

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1855.

THE NEW YEAR.

Our present No. being the first since the commencement of the Year, we, as in duty bound, tender to all our readers the "Compliments of the Season," wishing them a "Happy New Year," and an abundance of blessings during its progress.

We enter upon it, we hope, with a just reliance on that protecting Power which has hitherto cared for us, and with a proper sense of our responsibility in the somewhat arduous task we have undertaken; and we have need of all the cheering encouragement that can be given, to relieve our mind from the irksome weariness of that continuous labour which our duty imposes.

The Church Times has now begun its Eighth Volume. It has achieved this growth through some discouragement, but with much also in the retrospect to make us pleased; and it asks of Churchmen, to continue their assistance, and make it more effective. We think it is quite entitled to their best efforts. The Church cannot do without a paper—why then should not Churchmen sustain it, as it ought to be sustained? Why do not every family among them take a copy of the publication that furnishes them with Ecclesiastical intelligence, not only what concerns their own Diocese, but the Church's work in every part of the world? We put it in this way, because in these two essential heads of information, which they cannot otherwise obtain, there is sufficient reason for their active exertions in its behalf. The rest is a super addition, which only the more enhances to them the value of the object. If they get the news of the day—and the common routine of domestic intelligence—mingled with a variety of topics practically religious—it is giving them more than an equivalent for their support, and increases their obligation to place it on a footing which shall prove remunerative.

But perhaps the best foundation for the support of a Church paper, is a recognition of the truth that it is wanted by the Church, more than for our individual gratification. The Churchmen of Nova Scotia do not seem to have fully realized this truth, although we trust that it will be the chief incentive to their future efforts in its behalf. We do not mean to say that nothing has been done, with this view, to sustain the paper, we only would intimate that much more might be done. We look upon our subscription list as it stands, and it seems to militate against this worthy motive, that the discontinuance during the past year, have been nearly as many as the new subscribers; but we find to encourage us, that the Paper can still be maintained, although we shall probably have occasionally to draw upon the gratuitous aid and a slice of the clergy in our vicinity, until better times. We acknowledge a good, considerable indebtedness to the Executive Committee of the D. C. S., who have lent their influence to supply a want of the Church; and to several excellent individuals, who by extra subscriptions have greatly assisted us. If we have not yet attained to the support which other religious papers receive from their several denominations, we are yet encouraged to press onward. The aid we require exists, though inert, and we have an abiding faith, that its current will set in our course, and that a prosperous gale will fill our loosened sails, and waft our bark to a secure haven.

To secure this desirable result, does not need a great effort on the part of Churchmen. We want at least 300 names in addition to our present list of subscribers—but what are they among the many who can afford it, and to whom such a paper would be a desirable family acquisition. Some advertising patronage also, more than has hitherto been bestowed by the Churchmen of Halifax, would be of assistance. We promise for ourselves, that whenever these are attained, the Paper shall be made more efficient in all its departments. For all indications of such a seal we shall have a great respect, and if any thing is to be done, we shall be glad if it be done quickly.

Anything short of the above propositions, involving either a sacrifice on our part, or an inferiority of the paper, or a want of ability to secure the object, would be a reflection upon the Churchmen of Nova Scotia. We hope therefore soon to be enabled to realize all the improvements that have been contemplated, that no further appeal to them may be required in this behalf. We desire to fulfil our promise to the latter; and feel a well grounded assurance that both Clergy and Laity may be depended on to carry out the design in a way that shall be profitable to the Church, and pleasing to all concerned.

MARRIAGE OF THE LORD BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Marriage of the Rev. HENRY BINNEY, D.D., Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, with MARY, second daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice BATES, Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province, was solemnized in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Thursday last, the 4th inst., by the Right Rev. EDWARD FRITH, D.D., Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, assisted by the Ven. ROBERT WILLIS, D.D., Archbishop of Nova Scotia. The spacious Church was densely crowded in every part by a respectable congregation, who evinced the most intense interest in the entire proceedings. Shortly after 10 o'clock, the North door of St. Paul's was thrown open to the public, while the South doors were kept closed for the reception of the guests, for whose accommodation the pews on each side of the middle aisle were reserved. The interior of the Church was suitably decorated with the Banners of St. George's Society, waving around the Chancel, together with appropriate devices, representing the Arms of the two families of Binney and Bates, while the Porch of the Church was tastefully fitted up, and ornamented with various flags, which were displayed with imposing effect. St. Luke's Chapel of Ease was also gaily decorated for the occasion, with its flags and banners streaming from the Tower of the Church.

At the appointed hour, a quarter before 12, both parties arrived at the Church at the same moment—the Bride attended by four young ladies, and the Bridegroom by four young gentlemen—all of whom took their places outside the Chancel rail, in front of the holy Table—when the Bishop of Newfoundland commenced with the "Form of Solemnization of Matrimony," and proceeded through the whole Service without any omission—the 67th Psalm being chanted in its proper place by the Choir, and the concluding Exhortation being read by the Archbishop. The Chancel was also occupied by the Rev. E. A. O. Bayley, Chaplain of the Bishop of Newfoundland, and the Rev. W. Bullock and Rev. E. Martin, situated in their Surplices. At the conclusion of the Service, the joy-bells rang a merry peal—and carriages of all descriptions were seen rolling incessantly along the streets from the Church to the stately mansion of Judge Bates, where a sumptuous entertainment was provided for the wedding guests, who numbered about one hundred and eighty persons, including sixteen Clergymen, and a fair representation of the Laity, and especially of the Ladies of Nova Scotia.

At an early stage in the proceedings of the Banquet, the health of the Right Rev. Bridegroom and his beautiful Bride was proposed by His Excellency Sir Charles Le Marchant—to which His Lordship replied in appropriate terms. In the course of which he referred to a recent precedent for the marriage of a Bishop, in the case of the late Bishop of Salisbury, who entered into the "holy estate of matrimony" after his consecration to the Episcopal office. The Hon. the Chief Justice proposed the health of the Bishop of Newfoundland, with a warm recommendation to his Lordship to imitate the example of our worthy Bishop on this occasion. His Lordship stated in reply, that he was not invariable to the charge of eunuchial bias, or to the attractions of the fair sex by whom he was surrounded, but at the same time he explained the difference in the situation of himself and his Diocese from that of his brother Bishop of Nova Scotia, and vindicated his motives in preferring a life of single blessedness for himself. The toast of "the Bridemaids," was responded to in an elegant and humorous speech by the Rev. R. H. Bullock, and that of "the Groomsmen" was acknowledged in a very feeling and satisfactory address, by Edward Binney, Esq., the senior in birth of that body. Several other toasts were also given and replied to before the convivial party left the table, and at half past 2 o'clock the happy pair left town for Sackville, on their way to Windsor, where they intend to remain for a few days.

We trust we may be permitted to congratulate the Bishop on the new relation of life, on which our respected Bishop has entered, and especially on the happy selection which he has made among the fair daughters of Nova Scotia, in the choice of a consort who is possessed of every qualification to promote the happiness and usefulness of his public and private life, and whose amiable qualities and Christian virtues have endeared her to the affections of all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance. We think it may be properly regarded as a favourable token, that our Bishop's choice has met with such universal approbation among the members of the Church in this city, not only on account of the family connexions, but especially the personal character of the accomplished lady, and while it is true that "there is an awe in mortal joy, a deep mysterious fear," which seems to be inseparably connected with the highest state of happiness in human life, we would earnestly entreat the prayers of all our Christian friends at this time, for our chief Pastor and his beloved Bride, that it may please God to grant them all the spiritual benedictions which were evoked upon them in the solemn Service of our Prayer Book, and to pour out the richest blessings of His grace upon them both, that as "heirs together of the grace of life," they may "adorn the doctrine of God their Saviour in all things"—and may fulfil all the duties of their high position in the Church, to the glory of our Divine Redeemer, and to the advancement of true religion in this Do-
-ver.

The Christian Messenger, Baptist paper, published in this city, notices the receipt of 31 additions to its subscription list since its last issue.

R. M. STEAMSHIP ARIA.

The R. M. Steamship ARIA arrived on Wednesday last from Liverpool. She brings London dates to the 22nd ult. Parliament was opened on the 12th, by Her Majesty in person, with a short speech, the most important topic of which, is the allusion to a treaty of alliance with the Emperor of Austria. Her Majesty also notices the conclusion of a treaty with the United States. In the Lords, the Address in answer to the Speech, was moved by the Duke of Leeds, seconded by Lord Ashburton. After which the Earl of Derby made a powerful speech, opening up all the events of the war. In its course he severely commented upon the measures of the administration, and attributed much of the success which the Allies had met with to the neglect of previous preparation.

"From the very first to the very last," said the noble earl, "there has been apparent in the course pursued by Her Majesty's government a want of previous preparation—a total want of presence; and they have appeared to live from day to day providing for each successive contingency after it arose, and not before it arose. (Hear, hear) "Too late" has been the fatal words applicable to the whole conduct of Her Majesty's government in the course of the war. (Hear, hear.) We were "too late" in our declaration of war. (Hear, hear.) We were "too late" in deciding that the passing of the Pruth was a *casus belli* in the first instance. We were "too late" in sending our troops to the Black Sea, and we were too complaisant to the Emperor of Russia, who thanked us for refusing to act in concert with our French allies and sent a fleet into the Black Sea at a time when the French thought it desirable. Our co-operation then would have been of immense importance, and our non-compliance, which started thanks from the Emperor of Russia, controlled to a great extent the action of our allies. We were "too late," my lords, in declaring war, we were "too late" in entering the Black Sea, and we allowed the massacre of Sinope to take place. (Hear, hear.) At that time the Turks were under the pledge of protection from this country, but in the month of a powerful armament Sinope was taken and destroyed; the Turkish fleet was destroyed in the waters, and we were standing idly by, not at Sinope, but in the Black Sea; and, for the purpose of co-operation, were either powerless or unwilling to interfere in time. (Hear.)

"And, my lords, when we did go to war, what waste of course pursued by Her Majesty's government? It was thought fit—I know not for what reason—but it was thought fit in the year 1854, to bring forward a financial budget at an unusual period—the 6th of March. On the 6th of March the financial budget was brought forward, and though war was not declared until the 27th or 28th of March, it was proposed to take an increase of something like 10,000 men in the army, and I think a small increase was to be taken in the navy. And what was the calculation the Chancellor of the Exchequer made for the probable additional expense to be incurred in consequence of the war? The calculation was £1,200,000, being an expense of £2 for the transport of 25,000 troops. And where? To meet the Russians? To defend Constantinople? No; but to Malta and back again. (Hear, and a laugh.) This was the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—namely, that the intention of the British Government was to ask parliament for the means of sending 25,000 men to Malta and back again, for such an object the income-tax was to be collected for half a year. These were the provisions made upon the 6th of March, in reference to which, when proposed in the House of Commons, it was said: "When Russia sees the preparations she will indeed be aware of the energy and determination, the vigour and decision with which this country is about to carry on the war." (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) Why, my lords, when the Emperor of Russia read that declaration, he could not but come to one of two conclusions, either that the British government were gulping parliament and imposing upon British credulity, or that they were not really in earnest. (Hear and others.) These 25,000 men might go to Malta and back again; but as to interfering with any of the military operations of Russia, that was impossible."

We have given in another part of this day's impression the concluding part of the speech of the noble Earl, which after his exposure of the impotence of the Administration, does seem to imply that he has more confidence in them in reality than in profession, and is all that the warmest patriot can desire.

There had been strong feeling exhibited in and out of Parliament, against the Foreign Enlistment Bill introduced by the Ministry.

The siege of Sebastopol has not made much progress since last advices. The weather seems to have precluded operations both on the part of the allies and the enemy. Now and then a sortie is made on the French lines, which is soon repulsed, with less loss to them than to the Russians. In taking an advanced position of the Russians, well calculated to annoy the English position, the Rifle Brigade displayed their usual gallantry, but lost their captain, Tryon, a promising young officer. It is evident that notwithstanding the bad state of the roads and weather, the Russians are continually receiving reinforcements. The British troops, owing to the