

for a report of what was said before the highly intelligent and crowded audience assembled at Temperance Hall on Tuesday evening, 21st inst. On the platform were the Honbles. J. W. Johnston, Dr. Tupper, McNab, Kenny, McFarlane, LeVisconte, Howe, Anderson, Almon, Tilley, of New Brunswick, and Cliff, of Newfoundland, and several other members of the Legislature and of the City Council.

His Worship the Mayor occupied the chair, and introduced the Hon. gentleman in an appropriate address. Mr. McGee, after some introductory and complimentary remarks, noticed a subject on which he has lately published several letters,—the desirableness of British America having a fuller development of the monarchical principles in its government, and the propriety of giving an invitation to one of the Sons of Queen Victoria to become the sovereign of this nationality. The Reporter gives a full report of the address and speeches of other gentlemen on the occasion:

"Seventy years ago" said Mr. McGee "Upper Canada was a wilderness, and now it has upwards of a million and a half of inhabitants filled with the spirit of energy and liberty which they brought from the three Kingdoms, our ancestral land. These causes, American, Imperial and Domestic, all teach us that we have to look about us, in order to secure ourselves in peace—in order to give a tenure of security to our prosperity,—to confirm the credit of our province, and to give hostages to the future that the efforts of our industry may not be taken away in an hour. We see to the West of us in Canada a great country which we desire to colonize, to open up to human industry and enterprise, and I look upon it as a very striking illustration of our anomalous condition that a close corporation in London is said to have sold 500,000 square miles—a country as large as Germany, France and the British islands, and even larger I believe—have sold the sovereignty or rather the pretensions of the Hudson's Bay company to an association styling itself the "Financial Association." I'm told the very pretty luck penny of £100,000 has been already paid down, but I think before the bargain is finished the Imperial Government must have something to say as to the subject, and we in Canada must have something to say as to the delivry."

After describing the climate of British North America, showing its capabilities for producing wheat, etc., as well as the marvellous riches that teemed beneath its surface, he continued:—the people that inherit this country are four millions drawn from the races that have led the van of christendom for a thousand years, and this people have everything that any country in Europe in its maturity has attained to after long struggles. This people have that as an outfit to begin housekeeping with. We have civil and religious liberty, thank God and the brave men who contended for it in times past in the Colonies! We have law, and a bench respected, whose decisions give a moral sanction to the legal dicta which they utter. We have also amongst our various communities men who have distinguished themselves not only in the political arts but also in all the enterprizes of private life. We want in society unity. Every old community has a sufficient amount of unity to protect it, especially on the Continent, in the presence of greater rival powers. I have been taunted in some American journals with having become an advocate for a large infusion of authority in our system. They have taunted me as an Irishman born with having suddenly fallen in love with the supreme administration of law. I will answer this flippancy by saying, if I were in a state of society where liberty was endangered by an exaggerated authority, I would take my stand on the principle of liberty; but being in a state of society where our liberties are sufficient, where our liberty is indigenous, I choose rather to seek for the plant we want, that is not indigenous.

I am for a large infusion of authority, for I believe we can bear it, and because I believe it is actually essential to the future preservation of the liberties we have, and the powers of self-government we enjoy. I desire to see the consolidation of our Provincial liberties—the timely planting of a well-defined supreme authority among us, and, therefore, I advocate as the only practical form of a rangement which I can discover, the Union of all the Colonies under the Regency or vice-regency, of a Royal Prince. I am in favor of the best system of authority which I believe to be possible, which I hope to live to see positively carried out; I am in favor approximately of the greatest amount of union possible between the provinces under the sanction of the Imperial Government. If we cannot all unite at once, I would like to see what several of my friends around me have advocated—a union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, and I do not see why we should leave Newfoundland out in the cold.

We have in Canada a three million market, and here you have a seven or eight hundred thousand market. You produce certain commodities we want, but if they come up to us they must pay our tariff as though they came from a foreign country. We must have intercolonial free trade. Every country has found it necessary to have a free interchange of commodities within its own borders, whatever may be the policy in respect to foreign trade.

There is also an argument drawn from Immigration. Now, I have paid some attention to this subject, and I will tell you what I believe to be the prime cause why in Nova Scotia you do not obtain a larger number of immigrants when you possess everything that is required to make men independent. The large market commands

the full ship. An emigrant cargo is a mixed cargo. A ship with 400 persons arrives in New York, 100 go to the manufacturing towns of New England; 100 remain in New York and find various employment; the balance seek agricultural pursuits in the West. Now we send abroad and say we want agricultural emigrants, but who, I would ask, is going to select a class especially for us. They must come of various classes, and they will only go where there is a large field, and where they can subdivide themselves easily.

There is also an argument drawn from Patriotism. We cannot create that spirit of patriotism which is essential as the vivifying influence of a nation as long as we are a number of disunited and comparatively in the eyes of the world undistinguished Provinces. For example nobody out of the province will read the history of a province. Its history does not attract the admiration of mankind; it does not give rules to men; but when provinces assume the magnitude of Empire when they inspire national pride which is the saving salt of nations, which is the best recruiting sergeant of a people. Battles may be lost, cities may be reduced, but let the spirit of national liberty exist combined with a spirit of national unity, and there is no power on earth which can permanently hold it in subjection.

Then there is the argument arising from the necessity produced by the recent events in the United States. Whatever we may think of the issue of the struggle, one thing at least we may infer that that country can never be again what it was five years ago. If the North should succeed, and the South should be subjugated, there must be a large infusion of the military spirit, of military force into the government of the country, in order to keep the South down, even if it be possible to do that. If the South succeed in asserting their independence, then we will have armed frontiers on both sides. Whatever may be the issue, these Provinces, it is obvious, have more or less to apprehend. In the first case, is it not likely that the superfluous military energy would be directed towards the most vulnerable quarter or if two republics, are established, may not the North seek to recover a portion of what it has lost by making efforts for the possession of territory on British America? Suppose a policy of aggression decided on, what would be our fate, in all probability? This I know, that none of the Provinces is able to protect itself individually against the attack of a Power like the States, with the exception perhaps of Nova Scotia which, from its position, can be rendered secure by the aid of a powerful navy. But suppose the North to have this new-found energy at its own disposal, and that we were all united; then I believe the statesmen of that country will hold a rein upon the unruly passions of those who would desire nothing better than to parcel out British America to indemnify themselves for the great States in the South that they have lost. From the proximity of a new danger, of what may be called a first-class power—with nothing but a water line, and sometimes only a chalk line between them and us,—what is the lesson of common sense? Unite your scattered communities and your resources; do it when you can; for when you must you may not have time and may not be able to do it. In the time of peace when we can deliberate, when we can consult, when we are not harassed by the great emergency of the hour, would not wisdom dictate to us to unite our resources when we can, and not to be seeking for the remedy when the mischief has already been accomplished.

I now come to the railway. Leading public men of all political parties admit that it is most desirable, if the liability could be defined, that this great work, so long projected, should be undertaken. There is no parliamentary party, there is no Cabinet possible, that would say, or dare say,—"no railroad—no connexion—on any terms." At the same time, the non-political men of influence—many in eastern, and many more, perhaps, in Western Canada, of the constituencies, are not favorable to the project at all—certainly not to it, as a Government work; they were so scorched by the Grand Trunk, they say that they dread the fire of any other railroad. In some respects the popular prejudices against the whole thing are not unfounded; but in others, I am bound to say, the only basis, is a melancholy want of information, as to the extent, resources, and capabilities of this part of British America. The prejudices really—in these last aspects is against New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, as countries, rather than against the road. People say, "What do we want with a railway down there? No one lives down there. We have no trade; we are not likely to have any trade with them. The land is a wilderness, and the winter would render the road impassable." This is, of course, a gross assumption,—but has not every great improvement to encounter just such assumptions? Was not the Reciprocity Treaty carried against prejudices as perverse—as contrary to the facts? Was not the Union of the Canadas themselves a conquest over far worse prejudices? And it is because this want of knowledge can only be combatted by intelligence, that I offer myself as one, in the needful work, of making the different Provinces better acquainted with each other. If it can be shown that the liability could be limited to three or even three and a half millions stg.; if it can be shown that private capitalists, able and willing for the work, might be found to undertake it; then, on all these showings, which I myself believe perfectly possible, I have no hesitation in saying that the people of Canada, for their own sakes, and for the sake of the connexion, would sustain their government, in entering at once on this great work, and thus rendering practicable the so desirable Union of all the Colonies.

Hon. Mr. Johnston, in an eloquent speech, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. McGee, which

was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Howe. Hon. Mr. Tilley, and Hon. Dr. Tupper spoke in highly complimentary terms of the address, and of the importance of a Union of the Provinces.

News Summary.

OUR news during the week from the seat of war has been very scant; the telegraphic messages very vague and indistinct. Lee's Army has passed back into Virginia, and the Federalists appear also to have recrossed the Potomac, following up his rear. No precise accounts, however, have been received of the exact position of either army. It is not improbable that a few days will bring us news of further conflicts. The present aspect of affairs would seem much in favor of the Federal cause, but the various scenes of action are so numerous and so widely separated, and alternate success or defeat has so often been the lot of either side, that it is next to impossible to predict with any degree of probability what changes a week or a fortnight may bring about. Charleston would seem to be hardly pressed, and probably may not long be able to hold out against the force which is being brought to bear against it by sea and land.

Many of our readers will recollect the interest, which for some years past has been felt in reference to the large and populous Island of Madagascar, on the eastern coast of Africa. Christianity had been introduced into the Island by the London Missionary Society, and had made very considerable progress, when the then reigning Queen commenced a bitter persecution against the christians. At her death, about two years since, she was succeeded by her son Radama the second, who had always secretly favoured the Christians, and on his coming to the throne immediately proclaimed a general liberty of conscience, and introduced many reforms in favour of freedom and civilization. He appears, although a kind and amiable man, to have been weak and deficient in the prudence and judgment needed in such a crisis. Intemperance also appears to have had some sway over him. A large part of the men of rank and influence, as well as the army, became discontented and inimical to his measures. An extensive conspiracy was formed, and the King has been assassinated, and his wife, the Queen, invested with Royal authority; being compelled to assent to some new form of Constitution for the country, the nature of which does not appear. It is said that the rights of liberty of conscience and foreign relations, will not be interfered with under the new state of things. Great anxiety will be felt, however, by all who are interested in the success of Christian truth until more is known, as the most sanguine hopes have been formed from past circumstances of its progress in Madagascar.

Notices, &c.

A Baptist Meeting-house immediately wanted in Shelburne Town.

Dear Editor,—I beg leave to acknowledge the following donations to the above object:—

Table listing donations for a Baptist meeting-house in Shelburne Town. Includes names like Ira Raymond, Joseph Shaw, Samuel Brown, and amounts in dollars and cents.

The Donations of others who will imitate the noble example of those above, and forward their money to me at Locke's Island, or Bro. David Haydon in Shelburne, will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

July 23rd, 1863. A. W. BARRS.

Degrees Conferred. At a Convocation held at Acadia College, June 4th, 1863, Israel A. Blair, and Edwin D. King, having completed the usual course of study, were respectively admitted to the degree of Bachelor in Arts. The degree of Master in Arts in course was conferred on Rev. Edward M. Saunders, A. B., T. Harding Hand, A. B., Robert Von C. Jones, A. B., James E. Wells, A. B., John Y. Paysant, A. B., William Wickwire, A. B., Silas Allward, A. B., and Charles F. Hartt A. B. The Certificates of the above Degrees were presented on the 5th of June, with the appropriate public solemnities.

STEPHEN W. DEBLOIS, Secretary of the Governors of Acadia College.

Baptist Convention. The Seventeenth Annual Session of the Baptist Convention of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island, will be held at Amherst, N. S., on Saturday the 22nd of August next, and following days at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Going to the Convention.

Arrangements have been made for conveying Delegates from Moncton or Parreboro, to Amherst, at \$1.50 each way. Other deductions will be reported as soon as ascertained.

It will be necessary to know how many will require conveyance from those places. Will brethren DeBolt at Wolfville, Armstrong at Bridgetown, and Angell at Yarmouth, please ascertain in their localities, and inform as forthwith.

Letters Received.

Rev. B. Scott, 20th. Rev. W. Dobson, 15th, 20s., 2 subs. W. Armstrong, 18th, 5s. W. F. Cutten, Esq., 20th. John Dodge, Senr., 20th. Rev. S. McLeod, 17th. Rev. M. P. Freeman, 1 sub. D. Mosher, Esq., 18th, £2 10s. W. J. Gates, 20th, 25s. H. E. Fitch, Esq., 20th.—Y. R. will come now to July next. J. Whitman, 21st. Rev. S. W. DeBlois, 24th. Rev. G. F. Miles, 23rd, 1 sub., and 24th, 2 subs. J. W. Barss, Esq., 27th. Rev. M. A. Bigelow, 18th. Rev. Dr. Tupper, 24th. W. H. Harris, 25th, 20s. N. W. McIntosh, 16th.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

The Judges of the Supreme Court, at their present sitting, set aside the verdict obtained against Mr. H. E. Pugsley, for illicit distilling.

A young man named Slanwight, last week, was sentenced by the Court of Sessions to pay a fine of £5 for robbing the premises of Mr. Keizer, St. Margaret's Bay.

The Managers of the Circus handed His Worship \$41, the proceeds of an entertainment on behalf of the Halifax Visiting Dispensary.

The sum of \$88 was realised at the Hon. Mr. McGee's lecture on Tuesday, 21st inst., which amount has been presented to the Mayor for the purpose of being appropriated by him, as follows: one half to the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and the other to the Catholic Orphan Asylum, under the care of the Sisters of Charity.

BURGLARY.—On Wednesday night, a desk in the store of Messrs. J. & R. B. Seeton was broken open by some person unknown, and about \$12 all the money therein, abstracted from it. It is supposed that the thief secreted himself on the premises before the store closed, and after effecting the robbery made his escape by a door fastened from the inside.

ALDERMAN SPENCE!!—On Tuesday, in the Supreme Court, judgment was delivered in the case of Mr. Thomas Spence. The decision was unanimous in favour of the validity of the election, and of the illegality of the proceedings of the City Council in connection with the matter. On this startling and rather unexpected piece of information being officially communicated to the Council by the Recorder, Alderman Roche immediately resigned his seat at the Board.—Recorder.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—We are requested to mention that Mr. Hutton, the principal, accompanied by some of the pupils, intends (D. V.) to proceed on a tour Eastward in a few days, holding meetings and making collections at the following places:

- Caledonia, Friday, July 31. St. Mary's, Saturday, August 1. Sherbrooke, Monday, " 3. Goshen, Wednesday, " 5. Lochaber, Thursday, " 6. Antigonishe, Friday, " 7. Guysborough, Monday, " 10. Port Mulgrave, Tuesday, " 11. Hawkesbury, Wednesday morning, } Aug. 12. Plaister Cove, " evening, }

Further appointments in Cape Breton will be duly notified. The deputation is commended to the kind attention and assistance of the benevolent, in the localities proposed to be visited.

BRIDGEWATER SHIPPING.—Encourage home talent.—Thursday, 16th inst.—The "Viator," (traveller,) a beautiful two topsail schooner, of 75 feet keel, and measuring 131 tons, was launched into her future element from the shipyard of B. Benjamin Harrington, Esq.

This vessel is owned & by Mr. Robert West, merchant, and & by Capt. Robbins, of Yarmouth, who goes master. She is a very fine craft,—thoroughly built, and, according to the opinion of judges, will be a fast sailer. I think it but due to Mr. Harrington, to state that his build of vessels, is highly spoken of, not only in this Province but in other countries.

The "Viator" is the fourth he has built in Bridgewater, all of which have given complete satisfaction to their owners, and are now ploughing the ocean, richly remunerating them. The 1st, "Junata," owned by Messrs. Dawson & Wilkie; 2nd, "Volant," owned by Mr. James Starratt, Junr.; 3rd, "Micmac," owned by Mr. Robert Dawson; and a fifth, now on the stocks, owned by Messrs. John McKeen, Jun., Harrington & Co.

We are informed that Mr. Harrington, and a number of others propose building a large brig, 120 feet keel, during the coming winter. May success attend them. We hope this enterprising and intelligent ship-builder, Mr. Harrington, will receive that patronage which his success thus far merits, and that ship-owners may feel disposed to encourage our N. S. ship-builders, in their praise-worthy efforts to vie with our American neighbors in getting up fine vessels.

W. J. G.