

"(d.) You have now received the Bishop and the Metropolitan's views on the subject, and you have expressed no sympathy with them, no desire to uphold them, no regret at having prejudged the question.

"You can scarcely be surprised, after all this, at my saying that I have entirely lost that confidence which was desirous to repose in you as my Archdeacon and representative; and, moreover, will add that it can never be restored again except by the most unreserved acknowledgment of the great fault you have committed, and the assurance that nothing of the kind shall hereafter occur.

"I shall receive no further explanations or any more apologies; or if they are sent I shall not reply to them. I shall wait a reasonable time to give you an opportunity of reconsidering the whole question."

Nevertheless, the Archdeacon wrote on the 30th of April a letter, of further explanation. In this he protests against the Bishop's making public his confidential letters to him, and charges his lordship with being equally guilty of speaking in their mutual private correspondence of "Madras cliquism," and referring to one of the principal officers of the Government as "doing more injury to the Church than all the Dissenters at Madras," &c. After replying *seriatim* to the Bishop's charges, he concludes by saying that "it would ill become him to permit his conduct to be stigmatized as 'outrageous,' and to allow himself to be charged with 'usurping the Bishop's place and office,' and with having 'forgotten his vow of canonical obedience,' without that earnest protest which self-respect obliges him to make, and without respectfully appealing to the highest authorities for a revision of his lordship's judgment."

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, NOV. 17, 1855.

THE CHURCH WITNESS AND ITS CORRESPONDENTS.

To own a fault is a mark of an ingenuous mind—and when an individual has been the secondary means of promulgating a slander, it is considered we believe, in the code of honour, not only that a repudiation on his part is the first step to reparation, but that he is bound either to give up his informant, or to stand in his place and make the full amend in his behalf. Judged by this standard of fair dealing between man and man, we think the *Church Witness* of St. John comes far short of its moral obligation, let alone what may be its christian duty in the premises. For he who stands the case. A slanderer takes advantage of the good nature, or the known partialities of his editor, and imposes on him an untrue statement of what has taken place in Salem Chapel in this City, and he does this for the twofold purpose of condemning a righteous motive, and of attaching an odium to the character of the Bishop of the Diocese. The slander is promptly met and exposed, and the Editor is, according to his own shewing, put in possession of the best testimony to the falsehood of the accusations. Instead however, of acknowledging that he had been led into an error, excusable perhaps in one who is disposed to find or see something wrong in whatever does not square with his own peculiar notions of the fitness of things, and that he was rather hasty in remarking upon the statements of a correspondent who could sacrifice truth to his prejudices, he proves that he is himself deficient in the candour that should ornament the genuine christian character. The half apologetic tone of the *Church Witness* in this matter can deceive no one. It is an attempt, still to uphold the statement of its veracious Correspondent, and that against the witness of every individual who has entered the Bishop's Chapel since the day it was opened for the accommodation of the poor until now. The Editor of the *Church Witness* can indeed find little to cavil at in the mode of celebrating public worship there, as described by his correspondent, who having "no music in his soul," would rather read than sing a psalm, but he ought at least to have given proper weight to his denial of the allegation, pointed as it is with his name in proof of its justice. This is in fact a fair challenge to the *Church Witness* to confess an imposition upon its pages,—or else to call upon him who has borne false witness against his neighbour, to stand forth in his proper person, and substantiate aught of what he alleges to have been done against religious propriety. The general argument of the *Church Witness*, that it takes the name of its correspondents as sufficient authority for the justice of their observations, does not certainly apply in this case, which is a slander disseminated by a public print under the supervision of a Clergyman; and the party impugned no less a person than a Bishop of the Church to which that Clergyman belongs.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The telegraphic message from New York, indicates an excited state of the public mind in England, on the supposition that a termination of amicable relations with the United States is near at hand. There need not, we think, be much apprehension of such an event; nor does there seem to have been the least preparation on the part of the United States to meet such a condition of things. It would be very strange if a question about the enlistment of foreigners should embroil Great Britain and America, the former of which in her dealings with the latter has never been over sensitive to provocation from her transatlantic relative. There may, however, be good reason for supposing that the United States, eager to take advantage of the occupation of England and France in other important matters, will think it a good time to press their desire for Cuba to a profitable conclusion. America at the present moment stands in a proud position of neutrality, and it would be difficult for the belligerents in Europe to do without her assistance. She evidently sees this, and calculating upon their utter subservience to her ability to furnish their food, may be inclined to press, up to the point of national endurance, some of the objects of her own ambition—but she can go no further, and they are aware of her policy, and know or ought to know by this time how to check her game. With a stimulus to the noble country of the Canadas, the deficiency in bread-stuffs in England, might be more than supplied, and whether they should find an outlet by the American seaboard, or through her own dependencies, is a question of but little moment when the alternative is presented by the United States of making Great Britain depend upon her own resources. The want of a great northern railroad to connect the harbour of Halifax with the far west would be felt in such a contingency, and should lead to its immediate prosecution, as an enterprise upon which the future destinies even of the Mother Country, may be in some degree involved. In these days of large production, the Colonies of Great Britain are of themselves sufficient to regulate the pulsations of the heart of the Empire, and properly encouraged will of themselves form a market for her manufactures, only limited by a partial dependence upon them for the raw material. It is evident that the United States, great as their natural resources may be, are not in a good condition to become a belligerent against the European Powers, especially with those which could shut up all their commerce, and be the means in a short time of causing a wide spread ruin of all those commercial and manufacturing interests which it has been their policy to buoy up at great sacrifices.

His Lordship the Bishop leaves Halifax to-day for St. Margaret's Bay, where on Sunday he will hold a Confirmation.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, has issued a Proclamation appointing Thursday the 6th of December, as a day of general thanksgiving for "the inestimable blessing of an abundant harvest."

CROW HARBOUR.

This harbour is very prettily situated on the south side of Chelabucto Bay. The people who live in its vicinity are principally Churchmen, but generally of the poorer class, and support themselves partly by fishing and partly by the culture of the soil. During the fishing season, it is much resorted to by fishermen from other parts, and many of these also belong to our Church. But like too many of our Eastern Shores, Crow Harbour is left very destitute of the ministrations of the Gospel. The building (open to all parties) now used for Divine Service, being a very unsuitable one, a strong desire is felt to have a Church built. The people are quite ready to contribute for this purpose, as far as their means will allow; and a grant of land for the site has been very generously promised by Mr. Smith, a resident there. But the people unaided will not be able to raise the requisite amount. The subscriber would, therefore, appeal, on their behalf, to the sympathies of their fellow Churchmen, and solicit their assistance. The object is well worthy of their charitable contributions; and any that may be given, either through this office, or sent directly to the subscriber, will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

W. G. T. JARVIS.

DIOCESAN ASSEMBLY.—The name of L. Hartshorne, Esq., delegate from Dartmouth, was accidentally omitted from the list of lay members present at the Session of the Diocesan Assembly for 1855.

J. EDWIN GILPIN.

Clerical Sect'y.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

(Per Telegraph to Reading Room.)

The American Steamship Pacific, arrived at New York, at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning. Liverpool dates to 3rd. November.

Consols are quoted at 88 & 88½.

Money market unchanged.

Nothing important from the Crimea.

Lord Stanley offered Colonial Secretaryship.

General Coltrington appointed Commander of Army, vice Simpson.

Great excitement in England in consequence of strong prospects of war with United States.

Cotton market advanced ¼ to ½.

Flour market firm, but no change in prices.

Wheat has declined 2d. per bushel.

Sugar firm, with extensive sales. The advance has reached 6s per cwt.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

An extraordinary excitement in England was occasioned by rumors of War with the United States, and that Mr. Buchanan had demanded his passports. Mr. Buchanan had been obliged publicly to contradict the rumor.

There is no news of importance from the Crimea.

Both armies were going into winter quarters.

Some further small successes had been gained by the fleets, which have now sailed for the Gulf of Perekop.

Lord Stanley, the Earl of Derby's eldest son, has been offered Colonial Secretaryship.

Hamilton Seymour is appointed Minister at Vienna.

Difficulties between France and Naples settled.

The Edition of Psalms and Hymns for the Diocese of Nova Scotia having been all sold, no further orders for that Book can be immediately supplied; but a new Edition is in progress, and will be ready about the first week in December. These Books will be of a more convenient size, while the type will not be smaller, and a greater reduction in price than heretofore, will be made by the dozen or more, to those who remit the Cash. Orders sent between this and the time of publication will be carefully attended to.

The following BOOKS are now offered for sale and may be had by application to the Publisher, at the Office of the Church Times—

1. Maskell's Monumenta Ritualia Ecclesie Anglicane. 3 Vols. 8vo. cloth, quite new, beautifully printed by Pickering, Lond. 1846-47 (published at £3). 30s.
2. Patrum Apostolicorum Opera. Gr. & Lat. Hefele. 8vo. new, hf. cf. Tubinge, 1842. 9s.
3. Eusebii Pamphili Historia Ecclesiastica et Vita Constantini, Gr. & Lat. Zimmerman. Thick 8vo. (1252 pages) new, hf. cf. Frankfurt ad Man. 1822. 25s.
4. Foxe's Acts and Monuments of the Church, or Book of Martyrs. Seymour's Edition. New roan Imp. 8vo. Lond. 1843. 20s.
5. Anderson's Annals of the English Bible. Abridged and continued by J. P. Prime, 8vo. cloth, New York. 1852. 10s.
6. Cotton's Editions of the Bible in English, from 1500 to 1850, with Specimens of Translations and Bibliographical Descriptions. 8vo. cloth, Oxford, 1852. 7s. 6d.
7. Burton's Description of Rome. 2 vols. 12mo. boards. Lond. 1828.
8. Bishop Russell's Palestine, with Map and Engravings. 12mo. cloth, Edinburgh, 1832. 3s.
9. Brown's (Rev. Dr.) Antiquities of the Jews, 2 vols. 8vo. hf. cf. neat, Lond. 1820. 10s.
10. Warton's (Rev. Dr.) Death Bed Scenes and Pastoral Conversations, 4 vols. 8vo. hf. cf. gilt, fine copy. Lond. 1827-32. 27s. 6d.
11. Cecil's Life and Remains (Portrait) 8vo. cf. large type. Lond. 1816. 4s.
12. Miller's (Rev. Dr.) Letters on Clerical Manners (Portrait) 12mo. green cloth, gilt, Philadelphia, 1832. 4s.
13. Will's Lives of Illustrious Irishmen (fine Portraits of Burke and Grattan) 8vo. cl. Dublin, 1840. 2s. 6d.
14. Newgate Calendar—a Record of the most remarkable Criminal Trials in England during the last century, with numerous Plates & Portraits. 6 v. 8vo. hf. cf. Lond. 3s.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE EFFECTED BY DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

New York, March 19, 1852.

This is to certify that I have been troubled for almost four years with a choking sensation, sometimes so bad as almost to suffocate me; I employed two regular physicians, but to no purpose. I was then persuaded to try a bottle of Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge. I took two tea spoonfull at one dose. It soon began to operate, when it made thorough work. (I had a regular worm factory within me.) I should judge it brought away from me some two quarts of worms; they had the appearance of having burst. I took the remainder of the bottle at two doses. The effect was, it brought away about one quart more, all chopped to pieces. I now feel like a different person.

The above is from a widow lady, forty-six years of age, resident of this city. For further particulars, the public are referred to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan place, or to E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutgers and Monroe sts. P. S. The above valuable medicine, also Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. McLane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Bayley.