

soil are devotedly attached to their Sovereign; and that they rejoice with pride in that British connexion in which they have hitherto enjoyed a great degree of happiness and prosperity.

We cannot permit your Excellency to depart from this Province, without conveying to you an expression of the deep sentiments entertained by the able and courteous manner in which you discharged the functions of that high office which you lately filled at Washington, the duties of which your Excellency, in our apprehension, performed with a sincere desire, as well to respect the municipal laws of the United States, and international obligations, as to sustain the Majesty of the Queen, and the interests of the British Empire.

While begging your Excellency to accept our warmest wishes for your future happiness, we indulge a confident hope that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased, in some new and important sphere, to command the renewed exercise of those talents and acquirements which your Excellency has manifested in the late scene of your public duty.

REPLY:

MR. MAYOR AND ALDERMEN—

It is with feelings of more than ordinary satisfaction that I have listened to the expressions on your part as worthy representatives of the City of Halifax, of those sentiments of loyalty and devotion to our beloved Sovereign, in which I so cordially sympathize.

The existence of such sentiments in the Province of Nova Scotia, is certainly no matter of surprise to one who, during a long residence on this continent, has had so many opportunities of becoming convinced that the well known intelligence and energy of the character of its inhabitants, is only equalled by the ardour of their devotion to the interests and the glory of the great Empire, of which they form no unimportant part; but there may be occasions, and the present is one of them, under which these manifestations become more peculiarly gratifying.

Gentlemen, I beg you to accept my most sincere thanks for the kind and courteous remarks with which you have honoured me, in regard to the manner in which, in your apprehension, I have discharged the duties of the office I lately held.

You do me justice in supposing that my wish in the discharge of those duties was to preserve the most friendly relations between the Queen's Government, and that to which I was accredited as her minister, and at the same time to uphold the dignity of the Government, and the interests of the Empire, and it will be no small consolation to me to reflect, that in these respects, no part of my conduct has been misapprehended by the loyal and intelligent citizens of Halifax.

With the sincerest good wishes for the continued and steady increase of the remarkable prosperity with which it has pleased Providence to bless the Province of Nova Scotia, I beg of you, Gentlemen, to accept my thanks for the kind reception you have been pleased to afford me, and to wish you HEARTILY FAREWELL.

Moved by J. W. Ritchie, Esq., seconded by J. Jennings, Esq.:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that an Address on behalf of the Citizens of Halifax, should be presented to H. M. 62nd. and 63rd. Regiments, recently arrived from the Crimea, expressive of a hearty welcome to the shores of Nova Scotia, and of high and grateful appreciation of the valour and fortitude which have distinguished the conduct of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of these Regiments, in the severe and sanguinary War which has just terminated.

Resolved, That the Address be presented by his Worship Archibald Scott, Esq., the City Council, Town and County Members, and others.

The Steamship *Canada* arrived on Friday morning from Boston. Her news is interesting. The *New York Herald* publishes Secretary Marcy's reply to Lord Clarendon on the subject of the Enlistment story and Mr. Crampton's dismissal. It exculpates the British Government from any intention to violate the neutrality laws of the United States, but accuses the British Minister and the Consuls of so doing, and alleges their complicity as the reason for their dismissal. The evidence, however, upon which Secretary Marcy bases this conclusion will not bear scrutiny, and is little better in the mass than a subornation, well paid for without doubt by Russia. The course taken by the United States Government is generally supposed to be a selection move, although it is evident that the President and indeed the people of the United States, are ill ease with reference to what may be its consequences. Viewed in this light it is an apt illustration of the evils of republicanism, where party feeling has greater force than the common sense intelligence and patriotism of the country, and is reckless enough to risk a civil war rather than forego its objects and aims. What the Great Britain may take upon this particular question remains to be seen. By itself, in the shape it has now assumed, it would not probably lead to anything, rather than a suspension of her diplomatic relations with the United States for a time, but taken in connection with the affairs of Central America, and the interference therein by other powers than Great Britain, it will be an additional incentive to restrain the exuberance of that democratic spirit which is so dangerous in civilized society, and to the peace of nations. She is just now in the best possible condition to try conclusions with the United States;

and the alliance with France, if we may credit the American account of the interest the French minister has taken in the question, will make the task more easy. Mr. Crampton has entirely closed the business of the Legation, and it is evident that he has done so under positive instructions from his own Government, thus affording a significant hint, that it will not separate its own responsibility from that of its ambassador.

The outrage upon Mr. Sumner, the United States senator, is freely commented upon, and great excitement prevails relative to it, especially in Massachusetts. A committee of investigation had been appointed in the Senate, which has reported that the affair can only be punished by the House of which Mr. Brooks is a member. He will most likely be expelled from Congress.

The news from Central America is also of some importance. The Costa Rican army which had occupied Rivas, in the Nicaraguan territory, had been obliged to evacuate, the cholera having made its appearance and committed great ravages. This is magnified into a victory over them by General Walker, who landed at Virgin Bay six hours after the enemy had left.

Secretary Marcy's letter to Lord Clarendon on the Central American question has been communicated to Congress. Mr. Dallas the American Minister in London is instructed to ascertain in the first place whether the existing differences cannot be promptly terminated by negotiation, and if they cannot, then to discuss the conditions of arbitration. It is probable that Mr. Dallas will be dismissed as soon as the news of Mr. Crampton's dismissal reaches England. So that the existing difficulties must either remain in statu quo or be handed over to a warlike solution.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

Mr. Crampton has concluded to close the British Embassy, and thus to terminate diplomatic intercourse between the two governments. Such a contingency sufficiently indicates that he is acting under instructions from his government.

It ought to be known that some days ago, when the dismissal of Mr. Crampton was under consideration in the Cabinet, the President sought an interview with him, and proposed an amicable suspension of the relations between himself and the Secretary of State. This Mr. Crampton promptly declined. Indeed, its absurdity would seem to be sufficient to discredit the proposition. After this, not contented with his position, the President sounded Mr. Crampton upon the question of closing the Embassy, which was thought to be a point of vitality in the relations of the two countries. Mr. Crampton was equally non-committal upon this point. It would be difficult to credit such rumors from any other administration than Franklin Pierce. The attempt, indeed, to compromise the matter with the chief offender, to preserve the relations of amity between the two governments by the agency of the party charged and about to be dismissed, was an egregious diplomatic blunder.

The French Minister has been the intimate and confidential adviser of Mr. Crampton in this whole matter. They waited the despatch of Mr. Marcy, and having received it as a disgusting blunder, in accepting the apologies of the British government and at the same time dismissing Mr. Crampton, they determined promptly to close the Embassy, having secured all the advantages they could desire. It is not difficult to perceive that Louis Napoleon is actively fomenting the impending disruption between England and the United States.

It is well understood here that the present proceeding is the first step towards the active intervention of the alliance announced in Parliament by Lord Clarendon, between France and England, to take place in American affairs. The dismissal of Mr. Crampton, the closing of the Embassy, the equivocal conduct of the government of France towards the American officers, all foreshadow the designs of France and England on this side of the water.

The following is the draft bill agreed upon at the recent Diocesan Synod at Toronto, and is now under the consideration of the Canadian Legislature:

An Act to enable the Members of the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada to meet in Synod.

Whereas doubts exist whether the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province, have the power of regulating the affairs of their Church in matters relating to discipline, and necessary to order and good government, and it is just that such doubts should be removed, in order that they may be permitted to exercise the same rights of self-government that are enjoyed by other religious communities: therefore Her Majesty, &c. enacts as follows:—

1. The Bishop, Clergy and Laity, members of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Province, may meet in their several Dioceses, which are now, or may be hereafter constituted in this Province, and in such manner and such proceeding as they shall adopt, frame constitutions and make regulations for enforcing discipline in the Church, for the appointment, disputation, deprivation, or removal of any person bearing office therein, of whatever order or degree, and for the convenient and orderly management of the property, affairs and interest of the Church in matters relating to and affecting only the said Church, and the officers and members thereof, and not in any manner interfering with the rights, privileges or interests of other religious communities, or of any person or persons not being a member or members of the said United Church of England and Ireland, provided always, that such constitutions and regulations shall apply only to the Diocese or Dioceses adopting the same.

2. The Bishops, Clergy and Laity, members of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province, may meet in general Assembly within this Province, by such Representatives as shall be determined and declared by them in their several Dioceses; and in such general Assembly frame a Constitution and regulation for the general management and good government of the said Church in this Province, provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall authorize the imposition of any rate or

tax upon any person or persons whatsoever, whether belonging to the said Church or not, or the infliction of any punishment, fine or penalty upon any person, other than his suspension or removal from any office in the said Church, or exclusion from the meetings or proceedings of the Diocesan or General Synods; and provided also, that nothing in the said constitutions or regulations, or any of them, shall be contrary to any law or statute now or hereafter in force in this Province.

The *St. John, New Brunswick Observer* gives the following names as members of Governor Sutton's, now Administration. R. D. Wilmet, Provincial Secretary; J. E. Gray, Attorney General; J. C. Allan, Solicitor General; T. McPhelan, Postmaster General; Honble. E. B. Chandler and R. L. Hazen, go into the Government without office. The above arrangement has yet to undergo the scrutiny of public opinion, and great efforts are making to induce a belief that the Lieut. Governor in dissolving the Legislature has violated a fundamental principle of Responsible Government.

The *Pictou Eastern Chronicle* has some observations upon the Colonial butter trade, which, as they may be found useful, we do our part in giving them a wider circulation:—

TO BUTTER MAKERS.—From Clift, Wood & Co's list of prices current, of St. John's Newfoundland, for the 12th inst., which has been placed in our hands by a gentleman of this place, we perceive that Nova Scotia butter is quoted at a penny per pound higher than any other butter in that market. In the circular appended to the prices current, we find the following remarks:—

"We would respectfully but strongly recommend a more stringent supervision in the quality of this article. We mean chiefly as regards the quantity of salt used in packing. Attention to this is required to enable you to compete successfully with Canadian and American manufacture."

Attention to this particular cannot be too often urged upon the farmers. The pasturage and climate of Nova Scotia, naturally give to the produce of the dairy a firmness and flavor which would make Nova Scotia butter second to none in the world, if the most ordinary care was used in preparing it for market. It is a short sighted policy that induces butter makers to eke out the weight of their produce, by adding salt, and thus selling salt at the price of butter, for what they gain in this way they lose in the average price of the article. There is much force in the objection sometimes made by farmers to this statement, that there is no inducement offered to any person to make a good article, as the merchants will give as much for the poorest trash as for the best made butter that comes to market. This is not true in Pictou to the same extent as formerly, although it is still true to a certain extent. The only way in which the difficulty can be properly met, is for the sessions to appoint an inspector of butter, whose duty it will be to inspect and mark all butter offered for sale, No. 1, 2, or 3, according to quality, when these marks will speedily procure a corresponding gradation in prices. Until this is done, however, both the farmer and the merchant, can do much towards raising the character of Nova Scotia butter abroad, the former by greater care in making, and the latter by the exercise of a little discrimination in purchasing and care in packing for shipment; and attention to these particulars would tend to the advantage of both.

The 76th Regt. are encamped at the North West Arm. There is a scarcity of Barrack room in the garrison, but there will be no deprivation of comfort experienced by the troops during the summer months, and ample accommodation will be ready ere the cold weather again sets in.

An inquest was held at the Poors' Asylum on Friday, 30th ult. on the body of a female child found drowned at the Chain Rock, N. W. Arm.—The child was handsomely dressed.—Verdict, Found drowned. Another Inquest was held on Saturday last, on the body of a man named John Harlley, found drowned off Humphrey's Wharf.—Verdict accordingly.

Several of the parties engaged in the recent disgraceful riot on the Railway, have been arrested and committed for trial.

THE CARIOLES, pointed for Chanting, for the use of the Church in Nova Scotia Halifax. Printed at the "Church Times" Office. Price 3d.

The above little work is a reprint of a similar production first published in London, with some additions, and is intended to instruct in and make easy Congregational Chanting, as it is used in the services of the Church of England. It will be found well adapted for the purpose, being easy to be understood by all who can read, and have the least idea of music. These Chants are far more simple as congregational singing, than Psalms and Hymn tunes, which only the comparatively few of the congregation who know them can join in—their great beauty being that the meanest capacity may learn them with no more study than a proper attention being given to the division of the parts. The work has been dedicated by permission to His Lordship the Bishop. We recommend it to the attention of Country Parishes especially, as one among other means of ensuring the impressiveness of the outward worship of the Church.