

were altogether thrown upon their own resources, to promote the welfare of that native Society to which they must ultimately look for the support of their ministers in this Island. And after some further observations, in which he pointed out the duty of sustaining their own church, he called on the Secretary to read the annual report.

The Report having been read, and the Treasurer's account submitted to the meeting, it was moved by the Rev. W. Meek, and seconded by Charles Palmer, Esq., that the Report now read be adopted, and printed, under the direction of the Committee.

Moved by the Rev. D. Parnter, and seconded by H. Hazard, Esq.—That this meeting desires to return thanks to Almighty God for the many blessings, both temporal and spiritual, which he has vouchsafed to this Island during the past year.

Moved by the Rev. H. Read, and seconded by Capt. Orlobar, R. N.—That this meeting gratefully records its sense of thankfulness to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and also to the Colonial Church and School Societies, for their liberal and ready help towards the members of the Church of England in this Colony, whereby they are enabled to worship God after the manner of their fathers.

Moved by the Rev. D. Fitzgerald, and seconded by the Hon. the Attorney General,—That this meeting thankfully acknowledges the valuable assistance and co-operation of the Ladies' Branch of this Society.

Moved by Thos. DesBrisay, Esq., and seconded by T. B. Tremain, Esq.—That whereas it is a matter of convenience to the country clergymen, and appears to be conducive to the general interest of the Society, to alter the time of holding its Annual Meeting: it is therefore resolved, that the Annual Meeting of this Society shall in future be held on the 3rd Tuesday in January, at the hour of 7 o'clock p. m., and that the fourth Quarterly Meeting of the Committee be held on the same day, at 12 o'clock, a. m.

Moved by W. Cundall, Esq., and seconded by Thos. DesBrisay, Esq.—That the following persons, being members of this Society, do constitute the Executive Committee for the ensuing year—namely; all the resident Clergy of the Established Church; Messrs. W. Cundall, Thos. DesBrisay, J. Orlobar, R. N., R. Hutchinson, H. Hazard, C. Palmer, Thos. DesBrisay, Jr., G. Owen, J. Honsley, Attorney General, G. W. DeBlois, T. B. Tremain, J. Longworth, J. Gates, H. Cundall, A. H. Yates, G. T. Hazard, J. Hobbs, — Kaye, M. D., J. Aldous, J. Easton, J. Hudson, D. Esory, J. Tweedie, T. Hunt, J. Hazard, W. Reid, D. Palmer, T. Haslam, J. Pidgeon, W. Cousins, R. Gidley, H. C. Green.

We were glad to see, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a very good attendance of those interested in the welfare of the Society; yea, we felt persuaded that there was not one present who would not willingly have gone through greater difficulties rather than have missed the pleasure of being present, and listening to those spirit-stirring and eloquent speeches, which were delivered on the evening in question; and we hope that all those who may be spared to this time twelvemonth, and may be present at the next annual meeting, may be permitted to see and to hear of greater things than have yet been done towards the advancement and support of the Church of England in this colony.—*Hazard's Gazette, Jan. 14.*

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JAN'Y. 31, 1857.

British dates to January 17 have been received by the R. M. S. *Arabia*, which arrived on Wednesday night from Liverpool, in 11½ days.

There is nothing of great importance, ecclesiastically, to lay before our readers. The following extract from a London paper will show the progress of the Denison case. Judging therefrom it is likely that the Archbishop will again have to adjudge upon the Case in the Court of Arches. The importance of this step arises from the doubt which is entertained whether the law gives any appeal to the Privy Council, except from the Court of Arches:

The Courts at Westminster reopened on Monday for the term, when, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Hill, Q. C. (with whom was Mr. J. D. Coleridge), obtained a rule nisi calling upon Sir John Dodson, as Dean of the Court of Arches, to show cause why he would not hear an appeal from the Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, sitting at Bath, which gave judgment against Archdeacon Denison. The facts are too familiar to our readers to require repetition. The question to be argued is whether the Court at Bath was a diocesan court, and as such, having an appeal to the Arches Court of the province. Sir John Dodson

said there could be no appeal from the Archbishop sitting in the Court at Wells to the Archbishop sitting in the Arches Court of the Province of Canterbury. It is contended, on behalf of Archdeacon Denison, that the Archbishop at Wells simply sat in the place of the Diocesan, who refused to hear the case. Lord Campbell at once granted the rule. The most important statement made by Mr. Hill in his argument in favor of granting the rule, was the following:—

"On the 5th of May, 1856, the Archbishop cited the Archdeacon to appear before him in Doctors'-commons on the 27th of May, to answer the articles exhibited against him by the Rev. Mr. Ditcher. The Archbishop was then ruled by Mr. Ditcher to return the writ, and the Archbishop returned that he had cited the Archdeacon to appear in Doctors'-commons. A motion was then made to this Court to quash the return, on the ground that the Archbishop was only acting in the place of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who was the patron of the prebend held by the Archdeacon, and that the case ought therefore to be heard in the diocese of Bath and Wells.

Lord Campbell—The Archbishop was acting as the judge of a diocesan, and not of a provincial court.

Mr. Hill—On that ground the Court of Queen's Bench quashed the return.

The following proceedings of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, at their January meeting, will not be without their interest to many of our readers. The Reference Bibles of the Society are highly valued, and the additions to be made by competent authority will increase their estimation:—

"At the monthly meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, held on the 6th inst., the resolution of which the Perpetual Curate of Rochampton had given notice, was brought before the meeting in the following amended form:—

"That the standing committee be requested to take into their consideration the expediency of publishing, under the sanction of competent ecclesiastical authority, an edition of the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures, with such additions to the marginal readings as may have been supplied by collation of manuscripts, or by the Biblical researches of scholars since the publication of that version." The resolution was moved in an effective speech by Dr. Biber, seconded by the Rev. E. Copleston. The Bishop of London, who was in the chair, then rose and proposed that the meeting should go at once to a division, and proceeded to put the question. But no hands responded to the proposition on either one side or the other, the discussion was allowed to proceed, and continued at some length. The mover having replied, the motion was carried by 20 to 17."

We are glad to record the following paragraphs, which are a testimony to the efforts of the Lord's Day Observance Society, and to the readiness of the working classes to cooperate in them:—

"The committee of Lord's Day Observance Society having addressed Bishop Blomfield on his retirement from the see of London, the Rev. prelate in his reply congratulates the Society on the readiness evinced of late by the working classes to come forward in defence of the cause for which the Society labors, adding:—

"We have been sometimes taunted with the dulness of an English Sunday; may we long continue to deserve that taunt! The solemn observance of the Christian Sabbath by the people at large is an act of rational homage to the King of Kings; and, if ever it should unhappily cease to be paid, I firmly believe that His favor and protection will be withdrawn from us, and the sun of England's glory will set.

"But I think that the good effect of this Society's efforts is visible beyond the limits of our own Church and nation. I cannot but think that they have had some influence in calling to a serious consideration of the subject the public mind in France, where a movement is taking place, under the sanction of the highest ecclesiastical authorities, analogous to that which has originated with our Society. May the Lord of the Sabbath crown that movement with success!

We close our extracts with the best eulogium that can be afforded of the charitable munificence of that excellent Christian lady, Miss Burdett Coutts:—

"On the evening of the New Year upwards of 200 of the poor of the populous district of St. Peter's Stepney, were, by the benevolence of Miss Burdett Coutts, entertained with a substantial supper of roast beef and plum pudding, in the new school-church, in Essex street. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. T. J. Bowsell, M.A., incumbent, who, in an appropriate speech, explained to them the objects with which the building had been erected, and the manner in which it would be conducted; and it is gratifying to state that the benevolent donor much added to the happiness of the assembly by gracing it with her presence, attended by the Countess of Falmouth and Mrs. Brown. After the repast Miss Burdett Coutts was conducted through the room, and her affability will not soon be forgotten by those who were present; and many were the blessings invoked upon her by those who had partaken of her bounty, and she departed amidst the enthusiastic cheers of all present. These schools have just been built at an expense of upwards of £1,500., one third of the sum being contributed by Miss Burdett Coutts; £700 of the remainder was raised by the exertions of the incumbent among his private friends. The school church is situated in the midst of the dock and other labourers, and it was with the earnest wish to reach those people, and endeavor, if possible, to convey to them the blessings of God's Church, the rev. gentleman was prompted to erect this building, in which, every Sunday, portions of the church service, with a plain address, will be de-

livered. The room will be open during the week, and furnished with profitable and entertaining reading, and also suitable lectures upon familiar subjects will be given. On the day previous, 750 children of the schools were treated to cake, tea, nuts, oranges, and a toy to each child."

The political intelligence and news received by the *Arabia*, are of a more interesting nature than by previous advices. It is most satisfactory to find that all causes of war in Europe are for the present removed by the action of the Paris Conference. The Swiss question is also settled by a circuitous process, or in process of settlement, through the mediation of France and England, satisfactory to all parties.

The war with China is not an unpopular one, especially with the mercantile classes. The leading houses in the China trade have "addressed themselves to Lord Clarendon, putting forward sundry great concessions which, by a good use of this lucky opportunity, may be extorted (at the cost perhaps of a good deal more fighting) from the Chinese. They insist especially on the opening of the great rivers and of the whole inland traffic, and a resident embassy at Peking. And the Foreign Office 'will be happy to receive any suggestions or advice with respect to the new treaty which it is desirable to negotiate with China.' The last report is that the Americans on the spot have made common cause with us, in revenge for the murder of some of their countrymen, who had fallen victims to Governor Yeh's proclamations, or to the impotent ferocity of the townspeople."

Meetings against the Income Tax continue to be held, and are numerous attended.

Some particulars of the assassination of the Archbishop of Paris will be found in our columns.

Mr. Wm. Condon, who has written a long letter in the *Chronicle* in reply to some of the statements in the letters of the Hon. Joseph Howe, on recent dominatory proceedings, has requested us, as "no more than is just," to copy it into the *Church Times*. We know of no adequate reason why we should do so, as none of our extracts from Mr. Howe's letters were intended by us to have particular reference—and further we think we should be doing what is decidedly wrong, were we to give countenance to any attempt to turn what are grave considerations for every man's conscience,—viz., the exciting topics of Mr. Howe's letters—into a mere personal affair between individuals. We shall, however, so far depart from our settled conviction; that nothing we have published makes it a duty to reprint his letter, as to give just so much of it as he supposes settles the question of his correspondence abroad with the enemies of England; and shall be very glad indeed to find that in any enquiry that may hereafter be instituted, his correspondence was dictated by love for his sovereign, Queen Victoria, and loyalty to her throne. We do trust however, and we have no doubt, (matters having gone so far,) that the whole question of the Railway riots, their causes, and the instigation which led to them, will undergo a thorough sifting in the Assembly. And if this is to be the means through which the Government is to be remodelled, that such combinations will be afterwards effected, as will preserve the integrity of principle, civil and religious, of all parties—so that no religious Body in the State shall ever again be able to adduce its numbers or its influence as reasons for holding or wielding political power. The principle ought to be utterly repudiated in Colonial practice at least—if it is not entirely condemned by the British Constitution. Whenever the question is fairly before the country, therefore, and the day has arrived when it is to be generally tested, we hope that no interested motives, no considerations of party, no old party cries or party animosities, will prevent the people from doing their duty; and so preserving us for the next half century from a state of anarchy and misrule that will make us the wonder of surrounding countries, and will blast all attempts at social improvement, however wisely directed.

The following are the extracts from Mr. Condon's letter, to which we have alluded above:—

"Turning to my letter of the 17th June last addressed to you, and commenting on Mr. Howe's conduct, did I not frankly state.

"The correspondence I had consisted of two Telegraph messages, and two short notes to the gentlemen I sent them to, both of whom are entire strangers, unless by name to me. To all these communications my name was attached as President of the C. I. Society, and both letters and telegrams are published to the world."

"These telegrams and letters were published, they returned here, and 'is indeed "passing strange" that after nearly two years they should be brought forward as a charge against me. For the information of those who have never seen them I now transcribe them.

The following are the words of the despatch:  
HALIFAX, 7th April, 1855.  
Sixty Irishmen entrapped in Boston as Railway labour-