

Gotha. His Royal highness will arrive at Gotha on the 6th of May, and after a short sojourn there will come to this place and remain at the ducal country mansion of Rosenau. He will subsequently remove to Bonn. When Prince Alfred succeeds to the throne of the two dukies the reigning house of Gotha will gain a step in German hierarchy. At present the Sovereign is only entitled to the designation of Highness or Ducal Highness. Prince Alfred being, however, of immediate royal descent, will retain for himself and assume for his heirs the title of "Royal Highness." The latter title is now restricted to the Elector of Hesse and to Sovereign "Grand"-Dukes, such as Oldenburg, Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, the two Mecklenburgs, and Woiwar.

We also read in a letter in the *Times*—

Prince Alfred, who is still at Geneva, is expected at the beginning of May to arrive at Gotha, where he will reside for a short time at Schloss Rosenau. At the conclusion of this visit he will repair to the University of Bonn, and pass some few terms there. For the Prince of Wales there has also been taken a convenient and agreeable dwelling in the immediate vicinity of the University town, where he will shortly come to reside, and enjoy the advantages of the academic course, without necessarily being mixed up with the *oi polloi* of the students, as the habits of students at German Universities do not exactly tally with English notions of refinement and gentlemanly bearing. The strong feeling we entertain on this point has, however, almost no applicability to the students at Bonn, which is the Christ Church of Germany; Prince Albert, the young Princes of Prussia, and many of our own nobility and gentry, have matriculated and studied there.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1857.

THE EASTER MEETING.

WITH reference to the report of the Easter Meeting published in our last number, we have been requested to correct the statements made respecting the rejection of the Resolutions of the Parishioners of St. Paul's at the Synod in 1855. We are informed that the Bishop did not use the expression attributed to him "they cannot receive any consideration from me because they are not signed by the Rector," and that the Resolutions were rejected for the very sufficient reason that the Parish of St. Paul's had no standing in the Assembly, that it could not enjoy the privilege of being out and in at the same time, and that, as it did not send any representative, it could not be permitted to place its Resolutions before the Assembly through any other agency. It would therefore not have altered the case if they had been signed by the Chairman and by every one present at the Parish meeting, and in fact the St. George's Resolutions were similarly rejected, although signed by all the proper authorities.

This being the case the charge against the Rector falls to the ground; but we cannot refrain from adding a few observations upon the inconsistencies of its supporters, who object to being in any way represented in the Assembly. They allege that the Archdeacon ought to have offered to sign the Resolutions, at the same time when they were rejected, or in other words that he ought to have appeared and acted as Rector of St. Paul's, and thus have represented the Parish in the Assembly. But they would have been the first to condemn any such violation of the principle, that the Clergy attend the Synod as individuals, and not in any respect as Parochial ministers. They next allege this supposed neglect on the part of the Rector as a reason for wishing in future to appoint their own Chairman. But we ask in the name of common sense, what would be gained by this? If a layman had been chairman at the Easter meeting of 1855, he certainly could not have signed the Resolutions at the Synod of that year, for he could not have been present. The insufficiency of such a plea must be self-evident to every one, and its adoption proves that the advocates of a change must have been sorely perplexed to find some plausible reason for proposing an alteration in the old established customs.

It was stated in the course of the discussion, that the Bishop had authorised the Clergy to relinquish their rights to the Choir. But we happen to know that his Lordship has from the first disclaimed the power to do so. He only recommended each Rector to retire after the conclusion of the ordinary business of the Easter meeting, leaving the duty to elect their own representatives without the possibility of interference on his part. And the Constitution of the Assembly only provides, that the election of the representative shall be valid without the presence of the Rector, being designed as a suggestion that he

may as well absent himself on such occasions. That the parishioners may appoint their own Chairman, in the absence of the Rector, is not disputed, the claim on his behalf being merely that, when present, it is his duty and his privilege to preside at every meeting.

SYNODICAL.

THE paragraph we copy below embodies a most important concession to the Colonial Church. It upsets also, all the objections to the Synod, based upon doubts of its allowance by Her Majesty. We are glad to see this acknowledgement of the competency of Synodal action to deal with the most important affairs of the Church; and we hope that it may lead to a better appreciation of collective Church government on the part of the people, and to that unanimity with reference to it, which is alone required to make it work advantageously.

ERLECTION OF A BISHOP IN CANADA.—We find the following important notice in the *Toronto Colonist*: A deputation of the clergy and laity of the proposed Western Diocese, waited upon his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, at his residence, and laid before him documents showing that upwards of ten thousand pounds had been provided for the endowment of the future Bishop. His Lordship being fully satisfied therewith, accompanied the deputation to Government House, where his Excellency the Governor General received them most courteously, and declared his readiness to comply with their wishes, by designating as Bishop whatever gentleman should receive the suffrages of the delegates representing the clergy and laity of the new diocese. The Bishop of Toronto has named the 13th of May next, as the day on which the Convention or Synod shall assemble to choose their Bishop.

The R. M. S. *Europa* arrived on Tuesday, a quicker passage than the Steamers have made of late from England. There is but little news of importance by this arrival.

The election of Proctors to serve in Convocation, has caused some stir in the English Dioceses, and a warm expression of opinion has in many instances been elicited from the Archdiocese of York on Synodal action, where it is now inoperative, "from the fact" as asserted by one of the speakers at the elections, "that his Grace the Archbishop did not consider that he had sufficient authority to give the Convocation the powers of action which it enjoys in the Province of Canterbury."

We doubt not that the effect produced already by the meetings of Convocation will still increase until it again regains its perfect action. Something of its operation may be gathered from what was stated in its behalf by Rev. Canon Vincent at the election of Proctors for the Diocese of Bangor. He spoke to the following effect:—

"Mr. Chancellor and reverend brethren—I feel very highly honoured by your confidence in electing me a second time as one of your representatives in Convocation; and I am the more gratified, because, although it is natural that men may not be able to concede exactly on all points, you have, I trust from a belief that I am not likely to be an advocate of any extreme opinions, elected me unanimously. Perhaps the action of Convocation may not, in some respects, have been so rapid as to its effects as some minds may have desired; still a very great object has been attained, for by the moderation, quiet unobtrusiveness, and respectful firmness of its proceedings, it has, in a great measure, disarmed the hostility of many, and the most distinguished in both houses, who, from honest yet groundless apprehensions, were opposed to a revival of its action, and secured the support of many friends, who were previously undecided. It is not to be denied that when first it met after the last election with some expectation, or at least hope, that it might be permitted to deliberate, many anticipated the possibility, perhaps the probability of a collision of supposed parties, but the result has proved how thoroughly without foundation such anticipations were—for never was there, I believe, an assembly whose deliberations, under many disadvantages, have been conducted with more good feeling and brotherly sympathy, or with a deeper sense of the seriousness of the duties to which they were called. I believe that I am not unduly presuming when I express my conviction that the conduct of Convocation has not in any way dishonoured the holy cause whose advancement ought to be the chief object of every Church assembly. With regard to myself, as a member of the last Convocation, I have taken a deep interest in its proceedings, and although not distinguished as a speaker, I trust I have not been altogether idle, making known, in various ways, its real objects, and in endeavouring to remove from the minds of some, such timidity as often arises from a want of inquiry into facts. I may say that the very first session dispelled many of the erroneous apprehensions of anticipated collision or violent antagonism which occasionally prevailed, and it is my privilege to be able to mention it as a fact, drawn from various correspondence and communications which I myself have had, that the views of some of our leading opponents, in consequence of what they have witnessed, have been so greatly modified as to lead them to the admission that, with certain provisos,

the revival of Convocation might be, notwithstanding their original misgivings, a great benefit to the Church. Had this change of feeling been the only consequence of the friendly communications which have taken place it would in itself have been an important gain, by establishing its character, not only as being "zealous of good works," but prudent as to the mode of their accomplishment."

We copy the following summary from the *Manchester Examiner*:—

"The decision of the Court of Arches was given April 23, and it virtually amounts to a reversal of the previous decision at Bath. Thus, that which was held to be an absurdity has actually taken place. The sentence of the Archbishop at Bristol has been set aside by another decision of the Archbishop at Westminster, pronounced for him by his official representative Sir J. Dodson. Strange to say this decision does not touch the merits of the question at all; it merely decides that the suit was not commenced within the time allowed for the prosecution of ecclesiastical offences by the Church Discipline Act. That Act provides that every prosecution must take place within two years from the commission of the alleged offence. Now the most recent of the sermons containing the alleged heretical sentiments was preached by Dr. Denison on the 14th May, 1854. Articles were filed against him in 1855, but the citation to appear before the Archbishop was not served upon him till the 10th June, 1856. Thus supposing the suit to have commenced not with the filing of the articles, but with the serving of the citation, the allotted interval of two years had been overstepped by some 28 days. The whole question therefore to be decided by the Court of Arches was, whether the suit against Mr. Denison commenced with the filing of the articles or with the citation. Sir John Dodson decided in favour of the latter view, the result of which of course was, the quashing of the whole proceedings from first to last. Here, at all events, the case ends? By no means. An appeal is already entered to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council."

The birth of a Princess of England was officially announced on the arrival of the R. M. Steamship. A royal salute was fired from the Citadel, upon the occasion. We extract from one of our files the following notice of the event:—

"Tuesday afternoon, April 14, at seven minutes before two o'clock, the Queen was safely delivered of a Princess. There were present in her Majesty's room—Prince Albert, Dr. Locock, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse. In the adjoining apartments, besides the other medical attendants (Sir J. Clark and Dr. Ferguson), were the Mistress of the Robes, the Lady in Waiting on the Queen, and the following officers of State and Lords of the Privy Council, the Duke of Cambridge, the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Palmerston, Sir George Grey, the Earl of Clarendon, Mr. Secretary Labouchere, Lord Panmure, Sir Charles Wood, the Bishop of London, and the Marquis of Breadalbane. It was announced that the condition of Her Majesty is as favorable as the wishes of her affectionate people could desire."

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. Mr. Beach—have no book of offices except kind sent—and none of 2nd part. &c.—rem order attended to. Rev. Mr. Stinner—will try and procure the books you require. Rev. Mr. Smith—will be attended to.

Fresh Garden Seeds, 1857. For sale by G. E. Morton & Co., 39 Granville Street.

"Inquire Within"—A Book of 3,700 facts worth knowing, and on all subjects. Sold in Halifax by G. E. Morton & Co.

London Journal, sold by G. E. Morton & Co.

Cassell's Paper, sold by G. E. Morton & Co.

Reynold's Miscellany and London Family Herald, sold by G. E. Morton & Co.

Harper's Newspaper supplied in Halifax by G. E. Morton & Co., at New York price.

N. B.—Back Nos. supplied from January 1.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a package of Dr. Metcalfe's Tussilage, for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, &c. We have sent the package with our compliments to a party who is sorely afflicted, and hear of marvels being performed by it; the very name seems to give one confidence, and the taste is first rate.—Pro. Wesleyan.

Dr. Metcalfe's Tussilage, for Cough. The numerous ingredients composing this Candy have been recommended by Physicians of eminence. The pleasantness of this Medicine gives it an advantage over others. Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & CO.

TO LADIES AND MOTHERS.—MY ELECTRIC OIL, will perfectly cure gathered Breasts, Teething Gums, and the most painful complaints, very agreeably and speedily. The Drouping Girl new vigor shall sustain. Bloom on the lip and circle in the vein.

Take it to the Cottage of the lowly, and relieve the pains of accident or disease; take it to the mansion of the rich, to soothe the suffering that neither station nor wealth can mitigate, take it everywhere through the wide world, and say if Dr. SMITH'S ELECTRIC OIL is not on his benign mission, healing, soothing and relieving, as has not been done since the day the Good Samaritan anointed the weary pilgrim.