

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1855.

## KING'S COLLEGE.

THE time has again arrived for the annual Meeting of the Alumni and the Governors of King's College, Windsor. The former takes place this day, for the election of a Vice President and Members of Committee and the transaction of other necessary business. There appears to be much diverse opinion among the Alumni, especially those resident out of Halifax, upon the subject of voting by proxy. The same vague suspicion exists with reference to the influence of Halifax in the government of the College, as in the management of the Diocesan Society, and other matters, in which a community of interests should prevail. We would not increase this feeling by one word—and as we have never been able to discover that any real cause exists why it should be entertained, we feel assured, that at the meeting of Alumni measures will be taken to prove that there is only one desire on the part of all the friends of the College, and that so far as the place of meeting is concerned, Halifax puts forward no preferential claim, and that any evil that may be produced by the present mode of voting by proxy, will be obviated in the best possible spirit.

The Annual Meeting of the Governors will be held at Windsor, on the 26th, in the College Library—the *Enceenia* will be held on the same day, and it is to be hoped that a large number of the Alumni will be present. The meeting ought to be kept in Windsor as an annual holiday. We shall feel obliged if some kind friend will forward a concise account of the proceedings, for publication in the *Church Times*.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE political condition of New Brunswick affords, at the present moment, an interesting subject of comment. Constitutional principles of the greatest importance have been agitated, and upon their proper consideration the people will more rightly understand than heretofore, the relative positions of Her Majesty's Representative, and the Executive Council.

The late Executive Council in New Brunswick was appointed in strict accordance with the popular notion of constitutional practice—it was able to command a majority of the representative branch, and with that majority it carried on the government. A state of things has however been arrived at, which has led the Lieut. Governor to believe that his advisers do not represent the opinions of the majority of the people. They have managed to pass a law which has involved a large measure of public distraction, and which it is exceedingly difficult to force upon the people. His Excellency therefore seeks a more decided expression of public opinion, and the Council strongly object to that course, and advise against it. In His Excellency's view a crisis has arrived which demands the exercise of the sovereign prerogative, and notwithstanding the opposition of his Council, backed by their Representative majority, he dissolves the Legislature. This is strictly constitutional practice, although an extreme measure, and the worst feature of it is, that it leaves the motives of the Executive liable to suspicion.

In all definitions of responsible government, so called, it has been too much the practice for Colonists to look upon Her Majesty's Representative as a mere cypher. He is little else while the machinery of his government works smoothly, and when the well understood wishes of the people, as represented by a majority in the Assembly, do not clash with what he may deem his higher duty to his Sovereign, and where that majority do not pursue measures that are prejudicial to the public tranquillity. Under such circumstances his task is an easy one, and his large salary easily earned. But when the contrary prevails—if he have to stem encroachment or imperial interests sustained by that majority, and to check imprudent legislation for which even his Council may be answerable, because it tends to anarchy, he is no longer the cypher—he becomes an omnipotent power in the state, and his situation is one of arduous responsibility. The judgment ought to be well matured and sound which exercises that responsibility—he ought to be under no mistake with reference to the emergency, and to be careful not to overstep the bounds of discretion, in providing a constitutional remedy for the unwise action of other sections of the body politic. If in this connection of things he swerves from fundamental principles, or makes a false step, he is lost.

There is proof sufficient that the Prohibitory Law in New Brunswick is extremely distasteful

ful to a large body of the people—not only those who drink—but those who vend the commodity. It is also injurious to the country, inasmuch as at least an immediate decrease of revenue must be the consequence of prohibition. In the former cases it does not appear that its object has been attained, while in the latter altho' there is no revenue the traffic still goes on, and the evil of drunkenness is not sensibly abated. Whether the Prohibitory Law has had a fair trial, may be a question which many may reasonably entertain—it helps to set that question at rest with many others, that whosoever it has had a trial its effective operation is very doubtful.—It must not however be lost sight of or winked aside, in any such disquisition, that this is the sole question upon which the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick could be at all justified in dissolving the Legislature and seeking other advisers, and that upon no other is there or has there been any open difference of opinion between him and his late administration.

It will therefore be seen that the course pursued by the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, is full of weighty consequences to himself personally. Had a Sovereign of England acted in the same manner, and had the Ministers called to his Councils been unsuited by public confidence, the people would have had no longer any faith in the axiom that the King can do no wrong, and would incline to hold him responsible rather than his Ministers. In like manner must the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick be prepared to submit to the popular test of the justice of his act. It cannot be disguised that, in the course he has pursued, he has acted contrary to the opinion of his constitutional advisers, and that he has not thrown himself upon, but has chosen others to advise him, who may not be able to command a Representative majority. This is no issue where the resignation of a Ministry has been the consequence of the defeat of the Ministerial party in the popular branch—it is an exercise of sovereign power, against the deliberate advice of a constitutional Ministry, and of the majority in the Representative branch who sustain them. There is no instance in English history, or the last hundred years at least, where a strong Administration and a large Legislative majority, have been so cavalierly dealt with. Something similar, though greatly modified, was attempted by George III., and he prevailed, and the country was saved by the firmness of the monarch. For the sake of the reputation of the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, we hope he has not mistaken the popular will. The alternative he has adopted must ever be a hazardous one, and repugnant to popular ideas, while it will be a precedent that his successors will not often care to follow. If he be successful it will elevate his political daring, and gain him credit for a bold and unerring judgment. It is rather early to speak of the result, but it will soon be known. We may state for the present that the elections, so far as they have progressed, are in his favor. Only one of the late Administration has been returned, and several have lost their seats. While Nova Scotia is looking on, with a desire to profit in the knowledge of Responsible Government, we cannot resist the expression of a hope that, according to the purity of motive of the Governor of New Brunswick, so may God send him a good deliverance.

## THE STEAMER FROM ENGLAND.

LATEST dates from England by the Steamer *America*, 11 days out, are to the 7th June. The notorious culprit *Palmer*, who was tried for poisoning Cook, at Rugeley, has been found guilty after a patient enquiry, and was sentenced to be hung on the 14th June.

The peace celebration throughout the kingdom, came off with much eclat on Thursday, May 29.—London was the great centre of attraction. The illuminations were splendid. The fireworks grand.—The following description will give some idea of their magnitude:—

Many persons living far out of town saw a great deal of the fireworks at a distance. Not only the light of the rockets but even the colors, were distinguishable as far as Edgware. The views from Hampstead and Highgate were excellent. The appearance of the metropolis from Blackheath-hill, is thus described by a spectator.

"It seemed as if the whole city was a lake of fire, which the clouds reflected with a dull and angry glare. From four points of this lurid mass rose up great fountains of fire—from Primrose-hill, Hyde, Green, and Victoria parks. The hues of these great streams were incessantly changing, like fiery rainbows, while over and anon sounds like the rush of a mighty sea came upon the ear. It was unlike the usual dull, heavy buzz, to be heard over London of a night, but a deep, angry, swelling sound, which, with the unnatural light, seemed as if some great calamity was impending or taking place. The aspect of London from a distance seemed terrible, and suggested anything but the peace rejoicings of 1856 to the minds of the spectators."

The news of Mr. Crumpton's dismissal had reached England, but not officially. It had been alluded

ed to in both Houses of Parliament. The subject was discussed by the press in a very moderate tone. John Bull has been always very tame when his sturdy son Jonathan takes him by the horns. Mr. Crumpton's arrival may, however, arouse a little more of his animal passions. The utmost that is expected in the way of retaliation, is the dismissal of Mr. Dallas, the American Minister. Patten's under insult from this side the Atlantic, is fast becoming the old gentleman's foible. Lord Clarendon has expressed a desire to meet the United States half way across the Atlantic, if so much consideration will terminate the difference. By a little more such unfeigned humility, a bartering of national honor for individual interest, England will well deserve to lose her prestige in America. The United States make their commercial interest uphold their national honor, and that vigorously, and always gain by it, especially in questions in which Great Britain is concerned. She, on the contrary, is always frightened, lest the interruption of peaceful relations with an insolent and overreaching government, should ruin her commercial interests. Unwise concession to the United States has been the rule ever since the Oregon dispute. They have only to make a claim, and some excuse is immediately found by British statesmen to allow them to take possession of all they covet. Had the Provinces been an independent state, they never would have suffered the violation of their rights, and the sacrifice of their territory which the protecting *egis* of Great Britain has consummated for them. The worst part of it is, that there still remains in the latter the disposition to be bullied, which is yearly weakening the attachment and abating the national ardour of her Colonial subjects.

The steamer *Niagara* arrived from Boston on Friday morning. The news is not important.

*El Porrameno*, of May 20, in a letter dated San Jose, May 5, has some news of Central American affairs. It mentions the ravages of the cholera at Rivas, and the removal of the Costa Rica troops to a greater distance in consequence. General Martinez was approaching with 800 men towards Granada, and the army of Guatemala was marching there also. Deserption was said to be fast spreading among Walker's troops. The people of Ometepe had risen against the filibusters.

A Spanish Minister had been sent with a fleet to Vera Cruz, with the object of enforcing some long standing claim of the Spanish Government on the Mexican Republic. The U. S. papers are discussing what is the duty of their country under the circumstances. Mexico, it is said, will not consider the claim until the Spanish squadron is withdrawn, nor recognize the Minister.

WASHINGTON.—The President and Cabinet are very uneasy as to our relations with England. The gravest fears are expressed, and orders have been given to all the Navy Yards to expedite the work on hand.

A distinguished member of the diplomatic corps, expressed his belief that England would simply hand Mr. Dallas his passports, and cease diplomatic intercourse with us till the exit of Pierce.

The sum of £50,000 has been passed in Committee of the House, at Toronto, to be appropriated to public buildings at Quebec.

We regret to learn that the Mission at Masquodabois, is vacant by the retirement of the Rev. Mr. Green, whose state of health does not permit of a longer residence in this country. We trust that the people there, who according to their ability have done a good deal for the Church, will not have to remain long without the services of a resident minister.

## LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. Mr. Townsend—your letter to us [Jan. 24, by J. S., only came to hand about a fortnight ago, having been mislaid. Your letter with books to bind by 10th only came to hand on 10th—the party took them to Lunenburg. C. B. DeWolf, Esq. J. Warner, account of Tea Meeting will appear next week. Rev. J. Alexander—directions attended to. Rev. J. Robertson—attended to. Telegraphic despatch from Rev. T. D. Kiddle—your parcel was sent, with some articles for Rev. C. Shreve, Chester.

## DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

## PLEASING AND PROMPT.

This great medicine has supplanted all others for the cure of diseases of the Liver. Its effects are so salutary and speedy, and at the same time so perfectly safe, that it is not surprising it should supersede all others. Invented by a very distinguished physician of Virginia, who practised in a region of country in which Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint, is peculiarly formidable and common, and who had spent years in discovering the ingredients and proportioning their quantities, these Pills are peculiarly adapted to every form of the disease, and never fail to alleviate the most obstinate cases of that terrible complaint. They have justly become celebrated, and the researches of Dr. McLane have placed his name among the benefactors of mankind. No one having symptoms of this formidable complaint should be without these invaluable Pills. Have you a pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, which increases with pressure—unable to lie with ease on the left side—with occasional, so to speak, constant, pain under the shoulder blade, frequently extending to the top