

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/
I.e titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/
Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/
Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées. | Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient: |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires: | Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus. |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
											✓

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, OCT. 20, 1855. NO. 49.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. M.	Oct 21	Joel 2, Luke 7, Micah 6, Sp. 1	1
T. W.	22	Wisdom 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	2
T. W.	23	Reclus. 2, 10	3
T. W.	24	4, 11	4
T. W.	25	8, 12	5
T. W.	26	5, 13	6
T. W.	27	8, 15	7
T. W.	28	9, 16	8
T. W.	29	10, 17	9
T. W.	30	11, 18	10
T. W.	31	12, 19	11

Ecclesiastical.

D. O. S.

The General Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society was held in the National School on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 p. m.

The Lord Bishop in the chair, the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Honble the Chief Justice, and L. Hartshorne, Esq., Vice Presidents of the Society, and a large number of Clergy and Lay delegates from the country.

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

The Right Revd. the President briefly addressed the meeting on subjects relative to the Society and Diocese generally.

The Secretary read the Report of the Executive Committee for the year 1855, showing a favorable state of the Society's affairs during the past year, and an encouraging prospect for the present.

It was moved by Capt. Ousely, seconded by the Rev. E. F. Brine, and Resolved that the Report of the Executive Committee be received and adopted, printed and circulated, under the direction of the Executive Committee.

It was moved by Capt. Ousely, seconded by Rev. Snyder, and Resolved that all the office-bearers of the Society be continued in office until the next annual meeting of the Society.

The Right Rev. the President drew attention to a recommendation in the Report, that some method should be adopted for better carrying out the 5th object of the Society, by distributing Books and Tracts strict conformity with the principles of the Church of England. It was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that the object might be well effected by the employment of a Colporteur.

The Report of the Widow's and Orphan's Fund was then read and received, the meeting proceeded to consider separately the proposed Rules and Regulations, which passed in the following form:—

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

WIDOW'S AND ORPHAN'S FUND.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The following is the 11th object of the Diocesan Church Society:

It shall also be one of the objects of the Society to provide for the Widows and Orphans of deceased Clergymen, but no part of the Society's funds shall be appropriated to this object except as shall be specifically given and paid into the fund therefor.

In accordance with the above, the Society shall have a special account for this object, to be called "The Widows' and Orphans' Fund." This fund shall be formed and consist of all subscriptions, legacies, and other contributions, given to the Society for this special object, and of all moneys received under these Rules, and of all arising therefrom; and this fund shall be applied to and for this particular object and no other.

A standing Sub-Committee of seven members shall be appointed, in whom, together with the Secretary of the Diocesan Church Society (who shall be the Secretary of this Sub-Committee), shall be the whole management of this matter.

The Diocesan Church Society undertakes to maintain this Widows' and Orphans' fund, the moneys of which become due under the following

any Clergyman of the Church of England in this Diocese, wishing to avail himself of the provisions of this fund, shall, within six months from the 1st of October, 1855, or within one year from the date of his admission into the Diocese, apply to the Secretary for a certificate of pension,

and shall pay the annual sum or premium therefor, as hereafter mentioned.

5th. Any applicant after such period of time shall only be permitted to receive such certificate at the option of the Sub-Committee, and upon such terms as they shall direct.

6th. The following shall be the rate of the yearly sum or premium payable by every Clergyman applying for a certificate, according to his age at the date of his first application. It being understood that any Parish or congregation contributing to the fund more than £2, then the excess be counted toward payment of the premium of the minister or ministers for that year.

Age.	Premium.
23 24	1 16 11 1 10 0
25	1 18 1
26	1 19 1
27	2 0 3
28	2 1 4
29	2 2 6
30 31	2 4 8 2 3 7
32	2 5 10
33	2 7 1
34	2 8 5
35	2 9 0
36	2 11 4
37	2 12 10
38	2 14 7
39	2 16 3
40 41	2 19 9 2 18 0
42	3 1 6
43	3 3 4
44	3 5 5
45	3 7 5
46	3 9 7
47	3 12 1
48	3 14 7
49	3 17 8
50 51	4 4 6 4 0 10
52	4 8 5
53	4 12 5
54	4 16 10
55	5 1 6
56	5 6 6
57	5 12 0
58	5 17 9
59	6 3 7
60 60	6 9 3 6 9 3

7th. If any Clergyman marry the second time, he shall pay the annual sum or premium for the age he may be when he marries the second time.

8th. Upon payment of the first sum or premium, the applicant shall receive a certificate, as hereafter mentioned, and the same sum shall be paid by him, up to the time of his death, on the first day of January in each year.

9th. If any person fail to pay the amount of his premium within 40 days after the payment becomes due, all claim to the pension under his certificate shall be forfeited, and the same shall thereupon become null and void. But if he desire to have his claim to the premium renewed, it shall be in the power of this Committee to readmit him on such terms as they see fit.

10th. Permanent removal of the Clergyman from this Diocese, to any place beyond the limits of British North America or the United Kingdom, except with the leave of this Sub-Committee expressed in writing, or under such conditions as they may impose, forfeits all claim to the pension.

11th. If any Clergyman shall go beyond the limits mentioned in Rule 9th without the leave of the Sub-Committee, he shall forfeit all claim to the pension.

12th. The widow of every Clergyman who shall have paid the annual sum or premium (subject to the above exceptions) shall receive a pension of £25 per annum during widowhood.

13th. If at any time it is the opinion of the Sub-Committee that the state of the funds will safely warrant their so doing, they shall have power to increase the amount of the pensions.

14th. If the widow die or marry again before the expiration of ten years from her husband's death, the child or children of her deceased husband shall receive the pension for the residue of the ten years. But no part of the pension shall be received by those children who have arrived at the age of sixteen years, if males, or eighteen years if females—while those who are still under those respective ages will receive the full amount of the pension.

15th. If the wife die before the husband, his child or children shall at his death receive the pension for not more than ten years, under the above limitation as to ages.

16th. The pensions shall be payable half-yearly on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July in each year; and shall commence on the first of these days which shall happen after the decease of each person holding a certificate, and terminate on the first of those days which shall happen after the death of the widow or child, or the happening of any other event by which, under these rules, such pension is to cease.

17th. The Clergy of Prince Edward's Island shall be entitled to participate in the benefit of this fund on equal terms with the Clergy of this Province.

18th. The certificate to be granted shall be in the following form, under the seal of the Society and the signature of the Secretary; and on the back thereof or annexed thereto shall be printed the above rules.

19th. None of the above Rules and Regulations shall be altered except at a general meeting of the D. O. S., after a full year's notice of the proposed change.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND

OF THE

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA.

CERTIFICATE.

No.

The Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia hereby certifies that the Revd. _____ of _____

has this day paid to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of this Society, the sum of £ _____ being his first annual payment, or premium, under the annexed Rules and Regulations. And the Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia hereby covenants and engages, out of the special fund called the "Widows' and Orphans' Fund," to pay to the widow or children of the said _____ after his decease, the Pension of £25 per annum (so long as the same shall be payable) according to the Rules and Regulations annexed. Provided always that the said _____ shall, yearly and every year on the 1st day of January, pay the said annual premium of £ _____ and otherwise faithfully observe and comply with the said annexed Rules and Regulations.

The Rev. J. Cochran gave notice that at a future General Meeting of the Society, he would propose an amendment to the 14th Rule of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

A. M. Uniacke, Esq., moved an amendment to the 9th Bye Law of the Society (of which change due notice had been given), which was seconded by the Rev. W. Bullock, and passed. The amendment is as follows: "The Rural Local Committee of any parish or mission shall have the power of appointing any one member of the Society to be a member of the Executive Committee."

It was resolved that no change be made in printing the names of subscribers in the Annual Report.

It was moved by N. Clarke, Esq., seconded by Capt. Ousely, and Resolved unanimously, that all donations of £10, and upwards, be funded, and the interest only applied to the general purposes of the Society.

The list of grants for assistant missionaries was then taken up, and £50 each was granted for another year (ending September 30, 1856) to the following places:

Albion Mines,	Annapolis,
Bridgewater,	Chester,
Liverpool,	Milford,
Newport,	Pingwash,
Stewiacke,	Westport,

also to the Rev. J. Breeding, Beaver Harbor, £75, and to the Rev. W. Jarvis, Guysboro, £25, and the usual grant for a travelling missionary on the Western coast of Nova Scotia.

It was moved by Capt. Ousely, seconded, and Resolved—

That the Society will not make its usual grant toward the payment of an assistant missionary appointed to a separate cure, unless the people there consent to pay toward the endowment fund of their Parish or mission all the proceeds of whatever Glebe Lands may be in that Parish.*

*This Resolution takes effect from the 30th Sept. 1855.

It was moved by the Rev. T. C. Leaver, and seconded,

That the Bishop be invited to request the Clergy to have an annual collection in their Churches in aid of the funds of the Endowment Sub-Committee.

It was moved in amendment by Rev. T. H. White, seconded by A. M. Uniko, Esq.

That the Endowment Sub-Committee be requested before any further action is taken, to submit a plan for the distribution of the funds.

The Amendment was put and passed.

It was the opinion of the Society that the next Public Meeting be at the same time of the year with the annual meeting.

The meeting adjourned.
EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y

DIOCESAN ASSEMBLY.

Minutes of an adjourned Meeting of the Diocesan Assembly of Nova Scotia, held at Halifax, in the Bishop's Chapel, Oct. 11, 1856.

The Rt. Revd the Lord Bishop took the chair at half-past 10 o'clock, and directed the Revd. Edwin Gilpin, Jr. A. M., Clerical Secretary, to call the names of the Clergy. The following Gentlemen were present:—

The Ven. The Archdeacon,	The Revd. A. Millidge,
" Revd. W. Bullock,	" " T. Morris,
" " E. Maurin,	" " E. B. Nichols,
" " J. Ambrose,	" " J. Pearson,
" " R. Avery,	" " R. Bosch,
" " J. Breeding,	" " C. J. Shreve,
" " R. F. Brine,	" " J. Shreve,
" " J. Cochran,	" " J. S. Smith,
" " H. DeBlois,	" " W. H. Snyder,
" " T. Dunn,	" " H. Spike,
" " J. Forsythe,	" " H. Stamer,
" " E. Gilpin, Jr.	" " J. Stannage,
" " S. D. Green,	" " Jas. Stewart,
" " R. Jamieson,	" " J. Storr,
" " W. G. Jarvis,	" " T. H. White,
" " A. Jordan,	" " H. L. Yewens,
" " T. C. Leaver,	" " C. Bowman.
" " T. Maynard,	

The Bishop directed the Registrar of the Diocese, Henry Pryor, Esq., to call the names of the Lay Delegates, and the following Gentlemen were present:—

The Honble. M. B. Almon,	Charles Fenerty.
Thomas Lezy,	Isaac Wittier.
T. Whitford,	J. H. Jamieson,
T. B. Campbell,	James Croucher,
J. Cunningham,	Capt. Ousely,
J. S. Thorne,	J. Fader,
H. S. Jost,	Colonel Myers,
Fredk. Ernst,	C. B. Bowman,
Col. Gladwin,	J. W. Rowley,
Thomas Kiel,	F. W. Collins,
Wm. Mumford,	A. Penny,
Chas. H. Mumford,	E. Brano.

After a short Prayer suitable to the occasion.

The Bishop addressed the Meeting, expressing his satisfaction at seeing so many present. He reminded them that they had come to attend an adjourned meeting from 12th Octr. 1854, for the purpose of adopting a Constitution for the future government of the Assembly.

He informed them that apart from Prince Edward's Island, there were forty places which should be represented, and of that number eight had not appointed delegates.

The Bishop closed his remarks with an earnest charge that all our proceedings should be conducted with charity and in a manner becoming to Christians and Churchmen.

The Lay delegates proceeded to elect a Secretary, and J. W. H. Rowley, Esq. was unanimously appointed.

The Bishop directed the clerical Secretary to read the Report of the Committee appointed to confer with the Bishop in framing Rules and Regulations for the Diocesan Assembly.

Which having been done, it was moved, seconded and unanimously resolved, that the Report of the Committee be received for consideration.

The Report was then taken up in detail, and was adopted in the following form:—

I. Declaration of Principles.

We, the Bishop and Clergy, and Representatives of the Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, within the Diocese of Nova Scotia, assembled together and intending, under God's blessing and guidance, to consider and determine upon such matters as shall appear necessary for the welfare of the Church in this Diocese, desire, in the first place, for the avoiding of all misunderstanding and scandal, to make a declaration of the principles upon which we purpose to proceed.

We desire that the Church in this Colony may continue, as it has been, an integral portion of the United Church of England and Ireland.

We recognize the true Canon of Holy Scripture, as received by that Church, to be the rule and standard of faith; we acknowledge the Book of Common Prayer and Sacraments, together with the Thirty Nine Articles of Religion, to be the true and

faithful declaration of the doctrines contained in Holy Scripture; we maintain the form of Church government by Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, as Scriptural and Apostolical; and we declare our firm and unanimous resolution, in dependence on Divine aid, to preserve those doctrines and that form of Church Government, and to transmit them to our posterity.

We uphold the ancient doctrine of our Church, that the Queen is rightfully possessed of the chief government or supremacy over all persons within her dominions, in all causes whether ecclesiastical or civil; and we desire that such supremacy may continue unimpaired.

It is our earnest wish and determination to confine our deliberations and actions to matters of discipline, to the temporalities of the Church, and to such regulations of order as may tend to her efficiency and extension.

The above declaration passed unanimously by both Clergy and Lay-delegates.

II. Constitution and Regulations of Assembly.

1st. Periodical meetings shall be held, composed of the Bishop, Clergy, and Laity of this Diocese; and their Assembly constituted as hereafter provided, shall be called the Diocesan Assembly of Nova Scotia.

2nd. Every Clergyman in the Diocese duly licensed by the Bishop, shall have a seat in the Assembly. Presbyters alone having the right of voting. The Laity shall appear by their representatives.

3rd. An election of Representatives shall take place at the Easter meeting held in each Parish or Ecclesiastical district next before each ordinary meeting of the Assembly.

4th. The Representatives of the Laity must have been communicants for the twelve months preceding the election, and every adult male Parishioner may vote for the Parish or District of which he is a member, upon subscribing the following declaration, (if required by the chairman or any parishioner present.) "I do declare that I am a member of the United Church of England and Ireland, and belong to no other religious denomination."

5th. Each Representative shall receive from his minister a certificate that he is qualified as above, and from the chairman of the meeting at which he is elected a certificate of his election, and shall continue in office until his successor be appointed.

6th. If a vacancy should occur in the number of Representatives, the minister shall proceed to appoint a new election, with as little delay as possible after due notice.

7th. Each District forming a separate cure of souls may send 2 Lay-representatives, and the Parish of St. Paul's in the City of Halifax, may send four, so long as its present area remains undiminished.

The above Rules 1 to 7 inclusive, passed unanimously by both Clergy and Lay-delegates.

8th. The 8th Rule was then read. It was moved in amendment by Capt. Ousely, seconded by C. Bowman, Esq.

That the quorum required to constitute a session of the Assembly shall be one-fourth of each order, but that no resolution shall be valid unless 20 Clergy and 10 Lay-delegates be present.

It was moved in amendment by J. W. H. Rowley, Esq. and seconded by Rev. W. G. Jarvis, and Resolved,—that three-fourths of the quorum be the number required to be present for the voting. This amendment was put to the meeting and passed.

The eighth rule therefore passed in the following form:—The quorum required to constitute a session of the Assembly shall consist of not less than one-fourth of the whole number of qualified Presbyters in the Diocese and of the Lay representatives whose election shall have been certified to the Registrar of the Diocese, but no vote of the Assembly shall be taken unless in the presence of at least three-fourths of those forming the quorum, with the Bishop or his commissary presiding.

9th. The vote of each order shall be taken separately, such vote being determined by the majority of the members present and voting in each order. And no act or resolution of the Diocesan Assembly shall be valid which shall not have received the concurrent assent of the Bishop, the Clergy, and the Laity.

It was moved in amendment by the Honble. M. B. Almon, seconded by Mr. Whitford,—That every measure requiring the concurrence of the three houses shall after having passed the two lower, be presented to the Bishop for his assent; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large in their journal and proceed to reconsider it.

If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the measure, it shall be sent together with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if ap-

proved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a standing rule of the Synod.

Col. Gladwin spoke in favor of the proposed rule. Also Capt. Ousely, Revd. W. Bullock, Revd. T. C. Leaver; the Rev. T. Dunn spoke against the proposal.

After much consideration Mr. Almon's amendment was put to the assembly and lost, no Clergyman voting for it, while twenty-seven voted against it—and of the Laity three voted for it and eighteen against it.

The proposed Rule was then put to the Assembly and passed, twenty-eight Clergymen voting in favor of it and no one against it, and of the Lay-delegates twenty voted for it and one against it.

10th. The Clergy being under the obligation implied in their subscription to the Thirty Nine Articles, as well as the three Articles of the 36th canon, it is not competent for the Diocesan Assembly to make alterations in those formularies or in the method of interpretation laid down in the Declaration prefixed to the 39 Articles, or in the Book of Common Prayer of the United Church of England and Ireland, or finally in the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures. With these exceptions, the Diocesan Assembly may deliberate and decide by a majority of votes taken as specified in Rule 9 on all matters affecting the interests of the Church in this Diocese.

11th. There shall be two Secretaries, one chosen by the Clergy, the other by the Laity, who shall keep regular Minutes of all proceedings of the Assembly.

The above two Rules: the 10th and 11th, passed unanimously by both Clergy and Lay-delegates.

12th. The 12th Rule was then read. It was resolved that the meetings of the Assembly be biennial.

It was also resolved that a meeting be held in 1856 be held as near as possible to the 20th Oct'r.

It was moved in amendment and seconded, that the meeting be held in the last week in September. The amendment was put to the assembly and lost. The Resolution was then passed.

The 12th rule therefore passed in the following form:—

The meeting of the Diocesan Assembly shall be biennial, but the Bishop or in his absence the Archdeacon, shall have power to summon additional meetings at his discretion.

13th. Any proposition for an alteration of the constitutions, regulations, rules of order or canons, shall be introduced in writing and considered at the meeting at which it is proposed, and if approved by a majority shall lie over to the next meeting of the assembly, and if then again approved by majorities consisting of not less than two-thirds of both clergy and lay-delegates, and by the Bishop, it shall be adopted.

The above rule passed unanimously both by Clergymen and Lay delegates.

14th. It was moved by C. Bowman, Esq., seconded by Rev. J. Forsythe and resolved,—That at every meeting for the election of Representatives the Parishioners shall be at liberty to choose their own chairman.

15th. Members of the Church may be present at meetings of the Assembly, on the understanding that they must be subject to the directions of the Chairman; and they may be required by him to withdraw upon the application of any three members of the assembly.

The following Rules for order of proceedings—the preservation of order—regarding committees—were then passed in the form they appear below. The opinion of the Assembly was particularly taken upon those Rules which are marked thus †

III. Order of Proceedings.

1st. The business of every day shall be preceded by special prayer for the Divine guidance and blessing according to a form authorized by the Bishop.

2d. After this prayer the clerical Secretary shall call over the roll of the Clergy, to be furnished by the Bishop, and mark the names of those in attendance, and the lay Secretary shall call over the names of the several parishes; when the certificates of the representatives, having been presented, shall be examined by the Secretary and a committee of two to be appointed for that purpose; and whose satisfactory names shall be recorded and read by the Secretary.

3d. The election of new Secretaries shall then be made by the clergy and laity respectively, all of which officers shall hold their respective offices until their successors shall be appointed.

4th. After this the order of business shall be as follows:—

† It was afterward ordered that this Rule be added to Rule 3rd.

- (a) Reading, correcting and approving the Minutes of the previous meeting.
- (b) Appointing Committees.
- (c) Presenting, reading, and referring Memorials and Petitions.
- (d) Presenting reports of Committees.
- (e) Giving notice of motions.
- (f) Taking up unfinished business.
- (g) Consideration of motions.

† No. 5. An address from the Bishop shall be in order at any time.

IV. Rules for the preservation of order

1st. When the Bishop or other person presiding has taken the chair, no member shall continue standing.

2d. When any member is about to speak for the information of the assembly, he shall rise and address himself to the chair.

3d. No motion or amendment shall be considered as before the assembly (excepting such as may be proposed by the Bishop or committees) unless seconded and reduced to writing.

† 4th. No Member shall speak more than twice on the same question without asking and receiving permission from the chair.

5 When a question is under consideration no other motion shall be received unless to adjourn, to lay it on the table, to postpone it to a certain time, to postpone it indefinitely, to commit it, to amend it, or to divide it; and motions for any of these purposes shall have precedence in the order here named.

† 6th. Motions to adjourn or to lay on the table shall be decided without debate.

7th. When a motion has been read to the Assembly by the Secretary, it cannot be withdrawn by the mover without the consent of the Assembly.

8th Each member shall have the right to require at any period of the debate, that a question in discussion be read for his information.

9th. A member called to order whilst speaking, shall sit down, unless permitted to explain.

10th. All questions of order shall be decided by the Chair.

11th. All amendments to a motion shall be considered in the order in which they are moved.

† 12th. When a proposed amendment is under consideration, no amendment to such amendment shall be in order. yet a substitute to the whole matter may be proposed, and received, provided it deals directly with the subject in hand.

13th. All amendments to any question shall be decided on before the question or motion on which they arise is proposed for decision.

14th. Whilst any question is being put from the Chair, the members shall continue in their seats, and shall not hold any private discourse; and when a motion is so put, no member shall retire until such motion is disposed of.

15th. In voting, those who vote in the affirmative shall first rise, and then those who vote in the negative.

16th. A question being once determined, shall not again be drawn into discussion in the same session, without the special sanction of the Bishop.

† 17th. No protest or dissent shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings; but, when required by any one member, the number of affirmative and negative votes shall be recorded.

When the above rule was put from the Chair, two Clergymen and one lay delegate voted against it.

18th. When the Assembly is about to rise, every member shall keep his seat until the Bishop, or other person presiding, has left the chair.

V. Rules Regarding Committees.

1st. The proposer of any Committee shall submit a list of persons to be appointed, subject to amendment by the Assembly.

2nd. The Reports of Committees shall be in writing, signed by the Chairman, and shall be received in course.

3rd. The Chairman of the Committee, or some member deputed by him, shall explain to the assembly the bearing of any portion of the report, if requested by any member of the assembly.

4th. All reports of Committees recommending any action or expression of opinion, shall be accompanied by a resolution, for the action of the Assembly thereon.

It was moved, seconded, and Resolved— That the Assembly adjourn until the next day morning, the 12th inst.

OCTOBER 12TH.

The adjourned meeting of the Diocesan Assembly met in the Bishop's Chapel at half-past ten o'clock, immediately after morning service.

There were present nearly all the Clergy and a large proportion of the Lay Delegates who had attended on the previous day.

After Prayers the minutes of the preceding meeting were read over and approved.

G. Bowman, Esq., gave notice that at the next ordinary session of the Assembly, the following resolution would be submitted for consideration:

"That the Bishop or his commissary shall not have power to dissolve, prorogue, or adjourn the Assembly (except to adjourn in case of disorderly conduct of the meeting, and then only until the following day not being Sunday) nor shall he quit the chair without appointing a substitute, authorised to conduct its proceedings."

It was moved by O. B. Bowman, Esq., seconded by Col. Myers, and passed unanimously—

That all notices of motion given by a Presbyter or representative of the laity for proceeding at a subsequent meeting shall be read over at such meeting, and may be taken up by any member present at such meeting, in the same manner as if he had himself given the notice.

It was moved by the Rev. T. H. White, seconded by Col. Myers, and unanimously Resolved—That a Committee be appointed to prepare business for the next meeting.

It was moved by the Rev. T. H. White, seconded by Rev. W. H. Snyder, and Resolved—That the following clergymen be appointed the said committee, viz., the Rev. T. C. Leaver, the Rev. E. B. Nichols, the Rev. W. Bullock, the Rev. E. Maturin, and the Rev. J. C. Cochran.

It was moved by Col. Myers, seconded by Thos. Legg, Esq., and Resolved—That the following representatives be appointed, viz:

Col. Gladwin, G. H. Bowman, Esq., Col. Myers, J. W. Rowley, Esq., the Hon. M. B. Almon.

It was moved by C. B. Bowman, Esq., seconded by Col. Myers, and passed unanimously,

That in case any lay member of the Committee is not re-elected, his successor take his place in the Committee.

The Right Rev. the Bishop requested that three Clergymen and three Lay representatives be nominated as his Assessors.

The Clergymen proposed by the Rev. J. Stannage were, the Rev. J. Shreve, D.D., the Rev. W. Bullock, the Rev. F. Uniacke.

The Lay representatives proposed by C. B. Bowman, Esq., were, Hon. M. B. Almon, L. Harts-horne, Col. Myers,

J. W. H. Rowley, Esq., gave notice of the following two motions, to be considered at the Session of 1856.

1st. That the Constitution as agreed upon, together with the minutes of the proceedings of this meeting be fairly recorded at length by both Secretaries; that a book be provided by each Secretary for the purposes of such record and all other proceedings; and that the Clergy of each cure be directed at some convenient time to make a collection in their churches for the purpose of defraying all expenses incurred for printing, books of record, &c., &c., in connection with this Synod.

2nd. That every alternate meeting of the Diocesan Assembly shall be held at some country parish other than Halifax, such parish to be decided upon by the business Committee of the Assembly.

It was moved that the Bishop do vacate the Chair, and the Venble. the Archdeacon be called thereto.

The Rev. E. B. Nichols moved a vote of thanks to the Bishop for his able and impartial conduct in the chair, and accompanied his motion with appropriate remarks, in which the Assembly generally concurred.

The Resolution passed unanimously. It was moved, seconded, and Resolved, that this Assembly adjourn.

Correspondence.

ADDRESS.

Country Harbour, 6th Oct., 1855.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,

We the undersigned being inhabitants of Country Harbour, and usually attending your Ministry, beg to express to you our deep gratitude for your unremitting exertions to promote both the temporal and spiritual welfare of ourselves and families. We look back upon the four years that you have been permitted to labour amongst us with unmingled emotions of pleasure, and feel assured that much good has been the result, more especially among our young people. We have witnessed with deep pain, the many trials you have had to encounter, the obstacles you have had to surmount, and the many obstructions thrown in your path,—while at the same time we have beheld with the liveliest satisfaction, the christian forbearance and consistency that have characterised your deportment under these trials, we beg to express our unqualified approbation of you as a Minister, a Christian, and a man, and unite in fervent prayers that God may be pleased to spare you for many years to come to labour as now, for the promotion of His glory, by the holiness

of your life, to adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour, and by your instrumentality bring many souls to the knowledge of the truth. With feelings of deepest respect, confidence, and esteem,

We beg to subscribe ourselves,
Rev. and dear Sir,
Your obedient servants,
[Signed by 51 Parishioners.]

REPLY.

Halifax, 13th Oct., 1855.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

I have this day received the very kind Address which you have been pleased to forward to me at Halifax.

At all times it is gratifying to a minister of the Gospel to know that his services are acceptable to those amongst whom he is appointed to labour, and that their interests are identified with his own, but in a season of difficulty and trial to be assured of the deep sympathy of his flock is especially gratifying and consoling. It has been my earnest desire to discharge the duties connected with my responsible office with faithfulness, and if my labours have in any measure been successful to the aged or the rising generation to God be all the praise.

For your kindness, assistance, and sympathy which I have received, for your expressions of confidence in me, and for your united prayers on my behalf, accept my warmest thanks.

With earnest prayers for you all, that God may con-fess upon you every grace, believe me to be, my dear friends,

Your affectionate Friend and Pastor,
A. JORDAN.

To H. Foster, W. A. McKeon, Esqrs., and the persons who signed the address.

D. C. S.

Receipts		
Sept. 20—	W. C. Silver (W. O.)	£1 0 0
26—	Parraboro'	6 0 0
27—	Halifax—Collec. at Bishop's chap.	3 14 9
Oct. 5—	Windsor, W. M.	1 0 0
6—	Halifax, for W. & O.	5 10 0
7—	St. Paul's collection—	
	Morn. £13 17 4 Evg. £4 4 18	1 6
	St. Luke's, including	
	£1 2 6 for W. & O.	5 13 11
Oct. 9—	Musquodoboit	2 14 9
10—	Antigonishe	4 0 0
	A contribution thro' Mr. Stannage to W. & O.	1 0 0
12—	Newport to W. & O.	8 1 8
13—	Newport	1 10 0
	St. Paul's—collection Oct. 10	7 2 11
	Lower Stawjacke	0 11 10½
	Kentville, W. & O.	0 10 0
	Bridgewater	8 0 0

EDWIN GILPIN, Sec'y.

The Missionary and Church Building Committee of Sheet Harbor, Eastern Shore, take this method to express their sincere thanks for the following unsolicited donations, towards finishing their Church:

Jonathan Allison, Esq.,	£1 0 0
Chas. Allison, Esq.,	2 10 0
John Esson, Esq.,	5 0 0

Further contributions for the above object will be thankfully received.

The Missionary also acknowledges with gratitude the contribution, by Rev. R. F. Uniacke, of a neat Baptismal Font, for the Salmon River Church, Beaver Harbor.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A middle aged man, named Harry Cross, aged about 40, fell into one of the Vats of Wilson's Distillery, Upper Water Street, on Thursday evening last. He was immediately rescued by Mr. Wilson and men, and sent to the Asylum, with an urgent request for medical aid, which was instantly afforded; but the man died at 7 o'clock next morning. Deceased was a baker by trade. He had been frequently cautioned by Mr. Wilson not to go near the vats, but notwithstanding this, leaned over one and fell in. He was rescued in three minutes. A Coroner's Inquest over the body returned a verdict of Accidental death. The man did not belong to the establishment, and we observe with pleasure that Mr. Wilson has since posted on his gate—"No admission here except on business."—Chron.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—James Wynock, a young man of about 22 years of age, was accidentally killed by the falling of a tree which he had been cutting down. The particulars appear briefly as follows:—On Thursday morning, the 4th inst., he left home for the woods. Not having returned at the time expected, his father and some neighbors went to the place where it was supposed he had been to work. It was now dark; the father, in groping on a fallen tree, put his hand on his son's head, and found that on cutting the tree down it had fallen across the neck of his son, and bent him down double; how long he had been in this position they did not know, but when found life was fully extinct. The above accident occurred in Buckfield, in this County.—Liv. Trans.

Some, the Sapper, who was convicted of the crime of murder some time since, made his escape from the Penitentiary last week. A reward of £100 was immediately offered for his capture, and yesterday constable Caulfield, and other officers, succeeded in taking him in a barn in the vicinity of the Quarry, on the other side of the North West Arm, sleeping beneath some hay. He was a most pitiable looking object, when brought bare footed, to the lock-up.—Cw.

Selections.

Memoir of the Life, Writings, and Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton. By Sir DAVID BROWSTER, K. L., &c., &c., Two Vols. Constable and Co.

There is a matter connected with Newton's fame on which Sir David Brewster's volumes throw a new and unexpected light. We have been accustomed to take his belief in Christianity, as that word is generally understood, for granted, and we remember Dr. Chalmers exposing himself to some rebuke for saying that Christianity was honoured by the worship of Newton at its shrine. It turns out, from some theological papers left behind him (and the importance of those he left behind is increased by the fact that he is known to have destroyed a great many), that he was a Christian only of the loosest possible type; and this belief did not rise to Arianism, and that, as a necessary consequence, the great doctrines of the Trinity and the Incarnation (as we understand it) formed no portion of his creed. We give, as a very curious document, a paper containing the articles of his faith:—

"Art. 1. There is one God the Father, ever living, omnipresent, omniscient, almighty, the Maker of heaven and earth, and one Mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jesus.

"Art. 2. The Father is the invisible God whom no eye hath seen, nor can see. All other beings are sometimes invisible.

"Art. 3. The Father hath life in Himself, and hath given the Son to have life in Himself.

"Art. 4. The Father is omniscient, and hath all knowledge originally in His own breast, and communicates knowledge of future things to Jesus Christ; and none in heaven or earth, or under the earth, is worthy to receive knowledge of future things immediately from the Father, but the Lamb. And therefore the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy, and Jesus is the Word or Prophet of God.

"Art. 5. The Father is immovable; no place being capable of becoming emptier or fuller of Him than it is, by the eternal necessity of nature. All other beings are movable from place to place.

"Art. 6. All the worship (whether of prayer, praise, or thanksgiving) which was due to the Father before the coming of Christ, is still due to Him; Christ came not to diminish the worship of the Father.

"Art. 7. Prayers are most prevalent when directed to the Father in the name of the Son.

"Art. 8. We are to return thanks to the Father alone for creating us, and giving us food and raiment and other blessings of this life, and whatsoever we are to thank Him for, or desire that He would do for us, we ask of Him immediately in the name of Christ.

"Art. 9. We need not pray to Christ to intercede for us. If we pray the Father aright, He will intercede.

"Art. 10. It is not necessary to salvation to direct our prayers to any other than the Father, in the name of the Son.

"Art. 11. To give the name of God to angels and kings is not against the First Commandment. To give the worship of the God of the Jews to angels or kings is against it. The meaning of the commandment is, Thou shalt worship no other God but Me.

"Art. 12. To us there is but one God, the Father, of whom are all things, and one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom are all things, and we by him. That is, we are to worship the Father alone as God Almighty, and Jesus alone as the Lord, the Messiah, the Great King, the Lamb of God, who was slain, and hath redeemed us with His blood, and made us kings and priests."

It will be seen that Sir David Brewster's Life is invaluable as affording materials for a just estimate of the life, character, and labours of Newton. Unintentionally on the part of the author, it diminishes his reputation for greatness of mind and purity of faith. Perhaps it even raises it (if that were possible) for grandeur and power of intellect. No man probably ever excelled Newton either in power of close, sustained, and subtle reasoning, or in that intuitive and sleepless sagacity of observation which supplies new materials for the reasoning power. It is possible that an exch of these qualities, so different and generally found so inconsistent, he may have been equalled. But in those combinations he stands unrivalled in history, unless it be by Archimedes, whose name is so often compared with that of Newton. And it may well content ever his advocates that he should be classed, as he is justly entitled to be classed, amongst the very greatest of philosophers, and amongst good though imperfect men.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PEW SYSTEM.

If you want to go to a church, other than your own, and do not want to be marched in and out of the pew two or three times in the course of the service, go early, take a lady with you, ask the sexton for a seat, go in first yourself to the farther end of the pew, and let the lady follow; you will be well paid in the feelings of relief from the annoying apprehensiveness, that every person nearing the pew door is the owner or lady, to whom it is necessary to pay the accustomed deference of getting up and allowing them to pass in.

The history of this valuable discovery of mine may be instructive. In 1843, I happened to be in Philadelphia at the time when persons were returning from the springs and other public places of resort. It was announced in the papers that Dr. Bethune had returned to the city, and would preach next day, (Sabbath); the public were invited to attend. Having a desire to hear the celebrated post-preacher, I went, taking with me a Southern gentleman, an invalid. We went early, to prevent disturbing others, and were shown to a pew in the central block. I was reading a hymn, and on looking up, noticed a man and woman standing at the pew door. I interpreted a nod of the head from the former to mean that he was the owner, and wanted us to come out and let his companion come in; accordingly, she passed in and took the seat farthest from the aisle, and he occupied the one next the door; not observing any intimation that we should return, we went to the vestibule, and asked the sexton for a seat; he said we could find seats in the gallery, but my friend could not conveniently go up stairs; we waited in the vestibule until the congregation appeared to be all collected, when we went in again and occupied the bench against the wall nearest the door, which seemed to be free to all. My friend was by this time so wearied in body, and ruffled in mind, that the sermon did him no good at all. I was sorry for it, because it was the last ever he heard. As for myself, I had become case-hardened; interchange with the world and travel had rhinocerized my sensibilities, and I employed myself in devising some method of effectually preventing the recurrence of such a *contre temps*. The result was three resolutions:

1. Go to no church but my own.
2. If called occasionally to go to another church, without public invitation, to take the seat without cushion or books nearest the door, usually appropriated to negroes and "poor white folks."
3. If by public invitation, construing it to mean that seats are free to all who come, to take a lady, go early, and pass into the pew before her.

I have found this an unfailing recipe, and it is worth being remembered, if you are modest or ugly, and conscious of it, do not like to be seen. If you are handsome and well-dressed, take the usual method, and you will have several opportunities of attracting the attention of the whole congregation.—*Hall's Journal of Health*.

DEATH FROM CONTINUED INTEMPERANCE.—Wm. Mason, aged 45, one of the attendants at the Bloomsbury County Court, was somewhat an intemperate person for years past, and at length his system got into such an unhealthy state from the frequent use of "the bottle," that he could not partake of any kind of food, his whole existence depending upon alcohol. While at the Bay Malton public-house in Great Portland-street, he was seized with sudden insensibility, and upon being conveyed home to his residence, situated in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, he shortly afterwards expired. On opening the body a most singular phenomenon is said to have presented itself. There was a complete absence of blood throughout the whole body, which in fact, literally speaking, had been completely dried up by the effects of the ardent drink on the system.

CLERICAL WIT.—At the excursion to Arran of the British Association on Thursday, the members were ferried from the steamer to the shore, at Brodick, in boat-loads. One of our most popular and least portable city clergymen had got into one of the boats, and a reverend brother seemed reluctant to follow, lest the boat should be overloaded. "Come away," said he in the boat, "there is still room for you, and no danger, provided you have none of your sorrows in your pocket."

Vexation and anguish accompany riches and honour; the pomp of the world and the favour of the people are but smoke, at a blast suddenly vanishing; which if they commonly please, commonly bring repentance; and, for a minute of joy, they bring an age of sorrow.—*Petr. Baa*.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Canada, September 29.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ALLIANCE.

WITHIN the last week a document of singular and unprecedented interest has made its appearance in the columns of the French official journal—the *Moniteur*. It is a testimony, obviously emanating from the highest personage in the state, to the completeness of the alliance which has happily subsisted between France and England, and to the equal participation of both in the labours and glories of the arduous and costly struggle in which they are engaged. A more generous document never saw the light. Its principal aim appears to have been to guard the French nation against the assumption that France has contributed more largely than England to the burdens and triumphs of the war. Such inference would certainly not be unnatural in the French mind, when the vast disproportion in the numerical strength of the armies of the two countries employed in the Crimea was considered. All misapprehension upon that point, however, is swept away by the candid, calm, and generous statements explicitly set forth in the document to which we refer. First, as relates to the labour and the glory of the contest, Napoleon (for 'tis he who speaks) tells his people—"Since the commencement of the struggle, France and England, united by an intimate community of views and efforts, have shown a sort of emulation in providing each according to its resources and means of assuring success. If France was able to send out more soldiers, England provided a greater number of ships, and, nevertheless, sent successively to the Crimea 80,000 troops, collected from all points of her immense empire." Again, he says;—"Our own maritime resources would scarcely have sufficed for the transport of our troops and of the enormous quantity of material which such a war at a distance of 800 leagues from the country demanded. The English Admiralty placed 50 vessels of the Royal and commercial navy at the disposal of France, which conveyed to the Crimea nearly 40,000 of our troops with 2,000 horses, and 7,000 tons of material. Every one knows, moreover, that if Bomarsund fell under the blows of our soldiers, it was chiefly the English navy that took them there." Having thus frankly and carefully elucidated the powerful aid afforded throughout all the operations of the war by the English navy, the Emperor refers, with equal candor and justice, to the constancy and valour displayed on all occasions by the soldiers and seamen of England. "In all phases of this war," says he, "at Alma and at Inkermann, as at Bomarsund and at Sweaborg, the armies and fleets of England and France have mingled their blood together, and emulated each other in bravery for the common cause. At the Tchernaya our allies hastened up to our support, as we hastened up to support them at Balaclava. In the last and victorious efforts against Sebastopol, English and French equally fulfilled their heroic task. Of several different points of attack one only was conquered at first; but the triumph is not the less due to all the corps of the allied army, which, mutually supporting each other, and sharing the resistance of the enemy, finally compelled him to abandon the walls of that town which even his despair could no longer defend. Thus the Commander-in-Chief of the French army was only just when he attributed to the English army a large share of glory in the success of that great day's work."

Not resting with this princely testimony to the claims of the English army and navy to share equally with the troops of France in the triumphs of the war, the Emperor proceeds to show that England has also borne her full part in the pecuniary sacrifices which have attended it. Upon that point, he says:—"As regards the pecuniary sacrifices which our Allies have imposed upon themselves, they are equal to ours, if they do not exceed them. Without speaking of the Turkish loan of 100,000,000*fr.*, guaranteed, it is true, by France as well as by England, but contracted for entirely by our neighbours, nor of the 50 millions advanced by them to the Piedmontese Government to enable it to give us the so useful assistance of her brave soldiers, England has spent in this war nearly 400,000,000*fr.* last year, and has provided so that she can spend this year more than a milliard, if necessary. This enormous burden and all these sacrifices the English people know how to support, like the French people, not only with resignation, but with that energy which proves that it will spare nothing till its object is attained; and it may be said that, with our neighbours as with ourselves, the nation is not satisfied with following and supporting its Government,

but goes in some measure beyond it, by providing it with all the means for assuring the triumph of a cause, the justice and grandeur of which are equally understood by both people."

We have called this document unprecedented; and we believe it to be so; for we can call to mind no other instance in which the ruler of one nation, acting in alliance with another, has so loyally and so generously laboured to set before the eyes of his own people a true and just exposition of their confederates, and to make them distinctly and clearly understand that they can claim no triumphs to themselves, nor boast of any sacrifices they have made in which the people with whom they are allied have not participated to the utmost. It is by this admitting the people of the two countries to a competent knowledge and appreciation of each other, that the union between them will become permanent and indissoluble.

Captain Wm. Peel, the hero of the *Diamond* and Naval Brigade, has met with an enthusiastic reception at Tamworth, where he has returned with Sir R. Peel. Replying to addresses of congratulation, both brothers dwelt on the pleasure it would have given their father to have witnessed so gratifying a scene. Captain Peel appeared to have suffered severely from fatigue since he left England. The gallant sailor commenced his reply, evidently labouring under strong emotions, by observing that he thanked God for His mercy in having allowed him to return in honour to his native land, and to receive from their hearts, in a place so dear and so sacred to the memory of his father, their appreciation of his conduct in the field. He could not allude to that mercy without first thinking of the gallant men, less fortunate but more glorious, who were lying in their peaceful graves by the side of the battery where they fought together; and he trembled whilst he stood there, lest in speaking of himself he should seem to rob them of one atom of their glory. Rather than do that he would enter with them their graves. A sad, sad distinction existed between them; theirs was the glory, whilst ours was the reflection. (Cheers.) It had been his good fortune and his pride in war, that although a sailor by profession, he had been associated with the army. He had learnt from them how to fight with honor; and as those who now heard him took a deep interest in what was going on in the Crimea, he would relate to them a scene or two which he had witnessed there. (Cheers.) It had been his good fortune to be present at the battle of the Alma, to fight with the Guards at Inkermann, to witness, as a spectator, the charge of Cavalry at Balaclava, and to go daily to the trenches, and to witness the gallant, but unsuccessful attack on the 18th of June. He would take, however, the battle of Inkermann, as one of the most interesting to them. But before he referred to it, he felt bound to mention the heroism of a midshipman, an aide-de-camp of his, named Dalzell, and another named Wood; two youths who fought like heroes. (Lieutenant Dalzell was on the platform, and was loudly cheered.) He was awake on the morning of the battle by a heavy cannonade, when he immediately dressed himself and went out. It was a thick fog and a wet morning. Not knowing the ground, he went to the line where they were holding with a few men a position against a large number of the enemy. He went to look, and discovered that on the right the ground fell rapidly down to the Tchernaya, so that there was no danger by turning there. They could not see the enemy, and the bullets as they came flying past tore up the bushes. He got to the two-gun battery—that famous place—where there were a few of the Guards with the colors of the regiment. None of the enemy could then be seen, although the bullets continued to fly amongst them; but suddenly a fire came on from the rear, and the men were dropping. They formed to meet this fire, but at the same instant a shout was heard, and a mass of Russians appeared before us. A cry was raised, "Firm on the colors!" and they prepared to meet them. A rush, however, was made on the enemy in the rear, and they engaged them so ardently that they forgot altogether about the men who were coming down in dense masses in front. At that moment an officer on horseback said to him, in a whisper, "The Russians are in front and in rear." Not knowing the danger of their position, and to show the little military skill he possessed, he replied, also in a whisper, "Then I hope we shall take them all." He now looked up, and to his surprise saw thousands of Russians shooting them down, not daring to attack them with the bayonet. They turned the men round to let them fire, and continued firing on and fighting the Russians to the redoubt, which was their proper position. They moved on with Her Majesty's Guards, and got to the redoubt

with the colours safe. (Cheers.) They were at that moment closely pressed by the enemy, when they heard the bugles sounded, and up came a gallant French regiment with their Colonel at their head. With their aid they drove the Russians back, who immediately after came up in overwhelming numbers, and retook the position, but only to be again driven back with immense loss. On the following day, on going over the field, it was said by many who saw it, that the slain round that battery were more than at any other position. He had given them that little epistle of the battle of Inkermann, and he would not take up more of their time. One matter, however, which referred to himself, he would notice. It might be asked how it was that he stood there when there was still war and others were fighting. The reason was that the navy was not governed like the army. The service of the latter was continuous. On the evening of the 18th of June he was wounded, and had to go in the hospital. After six weeks the wound continued in the same state, and that circumstance alone deprived him of his command. He was ready, notwithstanding, to return and serve again. (Cheers.) The gallant Captain then referred to the opinions which had been expressed—that the navy had had nothing to do, because the Russian ships were behind their batteries—and remarked that there was one Russian ship lying at anchor in the Gulf of Finland, which must be taken by the navy, and that ship was Cronstadt. (Cheers and laughter.) He concluded by saying that he would not tell them how deeply sensible he was of the reception they had given him in that spot, so sacred to the memory of his father—a reception deeply touching to Lady Peel and to all his family, and in their names, and in his own, he thanked them. (Continued applause.)

RUSSIA.

A letter from Odessa, of the 20th ult., in the *Constitutionnel*, says—"The winding up of affairs of the houses of commerce, warehouses, and shops goes on without interruption. Doors are closed in quick succession, and the emigrants emigrate. Merchandise becomes exhausted by degrees, and begins to fail every day for the wants of that part of the richer population which is forced to remain here, and who have been accustomed to a luxury equal to that of the capital. In a word, the greatest ruin and desolation exists. The authorities, however, pretend to perceive nothing of this, and endeavour to assume an air of comfort and security which must be very far from their real feelings. The last affair on the Tchernaya caused the greatest consternation here, and the bombardment of Sveaborg produced a complete panic. Odessa may well fear the same fate, for no one has been the dupe of the fable circulated here, that we have repulsed a landing of the enemy. It is not our earthworks and our few batteries in wretched masonry, and armed with twenty-one or twenty-five guns, that could prevent the allies from taking our town, which is open on every point. General Luders and Governor Strogonoff, although putting on the appearance of feeling perfectly secure, have warned us to hold ourselves in readiness to evacuate the town at the first notice. It is impossible, however, to suppose that they can expect a population of from 15,000 to 20,000 souls, and composed for the most part of the heterogeneous and foreign elements of Holy Russia, can encamp in the real desert which surrounds Odessa. Will you believe that there are still here some very respectable English merchants who have been refused permission to leave, on the pretext that they pay to the Crown the duty for exercising the profession of a merchant, and that that constitutes an engagement from which they cannot be released. Since the last disaster in the Crimea, by which, in the opinion of well informed persons, we had 10,000 men put *hors de combat*, and eight Generals killed or since dead of their wounds, workmen have been busily employed in erecting batteries on several points of the shore round our roadstead. I, however, think that this is more a pretence than a real defence, for we have not guns enough to arm all these works, or artillery enough to serve them. At Nicolaieff things are going on more seriously; from 30,000 to 35,000 men, most being part of the reserve, labour actively in throwing up fortifications and entrenchments, and, as the allied fleet do not disturb them, everything goes on well. It is really colossal, and also very imprudent, the agglomeration which has taken place at Nicolaieff of warlike stores of all kinds and provisions; a flotilla of boats established at Woznesensk brings all the provisions which are brought to that place from the interior of the country, and another flotilla on the Dniester brings to the same point the military stores drawn from the

fortresses of Bobrouk and Keif. It is only, therefore, from Kherson that the carriages, collected by the aid of requisitions in the Governments of Kherson, Charkow, and in the Taurida, convey the provisions into the Crimea. When we see all this, and think of Kertch, we feel what a dangerous game we play."

The *Frankfort Post Gazette*, of Sept. 18 has the following respecting the fortifications on the north side of Sebastopol:—

"The fortifications bordering the roadstead of Sebastopol on the north form two distinct sections; some being situated to the west and directed against an attack made from the Black Sea, while the others lie to the south and converge their fire on Sebastopol and the roadstead. The space separating the two sections of intrenchments is defended by Fort Constantine, the guns of which command both the roadstead and the sea. On the western coast we first meet with the Wasp Battery and that of the Telegraph; then, turning near Fort Constantine we find ourselves before Fort Catherine, armed with 120 guns, and two other batteries 'razantés' on the border of the bay. The rocky ground, so cut up with ravines, of the southern table-land, rises from the centre of the sea by an abrupt ascent. The table-land was, before the invasion, crowned with several batteries, partly cut into the living rock, but since then the whole shore of the bay, as far as the Inkermann lighthouse, has been covered with earthen intrenchments. Further in the background, in the centre of these works, the summit of the table-land bears the star-shaped fort named Siver-naya, but also called 'the Citadel.' Of the fortifications on the line of the Belbek we have no details whatever. All we know is that when in 1854 the allied army, after the battle of the Alma, marched on Sebastopol, it found the north side unassailable, and was obliged to make the flank march recorded at the time, for the purpose of turning Sebastopol and reaching the south side of the town, which was known to be weakly fortified. This proves that even at that date North Sebastopol was in a rather formidable condition. Since that period they have certainly extended and strengthened the defences of this position; while prolonging them as far as Upper Belbek, they have formed an intrenched camp for the Russian army of reserve. At the mouth of the Belbek the allies found even last year a regular fort. The forts on the north side are capable of containing a garrison of 25,000 men.

The *Daily News* correspondent says:—Plunder was the order of the day with our allies. "On gaining the summit of the opposite slope, on and beyond which the main body of the town is situated, French, nothing but French, were to be met with, and all laden with every conceivable kind of plunder. Chairs, tables, looking-glasses, church ornaments, poultry, kegs of brandy, mattresses, bed-clothes, cooking utensils,—every domestic moveable, in fact, that ever figured in the catalogue of the City auction mart, was being carried or dragged along by our light-fingered allies, whilst only at long intervals was an Englishman to be seen with a single article, and in three instances I found Frenchmen disputing their right even to these. More than one lament on our failure before the Redan was also uttered, and in one case in which reproach was thrown into the teeth of a drowsy Irish Grenadier by a diminutive Chasseur with more impudence than discretion, I take to myself the credit of having saved a subject of the Emperor from summary annihilation. Pat had laid hands on a bundle of crockery-ware, and was proceeding comfortably along under the influence of a double allowance of rum, when the Frenchman, still worse off for liquor, came reeling by with a looking-glass under one arm and a couple of ducks under the other. 'Ha! Redan no, Malakoff yes; Ingelese no bono!' spouted out the son of France, tapping the Irishman with impudent familiarity on the elbow. The 'whirroo!' that followed was worthy of Donnybrook, and, in an instant, dashing his crockery to the ground, Paddy grasped the Frenchman by the most capacious part of his pantaloons, sent the looking-glass to eiders, and would have made work for the doctor out of its owner if I had not at that moment come up to the rescue. Seeing Frenchmen hurrying to the scene of this tragi-comedy from all points, I deemed it best, for my countryman's own sake, to prevent his administering a chastisement, which, however amply deserved, might have endangered the safety of its bestower, and so liberated the chastened impudent, and endeavored to calm down the wrath of the infuriated Kerryman. This, however, was no easy task; but my endorsing his declaration of being able to beat ten Frenchmen any day, I finished by setting the storm

and sent him on his way to the outskirts of the town I cannot refrain from adding one sentence on the prohibition which has been issued against our own troops sharing in the spoil, whilst *carte blanche* has been allowed to the French. Our camp is swarming with those last, offering for sale every conceivable description of plunder, and getting high prices for their goods, &c.; whilst our own men, who have equally shared in all the danger and toil of the siege, are prevented from acquiring as much as an empty bottle."

It may not be uninteresting at the present moment to give a statement of the Russian fleet at Sebastopol previous to the invasion of the Crimea by the allies. It consisted of the following ships:—

Ships of the Line.—Twelve Apostles, 120 guns, Paris, 120; Three Saints, 120; Grand-Duke Constantine, 120; Vladimir, 120; Sviatoslaw, 84; Rostslaw, 84; Selaphol, 84; Three Hierarchies, 84; Tro-Sviatitilia, 84; Varna, 84; Gabriel, 84; Empress Maria, 84; Tchesme, 80. *Frigates.*—Cagul, 60; Koulesgi, 60; Kavarna, 60; Medea, 60. *Corvettes and Brigs.*—Calypso, 18; Pylade, 18; Polemy, 20; Thowar, 20; Enear, 20. *Smaller Vessels.*—The Nearch, Stroulla, Orlando, Drohk, Ziabiaks, Latorga, Sinaglega, eleven transports, and sixty-four gun-boats. *Steamers,* 12—6 large and 6 small. Among the first are the Vladimir, Hesarabis, and Gromnostetz, which were remarkable for their power, and the range of their guns.

"In all, 108 sail, mounting 2,200 guns. The existence of this imposing fleet continually threatened Turkey. Created at an immense cost, it has been destroyed without having achieved anything, from the time of its building, but the disgraceful murder of 4,000 Turks at Sinop. Admiral Nachimoff, who commanded on that occasion, is dead. Never did ships meet with a more ignominious end—sunk by their own commanders, without the glory of a fight!—the admiral killed, with an unenviable reputation attached to his memory!—the crews shot down whilst working the guns of Sebastopol!—this is a terrible blow for Holy Russia!"

The speculations as to the next step assume every possible shape. Few think Prince Gortschakoff will remain on the north side, and declare that he meditates another attack on the Tchernaya; or again—and the rumour takes various shapes—that he has offered to surrender the Crimea if he is allowed to march out with all the honours of war. This is stated very generally in the Paris papers, but the Berlin correspondent of the *Pays* sends a despatch stating that the Emperor of Russia has not sent the fall of Sebastopol to the King of Prussia by a private telegraphic despatch. The Emperor stated that he was still firmly resolved on accepting no conditions of peace that could be considered derogatory to Russia as a great Power. A letter in the *Dezeta* repeats the report of this despatch, and says that it contains textually the following words:—"Russia never makes peace after a disaster." The *Water Gazette* takes a similar view:—

"All the letters from St. Petersburg confirm the fact that the Russian Government will not quit the Crimea at any price. Fresh regiments are to be sent to the Crimea; an army of fifty thousand is to be concentrated on the Tchernaya, and the defensive works at Perekop are to be strengthened. Moreover, a large park of artillery is being formed at Warsaw, very probably destined for the Crimea. The fortifications of Keff are being actively proceeded with, and will speedily be completed."

TURKEY.

It is reported via Constantinople, that the Russians had again attacked Kars in two columns; that they had been repulsed, and had lost several hundreds of dead on the field. Provisions were said to be plentiful, but forage short.

PORTUGAL.

The solemn inauguration of the young King, as Dom Pedro V, took place on the 16th inst. at Lisbon—

"At 8 a.m. there was an extraordinary session of both Chambers at the Cortes, and soon after nine Dom Pedro V, accompanied by the King-Regent and the royal family, entered. The King-Regent then pronounced an allocution to the assembly, in which he laid aside his office and presented his son to the assembled Peers and Deputies. The Holy Evangelists were then given to the King by the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon, who was supported by two noble youths, and the following form of oath was administered:—"I swear to maintain the Catholic and apostolic religion and the integrity of the kingdom, to observe and to cause to be maintained the political constitution of the Portuguese nation, and all the other laws of the kingdom, and to promote the general good of the nation, as far as in me lies." The King then addressed the assembly, and in a long oration gave assurance of his loyalty to the terms of his oath, and that naught on his part should be wanting to render his reign of benefit to his people. The royal standard was then unveiled, and the Patriarch, in a long address, congratulated his Majesty on his accession to the throne, and at the end proclaimed three times in a loud voice that Dom Pedro V was become King of Portugal. After the officers of the Crown had made their reverences to His Majesty and the royal cortege brilliantly equipped and accompanied by nobles and foreign Ministers, proceeded to the cathedral, where a grand Te Deum was sung. The keys of the city were then presented to the young King, in a magnificent temporary pavilion, by the President of the Municipal Chamber, which terminated the ceremonial.

"All that Lisbon owns of rank and beauty were congregated within the old conventual walls of the Cortes; and when the King was proclaimed the air was rent by acclamations. The Commercial-square was beautifully decorated with hundreds of flags and trophies. At night, when illuminated with transparencies and jets of gas, its appearance was dazzling. In the evening the King went in state to the theatre of Donna Maria II."

The *Daily News* correspondent says all parties are on the tenter-hooks of expectation, and anxiously bend their eyes to catch some of those forecast shadows which mark the coming events of the new reign; but his Majesty, although possessed of undoubted parts and capacity, sedulously keeps his own counsels, not even admitting his father, Don Fernando, to be the confidant of his intentions. It is said that he has besides great firmness and decision of character; and this, coupled with an impression that he has already framed a line of policy, causes all parties to watch the issue of events with attention.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCT'R. 20, 1854.

DIOCESAN ASSEMBLY.

We have published to-day an account of proceedings, which will be deemed highly interesting by all classes of our readers. The Diocesan Assembly or Church Synod in Nova Scotia, is now a recognized fact, and with a proper appreciation of its holy character, cannot fail to produce all the good which its friends have expected from its institution, and to disappoint the forebodings of others, who deem that such a governing body in the church is not required, or that it contains within itself the germ of mischief. The best institutions may be perverted to improper uses by evil designers; but so long as the Church is true to itself, and the separate orders watchful, and while it preserves its three-fold character in accordance with the constitution of primitive Christianity, so long departed from, and only about to be resumed in these latter days, we may reasonably expect a blessing; and not the deprivation of it, to follow the Assembly's deliberations. Already, we rejoice to hear, a modification of opinion has been expressed by some who were opposed to the Synodical reformation, or who had feared its probable working, and we may infer from their minority of sentiment a general consent to its principles, and that the prevailing disposition at its next meeting will be rather to take advantage of its efficacy than to mar its usefulness by keeping aloof from its privileges. There is, however, no necessity at the present time to pursue the subject. It will be sufficient to state that all the principles of Episcopacy have been maintained, while all the liberty essential to the good government of the Church by the consentient voice of Bishop, Clergy and Laity, has been preserved. It only remains to supplicate the Great Head of the Church for a blessing upon her future labours as so constituted, and that they may contribute to the enlargement of her borders, to her growth in holiness, and to that unity of purpose, as well within herself as with other Dioceses that may imitate her example, that shall cement her brotherhood, fortify her against aggression, and make her strong to do the will of her Master.

NEW YORK DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

The New York Diocesan Convention assembled on Wednesday, Sept. 26, and continued in session until Friday evening, Sept. 27, when it adjourned *sine die*. Various reports of Committees were presented, connected with the interests of the Diocese, and subjects of importance to the Church discussed, and satisfactorily disposed of. Among the reports of Committees, the following may be quoted, as proofs of progress in well doing:

Report of Trusters of Episcopal Fund on Provision for Parish Clergy.—The total disposable funds remaining since the date of last report, is \$67,500, which is invested on bond and mortgage: \$63,000, at 7 per cent, and \$4,500 at 6 per cent. The total amount of accumulating fund is \$13,003.43, all invested at 7 per cent, with the exception of \$2000. Amount of accumulating fund invested in bond and mortgage, as by last report, \$12,500. Receipts during the past year have amounted to \$3,412.84, and the payments to \$837.03.

Report of Committee on Education.—The united funds arising from church collections, and an appropriation from its own treasury, supported, in whole or in part, forty-nine students, either actually engaged in, or preparing for a theological course. Of this number, 1001 were bona fide resident members of the General Theological Seminary, three have been pursuing theological studies under the special charge of Presbyters of the Diocese, fourteen have been resident in college, preparatory to the Seminary, and eight educating in Trinity-School, in this city. The above

patronage of education for the Ministry has been obtained by an expenditure of \$5000, less than one-fourth of which was collected in the Diocese. The Committee, therefore, would call upon the churches of the Diocese to the aid of the Society.

Missionary Committee.—The total receipts disposable in 1853, were \$4,690.40. In 1854, they were \$6,076.60, including a legacy of \$2000 from Mr. John Noble. In 1853, the receipts have been \$6,119. There are sixty-nine missionary stations in seventy-seven counties. In 1853 there were forty-four missionaries; in 1854, fifty-four; and in this year, there are over fifty-one. The total expenditure of 1854, up to the first October, was \$3,823.23.

Committee on Aged and Infirm Clergymen.—The receipts from 142 congregations in the Diocese, and from donations, amounted to the aggregate sum of \$4,742.28. Interest on funds invested, \$1,332.16. Balance on hand at last Convention, \$3,291.64. Total, \$9,366.08. Paid to clergymen admitted to the benefit of the fund, \$2,025. Invested on bond and mortgage, \$5,000. Investments heretofore reported, \$21,150.

Treasurer's Department.—The payments for the past year were \$2,457.14, and the receipts \$3,719.01.

A very important report upon a motion to admit all clergymen as members of the convention, and entitled to vote, proposed to exclude deacons, and to provide that no clergyman should be allowed to vote who was not a twelvemonths' resident, gave rise to much discussion. The subject was laid over.

The Committee of Inquiry touching the provision made for the support of parish clergy, had reported a series of Resolutions, based upon investigations that went to prove that they were very inadequately provided for. The following Resolutions were passed upon this subject:—

Resolved, That this Convention has learned with profound regret that the scanty provision made for the clergy generally in the rural districts, and for a smaller number in the cities, is insufficient for their decent and comfortable support, thereby subjecting them and their families to anxiety, embarrassment, and want, necessarily withdrawing them from the studies and duties pertaining to their sacred office, and compelling them to engage in literary, professional, or secular pursuits; that this Convention regard such a state of things as in the highest degree unjust to the reverend clergy, unworthy of the Laity, and as threatening fearful and permanent disaster to the Church, from its tendency to diminish the number of future candidates for the Ministry, and to impair the energies, influence, and usefulness of those already admitted to Holy Orders.

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly commend the fitness and the duty of a more just and generous provision for the clergy, to the immediate and careful consideration of the congregations of the Diocese, and suggest to the several vestries and congregations the importance of procuring a glebe and parsonage in every parish, where they do not now exist, of insuring the life of the rector, and thus providing for the support of those he may leave behind him; of increasing the salary where the wants of the pastor and the ability of the congregation render such increase practicable and proper; and of providing quarterly in advance for the payment of the rector to the treasurer of the vestry.

Resolved, That the Provisional Bishop be hereby respectfully requested, if he approves the action, to prepare a pastoral letter upon this subject, to the congregations of the Diocese, and address the same to the rector or minister in each parish, or to the warden, in case there be no rector or minister, that the letter may be read on a certain Sunday, to be named by the Bishop; and that the congregation be forthwith advised of the proceedings had by the congregation when convened.

The Report of the Committee, with the resolutions as amended, were afterwards referred back, upon the motion of Mr. Tyng, to the committee, with instructions to prepare an act of incorporation, if in their judgment expedient, together with a plan for the establishment of a fund to add to the salaries of the rectorial clergy.

Late American papers notice the arrival of Dr. Kane, who, about three years ago, went on an Arctic expedition for the discovery of Capt. Franklin. Having failed, after being two winters in the ice, in the contemplated object, and also in meeting the vessel despatched from England, Dr. Kane abandoned his brig on the 17th May, and set out on his return South, the party bringing with them four of their sick comrades, and travelling over ice and land a distance of 316 miles, until they reached Cape Alexander, where they embarked in open water. During this time they depended upon their guns for food. Arrived at Cape York, they used their spare boats and sledges for fuel—and embarking on the open sea of Melville Bay on the 6th August, reached the North Danish settlements of Greenland, in excellent health, after a journey of 1300 miles and a constant exposure of 81 days. From the settlement of Upernavik they took passage in a Danish vessel for England, and touching at Denmark Strait, Harston's Searchlight expedition, which finding the ice of Smith's Sound unbroken, and bearing through the Esquimaux of Dr. Kane's departure, had retraced their steps. Dr. Kane and a portion of his

party arrived at New York on Friday, Oct. 10, and were received with great enthusiasm. Although no doubt now remains as to the fate of Captain Franklin's expedition, and the question of a north west passage is solved, practically barren of results, an enduring page in the annals of human perseverance—and it was not reserved to Dr. Kane to surmount the perils of the enterprise,—the endurance of his party, and their unequalled journey, will ever give him an honorable place beside the most successful of our Arctic voyagers—and the communication through the press of the facts and observations connected with it, cannot fail to be of surpassing interest.

There were great rejoicings at Bermuda, on receipt of intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol. Illuminations were the order of the night following the news; and the exuberant spirits of the Bermudians led many previously to perambulate the streets light-headed. "At St. George's an immense crowd of all classes congregated on the Market Square, and at about 9 o'clock Punch galore was served to them; and on the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the Emperor of the French, and the Allied Armies, being proposed and drunk, the air vibrated with the deafening sounds of Hurrahs from the joyous assembly." It was a novel mode of celebrating the event, and the zeal displayed might be deemed almost intemperate. Illuminations of this stamp however, do not always confine their conduct to what some sticklers for propriety deem the superior enlightenment of the age, and sooth to say they may be pardoned upon occasion. The hilarity of the Bermudians contrasts favorably with the slow of spirits that finds its vent in that ingenious experiment upon the safety of a town—a torch-light procession.

There is an interesting letter in the *Yarmouth Tribune*, from Mr. James Pierce, a son of Capt. Pierce of Shelburne, dated from the Hannibal, off Sebastopol, and detailing with graphic earnestness creditable to his head and heart, events previous to the last successful attack upon Sebastopol, with which our readers are already acquainted. We notice the above as proof that Nova Scotians are doing their duty in all grades of the public service, and are equal to its faithful fulfilment in any rank or station to which their country may call them.

The Annual Meeting of the *Mary Missionary Society* is advertised to take place on Monday evening next, at the Temperance Hall. Any effort to ameliorate the condition of the Indians is deserving of all praise and we hope will meet with due encouragement.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE "BALTIC" AT NEW YORK.
[Per Telegraph to Reading Room.]

The American steamer Baltic arrived at New York on Thursday morning. Liverpool dates to 6th Oct. Consols are quoted at 87½. Bank rate of interest advanced to 5½ per cent.
Allied Cavalry gained a brilliant victory at Eupatoria.
Russians have captured large Turkish Convoy of provisions and men, destined for Kara.
Allies mining Sebastopol preparatory to blowing up the city.
Great preparations are making for bombarding North side.
The Allied Fleet had departed on secret expedition. Manchester advices unfavourable. Cotton market declined one-eighth.
Flour market firm, with a good and steady demand. Wheat and Corn also in good demand. Holders firm.
Provision market firm—prices tending upward.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

The Allies had blown up the part of Sebastopol in their possession.
Large divisions of the Allies were preparing to attack Russian forces at Bidar and Eupatoria.
The destination of the fleets was supposed to be Nicolaioff or Odessa.
On the 27th a Russian division was defeated near Eupatoria.
Collision is anticipated between the Western Powers and the King of Greece, on account of the latter's Russian propensities.
Gortschakoff admits the loss of about 1000 men for 20 days previous to the termination of the siege, but he says in conclusion, "we are now free and a new war commences."
Kars still holds out, but its provisions were nearly exhausted. It is anticipated, however, that the snow will compel the Russians to retire.
A letter from Revel estimates the Russian marine losses in that part of the Baltic last year at 40,000 tons.
The restrictions on the importation of salt into Russia have been abolished.
Danish Constitution has been promulgated at Copenhagen.
The Revenue returns of Great Britain show an increase of nearly eight and a half millions—owing chiefly to the income tax.

The *Yarmouth steamer Eastern Star*, Capt. Corning, made her first appearance in Halifax harbor on Thursday morning last. She sails for Boston via Yarmouth on Monday afternoon, and will no doubt take a quantity of freight and a number of passengers. We understand that this steamer remunerates her owners already—how much more than would a steamer of her class be profitable for Halifax if started upon a similar plan, and managed in a similar manner? Cabin passengers pay £2 for the trip—to Yarmouth £1 6s., exclusive of their meals. If her owners would send her along twice or thrice during the Fall, it would be a great accommodation.

Yarmouth has been the first County in the Province to adopt the Municipal Corporation Bill. The *Yarmouth Tribune* gives the vote of the town of Yarmouth as follows:

"We give below a statement of the vote on Monday, for and against the adoption of the Municipal Corporation Bill by the town of Yarmouth.

District No.	For Incorporation.	Against it.
1,	63	40
" 2,	191	19
" 3,	19	9
" 4,	27	22
	300	90

ON SUCH SUBJECTS THE TESTIMONY OF WOMAN SHOULD BE CONCLUSIVE.

New York, August 2, 1852.
Mrs. Clute, of No. 272 Second street, believing her child, about three years old, to be troubled with worms, purchased one bottle of Dr. McLane's CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and gave it two tea spoonfuls, which had the effect of causing the child to discharge a large number of worms. The child is now enjoying good health. We should advise all parents who may suspect their children to be troubled with worms to lose no time, but immediately purchase and administer Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge. It will cure. The money will be refunded in all cases where it does not give satisfaction.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, 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 Naylor.

Married.
At Newport, Sept. 28, by the Rev. H. M. Spike, Mr. Andrew King, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Samuel Martin, 35 mile house, Windsor Road.
At Economy, Sept. 27, by the Rev. T. C. Leaver, Mr. Wm. Andrew Fulmore, to Miss Maria Luisa, eldest daughter of Silas H. Crane, Esq.
At St. Paul's Church, Manchester, Aug. 15th, by Rev. W. T. Morris, Mr. JOHN CUMINGS to Miss MARY HENDERSON.
At St. Paul's, Sept. 6, by Rev. W. T. Morris, Mr. JOHN MODSALD to Miss CHRISTINA McMASTERS. Also on the 18th, Mr. JOHN LIPART to Miss MARY A. TORREY.
At Manchester by Rev. W. T. Morris, Sept. 11th Mr. GEORGE CARR to Miss CATHERINE CARR. Also on 25th by the same Mr. GEO. CARTER, to Miss ELIZABETH CARR.

Died.
On Saturday, Miss ELIZABETH BOND, an old and esteemed inhabitant of this place.
At Dartmouth, N. S., on Friday, 12th inst., in the 23rd year of her age, MARY ANNE, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Webb.
At Dartmouth, on the 10th inst., PETER BOWEN, son of Mr. John Bowen, in the 20th year of his age.
At Westchester, on the 6th Sept., SARAH EMBREE, wife of Mr. Gabriel Purdy, aged 57 years, after a protracted illness of seven months.
At Kempsey, Worcestershire, England, on the 24th ult., Capt. ARTHUR P. SMITH, Royal Engineers.

Shipping List.
ARRIVED.
Saturday, Oct. 13—Brig B Porter, Liverpool, 29 days.
Monday, Oct. 13—Barque Elmira, Cadz, Liverpool; schs. Majestic, Quebec; Lovat, Splinter, Labrador; Canopus, McCook, Rames and Magellan Islands.
Tuesday, Oct. 16—Barque Banbee, McKenna, Liverpool, 45 days; Norval, Troby, Liverpool, 35 days; Bright Meta, Tinson, St. John, P. R., 21 days; Umpire, (Am.) London, Philadelphia, 8 days; Africa, (pkt.) Meagher, Boston, 34 days—40 passengers; schr. Fair Play, Annapolis.
Wednesday, Oct. 17—Schr. Lum, O'Bryan, New York, 3 days.
Thursday, Oct. 18—R. M. Steamer Morin, Sampson & Thomas, 10 days; steamer Eastern State, Corning, Yarmouth, 124 hours—22 passengers; brig Temlicouate, Starkey, St. John, N. B.; America, (pkt.) O'Brien, Boston, 9 days; brig Palmetto, Baltimore, 7 days; schs. Velocity Smith, Baltimore, 6 days; 1895, Deal, Baccouche; Fort Spain, Labrador, via St. John; Liverpool, (packet) Day, Liverpool; brig Boston, (pkt.) Coche, Boston; schs. Independence, McIntosh, P. R.; Maria, Steiman, Boston; Ann Quina, Boston; Alice, Kory, from the Pacific.

CLEARED.
Oct. 15—Schr. Meteor, Stanwood, St. John, N. B.; Ianthe, Sheppard, Durin; Nautilus, Mackay, Durin; Reward, Vaquer, Gaspr, Monano, Fenwick, P. R. I.
Oct. 16—Brig. Orion, Cronan, Bilt; schs. Caroline Dennis, St. George's Bay; Zelle, Magellan Islands.
Oct. 17—Brig. Falcon, Hodson, Trinidad; schs. De nra, C. M., P. W. Miller; Sultan, Dar, Philadelphia; Os prav, D'Entremont, Philadelphia; Embled, Doyle, Newfoundland.

COUNTRY MARKET.
PRICES ON SATURDAY, OCT. 20.

Baron, per lb.	7½d. a 8d.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	30s. a 32s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. 2½d. a 2s. 2½d.
Cheese, per lb.	7½d. a 7½d.
Eggs, per doz.	11d. a 1s.
Hams green per lb.	none.
Do. smoked, per lb.	7½d. a 8½d.
Hay, per ton.	24
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d.
Do. all wool,	2s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	22s. 6d. a 24s.
Oats, per bus.	8s. 6d. a 8s. 9d.
Potatoes, per bushel,	4s.
Socks, per doz.	10s.
Veal, per lb.	2d. a 3d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.
Canada Flour S. F.	51s. 8d.
Am.	62s. 6d.
Rye	42s. 6d.
Corn Meal	28s. 9d.

AT THE WHARVES.
Wood, per cord. 20s.
Coal, per chaldron. 30s.

D. O. S.
WIDOWS' & ORPHANS' FUND.
THE Society is now ready to receive applications from Clergymen wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of the Fund, under the Rules and Regulations published in this number of the *Church Times*.
EDWIN GILPIN, Jr., Secretary.
Oct. 20, 1853. Gw

IMPROVED BREEDS OF SHEEP.
TO be Sold at Public Auction, at the places and times undermentioned, several Sheep of Improved Breeds which have been imported under the direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, from Canada and Prince Edward Island, in accordance with a Resolution and Vote of the Legislature in the last Session, namely:
PICTOU—Market Square, Tuesday, 6th November next, 12 o'clock, 20 Sheep.
TRURO—Public Square, Thursday, 8th November next, 12 o'clock, 20 Sheep.
ANNAPOLIS—Thursday, 8th November next, 12 o'clock, Sheep.
WINDSOR—Saturday, 10th November next, 12 o'clock, Sheep.
HALIFAX—Grand Parade, Tuesday, 13th November next, 12 o'clock, Sheep.
For further particulars refer to A. G. Archibald, Esq., Truro; Daniel Harkin, Esq., Pictou; Peter Bonnett, Esq., Annapolis; Hon. R. A. McElroy, Windsor; John Northup, Esq., Halifax.
Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, Oct. 17, 1853.
Oct. 20.

P. S. HAMILTON,
Barrister and Attorney at Law, Solicitor, &c.
HAS Removed his Office to the Merchants' Exchange Building, entrance No. Prince Street, where, in addition to his strictly professional business, he is prepared to act as a
LAND AGENT.
For this purpose he has become associated with a gentleman residing in Liverpool, England, intimately acquainted with the movements and wants of the emigrating classes of Great Britain and Ireland, and maintaining correspondence with various parts of those countries and of the Continent of Europe. Local Agencies will be established throughout the Province. Parties desirous of buying, or selling, real estate, either in town or country, in any part of Nova Scotia, will find that this Agency affords opportunities never known in this country before, of doing so to advantage.
Halifax, Oct. 20, 1853. 3m

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS.
W. N. SILVER & SONS,
IMPORTATIONS FOR THE SEASON, are now open and upon inspection, and will be found equal to any in the City. No pains or cost have been spared to make every department worthy the patronage of their customers. Their BLANKETS and FLANNELS are of a superior make. Their Velvets, Brussels, 3 ply and Scotch CARPETINGS are of the newest styles of make and pattern. Their ready made CLOTHING is neatly and substantially made. Their Gray, White and Striped SHIRTINGS are the cheapest in the City. Their Cotton Warp and Family TEA are of the very best quality. Their S'AWLS and Winter DRESSES are in great variety. Their Washington Shoulder Brace, for Gents, the healthiest and easiest Brace ever invented.
Oct. 13. 8w

THE SUBSCRIBER
Has received from England per "Thesis" and "Warburton,"
THE principal part of his FALL SUPPLY of Goods, consisting of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Sees, and other toilet requisites, &c. &c. to all of which the attention of Customers is respectfully invited, as the articles are good and prices moderate.
W. LANGLEY,
Oct. 13. 10½s Street, Halifax.

Poetry.

HYMNS FOR THE TIMES.

(From National Ballads of Church & England.)

ATTACHMENT TO THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

My mother church I may not be,
But I must ever cling to thee
With feelings of a trusting child,
To friend affectionate and mild:
While men misguided start away,
And proudly spurn thy gentle sway,
More simply to thy fold I'd turn,
More humbly from thy lips I'd learn

They say that on the brow appears
The wrinkles of declining years,
That weary is thy honored head,
And all thy pristine vigor fled,
But not the youthful eagle's flight
Is glorious in the noontide light,
Yet passing years behold her soar,
With eye undimmed as before.

That mocking laugh some love to raise,
To point the finger of dispraise,
From blemishes to tear the veil,
And joyful tell the well conned tale,
But will they dare to lift a hand,
Against the glory of our land,
Our church, whose noble army stood,
And sealed their witness with their blood!

Not though the cry is echoing round—
"Down with her, even to the ground!"
Though thunders from apostate Rome,
In muffled might against her come,
Our hearts, O Church most precious! move
With the quick bond of grateful love,
We circle round thee to defend,
Our father's pride, our country's friend.

We tremble not—our cause is high—
To God we lift the prayerful eye:
Calmly we mark the rushing foe;
The standard of our Lord we know;
We see his banner o'er us wave,
We feel that he is strong to save,
And while we know our Saviour's near,
The might of man we cannot fear.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

LARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing
Cambrie—per yard: Antiquarian, Imperial, Royal
and Demer Drawing Paper, Bristol, and London Boards
Cravon Paper—white and tinted in great variety. Prepared
Mill Boards, for Oil Painting. Academy Boards, do
Prepared Canvas for do: Oil Colors in collapsible tubes.
Drying Oil; Nut Oil; Poppy Oil; Moist & Water Colors.
Tubes and boxes: Liquid Sepia; Liquids India Ink; Li-
quid Carmine; Water Color Methyl Prepared Gum Wa-
ter; Superior Sables for Oil or Water Colors; Flat Var-
nish or Lacquering Brushes; Camel Hair Pencils; Faber's
and Rosney's Drawing Pencils; Charcoal in reeds. Draw-
ing Pens; Parallel Rulers; Compasses; Mapping Pens;
Scales; India Rubber—metallic white—true bott.; and
patent; Crayons—soft in square, and hard in round box-
es. Mathematical Instruments

The above are chiefly from the London Manufacturers
—and will be warranted superior articles.

Mar 5 12. WM. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Str

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SHILTZ—

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing,
and salutary draught, removing Headache, Vertigo,
Acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite, and other
symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug
Store, Holles Street. July 2.

"PARLEZ VOUS FRANÇAIS?"

FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for Sale
by the Subscribers.

Suzanne and Suzanne's Complete French and English
PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, one vol. imperial
Octavo, 14-0 pp. well and strongly bound. This
Work has been newly composed from the French
Dictionaries of the Academy, Laveaux, Boiste, Bes-
cherelle, Landais, &c., and from the English Dic-
tionaries of Johnson, Richardson, Walker and Webster.
It surpasses all others in correct and philosophical
analysis of shades of meaning, in fulness of defini-
tion, and clearness of arrangement; and contains
many words, particularly such as are connected with
modern science, not to be found in any other work of
the kind. Price £1.

Suzanne's French and English Dictionary 12mo
do. do. Abridged School Edition
Levizac's French Grammar
Laudorff's New Method of Learning to Read, Write
and Speak French. By Value do. By Jewett.
Key to Laudorff's Method &c. &c. French
De Fivas' Elementary French Reader,
Rowan's Modern French Reader,
Wanostroeb's Ecceuti Choisi,
French Testaments,
Leliron's Telemaque,
De Fivas' Classe French Reader,
Scolot's Dramatique French Reader
Le Loire de Charles XII. par Voltaire
Verrin's French Fables, with Key. By Bolman
June 12. No. 24 Granville Street.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE
TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the
TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness
to the BREATH. Is quite free from Acids (so destructive
to the Enamel), and all the ingredients employed in its
composition, are those recommended by the most emi-
nent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 3d. each. at LANG-
LEY'S Holles Street. Jan. 21

BILLS of LADING and EXCHANGE for sale by
W. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24, Gran-
ville Street.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per R. M. Steamship AMERICA, September 16, and
Ship MICHAM from Glasgow, Oct. 1.

JOHNSTON'S Plan of the Siege of Sebastopol.
Showing positions of the Allied and Russian Armies,
1855. 2s.
Do. Plan of the Sea of Azoff, &c. &c. 1855. 1s. 6d.
Do. New Map of the Crimea, with a Plan of the Town
and Port of Eupatoria, &c. 1855. 1s. 6d.
Do. New Map of the Country between Sebastopol and
Balaklava. 1s. 2d.
Do. New Map of the Black Sea, &c. &c. 1s. 3d.
Do. Seat of War in the Danubian Principalities, &c.
Do. Chart of the Baltic Sea, &c.
Major Vogel's Plans of Cronstadt, St. Petersburg and Se-
bastopol, showing Fortifications, number of guns, &c.,
&c. 1s. 6d.

Gregory's Strategical Map of the Seat of War on the
Danube, Baltic and Asia, showing position of the hostile
armies &c. 1s. 6d.
The War, from the landing at Gallipoli to the death of
Lord Raglan—by W. H. Russell. The Times Correspond-
ent. Cloth. 6s. 6d.
Pictures from the Battle Field by the Honing English-
man, with illustrations. Cloth, gilt. handsomely bound.
6s. 6d.

The War or Voices from the Ranks—boards. 1s. 6d.
The Honing Englishman. 1s. 6d.
Our Heroes of the Crimea. 1s. 6d.
The Honing Englishman in Turkey. 2s. 6d.
History and Adventure, from Chambers' Miscellany—
Cloth. 2s. 6d.
Tales of Road & Rail, from Chambers' Repository. 3s. 6d.

Also,
Graham's Domestic Medicine 22s. 6d.
A large collection of SCHOOL BOOKS, including Cham-
bers' Educational Course, at the cheapest rate.

Oct. 6. W. M. GOSSIP,
No. 24 Granville Street.

PROFESSIONAL

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CHIEF OFFICE—76 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
Admitting on equal terms, persons of every class, to
all its benefits and advantages.
Capital £250,000.
Fully subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders.
HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM PRYOR, JR. Esq. | ANDREW M. UNIACKE, Esq.
WILLIAM CONARD, | JAMES A. MOHR.

Medical Referee—EDW. JENNINGS, M. D.
Secretary—BENJAMIN G. GRAY.

Head Office in Halifax—No 60 Holles Street

SOME of the leading advantages offered by this
Company are—

I. Assurances can be effected immediately, without the
delay of first referring to England
II. Peculiar advantages are secured to Policy Holders
while living, which are not to be met with in any former
existing Company. These will be found fully detailed in
the Prospectus.

III. In addition to the usual business of Life Assurance,
Assurances are granted against paralysis, blindness, acci-
dents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and
mental, at moderate rates.

IV. Policies are indisputable, and no expense whatever
is incurred, by the assured, in effecting them, beyond
the fixed rates of premium.

V. No charge is made to the assured for Policies,
Policy Stamps, or Medical Certificates, as these are all
paid by the Company.

VI. There is no extra premium or permission requir-
ed for going to or residing in Australia, Bermuda, Ma-
deira, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, the British North
American Colonies, or the Northern States of America.

VII. Annuities granted on most advantageous terms,
and on every contingency of life or lives.

Detailed Prospectuses given gratis, and every informa-
tion afforded on application to the local directors, the
agent, or any of the following sub-agents:—
Halifax—G. A. MACKENZIE, Esq.
Sydney—E. P. ARCHBOLD,
Annapolis—E. C. COWLING,
Newburne—H. W. SMITH.

The following are examples of the rates of premium
for insuring £100 for life
Age 20 £1 10 0 | Age 40 £2 13 6
Age 30 £1 19 0 | Age 50 £3 18 6

B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, &c.
No. 60 Holles Street, Halifax,
Head Agent for Nova Scotia.

June 9. 17.

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN,
Importer and Dealer in STOVES and GRATES,
DEGS intimate to his numerous Customers through-
out the Province, Cape Breton and Newfoundland,
he has received part of his Fall Supply, and remainder
to arrive per "Shooting Star" from Scotland "Africa",
and other vessels from Boston, New York and Portland,
with a general assortment on hand of all the different
and best kinds of STOVES, GRATES and CABOUSES,
generally used and most approved, with Stove pipes of
all sizes to fit, and placed up in houses and vessels at
the shortest notice, which he offers for Sale at the
CITY STOVE STORE, No. 213 Holles Street,
at the Old Stand near H. M. Ordnance, on the most rea-
sonable terms for Cash, Country Produce, or 3, 6 and 9
mos. credit. Constantly on hand—Bales of new and stan-
dard dried Bedding FEATHERS.
Orders from the Country executed with care and
despatch. Sept. 22, 1853.

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS DURATION CURED.
Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris,
Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.
Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness
to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of
your inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I
suffered unceasingly from attacks of erysipelas; large
purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the
unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected
me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me,
as well as to all around—so severe was the attack, I used
several reputed remedies without deriving the least ce-
ssation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your
Ointment and Pills, after taking them for a few weeks, a
visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably
better;—in three months, by continuing with your medi-
cines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best
of health. The truth of this statement is well known
here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

ULCERS IN THE LEG.—REMARKABLE CURE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.
Sir.—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a
great number of years from a bad leg in which there
were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the
skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty
a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully, and
it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of
mitigating the agonies she endured. At length, she had
recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them
for about six weeks, she was completely cured, after all
other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief. I
have no objection to these facts being published, if you
feel disposed to make them known.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) EDWARD TOMKINSON.

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three
Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir.—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of
our last child with a bad breast. There were several holes
in it, one as large as a hand; all the devices and strat-
agems I tried would not heal them, but assumed an aspect
more frightful than before, and horrid to behold. As a
last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she
persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that
time her breast was almost well; by continuing with
your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured,
and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected.

I am, Sir, yours truly
(Signed) HENRY MALDEN.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the follow-
ing complaints.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in
most of the following cases—

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ague | Female Irregularities | Scrofula, or King's
Evil |
| Asthma | Fever of all kinds | Sore Throats |
| Bilious Complaints | Gout | Stone and Gravel |
| Blotches on the Face | Head-ache | Secondary Symp-
toms |
| Skin | Indigestion | Tic Douloureux |
| Bowel Complaints | Inflammation | Tumours |
| Colic | Jandice | Ulcers |
| Constipation of the Bowels | Liver Complaints | Veneral Affections |
| Dropsy | Lumbago | Worms of all kinds |
| Erysipelas | Piles | Weakness from
whatever cause |
| | Rheumatism | |
| | Retention of Urine | &c. &c. |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 214
Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable
Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civil-
ized World, at the following prices:—1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s.
19s., 1s., 2s., and 3s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia:—Wm. Cochran & Co., New
Port; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. K. Fuller, Horton; Moore &
Chapman, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis;
J. A. Gibson, Wilnot; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; B. Guest,
Yarmouth; T. R. Patisso, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia.
Miss Farder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs.
Neil, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith,
Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Antigonish; R. B. Huestis, Wallace;
W. Cooper, Peggwash; Mrs. Robinson, Pictou; T. R. Frezer,
New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris,
Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Mathe-
son & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger
sized

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every
disorder are affixed to each Box.

Feb. 21, 1855. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax,
General Agent for Nova Scotia

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES.

TOILET REQUISITES, &c., &c., &c.

W. LANGLEY Respectfully announces to his
numerous patrons, that he has received from Eng-
land a general supply of the above. The various articles
are of the best quality and moderate in price.

LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Holles Street, Nov. 4.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE
TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX, PRE-
PARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. The daily use of this
much admired Tincture preserved and beautifies the TEETH—
prevents Tartarous deposit—arrests decay—induces a
healthy action in the GUMS—and renders the BREATH OF
a grateful odour.

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c. from
London. Feb. 1853

PUBLISHED every Saturday by Wm. Gossip, Pro-
priator, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Gran-
ville Street. Subscriptions will be received and
forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocese.
All Correspondence for the Paper, intended for
publication, or on matters relative to its manage-
ment, sent by Mail, must be prepaid.

TERMS.—Ten Shillings per annum, payable in
advance.