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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

Vol. 12. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1860. No. 20.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. June 25	Sun. A. T. T.	1 Sam. 12; Mark 16	Sam. 19; 2 Co. 12
M. 26	Mon.	Job 24, 27	Job 24
T. 27	Tue.	29	30
W. 28	Wed.	31	32
Th. 29	Thurs.	32	33
F. 30	Q. Vic. A. 152	Job. a 1; Rom. 12	Job. 31
S. 1	S. 1	Job. 37; Luke 8	Job. 38

Proprietor, No. 21, 101 a To end of var. 9.

Poetry.

WHERE IS REST?

"There remaineth therefore a rest for the people of God."—
HEB. IV. 9.

Rest is not here, but pain, and toil, and wo,
Though mercies many mark the path we go.
We are but pilgrims to a land above:
There is our home of everlasting love.

Rest is not here. The weary-suff'ring heart
Feels it hath here no sure abiding part;
Sunshine and storm is all at best that's here;
Eternal radiance gilds a higher sphere.

Rest is not here. But Jesus can bestow,
Faith, patience, hope, while yet we to below,
Faith, to believe he doeth all things right,
Patience and hope, to lend our pathway light.

Rest is not here. Each has his own due share
Of suffering and sorrow here to bear:
Yet each may lighten somewhat of the load
Of those that travel near by on the road.

Rest is not here. So may we softly speak
To cheer a brother, weary, worn, and weak:
Sweet Christian kindness, for our Master's love,
May smooth the rugged road to rest above.

Rest is in heaven; as I on the weakest saint
May safely struggle on, nor feebly faint—
May wage and win the war in Jesus' strength,
In "certain hope" through Him of rest at length.

Rest is in heaven, where comes nor grief nor care;
And pilgrims of the cross must seek it there.
Who that hath reached that safe bright shore at last,
Would count the stormy billows he had pass'd?

—Church of England Magazine.

Religious Miscellany.

THE CHURCH ORGANIZATION IN AMERICA.

THE Committee in the first General Convention of 1785, who had in charge the preparing of an ecclesiastical constitution, were not ignorant of the work they had to do. The subject had been debated by American Churchmen long before.

Indeed, it was a "foregone conclusion" amongst us, that our American Church Episcopacy should necessarily partake of the common and universal character of the institutions here grown up in this our midst, and whereof the issue of the Revolutionary War, now recently closed, had given a seal of testimony.

From the first day of their having gathered together in Christ Church, Philadelphia, in that same September, '85—they knew what of necessity had to be done in order to such an organization, upon a basis that would be broad enough to stand the test of time to come. In fact, the American Episcopate had been considered, and had been agitated, and also written upon no little, for the whole half century preceding. Dr Samuel Johnson, a presbyter of Connecticut, (an honored name in all those ante-revolutionary times,) had corresponded largely with the English bishops: and the matter of such appointment of an American episcopate seemed to be approaching a crisis when the Stamp Act was passed by the British Parliament, and the strife begun.—Perhaps it was as well, however, that the delay took place; because in 1785 there was a very different state of things among us, affecting every public relationship of life, from what could under any circumstances have been expected in 1750.

At the time when this first General Convention met, everything seemed auspiciously to conspire together for good. We had no longer to come, as heretofore, bowing at the footstool of power, asking for the favor of men, and subscribing ourselves the very humble servants of that ancient hierarchy abroad; but the land was our own, the government was of the people, and it was a new order of things altogether. We could dictate our own terms now; a point never conceded to us in that condition of co-

lonial dependence heretofore prevalent. Upon a sudden change in the scale of nations, our masters had become our equals, and were as elder brethren henceforward.

How then should these bishops come amongst us? Whence should they derive their elective authority? By whom should they be chosen—by the presbyters only, or jointly by the clergy and laity?

To those questions common sense and common necessity gave answer, namely, that if any Protestant Episcopal Church in America was to be organized at all, it was clearly necessary, and beyond all question, that it should be founded upon the basis of popular election, even to the choice of the bishops themselves.

Whereas, formerly it ran thus:—The King's Majesty hath authority in causes ecclesiastical, and the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England are by law established; and the government of the Church of England, under "His Majesty," is by arch-bishops, bishops, deans, arch-deacons, vicars, and other ecclesiastical persons. Now, all was to be changed, and neither the King's Majesty, nor any officers, either of Church or State, appointed by him, were of any name or moment in all these now and now independent States of America.

The Church of England, at the time of the Reformation, whilst she gave a decisive veto to the scheme of the Papal Supremacy, yet nevertheless, was compelled, according to the tenor of the times, to institute a supremacy of her own; and the King's Majesty was such a fountain of appointing and dispensing power. But here in republican America, whilst we hold, with a zeal of determination which admitted of no compromise, to the essentials of Episcopacy, and to a liturgical worship, yet even these did we lay before the people for their ratification, alteration, and acceptance.

'Tis true the English bishops complained for a while of "such a degradation of the Episcopal character and office," but they yielded with a very good grace at last, hoping to see the kingdom of God extended through distant lands, and amongst a new and increasing generation of men.

Well was it for us, and for the Church in America, that there was a man raised up for the emergency, combining the essential requisites of good churchmanship upon the one hand, and sound republicanism upon the other. William White was that very man—he to whom the title is so well due of father-bishop to this our Protestant Episcopal Church in America. There was great moderation in that man, and wise discretion. Educated and brought up in the Church—ordained duly by the English bishops in London, whither he had gone for that purpose—long a chaplain in the army of our Independence, and a companion and friend to the illustrious leader of our cause, and an associate with the men of those times, himself the chosen pastor for a long term of years of Christ Church, and St. Peter's, in the city of Philadelphia, there was great propriety in the choice. He was *par excellence*, the foremost mind and the foremost man; and we can well imagine that where those worthy laymen, who met together for the first time in a joint church convention, should be disposed to hesitate and to hold off their hands, through fear of innovation, he would add his wise counsel, and so further their actions and strengthen them in what it was well needed should be done.

These principles are admirably set forth in the preface to our Book of Common Prayer, wherein it is expressly declared to be a part of our Christian liberty to accommodate different forms and usages to the times, and to the divers necessities of men: and, provided the substance of the faith be kept entire, these different forms and usages may, by the common consent and authority, be altered, amended, or otherwise disposed of. Indeed, it is declared to be a most invaluable part of that blessed liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, that in his worship the usages may be such as, for the edification of the people, may be according to the various exigencies of times and occasions.

And, as to the time-honored Mother Church of England itself, it was in her own formulas set forth, not but reasonable that such changes and alterations should be made as the exigencies, and the weighty and important considerations, should demand.

The demand amongst us was not for novelty; we asked for no prostration of our ancient and honored system of Episcopal government; and our best love and only love was for the "good old" liturgy of the Church of England, according to whose baptismal and burial offices so many generations of our ancestors had been received into the church visible, and consigned to the tomb. The Book of Common Prayer was known to be the very kernel of the Church of England. We appreciated the "exquisite beauty and majesty of its language, the simplicity of its ritual, the richness and sweetness of its melody, the touching harmony of its cadences, the depth, warmth, and elevation of its devotional spirit, such as had for ages stimulated the piety and earned the reverence of a quiet and religious people."

It was with reverence that we remembered that "all that the most saintly men, under every circumstance of human life and human emotion, have felt in the depth of their souls, and poured forth to the God of their adoration; all that the bitterness of the keenest penitence, or the resignation of the profoundest suffering, or the fervor of Christian hope, or the exaltation of triumphant faith, or the submission of the sincerest humility, or the intensity of the most earnest prayer, is here treasured up for the sustaining of Christian life and perpetuating of Christian feeling," and we, that is to say, they of the first and earliest American Church Convention could not cast it aside.

The best judgment of posterity sustains the work, as to its general features, done in the year 1786, and the sanction of wise men has written upon it *esto perpetua*.—*Corresp. N. Y. Protestant Churchman.*

BE NOT DISCOURAGED.

FAINT not beneath the heat and burden of the day, for the wise man says, "If thou faint in the day of adversity, thy strength is small." Rise, look up: The clouds are dark, but behind them shines many a star; the clouds will all disappear. "The darkest day will all pass away." Cheer up, desponding heart! Take courage! Strive to improve thy condition; but if thou canst not, then learn to endure with patience and fortitude thy hard lot. Repine not, for it will only make thee more wretched.—What if the road of poverty and toil is hard to travel? Gird on the armour of hope, faith and contentment, and press onward to thy journey's end. And there a home awaits thee; a home for which thou mightest well afford to endure all troubles, all pains and sorrows; a home, where thou shalt never again suffer hunger, or thirst, or weariness, a home, where thou shalt not experience sickness, or sorrow, or death; a home, where the Lord of glory reigns, where Christ is, and all of the redeemed; a home, of happiness inexpressible, of music divine, where myriads of angels, with their myriads of harps all tuned in unison, are singing praise to the Lamb. Weary pilgrim, faint not, if the way be dark; the journey is short, and at the end, if thou be not found wanting thou wilt receive thy reward—a crown of glory in the realms above.

DOING GOOD.

The best thing the world can afford is the privilege of labouring for truth and holiness, for freedom and happiness, for the welfare of man and the glory of God. Idleness is not adapted to such a world as this. Though it may seem entertaining, yet wherever indulged it brings a thousand disasters. Whatsoever thine hand findeth to do, do it with thy might. To the man whose supreme desires fix upon the promotion of the greatest good to the universe of God, and who firmly believes that the object is to be found only in the plan of redemption which God has revealed, it is a glorious consolation to know that while he may labour ever so much, for its advancement, he will not labor in vain. A glorious reward awaits the labourer whose objects are holy, and whose toils are for Christ. He that promises a reward for a cup of cold water, will not forget the labour of love, the persevering toil of an ardent and growing affection. The result of his labors will reward him. He will be surrounded by a system of rewards provided by infinite benevolence—by infinite mercy—and arrayed by the same skill which has manifested itself in all the works of nature and of grace.

Correspondence.

The Editors of "The Church Times" do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions of their Correspondents.

TO THE ALUMNI OF KING'S COLLEGE,
WINDSOR.

By an advertisement issued by order of the Committee appointing the Annual General Meeting of the Alumni of King's College, Windsor, on Saturday the 21st. June, in the National School Room in Halifax, for the election of a Vice President and Members of Committee, &c.; and also for the election of two Governors of King's College, it is stated that the following Resolutions are ordered to be published, viz:

"Parties desirous of Voting by Proxy will hand in the same to the Secretary previous to the opening of any General Meeting of the Alumni. Also, that it be recommended for the consideration of the General Meeting, that hereafter, no Member of the Associated Alumni should hold more than Three proxies."

By order of the Committee,
P. C. HILL, Sec'y.

Halifax, 12th May, 1856."

The Country members of the Association will probably be more disgusted than surprised at this renewed attempt on the part of Alumni resident in Halifax to monopolize the management of the affairs of the Corporation. It began by holding the Annual General Meeting, as now advertised, for the election of Officers, in Halifax, where but a small minority of the Associates can attend, without the expense of visiting Halifax for that purpose only, so small indeed, that, on one occasion at least, a sufficient number of Members could not be collected to form a quorum, and the Election was obliged to be postponed until the adjourned meeting at Windsor.

A General Meeting being usually held (by adjournment) at Windsor, at the Evensong, which takes place within the last ten days of June, (the time limited for the Annual General Meeting of the Alumni,) when a large number of the Country Members of the Corporation, as well as those resident in Halifax, generally attend, any Meeting for the purpose in Halifax, appears quite unnecessary, and can only have the effect of preventing the personal interference of the Country Members in the important duty of electing their own officers.

Having established a custom by which the personal interference of the Country Members in the affairs of the Corporation is obviated, it is now sought to prevent their voting by proxy, except so far as it may be convenient to the residents in Halifax to attend and hold their proxies, in the proportion not exceeding three to each Member in attendance.

Thus, in the first place, a majority of attendants may always insure a majority of Proxies, if they can provide themselves with three apiece, by preventing the minority of attendants from holding more. And, in the next place, if a sufficient number of Residents do not choose to attend, to take up all the proxies sent, (in the proportion of three to each,) the owners of the surplus Proxies must be disfranchised. And, in every case, the Country Member wishing to vote by proxy, must first ascertain, if he can, who holds not already three proxies, with the chance, after finding such a person, that some one else may in the mean time have forestalled him, and that consequently his vote, when sent, has been lost.

That the proxies of the Country Members may not be without their value even in the general management of the affairs of the Corporation, appeared in a late instance, where, for some unexplained reason, it was attempted to divert into other channels the prizes expressly devoted to the Collegiate School, and subscribed for with the sole intention of promoting the interests of that Establishment; in which case, a unanimous vote by proxy from the Alumni in Windsor, is understood to have prevented the accomplishment of that intention, and which could scarcely have been done, if no one could have held more than three proxies.

It behoves, therefore, every Country Member of the Association, seriously to consider, whether it is expedient that the election of Officers and the whole management of the Corporation should centre in the Residents of Halifax, to the virtual exclusion of Members residing elsewhere, and whether they should curtail the little power that they now have, by allowing the proposed Resolutions to be passed, without an effort to prevent it.

Let all then, who are unwilling to commit this suicidal act, send before the 21st. June, their proxies to such attending Members as will support their views, or be content to remain (if they continue Members of an Association, in which they have no voice), the humble followers of an exclusive Oligarchy in Halifax.

Proxy.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Mr. Gosset:

I was in hopes that, after having had time for reflection, the opposition in the Parish of St. Paul's, in Halifax, to the organization of our Church by the establishment of a Diocesan Assembly, would have died away,—that the formation of such assemblies in the most important of the British Colonies,—the vesting of Diocesan Synods in many of the Dioceses in England under our most eminent Bishops—the formation of such bodies in some of the Dioceses in Scotland, and the general establishment of them in the Dioceses in the United States,—their acknowledged legality in England and in Nova Scotia from the venerable head of our judiciary in this country,—and though last not least, in authority, their universality in the Church of Christ from the earliest ages, and the acknowledged want of organization in the Church in Nova Scotia, and also the published declaration of principles passed at the primary meeting held in Halifax last year, would have removed all doubts in the minds of the members of the Church; but it appears these hopes have not been realized.

I have read with pain and regret in the Church Times the account of the proceedings of the Parish Meetings of St. Paul's, in Halifax. The animus of the opposing party was shown at the commencement by their claim to appoint a Chairman to the meeting. The firm yet moderate conduct of the Rector, and the eminent legal opinions he has since had published, I did hope would seat him firmly in the chair for the future. The objection made to his reading these legal opinions to the meeting did not, however, look like a consciousness of being in the right. The attempt to coerce by intimidation those excellent men who were the Curates of the Parish, has (as it deserved) most signally failed, and their answers to the queries put to them, as well as that of the Rector, will raise them in the estimation of all true members of the Church who are not blinded by party spirit. As to the disclaimer that coercion was intended, it will not stand examination for one minute. Why was the regular routine of business put aside, of voting the salaries of the Curates, by previously putting to queries, and then upon their manly and honest replies to them, notice given that their salaries would cease at the end of the year? Can any be so blind as not to see that the one was an arranged prelude to the other? and did not one of the Churchwardens state as much? I much doubt that at a Parish Meeting this year there is any power to decide what shall be done by a Parish Meeting next year, more particularly when we find that the majority only numbered 43 in such a Parish as St. Paul's. The resolution moved by Judge Bliss was such as might be expected from a man of his standing and character. I see by the list of voters that of the majority of 43 no less than 8 are Lawyers. Why do not some of them come out and give professional opinions in opposition to Messrs. Johnston and Fairbanks? These proceedings are only such as took place in former times. The Scribes of old were great cavillers. The whole of this opposition evidently proceeds from the party in the Church, who are within a hair's breadth of schism. It is a question whether 43 individuals in a large Parish have the power by their vote to disfranchise the remainder of the Parishioners. The question is not now whether we shall have a Diocesan Church Assembly, that is, an established fact, but whether (that being already decided in the affirmative) a few individuals who do not approve of having a Church Assembly can vote that those who do approve of one shall not choose Delegates to represent them. Could even a real majority of electors in a County, who with a valid reason or without reason, decide upon not sending Representatives to the Legislature, prevent the rest from choosing Representatives? Was I a member of the Congregation of St. Paul's, I would test the question by calling a meeting of those who wish to be represented, and electing delegates. I doubt not but the Assembly would receive them. Can there be a stronger proof of the necessity of having our Church organized, which cannot be done without the previous formation of a Diocesan Assembly, than the late proceedings in St. Paul's Parish. From the small numbers who attend the Parish Meetings of that large Parish, one would be tempted to believe that there was some influence at work that prevented a large attendance. I would recommend to the Dissenters to read with serious attention the first Chapter of St. Paul's (to whom their Church is dedicated) first Epistle to the Corinthians, and examine whether his instructions agree with their proceedings; and whether the rejection on such grounds of such faithful ministers of God's word as their two Curates, would entitle them to sign themselves.

A. C. QUACKENBUSH.

June 1st, 1856.

ADDRESS.

TO THE REV. SAMUEL DUTTON GREEN.

Reverend and Dear Sir:

We, the Churchwardens, Vestry, and Congregation of Trinity Church, Lower Stewiacke, feel unfeigned regret that ill health compels you to leave us and return to your native land; but we cannot allow the connection which has existed between us for nearly two years to cease without expressing our high opinion of you: both as a man and a Christian minister; and our sorrow at parting with one who has become endeared to us by the exercise, both in public and in private, of those Christian graces which characterize the faithful minister of Christ.

We acknowledge that on your arrival amongst us we were in a very disorganized state; and you doubtless saw but little to cheer you in your arduous duties; but your presence, energy, and zeal, aroused us to renewed action, and a brighter day has since shone upon us. In the expectation of having you located in our immediate neighbourhood, we exerted ourselves to the utmost of our power to erect a Parsonage, in which we hoped soon to offer you a home; but, as it has pleased the Almighty disposer of events to order it otherwise, we can only submit, and pray that either in your native land, or in some other more genial clime, your health may be so restored that you may be able to continue a life of usefulness.

You will please present our best wishes to Mrs. Green, and assure her that she will long be remembered by us, as an example of persevering zeal and female excellence.

In conclusion, we wish you both a hearty farewell and be assured you carry with you the heartfelt sympathies of an attached congregation, whose earnest prayer to Almighty God is, that we may all meet in that Heaven of rest to which you have so faithfully directed us.

Signed by the Churchwardens, Vestry, and Congregation.

Lower Stewiacke, 2nd June, 1856.

TO THE CHURCHWARDENS, VESTRY, AND CONGREGATION OF TRINITY CHURCH, LOWER STEW-
ACKE.

My Dear Brethren:

The parting Address with which you have been so kind as to present me, is, I am sure, deserving of my best and warmest thanks. I feel convinced, however, that many of the sentiments you have expressed therein do me much more than justice, and that I am very undeserving of them; I am therefore constrained to regard them as an evident token of your partiality and affectionate feelings towards me, and as such I shall ever esteem and treasure them.

When I first came amongst you, I looked forward to devoting many years—perhaps my whole life—to your spiritual good; but I soon had reason to fear I should not be able long to withstand the painful effects of your severe climate upon my health; and it has now pleased the Lord to recall me altogether from that portion of His vineyard in which He appointed me first to labour. I deeply regret I have been able to do so little for the benefit of Christ's holy Church while I have sojourned amongst you; frequently has my mind been pained at the necessity of my being compelled, through physical suffering, to remain comparatively inactive, while there was so much to do, and so little done. It is, indeed, very consolatory and cheering to my heart to have reason to hope that my labours—weak, and imperfect, and interrupted though they have been—have not been altogether in vain; and I cannot but thank you most sincerely for the very favourable view you have been pleased to take of the results of the discharge of my duties among you.

The erection of your neat and commodious Parsonage I shall ever consider as a most concurring proof of your benevolence, zeal, and devotion. I pray God these virtues may, in His own good time, meet with a just and blessing reward; and although the pastor for whom you primarily designed your edifice may never inhabit it, I trust that in some future time another and a more able and worthy minister may be appointed to live and labour among you.

I shall always feel deeply interested in the prosperity and increase of the Church in your district. I pray you may remain unquiescent, prayerful, and zealous; you may thus and all other fruits of the Holy Spirit increase and abound amongst you more and more! Beware, beloved, lest any teachers of strange doctrine, any promoters of schism or discord, should attempt to reduce you in the least degree from that pure branch of the Catholic and Apostolic Church, to which it is your honour and happiness to belong. Adhere with constancy to those distinctive principles of the Church in which I have sought to establish you; for rest assured that without fidelity to Apostolic Order, evangelic Truth cannot long remain unsullied or unimpaired. Truths of the glorious Cross, maintain and reverence the beautiful discipline and order your Divine Leader has appointed, otherwise your ranks will become disordered, and your warfare against sin, the world, and Satan, weakened and impeded, if not altogether unblest. Love the Church as the pillar and ground of the Truth; but, above all, love and obey that which it is the blessed privilege of the Church to uphold—the Truth itself!

My heartfelt thanks are due to you for your kind wishes and prayers for my complete restoration to health, and future usefulness and success in the service of Jesus—may they be abundantly realized.

Mrs. Green desires her kind remembrances to you, and thanks you for your very favourable sentiments on

her behalf; she will ever bear in mind your unvarying kindness and hospitality, and in this assurance I cannot but cordially unite.

Though we part now, in all probability never again to meet on earth, let us entertain a cheerful hope that through the alone merits of Jesus our Great High Priest, we may finally meet in that Holy of Holies where both Pastor and people shall offer up endless praise and thanksgiving to Him who hath redeemed and cleansed us by His precious blood.

Please present to my successor my kindest sympathies, and best wishes and prayers for his success in the discharge of his sacred offices among you.

I remain, my dear Brethren,
Your faithful and attached friend,
in the bonds of the Gospel,
SAM'L. DUTTON GREEN.

June 6th, 1856.

FOR THE "CHURCH TIMES."

MR. EDITOR,

I observed in the Church Times last week, endorsed as Editorial, the following remarks:—"Sunday, June 1st, will be observed as a day of Thanksgiving for the restoration of Peace in all the Churches of this Province connected with the United Church of England and Ireland." There was no such observance in St. John's Church, Lunenburg. Was your information incorrect: or has St. John's Church ceased to be connected with the "United Church of England and Ireland"?

ENQUIRE.

In reply to the above, we think that there must have been some misconception of the notice to observe the day, which along with the form of prayer for the occasion was published in the Church Times, the official organ of the diocese, the week previous.—Ed. C. T.

News Department.

CANADA.—The debate on the resolution of want of confidence, moved by Mr. Dorion, and seconded by Mr. Brown, which commenced on Monday, May 26, was closed on Friday night, at half-past 12.—An entire parliamentary week was occupied with it, chiefly because the government desired to bring up their supporters from a distance. They waited long for Messrs. Church, Daly, Egan and Chisholm, but none of them making their appearance, and the ranks of the Opposition being recruited by the arrival of Mr. Fergusson, ministers began to think that waiting was a losing game, and were as willing that the vote should come on as their edifiers. The House was crowded to suffocation during the evening; and at the close of the debate the galleries were filled with spectators, many of them ladies, eagerly watching the result. The last dull speaker had closed amidst the outcries of the House at the delay, the Speaker uttered the words which shut the mouths of unsatisfied orators ("call in the members"), and all pressed forward to watch the rising of honorable members. The vote was taken and announced by the clerk—yeas 54, nays 58; majority in favour of the Government, 41. Thereupon arose from the Opposition a shout of victory, which was but feebly answered from the ministerial benches. The former had reason to be satisfied with their triumph. Their last vote of want of confidence left them in a minority of 23 in the whole house; the present one advanced them 19 votes, and reduced the Government to so low a point, as to make their continuance in office impossible.

(From the Cape Breton News, June 7.)

SHIPWRECK AND MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.

Captain Spillane, of the Barque Pallas, 300 tons burthen, of and from Cork bound to Quebec, reached Town on Wednesday last, from St. Paul's Island, where he had suffered shipwreck, and the total loss of his vessel. We have obtained from him the particulars of the melancholy casualty, whereby 72 lives were lost. They are in brief as follows.—

The Barque sailed from Cork on the 25th of April last, with 120 passengers, bound to Quebec. Nothing of moment occurred during the voyage up to the day of the catastrophe. The Captain had a slight cold during the morning of the 30th May, ult., the north eastern coast of Cape Breton, and the Island of St. Paul's. In the afternoon of that day, at about 6 o'clock, he discovered that the Compasses in the binnacle varied, the one from the other, and both points of difference between the two former, and one point between one of them and the "Telltale." Two spare compasses were next tried, but they also proved incorrect. The Captain next tested the Tell-tale, which he found to correspond, and immediately corrected the course, steered from north from the Com- pass in the binnacle, and shaped a course between Cape North and St. Paul's Island. About 10 o'clock, same evening, heard the report of a gun, whereupon efforts were made to bring the ship to the wind; but she had reached the breakers, and immediately struck. Every hope of getting her clear of the rock having vanished, the Captain ordered the vessel to be lowered from the davits, with the hope and expectation of landing all on board in safety, on a large rock, within sight, and towards which the sea presented a favorable surface, by which it was

hoped that could be effected; but many of the panic stricken passengers, with the thoughtlessness too often exhibited on similar occasions of danger, rushed into the boat, whilst yet in the davits, when, by the pressure and violence thus used, one of the ringbolts broke, and the poor souls who had thus secured a lodgment in the boat were precipitated into the sea, and were drowned. By this accident every prospect of reaching land was cut off; the boat, however, was cleared from the davits during the night, and the two mates reached the land in it.—The ship being now bilged, she lay over on one side,—the sea occasionally washing over her, and in its fury carrying off from the wreck many of those who were clinging to it. In the morning at day light, the Superintendent of the Island sent off the boat, which, with the one in charge of the mate, took safely to land all those who remained. The Captain had a narrow escape with his life, and lost all his personal property.—Upon counting the number saved, seventy-two souls were found to be missing—including several women and children—who had all met a watery grave. Only six bodies had been recovered when Captain Spillane left the Island—those of three seamen, and three passengers—which were buried under the direction of himself and the Superintendent, Mr. Campbell, of the latter of whose kindness, those saved make honorable mention. A vessel has left this for the Island, to take the master and crew, and passengers, on to Quebec.

It would pain the hearts of the most hardened to hear from Captain Spillane even a tithe of the scenes and sufferings of that dreadful night. We fervently hope that himself, his crew and passengers, may safely reach Quebec, without further accident.

We take the opportunity of publishing the subjoined testimonial of the passengers respecting the humane conduct of the master of the ship, who appears to be a feeling, sensible, and upright man:

To Captain JOHN SPILLANE, late Master of the Barque "Pallas."

Dear Sir:

We, the Survivors of the passengers in the Barque "Pallas," beg leave to return our sincere and heartfelt thanks to you for your humanity, and kind treatment of us all on the passage, and now beg leave to state that no blame can be attached to you for the unfortunate termination of that voyage, and the melancholy circumstances attending it;—on the contrary that you did everything that lay in your power to save life, and to make us comfortable after our landing.

[Signed] Robert Jackson Edwards, Joseph Edwards, William Flint, Thomas Minihano, Patrick Flaherty, Richard Crowley, Edmund Conroy, Alfred Browning, Michael Carroll, John Larkin, Michael Flaherty, Dennis Cotter, Jeremiah Sullivan, Daniel Sullivan, John Sullivan, Daniel Murphy, Thomas Coughlin, Thomas Heffernan, Mary Heffernan, Judy Minihano, Ellen Hurldy, Bridget Larkin, Mary Leahy, Mary Sullivan, Julia Scanlan, Ann Sweeney, Mary Desmond, Mary Sheehan, Mary Reagan, Mary Brian, Julia Murphy, Julia Crowley, Mary Donovan, Fina Crosby, Ellen Leary, Mary A'Hearn, Bridget Halloran, Mary Howley, Mary Ryan, Patrick Ryan, Bridget Murray.

St Paul's Island, 2nd June, 1856

I Certify that the parties whose names are above signed before me, are all correct.

JOHN CAMPBELL, J. Peace,
Supr. of St. Paul's.

Editorial Miscellany.

There has been much talk about a speech made by the Hon. Jos. Howe at the Temperance Hall in this town, on the occasion of the meeting for the purpose of adopting Addresses to the dismissed British Minister, and the Regiments recently arrived from the Crimea. Finding that a good deal of misrepresentation was abroad respecting the sentiments uttered by him, Mr. Howe has taken the opportunity in the pages of the Morning Chronicle, to explain by a letter what he did really mean. It is a sensible and manly protest against conduct which if not positively disloyal, is the next thing to it, and which those who persist in, will find it most difficult to justify, and which the great majority of the people of this country must unhesitatingly condemn. We have not the least doubt, that Mr. Howe's sentiments will be responded to by all parties, and by the well disposed of every creed, and of every nation ruled by the British sceptre. That they are not needs no further evidence than what is before the public—and they do honor alike to his head and heart.

H. M. Man-of-War Screw Steamship Himalaya. Com. Priest, which recently disembarked the 62nd and 63rd Regiments at this port, sailed on Sunday morning last for Portsmouth, England.—She had on board several Military passengers belonging to the Royal Artillery stationed here, who are going home for promotion. A handsome testimonial (a Silver Goblet) accompanied with an address, was presented to one of the number, Serjt. Major McLeish. It is said that the Himalaya besides the 1400 men, so disembarked here, could easily have accommodated another Regiment, and after all the troops had landed, she was lightened only four inches. She will probably make a quick run to her destination.

A Correspondent from Virgin Bay, of the N. Y. Herald, affords the following incident, which if it shows an extreme relaxation of military discipline, is at the same time proof of the free and easy style of Filibuster life.—General Walker, Commander in Chief of the Nicaraguan army, hobnobbing with Drummer Morris, is a pattern for civilized armies. The Vesta is the schooner that brought the Filibusters to Nicaragua.

On the night of the 3d. Inst., there was a small gathering of the "Vesta Boys" at the head quarters of the General, to celebrate the anniversary of the sailing of the expedition from San Francisco. From one cause and another, only about seventeen of the "original fifty six" were present, viz., Gens. Walker and Hornby; Col Markham; Maj. Anderson; Capt. Rawie, Hoof, Veeder and Leonard; Lieuts. Gut, Custer, Gardner, Matthews and Webb; Privates Lyons, Travella, Burko and Coleman, and Drummer Norris. All restraint was thrown off, and each one talked, sang and acted just as he did on board the little vessel that brought them hither. Of course, there was the usual accompaniment of all such gatherings, viz., Eau de vie and when the company became a little "mellowed up," there were toasts, cheers and songs, as there naturally would be. The first toast was by General Walker, as follows:

The brig Vesta—She should never have made another voyage.

The second, by Major Anderson—To General Walker.

The third, by General Walker—To the Fifty six, without their commander.

The fourth, by Capt. Rawie—To the lamented dead of the Fifty six.

After these toasts were disposed of, Mr. De Frewer sang the "Blue, White and Blue;" and after a very pleasant time generally, the company separated in duo spirits.—Of the original "fifty-six" some sixteen are dead, but the day will come when the anniversary of their exodus from California will be celebrated as a national holiday; and like the anniversary of the "Landing of the Pilgrims," be commemorated as a great event in the history of Central America.

The friends of the Revd. Dr. Robertson, of Wilmot, will be pleased to learn that the people of that Township contributed in Cash and other valuable articles at a moderate calculation at a Donation Meeting on the 22nd ult., the amount of Thirty-five pounds, as a mark of their esteem, and an acknowledgment of his usefulness among them as a Minister and Lecturer. AN OBSERVER.

Bridgetown, 10th June, 1856.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes "Of Surveyors of Highways and Highway Labor," except in Halifax.

[Passed the 18th day of April, 1856.]

Be it enacted by the governor, council, and assembly as follows:

- 1. Persons owning one working ox shall perform the same labor for such ox as is now required by persons owning a pair of working oxen.
- 2. Persons usually owning working oxen, or a working ox, and pasturing the same, shall not be relieved from statute labor in respect of such ox or oxen, unless such ox or oxen shall have been out of their possession bona fide for two months previously to the time for performing such labor.
- 3. The same labor shall be performed in respect of mules as of horses.
- 4. The penalty for non-performance of labor, under sections 6 and 7 of the act hereby amended, is increased to three shillings and sixpence for each day's omission.
- 5. The commutation for statute labor, under section 15 of the act hereby amended, is increased to three shillings for each day's labor, and for the labor of one ox shall be half the amount now chargeable for the labor of a pair of oxen.
- 6. Two justices of the peace for the county, on a statement under oath (see appendix A) of persons applying for remission of statute labor, may, by a certificate endorsed on such statement, (see appendix B) remit such part of statute labor as, in their opinion, the applicant may be entitled to; and such statement, so endorsed, shall be returned by the surveyor to the clerk of the peace, and be by him laid before the sessions.
- 7. Absent persons shall be notified after the return required by section 13 of the act hereby amended.
- 8. Every surveyor of highways, after six days' attendance, shall be entitled to retain four shillings per day out of any statute labor money he may have in his hands, or be credited therefor the following year.
- 9. Each surveyor who shall, by neglect or misconduct, cause the loss of any statute labor, shall be liable to pay double the amount of such statute labor, to be recovered as debts of that amount are now recoverable; such amount to be proceeded for within two years, and which recovered to be applied as follows.—One half for the roads within the county or district, and one half to the proprietor.

APPENDIX A.

I, A. B. do swear that I am at the age of _____ years, (here insert with or without a family) and that my own real estate of the value of _____, and personal estate to the value of _____, So help me God.

APPENDIX B.

We, _____, Justices of the peace for _____, hereby authorize the remission of _____ days' statute labor to the within named _____.

Selections.

DAMASCUS MISSIONS.

The present condition of this celebrated city, as it respects the influence of the Gospel, is briefly sketched in the Sunday School Journal of April, from a recently published volume. We have culled from it some items which will prove of interest to our readers:

In 1853, Protestant missionaries established a school for instruction in the various branches of a liberal education, in connection with an elementary department for boys, in which, in addition to reading, writing, and Arabic grammar, instructions are given in geography, arithmetic, and the English language. The first public examination of those schools, was held on the 28th and 29th days of December last, when upwards of fifty pupils were present; and these, by their ready answers to the questions proposed and general intelligence, gave universal satisfaction to the visitors and missionaries.

Previously, in 1843, a Protestant Mission was established by the Rev. Dr. J. Wilson, of the Church of Scotland, and the Rev. W. Graham, of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, and Damascus became the seat of the United Mission to the Jews, projected by their churches. In 1844, the Church of Scotland withdrew its missionaries, and the field devolved upon the Irish Church. Its labors were shared by missionaries from the associate Reformed Church in America, and since that time the mission has been vigorously and successfully prosecuted, notwithstanding many difficulties and some severe trials. Though the mission was originally and properly to the Jews, yet no opportunity has ever been neglected of instructing the native Christians. Public worship is conducted in Arabic twice each Lord's-day, and in English once. In addition to the schools above referred to, a female school has been lately established, and there are, at present, about forty pupils in attendance, a large majority of whom are Jewesses.

Formerly all Christians were obliged to alight and cross the gate of Damascus on foot, but this humiliating regulation no longer exists, having been abolished since 1850.

The Christians are divided into nine different sects. The Catholics are those who have seceded from the ancient Oriental churches, and have acknowledged the supremacy of Rome. They still retain their own forms of prayer, their own fasts and feasts, and their married clergy;—strange concessions to be granted by the Papacy! Two patriarchs reside permanently in the city—the Greek and the Greek Catholic. There are ten churches and nine convents. There are also several schools attended by a large number of boys, but they are all elementary; the best is that of the Greek patriarch, which is supported by Russian money. There is another large school conducted under the superintendence of the Lazarites, but the French language seems to be almost the only thing taught in it. Their convent also contains a school for girls; I cannot tell, however, what are the instructions given in it, as strangers are not permitted to visit it. The French "Sisters of Charity" have, within the last few months, set up an establishment in the city, in which there is a dispensary and a large female school. In none of these schools, however, is any attempt made to give instruction in arithmetic, geography, history, or, indeed, any of the branches of an ordinary education, beyond reading, writing, and the elements of grammar. The education of the people is, consequently, miserably defective, and it is unfortunate that there is little desire manifested for improvement.

BISHOP WHITE AND THE METHODISTS.

The *Pennsylvania Inquirer* of the 6th inst., contained the following communication, on a subject which has at the present time a renewed interest:—

MR. EDITOR:—In your paper of this morning, in a communication from your correspondent in London, after commending the Archbishop of Canterbury for insisting favourably to an application from the Methodists for a union of the two Churches, he proceeds to say that the "application has there received more respectful attention than a similar application by Dr. Coke to Bishop White, who prudentially neither submitted it to his Episcopal brethren, or on his account took any notice of it." Now, all this statement is absolutely incorrect. If such an application had been made, the Bishop could not have given an answer, either in the affirmative or negative, as that would have been taking on himself the whole authority of the House of Bishops. Nay, more. The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies would have to join the other House in passing a Canon authorizing the union. I do not pro-

ceed to state the real facts of the case. In the absence of Mr. Wesley in London, Dr. Coke applied to Bishop White to be ordained by him, thereby removing all doubts of the validity of his ministry, and also to consecrate him a Bishop, with the understanding that the two Churches were to continue separate. This, the Bishop said, must be submitted to his brethren, which accordingly was done, and received their decided disapproval. As a house, they were not in session. *This I had from my father's own mouth*, and have repeatedly heard him mention it to others. The Church's legislative action necessary for such a step, in both cases, would have been similar to what was done with a view to the consecration of Bishop White and Bishop Provoost, viz.:—the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, as well as his Episcopal brethren, was favourably disposed to the application of the American Church, had to apply for an Act of Parliament authorizing them to consecrate Bishops for foreign countries, and to dispense with that part of the Consecration Service where the candidate has to promise obedience to the King. All this was cheerfully granted, without any opposition, either in Parliament or to the King.

I believe the statement here given respecting Dr. Coke will be found in Dr. Bird Wilson's memoir of Bishop White, but, writing this in a hurry, in an office some distance from my residence, I cannot assert it positively.

I am respectfully,

May 13th, 1856.

THOS. H. WHITE.

P. S.—Since I transmitted my communication to you, I find that the statement I gave is not in Dr. Wilson's memoir, but that in Bishop White's "Memoirs of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States," (Appendix No. 21, pages 343—346,) is a letter to the Bishop from Dr. Coke, expressing his great regret at ever having separated from the English Church, sincerely desirous of a union between the Methodist and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, for this purpose requesting a private interview, and that it be kept a secret as to their meeting, and what may pass between them, if nothing should come of it. To this the Bishop answers, entirely according with him as to the measure, provided it could be done on terms mutually satisfactory. This is all that appears on the subject. I must, therefore, from my own recollection, supply what afterwards occurred, although I believe it was all printed in letters from "A Methodist Minister to the Bishop." The latter kept it entirely secret for many years, when it somehow got out—was asserted by some person, denied by "A Methodist Minister," who wrote to the Bishop to inform him whether it was true; the latter had then to divulge what had passed, which was what I have related.

THE CROSS.

Blest they who seek,
While in their youth,
With spirit meek,
The way of truth,

To them the sacred Scriptures now display,
Christ as the only true and living way;
His precious blood on Calvary was given,
To make them heirs of endless bliss in heaven.
And e'en on earth the child of God can trace,
The glorious blessings of his Saviour's grace.

For them he bore
His Father's frown;
For them he wore
The thorny crown;
Nailed to the cross,
Endured its pain,
That his life's loss
Might be their gain,
Then haste to choose
That better part,
Nor dare refuse
The Lord your heart
Lest he declare,
"I know you not!"
And deep despair
Forever be your lot.

Now look to Jesus who on Calvary died,
And trust to him alone who there was crucified.
—New-York Observer.

A CHILD'S REASON.—A little boy asked his mother which of the characters of the Pilgrim's Progress she liked best. She replied, "Christian, of course; he is the hero of the story." "But I like Christiana best," said he, "because when Christian set out on his pilgrimage he went alone, but when Christiana started she took the children with her."

A letter from Malta, on the 5th inst., reports serious military riots by the Italian Legion, in broad daylight, in the streets of La Valetta:—

"On the 5th of May, a soldier of the 3rd Italian Regiment stabbed a comrade with a stiletto while aiming a blow at a police constable, who, having received information of the man's having this weapon concealed on his person from a woman whom he had just previously threatened, was quietly endeavouring to induce him to go with him to the station house. The constable stopped aside, and the blow of the assassin fell on his own comrade, who was carried dying to the hospital. The miscreant was immediately arrested. The next evening, towards sunset, a number of the Legion appeared in the streets, singing songs of liberty, &c. On reaching the chief police station in the Palace of Justice in Strada Reale, the inspector, Mr. Caruana, fearing that a conflict might ensue, exhorted the crowd of Maltese collecting round the military disperse, and was quietly leading these latter from the main street in the direction of their barracks at Fort Manoel and the Lazaretto, when, all of a sudden, under the windows in Strada Santa Lucia of the Imperial Hotel, the Italian soldiers made a rush at the people with their unweathed bayonets, and some men drew from under their tunics stiletts. At this moment Mr. Caruana was seen to put his hand to his back, and to run in the direction of the main guard for the purpose of getting assistance, when he fell to the ground, and on being lifted blood was found issuing from no less than four mortal wounds, and within a few minutes after he expired in the police court. The miscreants fled in the panic and confusion which prevailed, dealing blows on several non-fighting persons who happened to be in the streets as they passed. The next day a canteen keeper in the barracks, on asking payment of a soldier for some provisions, received in reply the thrust of a stiletto, with 'Take this; for this is the coin with which the Italian pays his debts.' Luckily the man behind the canteen counter drew back, and the wound inflicted was not a deep one. Another canteen keeper had previously got his head broken. Other outrages of a similar character are reported, and later in the day the drawbridge was lifted, strong pickets sent round the town, the guards were doubled, extra sentries posted, and 300 English infantry despatched towards the suburbs. English Artillerymen were placed in charge of the guns at Fort Manoel, and in the evening the *Hannibal*, having on board Rear-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, was towed round by the *Spiteful* steamer into Marsamuscetto harbour, and anchored in such a position as to command the Fort Manoel barracks and the Italian encampment along the shore opposite Sliema. The whole of the afternoon most of the town shops were kept closed, and much alarm continues to prevail. The indignation of the populace has been considerably excited against the Italians by the admission of the public to see the mangled remains of the inspector, who has left a widow and seven children, for whom a subscription is on foot."

A GRAND council of Bishops were to assemble in a few days in Austria to discuss the Concordat. The council represents twenty nine millions of Catholics—Latin, Greek, and Armenian. The principal object of the council is to restore the clerical marriage courts according to the canon law, and to reorganize the whole body of the clergy upon fundamental church principles. The Concordat abrogates the lower clergy's right to appeal from the Bishop to the Emperor, and hence it is not popular with the inferior priesthood.

THE DOG.—Every one who has a dog must admit that he has a strong share of reason. Only observe him, as he sits by your side and wistfully watches the endless transit of pieces after piece, bit after bit, as the fork is conveying delicate morsels to your mouth. There is neither hope nor despair exhibited in his countenance; he knows those pieces are not for him. There is an expression of impatience about the eye, as he scans your features, which seems to say, "Greedy fellow, what not one bit for me?" Only out a slice from the exterior of the joint, a piece that he knows you will not eat, and watch the change and eagerness of his expression; he knows as well as you do what it is intended for him—he has reasoned upon it.

THE BEAST AND THE FALSE PROPHET.—The Archbishop of Paris has published, on the occasion of the return of peace, a pastoral letter, which contains the following passage:—"The Turkish people is no longer the same, and does not hold our hopes of union. Where, at the present day, is its hostility and animosity against us? It is one of our most faithful

allies. It has thrown open its bosom to the influences of Christian civilization; it is beginning to open its eyes to the light of truth, and to know its father and mother. At bottom, what is it but a sect of Christianity?"

Some experiments with Whitworth's filled cannon were made on Tuesday, on the north shore, near Liverpool. The range of the first shot, a twenty-four pounder, fired at an elevation of eight degrees, with a pound of powder, was 2,000 yards. The second, with a pound and a half of powder, went further. The third, with two pounds, was sent 3,000 yards, when it struck a palisading, entered the residence of a Mr. Horton through the drawing-room window, broke a work-table, and fell on the carpet. Mrs. Horton was sitting by the fire, and some children had fortunately left the room just before.—May 14.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1856.

NINTH OF JUNE CELEBRATION.

Monday last, June 9, set apart as the anniversary of the first settlement of Halifax, was kept in this city as a public holiday, and honoured throughout with appropriate ceremonies. The early morning promised a fine day, and was ushered in by the ringing of the fire bells, a commencement of the proceedings "not in the bills," but which effectually roused the citizens to the work of celebration. At half-past 4 the Volunteer Artillery, commanded by Col. Cogswell, with six field pieces, and preceded by two highland pipers, marched on to the Parade, and fired a salute of 107 guns, giving an opportunity to several thousand people who had assembled, to witness the proficiency which the citizen soldiers had made in this peaceful branch of artillery practice. Immediately after the salute the bells rang a joyous peal, and the merry ding dong was continued at intervals throughout the morning. The public buildings and Citadel were profusely decorated with flags, as were also the residences of many of the citizens, and the ships in harbour.

The grand review kindly volunteered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the presentation of an Address on the part of the Citizens to the brave fellows of the 62nd and 63rd Regiments, recently arrived from the Crimea, which were to have been the principal features of rejoicing on this side the harbour, took place at 11 o'clock. It happened unfortunately, that the official in charge of the weather, who all the morning had been in a sulky humour, catching a glimpse of the red coats and sparkling bayonets, and associating the ideas growing out of the color and sheen, with the uproarious tinambulum of alarm at early dawn, thought it high time to perform his part, and forthwith directing his fire extinguisher, sprinkled the Common pretty profusely with the liquid element. The review however, went on under all difficulties. His Excellency came upon the ground, saluted by the Royal Artillery, with a showy staff, and in double quick time made the inspection of the long line of British heroes, front and rear, the bands playing, and the "pomp of glorious peace" making itself felt in every heart, in none more perhaps, than in those of the noble men whose breasts displayed the tokens of bravery, and of duty to their country energetically performed amid the tumult of war, and the deadly conflict. The rain subsided a little, and the Regiments broke into sections, and defiled past His Excellency, who received the salute, in slow and quick time. The Lord Bishop and lady, and other distinguished Citizens were on the ground, and there could not have been less than ten thousand people in and around the scene of the review, which when the doubtful temper of the imaginary guardian of the weather for the occasion is taken into consideration, was a display of no small amount of enthusiasm; although we believe no measure of rain would have kept the citizens from the performance of their manifest duty to the Crimean heroes. The description of the day's festivity is ably given in the Chronicle of the following morning, from which we copy what follows, only remarking, that a most appropriate finale to the military spectacle, was the marching of the Regiments through the City, with bands playing, &c.—and that both the Addresses and the Replies are conceived in a noble spirit, the latter proving that British Officers of the nineteenth century, can use the pen as ably as they can wield the sword.—

(From the Chronicle.)

Soon after 10 o'clock all the troops in garrison, comprising the Royal Artillery and Royal Sappers and Miners, together with the 62nd, 63rd, and 76th Regiments of Foot, marched to the Exercising Ground

at the Common, where they immediately formed in line, the 63rd Regt. being stationed on the extreme left and the Artillery, Sappers and Miners respectively on the right. The ground was kept by the 62nd Regt. A vast concourse of persons were in attendance, and both sexes and all ages, of the inhabitants had the pleasure of witnessing a really splendid military spectacle. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, attended by a brilliant Staff, came early to the ground, and was of course received with all the honours due to his exalted rank, the Artillery firing a salute of 19 guns, the whole line presenting arms, the colours lowered, and the Bands playing the National Anthem. His Excellency and the cortege in attendance inspected the Troops lining down the line in front right to left and the reverse in rear. The line then broke into open columns of companies right in front, and marched past in slow and quick time, His Excellency receiving the salutes at the western side of the Parade ground. On the whole the marching past was highly creditable to the Troops, &c. As soon as these and other evolutions incidental to the Field Day were got through, the several Addresses were presented.

The first was that from the citizens of Halifax to Her Majesty the Queen, which was read by Mayor Scott and handed to the Lieutenant Governor, on the ground on which the troops were formed in hollow square. After His Worship had read the Address he called for three cheers for our Most Gracious Queen, which it was needless to say were responded to with enthusiasm by the citizens present, also for the Lieutenant Governor, which were uproariously given. Subjoined is a copy of the document, together with the reply of His Excellency:—

To His Excellency, MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN GASPARD LEMARCHANT, Knight, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Ferdinand, and of Charles the Second of Spain, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Province of Nova Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c., &c.

We, the Mayor and Citizens of Halifax, respectfully request your Excellency to receive and transmit to Her Majesty, the loyal Address which we have adopted on the occasion of the recent Peace.

ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Mayor.

For and on behalf of the Citizens of Halifax.

The Lieutenant Governor briefly but feelingly replied to the Address just read, and stated that he should have infinite pleasure in transmitting it to the Queen. Mayor Scott also, before calling for three cheers for the Lieutenant Governor, recapitulated, in glowing terms, the obligations the Citizens of Halifax were under to His Excellency for the successful observance of the Anniversary they were then celebrating.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN. The Address of the Mayor and Citizens of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

We, the Mayor and citizens of Your Majesty's City of Halifax in your Province of Nova Scotia, beg leave respectfully to approach your Majesty with feelings of reverence and of deep and fervent loyalty and affection.

A just and necessary war in which Your Majesty engaged in conjunction with most noble and honourable allies for the protection of an unoffending nation, and the vindication and security of public freedom, has terminated, after a short though terrific struggle, in a manner that justifies the exertions and sacrifices therein made, and secures those sacred rights of nations to protect which it was undertaken.

While the glory of our nation's arms has been adequately exhibited, and the valor of our country has proved conspicuous,—the readiness with which Your Majesty's Government have aided in the restoration of a state of peace, and the generous concessions made by Your Majesty and your allies to facilitate that happy result are equally remarkable.

Humble though our position and distant our location, compared with the more wealthy and populous cities that belong to your Imperial Crown—we yet sympathize most sincerely with all these great events that have thrilled through the hearts of British subjects in every region of the world, and we rejoice unfeignedly in the present happy and powerful attitude in which the timely adoption of Peace has placed Great Britain.

United by the bonds of nature and affection to the great nation over which Your Majesty presides, we desire to join on this happy occasion, in congratulating our Queen, from her distant but faithful Provinces of Nova Scotia upon the blessings of peace which Almighty Providence has permitted to return to gladden her people, and augment the growth of their commerce and their industry—and to assure her Majesty of the sincerity of our love, esteem and attachment for her person and government, and our prayers for the long continuance of her rule and the welfare of her beloved family.

ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Mayor.

For and on behalf of the citizens of the City of Halifax.

The Citizens' Address of welcome to the gallant regiments, recently arrived here from the Crimea, were next presented, and the ceremony was certainly the most impressive and interesting feature of the day's proceedings. We do not know who drafted this document, but cannot help saying that it is a real gem, and as creditable to the author as it is truthful of the sentiments of the Citizens of Halifax. A copy was presented to each corps, separately, in the same order as the foregoing. There was a vast deal of honest enthusiasm manifested on both sides during these proceedings, and we only trust that the gallant recipients of the Addresses will appreciate the sincerity of the sentiments therein expressed, as follows:—

To Lieutenant Colonel DAUBINEY, 62nd Regt., and Colonel HILL, Commanding the 63rd Regiment.

We, the Mayor and Citizens of Halifax beg leave to offer to you and the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Regiments which you command the expression of our sincere and cordial welcome to the Shores of Nova Scotia, upon which you have just landed, full of honors, fresh from the fields of your fame.

Her Majesty's subjects in this city though far removed from the scene of conflict in which you have been lately engaged, and though graciously exempted from many of the sorrows and calamities of war, have not viewed with indifference the devotion and the heroism of their brave fellow subjects who have combated at their Queen's command, to maintain the integrity of a weak nation, assailed by the aggressions of a powerful enemy.

The former have dwelt upon the achievements of the latter with pride, and upon their sufferings, with sympathy.

In the records of native valor, or of enduring constancy, no names are inscribed brighter than those of the gallant corps that you command.

The dark rolls of the slain contain none more honored than of those who fell in your ranks that can still illustrate by their memories.

We trust that your connection with us may continue in mutual satisfaction for many years, and that when it shall cease, your reminiscences of Nova Scotia may be as pleasurable to you as are to us the sentiments and emotions with which we now bid you welcome to it.

Permit us in conclusion to give utterance to a thought which alone detracts from our pleasure in thus addressing you.

It arises from a regret which none feel more than those to whom it refers, that the vicissitudes of military life have precluded many gallant soldiers who are your comrades in this garrison an opportunity in the late War of winning such laurels as you wear.

For and on behalf of the Citizens of Halifax.

ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Mayor.

Halifax, N. S., 9th June, 1856.

Lieut. Col. DAUBINEY, 62nd Regt.—Reply.

To the Mayor and Citizens of the City of Halifax.—Mr. Mayor and Citizens of the City of Halifax.—On behalf of myself and of the Regiment I have the honor to command, permit me to express the honor you have done us, by presenting me with the Address you have just read, in which you so kindly welcome us to the shores of Nova Scotia.

It was no slight pleasure for us to know that, on leaving the Crimea, Halifax was to be our future destination, a place endeared to all soldiers who have had the good fortune to be quartered there, by the universal kindness they have met with from its inhabitants: it is one of the few quarters to which all soldiers wish to go, and which all regret leaving.

We sincerely hope that our friendship may increase with our acquaintance, and that our connection with the inhabitants of Halifax may continue to our mutual satisfaction for some years to come. Nothing tended to cheer the soldiers, during their sufferings in the late war, so much as the knowledge that all Her Majesty's loyal subjects, (and none more so than those in this Colony); sympathized with them in their trials and hardships.

I cannot conclude without bearing testimony to the fine and soldier-like appearance of our gallant comrades, the 76th Regiment, and I feel confident that had they formed a portion of the Army of the East, Russia would have had due cause to rue the day she first met the Hindooostan Regiment.

J. DAUBINEY, Lieut. Col. Commanding 62nd Regt.

Colonel Hill's, 63rd Regt.—Reply.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of Halifax.—No words of mine can adequately represent the satisfaction and pleasure with which my comrades of all ranks, and myself, have listened to the Address which you have done us the honor to present to the 63rd Regiment. Next to the approbation of our Sovereign, we prize the sympathy and esteem of our fellow citizens; the medals bestowed by Her Most Gracious Majesty mark the case; and this Address which shall be recorded in the archives of the Regiment, will be a lasting memorial of the other.

Should we be again called upon to maintain our country's rights and honor, we will remember what you

Sackville, 10th June, 1856.

have said of us,—we will not fall short of the high mark to which you in your kind feelings have raised us. The pluck and innate courage of all our race, whether at its source or in the streams which flow from it, will ever make our Soldiers do their duty and fight valiantly in plain or tented fields, the interest and sympathy of their fellow countrymen, such as you have given expression to, will go far to make them support without a murmur the hardships and privations incident to war; they will feel certain of every possible alleviation and relief being extended to them by those who so eloquently celebrate their constancy and valor.

We are aware, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the City of Halifax, how intimately relative the people of this Town have ever been with the members of the United Services; they have been closely united in social intercourse and in all the amenities of civilized life; and we rejoice in our good fortune in coming into such a cultivated and enlightened community.—We look around with great pleasure on the marks of progress and advancing civilization, which arrest the eye on all sides;—and although in a young country—for what are 107 years in a people's life—the energies and talents of its inhabitants are for the most part engaged in developing its resources, in constructing Railways and Docks,—in reducing the forest to cultivated ground; yet we know this land has produced men highly distinguished in literature, in arts, and in arms. The Haliburtons, the Beckwiths, the Collins, are illustrious names; and our common country has no Soldier of whom she is more proud, or whose achievements and character have shone more conspicuously than the gallant defender of Kara.

Not to trespass longer on your time, I beg leave to assure you of the grateful sense entertained by the SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT of the welcome with which you have greeted us. No efforts shall be wanting on our part to maintain those cordial and friendly feelings which you have at once adopted towards us. We join most cordially in celebrating, to-day, the Anniversary of this fine Province having become a part of the British Empire, and we doubt not that, before many years, CHURBUOXT and its noble Harbour will be among the most important emporiums of Commerce and of the Arts;—that it may be the Capital of a nation ranking high among those of the World, is the ardent desire of the 63rd Regiment, and of

Your Obedient Servant,
E. ROWLEY HILL,
Col. and Lieut. Col. 63rd Regiment.

Halifax, June 9, 1856.

After the review, as though the interest of the day in Halifax had been superseded, the people betook themselves to other modes of enjoyment. The rail cars were filled, and the receipts must have been large—the houses of entertainment must also have reaped a rich harvest. But the chief point of attraction was the site of the Lunatic Asylum, at Dartmouth, the corner stone of which was to be laid at 8 o'clock. A steamer ran directly across, full of passengers each trip, and those were continued until late in the afternoon. As the persons in charge were not very particular in exacting the tickets that were issued for the occasion, some thousands availed themselves of an opportunity to inspect the proceedings of the Board of Works. Many also came round from Dartmouth in carriages, on horseback, and afoot. The Asylum is certainly in a beautiful situation. Nature has lavished upon it, in conformation of the ground, rich scenery around, and capability and resources of the soil, every advantage which a sanitary institution ought to possess. A brick yard at the landing furnishes the best clay that can be found any where in the vicinity, and there they make the bricks which are to be used as building material. The grounds upon this occasion were tastefully decorated with flags, and the building itself was similarly decked at the corners and around, conspicuous among which was the Royal Standard. A platform was erected for ladies, which was early filled, and as the boats came from the city a large crowd soon gathered. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who had arrived via Dartmouth ferry, and the Masonic body and Sons of Temperance, who had been conveyed from Halifax direct, together with the Volunteer Artillery, who also had marched from Dartmouth, and the Board of Works, the Architects &c. &c. formed an orderly procession, and under a salute of artillery and accompanied with military music, came upon the ground. The Masonic body took possession of the stone. His Excellency proved himself an adept with the silver trowel. The Grand Master pronounced the work true and firm. The Inscription was then read by the Rev. and Chaplain in Latin and English, was safely deposited, along with old coins and other mementos, and sealed. The stone was lowered with solemn music—the Grand Chaplain delivered an eloquent oration—and the President of the Board of Works, in a able speech, detailing the history of the undertaking, the amount of funds publicly and privately contributed towards it, and earnestly inviting further cooperation, after the example of other countries, to assist its completion. The Architect, Mr. Robert Chambers, then handed

the Plans to the Provincial Grand Master, which were returned with expressions of satisfaction. The ceremony was complete—and a royal salute from the Volunteer Artillery formed an appropriate conclusion.

The Board of Works and their friends, avinced much liberality upon the occasion. Ample refreshment was provided for the Volunteer Artillery, who had rather an arduous task in dragging the guns from Dartmouth—and for the Band—the workmen, &c. &c., who showed by their enthusiasm that the utmost good feeling prevailed between themselves and their employers and overseers. Of the whole proceedings it may be affirmed that they gave unmingled satisfaction. We have heard of no accident to mar the pleasure of the day, and the dubious state of the weather was rather to be preferred than otherwise, as although the Sun did not shine there was no rain after one o'clock, and the temperature was mild, pleasant and refreshing. It was a happy combination of amusement for the celebration of the nativity of Halifax and the termination of the war, and much praise is due to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and all concerned for their endeavors to promote the general enjoyment. All who participated in the proceedings acknowledge it to be an appropriate holiday, which in its public associations will be long remembered.

INSCRIPTION DEPOSITED IN THE CORNER STONE.
ANNUENTE DEO OMNIPOTENTE.
Victoria Regiâ, Serenissimâ annuum jam decimum nonum regnante.

NOVA SCOTIAE PROVINCIAE VIRE EXCELLENTISSIMO JOHANNI GASPARDI LE MARCHANT, Equite, Procuratore.
Hujus Edificii, in valetudinarium quo insanis laborantes curentur—diutius desideratum, nunc impensis publicis exstruendum—statim ac favente Procuratore regio,—operam, dantibus fratribus Architectonicis compluribus necnon magni cujusvis ordinis hominum stipendia frequentia, V. O. Idus Junii, Anno Salutis 1856 Laetominis 5856, Honorificus ALEXANDER KEITH, Summi Latomorum Angliæ Magistri Illustrissimi in hæc Provincia optio, lapidem primum posuit.
Adiunt—Hon. HUGH BELL,
operum publicorum concilii præses. }
MATTHIAS D. MCKENNA, } Socii.
ANDREAS MACKINLAY. }
necnon JACOBUS D. MONAD, Scriba.
ROBERTUS CHAMBERS, Inspector.
FRATER ROBERTUS DAVIS, Architectus.

BY THE BLESSING OF ALMIGHTY GOD,
In the Nineteenth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen VICTORIA.
Under the Government of His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN GASPARD LE MARCHANT.
The Right Worshipful the Honorable ALEXANDER KEITH, by appointment of the Most Illustrious Grand Master of England, Provincial Grand Master of Nova Scotia, in the presence of the Queen's Representative, with the assistance of a large number of Brethren, and surrounded by a vast concourse of spectators, laid the corner stone of this Edifice, to be built at the public expense for a Lunatic Hospital, on the Ninth day of June, in the Year of our Lord 1856, of Masonry 5856.
Board of Works also attended.
Hon. HUGH BELL, Chairman.
MATTHIAS D. MCKENNA,
ANDREW MACKINLAY,
JAMES D. MONAD, Secretary.
ROBERT CHAMBERS, Architect.
Brother ROBERT DAVIS, Builder.

We understand that the Parishioners of St. John's Parish, Lunenburg, at their adjourned Easter Meeting, have appointed two delegates to attend the next Meeting of the Synod.
A delegate has also been appointed for Stowiacco.

BAZAR AT PARRIBORO'.—The Bazaar at Parriboro' will we hope meet with encouragement. The Church people there are few, and are doing their best under difficulties. There are many in Halifax who can afford their contributions in their behalf. They wish to make it an interesting show, and will be able to do so with a little generous aid. To those who would like to take this opportunity to visit a most interesting locality, it may not be out of place to state that the steamer from Windsor will take them there and back during the day. Parriboro' is Nova Scotia's jewellery, and the Bazaar will no doubt team with the most beautiful mineralogical specimens that can be procured in a range of thirty miles, from Parriboro' Island to Cape Breton—a name significant of the fairy-treasures contained in that bold bluff. Any tourist there cannot fail to be rewarded, and every body who may visit Parriboro' upon the occasion, should take a basket, for he will find many of the common stones of Parriboro' Island worth bringing home, and may perchance find an emethyst, equal to that in the French Crown which owns that Island as its native bed.

DEAR SIR,
On Sunday morning, the 1st. inst., the Lord Bishop of the Diocese visited the Parish of Sackville, for the purpose of holding a Confirmation. The day was most beautiful one, and at an early hour the Church was completely filled by a very attentive and apparently devout congregation. The prayers were read by the Rector, and at the usual time the Candidates, 24 in number, were presented to the Bishop, who it is scarcely necessary to say delivered to them a most faithful and searching Address upon the nature of the rite about to be administered to them, and of the obligations they were about to assume. A most marked attention pervaded the congregation, and it is believed that many came forward to this ordinance with a sincere desire and intention of dedicating themselves to the Lord.
The Bishop then preached a most admirable sermon on the duty of Thanksgiving in general, for everything we receive at the hand of God, and also more particularly for the peace, with which it has pleased Almighty God, so lately to bless us.
To very many we know that this day was a happy one. May God grant that in this, and all our other services for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, we may have his blessing.
The Bishop returned to Town in the afternoon.

T. M.
LETTERS RECEIVED.
Rev. Mr. Yewens—the work cannot be had in the city.
Rev. Mr. Green—the other address came after the first was in type, too late for this week. Geo. T. Jean, Esq., parcel &c. sent. Mr. J. Boyan, with rem. Rev. Mr. Jordan, your paper has been sent to Caledonia instead of Brookfield. W. H. H. Henderson, Esq., money received. From Windsor—the books have not arrived.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS IN TEXAS.
TRAVIS CO., TEXAS, June 12, 1856.
Messrs. FLEMING BROS., Pittsburg, Pa.
Gentlemen:—This is to certify that my mother had been subject to paralytic attacks of sick headache for a great many years, all the usual remedies failing to give relief, one of your pamphlets accidentally falling into her hands, she at once determined to try Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, prepared by you, and immediately procured a box, from the use of which she received great benefit, and so long as she continued to use them was entirely relieved.
We have now been in Travis Co., Texas, for the last four years, and not being able to procure these valuable pills, her attacks of sick headache have again returned—for some time back has been gradually getting worse—and has determined me to send to you for a few boxes of Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Liver Pills. I herewith enclose you one dollar, for which you will please send me pills per return mail. Address Austin, Texas.
I think you would do well to establish an Agency in Austin: the Pills are well known here, and would meet with ready sale.

MEREDITH W. HENRY.
Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburg, 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.
Blisters on the Skin.—Holloway's Ointment and Pills. Henry Halliday, Esq. of St. John's, N. B., was severely afflicted with blotches all over the body, the arms, hands and face, were likewise disfigured with these ugly eruptions. The medical men candidly told him it was the small pox, and prescribed accordingly, however, he was not benefited. The fact is, the blood was impure, and hence a cure was out of the question. He resolved as nothing he had tried had improved him, to commence using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which he did, well rubbing the Ointment on the parts affected, these remedies combined, very quickly caused an improved appearance, and by continuing with them for five weeks, the blotches entirely disappeared, leaving him in the enjoyment of the most robust health.

Married.
On 23rd ult., by Rev. H. L. Yewens, CHARLES E. SMARF, to LOUISA SIKKUR.
On 4th inst., by the same, in St. James Church, Kentville, THOMAS JONES, to ANNA MARIA COE.
On Thursday, 23rd ult., at Gilbert Cottage, Greenpoint, by the Rev. C. Clapp, Rector of the Church of the Nativity, N. York, Miss BESSIE D., daughter of the late Charles Keffer, of Halifax, N. B., to Capt. W. J. CURTIS of the same place.
On Tuesday, 27th ult., at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Harvey, St. John's N. B. by the Rev. Mr. Schofield, the Rev. ALEXANDER ROSS, of Harbour Grace, to MARIA S. ROSS, daughter of the late John Ross, Esq., of N. Halifax.
Died.
On Monday evening, after a long and severe illness, which he bore with Christian resignation is the Divine Will, ROBERT H. SKIDMORE, aged 58 years, deeply regretted by all who knew him.
On Wednesday morning, 11th inst., after a short but severe illness, Mr. FINEY McLEAN, in the 49th year of his age.
On Friday 6th inst. JONAS POWEN, Baker, a native of the city of Waterford Ireland, in the 32nd year of his age.
On board the Barque Star, on her passage from the Isle of France to Glasgow, Wm. ALLEN, aged 46 years, fourth son of Mr. Richard Marshall, of this city.
On board brig Avonista, on the 14th of April last, on the passage from Rio de Janeiro to Pernambuco, Wm. H. KNOWLAN, Esq., of this city, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.
Lost overboard at Matanzas, on the 21st ult. CAPT. JACQUES, of the Brig Agca, aged 49 years. The vessel was a native of Barnstable, Devon, Eng.

Shipping List.
ARRIVED.
Saturday, June 7.—S.S. Eastern State, Captain Boston via Yarmouth; brig Nancy, Captain St. John P. E.; schooner James, Captain Fortune, Port of St. Croix; L. S. S. French

Samuel Thomas, Sheshik, Dathurst, Scribb, Landry, Bay Chaleur; Industry, Allard, do; Mary, Arsenau, Magdalen Isles. Sunday, 8th. - Ellis, Osprey, Thronde, Liverpool G. B.; brig Adelino Cann, McCormack, do 41 days. Monday 9th. - Ellis, Boston Ladr, Irwin, Chouier. Tuesday 10th. - Schiz, Thrice Brothers, Nearing, Quebec. Wednesday 11th. - Schiz, Thrice Brothers, Nearing, Quebec. Thursday 12th. - Schiz, Thrice Brothers, Nearing, Quebec. Friday 13th. - Schiz, Thrice Brothers, Nearing, Quebec. Saturday 14th. - Schiz, Thrice Brothers, Nearing, Quebec.

CLEARED.

June 10 - Montreal, McCaskill, P. E. Island, Prompt, McKay, do; Mavilow, Purdy, Harth, Newell. June 11 - Abelle, Magdalen Islands; Challenge, Renaud, P. E. Island; Doulla, Smith, Ushing voyage; Crimen, Hall, Bathurst; Isabella Maria, Smith, Porto Rico; Louise, Ellenger, do; Villager, Watt, Miramichi; Condo, Bonker, Labrador; Hanger, Parrot, Bermuda; Sea Serpent, Giza, Labrador; America, O'Brien, Boston; Charles, LeBlanc, Newell. June 12 - Harquo Ana Redda, McNell, Miramichi; b/rz Madricino, Havana; Schiz, Jasper, Nickerson, P. Rico; Rising Sun, Landry, Bathurst; Pagan, Conrod, Bay Chaleur.

MEMORANDA. Steamer Eastern State, hence, arrived at Yarmouth at 12 a. m. 11th inst., and sailed again at 8 p. m. for Boston.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, JUNE 14.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Bacon, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Hams, Mutton, Oatmeal, Potatoes, Socks, Veal, Yarn, Canada Flour, Am., Rye, Corn Meal, Wood, Coal.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Wood, Coal.

BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR for the purpose of raising a fund to complete the Parsonage now being built, will be held at the Village of Parridge Island "Parraboro" on Saturday the 28th day of June. Refreshments will be supplied. Should any kind friend feel disposed to contribute to so desirable an object, their contributions will be thankfully received at the Drug Store of Messrs. DeWolf & Co. Halifax, or by Mrs. King, or Mrs. Ratcliff, Parraboro. Donors favourable to the object will please copy. June 14.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

LARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing Cambrie—per yard: Antiquarian, Imperial, Royal and Demi 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; Vrying Oil; Nut Oil. Poppy Oil: Molt Water Colors: in tubes and boxes: Liquid Sepia: Liquid India Ink: Liquid Carmine: Water Color Megils: Prepared Gum Water: Superior Sables for Oil or Water Colors; Flat Varnish or Lacquering Brushes. 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. This above are chiefly from the London Manufacturers—and will be warranted superior articles. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS.

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TABLE TOPS, &c. MANUFACTURED OF THE BEST ITALIAN and American MARBLE on reasonable terms. Orders from the Country thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch. Persons in want of GRAVESTONES will find it to their advantage to call at this Establishment, before purchasing elsewhere. THOMAS WESLEY, Corner of Barrington and Blowers Streets. Feb. 9

SPRING ARRIVALS.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

W. GOSSIP, 24, GRANVILLE STREET, has received per ships Africaz and T & J, a large stock of SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY, the latter comprising—Footcap, Post, Letter, and Note Paper, ENVELOPES &c &c. which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. May 7. 1856.

MISS COOKESLEY

DEGS to inform her friends and the public, that she is desirous of receiving a limited number of young Ladies between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, p. m. to finish them in English Grammar and Composition, or to impart to them the French and Italian Languages, together with a knowledge of History, Geography, and Natural Philosophy. Terms moderate. For farther particulars, apply between 2 and 3 o'clock, at 56 Argyll Street. May 17.

NOTICE.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

THE Annual General Meeting of the ALUMNI OF KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, will be held at HALIFAX, on SATURDAY the 21st of June, at Eleven o'clock, in the National School Room, for the election of a Vice President and Members of Committee, and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary. Two Governors will also be elected in the place of the Honble M. B. Almon and Hugh Hartshorne, Esq., who in the order of their election, go out of office, but who may be re-elected.

The following Resolutions are ordered to be published, viz:— Parties desirous of Voting by Proxy will hand in the same to the Secretary previous to the opening of any General Meeting of the Alumni. Also, that it be recommended for the consideration of the General Meeting, that hereafter, no Member of the Associated Alumni should hold more than Three proxies.

By order of the Committee, P. C. HILL, Secy. Halifax, 19th May, 1856.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

THE Annual Meeting of the Governors of the above Institution, will take place, D. V., in the Library of the College, on THURSDAY the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.—on which day the ENCELEZA will be held, and the customary exercises will be performed. Alumni of the College, and all others interested in its welfare are particularly invited to attend.

By order of the Board, JAMES C. COCHRAN, Secretary. May 23, 1856.

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) 813 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 Valuc. Keys to each of above Methods. Collin's Dramatic French Reader. Rowan's Modern French Reader. De Fiva's Elementary French Reader. De Fiva's Classic French Reader. French Testaments. De Porquet's Tector. Consells A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bonilly. Contes A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bonilly. L'Echu De Paris—by Le Page. Hamel's French Exercises. Les Messagers du Roi. Fereol's Telemaque. Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII. Wagnastrecht's Recueil Choisi. Perrin's Fables—by Bolmar. May 3, 1856. WM. GOSSIP, 24, Granville Street.

NOTICE.

WANTED, by a competent Female Teacher, accus- to Tuition, and a Member of the Church of England, a SCHOOL in the Country. She will have no objection to any part of the Province, and can give satisfactory references. Direct A. B., care of Mr Gossip Ch Times Office, Halifax, N. S. June 7.

GOVERNESS SITUATION WANTED.

A LADY is desirous of a situation as a day or resi- dent Governess, in or near Halifax. She has had much experience in Tuition, in both families and schools, and besides all the usual branches of Education, is thoroughly competent to instruct in MUSIC, FRENCH, and GERMAN. She has resided more than a year in Paris, and is long in Germany, and can produce the most satisfactory testimonials. Apply by letter to P. Q. R., office of the Morning Chroni- cle, Hollis street. 2w May 24.

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 be occasion- ally in want of, will always have on hand— Brass Rules of all patterns, in lengths of 2 feet, Leads, 8vo. and 12mo. per lb. Space Rule, Quotations, Bodkins, Points, Loy Brushes, Newspaper and Book Printing Ink, —All of which will be sold at a small advance to cover freight &c., for £. six only. WM. GOSSIP.

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

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

JUST opened—The largest assortment of Brussels, Tapestry Three Ply and Scotch CARPETS in the City, of the newest style of Pattern from the best Manufacturers in England and Scotland, all at the very lowest scale of prices. W. & C. SILVER, Mar 10. 4w.

SEEDS! GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER has received from England per Steamer America, an assortment of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, which can be confidently recom- mended as fresh and true to their kinds. WM. LANGLEY, Langley's Drug Store, April 5.

MAIL CONVEYANCE.

FROM HALIFAX TO QUYSBORO, VIA THE GREAT EASTERN ROAD.

PERSONS desirous of entering into a Contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails from HALIFAX to QUYSBORO, via the Great Eastern Road, passing through and serving the settlements of Middle and Upper Musquodobolt, Gienet, (St. Mary's), and Country Harbour once a week each way, are requested to send in SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Post Master General, stating the sum per annum in Halifax Currency, for which they would agree to perform the service.

The Conditions of the Contract are, that the Mails shall be conveyed on such days and such hours from either end of the route, as may from time to time be printed out by the Post Master General, the rate of speed to be not less than Five Miles an hour, and the Mails to be conveyed by Horse and Wagon or on Horseback. A notice of Three Months to be given on either side to terminate the Contract.

Security will be required for the due and faithful performance of the Service. Tenders, which must be made out in the proper form supplied by the Department for the purpose, and which can be had on application at the General Post Office, Post Office Quay, Middle and Upper Musquodobolt, will be received until MONDAY the 14th of July, next, (at noon) and the Service to commence on the 1st of August, 1856. A. WOODGATE, P. M. G. General Post Office, Halifax, May 27th 1856. June 7. till 14th July.

NOTICE!

PRINTING FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS for the above Service addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received until FRIDAY, 20th June next.

The Tender to state the amount in currency, per ream, for each printed form. A list and specimen of each blank printed form, and any information which may be required, can be had on application at this Office.

The names of two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful and efficient performance of the work will be required to be sent in with the Tender. The Contract to be entered into until the 30th June, 1856, and to commence from the 1st July next ensuing. A. WOODGATE, P. M. G. General Post Office, Halifax, 29th May, 1856. 31

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

MUCH disappointment and inconvenience having been experienced by the public, in consequence of the Mail for England having been closed at 8, instead of 9 P. M., on Thursday last,—the Royal Mail Steamer from Boston having been reported at an earlier hour than usual,—it has been considered desirable, to prevent a re-occurrence of the disappointment, to change the hour of closing the English Mail at this Office.

Commencing, therefore, on THURSDAY next, the 2nd inst., the Mail for England, will,—by directions of the Government be finally closed, for the receipt of letters at the window at 8 P. M. instead of 9 P. M. as heretofore.

Letters, &c., for England which may be dropped into the Box after the hour of closing, and up to the arrival of the Packet, will be forwarded in a bag, loose,—but the Public are requested in all practicable cases, to post their correspondence in time to be made up in the Regular Mail, and thereby insure greater security. A. WOODGATE, P. M. G. General Post Office, Halifax, 14th May, 1856. 1 m

PROFESSIONAL

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CHIEF OFFICE—76 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON. Admitting on equal terms, persons of every class, to all its benefits and advantages. Capital £250,000. Fully subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT. DIRECTORS: WILLIAM PRYOR, JR. Esq. | ANDREW M. UNICAKE, Esq. WILLIAM CUNARD, " | JAMES A. MOREN. Medical Referee—EWD. JENNINGS, M. D. Secretary—BENJAMIN G. GRAY. Head Office in Halifax—No 60 Hollis Street.

SOME of the leading advantages offered by the Company are:—

- I. Assurances can be effected immediately, without the delay of their 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, acci- dents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and mental, at moderate rates. IV. Policies are indisputable, and no expense whatever is incurred, by the assured in effecting them, beyond the fixed rates of premium. V. No charge is made to be assured for Policies, Policy Stamps, or Medical Certificates, as these are all paid by the Company. VI. There is no extra premium or commission required for going to, or residing in, Australia, Bermuda, Brazil, 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 death. Detailed Prospectuses given gratis, and every informa- tion afforded on application to the Agents, or to the Agents, or any of the following sub-agents:— Pictou—G. A. MACKENZIE, Esq. Sydney—R. P. ARCHBOLD. 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 s. Age 40, £2 13 s. Age 30, £1 10 s. Age 50, £3 18 s. B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, &c. No. 60, Hollis Street, Halifax. Local Agent for Nova Scotia.

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Spring Importations
 —OF—
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GORGE, N. 18. PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c.
 Per Paxton, Ann Redden, Sunderland, Lady Amber, &c. &c.
 And have on hand at the Dartmouth Nail Factory
200 Tons Cut Nails.
 —ALSO—
 In preparation at the Terra Grove Tannery,
1000 Sides Neats Leather.
 All of which they offer for sale at Low Prices for Cash or Approved Credit. 41. May 31.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
 JUST RECEIVED PER SHIP JOHN BARKOW.
A LARGE Assortment of BOOKS published by
JOHN HENRY PARKER, London, viz.,
 Tales for the Young Men and Women of England, pts. 1 to 18 at 1s. 6s. each—comprising—
 Irrevocable, Jonas Hunt, Old Jarvis's Will, Windycote Hall, The Tenant at Tinker's End, The Two Cottages, False Honour, The Railway Accident, The Recruiter, a Tale of the Present War, Wanted a Wife, Mother and Son, James Bright the Shopman, The Sisters, The Strike, Caroline Elton, or Vanity and Jealousy, 6d. Servants' Influence, 6d. 1s.
 Also at One Shilling Sterling each.
 Baptism, Confirmation, or Tracts for the use of Persons about being confirmed. The Lord's Supper. The Chief Truths. The Christian Year, Hymns for every Sunday and Holy Day, compiled for the use of Parochial Schools. Initiation of Christ. Hints on Private Devotion, by the Rev. C. Marriott. Companion to the Prayer Book. Tracts on Ten Commandments, Bp. Wilson's Sacra Præparata. Do. on Lord's Supper. Questions on the Collects, for the use of Young Persons, by the Rev. J. Wenham. M. A. Practice of Self Examination with confessions &c. by Richard Sherlock, D. D. Meditations with Psalms illustrated, or paraphrased upon the four last things, Death, Judgment, Hell, Heaven. Tracts for Parochial use, consisting of Tales and Allegories, 1s. 6s. per package of 7 Books.
 Liturgia Domestica, Services for every Morning and Evening of the Week, with commemorations of the Feasts and Festivals, Domestic and other occasions from the Book of Common Prayer, 2 parts, 1s. 6s. each part.
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 These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at **LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax.**

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A LARGE Assortment constantly on Hand from Five Pence per Roll to Three Shillings—Plain and Satin-faced.
 LOOK AT THIS!—Persons who may want a small quantity of paper, say 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 Rolls, are informed that I have on hand a variety of Remnant patterns which with a view to dispose of quickly and make room for Fresh Stock, will be sold at half price. Their consist of Paper from 5d. to 3s. per Roll.
W. GOSSIP
 24 Granville Street.
 May 31.

LANGLEY'S EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER
 —SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ—
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

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. 9d. each, at **LANGLEY'S Hollis Street** Jan. 21

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 Just Received from Paris—
A LARGE Assortment of Satin-faced, Gold and Embossed DRAWING ROOM PAPERS.
 Also, —A great variety of Cheap AMERICAN PAPERS comprising a Stock of over 20,000 Rolls.
 May 17
GEORGE SMITHIES

R. M. S. CANADA.
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WM GOSSIP.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
HARPER'S New York Edition, correctly printed and on good paper, embellished Paper Covers, may be had of the Subscriber, at the low price of 1s. 6d. per Vol. Vols 1, 2, 3 and 4 uniformly printed, may be had if required—(Vol. 1. contains a portrait of the Author, from a daguerreotype by Beard.)—or any separate Volume at the same rate.
 Also Harper's bound Library Editions, vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4, or either of them at 3s. 6d. per volume with portrait, and the bound large octavo edition, vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4, with portraits, at 8s. per vol.
WM. GOSSIP.
 24 Granville Street.
 Halifax, March 1.

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 26.
WM. GOSSIP.

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 Colapsible Tubes, as follows:—
 Madder Lake, Ivory Black, Cobalt, Indian Yellow, Chinese Vermillion, Naples Yellow, Magilla, Indigo, Nitumen, Vandyke Brown, Flake White, double tubes, Chrome Yellow, Burnt Sienna, Crimson Lake, Raw Sienna, Purple Lake, Burnt Umber, Roman Ochre, Raw Umber, Indian Red, Prussian Blue, Venetian Red, Yellow Ochre, &c. &c. &c.
 Oils.
 Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Phials.
 Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas.
 Academy Boards, 24 x 18 ins., prepared Mill Boards for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes. Prepared CANVAS, plain and single prime—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.
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 Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of 21, 35 and 64 shades.
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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. Carries made with it are pronounced excellent, and when the accompanying Receipts are 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.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
WHY ARE WE SICK?
IT has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. **HOLLOWAY'S PILLS** are specially adapted to the relief of the **WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DYSPEPTIC, 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 relief 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.
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 Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Customs 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 all periods, 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
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Blotches on the Skin	Head-ache	Tic Douloureux
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion	Ulcers
Colic	Inflammation	General Affections
Constipation of the Bowels	Jaundice	Worms of all kind
Consumption	Liver Complaints	Weakness from whatever cause
Debility	Lumbago	&c. &c.
Dropsy	Piles	
Dysentery	Rheumatism	
Erysipelas	Retention of Urine	

Sold at the Establishments of Professor **HOLLOWAY**, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and 60, 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 5s. each Box.
 Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia:—J. P. Cochran & Co., Newport; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chipman, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibbon, Wilmot; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; E. Guest, Yarmouth; T. R. Patillo, Liverpool; I. F. Gore, Caledonia; Miss Cardor, Pleasant River; Root, West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Annapolis; R. B. Huestis, Wallace; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T. B. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Guvborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; F. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.
 There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
 N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.
JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.
 General Agent for Nova Scotia
 Jan. 26, 1855.

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.
JUST RECEIVED.
COX'S Christian's Canada, Recueil Choisi, Lavizac's French Grammar, Vanostrochi's French Grammar, Telemaque, The Psalms, &c.
WM. GOSSIP.
 24, Granville street.
 Feb. 16.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH EUC DE COLOGNE. THE daily use of this much admired Tincture, preserved and by affixing the Tincture—prevents Tartarous deposit—arrests decay,—induces a healthy action in the Gums,—and renders the BREATH or a grateful odour.
 Sold only by **WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c.** from London. Feb. 1855

FOR SALE BY WM. GOSSIP.
 24 GRANVILLE STREET.
THE Constitution of the **Lebanon Assembly** adopted at an adjourned Meeting, of the Diocesan Assembly of Nova Scotia, held at Halifax, in the Bishop's Chapel, Oct. 11, 1855. March 22.

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