

instructions to them as it may think necessary, and that, as the deliberations of such committees are entirely confined to the regulation of affairs of the Lower House, and to the preparation of the business before them, it should be necessary to request the sanction of the president to the appointment of such committees, or his approval of the names of those who are appointed to serve upon them.

6. That the Lower House should not be held to possess the right of declining to enter upon the consideration of business committed to it by the Upper House, nor of refusing to appoint committees when required by the president to do so.

7. That the Lower House should not be held to possess the right of entering upon the consideration, with a view to a synodical act, of business not previously committed to them by the Upper House; but that they should be held to have the right of suggesting the consideration of such business to the Upper House by way of petition or address.

8. That the president, through the prolocutor, should be held to have the power to direct the Lower House, not only to consider any subject committed to it, but also to appoint a committee of its members for that purpose; that he should be held to have the power to require the Lower House to appoint a certain number of its members to meet a certain number of members of the Upper House, either for joint deliberation upon any subject or by way of conference; and further to require, as was usually the case, the names of those so appointed to be returned to him for his approval; and that, as has been usual in such cases, the prolocutor, as soon as he has received the instructions of the president, shall proceed to nominate the members of such committee, without asking for the previous leave of the House to do so; but that the names so nominated should be submitted to the House for its approval.

9. That all committees of the two Houses, when they meet together, unless for conference merely, should meet upon equal terms, and that the result of their joint deliberations should in all cases be reported to Convocation.

10. That the Lower House should be held to have no right to continue its debate after the schedule of prorogation has been read to the House, or after the fact of its having been read in the Upper House has been announced by the prolocutor; but that, in conformity with ancient precedent, the prolocutor may exercise a discretion in deferring the announcement of the prorogation to a later period of the day, unless it shall have been declared by the president that the prorogation is immediate.

11. Finally, we report that we believe that the modifications we have suggested in the constitution of Convocation would make it more perfectly represent the clergy of the province; that the proposed increase in the number and the more direct election of the proctors of the parochial clergy are due to their increased numbers and intelligence; and that the rules which we have proposed would, with the blessing of Almighty God, secure its orderly and harmonious deliberation on such matters as Her Majesty may be pleased to submit to it for consideration.

"C. J. LONDON, Chairman."

To be Continued.

ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING D. C. S.

THE eighteenth annual public Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society, took place on Tuesday evening, at the Temperance Hall. The assemblage was not so numerous as in past years, which may be attributed in part to insufficient notice, coupled with a belief in the minds of many that the public meeting had been postponed until the autumn. There was however a goodly number present—about 500—as witnesses of the proceedings, which were interesting; and the speeches generally, altho' several were extempore on the spur of the moment, were highly effective.

The LORD BISHOP took the Chair at 7 o'clock, and opened the meeting by giving out to be sung the 100th Psalm.

The ARCHDEACON offered prayer.

The BISHOP in his introductory address regretted the comparative smallness of the assemblage, which he attributed in part to the doubtful state of the weather, and partly to an alteration in the arrangement for the annual meeting, which it had been deemed expedient should be held in the autumn instead of as heretofore. It was one reason however in favour of their increasing their contributions at the present time, that the annual sermon would not interfere to lessen the collections at the public meeting. There had been no regular report prepared for this occasion; but the Secretary would read an abstract of the proceedings of the past year. He was happy to inform the meeting that the Society was progressing favorably, and mentioned several instances in corroboration, one, that of Arichat, where the contributions for the last year had been £15,

altho' little more than two years ago, no Church Society was in existence there. The first year of its operation it contributed £7, the second £20, and no assistance had been asked by them from this Society in any way. This was very creditable in a place where the Churchmen only numbered from two to three hundred. Several other places were mentioned by the Bishop with much commendation.—Chester had nearly doubled its subscription, and there had been a large increase from Barrington and Tuckett, where their travelling Missionary, Mr. Toque, officiated. Other places were mentioned also. These examples were encouraging. He hoped it always would be the motto of the Society to go forward and never to go back. He spoke of other places which might well do more than they had hitherto done, and ought to do more when compared with the exertions which were made in many parts of the diocese, and mentioned Halifax in particular. The Bishop spoke with praise of Liverpool, for their readiness in behalf of the objects of the Church.—His Lordship then read extracts from the Reports of Missionaries of the Society—from Bridgewater, detailing extensive missionary labour—and from New Dublin, setting forth the good that had been effected by the distribution of the books and tracts of the S. P. C. K., and the self-denying exertions of the people in behalf of the Church. From Ship Harbour, where the poor people, he, the Bishop hardly knew how, out of their poverty, had managed to raise £150 for a new Church, and acknowledged much indebtedness to the S. P. G. and other Church Societies. His Lordship spoke of the necessity in future of trusting more to our own exertions, in support of the Church, than to the continuance of aid from the Societies at home, whose grants to this Diocese had gradually been diminishing, by the necessity of occupying other fields of labour, and whose means would be further circumscribed owing to the war in the East, with regard to which they had imperative duties to fulfil. The Bishop read from proceedings at their quarterly meetings, which went to prove a deficiency in their funds, and were appeals for more extended aid. It was very important that we should consider the position in which we were placed with reference to the Parent Societies, whom we could not expect much longer to render us any assistance. What we should do without their aid, so long dependent upon it as we had been, he knew not. It behoved them to look at their own condition, and to make more of it than they had yet done. The Province was said to be in a prosperous state—he had heard that large gains had been made by many of its people—but the funds of this Society did not seem to have benefited in proportion,—he looked in vain for any tithes or first fruits of this increase that had been made to augment the fund of the Society, which were devoted entirely to the holiest purposes of religion. He had heard of large donations for the Church in other Provinces, and he hoped the example would be followed, that Nova Scotia may no longer remain in the back ground.—The Bishop then alluded to the effort that was making to raise a fund in behalf of the widows and orphans of the Clergy—this had been postponed in consequence of the pressing necessity of sustaining the College—but now that object was secured, it was time to attend to this other pressing matter. He would not take up their time to repeat what had been so often urged in its favour, and of the claims of those who laboring for them in spiritual things, had their minds burdened with considerations connected with the fate of their families when deprived of their earthly protector. It would not be satisfactory to devote the general funds of the Society to this object—but it was intended to raise a fund partly by donation, partly by annual subscription, and to which it would be the duty of every Clergyman to contribute. It was a scriptural injunction upon them and was recommended to them in the words of the Apostle, as portraying the true christian character, pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father, is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." The Bishop concluded his remarks by expressing thanks to God for our merciful exemptions from calamities with which other countries had been visited, and with allusion to the difficulties in which the Mother Country is now engaged, contending with adverse circumstances and still determined to persevere. He entreated that they would take example from this in their spiritual warfare, and still persevere. He called upon them not to be content with their own religious privileges, but to assist all who were in destitution around us—recollecting that if "one member suffer all the others suffer with it." If their hearts were first filled with a love to God, they would also love the brethren, and if a cup of cold water given with this impulse was not to lose its reward, how much greater would the reward be

of the labours of those who assisted in carrying the means of grace to Christ's people, and relieving the spiritual wants of those for whom He died.

The Secretary (Rev. E. GIBBS,) being desired by the Bishop, read an abstract which he had prepared of the proceedings of the Society during the past year—which gave some interesting details of its income, missionary work, expenditure, &c.

The Hon. W. RUSSELL, in the absence of the Chief Justice, who was unable to attend, moved the first Resolution as follows:—

Resolved.—That the blessings which have hitherto attended the Missionary labours of the Society, call for our thankfulness to Almighty God, and should excite us to more vigorous exertion, that the increased and increasing liabilities for the objects of the Society may be supported.

He had been called upon to move an important Resolution, and was quite unprepared to do it justice. It was not his intention however to make any unnecessary apologies for the duty which he had undertaken, altho' it would be found that he was a very poor substitute for the Chief Justice. The first and principal object of this Society, at its institution, had been to unite the Churchmen of this Diocese, that they might have a common ground on which to act in all matters in which the interests of the Church were concerned, and this had been in a great degree effected by its operations. The Society had increased from year to year, and its objects had become more important, and were commended to their best consideration, and he trusted they would not be suffered to fall for lack of means to carry them out. It depended upon ourselves, with the blessing of God, to give them their due effect. They must exert themselves more than ever to do this. The great propelling power of the present day—that which accomplished every thing in the physical world when properly directed—was steam; and the analogy would hold good for the spread of religion. If they desired that the Society should prosper in its operations, they must get up the steam—must raise more money—for the objects of this Society could not be carried out without it—and having every confidence that with a sufficiency of means it would promote the best interests of religion, it should be their duty to supply the means, that it might do all the good of which it was capable. This was what the Society wanted, and as they were well acquainted with its constitution and working, and nothing new could be said on that subject, there was no use in making long speeches, in an endeavour more thoroughly to impress the truth upon them. He called upon Churchmen, therefore, to increase their contributions, and with these few observations [which however, we give only as the substance of what the hon. gentleman said] he would move the Resolution.

The Resolution was seconded by Mr. W. SILVER, in the absence of the gentleman to whom this duty had been assigned. He regretted that upon a Resolution of so much importance, both the intended mover and seconder should be absent. He could not help observing that the assemblage was less than on former occasions, but did not believe that this was owing to any want of interest in the Society, but to other causes, and hoped that their next meeting would be much larger. Many persons did not know that there was to be such a meeting, and he felt sure that if sufficient notice had been given every bench would have been filled by Churchmen and their families. He looked upon this Society as the great moving power of the Church, the lever by which the mass of her people in this diocese were to be moved for good; and it became them to be thankful for the blessings which had hitherto attended its labours, for he knew of no other where Churchmen could so readily unite to concert measures for the spiritual welfare of their more destitute brethren. The Resolution he was called upon to support referred to the missionary work of the Society, and this was an important consideration, for the state of a Church was to be judged by its missionary efforts. He perceived with feelings of joy and pride, by the Report they had just heard, that this Society had been able to expend the sum of £725 for the spread of the Gospel along the shores, and other destitute parts of the diocese during the past year. By a rough calculation he made it appear that they had thus been enabled to bring interesting truths to more than 3600 souls, who would not otherwise have enjoyed its privilege. Don'ts had been expressed of the continuance of assistance from the Societies in England; and he thought it was time they should endeavour to do without their help. He had no fears for the Church in Nova Scotia, and when her day of need came, the Churchmen of this Province would do what was expected of them. It had been so in every instance when they had been aroused to exertion in her behalf. They all recollected the heavy debt that hung over St. Paul's, and how soon that had been cleared off when they set themselves in earnest to the work—many of those who sat around had contributed to that object, and he asked them if they, or their wives, or their families, felt any deprivation, or were any poorer on that account. And so it would continue to be. But he would have them to appreciate the Church more, and to place a higher value upon her ministrations—they were zealous to provide for their own households, and thought no expense illapared to aid to their comfort or convenience—but for the support of the gospel any trifles was considered sufficient. When they felt willing he was sure their resources would be found quite adequate—and for one he should be thankful if the aid of these Societies was to be withdrawn—for it was a libel upon the Province to say that we could not support our Church without their assistance. The speaker then made some pertinent allusions to the training of the young men of the Church to an at-