

this glorious evening, it looked a paradise. I knew it—a pandemonium!

## Colonial News.

### Nova Scotia,

Halifax Times, July 30.

**THE ASSEMBLY.—REPEAL OF THE UNION.**—The order of the day for Tuesday last, being the proposition of the Colonial Secretary, relative to the appointment of a Counsel to appear for Nova Scotia at the Bar of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the approaching investigation of the legality of the annexation of Cape Breton to Nova Scotia, the House resolved itself into Committee. The debate in Committee continued until Friday afternoon, when the Speaker again took the Chair, and the following Resolutions passed the House—the Resolutions moved by Mr. Wilkins, and those in amendment by Mr. G. R. Young, along with half a dozen other suggestions on the subject, being withdrawn:—

**Resolved,** That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to inform His Excellency that the House of Assembly, having taken into its deliberate consideration, the Despatches and Documents submitted by His Excellency to the House relative to the question now pending before the judicial Committee of the Privy Council, have determined that, having full confidence in the learning, knowledge and ability of the Attorney and Solicitor General of England, and the wisdom of integrity of the eminent tribunal before whom they are to vindicate the legality of the annexation of Cape Breton to this Province, it is unnecessary to employ an Agent to represent Nova Scotia before the said Tribunal; and further stating, that the annexation of the Island of Cape Breton to this Province by the Proclamation of 1820, and the Act of Assembly passed in pursuance thereof, was a measure very advantageous to the great body of the Inhabitants of that Island, and that it has largely benefited by the care and protection of the government, and impartial administration of Justice.

And praying that his Excellency will be pleased to appoint a Commission of five persons to collect from the Public Archives of this Province such Records, Documents, and information, to aid the said Tribunal in coming to a decision upon the said question, and that his Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Whereas information has been obtained, that Her Majesty's government has been solicited to transmit the mails by the Cunard line of steamers direct to Boston or New York, instead of to Halifax as heretofore; which will be prejudicial to this and the neighbouring Provinces;—Resolved, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested to submit to this House any information which he may possess on this subject, and to direct proper application to be made to Vice Admiral Sir Charles Adam, Commander in Chief of H. M. Royal Navy on this station, for any information which he may feel warranted in laying before this House, for its guidance on this important subject.

The following Resolution, moved by the Hon. A. Stewart, passed the Legislative Council on Friday:

**Resolved,**—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to inform His Excellency that this House having taken into deliberate consideration the despatches and documents submitted by His Excellency to this House relative to the question now pending before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, have determined that having full confidence in the learning, knowledge, and ability of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals of England, and the wisdom and integrity of the eminent tribunal, before whom they are to vindicate the legality of the annexation of Cape Breton to this Province, it is unnecessary to employ an agent to represent Nova Scotia before the said Tribunal.

Also praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct the proper officers to collect from the public archives such records, documents, and information, as may have a tendency to aid the said Tribunal in coming to a decision upon the said question, and that his Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies for that purpose.

**PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.**—His Excellency came down to the Coun-

cil Chamber yesterday, at two o'clock, p. m. with the usual State, and Prorogued the Legislature in the following Speech: *Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;* *Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.*

I thank you for the expedition with which you have despatched the important business that in obedience to the instructions of Her Majesty's Government it became my duty to bring before you and I have much pleasure in dismissing you to your ordinary avocations.

**PRESBYTERIAN DISRUPTION IN NOVA-SCOTIA.**—At the last Meeting of the Synod of Nova Scotia in connection with the Church of Scotland, which was held in St. Andrew's Church at Pictou, some important proceedings took place. The Synod met on Wednesday the 10th inst., and was duly organized.—Letters from the Free Protestant Church and the Presbytery of Halifax were read, and an overture adopted, upon which the following Deliverance was issued:—

Whereas the designation which has been given to this Church, viz. "The Synod of Nova Scotia, in Connection with the Church of Scotland," is vague and indefinite, and by some may be thought to express a relationship which has never existed between this Synod and an ecclesiastical body in Scotland—a relationship, which, if admitted by this Synod, could not fail in present circumstances, to disturb the peace and unity of this Church, and destroy all hope of a union, on many accounts so desirable, with another Presbyterian body in this Province.

And whereas the Presbyteries of this Synod have never enjoyed the privilege of being represented in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and consequently in accordance with the principles of Presbyterian Church Government, this Synod has not acknowledged, and in these circumstances cannot acknowledge the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland as a superior Church Judiciary, having the power of reviewing the decisions of this Synod, or of passing enactments that shall be binding on it: And whereas the Synod continues steadfastly to adhere to the whole doctrine, worship, discipline and Government embodied in the Westminster Confession of Faith, as received and explained by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in the year sixteen hundred and forty seven, the larger and shorter Catechisms, and the other standards drawn up by the Westminster Assembly; the Synod therefore resolves to declare its designation to be "The Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia," adhering to the Westminster standards, and appoints a committee to draw up a formula of questions to be put to candidates for license or ordination to the holy ministry, and to other office bearers at their ordination or admission to office in this Church.

The Revs. John Scott, Dugald McKichen, John McRae, and Alex. McGillvray, dissented from the above deliverance. On Thursday several resolutions were passed, expressing amongst other things that the Free Protestant Church of Scotland, and the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, were regarded by the Synod with ardent affection and entire confidence. In consequence of this judgment the three last named gentlemen separated themselves from the majority; and Mr. McRae took possession of the books and papers of the Synod and departed with them.

On Friday the majority reported that in a Conference they had come to no satisfactory conclusion to prevent a separation. The Synod records were also permitted to remain in possession of Mr. McRae, who had intimated his willingness to allow free access to them when necessary, but would not give them up. Regrets were expressed at the disruption, and it would appear a warm discussion ensued. The proprietors of St. Andrew's Church being averse to the transaction of Free Church business within its walls, the majority then adjourned to the Court House.—They there resolved that the Rev. Dugald McKichen, John McRae, and Alex. McGillvray, were no longer Members of the Church, and proceed to expunge their names from the roll.

It does appear to us that the Rev. majority have adopted a strange mode of procedure. We cannot for the life of us understand what they would be at, with the information before us. By the deliberation of Thursday they constitute themselves the "Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia," relinquishing their connection with the Church of Scotland. This deliverance affords a fertile field for criticism. In their after meetings we find them expunging the names of Cler-

gymen from the Synodical roll of the Church of Scotland. Should they not have expunged their own, or left them to be expunged by others, for certainly they are the Secession, and in imitation of their great prototypes in the General Assembly, have gone about their business quietly. Had not the Rev. Mr. McRae been too quick for them, it seems evident they would have kept possession of the records of the Church, from whose connection they had separated. There may be discrepancies in the published accounts of the proceedings, which being reconciled will give to the decisions of the majority who have seceded and formed a church of their own, the semblance of common sense; but at present we think they manifest an absence of correct judgment. The Pictou Chronicle rejoices in the separation as the removal of the greatest obstacle to a union with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.

**NUCLEUS OF A STANDING ARMY.**—The select and Common Councils of Philadelphia have passed an act, appropriating \$28,000 for the arming and equipping of a regiment of infantry, a battalion of artillery, and one troop or more of horse, to put down all outbreaks that may hereafter occur.

**PRESBYTERIANISM IN CANADA.**—From Canada we have dates by the last Mail to the 13th inst. The Synod of the Church of Scotland, which assembled at Kingston, had come to a decision anent the question which has agitated the Presbyterian Church at home and abroad. A majority of the ministers had determined to adhere to the Connection, as it existed, which involved no improper dependence upon the Establishment, which had always manifested the most filial regard and disinterested liberality towards the Canadian Church, without attempting and interference with her:—

#### THE DISRUPTION.

Tuesday, Midnight. A prayer having been offered up by Mr. Rintoul, the Synod Clerks proceeded very carefully to take the sense of the Synod on the main question. Mr. Urquhart's amendment having been set aside—when there appeared for Dr. Cook's motion to maintain the independence of the Synod and the connection, 56. For Mr. Bayne's motion of separation, 40.

Immediately after the vote was declared, the Reverend Mr. Urquhart requested that his amendment might be appended as a rider to Dr. Cook's Resolutions, which was granted.

Mr. Rintoul tendered his resignation as Synod Clerk, which was accepted. Mr. Andrew Bell, Assistant clerk, was appointed in his stead.

The Moderator intimated that the Synod would meet at 10 o'clock in the morning, and Mr. Rintoul requested the supporters of Mr. Bayne's resolution to meet at Daley's Hotel at 9 o'clock. The Court then adjourned. Much more courtesy and decorum have been observed in the Court for the last two days—and a very friendly feeling towards each other has lately been evinced by members on both sides. Long may that feeling continue!

**NEWSPAPERS.**—Printed newspapers sent to Canada via Boston, will not in future be liable to any charge for the conveyance by packet. They will however be charged on delivery in Canada with a colonial rate of 1d. addition to any United States postage due upon them for transmission from Boston to the Canadian frontier.

**EXECUTION.**—The prisoners Jones, Hazelton, Johnston and Anderson, convicted of murder and piracy on board the *Saladin*, are to be executed this morning between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock. Thus out of fourteen persons who embarked in that vessel at Valparaiso, only two will remain alive. Carr and Galloway, having been declared not guilty of murder and piracy, are now in jail. We understand that they will be liberated after the execution.

**FIRE AT DARTMOUTH.**—The tannery of Mr. James Stanford, at Dartmouth, was discovered to be on fire on Sunday last, at a quarter past 12 o'clock, a. m. Every exertion was made on the part of the inhabitants to stop the progress of the flames, but without success.—The buildings, with the greater portion of their contents, including hides, valuable machinery, &c. were completely destroyed, only a small portion of the materials being saved. A small house alongside was pulled down. The damage is estimated at between two and three thousand pounds, and the property, we understand was insured at about half the amount of loss. A number of persons, one of the

City engines and an engine belonging to the military went across the harbour to render assistance.

Pictou Chronicle, July 24.

**THE WEATHER, CROPS, &c.**—In the vicinity of Pictou, and as far as we can learn, throughout the whole Eastern part of the Province, we have had a succession of rains throughout this season which has caused the finest appearance of crops we have ever witnessed. Hay particularly is very strong. But we have been informed that there are complaints of drought through the Western section of the Province. Some of our farmers have already commenced cutting their hay.

## Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY AUGUST 3, 1844.

**SINGING.**—On this healthful and most agreeable accomplishment, the Halifax Times makes the following comments, in speaking of the intention of Mr. Owen, to open classes of instruction in that city:—

"The cultivation of the vocal powers ought to form an important branch of education. Singing is an accomplishment which is too often left to nature, when indeed, its rules are as clearly defined as those of any other art, nature forming the ground-work only. This hitherto, has been the case in this City, where the talent exists, but like the diamond in the bed, requires to be brought to light and fashioned before it can be appreciated. It is considered a necessary branch of education to teach the young idea to thread the mazes of a quadrille, to prance scientifically through a gallopade, or to *polk* divinely—but how much more enduring is the pleasure derived from the human voice, attuned to melody. Each family has its pianists among its fair members—but how few think of cultivating the perfections of the vocal accompaniment with the same assiduity that they bestow upon the instrument; and yet the merit of the performance would be enhanced thereby in a remarkable degree. We trust Mr. Owen will succeed."

**NEW ELECTION LAW.**—The St. John Observer furnishes us with the following gratifying piece of intelligence:—

"The 'Act to Improve the Law relating to the Election of Representatives to serve in the General Assembly' of this Province, passed by the Provincial Legislature in the session of 1843, was fully enacted, ratified, and confirmed by Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, on the 19th of June, 1844. This Act requires that the polling in the several counties of the Province shall be held at the same time, and all to be taken in one day. The Counties to be divided into polling districts, and electors to vote only in the districts in which they reside. This is a most excellent improvement on the former Election law, and doubtless will receive the unqualified approbation of the whole public. The Province will not again be kept in a state of excitement for eight or ten days, to decide contested elections, which heretofore will be accomplished simultaneously throughout the Province within the space of twelve hours."

The last Royal Gazette contains the Law. From it we take the names of the places where the Polls are to be held in this, and the neighbouring Counties of Kent, Gloucester, and Restigouche:—

In the County of Northumberland:—Parish Newcastle, at the Court House in Shire Town. Parish Nelsou, at or near McGee's Tavern. Parish Alnwick, at Lower Neguac. Parish Glenelg, at Ullock's Farm, mouth of Bay du Vin River. Parish Chatham, at the Town of Chatham. Parish Northesk, at or near Cuppage's residence. Parish Blackville, at or near Bartholomew's mills. Parish Blissfield, at or near John Decantlin's. Parish Ludlow, at or near John Wilson's.

In the County of Restigouche:—District comprising the Parishes of Colbourne and Dalhousie, at the Court House, Dalhousie. Parish Durham, at Robert Hannay's. District comprising the Parishes of Addington and Eldon, at Campbelltown.

In the County of Kent:—Parish Richibucto, at the Court House. District comprising Oak Point and the West Branch of Saint Nicholas River, in the Parish of Welford. Parish Wellington, on the Great Road between the two Rivers. Parish of Dandas, near the bridge over Copsigue River. Parish Carleton, at Kouchibouguac bridge. And such places as the Sheriff may name on the day of nomination of the Candidates for Huskisson and Harcourt.

In the County of Gloucester:—District number one, from the Restigouche County line to Green Point, at or near John Chambers's. District number two, from Green Point to the Parish Line of Bathurst, at or near the Church in Little Roche. District number three, from the Berresford Parish Line to the Big Nepisiguit River, at the Court House. District number four, from Big Nepisiguit River to Teague's Brook, at or near lot number twelve, at Salmon Beach. District number five, from Teague's Brook to the South Branch of Carquet River, at or near the Church at Grand