind, and they went capering about, and shaking their lances, in immense wonderment and excitement of spirits when it had disappeared."

UNITED STATES.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Missionary Meeting for Ireland*—According to notice, there was held on Monday evening last, in the Church of the Epiphany, a general meeting to hear from the Rev. Dr. Heather, Sec'y. of the Home Missionary Society, of Ireland, an account of the Reformation now progressing among the Roman Catholics of that country. The Largo Church was well filled, and about twenty of the clergy occupied seats in or near the chancel.—Rev. Dr. Newton opened the meeting with prayer, and after introduction by the Rector, Dr. Heather proceeded in a familiar way to make an address. It was full of interest and information, and as might be expected from an educated Irishman, abounded with alternate wit and pathos. Though very long, the audience remained unwearied to the end. From 1846 to the present time there have been 40,000

converts from Popery to Protestantism, many of them also the subjects of renewing Grace. The work is still proceeding more rapidly than ever, by means of travelling missionaries, Scripture-readers, school teachers, and tract distributors. Neither the arguments nor the denunciations of the priests have been able to check the progress of conversion. Open air preaching in the fields and at the fairs, and market places, and midnight gatherings of the people in their cabins, after the priests and watchers are asleep, to hear the story of redeeming love, have been greatly blessed. Sometimes at the latter, the people have insisted upon having the whole service repeated right over again from beginning to end. So rapidly is the field opening, and the demand for laborers increasing, that though there has been no diminution in receipts, the Irish Church Missions Society for the Roman Catholics is greatly straitened for want of funds, and the Home Missionary Society has now before it 77 applications for Scripture-readers and Missionaries which it is unable to meet. \$2 50 will pay for a year's schooling of one child; \$200 will support an entire school for one year; \$250 a Scripture-reader. The effects of these missions are largely felt in this country; large numbers deterred by fear of persecution, in Ireland, announcing themselves Protestants on their arrival here.—One-fifth of all the letters with remittances from this country to a certain district in Ireland have been found to contain the announcement that the writer had either ceased attending the Romish Chapel or been connected with the Protestant Church. Thus do we enter into their labors. What will American Episcopalians, who, in 1846 by sending them bread for the furnished body, were made God's agents in opening their hearts to the spirit of inquiry, now contribute to send for their souls that Bread of Heaven, for which they have thus been led to ask?

CANADA.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CANADA.

In the Canadian House of Assembly on the 26th ult., Mr. Cameron moved an Address to Her Majesty, with respect to the Church of England in the Colony, the purport of which will be understood from the following remarks:—

He said that the address affected the position of the Church in all of the three dioceses of Canada. The House was probably aware that there were statutes in England which interfered with the power of the members of the Episcopal Church in this country to assemble in Synod with their clergy, and to elect their own bishops. During the present session of Parliament a bill had been passed, as every one knew, the effect of which was for the future to do away with all the property of the Church in the Reserves, except so far as such property is possessed by existing incumbents.—Yet, notwithstanding the State had thus withdrawn all favour from the church, if any new diocese were erected, or any existing ones vacated, they would be filled up by appointments made in the same way as they had always been made heretofore. Members of the Church of England were of opinion that they were in a position to claim the right to elect their own bishops. It might seem singular that the body of which he spoke should apply to the Legislature here, instead of going at once to the Imperial Government; but the truth was that they had petitioned, and that one or two bills had been introduced into the Imperial Parliament; but so far they had resulted in nothing. The consequence was that the Church of England was placed in a position of disadvantage, as compared with every other body of Christians in the country, and from this they desired to be relieved. They ask for nothing that could affect any other body of Christians; for in addition to what he had already stated, all they desired was to be enabled to enact their own canons and statutes for their own guidance without doing anything in opposition to the laws of the Province or withdrawing in any way from their jurisdiction. The statute of the session, to which he had referred, provided that there should hereafter be no connection in Canada between Church and State; but while this was so as to the Government of the Province, the patents for the erection of bishoprics or of bishops would be issued in England—not under the great seal of the Province. If the severance between Church and State, however, was to be carried out at all, it ought to be carried out in every particular, and the same power which took away the Clergy Reserves from the Church of England, ought to give its members the powers, which he desired the House to ask in their behalf. He believed there was no reason why the Legislature should not give them what they asked, which would in all probability enable them to obtain their request at the hands of the Imperial Government.

The object of the address, in other words, is simply to obtain Her Majesty's consent to the introduction of a bill into the Imperial Parliament, during its present session, to remove all obstructions that may exist or be supposed to exist, under any statute now in force in Great Britain, to prevent the meetings of the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in their several Dioceses in the Province, in Synod, to frame rules and canons for their own guidance and governance, and to enable them to proceed hereafter to the election of their own Bishops; provided that such rules and canons are not repugnant to

the laws of the Province, nor to any act or acts that the Legislature of Canada may hereafter pass in reference thereto.

On a division, as we learn from the *Quebec Gazette*, the motion was carried by a majority of 40; the vote being—yeas, 70, nays 30.

A committee was then appointed to draw up an address to Her Majesty upon the said resolution. This document was immediately prepared and reported by Mr. Cameron, who then moved that the House do concur therein.

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment that the following be added to the address:—"And provided also that nothing in this address shall be understood as giving any authority to the British Government to veto the appointment of any Bishop so to be appointed." Yeas 3; nays 58.

The question being again proposed upon the Hon. Mr. Cameron's motion:

Mr. Brown moved in amendment, "That the said address be not now concurred in, but that it be referred back to the Committee, with an instruction to amend the prayer thereof, so that the repeal of the English statutes affecting the Church of England in Canada shall be its sole demand; that no new provisions may be imposed by the Imperial Parliament, but that the said Church, and all other churches, may be left free from the control of Imperial statutes." Yeas 13, nays 36.

The question being then put upon Hon. Mr. Cameron's motion, it was agreed to.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Cameron, the address was ordered to be engrossed, and a message was ordered to be sent to the Legislative Council, communicating the said address, requesting the concurrence of their honors thereto.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Tuesday, April 10th.—The House passed a large number of bills of a local nature, and to continue expiring acts, &c. A bill to incorporate a Telegraph Company, who intend to lay down a cable from Ireland to Newfoundland, thence to Prince Edward's Island, and through this Province to the United States, was committed and elicited a warm debate; but from the fact that there was a bill on the table to incorporate another company having the same object in view, the house feared they would be doing injustice to pass one bill without the other, and reported progress with the understanding that both bills should lie over until next session. A bill was committed for the Province to loan the Grand Falls Railway Company the sum of £6000. After considerable discussion it was lost by a division of 15 to 11.

The House then went in Committee and passed a bill to make the office of Postmaster General political; there was no real opposition. The arrangement was left solely to the care of the Government. The officer is to have a salary of £600 a year, and must have a seat in the Executive, and in the House. An attempt was then made to reduce the salary of the Postmaster of St. John from £400 to £300, but was negatived by a vote of 14 to 7.

Hon. Provincial Secretary, by command of His Excellency, laid before the House a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying in warm terms her Majesty's thanks for the £4,000 appropriated early in the Session to the Patriotic Fund, and the address which accompanied it.—*Head Quarters.*

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.—We have much pleasure in stating, under this head, that in consequence of the duties levied on Cotton and Woollen Cloths by the late Tariff, a Company has applied to the Legislature for a Charter, for a Manufacturing Company, with a Capital of Ten Thousand Pounds. That the business will probably be conducted by a Mr. Kingston, who is now engaged in a similar business at the Oranocoto. We have seen some of his diaper fabrics, and they are quite superior to the imported article of the same description. Mr. Kingston is a thoroughbred manufacturer, and will do as well make the business a paying one. Some of his plaids, which we have also seen, are truly beautiful, and can afford to be sold quite as low as the imported. Any person desirous of satisfying themselves as to the correctness of this statement, can, by calling at our office, see specimens of his handy work.

Another proof of the good effects of Protection is to be found in the price of Trunks, manufactured in this City. Mr. T. Sime, in Germain-street, who is now manufacturing has, in consequence of an increase of duty on the imported Trunk, as arranged by the Tariff during this Session of the Assembly, reduced the price of his Trunks, a thing he could not do before, in consequence of his limited sale. Mr. Sime anticipates that a very small proportion of American Trunks will be imported in future, and that he may, by an extension of his business, be enabled still further to reduce his prices. So much for Self Reliance.—*St. John, N. B. Chronicle.*