

into ecclesiastical language, means the progress of Popery in the East, and the consequent depression and humiliation of the Oriental Church at the feet of the schismatic body intruded by Rome. We have no hesitation in saying that, even on political grounds, it is the interest of England to foster friendly relations between the Eastern and English Churches, for the sake of English interests in the East. Religiously, there can be no doubt that the vigorous efforts made by Rome to destroy, ought to rouse us more than ever to like or greater exertions to prevent the overthrow of Rome's ancient antagonist; while Christian zeal and love should never allow us to rest as long as the present unhappy misunderstanding divide and keep asunder the divided Church. If we are honest-hearted English Churchmen, our efforts after unity will be made, not on the principles of Roman exclusiveness, which would swallow up variety in unity, nor of vague latitudinarianism, which would let variety run riot without the bonds of any real unity, but upon those principles of federal union which were the law of the Primitive Church, which hold together the Patriarchates of the East, and constitute the English Churchman's theory of the true unity of the Church.

### Diocesan Church Society.

#### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 15th October, in the National School-room.

The Right Rev. the PRESIDENT took the chair at 2 P. M.

There were present, the Venerable the Archdeacon, and a number of Clergy and lay delegates from the local committees in the country.

After Prayers and reading the Minutes of the preceding General Meeting—

The Secretary was directed to read the Report of the Executive Committee for the past year.

It was moved by the Rev. C. Shrove; seconded by the Rev. R. Uniacke, and resolved, that the Report of the Executive Committee be received and adopted, and that it be printed and circulated under the direction of the Executive Committee.

The Bishop informed the Society that he had requested the Clergy annually to preach and make a collection in their parishes for the Widows and Orphans' funds.

It was moved by J. W. H. Howley, Esq., delegate from Yarmouth, seconded by N. Clarke, Esq., and resolved, that the Executive Committee be requested to obtain and to publish in the Annual Reports such historical and statistical accounts of the parishes as they may deem expedient.

It was moved by A. M. Uniacke, Esq., seconded by the Rev. C. Shrove, and resolved, that the General Annual Meeting of the Society be held in the month of June instead of the present time.

N. Clarke, Esq., moved that in order to ascertain the feeling of the members from the country with regard to the proposed change, the meeting should divide on the question, that the majority of the country voters might be apparent.

The division took place, and there was a majority of the members of the country in favor of the change.

The Rev. J. Ambrose gave notice that at the next meeting he would move that the time for the General Meeting be changed to October.

The Rev. R. Arnold gave notice of a proposed change in the 9th, 10th and 11th Rules of the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

The first five on the list of the Executive Committee went out of office, and the following members of the Society were elected by ballot to fill the vacancy: J. R. DeWolfe, Esq., W. Gosw, Esq., N. Clarke, Esq., S. P. Fairbanks, Esq., and A. M. Uniacke, Esq.

At the suggestion of the Rev. T. H. White, seconded by the Rev. Uniacke, the thanks of the Society were offered to the Treasurer, the Assistant Secretary, and the Secretary for their services during the past year.

The Rev. E. Gilpin, Jr., A. M., was appointed Secretary; H. Pryor, Esq., A. M., Assistant Secretary, and W. C. Silver, Esq., Treasurer for the ensuing year.

At the suggestion of T. B. Atkins, Esq., seconded by the Rev. J. Stannage, the warm thanks of the Society were tendered to the Clergymen who preached for the Society on Sunday the 12th inst.

The Rev. J. M. Campbell gave notice that at the next Annual Meeting he would move that in future no grants be made from this Society to aid in the building of churches, except upon the condition that all the seats should be free.

A. M. Uniacke, Esq., gave notice that at the next Annual Meeting he would move that in future the new members for the Executive Committee should first be proposed and then balloted for.

The Meeting adjourned.

EDWIN GILPIN, JR., Sec'y.

#### PUBLIC MEETING.

A Public Meeting of the Society was held in the Temperance Hall on the evening of Wednesday, the 15th October, 1856.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop took the chair at half-past 7 o'clock.

There were present an unusually large number of Clergy and lay delegates from the country, more than sufficient to fill the diminished platform, while a numerous and highly respectable audience were in the Hall. The Bishop invited the meeting to join in singing the 100th Psalm.

The Venble. the Archdeacon read Prayers.

The Right Rev. the President opened the Meeting with an introductory address relative to the affairs of the Church in the Diocese.

An abstract from the Report of the Executive Committee, for the year 1855, was read.

W. Tupper, Esq., delegate from Aylesford, moved the first Resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Drumm, delegate from Bridgewater.

Resolved.—That the Society upon this, its 18th Anniversary, give most humble and hearty thanks to the Father of all mercies for His past blessings, and for the success which he has vouchsafed to our efforts, and express also its faithful reliance upon His support and protection for the continuance of our future exertions.

The meeting then united in singing a hymn suitable to the occasion.

The second Resolution was moved by D. Smith, Esq., delegate from Rawdon, and seconded by the Rev. R. Arnold.

Resolved.—That inasmuch as the Venble. the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has been compelled actually to commence the diminution of that generous aid to this Diocese (for which this Society will ever be grateful) the future maintenance of the Clergy demands the immediate and serious attention of every Churchman in the Province.

A collection was then taken in aid of the funds of the Society.

The third Resolution was moved by Lieut. Col. Pointz, seconded by the Rev. J. Forsythe.

Resolved.—That the successful establishment of the fund for the Pensions of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy, is a subject of sincere congratulation to the Society, and of thanks to those who so liberally contributed to its formation; at the same time the Society cannot but regard with much anxiety the condition of clergymen who may hereafter be incapacitated by age or infirmity for longer service in the Church.

The meeting then sang the Doxology and was dismissed with the Apostolical Benediction.

#### News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Arabia, Oct. 10.

#### ENGLAND.

The remains of Viscount Hardings were deposited on Wednesday in the beautiful hall church of Fordcomb, near Tunbridge Wells, erected chiefly by the munificence of the deceased soldier, on his return from India. The funeral ceremony was private and unostentatious, in accordance with the express desire of the deceased. The only insignia seen were the baton of a field-marshal, and sword, the present of the late Duke of Wellington in 1815.

By a general order, dated "Horse Guards, Oct. 2," her Majesty has expressed to the army "her sincere grief at the loss of that great and eminent soldier, Field Marshal Viscount Hardings."

"The assiduous labour of a long public and eventful career, during which Viscount Hardings held some of the highest offices of the State, terminated, too soon, a life fertile in resources, and of unwearied perseverance and devotion to duty.

"The Queen has a high and grateful sense of Lord Hardings' valuable and ungrudging services, and in his death deplores the loss of a true and devoted friend.

"No Sovereign ever possessed a more honest and faithful counsellor, or a more loyal, fearless, and devoted servant."

At a sitting of the Derby Burial Board last week it was stated that three burials of sisters of the establishment had taken place within the grounds of the Ho-

man Catholic convent, Nottingham-road, in violation of the Order in Council of the 18th Oct., 1854. A resolution was carried directing the clerk to communicate the fact to the Home Secretary.

The Scotch papers say that Dr. Tait, the new Bishop of London, is the first Scotchman who has reached the Episcopal bench since the death of Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, in 1719.

The United Kingdom Alliance of Teetotallers contemplate, it seems, the introduction of the Maine Liquor Law into England, and have sought out Lord Stanley for a leader, who declines the honour, with eight sufficient reasons for his disapproval of the movement. It would be a law against the poor, as it could not affect the rich; it would induce smuggling to an enormous extent; those who would close public houses should first find some other recreation for the humbler classes; £20,000,000 of revenue would be lost; prohibition would augment slavery; chemical science would readily produce substitutes; the law would be evaded; and the voluntary working of Temperance Societies would be impeded. The Secretary disputes the whole list of propositions, asserting the necessity of the reform as the only effectual prevention of drunkenness; and Lord Stanley rejoins with eight elaborations of his former argument, clinching them with the retort that the Secretary's assertion that "moral force is not enough" for the world as it is, is a maxim fitted for inscription over the doors of the Inquisition. The subject was not worthy the notice that Lord Stanley has conferred upon it, and the Secretary must rejoice at the importance given to his impracticable croquet by the discussion he has raised.

MONY MARKET, Oct. 8.—The drain of gold to France, where the Bank appears to be in a very tottering state, and obliged to resort to every manœuvre rather than suspend the payment of specie, has led to two advances in discount by the Bank of England.—The first occurred on Wednesday last, when, without waiting for the usual weekly court on the following day, the Directors advanced their rate of discount from 4½ per cent., at which it had stood since the 26th of June last, to 5 per cent. Consols had improved on the morning of that day to 93; but, on the announcement being made at noon, they gave way to 92½. A heavy fall on the French Bourse, and the fear of a further advance by the Bank at their weekly court, caused a further fall of ½ per cent.; but the Directors separating without, Consols recovered to 92½. On Friday a great improvement on the French Bourse led to an advance of ½ to 93, but they were not steady, and soon gave way to 92½. There was a further fall on Saturday. On Monday the pressure occasioned by the Bank of France evincing a determination to obtain gold at any sacrifice, led to the summoning of a special Court of Directors of the Bank of England, when an advance in the rate of discount, was adopted from .6 per cent. to 6 per cent. on all bills not having more than sixty days to run, and to 7 per cent. for all bills over sixty days. This announcement caused an immediate fall of ½ per cent., and after a slight rallying on Monday evening, Consols fell the next morning to 90½. All pressure at home was relieved by the advance in discount, but the tightening of English money can only increase the difficulties of the Bank of France. Whether they will be met boldly, or further attempts made to tide over them, depends probably on the speedy arrival of Australian gold, overdue in London, and bought up by anticipation for the Bank of France.—Yesterday afternoon there was a greater feeling of confidence in the English money market, and prices closed at the advanced quotations of 91½ to 92 for money, and 91½ to 92 for the 6th of November.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

James Tibbits, Esq., a member of the Legislature of this Province, now residing in Quebec, is advocating through the Quebec Chronicle the propriety of joint action on the part of the Canadian and New Brunswick Governments, to make St. John the outlet of Canadian commerce instead of Portland. Combating the views of the Boards of Trade of Quebec and Montreal, of making Quebec in summer and Portland in winter the landing place for a line of steamers, Mr. Tibbits says:—

"Why should we in Canada be obliged to build up Portland, when we have the magnificent harbor of St. John, in New Brunswick, at all times so accessible as Portland; and more so, because it sometimes happens that the latter harbor is obstructed by ice, while the former is always open, and we cut our own territory, and infinitely more easy of entrance at all times than Halifax, and 275 miles nearer Quebec.

"I am inclined to the belief that the Imperial Go-