

adjourned till Tuesday, the 21st of October, and be held in this place at half-past one o'clock.

Dr. Phillimore—The Archdeacon appeals against the sentence of your Grace and assessors. Under this circumstance your Grace will assign time for the appeal to be prosecuted.

Dr. Lushington—Certainly not—there is no appeal from an interlocutory decree. No sentence is given.

Dr. Phillimore—No sentence given.

Dr. Lushington—No sentence given, and no decree made.

Dr. Phillimore—I understand the Court to say that no appeal can be made at all?

Dr. Lushington—There is no sentence at all. (Laughter.) The course will be, at the end there may be a judgement, and afterwards a decree. This is only an intimation of the Archbishop's opinion.

The Court was then formally adjourned.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1856.

THE DITCHER AND DANLON CASE.

THE Ditcher and Danlson case has been so far decided, in a very curious manner. The conclusion to which His Grace the Archbishop has given expression, does not appear as a sentence, although it was sufficiently so in the opinion of the Archdeacon's Council to lead him to appeal against it. It is evident enough that the Archbishop has determined that the doctrine contained in the Archdeacon's sermon is contrary and repugnant to Articles of the Church, and that the construction put upon the said Articles by the Archdeacon is not true.—His Grace stops at this for the present. According to the terms of the Act under which these proceedings were instituted, his Grace allows time for a revocation of what he has adjudged to be the Archdeacon's error, which we presume, judging from the notice of appeal, the Archdeacon will be very slow to acknowledge. If there is no revocation the sentence must follow and the decree, and what these may be will create no little speculation in the meanwhile. According to Dr. Phillimore, under the 13th Elizabeth, no sentence can be passed except acquittal or deprivation. One thing is very evident, which is, that His Grace has very reluctantly engaged in the proceedings at all—and whatever the sentence may be, although it is likely to involve serious considerations connected with the peace of the Church, like the Gorham case it will not have the least effect in altering the bias of men's minds upon any point of the doctrine involved, or in any way compensate for the trouble and mischief that will be caused by its agitation. The *Guardian* of the 6th August, referring to the case, as it then stood, says—

"The Archdeacon's case has become the popular side; even in Bath, the stronghold of the enemy, the audience applaud his advocate; he receives deputations of sympathizing tradesmen; he has the support of the penny press. The reason is that he is now seen to stand in the very shoes of Mr. Gorham, he is entitled to the benefit of the arguments against intolerance and exclusiveness once so freely levelled against Mr. Gorham's opponents; and the principle upon which Mr. Gorham's case was decided applies with all its force to his. With men in general the difficulty really is to persuade themselves that the proceeding is a serious one, and to estimate conjecturally the weight of a decision the authority of which, when it comes, will be so purely conventional. Compare the magnitude and mysteriousness of the question with the forum, the tribunal, the parties, and you may well feel that the narrower the ground of the sentence the better. If you cannot have a general council, or least an assembly of divines, you would wish for the clear cold sentences of a really impartial lawyer.—The next best thing to the power to decide rightly is the professional caution which habitually avoids, as far as may be, deciding at all."

We copy the following letters from the London *Guardian* of the 6th August. The subject matter may, perhaps, commend itself to the sympathies of Members of the Church in this Diocese:—

THE LATE BISHOP OF GRAHAMSTOWN.

To the Editor of the *Guardian*.

SIR—The moment in the life of the death of the excellent and devoted Bishop Armstrong has arrived in town, at the time when all the leading members of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel are dispersed.

Had it been possible to communicate to the Board or Committee of that Society the letters which have been received on that melancholy subject, I should, of course, have acted on their instructions, and not have ventured individually to make any statement. As it is, however, and considering the same weeks must elapse before anything like a full meeting of the Committee can be expected, I might be wronging the widow and fatherless were I to withhold my knowledge of the desire which exists in many quarters to raise a fund for their benefit. The Bishop of Oxford's letter, which

came first, and which I enclose for publication, has since been followed by several others. All that it is necessary for me to add is, that Mrs. Armstrong is left a widow with five children, the eldest of whom is about thirteen, and that the entire provision available for their support is estimated at about £180 a year.

Any contributions which may be sent to the "Armstrong Fund," will be received at this office till other arrangements have been made; and I may mention that the Bishop of Lincoln, Archdeacon Grant, and the Rev. T. Huntley Greene have offered to serve as members of a committee for the trusteeship and management of the fund.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

EDWARD HAWKINS.

79, Pall-mall, August 5, 1856.

Cuddesdon Palace, July 28, 1855.

My dear Hawkins—I have received by this post a letter from Mrs. Armstrong, with an unfinished letter from the late Bishop of Grahamstown, giving me the heavy tidings for that infant diocese of the death of its first Bishop; and her dear husband, on the 16th of May. He was worn out by a long and most fatiguing visitation, which he had just concluded. He "fell asleep" in perfect peace, trusting, with the simplicity which so marked his Christian character, his widow and five children to God and the Church whom he served so faithfully.

"I happen to know that they are left with the scantiest provision. Mrs. Armstrong intends to return home as soon as possible after the settlement of certain matters of business; and I trust that before her arrival we may have raised a sufficient sum to meet her with at least the needful provision for herself and them. I will gladly subscribe £25 or £50, as may be needed, for this work. Will you at once set on foot a subscription, whilst men's hearts are tender with the first news of his death. His former work of mercy for the lost at home, and his ready devotion of himself, and, as it proves, his life itself to the missionary work of his diocese, must stir the spirit of every Christian to provide for those who are so truly the Church's widows and orphans.—I am, ever yours,

"S. OXON."

The R. M. Steamship *Niagara* arrived on Monday evening last, in 9 days from England. No news of importance.

The Russian government notwithstanding the prompt evacuation of the Crimea by the allied troops, according to the terms of the treaty of peace, seem very loth to fulfil their part of the agreement. They boggled at the evacuation of Kara so long as they dared do so, and until the gentle hint from Lord Palmerston of ordering a portion of the British fleet into the Black Sea—they now claim possession of an island in the Danube, on the ground that it was not mentioned in the treaty, which however they will not be allowed to occupy. Anapa is again garrisoned by the Russians. These things are significant enough of what is in the mind of that power, and opportunity will not be wanting, ere long, on her part, to further the designs of eastern conquest, which perforce the western combination to resist her pretensions has obliged her for the moment to abandon.

Her Majesty and the Royal Family were enjoying a cruise in the British Channel, and had visited Plymouth and Dartmouth.

The R. M. Steamship *Canada* arrived on Thursday night last from Boston. The papers received by her are filled with matter relative to the approaching Presidential Election, and the affairs in the Kansas Territory. The civil war in Kansas continues; and is assuming a serious aspect. A number of the Abolitionists or Free State party, in the Territory, attacked the Town of Franklin and ordered all the inhabitants to leave, threatening to kill them if they did not. Several other places were attacked, and surrendered—a great number of persons have been killed and wounded.

WEST INDIES.—Our correspondent at Guayama, Porto Rico, writing on the 19th ult., states that the Cholera was committing fearful ravages at that place. The disease up to that date had, with occasional exceptions, been confined to the blacks, and the mortality had caused such serious loss among plantation hands as to interfere very materially with the prospects of the future crop. The epidemic was more virulent than usual, and had assumed the character of a plague. Elevated localities, as well as habitations upon low ground were severely attacked. Every expedient had been resorted to to prevent the spread of the contagion to other portions of the island.

NEW YORK MARKETS, March 26.—Common to good and medium grades of extra flour advanced from 5c. to 10c. per bbl. The receipt continues light, with a good home demand. Prime white Southern wheat advanced 2c. per bushel, and sold at \$1.65 a \$1.68. A cargo of amber colored new Tennessee sold at \$1.60. Old wheat was dull and unchanged. Corn was easier, and sound Western mixed sold at 53c. Pork was easier, with sales of mess at \$19.12 a \$19.25. At the first figures a check was given yesterday. Sugars sold to the extent of 800 a 900 hds. at 8c. a 8½c., both for Porto Rico and for Cuba. The sales of coffee were confined to 900 bags Rio, at 10½c. a 11½c. Freight were unchanged and engagements were moderate.

Orders for Bibles, &c. forwarded by Mr. Treas will be supplied immediately on receipt of our next importation, which may soon be expected.

We notice that the Steamship *Patria* has made the quickest run yet, between New York and Liverpool. It is however very remarkable that the short passages of steamers are not owing to their speed so much as their ability to perform continuously a certain number of miles per day, and under the most favorable circumstances, 848 miles appears to be the maximum performance. In this respect even the *Patria* has not been able to attain to the speed of sailing vessels, and something yet remains to be accomplished ere steam ships can compete with them in a day's run. Four hundred miles is no uncommon performance for a clipper. The *Maroon* *Pado* we believe did it on her quick passage to Australia.

There was a Review of all the Troops in garrison on the Common on Wednesday last. Lieut. Genl. Eyre, Commander in chief of the Forces in British North America, is expected shortly from Canada, to inspect the troops, and on other business connected with his office.

WINDSOR ELECTION.—On Friday last the following requisition, signed by 326 Electors of Windsor, of all shades of political opinion, was presented to the Hon. Joseph Howe, requesting that gentleman to allow himself to be put in nomination at the forthcoming election for that Township:

Windsor, August 1856.

TO THE HONORABLE JOSEPH HOWE, &c., &c., HALIFAX.

SIR,—The Hon. L. M. Wilkins having accepted a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court, the Township of Windsor ceases to be represented in the General Assembly of this Province.

We, the Subscribers, Electors of the Township, beg leave to invite you to allow yourself to be put in nomination as a Candidate for the suffrages of the Electors at the ensuing Election—and should you comply with this requisition, we pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to secure your success:

We are your obedient servants,

P. M. CUNNINGHAM,
B. D. FRASER,
T. O'BRIEN,
JAS. M. GELDERET,

and 322 others.

To which Mr. Howe replied as follows:

Halifax, August 22, 1856.

GENTLEMEN.—Being confined to my bed, by the effects of a recent accident, I can only thank you, which I do most sincerely, for the requisition sent to me this morning, and place myself entirely in your hands. I hope to be able to pay my respects to you on the day of nomination. In the meantime, believe me that I very highly appreciate an invitation which is at once a compliment and mark of confidence from men of all ranks and shades of politics, residing in one of the oldest, most intelligent and most prosperous townships in the Province.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant

JOSEPH HOWE.

To P. M. Cunningham, Esq., B. D. Fraser, Edward O'Brien, James M. Geldert, Esqrs., and the other Gentlemen who signed the requisition.

The Quebec *Chronicle* states that the English Underwriters have at last given up all hopes of the safety of ship *City of Montreal*, supposed to have been lost in the ice, on her "spring voyage," sometime in April last.—Sun.

A GREAT BLESSING TO THE AFFLICTED.

Dr. M'Lane, the inventor of the celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa., used these Pills for several years in his practice, before he could be induced to offer them to the public in such a manner as to make them known throughout the country. This learned physician felt the same repugnance that all high-minded men of science feel in entering the lists against those unscrupulous empirics who intrude their useless nostrums upon the public, and rely upon a system of puffing to sustain them. Convinced, however, of the real value of the Liver Pills, and influenced by the plain dictates of duty, the Doctor finally authorized Fleming Bros. of Pittsburg, Pa., who are now the sole proprietors, to manufacture and place them before the public. This great medicine has not disappointed the expectations of his friends, the medical faculty, at whose instance he was induced to place them before the public in the present popular form. From every quarter we hear the most gratifying accounts of their wonderful curative effects—the East and the West, the North and the South, are alike laden with "tidings of great joy" from the afflicted. These wonderful Pills have completely conquered that great scourge of America, the Liver Complaint.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburg, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'LANE'S genuine Liver Pills, also, its celestial Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores.—None genuine without the signature of

FLEMING BROS.

Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Naylor.—

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—A severe attack of Gout cured by their use.—M. Martin, of Paris, Canada, was frequently attacked with gout, which confined him to his room for weeks together; he adopted many means to get cured of this painful disease; but each time it returned it was with increased violence, and additional trouble to subdue. Sickened with the system of medicine hitherto adopted he commenced taking Holloway's Pills, well rubbing the Ointment into the parts affected; these two remedies conjointly used, cured him in a little more than nine weeks, and he has not since had any return of the complaint, although it is now nearly two years since this cure was effected.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. J. M. Campbell—the box has been sent by Coach. Rev. D. W. Pickett. Rev. S. L. Yewson—attended to. Rev. T. O. Leaver—attended to. Rev. R. Roach. Rev. Mr. James. Rev. Mr. Snyder.