

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, AUGUST 1, 1860.



THE PRINCE'S PROGRESS.

The great event we have been so long anticipating has at length transpired. The Heir apparent to the Throne of the British Empire has arrived on the American Continent. A reception has been given to the son of Queen Victoria such as could only come from loyal and true hearts. In common with the millions, over whom his august and excellent Mother sways her sceptre, her subjects in Nova Scotia rejoice in the constitutional freedom they possess, and have given unmistakable demonstrations of this to her first-born on his appearance in our good city of Halifax.

A brief sketch of this illustrious personage may be interesting to many of our readers, and a fact or two in connection with his titles may gratify our young friends.

His name and titles are Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Carrick, and Dublin, Baron Renfrew and Lord of the Isles, K. G., and Heir-Apparent to the Throne of England. He was born at Buckingham Palace on November the 9th, 1841. Some of these titles he inherits, whilst the others he has received by authority.

Since the days of Edward the first the eldest son of the Sovereign has been the Prince of Wales. Previous to that, Wales had been governed by independent Sovereigns. Their last King Llewellyn was vanquished and slain in 1283. The people fled to the mountains, and there large numbers remained unsubdued. The Welsh being extremely reluctant to acknowledge themselves subjects of the King of England, Edward by way of conciliating them and probably by way of stratagem also, promised that they should have a Prince of their own, one born in their own country. This was received with joy and satisfaction. In fulfilment of this promise he presented his infant son Alphonso, then but lately born at Caernarvon, and proclaimed him their Prince. The Scottish titles he derives from Robert 3rd of Scotland, in whose reign they were vested in the Heir-Apparent to the Crown of Scotland for ever.

The Prince is the first subject of the Realm and the most dignified of the Peers in Parliament. He has a place in the House of Lords by his title of Duke of Cornwall. On completing his 17th year he was appointed Colonel in the Army. His first public act in the same year 1858, was that of presenting colours to the 100th, or the Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment, then stationed at Shorncliffe, in England. The following extracts from the Prince's speech on that occasion will form a pleasing introduction to his visit to these North American Provinces.

"It is most gratifying to me that, by the Queen's gracious permission, my first public act since I have had the honour of holding a commission in the British Army should be the presentation of colours to a regiment which is the spontaneous offering of the loyal and spirited Canadian people, and with which, at their desire, my name has been especially associated. Although, owing to my youth and inexperience, I can but very imperfectly give expression to the sentiments which this occasion is calculated to awaken with reference to yourselves and to the great and flourishing province of Canada, you may rest assured that I shall ever watch the progress and achievements of your gallant corps with deep interest, and that I heartily wish you all honour and success in the prosecution of the noble career on which you have entered."

His Royal Highness was received at Newfoundland on Tuesday 24th, by the various public bodies, Societies and Volunteer Rifle Companies. A levee was held at Government House. A Regatta took place on Wednesday and Addresses were presented.

On Thursday the Royal Squadron left for Halifax. Everything went off well and afforded much satisfaction to all parties.

THE DECORATIONS IN HALIFAX.

In anticipation of this great occasion these were of the most gorgeous character. It is impossible for us to give anything like a full description of them. Evergreen Arches of the most splendid description were thrown across the streets, in about thirty different places. To enumerate these and give the mottoes and other features of them would compel us to omit other matters which deserve notice in connection with this great demonstration. We must therefore condense our account into a few lines.

Various mottoes, devices, and transparencies adorned the arches. "Welcome," "Welcome to Nova Scotia," and "Welcome to the land of the Mayflower," were over several, and "Adspice, venturo latantur ut omnia

secla." A model of a steamship was on the arch at Cunard's warehouse. The Volunteer's arch surmounted with a cannon and with mortars at the base was very handsome. The arch erected by the Masonic body at Mason Hall is a fine exhibition of taste and skill. It has for its inscription, "Grandson of our illustrious brother the late Duke of Kent, who laid the corner stone of the Masonic Hall in due and ancient form, on the eighth of June, A. L. 1800."

The arch at the entrance of the Spring Garden Road erected by Archbishop Connolly is magnificent. On a scroll are the words *Cead mille Failte*, (A Hundred thousand welcomes).

The arch erected by General Trollope was also very beautiful.

The streets especially in the line of the procession, were lined with spruce, scarcely a house but had green boughs or whole trees planted in front.

THE ARRIVAL.

On Sunday evening the Squadron were reported in the offing. About 8 o'clock on Monday morning the signal was given that the ships were coming in. At 9 o'clock the *Hero*, *Ariadne* and *Flying-fish* steamed up the harbour in fine style amidst the roar of cannon from the forts and men-of-war in the harbour.

Thousands of people were on the Citadel Hill and wharves, and cheered as they passed. Soon the stream of these desirous of witnessing the landing set in for the Dockyard. Here the admirable arrangements of the Admiral, Sir Alexander Milne, enabled thousands to be present without the slightest inconvenience to any.

At 12 o'clock the Royal Salute and the manning of yard-arms of the ships gave notice of the distinguished Visitor leaving the ship. On his touching the land he was received from the Admiral by His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave. After being introduced to His Worship the Mayor and several gentlemen connected with the Provincial and City Governments, the Addresses from the Executive Committee and the City Council were presented. To these His Royal Highness read in a clear distinct manner a very appropriate and highly complimentary answer.

THE PROCESSION.

The ceremonials on landing being over, His Royal Highness and suite proceeded by the City officials on horseback, the Mayor and Corporation walking, the Militia officers and Aides-de-camp of the General and Lieutenant-Governor on horseback, the Heads of Departments, Members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly moved on from the Dockyard along Water Street, amidst the acclamations of the assembled thousands. From the Dockyard, the whole length of Water Street for nearly a mile, was lined on either side by the Fire Companies and the various benevolent Societies, Sons of Temperance and Volunteer Corps of the city and Dartmouth. As the Procession moved forward these fell into the line and followed on along Granville Street. At the Province Building the grand cavalcade turned up George Street to

THE GRAND PARADE,

and here one of the most beautiful spectacles imaginable presented itself—on the Parade the large gallery with seats rising from the front to about fifty feet at the back, contained probably about 2500 children, belonging to the several schools in the City. The National School and its teacher being dressed in red flannel shirts, as firemen, had a fine effect. On the Prince making his appearance, the whole, under the direction of Mr. Ackhurst, joined in singing the National Anthem. When His Royal Highness arrived in front, the Procession halted until the Anthem was concluded. Three cheers were given for Queen Victoria and three for the Prince of Wales and the Procession again moved on. As each new feature of the grand and brilliant pageant came in view of the children, fresh cheers arose from the thousands of juveniles. The cheering was taken up by the ten thousand adults who had gathered around this great centre of attraction. This lasted and became one prolonged and general cheer till the whole had passed. The decorations of the Fire Engines were got up with exquisite taste and carried out in fine style.

The gathering of "Sons" was a highly gratifying part of the line. The Catholic Temperance Society also looked well.

The Prince himself was of course the observed of all observers, and from the general tone of remark it would appear fully met the expectations of all. His pleasing, benevolent expression of countenance and very unassuming manners, together with his evident self-possession won every heart. The ladies in particular were loud in praise of his dignified and yet gentle bearing. The prevailing feeling on his behalf was that he might be long preserved to follow in the steps of his great and good mother—our Gracious Queen.

Soon after the landing and procession had been accomplished the indications of rain which had continued through the morning, and had been just enough to keep alive the apprehensions of many that it would be a regular wet day, and even rendered umbrellas necessary at several different times, became more decided, and hesitation seemed to prevail respecting the grand illumination. In the evening rain descended, and the public buildings having no appearance of illumination it was evident that that part of the reception was deferred,—still a very considerable number of houses and some of the arches made a brilliant appearance by the lights in them.—Those who came out to witness them, and there were many traversing the streets for this purpose, must have been thoroughly drenched and disappointed.

Our account of the Review of troops, which took place yesterday, the Levee and the other proceedings, the splendid arrangements of the Province Building, &c., &c., must be left for our next, as our space and time are both exhausted.

THE PRESS.—Our readers will, we hope, appreciate our efforts in bringing out our issue of to-day, as usual. The City papers of the early part of the week were not issued, and only by our compositors consenting to do more, we believe, than is being done in the other offices in the city, during this great holiday occasion, are we enabled to bring out our paper at all.

Reporters, Correspondents and Artists connected with the *London Times*, the *London Illustrated News*, the *N. Y. Tribune*, *N. Y. Times*, *Boston Post*, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper*, the *Montreal Advertiser*, *Montreal Herald*, and the *Toronto Leader*, are in Halifax for the purpose of giving their several papers accounts of the Prince's reception.

The non-appearance of our City papers, just at this time, when so many gentlemen connected with the Press in various parts of the world, seems particularly unfortunate. It will convey but a poor idea of the resources of our city in this particular, but what can be done? If Printers will not work, editors are powerless.

Interesting Coincidence.

A friend of ours who is great at Chronology, has just brought to our notice the following circumstance, and has favoured us with a paragraph that we may give it in his own language:

"By a singular and happy coincidence His Royal Highness holds a Levee and receives Addresses in Halifax on a memorable day. This day is the Anniversary of the accession of the House of Brunswick. On the first day of August, 1714, the Stuart dynasty ceased to reign. The hopes that were entertained when George I. succeeded Anne, have been more than realised. Freedom, civil and religious, has been sustained and extended by the House of Brunswick. May the rule of that illustrious House last as long as the Empire itself!"

Marriage Law Regulations.

A short time since some enquiries were made of us by a young minister as to what course he should take to obtain a marriage license, and what were the charges for the same. We gave the required information at the time, but it then occurred to us, that it might be well to give a little further consideration to the subject in a more public manner. The laws relating to marriage we believe are greatly neglected in many parts of the province. The absence of an efficient Registration Law is doubtless the cause of much of the laxity which exists with regard to this matter, but we think it arises also in a great measure from want of information as to what the law demands on the part of those about to enter into matrimonial relationship.

As we desire to render service to, and would do all in our power to encourage parties who are so laudably seeking a state of happiness for themselves and those they love, we purpose giving our readers a few simple directions. These may be quite familiar to the more advanced, and those who have had experience in such matters, but such as the young and inexperienced may not be fully acquainted with.

We have no sympathy with those who despise the "laws made and provided" for this part of our social arrangements. The law should be observed in matters relating to marriage as well as in the election of members of legislature. The laws made for the road to matrimony should not be disregarded any more than those relating to common roads, the railroad, or any other road.

As ministers of the Gospel are the administrators of the law in these cases it is necessary that they should inform themselves on all points likely to arise in reference to this matter. It is just possible that serious difficulties may arise from want of attention to the law on this subject.

Marriage Licences are obtained, by the officiating minister at the office of the Provincial Secretary, on payment of twenty shillings.—The application may be made either personally or by letter, with the sum enclosed; the applicant should state his own name and address, and the denomination to which he belongs. No marriage should be solemnized without such license, unless there have been announcements made at three different times in a place of public worship, before the assembled congregation. Any neglect of this renders the minister performing the marriage ceremony liable to a penalty of fifty pounds.

The charge made for a marriage license we consider far too high, and in many cases parties who have an objection to the public announcement, to neglect altogether the securing of license, and prefer running the risk of prosecution rather than pay the sum, but this we deem decided wrong and should be discouraged by all law-abiding citizens. The expenses consequent on commencing married life should induce as great diminution as possible of the demands for such purpose. Two dollars would be quite sufficient we think, but until a change is made no infringement of the law should be allowed either by the officiating minister or other authorities.

The Louisiana "Boy Preacher."

Quite a sensation is being produced in the neighborhood of Clinton, Louisiana, by the precocity of a boy, about 14 years of age. He has been connected with a Church about two years, and has been in the habit of speaking, at first to more private gatherings, but occasionally in public congregations. His name is Mark Boatner Chapman. The *Memphis Advocate* gives the following description of him:—

"His appearance is that of the merest boy, and he seems wholly unconscious of any superior gifts or attainments. He now preaches regularly every Sabbath at his father's place, near town. His parents have refused to allow him to enter the pulpit and supply the place of the regular minister, on the Sabbath, although he is often solicited to do so. He does nothing without permission from his parents—He attends school and joins in all the amusements of the boys of his own age; he is a mere child everywhere save when preaching. On last Sabbath I sat under his ministry, and have seldom been more edified and delighted with a sermon. His style is chaste, his words fitly and happily chosen. The nicest critic would not detect a grammatical error; his manner is earnest, and his pathetic appeals reach all hearts. Occasionally his feelings overwhelm him, and he gives way to floods of tears.

The most gifted lawyers, doctors and divines, have heard him with astonishment and delight. I confess that it is most wonderful, and to me incomprehensible. When I heard him, he preached from the text, "How long halt ye between two opinions?" He preached from notes, sometimes seeming to forget that his notes were before him. His subject was arranged with perfect system, and most logically treated. When through with his sermon he closed the book, and gave a brief and touching exhortation, under which, I could, with others, but weep. His public addresses, published, have attracted much attention, and should he live, he must in his onward course leave a broad wake on the tide of morals. Such is the character of the "Boy Preacher," whose wonderful precocity is without parallel."

New Papers.

No. 1. of the *Halifax Reporter* made its appearance on Thursday last. Its typographical appearance is excellent. It promises to be quite an acquisition to the Halifax press. We doubt not its enterprising publishers will meet with a good share of public patronage.

We have received No. 1 of *The Methodist*, a new paper published in New York. The name indicates its general character. It professes conservative principles and loyalty to the Methodist Episcopal Church. On the great question it appears somewhat disinclined to take an anti-slavery stand.

General Intelligence.

Domestic and Foreign.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Halifax, June 26th, 1860.

APPOINTMENTS.

County of Cumberland.—George Hibbard, to be a Commissioner of Sewers at Minudie. Samuel L. Lusby, to be Commissioner of Sewers for the Township of Amherst, in place of Thomas Chipman, deceased.

County of Halifax.—James H. Tidmarsh and James Kerr to be Landing Waiters and Searchers.

His Excellency has also been pleased to approve of the appointment of Isaac N. Archibald, to be Deputy Surveyor of Crown Lands, in the County of Colchester, in the place of William Faulkner, resigned.

An extra trip of the steamer *Emperor*, from Windsor to St. John will be made to-morrow Thursday, with the band of the Her Majesty's 63rd Regt., and will accompany H. M. S. *Slyx*.—Fare to the volunteers half price.

THE DIGBY COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION held its Quarterly Session at Sandy Cove on Tuesday the 19th inst. The President, Rev. J. C. Morse occupied the chair. A number of gentlemen addressed the audience on the subject of Total Abstinence from intoxicating drinks.