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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. IX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1856. NO. 6.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S.	Feb. 10	Gen. 22	2 Cor. 6
S.	11	Levit. 19	Levit. 19
S.	12	Levit. 23	Levit. 23
W.	13	Numb. 11	Numb. 11
W.	14	Numb. 16	Numb. 16
W.	15	Numb. 21	Numb. 21

* One of the Ember Week Collects to be used on this day and each day in this week. (A To Ver. B).

Psalm.

LAMENT.

FOR THE LENTEN SEASON.

And of some, have compassion.—*St. John.*
 Oh weep for them who never knew
 The power of our love,
 And shed thy tears for orphan ones,
 Whom angels mourn above;
 The wandering sheep—the straying lambs,
 When wolves were on the fold,
 That left our shepherd's little flock
 And fled from His side.

Nay, blame them not for them the Lord
 Hath loved as well as you;
 But oh, like Jesus pray for them
 Who know not what they do;
 Oh plead, as once the Saviour did,
 That we may all be One,
 That so the blind world may know
 The Father and the Son.

Oh let thy Lenten litanies
 Be full of prayer for them!
 Oh go ye to the scattered sheep
 Of Israel's parent stem!
 Oh keep thy fast for Christendom!
 For Christ's dear body mourn;
 And weave again the seamless robe,
 That Lazarus' wounds have torn.

O love your dear home-festivals
 With every mouth entwined;
 Oh weep for those whose sullen hearts
 No Christmas garlands bind!
 Those Iceland regions of the faith
 No changing seasons cheer,
 While our sweet paths drop fruitfulness,
 Through all the joyous year.

What though some borealis-beams
 On even them may flare!
 Pray God the sunlight of His love
 May rise serenely there;
 For sinful flames, oh plead the Lord
 To give His daily ray,
 With manna dropped, at morn and eve,
 Along their desert way.

Go weep for those, on whom the Lord
 While here below did weep,
 Lest grievous wolves should enter in,
 Not sparing of His sheep;
 And eat thy bitter herbs awhile,
 That when our Feast is spread,
 These too—that gather up the crumbs,
 May eat the children's bread.

—From Christian Ballads, by A. C. Cox, M. A.

Religious Miscellany.

COMPARISON OF THE AUTHORIZED AND THE DOUAY VERSIONS OF THE BIBLE.

IN speaking of the superiority of the former in point of the diction in which the meaning is conveyed to English readers, Mr. Trench remarks in his interesting work entitled, "English, Past and Present":

"I open the Douay version at Galatians v. 19, where the long list of the 'works of the flesh' and 'fruits of the spirit' is given. What could a more English reader make of words such as these, 'impudicity,' 'ebrieties,' 'commensations,' 'longanimity,' all which occur in that passage? While our version has for 'impudicity,' 'wantonness,' for 'ebrieties,' 'drunkenness,' for 'commensations,' 'revellings,' for 'longanimity,' 'long suffering.' Or set over against one another such phrases as these, in the Douay, 'exemplars of the celestials,' but in ours, 'the patterns of things in the heavens.' Or suppose if, instead of the words which we read at Heb. xii. 10, viz., 'To do good and to communicate,' forget not; for with such sacrifices God is well pleased,' we read as follows, which are the words of the Douay version: 'Beneficence and communica-

tion do not forget; for with such hosts God is promoted.' Who does not feel how great and enduring our loss would have been, how it would have searched into the whole religious life of our people, if the translation used by the Douay had been composed in such Latin-English as this? There was indeed something still deeper than love of sound and genuine English work in our translators, whether they were conscious of it or no, which hindered them from sending the Scriptures to their fellow-countrymen dressed out in a semi-Latin garb. The Reformation, which they were, in this translation, so mightily strengthening and confirming, was just a throwing off, on the part of the Teutonic nations, of that overlasting pupilage in which Rome would have held them; an assertion, at length, that they were come to full age, and that not through her, but directly through Christ, they would address themselves unto God. The use of the Latin language as the language of worship, as the language in which the Scriptures might alone be read, had been the great badge of servitude, even as the Latin habits of thought and feeling, which it promoted, had been the great helps to the continuance of this servitude through long ages. It lay deep, then, in the very nature of their cause, that the Reformers should develop the Saxon, an essentially national element in the language; while it was just as natural that the Douay translation, if they must translate the Scriptures into English at all, should yet translate them into such English as should bear the nearest possible resemblance to the Latin vulgate, which Rome, with a very wisdom of this world, would gladly have seen as the only one in the hands of the faithful."

THE CHURCH IN ADELAIDE.

(From our Correspondent.)—Adelaide, September 25, 1855.—I send you a copy of the rules for the regulation of the Church in South Australia, as finally agreed upon. They will be formally signed in a few weeks. We are much in want of clergymen; twenty-two clergymen only ministering in an extensive district, containing, by the census returns, 33,800 members of the Church of England. Good men would be sure of a fair reward. As for emigration, people had not better come here at present. During this past year wages have been gradually falling. A large number of Irish paupers, females, have been sent here, who are quite unfit for domestic servants, and at times we have had as many as seven hundred in the Destitute Asylum, living at the public expense, and no one seeking to hire them. There has been as great want here, probably, as in England, though in not many cases. It is probable that the Legislative Council will adopt two Elective Houses. Their great aim is to get rid of nominees, and to obtain control of the Land Fund. It is very strongly felt that this fund has not been usefully expended in England. It seems agreed on all sides not to revive the question of aid to religious teachers from public funds. There is a desire to promote education among the working classes, but the truth is that no one knows much about it. An inspector from England would be of great service. Our Collegiate School receives and trains candidates for orders. One of its pupils was ordained in June, and there are now two students in theology residing.

The following are the "Fundamental Provisions and Regulations for the Government of the United Church of England and Ireland within the diocese of Adelaide in South Australia," alluded to by our correspondent:—

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, the Bishop, clergy, and laity of the diocese of Adelaide, in South Australia, are exposed to divers inconveniences, by reason of the want of local regulation to meet the special circumstances and requirements of their position in this colony; inasmuch that if a remedy for such inconveniences be not provided, the wholesome discipline of the Church may be relaxed, errors of doctrine creep in, and other grievances afflict the brethren:

And whereas, for the more effectual development and combination of the sympathies and energies of the Church, in the support and extension of her ordinances and administrations throughout the colony, as well for the edification of the brethren as for the

provoking of them to love and good works, it is desirable that clergy and laity be brought into closer fellowship by periodically conferring together.

And whereas, it is expedient that the due supply and support of ministers within this diocese, as well as the management, disposal, and enjoyment of all the real and personal estates and effects of this diocesan Church, be secured;

And whereas, it is considered desirable by the Lord Bishop of Adelaide, that he be, in the exercise of his Episcopal authority, aided by the clergy and laity of his diocese;

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises aforesaid, and to secure the said objects, the following fundamental provisions and regulations have been agreed upon and adopted for the government of the said diocesan Church by the Right Reverend Augustus, by Divine permission, Lord Bishop of Adelaide; by the reverend the clergy of the diocese, whose names and seals are hereunder respectively subscribed and affixed, being respectively presbyters and deacons of the diocesan church of Adelaide; and by the undersigned lay communicating members representing the respective Churches mentioned opposite their several signatures and seals; in Synod assembled, this _____ day of _____

And are hereby declared to be, and accepted as, and for, a consensual compact between the several parties immediately above noted.

DECLARATION.

The diocese of Adelaide, in South Australia, is a part of the United Church of England and Ireland; and doth maintain the doctrine and sacraments of Christ, as the Lord hath commanded, and as the said United Church of England and Ireland doth receive the same; together with the Book of Common Prayer, and of ordering of Bishops, priests, and deacons.

FUNDAMENTAL PROVISIONS.—Synod.

1. There shall be a Synod for the regulation of the affairs of that part of the United Church of England and Ireland within this diocese, consisting of the Bishop, of the clergy holding a license from the Bishop, and of Synodsmen being in full communion elected by the respective congregations, each congregation to have the right of representation in such proportion as may be, from time to time, determined by the Synod. Deacons may take part in the discussions, but may not vote thereat. (See Schedule A.)

2. The Synod shall have full power from time to time to make fundamental provisions and regulations not fundamental for this diocesan Church, not being repugnant to the declaration and preamble prefixed hereto; and such Synod is and shall be the proper court for the trial of such offences as may be presented to it by the Bishop.

3. Synodsmen shall be elected annually, and shall of right speak and vote upon equal terms with the clergy.

4. The Synod shall meet annually in Adelaide, but the Bishop may, at any other time, and will, if the standing committee so recommend, when specially requested in writing by ten Synodsmen representing not less than five congregations, and five clergymen in priest's orders, convene the Synod.

5. The Bishop shall preside at all such meetings; and whenever the Synod does not vote by orders, shall have a casting as well as a deliberative vote.

6. No business may be transacted by the Synod unless one-quarter of the whole body be present.

7. The Synod shall not make, alter, or repeal any fundamental provision without notice duly given for a call of the Synod, and the concurrent assent of the Bishop, and of at least two-thirds of the clergy and Synodsmen present, respectively, voting by orders.

8. All questions respecting the appropriation of funds within the control of Synod shall be decided by a majority of the Synod, not voting by orders.

9. The Synod shall at its annual meeting appoint a standing committee, secretary and treasurer, to transact such business as may be assigned to them by the Synod; to hold office until their successors be appointed.

10. The accounts, minutes, and all other records of the Synod shall be accessible to the members of the Synod at all reasonable times.

11. An abstract of receipts and expenditure of

all funds under the control of Synod shall be printed and published annually.

12. No person shall vote for the election of a Synodeman for the church to which he may belong, unless he be a stated attendant thereof, and shall have signed a declaration that he is a *bona fide* member of the Church of England, and of no other religious body. (See Schedule B.)

Parochial Organization.

13. The diocese of Adelaide shall, in respect of the members of the United Church of England and Ireland, be divided into parishes; each parish to consist of the members of such Church resident within certain limits, to be defined and readjusted from time to time by the Synod.

14. Whosoever any number of persons professing to belong to the United Church of England and Ireland shall desire to unite in public worship, and request to be recognised as a parish, the Synod shall if it think fit, upon such persons showing that a reasonable income can be provided for a minister, and engaging by some formal instrument, to consent to the fundamental provisions and regulations passed in Synod, constitute such parish under some distinctive appellation, and shall assign the boundaries thereof. (See Schedule C.)

16. The incumbent of any church shall be a clerk in priest's orders, holding the license of the Bishop.

16. Such incumbent shall, before induction, subscribe a declaration that they will, when sentenced, according to these fundamental provisions, to deprivation or suspension, and served with notice thereof, quit and give possession, on demand of the Bishop, to the trustees or the trustee for the time being of such incumbency, of all the real and personal estate and effects which he may at any time hold or be entitled to by virtue of his incumbency or license. (See Schedule D.)

17. No clergyman shall be incumbent of the church of which he is a trustee; or trustee of any property, real or personal, incident to his office of incumbent of such benefice.

18. The spiritual care of members of the United Church of England and Ireland, not residing in any parish, shall be provided for by means of ordained missionaries, licensed by the Bishop; or if such may not be had, by duly-qualified lay persons specially licensed thereto.

To be concluded next week.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

The address in answer to His Excellency's Speech was read, and passed without division.

Mr. Archibald moved that the Hon. Attorney General, Hon. Mr. Johnston, Hon. Solicitor General, Messrs. Tupper, Wier, John Campbell, and Wade be appointed a Standing Committee on the Privileges of the House. The Hon. gentleman stated that he named these gentlemen so that both sides of the house might be fairly represented.

The motion passed.

Mr. Annand moved that a Committee be appointed on reporting the debates and proceedings of the House, which being seconded and put, passed in the affirmative, and the following gentlemen being moved and seconded were appointed—Mr. Annand, Hon. Solicitor General, Messrs. Marshall, McDonald, and Wilkins.

The House adjourned till half-past eleven to-morrow for the purpose of being ready to present the Address to His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor at twelve.

SATURDAY, FEB. 2.

The House met, by adjournment, at half-past eleven o'clock, and, at noon, proceeded to Government House, in order to present the "Address" to His Excellency in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

Being returned to their Chamber,—on entering the gallery, we found the

Hon. the Attorney General expressing the great anxiety, on the part of the Government, to push on the business of the Session; in evidence of which he had risen to propose the nomination of a committee upon whom (in accordance with the system which had been found to work well) should devolve the nomination of the general Committee of the House. Under the present system it had been found that the right men were, generally, in the right places. The United States system gave the nomination of committees to the Speaker of the House. To this plan he had grave insuperable objection. He was also opposed to vesting nomination in the Government; and should therefore, move for the appointment of a Committee of Selection, whose duty it would be to prepare lists of names of gentlemen to compose the several Committees.

The Committee was finally appointed as follows.

Hon. Attorney General, Chairman; Messrs. Archibald, M. I. Wilkins, McLearn, Chipman, Thorne, and Davidson.

The House then adjourned until three o'clock, at which hour, the Hon. the Leader of the Government said, the Public Accounts would be brought down.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Hon. Attorney General said—M. Speaker, by command of the Lieutenant Governor, I lay on the table of the House the most material portion of the public accounts—to a few of the leading items of which I beg leave to turn the attention of hon. gentlemen. The first is the cash account of the Receiver General with the province—showing a balance in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1856, of £28,730. The colonial and light duties during the year amounted to £118,000—£90,000 of which was collected in Halifax and £28,000 in the outports—to which is to be added £7,000 realised from the distillery licenses, making in all £125,000.—The only reduction to which this sum is subject is £4,000 paid out for drawbacks—leaving £121,000, being the actual cash receipts for 1855. This sum is between £8,000 and £9,000 less than was collected in 1854—the decrease being attributed to the withdrawal of duties consequent upon the passage of the reciprocity bill. The casual revenue yielded about £18,000, which added to the £121,000, makes a grand total of £139,000. On the credit side of this account is also a sum of £21,500 received from the Savings' Bank.

There was an issue of provincial notes during the year which amounted to £34,000, making with other small sums the whole amount received into the treasury in 1855, independent of Railway funds, £208,000. There was a balance on hand on the last of January, 1855, of £11,000, making in all £219,000. Turning now to the payments, it will be found that they amounted to £190,000 in all. Taking the most material of these, I may observe that the amounts connected with the Board of Works show the expenditure in that department, including the Lunatic Asylum, Light House, Provincial Building, Government House, and the Penitentiary, to amount to £23,350; of our various educational institutions, £17,700; Legislative expenses, £7,000; Postal communication, £5,600; the collection of the revenue, £8,400; all the Judges, Officers of Government, pensions, &c., £15,935; for interest, £3,300; St. Peter's Canal, £3,150; Road services, £44,000;—making the entire payments for the year ending 31st December, 1856, as already stated, £190,000.—I do not know that there is any other material item in this paper to which I need refer.

The second paper is a return from the Financial Secretary's office—giving minute details of all those expenditures arranged under their various heads; showing in fact every item that goes to make up the sum of £195,760.

These are the extraordinary public accounts, but our railroad operations have introduced a new and very extensive branch. Up to the 31st December, 1854, there was expended an account of the railway, £56,000; in that year Provincial notes to the value of £11,000 were issued, and from the Savings' Bank and general Revenue were drawn respectively, £21,000 and £24,000—nothing, however, was given in the shape of accounts other than a simple memorandum showing the sum actually paid out on account of that branch. I now hold in my hand a minute and lucid state of the railway accounts showing the source from whence the various sums expended have been derived, and which amounted in all to £186,000.

The whole of the papers which preceded the conclusion of the negotiations with Baring & Co., including the minutes of the Council and our instructions to Mr. Howe—the correspondence thereon and the final arrangement—will be laid on the table in the course of a day or two; they have been printed and are now in the course of printing. The House will have a thorough understanding of the action taken by the Government, and be enabled to follow the course of the negotiation step by step from inception to conclusion.

The paper comprises the account of the Provincial Railway with the Receiver General. The first item on the credit side of the account is the sum of £44,000 drawn from the Provincial Revenue or rather from the Provincial fund, which added to the £56,000, paid out of this fund in 1851—makes a total of £100,000. Against this amount £70,000 (in round numbers) has been made up by monies borrowed from the Savings' Bank and an issue of Paper Currency. So that £30,000 of our general funds, after paying all appropriations, has passed into the Railway and become the property of the Province. The next item is a credit of £16,000 received at the Treasury here from the sale of Debentures of £500 and £100 sterling each— independent of the London operations. Before the negotiation with Messrs. Baring & Co. a pledge had been given by the Executive Government to take from £20 to £30,000 in this Province at the same rate as the money could be got in London. The debentures for part of this sum were issued at par. For other sums to which the pledge did not extend the same premium has been demanded which our six per cent debentures payable in twenty years command in London £2180 credited according to 5 per cent.

The next items are Cash from Messrs. Baring Brothers and Company—91,000, and a sum of £25,000 placed to the credit of the Railway Board and paid for iron and other materials shipped by that firm.—There are two smaller sums which I need not dwell on—making the whole credit of this account as already stated £185,000.

The Commissioners have received from the Treasury during the year £121,000; from Barings, £25,000, and the Treasurer has in hand £27,000. The two first of these items together with the amount in 1855 and other smaller sums show the annual amount expended up to the 31st December, 1856, to be £216,000—for the disposal of which the Railway Board will

account in the accounts that will be laid before the House in a few days. With this short statement—which I think must be satisfactory to the House and the country—I lay these accounts on the table. It will be gratifying to members to perceive that the public accounts, under the able superintendence of the Financial Secretary, are exhibited in so prosperous and lucid a state, that the expenditure of every shilling of the public money can be traced in a moment, and classed under its proper head. The authority under which it is made is also apparent, and the constitutional control and supervision of this House are recognised and rendered effective.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.

Dr. Webster moved for a committee to revise the law in reference to Coroners' juries.

Dr. Tupper suggested that the duties of the committee should extend to the consideration of the whole jury law.

Hon. Sol. General agreed in opinion with the last speaker, and deprecated the present system of compelling jurors to give their services on criminal trials without remuneration.

Mr. Wilkins also thought it high time that an end was put to the practice of summoning men from one end of a country to the other, to settle the affairs of their litigious neighbors without any sufficient remuneration—and advised the appointment of a general committee to consider the question of jurors' fees of every description.

Dr. Tupper instanced the long distance which persons in the county of Cumberland were frequently obliged to travel to attend on trials, many of which were never decided, at serious pecuniary loss and inconvenience. He contrasted with our system one which has been for some years in operation in New Brunswick (which is much ahead of us in these reforms), and which, he was informed by a legal gentleman of that Province, worked admirably,—by which every juror is paid his 6s. a-day, besides other perquisites, the fee from suitors, of 5s in each case, which is given as a present to the juror. He hoped that a committee would be appointed, composed of members competent to deal with the question, and who would mature some scheme as the groundwork of a substantial reform in regard to the subject.

Mr. M. I. Wilkins said, that so obvious is the injustice of summoning men from their own duties to attend to the affairs of others without any satisfactory compensation, that the fines were scarcely ever enforced by the Judges, and therefore it is impossible to compel the attendance of jurors. He was glad that the question had been brought up, and hoped the session would not be allowed to pass without something being done in the matter.

Dr. Tupper, the Hon. Sol. General, Messrs. Webster, Wilkins and McKeagney were appointed a committee to revise all the laws in reference to Jurors and their fees.

THURSDAY, FEB. 7.

A petition was presented by Mr. John Campbell, from Peter Kolp, for payment out of the Provincial Treasury of the sum of £10, expended by him in the building of a bridge, (as the reporter understood), under the authority of the representatives of the county of Queen's.

Mr. Campbell explained how the difficulty had arisen,—and, at the close of remarks by Messrs. Johnston, Wilkins, the Hon. Provincial Secretary, Mr. McLellan, Dr. Tupper, Messrs. McDonald, Wade, McKeagney, McFarlane, Annand, Killam, Tobin, C. Campbell, and Chambers, (in course of which the Hon'ble Mr. Johnston questioning the Constitutional right of the Government to change the Road and Bridge Commissioners as arranged by the County and Township members, respectively,) argued that the act of the Representative indicated the well understood wishes of the constituency represented by him.

The Hon. Attorney General could not accept this as sound doctrine. It was natural that the Government should seek to strengthen its own hands, but, while insisting that circumstances might arise in which it would be imperative upon the Government to alter and amend a Road Commission, he deemed that, in the present or preceding year, at least, this power had been resorted to. The Government is responsible to the whole people for the discretion with which it exercises its powers—if ministers overstep the bound of prescription they might expect to be, as they should be, rebuked. He did not recognize as a constitutional right the privilege claimed, for members of that House, by the hon'ble member for Annapolis.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. Steamer Arabia, Jan. 19

Note, in the elevation of Baron Parke to a peerage for life, the introduction of a new order of nobility, not hereditary—a class of men enjoying a title and the privilege of legislating without inheritable blood; and mark how this great constitutional change—the greatest perhaps since the passing of the Reform Bill—has been effected silently and almost unobserved by a mere act of prerogative, a simple stroke of the pen. See what power, now that the ice is broken, the Crown possesses of dipping into all classes for its legislators, without regard to wealth or position—of swamping the Upper House without multiplying the aristocracy—and what consequences may follow from making the political status of the peerage an attribute no longer of families or

ecclesiastical dignities but of individuals. That it is done of set purpose is plain, for Lord Wensleydale has no son. A lawyer famous for his knowledge of precedents is thus turned into an important precedent himself.—*Guardian*.

Mr. Goulburn is dead, a man of estimable memory. It was impossible, whilst he lived, to forget entirely that there was a time when a Peelite meant an adherent or follower of Peel.—*Ibid.*

Who does not like the honest warmth with which General Codrington defends his troops from the charge of drunkenness unduly magnified at home? If drunkenness there was—and the expulsion of the spirit-dealers proves it—he yet shows that there was less than might have been expected from soldiers with money in their pockets, plenty of bad liquor, and nothing to do. The General writes like a gentleman, with force and ease, in which respect he has the advantage of Sir Charles Napier. Very characteristic has been the controversy between the practised adroit journalist and the blundering illiterate sailor; the latter fairly smashes the former with the weight of his facts, and gets in return a down-up for his spelling.—*Ibid.*

There is a subdued and half-jeoprecatory accent of menace in the circular by which the Swedish Government notifies to Europe its treaty with Great Britain and France. The chief stress is laid on the defensive character of the alliance, which permits Sweden to maintain her neutrality, and on the advantageous nature of the transaction—a guarantee of which she has the benefit and we the burden, and which she was therefore only too happy to accept. For a diplomatic paper this is well enough, though it is probably no secret to her that if the war goes on the burden is one which she will find it disagreeably necessary to share. But it is idle to contend that a bargain which she views in this light, pledges us now in any way whatever to obtain anything for her from Russia.

It is observed with uneasiness that the embarrassments of the Bank of France do not decrease. In spite of the ruinous purchases of gold which have deranged the circulation in other countries, the stock of bullion has dwindled down to the minimum which, in the opinion of economists, is necessary to secure the convertibility of its paper, and there is no reason why downward progress should stop. The amount of the drain from the sister establishment in England has during the past month been almost exactly the same, but our reserve is still ample, and we do not shrink from applying the scrow. In France, where the war is less popular, and the Government has the Bank completely under its thumb, the latter has been compelled at a loss to itself which begins to involve the risk of bankruptcy, to extend with daily diminishing funds its discounts and loans, and, as its published accounts show, to account late to the commercial classes with money, even more freely than in times of peace. But this cannot go on.—*Guardian*.

Advices from Mamel give the statistics for the past year of the Russian exports and imports carried on through that port, and demonstrate that the traffic, instead of being checked, is largely increasing. The quantity of flax exported was 47,000 tons against 32,230 tons in 1854, and of tallow 25,140 tons against 15,500. Hemp shows a moderate diminution, the totals being 17,930 tons against 20,510 tons in the preceding year. All kinds of munitions of war are stated to have been imported across the frontier with such perfect connivance on the part of the Prussian authorities as to have reduced the current prices for them to a point in many instances almost approaching those of times of peace.

There was a regular tempest on Christmas Day, followed by a thick fog, during which an unfortunate vessel was driven into the roads of Sobastopol. The fog clearing off, the Russians took the vessel to indicate an attack from the allies, and crowded down the heights to their batteries like a flock of crows:—

"They adopted some strange precautions. The entire coast was immediately furnished with a line of sharpshooters, who commenced firing; and I should be tempted to think that they thought we were crossing the port like divers under water. The moment Fort Constantine saw the vessel it opened its guns, and you will easily suppose that she was soon burnt. The vessel was an Austrian one, and we do not yet know what has become of the crew. It is probable that, seeing their position, they put to sea in boats, with the intention of gaining the coast, and that the boats were lost."

DENMARK.

The Danish Government, in a circular addressed to the various European States, renews the declaration

in virtue of which it persists in continuing its position as a neutral Power, and declines to admit that it is bound in any way by the treaty concluded on the 21st of November between Sweden and the Western Powers.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* intimates that in consequence of the Danish Government refusing the fleets of England and France a station, with leave to procure provisions, at two of her ports, a note has been transmitted on the subject from the French Government, not only energetic but menacing.

The number of persons who visited the Universal Exhibition of Paris, in 1855 was 4,533,464, viz.—3,626,934 visitors of the Industrial Exhibition, and 906,530 of the Palace of Fine Arts. The receipts amounted to 2,941,665*fr.*

Editorial Miscellany.

We have not seen the anonymous communication referred to in the following very just rebuke of the Wardens of Manchester; but perfectly coincide with them in the condemnation of such practices. Of late they have been somewhat prevalent, and are said to proceed from a particular quarter.—We trust the writer will at length be convinced of their folly, or at least will transmit the postage to all to whom they have been sent:

Manchester, Jan. 28, 1856.

Mr. Gossip:—Will you have the kindness to allow the Wardens of the Parish of Manchester to acknowledge, through the columns of your paper, the receipt of an anonymous printed Circular, addressed to them and others of the congregation. We would request the sender of these papers to have the kindness, should any more be sent, to pay the postage, as we cannot afford to apply the small revenue of our Church to such purposes. We do not agree with the sentiments expressed therein; neither can we persuade ourselves that our minister, with whom we have been connected for nine years, and of whose character we have had every reason to form the highest opinion, would act so mercenary a part as to vote for the formation of a Synod in this Diocese, contrary to his private opinion of this subject, simply to save his salary. We cannot but think that such and all other suggestions which tend to lower the character of a minister in the eyes of his people, must have a very bad tendency; and we give it as our humble opinion, that you ought to be very cautious how you set a people, in this way, at variance with their duly appointed pastor.

We remain, yours,
THE WARDENS OF MANCHESTER.

Mr. Gossip:—I beg to acknowledge the following additional contributions to the Parochial Library, Georgetown, P. E. Island.

Parcels of Books and Pamphlets from Miss Charlotte Crichton, Mrs. Fitzgerald Uniacke, Mrs. G. A. S. Crichton, and 8 vols. from Rev. Mr. Maturin; 1*s.* 3*d.* from Mr. Crowe; 1*s.* 3*d.* from Mr. Shirras, Halifax. Also, donations in Books from Wm. Cundall, Chas. Palmer, Geo. Hazard, Geo. Owen, and Henry Palmer, Esquires, Charlottetown; and from Miss Watson and F. P. Norton, Samuel Owen, and John Goff, Esquires, Georgetown.

There are now upwards of 60 vols. of instructive and valuable religious works, for which we are most heartily grateful, and trust that yet further donations will be made through the kind sympathy of Churchmen in Halifax.

We do not ask or expect other than such vols., &c., as are found in every Christian house, either laid aside or considered of little value after being once read. For such books we ask, because too poor to buy, and not too proud to receive; they will be profitable to us, when valueless to others. Any contribution left at the *Church Times* office will be thankfully acknowledged by

ROBT. T. ROACH,
Georgetown, P. E. I.

The Railway mission of the Hon Charles Fisher, Attorney General of New Brunswick, has, it is said, been completely successful. Messrs. Baring and Bros., it is understood, have signified their willingness to advance all the money for the first year's operations (supposed to be about £50,000) in 6 per cent debentures, redeemable in 20 years, at par. The "difficulty" with Messrs. Jackson & Co. is also in a way of amicable arrangement—they being inclined to surrender all the work they have already done on favorable terms. We trust the New Brunwickers will now make a strong effort to reach the Nova Scotia frontier.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.—The Reports of the Diocesan Church Society, which we have published are of greater interest than usual, and embrace some features of progress. We are glad to find that some of them take a more than passing interest in the Diocesan Assembly, and we can have no doubt that the anticipations of benefit to the Church from its operations, will be realized.

The Committee of the Temperance Athetism, in an endeavour to increase the usefulness of the Institution, have induced some of the most talented citizens to aid them in giving a series of intellectual entertainments, in furtherance of their object. The first of these took place on Tuesday evening 28th January, at the Temperance Hall. The Honble. The Attorney General and Joseph Howe Esq., addressed the audience. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and Lady La Marchant were present. The second entertainment will be on Monday evening (11th inst.) when Hon. L. M. Wilkins and Robt. G. Haliburton Esq. will deliver addresses.

The presentation of a Testimonial from a large number of the Citizens of Halifax, to ex-Mayor, Henry Pryor, Esq., took place at Mason's Hall, on Wednesday, the 30th ult. It consisted of three pieces of silver plate—an open, one and two claret jugs, all of very handsome pattern. Each of the pieces bore Mr. Pryor's coat of arms, and the following inscription:—

PRESENTED

To
HENRY PRYOR, Esq.,
By the Citizens of Halifax,

To evince their appreciation of his services, extending over a period of three years as Mayor of the City, during which time he filled that important office in a manner highly honourable to himself, and satisfactory to his Fellow Citizens.

A. D. 1856.

A large number of gentlemen were present, and B. W. Salter, Esq., presided. Speeches were made by the chairman, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Alex. Primrose, and others.

The Rev. S. T. Rand (Baptist) delivered a lecture on "God in language" before the Young Men's Christian Association on Tuesday evening last.

Captain Rooms acknowledges the receipt of five guineas from P. C. Hill, Esq., agent for the Equitable Insurance Company, and five pounds from the Halifax Fire Insurance Company, in aid of the funds of the Axe Fire Company.

D. C. S.

4th Rule of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund: "Every Clergyman of the Church of England in the Diocese, wishing to avail himself of the benefits of this fund, shall, within six months from the 10th Octr. 1855, or within one year from taking orders, or from his admission into the Diocese, apply to the Sect'y for a Certificate of pension, and shall pay the annual sum or premium therefor, as hereafter mentioned."

The above limited time expires on the 10th of April, 1856.

5th Rule. "Any applicant after such period of time, shall only be permitted to receive such Certificate at the option of the Sub. Com., and upon such terms as they shall direct."

The premiums for 1856 on Certificates already issued, are due on the 1st. Jan'y, 1856. The last day on which such premiums can be received is Saturday, 9th Feb'y, 1856.

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y.

D. C. S.

RECEIPTS.

Jan. 1.	Premiums from Clergymen,	£5 16 0
3.	do do do	4 12 0
	Kentville, - - -	0 3 3
	Premiums from Clergymen,	6 14 11
4.	Bridgewater, - - -	7 10 0
5.	Premiums from Clergymen, -	5 12 0
9.	do do do	9 7 4
12.	do do do	3 12 1
14.	do do do	5 17 9
21.	Clements, - - -	2 5 3
24.	Premiums from Clergymen,	4 19 5
25.	W. F. Brine, 20 <i>s.</i> W. & O.	1 0 0
	Shelburne, - - - do	3 0 0
26.	Premiums from Clergymen,	2 9 0
28.	From Bishopric End. Com., in trust,	52 6 8

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr., Sec'y

The Brig. Speed, Levy, Master, hence for Halifax, is reported to be lying at the mouth of Sydney River, surrounded by Gulf ice, and unable at present to proceed on her voyage.—*C. B. News.*

Selections.

WASLEY'S ATTACHMENT TO THE CHURCH.—Nothing ever falls from him, even in his familiar letters, which betrayed a feeling of hostility to the Church. He was abused by the clergy; often misunderstood by the bishops; but his tone is always respectful and kind. If he points out faults, they are those of individuals; no attack against the clergy or Episcopate falls from him; on the contrary, when one of his disciples, Mr. Asbury, took in America the name of bishop, he writes:—How can you—how dare you suffer yourself to be called a bishop. I shudder—I start at the very thought. Men may call me a knave, or a fool, or a rascal, a scoundrel, and I am content; but they shall never, with my consent, call me a bishop." In one of his letters he says:—"You cannot be too zealous for the poor Church of England. I commend sister Percival for having her child baptized there, and for returning her public thanks. By all means go to church as often as you can, and exhort all Methodists so to do.—They that are enemies of the church, are enemies to me. They that leave the church, leave us." So far from undervaluing the Church's ordinance, he holds them to be the best aids to practical piety. "I myself," he says, in one of the outpourings of his familiar confidence, "find more life in the Church prayers than in any formal extemporary prayers of Dissenters.—Nay, I find more profit in sermons on either good tempers or good works, than in what are called Gospel sermons. That term has now become a mere cant word; I wish none of our society would use it. It has no determinate meaning." To those who assailed the church prayers, he says:—"The prayers of the Church are not chaff; they are substantial food to any who are alive to God. The Lord's Supper is not chaff, but pure and wholesome for all who receive it with upright hearts. Yet, in almost all the sermons we hear there we hear many good and important truths. I never had any design of separation from the Church. I have no such design now. I do not believe the Methodists in general design it, when I am no more seen. I do and will do, all that is in my power to prevent such an event. . . . I declare, once more, that I live and die a member of the Church of England; and that none, who regard my judgement or advice, will ever separate from it."—*Short Sketches of some Notable Lives by J. C. Colquhoun.*

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF REV. DR. LOWELL, AS PASTOR OF THE WEST CHURCH, IN BOSTON, was celebrated on Sunday, the 13th inst.

The Boston Transcript states that the first couple married by Dr. Lowell are both living in Boston. The parties took deep interest in the recent Jubilee at the West Church, as they were soon to have a golden wedding celebration.

We take the following anecdote from the January number of the Monthly Religious Magazine:

Many years ago, a countryman, wandering hopelessly through the streets of Boston, was accosted by a stranger, who asked him what he wanted. "I want," said he, "to find the man who preaches short sermons." The stranger had no hesitation in pointing out the road which led to the West Church; but, anxious to discover what peculiar hold our pastor, had taken of this man's mind, he suggested that the sermons of the West Church were very short indeed, and that perhaps the great city might offer to one who seldom entered it others of more worthy consideration. "Not they," responded the warm-hearted rustic. "I never heard him preach but once, and that was before the convention the other day; but I remembered every word of his sermon, as if I had preached it myself; and my wife and I had something to talk of for a week after. I tell you, stranger, that after he has preached his short sermons, there is not much more to be said on the same subject."

THE GREAT CENTRAL SEA IN TROPICAL AFRICA.—In the *Calver Misionsblatt* we find, with some letters from Dr. Redman dated the 18th and 20th of April, a map which is communicated by the learned missionary. On this map, between the equator and 10° of south latitude, and between the 23d and 30th meridian, lies an immense sea, without outlet, twice as large as the Black Sea, including the Sea of Azof. It is designated *Ukwere*, or Inner Sea, and the well known *Njassa* Sea appears as a small bay on the south-east. Dr. Redman refers to a map in detail which his companion, Dr. Erhardt, is bringing to Europe. This great discovery, the consequences of which can hardly be estimated, has rested hitherto on the testimony of the natives of both shores of the Inner Sea with whom

the missionaries came in contact. Dr. A. Petermann remarks, in a letter in *The Athenæum*, that the African geographer, Mr. Cooley, argued long ago for the existence of a single great sea in the centre of Equatorial Africa, and this opinion was prevented from becoming general only by the obstinate opposition of the missionaries of Eastern Africa, who now confess their error.

SCENE IN A LOG CABIN.

It was nearly midnight of Saturday night that a passenger came to Col. —, requesting him to go to the cabin of a settler, some three miles down the river, and see his daughter, a girl of fourteen, who was supposed to be dying. Col. — awoke me and asked me to accompany him, and I consented, taking with me a small package of medicines which I always carried in the forest; but I learned soon there was no need of these, for her disease was past cure.

"She is a strange child," said the Colonel,—"her father is as strange a man. They live together alone on the bank of the river. They came here three years ago, and no one knows whence or why. He has money, and is a keen shot. The child has been wasting away for a year past. I have seen her often, and she seems gifted with a marvellous intellect. She speaks sometimes as if inspired, and she seems to be the only hope of her father."

We reached the hut of the settler in less than half an hour, and entered it reverently.

The scene was one that cannot easily be forgotten. There were books, and evidences of luxury and taste, lying on the rude table in the centre. A guitar lay on the table near the small window, and the bed furniture on which the dying girl lay, was as soft as the covering of a dying queen.

She was a fair child, with masses of long black hair lying over her pillow. Her eye was dark and piercing and as it met mine she started slightly, but smiled and looked upward. I spoke a few words to her father, and turning to her, asked her if she knew her condition.

"I know that my Redeemer liveth," said she, in a voice whose melody was like the sweetest tones of an Eolian. You may imagine that the answer startled me, and with a few words of like import, I turned from her. A half hour passed, and she spoke in the same deep, richly melodious voice:

"Father, I am cold; lie down beside me,—and the old man lay down by his dying child, and she twined her emaciated arm around his neck, and murmured in a dreamy voice, "Dear father—dear father."

"My child," said the old man, "doth the flood seem deep to thee?"

"Nay, father, for my soul is strong."

"Seest thou the thither shore?"

"I see it, father; and its banks are green with immortal verdure."

"Hearst thou the voices of its inhabitants?"

"I hear them, father, as the voices of angels, falling from afar in the still and solemn night-time; and they call me. Her voice too, father,—oh, I heard it then!"

"Doth she speak to thee?"

"She speaketh in tones most heavenly!"

"Doth she smile?"

"An angel smile! But a cold, calm smile. But I am cold—cold—cold! Father there's a mist in the room. You'll be lonely, lonely. Is this death, father? And so she passed away."

The Roman Catholic were doing a great business in the way of importing negro children from the interior of Africa for the purpose of instructing them. The *Nouvelliste* of Marseilles states, that the forty negro children, brought last week by the *Osiris* from Alexandria, were purchased from slavery by the association formed some years back for that purpose, in order to convert them to the Roman Catholic religion. They are, after a short time, to be distributed among various religious communities in France, Germany, and Italy, to receive their education.

THE things of this world do not remain constantly with us, for if we do not leave them before we actually die, in death at least we all infallibly depart as empty-handed as we came.

PITTY SAYINGS.—If it be well weighed, to say that a man lieth is as much as to say that he is brave towards God, and a coward towards men; for a lie faces God, and shrinks from man.—*Montaigne.*

HOW TO LIVE A SHORT LIFE.—1st. Eat hot bread at every meal; 2d, Eat fast; 3d, Lie in bed every morning till the sun is two hours high. If the case should prove stubborn—4th, Add the morning dram.

Diocesan Church Society.

ST. GEORGE'S (CAPE BRETON) BRANCH OF THE
DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the St. George's (Cape Breton) Branch of the Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia was held in the Temperance Hall, Sydney, on Wednesday evening, the 10th January, the Rev. Richard J. Unicek, Rector, and President, in the Chair. This was one of the largest, most interesting and best sustained meetings of the Society ever held here.

After singing part of the 67th Psalm and the prayers of the Society, the President addressed the meeting at some length, and concluded by calling on the Secretary to read the following Report:

We come together this evening to celebrate the anniversary of our Committee of the Diocesan Church Society, which is one of the earliest found of all the Local Committees since the Parent Society in Halifax was first organized. As it is one of the earliest, so we would wish it to be one of the most prosperous branches of a Society calculated to do so much good, and on which, humanly speaking, the welfare and even existence of the Church in Nova Scotia must ultimately in a great measure depend. Gratitude to the Author of all good for the blessings we enjoy, and for the immunity we experience from the dangers and sufferings of war, should dispose us to act munificently in the cause of God, whose stewards we are, and to whom all must hereafter give an account of their stewardship.

Late in the past year we were called together by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor to join in thanksgiving for various mercies received, among other things for the success of her Majesty's arms abroad, with those of her Allies. While thankful for the measure of success vouchsafed, and hoping that victory may always attend the empire when engaged in any righteous and necessary struggle, we would yet earnestly pray that still greater success may attend her Majesty's negotiations for peace, whenever commenced so as to prevent the further effusion of blood, with all the other disastrous consequences of a state of warfare. While we honor and regret the noble dead who have fallen in the conflict, we hope their brave companions in arms may be spared to join in the triumphs of the past. We were also invited to thank God for the plentiful provision of needful sustenance he has vouchsafed to this favored Province by the last abundant harvest. If these things are matters of thanksgiving, they should also be of gratitude practically exhibited by doing good to the souls and bodies of our fellow-creatures.

As regards general Church matters during the past year, the Diocesan Synod, or Assembly of the Church of England in this Diocese, has become established, and held its first Session, which was attended by one Lay Delegate from this Parish. Its proceedings were marked by great unanimity, and it bids fair to become a very useful and integral portion of the machinery of the Church, highly advantageous to both Clergy and Laity in various matters affecting the working of our admirable system. In the Church Society there has been commenced a plan for securing a small annuity to the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy, the pensions of which will be more fully brought before the members of the Church, and explained to them at a future period.

With respect to local Church matters, the first to be mentioned is the visit paid us in July by our Bishop, to the great satisfaction of many of our people. On that occasion his Lordship consecrated two churches,—one at Mainadieu, by the name of St. James's, and one at Cow Bay, by the name of Christ Church. Both these buildings received aid from the Society whose claims we are now advocating, without which, joined to assistance from home, they probably could not have been completed. Besides this, during his stay of only nine days, the Bishop confirmed in this Parish 63 candidates, preached 9 times, and travelled about 160 miles, besides officiating also in the adjoining Parish of Sydney Mines.

The next local circumstance of importance was the Bazaar, held in August last, to assist in raising funds for the erection of a Parsonage House. This Bazaar was very successful; and by the liberality both of contributors and purchasers, the sum of £58 was raised for the specified purpose,—a sum beyond expectation, considering the pressure of the times, and the slender means from which it was raised. The sum of £10 has also been granted by the Diocesan Church Society during the past year to aid in the erection of the Church at Coxheath, which has been boarded in, and

the roof shingle. It is estimated that the amount of £30, including work and materials, has been expended on this building during the present year. A small building is in course of erection at Glace Bay, to be used for divine worship on the Lord's Day, and available also as a school house during the week. The Bishop kindly promised the sum of £10 sterling to aid in its erection; and it is supposed that at least £20 in work and materials has been expended upon it to the close of the year. There is also some hope of this Church at Lunenburg being carried further to completion in the ensuing summer.

The funds contributed for Church purposes within this Parish and Mission in the past twelve months, may be stated as follows:—The Rector's salary, £5, remitted to the Church Society, £22 10s; collected for pious and charitable purposes at the Offertory in the several Churches and Stations, £15 15; the Bazaar, £58; paid in a last instalment of the subscription to the Parsonage House, £30; animated expenditure at Coxheath, £30; same at Glace Bay, £20, subscribed and paid at the different out-ports towards the purchase of a horse for the Travelling Missionary, £18 13s 4d; making a total for the year of £269 18s 4d.

As regards what is more strictly the office and duty of the Clergy attached to this Committee, viz: preaching the gospel, public prayer, and sacraments, they desire thankfully to acknowledge by the goodness of God a continuance of the health and strength necessary to fulfil their arduous vocation. Divine service has been regularly held in the Parish Church, and as frequently as possible at every accustomed station. In addition to the Sunday services, on week days have been appropriated to prayer and preaching, always with this one conscientious desire—to set forth the Divine truth agreeably to the Word of God and the formularies of the Church, to all who are willing to receive the ministrations of religion in her appointed way. There have been during the year 43 baptisms, 11 marriages, 10 funerals, and 142 communicants, being an increase of 36 over the number in the last year.

In this report, now read, the Committee desire to express their thankfulness for whatever good has been done, and their ardent desire that more and more may be continually effected for the glory of God. But as the Diocesan Society and this local branch of it depend entirely upon voluntary contributions for funds wherewith to act, they affectionately entreat all its members and friends without exception to bestow something yearly upon its objects. Every one can subscribe a small sum annually; and nothing could give your Committee greater pleasure than to see the names of all who are friendly to it enrolled among its list of subscribers. According to custom a collection will be taken in the course of the proceedings, at which it is hoped all present will make a conscience of putting in what they can afford, that the sum realized may be such as shall not discredit this assemblage when it is publicly announced, and encourage the Committee to go on for the future incurring the expense necessary to hold an annual public meeting. Besides which, there is a book now lying open on the Secretary's desk for the purpose of enrolling the names of those who wish to appear as subscribers to the funds of this useful Society; and all who are friendly to its objects are invited to subscribe their names for any sum, however small, which may be paid whenever convenient during the present year.

By order of the Committee.

W. Y. PORTER, Sect'y.

The Report being read, it was then moved by Mr. Leonard, seconded by Mr. Hill, and

Resolved, 1st. That the Report now read be adopted, and forwarded to the Parent Society in Halifax by the Secretary of this Committee.

Moved by Mr. Davenport, seconded by Mr. Porter, *Resolved*, 2nd. That this meeting desires to return thanks to Almighty God for the measure of success vouchsafed to the Society during the past year.

Moved by Mr. Chas. Leonard, seconded by Mr. Bourinot,

Resolved, 3rd. That the following be the officers of this Committee for the ensuing year:

Patron—The Bishop. } Ex-Officio.
President—The Rector. }
Vice-Presidents—Hon. Judge Dodd, Henry Davenport, Esq.
Secretary—Rev. W. Porter.
Treasurer—Capt. Ouseley.

Standing Committee.

C. E. Leonard, Francis Oliver, J. P. Ward, H. Ingles, J. Bourinot, H. V. Bown, J. L. Hill, E. P. Archibald, Thos. Townsend, and William Muggab, Esq.

Moved by Mr. Ward, seconded by Mr. Henry Ingles,

Resolved, 4th. That the amount of funds realized by the end of February next be then remitted to the Parent Society by the Treasurer.

Moved by Mr. Bourinot, seconded by Mr. Townsend,

Resolved 5th. That this Committee express their gratification at the visit paid them last summer by the Bishop, and anticipate with pleasure meeting him again at every recurring period of his visitations.

Moved by Mr. Archibald, seconded by Mr. Arnold.

Resolved, 6th. That it is the duty of all to contribute according to their ability for spreading a knowledge of Christ and his Gospel throughout the world.

After the above Resolutions had been put and carried, Bishop Heber's Missionary Hymn was sung, and a collection taken amounting to the sum of £3 13s 7d.

Some further remarks having been made by several speakers, the President left the Chair, which being taken by Judge Dodd, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to the Rev. Richard Uniacko for his conduct in the Chair.

Mr. Uniacko returned thanks, and the meeting was concluded by singing the Doxology, and the Blessing.

W. Y. PORTER, Sect'y.

Sydney, Cape Breton, 16th Jan., 1856.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Yarmouth, Wednesday January 23, 1856.

At 7 o'clock this evening the Local Branch of the D. C. Society held its Annual Meeting in the Parochial School-room.

The Chairman opened the business with the 100th Psalm and the "appointed prayers."

The Minutes of the last annual meeting were read, Mr. C. B. Owen and Mr. William H. Moody proposed the following Resolution, which was passed unanimously:

1st. "That a review of the efforts of the D. C. S. during the past year leads us to return our thanks to Almighty God for his mercies, and to depend only upon Him for protection and support in our future labours."

Mr. Rowley moved and Mr. B. D. Fleet seconded the next Resolution.

2nd. "Whereas, some of the Clergy in the Diocese who are resident Rectors of Parishes, do not receive from the Society at Home, from their own parishes, or from any other source, a stipend equal to that enjoyed by the assistant missionaries in other parishes. *Resolved*, therefore, that the Committee of the D. C. Society be requested to modify the rates so as to enable them to extend assistance where circumstances require it, to the Rectors of those Parishes, to the extent of bringing up their salary, at least to that of the assistant missionaries;" which also passed.

The third Resolution was proposed by Mr. W. H. Moody, and seconded by Mr. J. Wentworth Moody.

3rd. "Resolved, That we cannot allow the present occasion to pass without expressing our satisfaction at the formation of the Diocesan Assembly, or Synod of the Church, which will, we hope, more effectually engage the co-operation of the laity in the Work of the Church." Passed unanimously.

Messrs. J. W. Moody, and Norman J. Bond proposed,

4th. "That the 10th section of the 10th bye law of the Incorporated Society should be so construed as not to permit any of the funds of the Society to be appropriated to the Collegiate establishments at Windsor." Passed unanimously.

Messrs. Rowley and N. J. Bond next proposed,

5th. "That for the better diffusion of Church statistics and intelligence throughout the Diocese, it would be very desirable to publish in the annual Reports a return from every Parish or Cure of the number of marriages, baptisms, death visits, journees, &c., &c., similar to that furnished to the Society at home." Passed unanimously.

Proposed by Messrs. Owen and J. T. Hutchinson, 6th. "That a Committee of four persons, in addition to the three officers, be appointed, whose duty it should be to prepare and arrange all details of business, and assist in the collections." Passed *nem. con.*

It was suggested in connection with the last Resolution, that quarterly meetings should be held, at which it should be the endeavour of the Committee to obtain the assistance of some of the lay members of the Church in giving a lecture on some Missionary, Biblical, Historical, Biographical, or other such interesting Church subject.

The former officers were re-elected, the four Committee-men also appointed, the contributions of some present were paid in, and proceedings terminated with the Doxology and the "appointed grace."

J. W. H. ROWLEY, Sect'y.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

The annual meeting of the Weymouth Branch of the Diocesan Church Society was to have been held on the 9th inst., but, owing to the severity of the weather, it was postponed to the 16th. The great quantity of snow that fell about this time rendered travelling difficult, in some localities almost impossible; this, and other causes, deprived us of the pleasure which we anticipated from the presence of the Rev. Messrs. Gray, Godfrey, and Clare. The President opened the Meeting by offering up the appointed prayers, after which, in the absence of a gentleman, unavoidably absent, he moved the first resolution which was seconded by Mr. W. Vail:—

1st. *Resolved*—That while this Meeting gratefully acknowledge the prosperity which has attended the Diocesan Church Society during the eighteen years of its existence, they feel that they are placed under renewed obligations to exert themselves in behalf of an Institution on which the Church in this Province shall have, before many years, to depend for the support of its clergy.

2nd. Moved by Mr. James Jones, and seconded by Mr. C. P. Jones.

Resolved—That while ascribing to Almighty God the entire praise for the success that has hitherto been granted to the Allied arms in the East, we feel that we cannot regard war, even in its best aspect, except as a national calamity, and, therefore, pray that peace may speedily be restored, and that the victories achieved may be consecrated to God's glory, by introducing the light of gospel truth into those benighted lands.

3rd. Moved by Mr. G. C. Jones, seconded by Mr. Thomas Cottor:

Resolved—That the rapid extension of the Episcopate throughout the dependencies of the British empire affords cheering proof of the zeal with which those Venerable Societies, to which their Provinces are so deeply indebted, prosecute the great cause of missions, and should stimulate us to increasing efforts among ourselves, in order to enable them to employ all their means and energy on younger and more destitute fields of labour.

4th. Moved by Mr. Alpheus Jones, seconded by Mr. St. Clair Jones:

Resolved—That we contemplate with thankfulness the prosperity of our Collegiate Institutions at Windsor, and, among the improvements introduced in the course of instruction, regard with much interest the attention that is now devoted to the sound education and pious training of Candidates for the Ministry.

The attendance was numerous, and much interest was evinced in the proceedings.

The gentleman who spoke in behalf of their respective resolutions, did so in an able and creditable manner. A very general determination prevails here to exert ourselves in behalf of a Society, which, if duly fostered will, in time to come, confer benefits on this Diocese that no words can express.

Thanks were tendered to the ladies who have hitherto acted as collectors, and they were desired to continue their valuable aid.

Among some of the resolutions passed at this Meeting, it was unanimously resolved that in future the Annual Meeting of the Society should be held in the middle of October.

The singing of Bishop Heber's Missionary Hymn, followed by the Benediction, concluded the engagements of the evening.

Weymouth, Jan'y 28th.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

DEAR SIR:—On Tuesday evening, the 19th inst., the Annual Meeting of the Mahone Bay Committee of the D. C. S. was held in the School House.

The proceedings were interesting and satisfactory. After the minutes of the last meeting and the Report had been read, the Rev. President made a few introductory remarks, and then called upon Mr. Frederick Ernst to move the first Resolution, which being seconded by Mr. David Slagbenwhite, passed, as did the other four, *nem. con.*

The 2nd Resolution was moved by the Hon. W. Rudolf, and seconded by Mr. Lewis Knaut.

3rd Resolution was moved by the Rev. H. L. Owen, Rector of St. John, Lunenburg, and seconded by B. Zwicker, Esq.

4th Resolution, after the missionary Hymn had been sung was moved by B. Legge, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Jacobs.

5th Resolution was moved by Mr. G. P. Milward, and seconded by Mr. James Duncan.

Officers and the Committee for the ensuing year were appointed, a collection taken up, and the meeting closed, as it had been opened, with the usual formalities.

Mahone Bay, Jan. 28, 1856.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, FEB'Y. 9, 1856.

THE CHURCH WITNESS CORRESPONDENT.

In our last we replied to a gratuitous unfounded attack by the Editor of the *Church Witness*. Our article on which it was based did not allude to him, or to New Brunswick affairs, directly or indirectly, and as he went out of his way to assail us, we had no choice but to reprobate his conduct and repudiate his inferences. We now turn with more pleasure to another page of the same paper, which we were unable to notice last week, where the Editor introduces another letter from "*Cura*" with some fair and appropriate remarks, which induce us to notice the letter; although we must protest against the supposition that we are bound to notice all the correspondence of every newspaper that may admit a series of letters upon Nova Scotia affairs, and we had not intended to take any further notice of "*Cura*", who if we are not much mistaken has a habit of writing long letters, and has previously furnished the public with a series upon the same subject.

The *Church Witness* then, fairly enough, allows the right to hold the opinions consistently advocated in this publication by its late Editors as well as by ourselves, and desires "a calm, temperate, candid discussion of the subject." We agree that the subject treated by "*Cura*" admits of the honest maintenance of opposite views, and have no idea of adopting the "scolding system," or of "putting down discussion by denunciations and a sneer." But if a man writes nonsense, we can scarcely be expected to argue with him seriously, and especially where the uninitiated are likely to be dazzled by an ostentatious display of learning, and a multitude of words which are naturally supposed to convey a proportionate quantum of meaning, we cannot refrain from exposing the weakness and fallacies of the writer.

We are called upon to meet the arguments of "*Cura*", but we beg to say that we have already done so. His first letter was altogether based upon his representation of the 139th and 140th Canons, and if these will not bear the interpretation proposed by him, his superstructure falls to the ground. In our issue of Decr. 15th, we answered him in the most matter of fact way, by printing these Canons *verbatim*, together with his own paragraph. Nothing could be more fair and straight-forward. If this involved a reflection upon his honesty because his statement could not be reconciled with the fact, he must blame himself, and until he can prove that he was right we must consider his first letter to have been as completely as it was "easily demolished."

In his second letter he objects to the distinction between National and Diocesan Synods, asserting that the same authority is necessary for the legality of the one as of the other; but he is bound to prove this; since common sense would lead us to the conclusion that the Diocesan Synod should be summoned by the Head of the Diocese, and the National by the Head of the Nation, and that inasmuch as the subjects with which the former may deal are much less important than those proper to the latter, an inferior authority may suffice for assembling them.—He then attempted to prove that Diocesan Synods are illegal in consequence of the Act of Submission of 25 Henry VIII., and this is the sum and substance of his long letter, which we, without pretending to follow him through his long string of sentences, answered very briefly, but relying on very high authority. We do not wish to puzzle but to instruct, plain people, and therefore contented ourselves with Lord John Russell's statement in 1852, that he had ascertained from the Law Officers of the Crown, that "although Diocesan Synods had fallen into desuetude they were not illegal", and with the still higher authority of the opinion given by the present Solicitor General, with Messrs. Fitzroy Kelly, J. Napier and A. S. Stephens in 1854, that Diocesan Synods in the Diocese of Adelaide (and therefore in any Colony) are not prohibited by the Act of 25 Henry VIII. c. 19. We are informed that these gentlemen are very eminent in their profession, and (shall we confess it?) we are so weak and prejudiced as to be more influenced by their brief opinion than by "*Cura*'s" long argument. And we still think that such authority as this, upon a point of law, is more than sufficient answer to all his arguments however strong they may appear, and that we are by no means relying on "a mere flourish of trumpets to bring them to the ground."

We will now however endeavour to answer his 3d letter more in detail. He begins by assuming that he has already shown the "Papistical consanguinity of our Diocesan Assembly," and proceeds to prove that it is "actually going more than half way to meet the Presbyterian system." Is not this blowing hot and cold with the same mouth. Does

not the one assertion refute the other? or to speak seriously, can we have a better proof that we are acting in strict conformity with the spirit and character of our Church? We know that the truth is generally to be found in the mean between two extremes, and that, when regarded from either of them it will appear to be in the other. This has been considered one of the tests of the truth of our own Church system, that the ultra-Protestant charges us with Romish error, and the Romanist believes that we have denied the Catholic faith. And if our Assembly is liable to similar contradictory charges we may regard it as thus in strict harmony with our Church system. At all events "*Cura*" will assist in securing for it the support of all parties;—of the extreme low Church because of its approach to Presbyterianism, of their opposites on account of its "Papistical consanguinity", and of the moderate, whom we believe to constitute the great majority, because these contradictory accusations afford a strong presumption that it is exactly the right thing.

We hope to resume the subject next week. And yet we cannot allow our readers to be longer ignorant of the great secret disclosed in this 3d letter. The snake in the grass is no longer concealed. The admission of the laity is the dreadful novelty that has excited all this wrath. We do not wonder that the Editor of the *Church Witness* has claimed a right to differ from his correspondent here, for "*Cura*" must be a Jesuit who after endeavoring to excite prejudices by insinuations of Popery and tyranny, now shows that his real object is to maintain an Ecclesiastical oligarchy, debarring us poor laymen from any part in the management of the affairs of our Church, because, as he says, our admission would be going more than half way to meet the Presbyterian system, and because "there is an essential antagonism between Episcopacy and Presbyterianism." We leave the opponents of our proposed Assembly to settle matters with their champion, but we very much doubt whether they will thank him for such support as this.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY.*

WHEREVER we find the distinctive principles of the Church properly instilled, and her doctrines wisely inculcated, we always find a willing, a zealous and a truly Christian people. And whenever the people "care for none of these things," the laxity, if it do not speedily cause a schism, and separation, introduces into the Church all the evils which make up their nature—contempt of rituals, division of opinion, impatience of wholesome discipline, and other manifest offences. In the one instance the people, united in sentiment, are ever ready at the suggestions of their clergy, to do all that may approve itself to their judgment, for religion or their Church—in the other they soon over more ready to cooperate with those outside the pale, than to indulge in fraternal feeling within their own communion.

The good Churchman, earnest as he may be in the cause of religion pure and undefiled, finds it more congenial when adorned with the ceremonial which his Church teaches as befitting the proper celebration of public worship. The constitution of Episcopacy, the rubrical observances, the Liturgy, are to him in the place of all those stringent articles and covenants and rules and regulations which are found so necessary in the bond of union amongst other religious bodies. They are the distinctive features of the Church—the ordinances that separate him from the rest of the religious world—the form of her worship, consonant with Scripture and approving itself to his conscience as the best mode in which he can approach his Maker in the great congregation.—With such feelings kept alive and warm, he will ever be zealous for her prosperity, jealous of her honour, abiding in her faith. When these grow weak Churchmanship becomes nominal and careless, and pastors, as well as people cold in her behalf. The downward progress is in most instances easily traced—the bond is first loosened and then broken—just as the rules of other religious bodies being broken, their elements are scattered abroad.

The people of St. Margaret's Bay, whose exertions in behalf of religion we noticed last week, evidently place the true value upon the services of their Church. We say it with no desire to praise them above others, for there are parishes where Church feeling is manifested as strongly—while again there are others where it is weak by comparison. There can however be no harm in bestowing upon their exertions a meed of commendation, and in holding them up as worthy of imitation. Much has undoubtedly been done for them by their zealous Pastor, and to whom much is given of them shall much be required. We hope they will ever continue an example and an encouragement to the Diocese at large.

* Written for last week, but crowded out.

We regret to learn that the Revd. J. Ambrose, of Petit Riviere, met with a serious accident on the 30th ult., which had very nearly deprived the Church in Nova Scotia of the services of that valuable Missionary. It will show the hardships and dangers to which our rural Clergy are exposed in the discharge of their parochial duty. We thank God that he has been mercifully preserved still to labor as a soldier of the Cross in the cause of Christ's Church militant. He thus writes to the Secretary of the D. C. S.:

"I enclose the form of application for the W. & O., and it is by the good providence of God alone that my wife and little children do not immediately participate in this compassionate fund. Having had occasion yesterday to visit a sick woman at Vogler's Cove, I set out, after the visit, to call on a number of families residing on Great Island, in order to obtain subscriptions for the D. C. Society. Great Island is situated at the mouth of Fort Medway harbour, and is separated from the Eastern Shore, on which my sick parishioner resides, by a deep and rapid channel about three quarters of a mile wide. This channel being frozen over, I attempted to cross on foot, without a guide, as a man had crossed the evening before, but the ice had been thawing, the tide was rising, and a southerly wind was throwing in a rolling sea. However, I had almost reached the Island, when suddenly the ice gave way, as salt-water ice always does, without warning, and down I went. Finding no bottom, I placed my watch in my cap, so as to keep it dry, and laying the pole which I had in my hand across the ice before me, attempted to draw myself out, which after some time I accomplished. My heavy Whitoxy overcoat and other clothes being now completely saturated, and my long thick boots filled with water, however, my weight was so considerably increased that in retracing my steps the ice which had before carried me, gave way. In falling I lost my pole, and was obliged to swim round until I found it, when again, after much struggling, I managed to get out. It now occurred to me that it would be best to go on my hands and knees, in order to distribute my weight as much as possible, but I had only proceeded a short distance in this way when again the ice broke under me, and now almost exhausted by previous exertion—my clothes filled with the small ice, I felt that my chance for life was small, and fervently thanked God who had put it into the hearts of His people to provide for the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy. But struggling and swimming, I at last got out for the third time, and finally, through God's great mercy, escaped. Help from man was impossible, as I was not in sight of any house but that of the sick woman, in which there were but two women and two small children, as the men were at a couple of miles distance, drawing sea-weed. There is no inhabited house within a mile of that in which the sick person resides.—I feel no evil effects from the adventure as yet, further than a good deal of soreness across the breast and in the arms, from struggling in the ice, and consequently have been able to collect for the D. C. S. all day to-day."

The United States House of Representatives have at length elected a Speaker—Mr. Banks.

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE,
FEVER AND AGUE CURED BY DR. M'LANE'S
LIVER PILLS.

Mr. Jonathan Houghman, of West Union, Park County, Illinois, writes to the proprietors, Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, that he had suffered greatly from a severe and protracted attack of Fever and Ague, and was completely restored to health by the use of ten Liver Pills alone. These Pills unquestionably possess great tonic properties and can be taken with decided advantage for many diseases requiring invigorating remedies; but the Liver Pills stand pre-eminent as a means of restoring a disorganized Liver to healthy action; hence the great celebrity they have attained. The numerous formidable diseases arising from a diseased Liver, which so long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of the United States, are now rendered easy of cure, thanks to the steady and perseverance of the distinguished physician whose name this great medicine bears—whose name shall do credit to posterity as one deserving of gratitude. The invaluable remedy should always be kept within reach, and on the appearance of the earliest symptoms of diseased Liver, it can be safely and usefully administered.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILL, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'LANE'S genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of

FLEMING BROS.

Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Naylor

A certain remedy for sick headache and bile.—The most prevalent disorders to which the human frame is subject, is, perhaps, sick-headache and bile, suffered by both sexes and all ages, and which are the ground-work, nay, the very foundation of some of the worst of disorders. Amongst the many remedies brought before the public, there is nothing which can equal Holloway's Pills for the cure of these distressing complaints, their effects are prompt and certain, and as they strike at the very root of the disease, they leave the sufferer in the enjoyment of health, after every other means have failed. These Pills will also cure all Liver and stomach complaints.

WORMS AND FITS. It very frequently happens that Contractions in Children are owing solely to the presence of worms. Happily for the little sufferers, these parasitical animals can easily and speedily be expelled by a few doses of **DR. HALL'S TABLETS FOR INFANTS**, which the Infant will hesitate to swallow. It is a Syrup containing the active principles of Vegetable and Mineral Medicines, and unlike Mercurial Medicines or Turpentine, is perfectly safe. The little ones of Children have used of this distressing malady, but a certain cure is now at the option of all. In Bottles at the ensuing address, by the retail Druggists, and wholesale in Halifax by **G. E. MORTON & CO.**, at the Medical Warehouse.

A NOVELTY IN MEDICINE.—Mr. Gerry the well known Operative Chemist and Apothecary, has succeeded in making his *Patented Tablets* the most certain and agreeable remedy for consumption and Lung Diseases, ever known. Instead of wasting their energies in the stomach, the active principles of the Tablets go direct to the diseased organs, and in all curable cases, never fail. A more elegant and elegant remedy would not know. Price one shilling sterling at the Medical Warehouse of **G. E. MORTON & CO.**

A GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE!! It is of the utmost importance that Households, especially such as are at a distance from Medical Advice, should keep by them a medicine that will control and cure the various ailments common to domestic life. Such a Remedy is **GERRY'S GASTRIC PILLS**, which are a certain cure for all disorders of the Stomach and Liver, and those disturbances of the bowels that are produced by improper food, or changes of weather or climate. In the diseases of Children they are very efficacious and perfectly safe. A bottle of these Pills may save many a Physician's fee, or taken in time they prevent dangerous and fatal complaints. In Bottles, 1s. sterling each. Wholesale, in Halifax, at the Medical Warehouse of **G. E. MORTON & CO.**

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. W. T. Morris—We could not procure in Halifax a copy of either of the Books mentioned, having all been disposed of—will order them if you wish. Rev. T. D. Radcliffe—have written you. Rev. D. W. Pickett—attended to, Rev. J. Hensley—attended to. Rev. S. D. Green—have the D. Witness on hand now.

Married.

At the Rectory Lunenburg on Sunday Evening Feb. 7 by the Rev. H. L. Owan, **WILLIAM**, son of Mr. George Smith, to **ANNIE ROBINSON**, of the Second Peninsula. At New Dublin, on the 31st ult, by the Rev. J. Ambrose, **B. A.**, Mr **JAMAIN GORUM** to Miss **LUCY GORUM**. At Manchester, Dec. 12, by Rev. W. J. Morris, Mr. **JEREMIAH LYLE**, of Melford, to Miss **RUTH BRUCK**, of Manchester. At the Orator Pond, Jan. 21, by the same, Mr. **WILLIAM WILKINSON**, to Miss **JANE FOX**.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Feb. 2.—brigt Jessie, Hall Matanzas, schr. Prime, Portor, Fortuna Bay, Nfld. Sunday Feb. 3.—Brig Mio, Anderson, Cienfuegos. Monday, Feb. 4.—Brig Velocity, Mann, Cienfuegos. Tuesday, Feb. 5.—Brig Ornate, Fenton, Matanzas; brig Belle, Spoken, do. schrs Donita, Coffin, New York; Lima, Bryan, do. Wednesday, Feb 6.—pkt. brig Africa, Meagher, Boston. Thursday, Feb. 7.—R. M. S. Carlow, Hunter, St Thomas, Brig Florence, Jones, Cienfuegos; brig Lucy Ann, —, St John, N.B.

CLEARED.

Feb. 2.—James, Walsh, Boston; U S M S Union, Adams, N. York; America [s] Little, Liverpool. Feb. 4.—Golden Rule, Edwards, F W Indies. Feb. 5.—Advalorem, Harding, B W Indies; Margaret, O'Dell, Fortuna Bay, Nfld.

MEMORANDA.

The ship Neptune's Favorite, Lano, at Boston, on 31st ult, from Liverpool. G B, on the 6th, lat 38 25 long 38, 10 in with barque Moro Castle, (of Windsor N S) Mounce, Master, from St. John N B, for Greenock, waterlogged and dismasted, and took off the crew eight in number. Ship Alfred Storer, from New Orleans for Liverpool, took off Capt Mounce, and passenger and two of the crew. The M C was dismasted in a N W gale on the 6th Jan. The Packet schr. Villager, Green, hence for Liverpool, N. S. sid 5th inst, got on shore near Sambro same afternoon, and sank previous to 6 p. m.—crew and passengers saved.

The passengers of the schr Villager have come up to the city, in a Sambro boat; they report that in beating through the Ledges on Tuesday about 10 a. m. for the purpose of going into Sambro they struck upon Stapleton Rock. The vessel was seen by the keeper of the Light who immediately came to their assistance. The passengers and crew were landed and taken to his house, where they were treated with the greatest kindness. The passengers baggage was principally saved. Part of the cargo has floated out and every exertion is being made to save it. The vessel has sunk in about 15 feet of water. We learn that the schr is partially insured—nothing on the cargo.

Halifax, 7th Feby, 1856.

We, the Subscribers, passengers in the Schooner Villager at the time of her loss off Sambro Island, feel bound to state that in our opinion the loss of that Vessel was not owing to any fault or mismanagement on the part of Mr. Alexander Green, the Master, and part owner of her, but was one of those accidents which occasionally happen to the most prudent and cautious mariner.

That the conduct of Mr. Green and his crew after the Vessel struck on the Stapleton Rock was most exemplary and praiseworthy, and free from any selfish feeling, and that the coolness and presence of mind displayed by them on the trying occasion, prevented any fears on the part of the passengers, two of whom were females. We have also great pleasure in expressing our thanks to Mr. Gilkie, the Keeper of the Light House, and his family, for the hospitality and kindness shown by them to all the passengers and crew, twelve in number, for the assistance afforded by them in preserving the property saved, and in ministering to the wants and comforts of the parties providentially saved from the wreck. **WM. STAIRS.**
W. A. S. BLEWETT.

RAISINS!

A FEW Half Boxes, &c., of those Prime FF Raisins—Purchased at Craighton & Grassie's Sale, put up for the English Market, for sale by **WM. GOSSIP.**
Dec. 22. 24 Granville Street.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, FEB. 9.

Bacon, per lb.	none.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	30s a 45s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. 3d. a 1s. 4d.
Cheese, per lb.	71. a 7d.
Eggs, per doz	1s. 3d.
Hams green per lb.	6d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	8d. a 9d.
Hay, per ton.	15s.
Homespun cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d.
Do. all wool,	2s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	22s. 6d.
Oats, per bus.	2s. 6d. a 3s.
Potatoes, per bushel,	2s. 6d.
Socks, per doz.	10s.
Veal, per lb.	4d. a 5d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.
Canada Flour S. F.	52s. 6d.
Am.	53s. 9d.
Rye	42s. 6d.
Corn Meal	28s. 9d.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord.	25s.
Coal, per chaldron.	40s. a 60s.

NEWPORT, Jan'y 10, 1856.

THE Parish Church of Newport being in a very dilapidated state, and beyond repair, the Parishioners are desirous of erecting a new Church on the present site.

As this is an undertaking of some magnitude, and the Church people not being numerous, we would earnestly appeal to the sympathies and support of our friends and fellow Churchmen abroad.

It has been proposed that we hold a FANCY SALE in the month of September ensuing. We would therefore gratefully accept such assistance towards this object as our friends may be disposed to afford either in material or money.

Contributions sent to the Church Times Office, or to the Bible & Tract Depository, Barrington Street, Halifax, or to Mrs. SPIKE, Newport, will be most thankfully received. 4w Feb. 9.

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

THE BOOK for Subscriptions to the Stock of the **UNION BANK OF HALIFAX,**

At the Office of JOHN BURTON, Esq., Bedford Row, will remain open till further notice. In the interim application will be made to the Provincial Legislature, now in Session, for an Act of Incorporation. By order of the Committee. **WM. STAIRS,** Chairman.

Feb. 9.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

FROM the Old Stand, Market Square, to the **NEW BRICK STORE,** adjoining the Bank of Nova Scotia, Hollis street.

Feb. 9.

J. STAIRS, Iron & Hardware Merchant.

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

I HAVE now on hand, handsomely bound in Morocco and Gold—a number of the New Edition of the **PSALM & HYMN BOOK.** These are well adapted for Presents. Sold singly at 3s.—a handsome discount when half a dozen or more are taken. Jan. 28.

WM. GOSSIP.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

VOLS. III. & IV.

HARPER'S AMERICAN REPRINT.

3s. 9d. PER VOL.

THE long expected Third and Fourth Volumes of **MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND,** may now be had at the Subscriber's Book Store, at the above price, neatly printed and strongly bound.

The English Edition of the above Work was sold in a single day at 3s. Sterling for the two Vols.

Vols. I and II. uniform with the above can also be had if required, at the same rate.

WM. GOSSIP,

24 Granville Street.

Halifax, Jan. 26. 1856.

JUST RECEIVED.

MOODY'S Eton Latin Grammar.

Moody's Eton Greek do.
Stoddard's Latin Declensions.
Stoddard's Greek do.
Colenso's Algebra.
Stewart's Geography.
Rigley's Mathematics.

WM. GOSSIP,

24 Granville Street.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

Rev. D. W. PICKETT, B. A., Principal.
H. STEIFELHAZEN, Esq., Prof. of Modern Languages.

THE Business of the above SCHOOL will be resumed on **TUESDAY, Jan'y 15th, 1856,** and it is very desirable that all Pupils should be in attendance on that day.

There are now a few Vacancies in the family of the Principal, which may be secured on early application.

Terms.—Boarders £35 per annum.
Day Scholars 8 do.
The Modern Languages } 3 do.
(one or more)

All payments to be made quarterly in advance. Each Boy to furnish his own sheets, pillow cases and towels, and each article to be distinctly marked with the owner's name. Two Scholarships of £10 and £5 will be competed for at the Entrance, A. D. 1856. Windsor, Dec. 31st. 1855.

BILLS of Lading and Exchange, for Sale at **W. GOSSIP'S** Book and Stationery Store.

WINTER ARRIVAL—CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES.

THE SHIP ALLIANCE, just arrived from Liverpool, has brought the Subscriber a large and varied assortment of Stationery—in Envelopes, Post Foolscap and Post Papers, Music Paper, Childrens IOV Books, amusing and instructive, Red and Black Sealing Wax, Bottle do. Newest Prints, Inkstands, Violin Strings, &c. &c. which he will sell wholesale and retail, at lowest rates—Valentines by wholesale—a selling article in the country—at all prices. **WM. GOSSIP.**
Dec. 15. 1855.

Also, daily expected from the United States, a Curious Supply of Annuals and Books, adapted for Presents.

PROFESSIONAL

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—70 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON. Admitting on equal terms, persons of every class, to all its benefits and advantages. Capital! £250,000.

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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 whilst living, which are not to be met with in any former existing Company. These will be found fully detailed in the Prospectuses.

III. In addition to the usual business of Life Assurance Assurances are granted against paralysis, blindness, accidents, 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 required for going to, or residing in Australasia, Bermuda, Madras, 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 information afforded on application to the local directors, the agent, or any of the following sub-agents:—

Pictou—**G. A. MACKENZIE, Esq.**
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Annapolis—**E. C. COWLING,**
Shelburne—**H. W. SMITH,**

The following are examples of the rates of premium for assuring £100 for life:

Age 20	£1 10 0	Age 40	£2 13 0
Age 30	£1 19 0	Age 50	£3 18 0

B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, &c.

No. 60 Hollis Street, Halifax.

Head Agent for Nova-Scotia.

June 9. 1r.

KING'S COLLEGE.

FOR SALE.

ONE Quarter Share in a Certificate—other Shareholders children quite young. Discount offered on Original value. Apply at Church Times Office. Jan. 12. 1856. 4w.

TO PRINTERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER conceiving that it would be beneficial to his brother Printers to be able to purchase in Halifax such materials as they may occasionally be in want of, will always have on hand—

Brass Rule of all patterns, in lengths of 2 feet, Leads, 8vo. and 12mo. per lb.

Space Rules.
Quotations,
Bookbinds,
Points,
Ley Brushes.

Newspaper and Book Printing Ink,
—All of which will be sold at a small advance to cover freight &c., for Cash only.

WM. GOSSIP.

Orders for new Presses or Type, and all material connected with the Printing Business, supplied from one of the best Type Foundries in Boston—and every information afforded to Parties entering upon the printing business, to enable them to do so with economy.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

LARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing

Cambric—per yard. Antiquarian, Imperial, Royal and Demy Drawing Paper, Bristol, and London Boards, Crayon 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; in tubes and boxes; Liquid Sepia; Liquid India Ink; Liquid Carmine; Water Colour Megilp; Prepared Gum Water—Superior Sables for Oil or Water Colors; Flat Varnish or Lacquering Brashes; Camel Hair Pencils; Faber's and Rowney's Drawing Pencils; Charcoal in reeds; Drawing Pens; Parallel Rulers; Compasses; Mapping Pens; Slates; India Rubber—metallic white—true bottle—and patent; Crayons—soft in square, and hard in round boxes; Mathematical Instruments.

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

WM. GOSSIP,

24 Granville Street.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

With a Receipt for cooking a Curry—by an East Indian.

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident there. Curries made with it are pronounced excellent; and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment.

Prepared and Sold by **WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c.** from London. Halifax, N. S. Dec. 19.

Poetry.

HOME—A BALLAD FOR EVERYBODY.

BY MARTIN F. TUPPER.

I foraged all over this joy-dotted earth,
To pick its best nosegay of innocent mirth,
Tied up with the bands of its wisdom and worth.
And lo! its chief treasure,
Its innermost pleasure,
Was always at home

I went to the Palace and there my fair Queen
On the arm of her husband did lovingly lean,
And all the dear babes in their beauty were seen,
In spite of the splendor,
No happy and tender,
For they were at home.

I turned to the cottage and there my poor blind
Lay sick of a fever—all trockly resigned,
For O! the good housewife was cheerful and kind,
In spite of all matters,
An angel in tatters,
And she was at home.

I ask'd a glad mother, just come from the post
With a letter she kiss'd from a far-away coast,
What heart thrilling news had rejoiced her the most—
And gladness for mourning,
Her boy was returning,
To love her—at home.

I spoke to the soldiers and sailors at sea,
Whose heart in the world would they all of them be,
And hark, how they earnestly shouted to me,
With iron hearts throbbing,
And choking and sobbing—
O land us at home!

I came to the desk where old commerce grew gray,
And ask'd him what help'd him this many a day
In his old smoky room with his ledger to stay?
And it all was the beauty,
The comfort and duty
That cheered him at home!

I ran to the court, where the sages of law
Were ranging and jangling at quibble and law
O wondrous to me was the strife that I saw!
But all that fierce riot
Was calm'd by the quiet
That blest them at home!

I call'd on the school boy, poor love stricken lad,
Who yearn'd in his loneliness, silent and sad,
For the days when again he should laugh and be glad
With his father and mother,
And sister and brother,
All happy at home!

I tapp'd at the door of the year stricken old,
Where age, as I thought, had old memories quell'd—
But still all his garrulous fancies outwell'd
Strange, old fashioned stories
Of gladness and glories
That once were at home.

I whisper'd the prayer, so rapt and wild,
How chang'd from the heart that you had when a child,
So teachable, so kind, and modest and mild—
Though in his undone him,
Thank God that I won him,
By looking at home!

And then when he wept and vow'd a better life,
I hasten'd to snatch him from peril and strife,
By fading him wisely a tender, young wife—
Whose love should allure him,
And gently secure him,
A convert at home!

So he that had raced after pleasure so fast,
And still, as he ran, had his goal overpast,
Found happiness, honor, and blessing at last
In all the kind dealings,
Affections and feelings,
That ripen at home!

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED.

SPIERS' & SURENNE'S Complete French and English, and English and French Dictionary. With Pronunciation, &c.—one large 8vo volume, 1490 pages.
Spiers' & Surenne's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of French and English Languages (School Edition) 913 pages, 12 mo. new and large type.
Surenne's French and English and English and French Dictionary.
Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French—by Jewett.
Ollendorff's Method of Learning French—by Valat.
Keys to each of above Methods.
Collet's Dramatic French Reader.
Rowan's Modern French Reader.
De Fiva's Elementary French Reader.
De Fiva's Classic French Reader.
French Testaments.
De Forquet's Tresor.
Conselle A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly.
Conte A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly.
L'Echo De Paris—by Le Page.
Hamel's French Exercises.
Les Messagers du Roi.
Ferguson's Telemaque.
Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII.
Wanastrocht's Recueil Choisi.
Perrin's Fables—by Bolmar.
Decr. 15, 1855.

WM. GOSSIP,
24, Granville Street.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

3rd APRIL, 1855.

RESOLVED, that no Bill of a private or local nature, or petition therefor, or for money or relief, be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of each Session, and that the Clerk do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause this Resolution to be inserted in five or more of the public newspapers.
HENRY C. D. TWINING,
Clerk of Assembly.

1855. CHRISTMAS. 1855.

Per Ship Alliance and R. M. Steamship Acta.
WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 GRANVILLE STREET, has received per above Arrivals,
A LARGE STOCK OF
BRITISH BOOKS & STATIONERY,

Suitable for the Season for Presents, &c.
A large and handsome assortment CHURCH SERVICES, all Bindings and all Prices.
Routledge's Latest Shilling Volumes
GALILEO Bibles and Psalm Books
Instruction Books for Accordion, Co. Violino, Guitar, Flute, Violon, Piano, &c. &c.
With a host of other articles in CHILDREN'S BOOKS, Envelopes, Sealing Wax, Inkstands, Boxes Paints, Panoramias.

PRINTS and MAPS of the SEAT OF WAR.
A new and handsome selection, and going off fast.
All kinds of SCHOOL BOOKS and SCHOOL MATERIALS, ALMANACKS for 1856, &c. &c.
Look for No. 24 Granville Street, and
Dec. 23. WM. GOSSIP

D. U. S.

THE attention of the Local Committees is particularly requested to the following Resolution of the Executive Committee. Passed, Oct. 19th, 1855.
"That in future, all Subscription Lists received before the 31st of March in each year, will appear in the next forthcoming Report, while those received after that date shall be omitted."
EDWIN GILPIN, Jr., Secy.
Dec. 8, 1855.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received from England per "Thermis" and "Warburton,"

THE principal part of his FALL SUPPLY of GOODS, consisting of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, 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.

Oct. 13. W. LANGLEY
Hollis Street, Halifax.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WM. GOSSIP,

No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET,

HAS Received in recent Importations, the following Artists' Materials, which he will warrant to be of the best quality.—

Oil Colors.

Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors, in Colored Tubes, as follows:—

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Madder Lake | Ivory Black |
| Cobalt | Indian Yellow |
| Chinese Vermillion | Naples Yellow |
| Megilp | Indigo |
| Bismuth | Vandyke Brown |
| Flake White, double tubes | Chrome Yellow |
| Burnt Sienna | Scarlet Lake |
| Raw Sienna | Crimson Lake |
| Burnt Umber | Purple Lake |
| Raw Umber | Roman Ochre |
| Prussian Blue | Indian Red |
| Yellow Ochre | Venetian Red |
| | &c. &c. &c. |

Oils.

Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Phials.
Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas.
Academy Boards, 24 x 18 1/2 ins.: prepared Mill Boards for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes: Prepared CANVAS, plain and single frame—27 inches wide, of any length.

Brushes.

- Bristle Brushes, flat and round, all sizes:
Sable, do. Large, Medium and Small:
Camel Hair, do. for Blenders. Flat and round do. Flat for Lacquering, all sizes.

Crayons, &c.

- Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of 24, 36 and 64 shades.
Le Franc's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes.
Coute Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3,
Black Glazed Crayons,
Italian Chalk, hard black,
White Crayons, square,
White Chalk, round, for Black Board,
Porto Crayons: Leather and Cork Stumps,
Tinted Crayon Paper.

Supernano Water Colors.

Tracing Papers, various sizes, for plans; Tracing Linen Cambric, for Field plans, Carbon Coping Paper: Faber's Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine. Rowan's do. do. Mapping Pens; Dividers; Parallel Rulers; Superior Mathematical Instruments; Drawing Pins, Bristol and London Board: Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c.
Jan. 13 1855.

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, 1855.

LET US REASON TOGETHER

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

IT has been the lot of the human race to be writhed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INFIRM, of all climates, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. They soon give a healthy tone to those organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—ILL HEALTH.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at a period, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint: and consequently no family should be without it.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:

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

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and 59, Maiden Lane, New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 3d.; 3s. 3d.; and 6s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., Newport; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chipman, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibbon, Wilton; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; R. Guest, Yarmouth; T. B. Patten, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia; Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Nell, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Amherst; R. B. Huetts, Wallace; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the large size. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax,
General Agent for Nova Scotia

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING PERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SKIDLITZ—

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, Hollis Street. July 2.

W. GOSSIP

Has just Received from U. States,

A LOT of BOOKS in handsome binding, suitable for Presents. Also, Ollendorff's German and Italian Grammar. Telemaque, Histoire de Charles XII, &c. &c.
Jan 5, 1855. 21 Granville Street.

NEW GIFT BOOKS.

A FURTHER supply of the Horn Sacre, Little Episcopalian, Our Little Comfort, The Baron's Little Daughter, In the World but not of the World, Herbert Atherton, Arthur Granville, &c.

W. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES TOILET REQUISITES, &c., &c., &c.

WM. LANGLEY Respectfully announces to his numerous patrons, that he has received from England a general Supply of the above. The various articles are of the best quality and moderate in price.
LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Nov. 4.

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