

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, 1854.

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY.

The papers of the week have contained several communications on this subject, some for and some against, the adoption of "periodical Meetings" of Clergy and Laity, to consult on the affairs of their Church. By some, the notes of alarm have been loudly sounded—and Churchmen have been warned to have nothing to do with the matter. We regret the spirit of some of these communications, and would recommend moderation, and calm consideration of the subject. It seems to us, that much misapprehension exists in reference to it, and that the opposition arises from a fear of the introduction of Convocation such as exists (nominally at least) in England. But laymen have no place in that Body, as they will have in ours—a difference which is all important, and nullifies reasoning founded on the composition of the English Convocation, and the affairs of the English Church.

Our position is very different, and our Convocation will be different. What we think we want, and what we hope to see, is such an Ecclesiastical Body as meets annually in every Diocese in the United States, and has worked well for seventy years—in which the clergy and laity sit together with the Bishop as their Presiding Officer. The Rules of the contemplated Body must of course be modified to suit our circumstances, and so as to be in harmony with Church authority at home, prohibiting likewise all meddling with the Articles or Liturgy. Thus restricted, acknowledging an appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and elected by our own constituency, we confess we are not able to see the great cause of alarm which operates upon others, especially with the long experience of the American Church to guide us. Could we for a moment believe that this measure would foster tractarian error, which has infested our Church at home, and has turned too many of her sons to Rome,—or that it would enlarge, instead of limiting the powers of Colonial Bishops, we would certainly prefer remaining as we are, unsatisfactory and unpromising as that position is.

We seem to be fast coming to a state of political independence, which will leave our Church much as the American Church was left after the Revolution. It is time to be preparing for such a state, and to establish some ecclesiastical Constitution for ourselves. At present we have none. The power of the Bishop, and the rights of the Clergy and Laity are undefined. We are in a worse position than the Dissenting Bodies around us, which can meet and regulate their own affairs, and consult upon and devise measures for their advancement.—We therefore hope to see a beginning made now in the right direction. We hope for a full representation of the Church in the Diocese—in the persons of discreet, judicious, and dispassionate men, fearing God and sincerely desirous to promote the efficiency of our Zion. We cannot understand the propriety of the advice which has been given, to abstain from taking part in the Delegation. The opponents of Church Assemblies ought, on their own principles, to act differently, and if they really expect mischief to come of the proposed gathering, they ought to be on the watch, and send their best men to guard the Church against it.

Several places along the Western Shore, have already elected delegates to attend the Meeting in Halifax, called in conformity with the Bishop's Circular. A Meeting at Sydney, C. B. with the same object, was to be held yesterday.

We find in the Colonial Church Chronicle for September, the following complimentary allusion to this Diocese. The Editor however, is in error in stating that we are looking for a Principal of the College from England. We are happy to inform him, that we have one of our own "raising," who has been a Professor for nearly thirty years, eighteen of which he has been President of King's College. The Rev. Geo. McCawley, D. D., is his name. Moreover, we are glad to inform the Chronicle, that the College has never been closed during the sixty years of its existence, though sometimes in danger of it through lack of funds. The success, however, of the scheme for raising a permanent fund, has set our fears in this respect at rest.—

"Nova Scotia alone, among our North American Colonies, can gratefully acknowledge her exemption hitherto from the disease." The Church in this Diocese seems rapidly progressing under its energetic Bishop. The Halifax Church Times is full of consecrations, confirmations, ordinations, &c. King's College, Windsor, only waits a Principal from England to reopen its walls to the children of the Church. And Churchmen are

beginning to feel the value of voluntary exertion, and to claim the rights of self control it will give them.— "What is to hinder the Clergy and Laity of Nova Scotia from meeting together, and devising and carrying out measures for the welfare of the Church within our borders? Nay, what is to hinder us from electing our own Bishop, on any future occasion, so long as we ask for no salary for him from any other quarter?"

LIVERY STABLES AND THE SABBATH.

We copy the following from a late St. John paper. It relates to a matter which no doubt has often produced painful reflections in the minds of our readers.— There can be no question, that a fearful amount of Sabbath desecration ensues upon the unrestrained practice of hiring horses and carriages at the Livery Stables on the Lord's day. Hundreds of our people are thus led habitually to turn their backs upon the House of God, and devote the Day to amusement, perhaps to dissipation. The attendant evils are not easily enumerated. They are not confined to the respective parties who take their drive. The keeper of the Stables, his groom, all his employes, and possibly his wife and family, too, are thus kept at work late and early, and cannot attend their places of worship. The houses in the country to which these parties resort, are in like manner involved in the desecration. Men, women and children are hindered at work than on the previous six days. They are thus robbed of the day of rest assigned them by their merciful Creator, and have literally, no Sabbath from year's end to year's end. In short, a moment's consideration will show any reflecting person, that the present practice of open Livery Stables on the Sabbath day, and its concomitants, are directly at variance with the letter and the spirit of the fourth commandment. We have often conversed with the keepers of these establishments on the subject, and believe they would be well pleased to be relieved from what they call a necessity of supplying their customers on that day. Assuredly, putting the matter on the mere ground of expediency, they would find not only their comfort, but their interest, advanced by observing the commands of God.— Those commands cannot be violated without certain loss to the offender both here and hereafter. We are happy to hear, that at Liverpool, a person who is engaged in the business, steadily refuses to let his horses on the Lord's day. We commend the matter touched upon in the following extract, to the serious attention of the Guardians of public morals in this City.—

SABBATH DESECRATION.—We are pleased to find, that the Common Council propose to pass a Law, to put an end to the business operations of Livery Stables on the Sabbath day. It is the keeping open of Liquor Shops on Sunday tends to promote the violation of the sanctity of that holy day; equally so does the traffic of Livery Stables. The latter, indeed, affords a most tempting inducement, under a most specious guise, to the sin of Sabbath breaking by numbers of both sexes, who would shrink with horror from the profanation of entering a liquor shop. Many a youth and damsel will unscrupulously devote the Lord's day to the amusement afforded by a country drive and idle ramble; who would abhor the grosser indulgence of tavern resorts. But if both alike conduce to the breach of the fourth Commandment, both should be equally put under the restraint of the Law. Although the Authorities cannot compel people to obey God, and to "keep holy the Sabbath day," yet they can and are in duty bound, to remove all temptations to the contrary, and to put a legal restraint on the means and appliances of sin. On this principle, therefore, we earnestly hope, that the Sunday traffic of the Livery Stables, and the unjustifiable use of horses and carriages for mere pleasure on the Sabbath day, will effectually be put an end to.— Remember that thou "keep holy thy Sabbath day. In it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou, and thy son and thy daughter, thy man-servant and thy maid-servant, thy CATTLE, and the stranger that is within thy gates."—St. John Observer.

THANKSGIVING.

ON Thursday next, the Thanksgiving Day, there will be two Services at St. Paul's, at 11 and half past 7, and at St. Luke's at 11 and 3. The Morning Sermon at St. Paul's will be preached by the Bishop. Collections will be taken after each Service in aid of the Fund for the relief of Widows and Orphans of the Clergy.

The Prayers for preservation from the Cholera will no longer be used in the Churches, unless it should break out afresh in this or the neighbouring Provinces.

EVANGELIUM.—In the "Form of Prayer," in our last, we omitted one of the Psalms appointed for the Morning. They are XXXIV. and CIII.

Mr. Neville Parker is appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court in New Brunswick, with rank and precedence in the said Court next after the Chief Justice.—Colonist.

The Colonial Church Chronicle thus notices our doings for the College:—

"The local subscriptions to the fund for endowing King's College, Nova Scotia, continue to come in so well that we believe there is no doubt of the wishes of the promoters of the Fund being accomplished.— The effort is most creditable to the Churchmen of Nova Scotia, and encouraging to their fellow-workers in England."

FORM OF PRAYER FOR THE DAY OF THANKSGIVING.—The Form of Prayer for the Day of Thanksgiving, is just published, by Wm Gosser, and can be had at his Book Store, 24 Granville St.

(From the Herts Guardian.)

MR. HOLLOWAY'S NEWSPAPER MUSEUM.—At Mr. Holloway's establishment, near Temple Bar there is the most extensive, the most complete, and the most extraordinary collection of Newspapers in the world. Mr. Holloway, it should be known, advertises his Pills and Ointment in about 2,000 foreign Newspapers, and in nearly every English paper.—Probably the year of the Great Exhibition, and the calls of foreigners from distant climes, first gave him the idea of collecting the papers sent him, but by this as it may, it is now carried out by his own private enterprise, in a manner compared with which, the collection in the British Museum is a mere trifling affair. In a suit of lofty apartments are the newspapers of every civilized country in the world, properly and systematically arranged in convenient portfolios and the number in London, whether from the United States, New Zealand, the Cape, Australia, China, Hindostan, Persia, or elsewhere, may by a single Mr. Holloway's museum at once become acquainted with the latest intelligence from his own country. There is every facility and accommodation for reading and extracting. Several clerks are kept constantly employed in receiving, sorting, and arranging the papers, and the whole establishment is conducted in a manner which for order, comfort, and celerity, is a perfect contrast to the arrangements at the British Museum. Any Gentlemen from the country wishing to look at newspapers from any part of the globe where newspapers are printed, may by calling at Mr. Holloway's, be instantly put in possession of the requisite intelligence. Of course this museum, so useful and so unique, attracts great attention, and many distinguished men are often to be seen there—members of Parliament, newspaper editors, foreigners of eminence, &c., &c. It is a striking instance of what individual energy and enterprise can effect.

DECEASED.

On Sunday last, in this city, ANNE ELIZA HARRIS daughter of Mr. Paul Cleveland, aged 14 months. At Musquodoboit Harbour on Wednesday morning, after a severe illness, Mr. JOHN DAYTON, aged 73 years. At Aftichat, on Wednesday, 6th inst., Mr. DAVID HARRY Merchant, aged 68 years.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Sept. 9th.—Brig Avallazady, (Portuguese), Lisbon, 40 days. Lady Ogle, Wood, Cienfuegos, 1 day. Crown, New York, schr. Stewart Campbell, Canada, Newfoundland. Sunday, Sept. 10th.—G. M. Steamer Merlin, St. John's, N. F.; (Argo Science, Springs, Cadiz; brig Harris Ann, Ellinger, Carénas, schr. Harry, Morris, Lisbon Belleisle, Cronon, Labrador; LaMarchant, Brown, ditto. Gad, Hagar, St. George's Bay; Kossuth, ditto; Mib. Placentia; Levi Hart, Canso. Tuesday, Sept. 12th.—Barque Isis, Manning, Cadiz. H. M. brig, Daring, Com. Napier, from a cruise, Mariner, Com. Johnston, from a cruise, schrs. Good late, Sydney, Pearl, St. Mary. Wednesday, Sept. 13th.—Schr. Magnet, Griffin, Philadelphia, 9 days; schr. Superb, Swaine, Boston, 5 days; schrs. J. C. Archibald, Martell, Sydney, Kate, Johnston, ditto; Emily, McLearn, ditto; Union, ditto. Thursday, Sept. 14.—schr. Clifford, O'Brien, Philadelphia, 13 days.

CLEARED.

Saturday, Sept. 9th.—Brig Faneet, Brough, Dalhousie, Brig. Boston, Larbold, Boston; schrs. Challenge, Hennessey, St. John, N. B.; Catherine, May, St. George. Monday, Sept. 11th.—Ship Chabuco, Johnston, Liverpool G. H., Express, Frith, St. Jago de Cabo Castilian, Pinkham, Philadelphia; Africa, Lockhart, Boston. Tuesday, Sept. 11th.—Plato, Bayle, B. W. Lidlet, Earl, St. Michael, Miramich. Wednesday, Sept. 13th.—John Thomas, Murphy, Earl, R. M. S. Niagara, Shannon, Boston, Agnes, Ross, Doane, ditto. Conservative, O'Brien, E. L., ditto. Kosmik, Messervey, Bay St. George, Nfld.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

Apples, per bush.	5s.
Bacon, per lb.	7 1/2d.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	40s. a 45s.
Lamb, per lb.	4d. a 5d.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. 2d.
Cheese, per lb.	6 1/2d.
Chickens, per pair.	2s. a 2s. 6d.
Eggs, per doz.	11d.
Geese, each.	none.
Hams, green, per lb.	6d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	8d. a 9d.
Hay, per ton.	£4 15s.
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard.	1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d.
Do. all wool.	2s. 8d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	25s.
Oats, per bush.	3s. 6d.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	none.
Potatoes, per bushel.	4s. a 4s. 6d.
Socks, per doz.	10s.
Turkeys, per lb.	none.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord. . . . . 22s. 6d.  
Coal, per chaldron. . . . . 37s. 6d.