

was elected in 1831, and passed in 1833 an "Act to prevent the traffic in intoxicating liquors." This law, which did not prohibit the importation of intoxicating liquors, was repealed in 1834 by an "Act to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors." This latter Act has been amended by a third act, of no importance. Finally, in the session of 1835 a fourth act was passed to "prevent the importation, manufacture, and traffic in intoxicating liquors."

Question 3. Whether the Queen's sign manual had been obtained in 1836 to enforce the prohibition?

Reply. This last act, 1835, was not reserved for the crown, but was assented to by the governor. It was "left to its operation" by the Queen in Council, in November, 1835.

Question 4. Whether the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Manners Sutton, has now dissolved the Parliament in direct opposition to his Council, in order to appeal from the Legislature body to the appetites and judgment of the people concerning the Prohibitory Law—an act intended to save the laboring classes from sickness, pauperism, and crimes, and to secure to the State a sober and healthy race of men, the great source of power and of wealth?

Reply. Mr. Manners Sutton, contrary to the opinion of his then advisers, considered a dissolution of the Assembly to be requisite. On his insisting on this point, his Executive Council resigned, and a new administration was formed, on whose responsibility the Assembly was dissolved. The motives which influenced Mr. Sutton in this proceeding are disclosed in a despatch of the 31st May. A new Assembly has been called, and is now sitting.

Question 5. Whether in her Majesty's North American Empire there exists any precedent for the exercise, on the part of a governor, of such an act of power in opposition to his Council?

Reply. I know of no such instance; but responsible government has only been established ten years in Canada, and about five in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

NEWS FROM LUNENBURG.

AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, ORGAN, CHESTER REGATTA.

The Hay is an average crop throughout the County, and is well nigh gathered in. The merry haymakers were at times churlish, occasioned by continuance of damp foggy weather, but the sunshine of a few days makes their happy songs to be heard from field to field.

The Grain looks well and is daily ripening for the sickle. It is indeed delightful to look on our grain fields waving with the wind. Our farmers are cheered by the thought of soon gathering in an abundant harvest, which will pay them well for their past labors.

The Potatoe fields in general are looking well, but here and there the blight appears to be hovering about. Some stalks look tarished, but many persons are willing to think it occasioned by the strong winds that we have had lately, and not disease. "Hope on, hope over," is the motto of the Farmer.

Our Labrador men have mostly returned, pretty well satisfied with their fares. They are all happy in having escaped the storm of last month, in which so many American vessels were wrecked and lost.

Our Shore fishermen have not done much as yet. They do not appear to have cast their nets or seines at the "right side of the Ship." The cry among the Fishermen just now is, "Lots of Mackerel in the harbour," and they are all away on the look out. I hope they may yet "catch em."

The Organ is up in St. John's Church in the Town of Lunenburg, and bids fair to be a fine-toned instrument. It was lately imported from England, built to order by Bates & Co. of London.

The Chester Regatta comes off on the 4th September. Come Haligonians get up your steam, and steam it off to Chester on the 4th, and courage the enterprising young Boatmen of Chester, and while there visit Oak Island, close by, and view the silly delings of the Money-diggers. They have dug several holes upwards of 150 feet deep, costing thousands of pounds. The only man who found money was old Smith, the owner of the Island, who received it from the pockets of the lazy money-diggers for board and lodging, &c. Ask Smith what induced the fellows to dig, and he will tell you it was a "Dream," and he will wind up with telling you that it has all ended in a dream.—But really instead of a dream it has been a "drain" on the pockets of the Oak Island Money diggers. They

have been digging for years, but no bars of gold yet. Oh what fools.

Yours,
NEWSMONERS.

Lunenburg, August, 1836.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

Sir, I beg to acknowledge, through the medium of your paper, the following sums in aid of the erection of a parsonage at Tusket, a Church at Port Latour, and a building to answer the double purpose of a Church and School house at Wood's Harbor.

From the Gentlemen of Liverpool	£25	10	0
" Ladies	55	0	0
" Gentlemen of Lunenburg	23	11	9
" Ladies	13	0	0

I also very gratefully acknowledge the following contributions for my own personal use:—

From the vestry of the parish of Yarmouth,	£7	10	0
Hon. Stayley Brown	1	5	0

And from James Snow, Wm. Sterns, Snow Freeman and John Campbell, Esqs, each a valuable present.

P. TOCQUE.

August 14th, 1836.

Editorial Miscellany.

The confused notice under our editorial head last week, intended to record the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Armstrong, Bishop of Grahamstown, but which appeared to have a different signification, must be attributed to newspaper hurry. The Right Rev. Dr. Anderson, whose name appears there, is Bishop of Rupert's Land, and the Bishop of Natal is the Right Rev. Dr. Colenso. We assure our readers that we had no design upon the life of either of them, and trust they will long live to build up the Church in the Dioceses where Divine Providence has allotted their labours. We copy the following memoir of the deceased Bishop of Grahamstown from the London Guardian of July 30:—

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We regret to say that we have received intelligence of the death of the Bishop of Grahamstown, after a brief illness and too short an Episcopate. We give the particulars as they appear in the *Anglo-African* of May 22, which places its columns in deep mourning for the great loss sustained by the colony:—

"Notwithstanding the reference to the Bishop's serious illness, which our last contained, few of our readers will be prepared to hear that his lordship is no more! Yet such is the fact which it is our melancholy duty to make known. His lordship took leave of his wife and family on Thursday night, fully expecting his immediate dissolution. But on Friday his medical attendants deemed him a good deal better, and he himself seemed to feel a temporary relief—so much so, indeed, that it was thought that if the favourable symptoms could be kept up for twelve hours longer the crisis would be over. Towards evening (about twenty minutes to eight) his lordship expressed a wish to sign a document, and while in the act of writing his name, gave a sudden exclamation, accompanied by a motion of the hand to the chest, and fell back dead! His death was notified by the tolling of the church-bell. The loss which the town and community generally experiences by this shocking and unlooked for event, is greater than can well be estimated in a moment. The most respectable of our tradespeople kept one shutter up during Saturday, in token of respect to the Bishop, and of sympathy with his bereaved family and flock. The church was hung in black, and the services of the Sunday following were mournful and suited to the occasion. On Monday the shops, public offices, stores, and places of business, were all closed at two o'clock, and the appearance of the city betokened a sad and a public bereavement. At half-past two the corpse left the Episcopal residence at West-bill, the bier being placed on a gun-carriage drawn by six white horses; the pall-bearers being R. Graham, Esq., Civil Commissioner, R. Southey, Esq., Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor, E. Irving and E. Booth, Esqs, churchwardens, and C. T. Campbell (Bishop's Registrar) and A. W. Beck, Esq. Immediately following in a carriage were the principal mourners and servants. Arrived at the cathedral, where those who wished to follow his lordship's remains had been invited to assemble, the service was proceeded with, the Rev. J. Heavyside officiating, the sacred edifice being crowded to excess. The funeral cortege then left the cathedral, the clergy (all being present who were able to reach town in time for this melancholy duty) wearing their surplices:—

"At the cemetery the service was read by the Rev. J. Hardie, with evident emotion, and the body was finally committed to the grave. On the coffin was engraved—

JOHN, First Lord Bishop of Grahamstown,
Died May 16th, 1836,
Aged 42 years.

The last act of religion and of respect to the first Bishop of Grahamstown being thus completed! Such are the sad events of the week since our last; such is the uncertainty of life, and such the heavy trial the Church is called upon to bear.

"We subjoin a short memoir of the late Bishop, which has been kindly furnished to us (*Anglo-African*),

and hope to extend the outline from the period of his arrival to his demise:

"The Bishop was the eldest son of Dr. Armstrong, an eminent physician, author of several medical works, particularly on febrile diseases, whose wife was Sarah, daughter of Charles Spearman, Esq., of Thomely, in the county of Durham. The Bishop was born at Bishopwearmouth, August 22d, 1815. He lost his father at the age of sixteen. Was educated at Charterhouse School. He was then Crews Exhibitioner at Lincoln College, Oxford. Took his degree of B. A. with honors in 1836. He was soon after ordained deacon on a curacy in Somersetshire, and subsequently priest. He was afterwards curate of Clifton, and in 1841 was elected priest vicar of Exeter Cathedral, and soon afterwards Sunday-day preacher in that cathedral. In 1845 he was presented to the rectory of St. Paul's, in the same city. Married on the 23d February in the same year, Frances, eldest daughter of Edward Whitmore, Esq. About this time his first paper was published in the *British Critic*. He also contributed several articles to the *Christian Remembrancer* and *English Review*. He was now a chief instrument in forming a society for the cultivation of Church music and a literary and scientific institute, which rapidly attained success. He was also an active member of the agricultural society in that city. In October, 1845, he exchanged livings with the Rev. J. H. S. Smith, vicar of Tidenham, Gloucestershire, to which he then removed. Soon after began the great work of his English life—the reform of the female penitentiary system, begun by an article in the *Quarterly*, followed up by subsequent articles on the same subject, resulting in an entirely new system—the distinguishing feature of which is, that the penitents are under the care of unpaid gentlewomen, instead of paid matrons. He still found time for the efficient discharge of his duties as a parish priest. Two schools, used also as chapels, in outlying parts of the parish, and a church, remain as monuments of his zeal at Tidenham. The *Tracts for the Christian Seasons*, edited by him, and published by Parker of Oxford, began in 1849, and met with surprising success.—They were followed by a second series, equally successful. Then began the *Parochial Tracts*, and (while these were going on) the *Sermons for the Christian Seasons*, all eminently successful. He had embarked on another literary work when he was designated Bishop of Grahamstown, and consecrated on St. Andrew's Day, 1853, at the parish church of Lambeth. He wished to come out immediately, but being unavoidably detained, spent the interval in publishing a volume of sermons, and in collecting men and means for carrying on the work of his diocese. The bishop arrived in Table Bay, Sep. 29, 1854, and in Grahamstown, October 26."

The Regatta at Chester comes off on the 3rd of September. From the notices in the Papers we have no doubt it will be an interesting spectacle, and as an exhibition of the nautical prowess of our people coastwise, will we hope be worthy of them. At this time of year a ride to Chester would be of great service to many of our belles and beaux, and the beauty of the scenery of that place and Mahone Bay, a little further on would amply repay them.

WANTED—ANY SUPPLY OF COPPER COIN.—It is really a shame that the community should be put to such inconvenience for the want of this indispensable commodity. Complaints are continually reaching us of the sacrifices the retail trade of the city and country are compelled to submit to for the lack of copper change. This paucity of the circulating medium so necessary to the retailing business, has passed into a proverb in Halifax; and it would be impossible to over estimate the losses to which dealers are subjected every week by the want of copper change in carrying on their business. We have frequently alluded to this subject, and so often pointed out the evils it entails upon the shopkeepers generally, that one would suppose the Local Government to be so fully posted up on the requirements of the public, that it would appear almost superfluous to say that an importation of pence and half pence to the extent of several thousand pounds is absolutely and indispensably necessary for the successful prosecution of the retail trade in this Province. It is to be hoped that this really important matter will be attended to by the proper authorities without further delay.—*Chronicle*.

Another of those wanton outrages which has lately so frequently disgraced our city, was perpetrated on Friday night—the particulars of which we clip from a contemporary:—"We are sorry to learn that another disgraceful outrage was perpetrated on Friday night, by some fellow who cruelly and wantonly killed five of the large pheasants recently imported on the premises of Mr. Andrew Downs, near the North West Arm. Epithets are wanting of sufficient force to mark the atrocious disposition of the man (or brute) that could do such a thing, and we sincerely hope he may be detected." Another journal referring to the above, says.—"It is proposed to organize a *Vigilance Committee*, which may prove awake and strong enough, if the "Law and Order" authorities are not, to protect and bring to condign punishment the perpetrators of outrages upon property, private and public, which have of late become so frequent in this city and its suburbs. No means should be left unresorted to—no amount of pecuniary reward should be grudged by our city authorities, in order, if possible, to bring the miscreants guilty of the acts complained of to justice right speedily!"—*Colonist*.

By the arrival of H. M. S. *Hermes*, from Port Royal, Ja. via Bermuda, we learn that Yellow Fever prevails to a fatal degree at Havana, Jamaica, and other parts of the West Indies. Three officers, and several of the crew of the *Hermes* were among the victims of that fatal disease.—*Id*