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To the Editor

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. XX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1856. NO. 47.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.		MORNING.		EVENING.	
Day	Date	Text	Verse	Text	Verse
M.	21	1st John	19	1st John	19
T.	22	1st John	19	1st John	19
W.	23	1st John	19	1st John	19
T.	24	1st John	19	1st John	19
F.	25	1st John	19	1st John	19
S.	26	1st John	19	1st John	19

Poetry.

AUTUMNAL CROCUS.

(Colchicum autumnale.)

"The righteous hath hope in his death."—Prov. xiv. 32.

And art thou here, pale Crocus,
Arrived to bid farewell;
With thy bare leafless stem
Of gloom at hand to tell?

Nay, thou hast come to gladden,
Whilst yellow autumn wanes,
And for a few short hours
To deck the naked plains.

Some ray of hope to bring us
For falling leaf and sere,
Amid the falling brightness
Our drooping hearts to cheer.

Like some soft smile thou play'st
Over the dying scene,
Bidding us holy comfort
Of future joys to glean.

Oh, linger still, pale flower;
Oh, linger on awhile,
The dreary winter hours
To lighten and beguile.

Alas, thy days are numbered,
Thou too must droop and die,—
Like all fair Eden's treasures,
In vain for thee we sigh.

Yet magnify we ever
That mercy which hath given
So many joys and blessings,
Our cup of woe to leaven.

Nor weep, but learn the lesson
Thy little life doth show,—
For we, like thee must perish,
Like thee corruption know.

And may our Autumn hours
Afford some cheering ray
To gild the hope and promise
Of life's departing day.

Rev. G. H. Smytlan.

Religious Miscellany.

THE GOSPEL MISSIONARY.

Two weeks since we laid before our readers a series of extracts from the October No. of the "Penny Post," published by Messrs John Henry and James Parker, of London and Oxford. Our object was to give some idea of what we fitly characterize as a Church publication. Our intention was to follow it up by a notice of other publications, which might be interesting to churchmen in the Diocese or to their children, which we occasionally receive in exchange, or which are sent to us from time to time. We have now before us a little publication, issued by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at half the price of that which formed the subject of our first notice. The price is one half-penny sterling—it could be received here, we suppose, at ninepence per year. It is more particularly a publication for the young, and is intended to excite their ardor in the cause of missions, a kind of training which, if imbibed in youth, will very probably continue to realize the truth of Solomon's precept, by manifesting good fruits in ripeness. Every child of a family might be induced of its savings to subscribe to the "Gospel Missionary," and the effort might be improved by the consciousness that in this way its mite was added to that noble stream of Christian philanthropy which has hitherto made and is now making glad the waste places of the earth, including those of its own country. At the end of the year this little book bound up, would make an interesting Volume for future reference.—We proceed now to extract the contents of the October No. at present before us.

Around an Ornamental Wrapper is a text from Ezekiel xxxiv.—"My sheep wandered through all

the mountains and upon every high hill, yea, my flock was scattered upon all the face of the earth, and none did search or seek after them." A very appropriate introduction to the design of the work itself.

The first article is the following entitled "A School Feast in Madras."

A SCHOOL FEAST IN MADRAS.

Our readers, who have often been gratified by perusing in previous Numbers of the *Gospel Missionary* Mrs. Brotherton's *Recollections of India*, will be pleased to see the following letter lately received from her:

"MADRAS, June, 1856.—I want to tell you once more about our School children at St. Thomé, in Madras. After our return from England, we were naturally anxious to give them a little treat, as well as some new clothing, which had always been done at Easter; this year, however, we had no funds at our disposal, and we saw no way of doing it, till God put it into the heart of a kind gentleman to send us a present of 50 rupees, as a 'Thank-offering,' on the occasion of having had his child baptized.

"We then provided twenty-seven of our best children with entire new clothing, as also several poor widows and two old men. The children made their own dresses and jackets, as well as some shirts for the boys; and as they were all ready by the 14th of May, (the Revd. C. S. Kohlhoff's birthday,) Mrs. K. very kindly gave the girls a dinner of chicken curry, and rice, with plantains. This they all enjoyed exceedingly; and amused themselves the remainder of the afternoon by looking at pictures, and singing Tamil hymns, till about 5 o'clock, when Mr. Brotherton and I were able to go down and see them also.—On our arrival they sang a piece of poetry, composed last Christmas by the Schoolmaster, in which he introduced very cleverly their great desire to see Mr. Brotherton again amongst them in India.

"We are now getting on as usual; and, since it has pleased our heavenly Father to grant us our longing desire of returning to our Mission work, I sincerely hope He may graciously vouchsafe His blessing to rest upon our future labours, and grant us health and strength to work for Him with renewed vigour and earnestness.

"I need scarcely tell my readers, that all the presents I brought out from England for the School children and teachers, were received with many thanks and much pleasure. Once more permit me to commend our Schools and Missions to your prayers; and if at any time you are disposed to assist us with contributions, you can forward them to 79, Pall Mall, London.

M. A. B."

Next follows an interesting account from Pitcairn's Island, a subject which has always something to recommend it. In the following extract, it is accompanied by a scene of melancholy interest, which turned the rejoicing of the simple Islanders into a wail of woe. There are two very good engravings connected with the sketch, one descriptive of the amusements of the Islanders in singing their evening hymns—and another of the attempts of the visiting party to amuse the Islanders in turn, by dancing sailor fashion, and games of blind man's buff.

A WEEK AT PITCAIRN.

"Who is there among our readers that does not feel an interest in that far-famed and happy spot, Pitcairn's Island? Through the kindness of the untiring friend of the Islanders, the Rev. T. B. Murray, we are permitted to publish the Journal of B. T. Nicolas, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at Raiatea, who spent a week on the island:—

"At daylight, on the morning of Monday, the 24th of January, 1853, Pitcairn's Island was in sight, from the mast-head of H. M. S. *Virago*, apparently about forty-five miles off. As it appeared above the horizon it recalled the top of St. Paul's Cathedral.

"We reached the anchorage in Bounty Bay at half-past two, under steam; and being the first steamer which had ever visited the island, we made up our minds to astonish the natives, with the usual display of a ship going through the water at the rate of some six knots an hour in a dead calm. But they knew the dread monster at once to be a steamer, and although much delighted, were not equally surprised at her performances. A boat came off with the Rev. W. Holman, the chaplain of the *Portland*, who had been left to fill the place of Mr. Nobbs during the time the latter should be in England, where he had gone for the purpose of being ordained. They supposed that we had brought Mr. Nobbs back; and his wife and daughter were also in the boat to welcome him. They, of course, were disappointed; but, glad as the Islanders would undoubtedly have been to receive Mr. Nobbs, they would, I believe, have been little less sorry to lose Mr. Holman. We landed (*Virago* saluting me with seven guns), without much trouble, in Capt. Provoost's whale-boat, steered by one of the na-

tives, and experienced a hearty and truly English welcome; all of them shaking us warmly by the hand, and telling us how truly glad they were to see us— professions which their after-kindness fully confirmed.

"From the landing-place we scaled a kind of zig-zag goat-path for about two hundred yards, which brought us to the 'market-place'; but instead of buildings, benches, butchers' shops, and all that constitutes an English market place, one must fancy a floor of shrubs and a roof of cocoa-nut trees, a small space of a few yards being cleared away; and on this the different families bring their stock for sale, when any merchant vessels call at the island for provisions. Here were assembled all those who were either too old or young to reach the landing-place, and who renewed the expressions of good-will made to us by their relations below. We then walked towards their village, or rather, the succession of detached houses, each on its own little terrace, embowered in orange and cocoa-nut trees; and, as it was nearly tea time, we were billeted, generally two in a house. My friend Hassan, the Turkish lieutenant, and myself, were quartered on John Adams, with whom Mr. Holman lives.

EVENING AMUSEMENTS.

"In the evening, it being a beautiful moonlight night we all met in front of the house where the organ is kept. The Islanders then sang several hymns and touching melodies, one of which, from its simple pathos, and from the exquisite manner in which it was sung, to the tune of 'Long, long ago,' I believe I shall never forget. It is called the 'Sailor-boy's early Grave':—

i.

"Shed not a tear o'er your friend's early bier
When I am gone, when I am gone.
Smile if the slow-tolling bell you should hear,
When I am gone, when I am gone.
Weep not for me when you stand round my grave,
Think who has died, His beloved to save;
Think of the crown all the ransom'd shall have,
When I am gone, when I am gone.

ii.

Plant ye a tree which may wave o'er me
When I am gone, when I am gone.
Sing ye a song, if my grave you should see,
When I am gone, when I am gone.
Come at the close of a bright summer's day,—
Come when the sun sheds his last ling'ring ray;
Come, and rejoice that I thus pass'd away,
When I am gone, when I am gone.

iii.

Plant ye a rose that may bloom o'er my bed,
When I am gone, when I am gone.
Breathe not a sigh for the blest early dead,
When I am gone, when I am gone.
Praise ye the Lord, that I'm free from all care,
Love ye the Lord, that my bliss ye may share;
Look ye on high, and believe I am there,
When I am gone, when I am gone."

"The voices of the Islanders are both powerful and sweet; and the thrill of rare and unexpected pleasure I experienced on hearing them sing the above song was never surpassed, not even when listening to Jenny Lind. This may seem going too far; and so may many other of the statements I make in speaking of the Pitcairn Islanders. I came prepared to do them justice, it is true; but no more, for I could not help believing that there must be some exaggeration in the florid accounts given by voyagers who had touched at their island.

"I came, therefore, with a mind disposed to test and to criticize; and I leave them with the feeling that few if any, of their qualities would not stand the severest test; and that their conduct generally, that is, on all points, may triumphantly challenge the severest criticism. This is my deliberate opinion, after having been domesticated among them for a week, and with every opportunity given me for arriving at a just conclusion; going in and out of the houses at any hour I chose, and asking any questions I thought proper; seeing them, too, in their joy, and afterwards in their affliction.

VOYAGE ROUND THE ISLAND.

"Captain Provoost having offered to take all the inhabitants round the island in the *Virago*, under steam on the following day, (Tuesday,) the offer was joyfully accepted; and at about ten o'clock the next morning our own boats and their whaleboats brought successive cargoes of men, women, and children on board until only six people were left on the island. We then got under weigh, and slowly steamed from point to point, and in about an hour again anchored in Bounty Bay, where, after having had some cake and wine, the Islanders were safely landed. The engine-room afforded constant interest to those who were not seasick; but, unfortunately, most of the women and children were very much so.

"We landed in the afternoon; and in the evening the Islanders again sang the songs we were never tired of hearing; and we amused them by dancing among ourselves, and playing at leap-frog, blind-man's-buff, &c., at which they laughed heartily.

"The next day, Wednesday, having planted the roses, fig-trees, &c., we felt it was time to hasten on our way, and accordingly wished our friends good-bye, except the few who accompanied us on board, intending to return in their whale-boat.

BURSTING OF THE GUN.

"At about half-past one the captain was manned, and were about to get under weigh, when our attention was arrested by the firing of the *Bounty's* gun, in farewell salute; scarcely had the sound died away, when it was succeeded by what we at first took to be cheers; but which, alas! proved to be shrieks from the women and children along the cliffs. A boat was instantly manned and sent on shore, with the two surgeons.

By the help of the glass, we could see the women carrying two forms along the cliffs towards the houses, by which we feared that some fatal accident had occurred.

In a short time a canoe came from the shore, with the melancholy tidings that, in loading the gun, the chief magistrate, Matthew McCoy, and two others, Driver Christian and William Evans, were seriously, if not fatally injured.

On reaching the village, we found that poor McCoy, who had suffered the most severely, had had his arm amputated above the elbow, it having been perfectly shattered. The arm was going on well, but the surgeons gave very little hope, owing to the shock the system had received; his breathing was very difficult; and, altogether, we could not help feeling that his hours were numbered. Poor McCoy! He had pleaded very hard that they would not take off his arm; as, without it, he said he should be of very little use to his wife and his eight children. They told him it was his only chance of life, when he submitted to the amputation with unflinching nerve. It was a necessary, but, as the issue proved, a useless infliction; he remained in the same state, hovering between life and death, until about two o'clock the next morning, when he died.

The two others were severely wounded and burnt, but not dangerously; and every hope is entertained of their recovery.

Thursday.—This dreadful accident has overwhelmed the little community with grief; there is nothing but weeping; they are truly one family, bound together in heart as they are by the ties of relationship.

At sunset we, that is, the officers and petty officers of the *Virago*, and the Islanders, assembled outside the house where the body of poor McCoy lay. His widow had begged to be allowed to take a last look of what was her husband; the surgeons feared what the effect might be, as she was near her confinement; but she pleaded so pitifully that, at last, they had not the heart to refuse. She accordingly came, accompanied by her children; and touching, indeed, was the scene that followed! She, however, seemed calmer and more resigned after having seen her poor husband, and when I wished her good-bye, on leaving yesterday morning, she appeared better able to bear the affliction with which the Almighty had thought fit to visit her.

All in the *Virago* gave her their best sympathy, and made a subscription for herself and the poor children, amounting to nearly £30, which will, we hope, in a slight degree tend to lighten her burden.

FUNERAL IN PITCAIRN.

Few scenes have made a stronger impression upon my mind than the funeral of poor McCoy; deeply impressive from the earnestness of those engaged in the ceremony, and from the absence of that form and luxury with which civilization too often loves to bury its dead.

The grave was dug in a little garden consecrated by the ashes of the father and the brother of Matthew McCoy, beside whose remains his own were about to be laid.

The Burial Service was impressively read by the Rev. W. Holman, after which a hymn was sung—or attempted to be sung—for the accents of the poor Islanders were stifled by sobs; and amidst these sobs the body was lowered into the grave.

It was a beautiful sunset; the tall, plume-like coconut-trees waved gently above our heads. Borne upwards from the sea, mournfully, but not discordantly, came the sound of the breakers as they burst against the shore; while from orange and from lime, and from a thousand fragrant herbs, delicious scents filled the air.

Quietly and thoughtfully we retired from the spot, and gradually found our way off to the ship, to prevent giving the poor afflicted Islanders more trouble than we could help.

Friday.—Christian and Evans going on well.

Went with Capt. Prevost; and, with the concurrent wish of the Islanders, spiked the *Bounty's* gun, to prevent the recurrence of the late dreadful accident, which seems to have been caused by using a rammer made from the rafter of a house, those rafters having a nail at each end. The gun was so honey-combed that it could not be fired without danger of its bursting.

Saturday.—Christian and Evans progressing as favorably as could be expected. Made every preparation for leaving, when it came on to blow, and the *Virago* stood off to sea.

Finding there was no chance of getting away to-day, I accompanied the rear-guard of goat-hunters to the mountains, armed with a clumsy-looking, but, I believe true German rifle, lent me by George Adams, the maker of which, boasting a name of seven syllables, could little have anticipated that his handiwork would call forth echoes from the picturesque crags of an island in the South Pacific.

Returned to the settlement, dead-beaten, with a very vivid recollection of the awfulness of the precipices, and of the wariness and activity of the goats.

CHURCH SERVICE.

Sunday.—This morning Capt. Prevost, Ross, the assistant surgeon, Nihil, a passenger, and myself, the only ones left on shore, went to church, and were much struck with the attention paid to the service by the Islanders; several hymns and psalms were sung in their usual correct and devout manner. They repeat the responses very slowly and distinctly; so much so, indeed, as to make it difficult for us to accompany them.

Capt. Prevost took the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, as did most of the adult Islanders. In the afternoon we again attended church.

LEAVE-TAKING.

Monday morning.—The weather having moderated, *Virago* stood in, and sent a boat on shore; so we prepared for a final leave-taking; the two wounded men going on very well, and pronounced by the surgeons to be out of danger.

As soon as the Islanders found that we really must go, they set about collecting a quantity of ripe fruit, which they insisted upon our taking, although they distressed themselves by this generosity.

The old people accompanied us as far as the 'Market-place,' where we bade each other an affectionate adieu. To the beach we descended with the remainder of our friends; and I do not remember ever to have seen so much mingled kissing and crying. The affectionate nature of the Islanders causes them soon to attach themselves to those who show them even a trifling kindness, and our visit was attended with peculiar circumstances, unfortunately but too well calculated to touch the susceptible feelings of this warm-hearted race. Poor McCoy's death had called forth our sympathy; the strong tie of a mutual sorrow caused their tears to mingle with our farewell regrets.

CHARACTER OF THE ISLANDERS.

The Pitcairn Islanders are undoubtedly a fine race; the figures of the men being, however, better than those of the women, which betray their Tahitian origin. The expression of the face in both sexes is generally good, often singularly noble and intellectual; their skin is dark,—darker than I had expected,—although exceptions occur, particularly in children, when it is sometimes nearly white; their eyes are large and lustrous, and their teeth beautiful. The women, to me, were more interesting than handsome. Wearing no stays, their figures, naturally expansive, had a want of compactness which struck a European eye unpleasantly. The children go about naked till they are two years old, and are the dearest little brown rollypoley's in the world!

The week spent at Pitcairn's Island will be looked upon by me as one of the most interesting of my life. A state of society is there beheld which cannot be believed unless seen. In many points, particularly in the culture of their minds, a high state of civilization presents itself, without vice or luxury, the community living in the most primitive simplicity; but the most remarkable feature in their character is that of earnest and universal piety. And from this fountain springs their brotherly love, so true, so touching, so unlike anything I had ever seen or dreamed of, as animating a whole community, that it can only be likened to the feeling that exists in a deeply religious and united private family in England. So earnest in their piety, so directly does it appear to spring from Him who is the Divine Source of all religion, that I almost fancied myself in a Theocracy of the primitive ages.

If I am asked, Have they no faults? I answer, Yes, two, to show that they are children of Adam.

The first is, that the men seemed to allow the women to work harder than themselves. The second that there is a want of energy apparent in all they do, all ways excepting religious matters. In these I have summed up all I know to their disadvantage. How proud may England be that it is to her this virtuous and most interesting community look as to their fatherland!

May He who so marvellously raised such fruit from such seed still watch over and protect them!

B. TOUR NICOLAS."

The No. concludes with—

A POOR WOMAN'S THANK-OFFERING.

A short time ago the Society received a donation of £100 as a Thank-offering to God. The Clergyman through whom it was sent wrote a letter containing the following interesting account of it:—

"It is a very remarkable contribution: being given by a poor woman of this town who wishes to be unnamed, and who has been for some years a subscriber of half-a-crown to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Some years since she gave the Society a 'Thank-offering' of several pounds; and then again another year, a donation of one or two pounds. She kept a small buckster's shop, the profits of which must have been insignificant. A few months since she was admitted into an almshouse; and last week she brought to the Curate of the parish a parcel of money, saying that it was all, or nearly all, she had laid by during many years; that she should now have no occasion for it, being provided for, for her lifetime; and that she wished to present it as a 'thank-offering' to God. She further wished her name not to be published. All this was done with so much unaffectedness and genuine humility, as to be quite affecting. The Curate, on opening the parcel, found it was a hundred pounds."

News Department.

Extracts from English Papers by the Niagara.

SENTENCE ON ARCHDEACON DENISON.

Mr. Dyke, the Registrar, then read the sentence in the following terms:—"In the name of God, Amen.—Whereas, there is now depending in judgement before us, John Bird, by divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, acting under the provisions of a certain Act of Parliament made and passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled, 'An Act for better enforcing Church Discipline,' a certain cause or proceeding promoted by the Reverend Joseph Ditcher, clerk, vicar of the parish of South Brent, in the county of Somerset, against the Venerable George Anthony Denison, a clerk in holy orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, Archdeacon of Taunton, and vicar of the parish of East Brent, in the said county of Somerset, and in the diocese of Bath and Wells, and province of Canterbury, which said cause or proceeding is promoted and brought before us by reason that the patronage or right of presentation, as well of, in, and to the said Archdeaconry of Taunton, as of, in, and to the said vicarage of East Brent, belongs to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Bath and Wells aforesaid; and whereas we, rightly and duly proceeding in the said cause or proceeding, issued our commission under our hand and seal, authorising and requiring the commissioners therein named to inquire into the grounds of the charges made against the said George Anthony Denison; and whereas the said commissioners, having met and examined witnesses, transmitted to us under their hands and seals the depositions of the witnesses taken before them, and also a report of the unanimous opinion of the Commissioners present at the inquiry that there was sufficient *prima facie* ground for instituting proceedings against the said George Anthony Denison; and whereas articles were thereupon drawn up and filed as required by the said Act of Parliament, wherein the said George Anthony Denison was charged and articulated touching and concerning his soul's health, and the lawful correction and reformation of his manners and excesses, and more especially for having offended against the laws and statutes, and against the constitutions and canons ecclesiastical of this realm, by having preached three several sermons or discourses in the Cathedral of Wells as therein mentioned, and by having written, printed, published, dispersed, and set forth, or caused to be printed, published, dispersed, and set forth, the said sermons respectively, with prefaces, advertisements, appendices, and sundry notes thereto, and by having advisedly maintained or affirmed in such sermons, prefaces, advertisements, appendices, and notes, certain positions or doctrines directly contrary and repugnant to the doctrine of the United Church of England and

Ireland as by law established, and especially to the Articles of Religion as set forth by the Archbishop and Bishops of both provinces, and the whole clergy in the Convocation holden at London in the year of our Lord God 1562, according to the computation of the Church of England, for the avoiding the diversities of opinions, and for the establishing of consent touching true religion, or some one of them, and against the act or statute made in the Parliament holden at Westminster, in the 13th year of the reign of her late Majesty Elizabeth, Queen of England, entitled 'An Act for the Ministers of the Church to be of sound religion;' and whereas the said George Anthony Denison was duly served with a copy of the said articles, and was duly required by writing under our hand to appear and to make answer to the said articles; and whereas we, rightly and duly proceeding in the said cause or proceeding, with the assistance of three assessors nominated by us—to wit, the Right Honourable Stephen Lushington, Doctor of Laws, Judge of her Majesty's High Court of Admiralty of England, and who has practised as an advocate for five years and upwards in the Court of the Archbishop of the said province of Canterbury; the Very Reverend George Henry Sacheverell Johnson, Master of Arts, Dean of the Cathedral Church of Wells; and the Reverend Charles Abel Heurtley, Doctor in Divinity, the Lady Margaret's Professor in Theology in the University of Oxford—having heard, seen, and understood, and fully and maturely discussed the merits and circumstances, and diligently searched into and considered of the whole proceedings had and done therein, and observed all and singular the matters and things that by law ought to be observed, and having heard witnesses examined in proof of the said articles, and heard advocates and proctors on both sides thereon, did, on Tuesday, the 12th day of August, 1856, pronounce, decree, and declare that the eight first articles filed against the said Archdeacon were proved, so far as is by law necessary; that the 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, and 14th of the articles filed in the said cause or proceeding on behalf of the said Reverend Joseph Ditcher were proved, and that the charges therein made were established, so far as is hereinafter mentioned; and that whereas it is pleaded in the said 9th article, filed in the said proceedings, that the said Archdeacon, in a sermon preached by him in the Cathedral Church of Wells, on or about Sunday the 7th of Aug. 1853, did adversely maintain and affirm doctrines directly contrary and repugnant to the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth of the Articles of Religion referred to in the statute of the 13th of Elizabeth, chapter 12, or some one of them, and amongst other things did therein adversely maintain and affirm 'That the Body and Blood of Christ being really present after an immaterial and spiritual manner in the consecrated bread and wine, are therein and thereby given to all, and are received by all who come to the Lord's table;' and 'That all who come to the Lord's table, to those who eat and drink worthily, and to those who eat and drink unworthily, the Body and Blood of Christ are given; and that by all who come to the Lord's table, by those who eat and drink worthily, and by those who eat and drink unworthily, the Body and Blood of Christ are received;' we the said Archbishop with the assistance and unanimous concurrence of our said assessors, did determine that the doctrine in the said passages was directly contrary and repugnant to the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth of the said Articles of Religion mentioned in the aforesaid statute of Queen Elizabeth, and that the construction put upon the said Articles of Religion by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Taunton, viz., that the Body and Blood of Christ become so joined to, and become so present in, the consecrated elements by the act of consecration, that the unworthy receivers receive in the elements the Body and Blood of Christ, is not the true or an admissible construction of the said Articles of Religion; that such doctrine is directly contrary and repugnant to the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Articles, and that the true and legal exposition of the said Articles is, that the Body and Blood of Christ are taken and received by the worthy receivers only, who in taking and receiving the same by faith do spiritually eat the flesh of Christ and drink His blood, while the wicked and unworthy, by eating the bread and drinking the wine without faith, do not in anywise eat, take, or receive the Body and Blood of Christ, being void of faith, whereby only the Body and Blood of Christ can be eaten, taken and received; and whereas it is pleaded in the said 11th of the articles filed in the said proceeding that divers printed copies of the said sermon or discourse in the 10th article mentioned as written and printed, or caused to be printed, by the said Archdeacon Denison, were by his order and direction sold and distributed some time in the years 1853 and 1854, within the said diocese of

Bath and Wells; and whereas the said sermon or discourse contains the following, among other passages:—'That the Body and Blood of Christ being really present after an immaterial and spiritual manner in the consecrated bread and wine, are therein and thereby given to all, and are received by all who come to the Lord's table;' and 'That to all who come to the Lord's table, to those who eat and drink worthily, and to those who eat and drink unworthily, the Body and Blood of Christ are given; and that by all who come to the Lord's table, by those who eat and drink worthily, and by those who eat and drink unworthily, the Body and Blood of Christ are received;' we the said Archbishop, with the assistance of our said assessors, did determine that the passages aforesaid contain a repetition of the erroneous doctrine charged in the 9th article filed in this proceeding, and that such doctrine is directly contrary and repugnant to the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth of the Articles of Religion mentioned in the aforesaid statute of Queen Elizabeth.

And, whereas it is pleaded in the 14th of the said articles filed in the said proceeding that divers printed copies of a sermon or discourse in the 12th article mentioned as written and printed, or caused to be printed by the said Archdeacon, were by his order and direction sold and distributed in the years 1853 and 1854 within the said diocese of Bath and Wells; and whereas the said sermon or discourse contains the following among other passages:—'That to all who come to the Lord's table, to those who eat and drink worthily, and to those who eat and drink unworthily, the Body and Blood of Christ are given; and that by all who come to the Lord's table, by those who eat and drink worthily, and by those who eat and drink unworthily, the Body and Blood of Christ are received;' and 'It is not true that the consecrated bread and wine are changed in their natural substances for they remain in their very natural substances, and therefore may not be adored. It is true that worship is due to the real though invisible and supernatural presence of the Body and Blood of Christ in the Holy Eucharist, under the form of bread and wine.' We, the said Archbishop, with the assistance of our said assessors, did determine that the doctrine in the said passages are directly contrary and repugnant to the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth of the said Articles of Religion mentioned in the aforesaid statute of Queen Elizabeth. And whereas we, the said Archbishop, thereupon allowed time to the said Archdeacon to revoke his error, until Wednesday, the first day of October then ensuing and now last past, with intimation that if no such revocation as is required by the statute of Elizabeth as aforesaid should be made and delivered into the Registry of Bath and Wells by that time, we would, in obedience to the statute, pronounce sentence in the said cause or proceeding, which was therefore adjourned to this day, Tuesday, the 21st day of October instant, and from thence has been further adjourned to this day. And whereas the said Venerable George Anthony Denison, notwithstanding the premises, hath not made or delivered any such revocation as aforesaid, but doth still persist in and hath not revoked his said error, and the said proctor, by his proctor, earnestly praying sentence to be given, and the proctor of the said George Anthony Denison praying justice without waiving his protests; therefore we, the said John Bird, the Archbishop aforesaid, having first called upon the name of Christ, and setting God alone before our eyes, have, with the assistance of the said Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, the Very Rev. George Henry Sacheverell Johnson, Dean of Wells, and Rev. Charles Abel Heurtley, our aforesaid assessors, and of the Right Rev. Thomas Carr, a Bishop of the Church of England, and rector of St. Peter and St. Paul's in the city of Bath, in the county of Somerset, and Diocese of Bath and Wells; and the Rev. Charles Otway Mayne, clerk prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Wells aforesaid; and the Rev. John Thomas, Doctor of Civil Law, sitting with us in the said cause, with whom we have fully communicated on this behalf, and having maturely deliberated upon the proceeding had therein, and the offence proved, exacting by law deprivation of ecclesiastical promotion, have thought fit to pronounce, and do accordingly pronounce, decree, and declare, that the said Venerable George Anthony Denison, by reason of the premises, ought by law to be deprived of his ecclesiastical promotions, and especially of the said Archdeaconry of Taunton, and of the said vicarage and parish church of East Brent in the county of Somerset, diocese of Bath and Wells, and province of Canterbury, and all profits and benefits of the said archdeaconry, and of the said vicarage and parish church, and of any from all and singular the fruits, tithes, rents, salaries, and other ecclesiastical dues, rights, and emoluments whatsoever, belonging and appertaining to the said archdeaconry, and to the said vicarage and parish church, and we do deprive him thereof accordingly by this our definite sentence

or final decree, which we read and promulgate by these presents."

Dr. Bayford.—I am requested on behalf of my client, the Rev. Joseph Ditcher, to state that it is his intention to waive the costs.

Mr. Bathurst.—I have now to assert an appeal on behalf of Archdeacon Denison.

Mr. Burchell.—I have to pray your Grace to limit the time in which the appeal shall be prosecuted.

Dr. Lushington (after consulting the Archbishop) named the 5th of December.

The proceedings then terminated.

The Gazette of last night announces that the Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Henry Colterhill, M. A., to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of Grahamstown, in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, in the Room of the Right Rev. John Armstrong, deceased.

The following letter to the Rural Deans of his diocese, from the Bishop of Oxford, concerning the Collects, Epistles, and Gospels to be used on the next two Sundays, has been put into our hands, and we publish it at once, following that many of the clergy will rejoice to have any Episcopal direction on a matter left in some measure doubtful in the rubric:—

"Cuddesden Palace, Nov. 4, 1856.

"REV. AND DEAR SIR—As there is some uncertainty as to which collect, epistle, and gospel should be read for the next two Sundays, the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Sundays after Trinity (the collect, epistle, and gospel for the Twenty-fifth being this year appointed to be read on the Twenty-seventh Sunday after Trinity), and as it is desirable that we should maintain uniformity on this matter, I request you to convey to the clergy of your rural deanery the expression of my wish that they should, on the Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity, read the collect, epistle, and gospel for the Fifth, and on the Twenty-sixth that for the Sixth Sunday after Epiphany, since by thus taking the number of services necessary to supply the deficiency of the present year from the last of those unused after Epiphany, they will employ those which will be the last to be repeated in their regular course, and thus adhere most closely to the principle laid down in the rubric.—I am, Rev. and dear Sir, your faithful friend and brother,

"S. Oxon."

Full accounts are given of the collision at King's Langley, which we have briefly mentioned elsewhere. It appears that the coal train had run past one of the newly invented train telegraph signal posts on its way to London, when from some cause or other, the engine "shot a bolt from its eccentric," and was brought to a stand; the stopping-signal being immediately put on at the signal post referred to, so as to protect the coal train from any other approaching train on the up line. Hambro, the driver of the coal train, at once descended beneath his engine to rectify the damage, and while in this position, the fireman of the coal train discovered the passenger train coming up at great speed, and succeeded in drawing the driver out before the collision took place. Lawson, the driver of the passenger train, seems not to have seen the signal, and with his fireman, seeing that it was impossible to stop, having first the engine into reversing gear, and put down the breaks, jumped off and succeeded in saving their limbs. In an instant after the passenger train rushed in upon the rear of the coal train, causing the engine and several of the carriages to fly into the air, crashing one upon the other, and creating the greatest consternation to the whole, and various injuries to many of the unfortunate passengers. Fortunately two surgeons were in the train and uninjured. Their attention was immediately directed to the most severe cases, amongst which were those of Lord Byron, who, with Lady Byron, was in a first class compartment, and Mr. Jaques, civil engineer of Queen street, Derby. The noble lord, attended by Lady Byron, was at once removed to a neighboring residence, and Mr. Jaques to the Railway Hotel, Boxmoor Station. There were eighteen ladies and gentlemen who were injured, and who gave their names to the officers of the company, but there appeared to be a general repugnance to doing so, on the ground that they did not wish them published. Lord Byron was sufficiently recovered yesterday morning to return to town.—Standard.

ITALY—The Times publishes the following telegraphic despatch from its Vienna correspondent, dated Monday, at noon:

"The Austrians have evacuated Forli, Faenza, and Thola. The Austrian occupation of the Papal States is now confined to the towns of Bologna and Ancona."

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

INCREASE OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH.

MISSIONARY EXERTION.

MISSION OF ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS.—Pursuant to appointment, a meeting in aid of this Mission was held at Trinity Chapel, Sunday evening, November 2d. There were present of the clergy, Rev. Drs. Hawks, Higbee, Hobart, and Eigenbrodt, and Rev. Messrs. Weston and Chamberlaine. The Service was commenced by Dr. Hobart, the first Selection of Psalms was sung antiphonally, the Lesson was read by Dr. Hawks, and the concluding prayers were said by Dr. Eigenbrodt. A sermon was then preached by Rev. Mr. Chamberlaine, missionary from Minnesota.

He took for his text these words:—"Your Master also is in Heaven." He commenced by remarking that the daily lives of those occupying high positions in this world did not indicate that they realized that they were subject to the authority of a Master; nevertheless, it was a truth that must sooner or later be brought home to every heart, that we are under the authority of a Divine Master, and that unto Him we must lay down that which, for the time being, he has entrusted to our care as servants. This mastery was complete—the only mastery which was not limited. It had reference to every thought, affection, and service. No authority which was not derived from this could be just. We were God's boughten servants, purchased infinitely above our value. This mastery of God was peculiar—unlike that of man, from the fact that it was a mastery of unmixed blessing to all who love Him. There could be no greater security than in being servants to such a Master. A great mistake was made by those who suppose they owe service to their ministers, instead of Christ Himself. He urged it as the duty of Christians to consecrate what had been lent to them to the cause of Christ, and brought them to be faithful servants, and not allow the Missionary cause to falter in consequence of their neglect. He then gave a detailed history of the St. Anthony Falls Church Mission. Four years ago according to the direction of his Bishop, he went to the Falls of St. Anthony. There was then at that place a room twenty four feet square, called a church. It was neither plastered nor painted, and was without seats; and there was no revenue, except about one dollar a month, which was contributed by the four or five Churchmen who assembled there. At length, however, means were secured to plaster and paint the building, and by efforts abroad \$100 were raised with which to build seats. In the meantime the missionary was obliged to submit to many deprivations in respect to board, lodging, &c. His next work was to secure a house for himself and his household. This undertaking was looked upon as impracticable by his brethren there but he was not disheartened. It so happened that he was elected chaplain of the Lower House of the Legislature, during a short session, and received for his services \$200, with which he purchased one acre of land, and with other funds which he received from other sources, he purchased lumber for his house, and brought his family to that place. During this time the prospects of the mission had brightened, and his house, which he expected would be built for \$600, was built at a cost of \$2,000. By this time he began to receive means from friends, who said his work must be maintained. He moved his family into his house when but few of the rooms were finished, and then went to work to enlarge the church, which was soon three times its original size, and properly furnished; and in which weekly services had since been held. Once in each month he went on foot to Chanhassan, eighteen miles distant, where resided a family of Churchmen, from the Falls of St. Anthony, at whose house he celebrated the first divine services held in that place. At the present time there was a parish there containing a church which was endowed with fifty-five acres of beautiful land. Adjoining this were four hundred acres of the same land, held by himself and his good wife (with merely an incumbrance of \$200 on it) as an offering, to be laid down whenever the proper man should present himself to build a training school for the Church upon it. In process of time this parish was found to be too large; some of the people being obliged to travel great distances on foot to attend church. A building some three and a half miles from the church was providentially offered him for another church, and means were contributed by the few families in the vicinity, with which he was enabled to transform it into a fine church building, and furnish it with all things which were essential. Besides, property was given as an endowment to the church. Seventy miles above the Falls was Sauk Rapids, which was surrounded

by a beautiful country open to settlement, where was situated a water power, only second in importance to any in the territory. At this place he and his assistants began their work; and the result was, that there is now a church there, handsomely endowed. That parish, \$600 were given him between breakfast and dinner.

The next point which they occupied was St. Cloud, situated about six miles below Sauk Rapids; where there was now a town of three hundred inhabitants.—Last winter they commenced holding services there once a month. A church had been erected there, and fifteen lots of land and near \$500 had been contributed for a church building, and for an endowment of the church. The people of those two places—Sauk Rapids and St. Cloud—said they would pledge to any brother minister three hundred dollars a year for his services. In a parish at the west of the Falls of St. Anthony, weekly services were held. A church had there been built, which was probably now finished, and ready to be consecrated. He had just sent an organ to be placed in it, purchased with the money of the people there; and out of the \$3,990 raised for that place, not one cent had come from the world at large, but was contributed by six or seven families. One man who gave \$1000 was not now worth \$5000, and his wife had since contributed \$400 more, which was one tenth of her patrimony. Three or four months ago a child presented herself for the Holy Communion at the church in St. Anthony. After service he spoke to her, and learned that she lived with her mother twenty-five miles from the Falls, and back in a forest eleven miles. He made an appointment to visit her mother. He accordingly crossed the prairie fourteen miles, and penetrated the thick woods eleven miles, and came to an English settlement composed of six or seven families. Several of them were communicants of the Church, and there were others who left the old country too young to be confirmed. Six or eight of these people came up, and with him celebrated the services of the church. Several were desirous of being confirmed. They earnestly entreated him to continue to hold services there, and he could not promise them that if they would give him an endowment out of their lands, he would try to build a church there, and provide them with a minister. They said it should be so. At the foot of Crow River was a town from whose inhabitants he had received an application to go and commence services among them, but he could give them no encouragement. Subsequently, he was told by a man from that place that they had built a school, and that if he would go there once a month they would warrant him a congregation. He preached for them occasionally, and also once a month at another place not far from it, to a congregation who knew nothing of the Church Service. Thus had been established six parishes with churches, and five stations which he hoped would soon be parishes. The whole amount expended during the current year for church building was \$6,440; and the estimated value of the lands donated this year—29 lots, and 65 acres—was \$3,350; making in building done and lands obtained, this current year, \$9,790. \$8,290 of which had been secured in the parishes of the mission, and only \$450 of which had come from the Church at large. There still remained to be paid \$1,050. Missionaries could draw nothing from their parishes for their own support, and the \$300 which he received was freely given to carry on the Mission work. He was the agent of the Church, and had contracted this debt, and if the Church did not save him from it, it must be paid by him. It might be asked how he managed to support his family. They lived principally by the labour of their own hands. They had no servants. His own wife, with her dear hands, did all the work of the mission house, and his own hands, with the assistance of his little boys, executed all the out-door labour that was done, in addition to his performing on foot his journeys to and from the various parishes which he visited periodically. They trusted that God would remember these services, and were therefore content.—They asked nothing that they might be rid of any service to Christ; but only assistance to do that which they could not do themselves. He thought the congregation would concur with him that it was but their reasonable service to aid in the enterprise he had presented to them, which service he was sure they would gladly render unto our common Master.

At the close of the Sermon, a collection was made for the benefit of the above Mission, Rev. Mr. Weston, reading the Offertory Sentences. Dr. Higbee said the concluding prayers, and pronounced the Benediction.

SELECTIONS.

There is a perfect liberty as to tones and cadences in the Episcopal Church; and we maintain that as Providence has distributed tones of voices in every variety among ministers as well laymen, nothing would be more arbitrary than to say that the reading of the service should be the only place in which these natural inequalities should not exhibit themselves. It, therefore, a particular key, whether it be harmonious or inharmonious, guttural or bronchial,—is either congenital or has been so far acquired, as is often the case, as to make it a second habit,—we think it unkind in the secular press to make such peculiarities the subject of either censure or diversion. Or, if the tone of voice be affected, is the subject a proper one for church discipline? Would ever our Presbyterian friends advise passing canons to stop affectations of manner, and absurdities of voice? Is it not likely that the very conspicuousness of a prosecution would make the delinquent still more incorrigible? It is only a short time since that we were told of an Irvingite congregation in London in which there grew up an irresistible propensity on the part of the more impressive of the attendants to bark during divine service. The more the thing was noticed, the more the propensity increased, until at last, under the frown of the elders, barking became an epidemic by which the old as well as the young were swept away. And so it will be with all similar vocal eccentricities. If they are affected, the covering of them over with the cement of a prosecution, by embalming perpetuates them. If they are nervous and involuntary, the abnormal condition of the patient is only made more painful and more positive by discipline. The only course is to leave him alone.—*Episcopal Recorder.*

We have before us a copy of a very eloquent and impressive sermon, delivered at St. Andrew's Church, Wilmington, on Sunday, July 27th, 1856, by Bishop Lee, of Delaware. From it we extract the following passages:—

"So far as concerns happiness, usefulness, and success in this present life, young men eminently need the grace of God. They are forming their characters, habits, associations. Such as they begin, they will in all probability, continue. The path upon which they now enter the most likely to pursue until it terminates at the grave. A revolution in the character in later life is a rare thing. Few men materially change after they reach maturity. Nothing but Divine grace can transform their hearts and dispositions, and the longer they resist that grace there is the less reason to expect its triumph. Experience is very marked and uniform on this point. Late conversions, such as furnish much ground for hope, are very few. The heart grows harder, the force of ungodly habit mightier, the influence of the world more potent and irresistible. And what guarantee of success in the temporal calling can compare with that high standard of morality and integrity which results from the ascendancy of the Holy Spirit in the heart? 'Godliness has the promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come.' It is a preservative from those sins which are as fatal to our present as to our eternal interest, from the shipwreck of health, reputation, and character, as well as from the shipwreck of the soul. How many bright and promising youth become miserable cast-aways! Instead of securing the respect, esteem, and affection of their friends and society, how many disappoint all the hopes that had been entertained respecting them, and prove naught but a burden, a shame, and a curse! It is a hard thing for a parent to close the eyes of a beloved and promising child, and lay the object of so many cares and affections in the grave. But there is a sharper stroke, a more cutting grief than this. Dishonor, profligacy and crime are worse than death. To witness the downfall of a child into vice and wickedness is more terrible than to see him in the coffin. Oh, there is consolation in the word of God for the bereaved mourner. There is in the loss of a pious child an unspeakable and heavenly consolation. But what can comfort the parent of the drunkard, the libertine, the dishonest, and profane? More bitter are the tears extorted by the degradation and infamy of one who is dear than any which fall on the pale cold corpse. We speak of the loss of one snatched from us by fatal illness. Yet those are not lost whom their God and Father has summoned early away to his kingdom. But the vicious, the profane, the dissolute and unprincipled lost indeed. The memory of one departed in faith and hope is precious and pleasant, but every image of the living sinner is fraught with anguish. Oh, what a mercy to those who watched over his infancy and childhood if they could but forget him, if he could

be to them as if he never had been! But he lives to pierce him through with many sorrows, to make their hearts ache, and their heads grow prematurely white, and to embitter all the remaining happiness of their life.

ABSENCE OF MIND IN PRAYER.

I know not how strong others may be in spirit, but I confess that I cannot be as holy as some profess to be; for whenever I do not bear in mind the word of God, I feel no Christ, no spirit and joy. But if I meditate on any portion of Holy Writ, it shines and burns in my heart, so that I obtain good courage and no other mind. The cause is this: we all discover that our minds and thoughts are so unsteady that, though we desire to pray earnestly, or meditate on God without his word, our thoughts scatter in a thousand forms ere we are aware of it. Let any one try how long he can rest on one idea he has proposed himself, or take one hour, and vow that he will tell me all his thoughts. I am sure he will be ashamed before himself, and afraid to say what ideas have passed through the head, lest he should be taken for a mad dog, and be chained. This is my case, though engaged in serious thoughts. But I must explain myself by an example; St. Bernard once complained to a friend that he found it very difficult to pray aright, and could not even pronounce the Lord's Prayer once without a host of strange thoughts. His friend was astonished and gave it as his opinion that he could fix his thoughts on his prayer without any difficulty. Bernard offered him the wager of a fine horse, on condition he should commence forthwith. The friend commenced, "Our Father," &c.; but before he had finished the first petition, it occurred to him, if he should gain the horse, whether he would also receive saddle and bridle. In short, he was so entangled in his own thoughts, that he had to quit, and give up the prize. This I state in order to show how necessary it is to keep guard over our hearts, that they may not become distracted, but may cleave to the letter as a guide. On the other side, beware also against the danger of falling into formality, but let the heart commence; then lips, words, and external position will naturally follow.—*Luther.*

MR. MAJOR.—A RECANTATION.—Under this head we find the following in the *Banner of the Cross*: "We have been informed, upon undoubted authority, that Mr. Henry Major, formerly a presbyter of this diocese, over whose conversion the Romanists made such rejoicing, has renounced the errors of Popery, and returned to the communion of the church. He asks nothing for himself, but to live and die quietly in her blessed fold. But he is anxious that the church, in a spirit of parental forgiveness, should freely open her arms for the return of many others of those unhappy perverts who are sighing for the blessedness and purity they have lost. He was recently admitted to the Holy Communion in St. John's Church, Washington City. We have long felt assured that the return of many of these deluded perverts was but a question of time, and expect to hear of it in "due season" as a matter of course. Mr. Major was made editor of the *Catholic Herald*, in this city, and has therefore had the fullest opportunity of learning the true character of the Romish system, and his recantation of its errors may therefore be deemed the more significant.

AN APOLOGY.—The following is not only an excellent *jeu d'esprit*, but a capital business hint.—We are indebted for it to the *Methodist Protestant*, published at Baltimore:—

An Apology.—A genial, honest-hearted, and clear-headed brother of the South, in a private letter to us, that filled us brimful of gladness, for its kind words and capital humour, thus alludes to recent *duns* that have appeared in our paper. "I have good reason to fear that I may be among the delinquents who have been looking at you standing for some time, with two big tears in your eyes, remonstrating with them because they have not 'paid up.' I wonder they can withstand your earnestness. The fellows must be far gone, indeed, in obduracy of heart. As for me, if I hadn't seen your countenance and caught a ray of its genial light, (imagine us making a very profound bow as we read this,) I would be much more afraid of you than I am at this writing inclined to be. But score them; you ought to do it."

"Score them." We should like to have a chance to score out these little sums that stand opposite their names, swelling to great columns when you add them up; yet good for nothing, as they stand there. But we can't recd to-day, and, there-

fore, present our readers with the following apology—a *la Haecce*—for our recent earnest appeal:—

Should you ask us why this dunning?
Why these sad complaints and murmurings,
Murmurs loud about delinquents
Who have read the paper weekly,
Read what they have never paid for,
Read with pleasure and with profit,
Read of Church affairs and prospects,
Read of news both home and foreign,
Read the essays and the poems—
Full of wisdom and instruction;
Read the table of the markets,
Carefully corrected weekly.
Should you ask us why this dunning?
We should answer, we should tell you,
From the printer, from the mailer,
From the kind, old paper-maker,
From the landlord, from the carrier,
From the man who taxes letters
With a stamp from Uncle Samuel—
Uncle Sam, the rowdies call him;
From them all there comes a message—
Message kind, but firmly spoken,
"Please to pay us what you owe us."
Sad it is to hear such message
When our funds are all exhausted,
When the last bank-note has left us,
When the gold coin all has vanished,
Gone to pay the paper-maker,
Gone to pay the tolling printer,
Gone to pay the landlord tribute,
Gone to pay the sabbie carrier,
Gone to pay the faithful mailer,
Gone to pay old Uncle Samuel—
Uncle Sam, the rowdies call him,—
Gone to pay the Western paper
Three and twenty hundred dollars!
Sad it is to turn our ledger,
Turn the leaves of this old ledger,
Turn and see what sums are due us,
Due for volumes long since ended,
Due for years of pleasant reading,
Due for years of toilsome labour,
Due despite our patient waiting,
Due despite our constant dunning,
Due in sums from two to twenty;
Would you lift a burden from us?
Would you drive a spectre from you?
Would you taste a pleasant slumber?
Would you have a quiet conscience?
Would you read a paper paid for?
Send us money—send us money,
Send us money—send us money;
SEND THE MONEY THAT YOU OWE US!

A LAUDABLE ENTERPRISE.—An important scientific exploring expedition (says a daily paper) is now on its way to the scene of its active labours. It is composed of Professor E. C. Francis, of Iowa; Professor N. E. Moore, late President of the Iowa State Lyceum of Natural History; Professor Silliman, son of Professor Silliman, of Yale College, and one or two other scientific gentlemen. The object is a thorough exploration of the fauna, flora, and geological character of a region of South America, of which we have a very imperfect knowledge, and which has not been traversed by any intelligent foreigner since the explorations of Humboldt, half a century ago. After pursuing their investigations in this quarter they will cross the Andes, and examine the objects of interest in New Granada. Thence proceeding to the southward, they will ascend the valley of the upper Magdalena, and visit the ancient Spanish cities of La Plata and San Augustin. At this point they will seek some of the head waters of the mighty Amazon, and follow their course through the great level regions of Southern America until they empty into the Atlantic Ocean.

Ecclesiastical.

DRAFT OF PROPOSED REGULATIONS FOR "TRIAL OF CLERGY."

Whereas in the Royal Letters Patent of His Majesty George III., constituting the See of Nova Scotia, "full power and authority was granted to the Bishop of the said See and his Successors, "by him or themselves, or by his or their sufficient Commissary or Commissaries, by him or them to be substituted and named, to visit all Rectors, Curates, Ministers, and Incumbents of all the Churches within the said Diocese, wherein Divine service shall be celebrated according to the rites and Liturgy of the Church of England, and all Priests and Deacons in Holy Orders of the Church of England resident in their said Diocese, with all and all manner of jurisdiction, power, and coercion Ecclesiastical that may be requisite in the premises; also to call before him or them, or his or their Commissary or Commissaries, at such competent days, hours, and places whatsoever, when, and as often, as to him or them, or his or their commissary or commissaries shall seem meet and convenient, the aforesaid Rectors, Curates, Ministers, Incumbents, Priests, or Deacons in Holy Orders of the Church of England, or any of them, and to enquire, by witnesses, to be sworn in due form of law, by him or them, or his or their commissary or commissaries, and by all other

lawful ways and means by which the same may, "by law, be best and most effectually done, as well concerning their morals as their behaviour in their said Offices and Stations, respectively, as also to administer all such oaths as are accustomed to be taken in Ecclesiastical Courts; and to punish and correct the aforesaid Rectors, Curates, Ministers, Incumbents, Priests, and Deacons, in Holy Orders of the Church of England, according to their demerits, whether by removal, deprivation, suspension, or other such Ecclesiastical censure or correction as they may be liable to, according to the Canons and Laws Ecclesiastical aforesaid."

And whereas it is expedient to define the mode in which such power shall be exercised, We the Bishop, Clergy, and Representatives of the Laity, of the said Diocese, have agreed upon the following rules, (of which the principles have been adopted from the English Act, 3 & 4 Vict., Cap. 80), to be observed, in order to secure a fair and impartial tribunal for the trial of any clergyman who may hereafter be charged with any offence, rendering him liable to Ecclesiastical censure.

1. Whenever the Bishop may determine to institute proceedings against any Clerk in Holy Orders, who may be charged with any offence against the Laws Ecclesiastical, or concerning whom there may exist scandal, or evil report, he shall issue a commission under his hand and seal to five Presbyters of not less than seven years' standing, and the commissioners so appointed, or any three of them, shall enquire into the truth of the charges alleged against the party accused, as set forth in their commission, notice of the time and place of such enquiry having been given to the party accused, and to the party, if any, upon whose application or complaint the commission may have been issued, not less than thirty days before the time appointed for the commencement of the enquiry. And in the course of such enquiry, the commissioners shall receive all such evidence as may be tendered to them, whether for, or against the party accused. And the said commissioners shall report in writing, under the hands of at least three of them, whether, in the opinion of the majority of those present, there be or be not sufficient *prima facie* ground for instituting further proceedings, which Report shall be accompanied by a copy of the evidence on which it is founded.

2. And in all cases, when the Commissioners shall have reported that there is *prima facie* ground for further proceedings, the Bishop, with the written consent of the party accused, and of the complainant, if any, may pronounce judgment without further proceedings.

3. If the Commissioners shall report that there is *prima facie* ground for further proceedings, and either the party accused, or the party complaining, (if any) shall not consent to have judgment pronounced as aforesaid, then, but not otherwise, three Clerks in Holy Orders and three Laymen shall be nominated, as hereafter provided, to sit with the Bishop, or his Commissary, specially appointed for this purpose, to hear the cause.

4. Notice of the Bishop's intention to institute further proceedings shall be delivered to the person accused, together with a copy of the charge or charges to be preferred, and the names of nine Presbyters of not less than seven years standing, and of nine lay Members of the Diocesan Assembly, from which the accused shall select three Presbyters and three Laymen, and shall notify his selection to the Bishop within 14 days after the receipt of said notice and list of names. But if the accused party shall refuse or neglect to make such selection, then, at the expiration of 21 days from the day of receipt of list of names by the accused, the Bishop may himself select three Presbyters and three Laymen as aforesaid. And upon receipt of notice of the selection made by the party accused, or after his own selection, as the case may be, the Bishop shall notify to the said party the place and day appointed for his trial, which shall be not less than 21 days after he shall have received notice of the same.

5. At the trial there shall be at the least two of the Clerical and one of the lay Assessors, or in questions of doctrine three of the Clergy present, with the Bishop or his commissary; and the course of proceeding shall be in all respects, as far as possible, in conformity with the ordinary practice of Courts of Justice. And if after full investigation and examination of such witnesses as may present themselves, the truth of the charges shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Bishop or his Commissary, and of a majority of the Assessors (or on questions of doctrine of the Clerical Assessors) sentence shall then be pronounced by the Bishop, in accordance with the power conferred by the Letters patent.

6. If the party accused shall not appear on the day appointed for the trial, after having received

due notice thereof, the cause may nevertheless be heard and determined, as if he were present, unless there shall appear to be sufficient cause for deferring proceedings to a future day.

7. Advocates shall be allowed on both sides, at the pleasure of the parties, provided they are Clergymen resident in the Diocese, or Laymen who have been communicants of some Parish of the same, for at least two years before the time of trial.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1856.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

THE Eighteenth Annual Report of the Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia for 1855-6 has just been published. It is an interesting document, and points out, not only what are the requirements of the Church in this Diocese and the means in use to meet them—but also what is the duty of Churchmen in the altered circumstances in which they are now placed, from those in which the Church was fostered and supported from the time when it was first planted in this Province. We do no more here than give a summary of its information and suggestions, and refer our readers to the Report itself, which will be widely disseminated, for that careful consideration which is necessary in order to estimate the true position of the Church, which the Society is to all appearance so soon to take the responsibility of sustaining. Upon this head the Report is very explicit, and we quote the passages entire:

"The experience of the past year has convinced the Committee that the long dreaded time of self support has actually commenced in our Church. We have long been fed from the bounty of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The warmest thanks and most lasting gratitude are due to the Venerable Society, from every Churchman in the Diocese. An affectionate remembrance of its fostering care should be handed down from generation to generation, among those who love the Church of our Fathers.

"The frequent demands upon the bounty of the Society made by the increasing number of colonial Dioceses, prevent it from continuing its aid to us.

"As those Clergymen who are now supported by the Government allowance or by the S. P. G. gradually rest from their labors, the serious question arises, how can their places be supplied. The Parent Society cannot continue the same support to any parish, and has given us notice that from many places its aid will be entirely withdrawn.

"The villages and wealthier parishes may be able to support their rectors, but it is impossible to foresee how the living voice of the Church can be provided for the many poorer districts.

"Our Divine Head will indeed feed his own flock, but Churchmen are not only collectively but individually responsible for the exertions they make to preserve for themselves and their children the ministrations of the Church of which they are members, in its true Apostolical form, with its Divine Sacraments and its appointed ordinances.

"Our Diocesan Church Society appears to be the means appointed by Providence for effecting this object. It is well adapted for exciting and combining the efforts of all. It must become the channel through which the clergy of the Diocese will at some future day receive part of their support and through which all other funds for the maintenance of our church will flow. We must never feel satisfied until every member of the Church in the Province is enrolled as a contributor to its income.

"It must as hand-mill to the Church bind together as one body every parish and district, and be moreover, according to its original intention, a means of promoting among us a spirit of Christian charity and emulation in good works for Christ's sake.

"We acknowledge with gratitude the wisdom and foresight of the Ecclesiastical rulers, who in this and the sister Provinces originated the Diocesan Church Societies, in order that they might gradually relieve the Parent Societies in England, and assume the position which they have long filled in connection with the Church in this land.

"Under the present circumstances of our Ecclesiastical affairs, this committee does not hesitate earnestly to recommend that all members of the Society increase their yearly subscriptions, and that active measures be taken in every parish to enlist more members in the common cause."

The Report then goes on to state the amount expended up to the end of the year 1855 in the erection of Parsonage houses, in the building and enlargement of Churches, and towards the support of Missionaries. The total amount received by the Society during the year 1855 was £2,153 3 7½, of which £1,233 16 8½ was for special purposes. The amount thus left for the general purposes of the Society was greater by £56 16 1 than in any preceding year.

The sum of £575 has been paid toward the support of Missionaries during the year 1855, and within the same period the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has contributed £512 10 in aid of the same object.

£217 17 3 has been added to the fund for the Endowment of Parishes for 1855—arising from the fourths of their contributions, interest on money already held, and a grant from the Society. The good effects of the endowment are already felt, and the greatest care is taken by the Endowment Committee that the investments are properly secured, and the interests applied to their legitimate object.

Grants towards the erection of new Churches in various small sums from £7 to £20 have been made, which in all cases have had the effect of stimulating the exertions of the people. The Report recommends the adoption by the Society of plans and models of Churches adapted for the wants of the country, and that the grants should be made upon the condition that one of them should be followed.

The Local Committees have not largely availed themselves of the privilege of receiving Books from the Depository of the S. P. C. K. during the past year. The fourths expended on this object amount as the Report informs us to only £87 11 8. The Books of the S. P. C. K. of all kinds, whether Tracts, or Books of Common Prayer, or Bibles and Testaments, &c., are the cheapest in the world, and they can be had by the Churchmen of the Diocese at Members' prices. If some part of the Fourth was appropriated to the purchase for gratuitous distribution of the large portion of valuable tracts that are lying in the Depository, we have no doubt that much good would be the result; nor need there be for this purpose an over carefulness in the selection. All the Tracts contain sound doctrine, good instruction, and are well calculated to lead the anxious enquirer into the way of Divine Truth. These books were largely imported for the use of the Diocese, and there is somewhat of an obligation in the several parishes to employ them according to the intention. We trust that ere this time next year the shelves will be emptied, and room made for another and newer importation.

The Report mentions the engagement of the services of a colporteur, a divinity student of King's College, who in a spirit of self-denial, took upon himself the task of distributing the Society's books during the summer vacation. That he was the right man there is abundant evidence to testify. In about six weeks he sold in Bibles, Testaments, Books of Common Prayer and other publications, to the amount of £116. We think it likely that this success will lead the Society to renew the experiment. The Bibles especially, of the Society, published at Oxford and Cambridge, are exquisite specimens of the typographic art, and quite superior, whether the correctness of the text, the beauty of the type, or the strength of the paper or binding is taken into account, to the kinds garnished with incongruous pictures, and flashy with marble and gilt, that are usually offered for sale from the United States, with which they will also vie in cheapness. A good Bible is a family blessing; and one that will last with common care, to be handed down to posterity, is a treasure, and such are the Bibles sold by the Colporteur, and that can be bought at the Depository in Halifax of the S. P. C. K. But this is a digression, altho' it may not be an inappropriate one. The Colporteur found a reward for all his labour in the following interesting incident, which we transcribe:—

"The following incident, which served to cheer the labors of the colporteur, will be read with interest, and will afford a bright example of Christian piety. May a blessing attend the 'Widow's mite':—"

"Next day passed over twenty-four miles of dreary wilderness, with only one house—receipt, 1s. 3d. But a most interesting circumstance happened in the evening that richly paid me for my day of toil, like one of those sunny spots in life, to which we can ever look back with pleasure, and I am sure I will remember this as long as reason holds her seat. In the house in which I put up for the night was a poor old widow, living with her son. I was struck with the appearance of the woman when I first saw her, and when I came to talk with her, I found her quite intelligent, and, while the family were out about their evening work, she told me something of her life. She was the daughter of a soldier, and spent her early days in Halifax. She has since seen many changes. For the last three years she has not seen a Church Minister; but she is a religious woman, and devoted to the Church, whose ministrations she enjoyed in her earlier days. She said she thought within herself that she, poor and destitute as she was, must and could do something for the Church, so she resolved that one tenth of all that passed through her hands should be dedicated to the Lord. Since then God had blessed her in all that she did, and her savings now amounted to fifteen shillings, which she asked me to receive at her hand. The thing was so extraordinary and unexpected, that I did not know what to do. I told her I would take it and give her books for it, but she said that would not be carrying out her intention. She intended it as a freewill offering to the Church. I then told her I would take it as a donation to the D. C. S. She said she was satisfied, and gave me the money, with a prayer that it might be the means of doing some good. If each donor to the Society would give in the same spirit as this poor widow gave in, what a blessing the Society would be; and if each member of the Church could feel as I felt when I received that 'poor widow's mite,' knowing her circumstances, how much would the funds of our Society be increased? I left her in the morning, with a promise that a Report of the Society should be sent her, and I made the best of my way down through Dalhousie."

"The Committee have much pleasure in stating that the effort made during 1855 to make some provision for the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy has been as successful as they could expect. At the end of 1855 the Committee had received £1013 11 4, including the premiums of those clergymen

who took out certificates. Since then the amount has increased to about £1250. Thirty-eight clergymen hold certificates. The Committee allude to a kindred subject to the above, "the condition of many clergymen whom age or infirmity may compel to retire from active labor in the Church," as a "subject that might well be brought to the notice of Churchmen who may be disposed to make donations in trust to the Society" for the object of their relief.

The following exhibits the state of the funds:—

"The Auditors have examined the Accounts for 1855, and found them correct. They report a balance in the Society's favor of £403 6s. From this apparent balance must be deducted the sums due at the end of the year for support of Missionaries, and as grants toward building Churches yet to be called for. These deductions would make the true balance about £411 5s. 3d.

Income of the Society so far as it has been received, amounts to £1847 19, of which £277 18 1 is for the Widows' and Orphan's fund, £100 6 0 for the Bishopric Endowment Account, £611 4 3 for the Endowment of Parishes, £10 a donation to be funded £33 9 5 for the Colporteur account, and £813 2 1 for the general purposes of the Society."

The Report concludes with extracts of letters from several clergymen, as follows:

"The Rev. the Rector of Liverpool, when forwarding the liberal contribution of £65 from that parish, writes;

"I, however, cannot refrain from mentioning that in face of the greatest scarcity that I have ever known here, our town list exceeds that of any previous year; nor can I forbear calling your attention to the annual subscription of one of my wardens, Mr. Snow. Year by year has it been gradually swelling in amount, until it has reached the sum of £7 10. Nor is this the only instance of increasing interest, there are others who exhibit the same spirit, and whom, I pray, may long be spared to offer such examples to the flock. You will also observe that, while we have to regret the loss of our local Secretary, E. O. BARRS, Esq., and others, from various causes, our list shows 79 new members have been added this present year.

"With the contribution from New Dublin we have received the following account from the Rector:

"The people are gradually learning to appreciate the D. C. S. and I hope are also learning the pleasure of contributing to God's cause. I anticipate, with God's help, a continual increase in their benefactions. With this sum, the account of which I now enclose, they have contributed to church purposes, in various ways, during the last fifteen months about £220, and have lately subscribed about fifty pounds for a new church at Lallave River. And yet their land is thin and rocky, and their fishery, last year, did not nearly reach the ordinary yield. Add to this that the provision market was higher last year by fifty per cent, than it usually is. I think, therefore, considering all things, that I have reason, like St Paul, to 'thank God and take courage.'"

"The Rev. T. H. White, of Shelburne:—"I shall however, still have a small sum to forward, which I trust will make our contribution a trifle more than last year.

"This result I must confess is beyond my expectations, as our people for the most part are very poor, and from the pressure of the times and almost total failure of the fisheries along this shore, many are in very distressed circumstances.

"Money is a rare sight among them, and therefore unless they look forward (which indeed is the right and scriptural way) for the day of collection, there is one hundred to one against their having a penny at their command.

"I am thankful to say that some do thus look forward and prepare, and accordingly are found ready with an offering, an offering truly made to God, which astonishes their not poorer but less thoughtful neighbours, and puts to shame the contribution of many a one who, though rich in this world's goods are poor toward God; who are ever ready to squander pounds on passing vanities, but think a three-copper piece is as much as they can afford for Christ and the Church.

"These are indeed melancholy truths, and as I suppose not confined to this locality.

"May he who can dispose and turn our hearts as seemeth good to his Godly wisdom, grant that we may all both perceive and know what things we ought to do, and also give us grace and power faithfully to fulfil the same."

We had almost omitted to mention that the next annual meeting of the Society will be held in June 1857.

The R. M. Steamer Niagara arrived on Thursday morning last, in 11½ days from Liverpool. Extracts from the latest papers will be found in other columns.

The London Guardian continues in a supplement the proceedings in the Ditcher and Denison case. The Court opened again at Bath on the 21st October. Dr. Phillis

more's argument in reply to Dr. Bayford is given at length—the further proceedings are then detailed, including a conference between Dr. Dimsen and his Counsel, upon an overture of the Court, to give the Archbishop a last opportunity to retract, which led to nothing. The Judgment of the Court was then given—after which Sentence was passed, which we have published. Notice of appeal was given, which is to be prosecuted on the 5th of December.

We have looked over the papers for important news from the Continent of Europe, in vain. The Isle of Serpents question is unsettled. King Bomba is still employed in fortifying his dominions. The Austrians have evacuated some of the Papal states and hold on to the Principalities. The British fleet are to winter in the Black Sea, and have chosen Sinope as their harbour. It is now the safest anchorage in the Black Sea, for the Russian fleet repose quietly at the bottom of Sebastopol harbor, and there is little chance of an interruption from Nicoloff. There is little satisfaction in all this—and it is evident that Russia is using every means to cause a jealousy between France and England. It would appear also that France had attempted to reduce the influence of England at Constantinople and add to her own, and that she had momentarily succeeded. The re-statement of the Turkish ministry shows however, that the influence of Great Britain has again asserted its supremacy in the Turkish Councils. It is to be hoped that neither the wishes of Russia, nor the feelings of rivalry, will prevail to disturb an alliance upon which the peace and progress of the world so intimately depends.

ADDRESS TO ADMIRAL FANSHAW.

A meeting of the City Council was called on Saturday last by his Worship the Mayor, for the purpose of passing an Address to be presented to his Excellency Rear Admiral Fanshawe, about to take his final departure from Halifax. On Monday morning the Mayor, his honor the Recorder, and other members of the Corporation, waited upon his Excellency at his residence, and presented the following Address: To His Excellency ARTHUR FANSHAW, Esquire, Rear Admiral and Naval Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indian Station: May it please your Excellency,

We, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Halifax, have been apprised of your approaching departure from this place, and the probable termination of your command. Aware of the high qualities required in the care and control of a naval force, in so extensive a range of countries, and the protection of British rights and interests, we can say with security that your Excellency has fully supported the dignity of your high office.

The courtesy and kindness you have always shown towards our citizens render it our imperative duty to give a distinct expression on their behalf of the esteem we and they feel for both your public and private character, and their regret that you are about finally to quit these shores, and to offer our most cordial wishes for your welfare and prosperity, and particularly for the entire restoration of your health.

ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Mayor.

Halifax, N. S., 17th Nov. 1856.

REPLY.

Mr. Mayor and Aldermen—The duties connected with the protection of British interests throughout the extensive command which I have the honor to hold, have required of me an annual visit to the shores of Nova Scotia, and to this magnificent harbor.

I can assure you, with truth, that I have always found it one of the most agreeable, not only from its affording me the opportunity of witnessing the increased prosperity of the Province, and more especially of the commerce of your port and city as connected with the important maritime interests of the British Empire, but also from the unvaried and general manifestations of goodwill which I have experienced on each occasion.

I returned to Halifax in 1854, after an absence of many years, with pleasant reminiscences of former days, and the hope of still finding some old friends. I had the pleasure of doing so; and I am now about to quit it, having formed many new ones, and with an increased feeling of the friendly disposition of its inhabitants.

It is always satisfactory, Mr. Mayor, to a public servant to learn from the Body Corporate of a city like yours, with which his duty has associated him, that in the performance of it he has gained its good opinion, and that of the citizens; and I highly value the expression of good feeling towards me contained in the Address which you have now presented to me, and I am glad of this opportunity of returning my thanks for the prompt attention which has always been paid by yourself and predecessor to any wish of mine, having regard to the Naval Service.

I thank you very heartily, Gentlemen, for the good wishes you have offered for my health and welfare—I return them with sincerity, for yourselves and your families, with the prayer that, by the blessing of Divine Providence, you may have the happiness of witnessing, as the result of your labors, the improved condition and increased prosperity of your city and your fellow-citizens.

ARTHUR FANSHAW,
REAR ADMIRAL,
Commander in Chief.

Admiralty House,
Halifax, Nov. 17, 1856.

—Colonist.

CLERICAL CHANGES.—We understand that the Rev. Mr. Maynard has accepted the Rectory of Windsor in the room of the Rev. A. Gilpin retired; that the Rev. Mr. Forsyth is to remove to Truro in the spring; that the Rev. Mr. Pearson has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Mountain in the Cathedral of St. John's Newfoundland, and that the Rev. Mr. Dunn is to take charge of the mission of Stewiacko and Musquodoboit. These changes will cause vacancies at Sackville, Albion Mines, and St. Margaret's Bay.

For the information of the clergy upon the Commissariat list we publish by request the following extract from a letter of the Secretary of the S.P.G.—“No missionary is entitled to a pension unless he was on the list prior to June 1832, and is credibly certified to be disabled by age or infirmity for further service. Whether the widow of a retired clergyman or pensioner is entitled to a pension at her husband's death I am unable to say. I have not found any precedents on the subject.”

H. M. S. *Isaacson*, with Rear Admiral Fanshawe, Naval Commander in Chief of the North American and West Indian Station, sailed from here on Thursday last for Bermuda, from whence they proceed to England on the arrival of the new Admiral.

A Meeting of the Citizens was held at the City Court House yesterday, for the purpose of adopting measures to remove the dangerous wall around the Churchyard in Pleasant Street, and to replace it with an iron railing. The Meeting was well attended by many of our wealthy and influential citizens, Resolutions were passed affirming it to be the sense of the Meeting that the Ground ought to be surrounded by a stone wall and iron railing, and a Committee was appointed to consider of the most advisable means and to ascertain the probable cost.

A handsome piece of plate has been procured by some gentlemen of the City for presentation to James Pryor, Esq., being a testimonial of their appreciation of the talent and ability which has made Halifax superior to all this Continent, at least, in row boats and boatmen. The plate is worth £100, made in London, and may be seen at Mr. Geo. Bolton's, the engraver. It is to be presented next week by the Hon. Joseph Howe.

Wm. Gossip can supply Hook's Theological Dictionary to order of any of the Clergy who may require the Book.

Reader, are you afflicted with any kind of humors or suffering from the effects of indigestion, flatulency, costiveness, troubled with bilious stomach, affection of the liver, or the piles? If so procure a bottle of G. W. Stone's Vegetable Liquid Cathartic, as it has been proved a reliable remedy in all the above complaints.

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & CO.

The Mountain Indian Liniment continues to merit public favor as a remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Spinal Affections, Paralysis, Withered Limbs, Contracted Muscles, Sprains and Stiff Joints. It is intended to be applied outwardly, and affords almost instant relief.

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & CO.

CHRONIC CATARRH—INCIDENT CONSUMPTION.—The most pleasant aromatic remedy ever discovered, and differing essentially from all other preparations of the kind, is Durno's celebrated Catarrh Snuff, worth its weight in gold to those afflicted with sore eyes, deafness, pain in the head, and the very worst forms of Catarrh in the head and throat.

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & CO.

CALIFORNIA HERB PILLS.

The extraordinary medical virtues of an herb found in California are well known to all who have spent a length of time in that country. The public are now put in possession of an unequalled remedy by the introduction of the above named pills, prepared from said herb. They not only answer all the purposes of a safe and powerful cathartic, but purify the blood, remove bile from the stomach, produce a healthy action of the liver and bowels, restore lost appetite, and eradicate humors from the system.

For sale by Geo. E. Morton & Co., Halifax.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, an infallible remedy for ulcerous sores.—Jeremy Arbuthnot, of Kingston, Canada, was afflicted with two ulcerous sores on his legs, five on his arms, and three on his body, he suffered immensely whether lying down or sitting up, and the least thing in the world would put him in the greatest pain. In short his life was a misery to him, and although he tried a variety of medicines and lotions he did not get better. A friend persuaded him to try the effect of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, these remedies combined, immediately acted upon the system, cleansed the blood, healed the ulcers, and thoroughly restored him to health in nine weeks, although he expected to be a cripple all his life.

ARRIVED.

On Wednesday morning at Christ Church, Dartmouth, by the Rev. J. T. Twining, Garrison Chaplain, Captain G. H. WILKINSON, of H. M. 62nd Regiment, youngest son of the late Rev. William Wilkinson, of Woodbridge Hall, Cambridgeshire, to ANNETA RUKKCA, second daughter of the Hon. J. W. Johnston.

At Dartmouth, on Thursday the 6th inst., by Rev. Dr. Shreve, Rector, Mr. DANIEL SLAUGHTER, to Miss ELIZA ANN YOUNG. On Sunday the 8th, by the Rev. J. Stewart, Curate, Mr. INGRAM MORTON, to Miss LUCY BROTHERSON. On Wednesday the 12th, by Rev. Dr. Shreve, Rector, Mr. CHARLES WARNER, to Miss ALICE GREENO.

DECEASED.

On Wednesday night, the 19th inst., MATTHEW LENTIN, aged 68 years.
On 19th inst., after a short but severe illness, HENRY ALYRED, son of Mr. Peter J. Bearse, aged 12 years.
At Bedford Basin, 16th inst., after a short but painful illness, Mrs. MARGARET ANDERSON, in the 75th year of her age.

At Dartmouth, on Tuesday, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. the beloved wife of John Parker, in the 51st year of her age, much and sincerely regretted.

At Musquodoboit, 20th inst., in the 52th year of her age, Mrs. the wife of Matthew Guild, Esq., much and deservedly regretted.

At Pictou, on Wednesday, 5th inst. PETER CHERAS, Esq., a native of Breckinridge, Perthshire, Scotland. First Deputy Surveyor and Registrar of Deeds for the county of Pictou, aged 71.

At San Juan, Porto Rico, on the 18th Sept., of Yellow Fever, Mr. THOMAS GRASSIE, second son of George R. Grassie, Esq., of Annapolis.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED

Saturday, 15th.—Schr Elizabeth Marr, McDonald, St. John, N. B., Curlew, Nickerson, Barrington, President, Seaman New York 5 days.

Sunday 16th.—R. M. S. Merlin, Sampson, St. Thomas, 12 days; barque Dr. DeWolf, Holmes, Collis, 35 days; schs Emblem, Bagg, Montreal, 12 days; Victoria, Langenburg, Kingston Ja. 31 days.

Monday, 17th.—Barque Halifax, Lybold, Boston, 30 hours; brig Harriet Ann, Mason, do; schs Sea Bird, Crowell do, Water Witch, Lunenburg.

Tuesday, Nov 11.—Brig E. H. Pae, Sydney, sch Liverpool, Liverpool.

Wednesday, 16.—Brig Reineier, Curtis, New York; brig Velocity, McDonald, Boston, schs Laurel, O'Hara, New York; Port au Spatin, Shelburne; Charles, Man, P. E. Island.

Thursday, 20.—R. M. S. Niagara, Wickman, Liverpool, 11 days; schs Ocean Wave, Anderson, Lunenburg, 7 hours; Pet. McPherson, Pugwash; Catherine, Sampson, Montreal; Amegant, Experiment, Gland, Blue Belle, and Elizabeth, P. E. Island.

Friday, Nov 21.—R. M. S. Canada, Lang, 35 hours from Boston—87 passengers, 12 for Halifax; Steamer Eastern State, K. H. B., Boston, 24 hours, brigs Palermo, Patterson, Liverpool; Rover, Lauchner, New York; schs Lady Vivian, Walker, Strait of Canco; Crimen, Hall, Miramichi; O'pray, Lullave, Cherub, Nicholson, P. E. Island; Gold Colner, B. Cham, Baltimore; Pioneer, Magdalen Islands.

CLEARED.

Nov 17.—sch Stranger, Anthony, Portland.

Nov 18.—brigs America, Rendlo, F. W. Indler; Ada, Simpson, St. John, N. B.; schs Union, Newell; Mary, Glasgow, Montreal.

Nov 19.—brig America, O'Brien, Boston; schs Bloomer, Shaw, Bay St. George; James, Welsh, Fortune Bay.

To COLLEGES, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

BLOOMFIELD'S Greek Testament, 2 vols.; Lidell & Scott's Greek and English Lexicon, Greenfield's Greek Testament, Goodwin's Course of Mathematics, Trollope's Homer's Iliad, Xenophon's Anabasis, Anthon's Homer, Virgil, Cicero, Horace, Sallust, Caesar, Latin and English Dictionary.
French, German, and Italian GRAMMARS; Dictionaries and Reading Books.
Butler's Analogy, Whately's Logic, Do. Rhetoric, Quackenbos' Course of Composition and Rhetoric, Haswell's Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket Book.

WILLIAM GOSSIP,

No. 21 Granville Street.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

THE following FRENCH BOOKS are to be obtained at the Book and Stationery Store of WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville Street.

- Glendouff's French Grammar, Value.
- Do. do. do. Jewett.
- Key for each of the above.
- Noel & Chapsal's French Grammar.
- Leviac's French Grammar.
- Wanostrocht's French Grammar.
- Pinney's First Book in French.
- De Fiva's Elementary French Reader.
- De Fiva's Classic French Reader.
- Collet's Dramatic French Reader.
- Rowan's Modern French Reader.
- Adventures de Telemaque.
- Historie de Charles XII.
- Recueil Choisi.
- Bolmar's Perrin's Tables.
- Spieler's & Surenno's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary.
- Do. School Dictionary.
- Book of Common Prayer, in French.
- French Testaments.

Nov. 18.

MISSIONARY SALE.

THE Friends of the Rev. J. STANNAGE have again sent him a large assortment of elegant Fancy and Useful Articles, including German, Leather, and Wool Work, Drawings, &c., which he intends to offer for Sale at the Mason Hall, on Wednesday the 17th day of December next. The proceeds of the Sale will go towards the finishing of the St. Peter's Parsonage, St. Margaret's Bay. The kind Ladies who have often assisted him in disposing of his Missionary Goods, will it is hoped again lend their aid, and thus prove that they do not undervalue the charity of Christian friends at home, who are interested in the amelioration of this country.
The Rectory—St. Margaret's Bay, Oct. 3, 1856.

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.
Nov. 1.

WM. GOSSIP.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. Myrrin and Borax, Prepared with Eau de Cologne. The daily use of this much admired Tincture—preserved and beautifies the Teeth—prevents Tartarous deposit—arrests decay—induces a healthy action in the Gums.—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour.
Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., London.

Feb. 1856.

TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail.

London House, Oct. 23d. 1856.

WE have now completed our FALL IMPORTATIONS of Super and Fancy DRY GOODS, per Rochester, White Star, and other late arrivals.

Our increasing demands have necessitated a very considerable enlargement of business premises, our purchases in the British Markets have been proportionately increased, and the stock we now offer will present many advantages in price and variety.

We would call attention especially to our Grey and White Cottons, Striped SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS & BLANKETS. Now Autumn and Winter DRESSES, SHAWLS, MANTELES, BONNETS, Broad Cloths, Doeskins and Heavy Cloths, and

Ready Made CLOTHING.

In which department very decided advantages will be offered to the Purchaser.

E. BILLING, Junr., & CO

Nov. 1.

DRY GOODS.

W. & C. SILVER,

BEG to call the attention of Purchasers, to their Extensive and carefully selected STOCK which is from the best sources in Great Britain, and the United States, and in every variety of Shaws and quality. A large assortment of CARPETS, newest Styles and Patterns, with REGS to match. Ready made CLOTHING a superior quality Cotton Warp and Family TEA—all of which are offered at the very lowest market price.

STOVES, GRATES, CAMBOUSES.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate, he has just received his usual extensive Supply of Cooking, Franklin, Air-tight, Church, Hall, Office, Shop, and Vessels STOVES, for sale on reasonable terms for Cash, or at 3, 6 and 9 mo.

Orders from the Country and Islands answered with despatch.

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Importer and Dealer.

WILLIAM GOSSIP

Has Received per Mungo Park, from Liverpool, & Cases SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, and ARTISTS' MATERIALS, viz:—

SCHOOL BOOKS—Mathematics, Stewart's Geography, Eton Latin Grammar; Greek Grammars, Barker's Demosthenes, Colenso's Arithmetic, Stewart's and Hughes' Goldsmith's Geography; Sullivan's English Grammar; Hugo Reid's Physical Geography; Chambers's Fables; Mayor's Spellings, Copy Books of all descriptions; STATIONERY—Cold Demy, Post Folio, Demy Binding Papers; Foolscap, Post, Letter, and Note Paper, ruled and plain; Envelopes, Painted and Round Slate Pencils; Account Books, Red and Black Ink, Screw Top Inkstands; Violin Strings, &c. &c.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS—Prepared Canvas for Oil Painting; Oil Colors in Collapsible Tubes, Poppy Oil, Nut Oil; Water Colors in Collapsible Tubes; Cakes and Half Cakes all Water Colors; do. Pure Scarlet; Sets Graduated Pencils; Extra Super. large Sables, Porte Crayons, Grad. Pinks, Slabs, &c. &c. &c.

Every Article in School Books, Stationery, and Artists' Materials, constantly on hand.

Look particularly for 24 Granville Street.

WILLIAM GOSSIP.

July 19.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER

—SUPERIOR TO SKIDLITZ—

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

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT PAPER HANGINGS.

Just Received per brig Ornate, &c. &c.

PAPER HANGINGS, Newest Styles, for Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Bed Rooms, Halls, or Kitchens, from 5d. to 3s. 6d. per Roll.

Also—GREEN PAPER for Window Blinds.

Also—BORDERING to match the Papers.

CALL AT WM. GOSSIP'S 24 Granville Street.

Halifax, Aug. 16, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.

A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY

FOR BRITISH AMERICA.

BEING an ELEMENTS of GENERAL GEOGRAPHY, in which BRITISH AMERICA is treated with the fullest and detail requisite to impart to British American Youth some knowledge of their own country. The work will include the Geography of the other leading countries of the world, and *Outlines of Physical and Astronomical Geography.*

By HUGO REID, of Dalhousie College, Halifax.

Author of "The Principles of Education," "Elements of Physical Geography," &c. August 16. 3m.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX PREPARED WITH **EAU DE COLOGNE**. This daily use of this much admired Tincture preserved and beautifies the TEETH—prevents Tartarous deposit.—arrests decay,—induces a healthy action in the Gums,—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour. Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c. from London. Feb. 1856

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, &c. &c. ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

BY the recent Fall Arrivals from GREAT BRITAIN, and by Arrivals from the United States, the Subscriber has received a General Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY and ARTISTS' MATERIALS, which he will dispose of Wholesale and Retail at the lowest rates.

STATIONERY.

Blue F. M. Blue Wove and Cream Laid Foolscap, Post Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, Colored Papers, Tissue Papers, Sealing Wax, Water, Ink, Slates and Pencils, Account Books, Copy Books, &c. &c.

BOOKS.

Sullivan's Geography, Grammar and Spelling Superadded. Stewart's Geography, Moods's Eton Latin Grammar, Westminster Greek and Latin Grammar, Scudder's Greek and Latin Grammar and Delectus, Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon, and all Books in general use in the various Colleges and Schools in the country.

W. & R. Chambers' Series of School Books, including Bookkeeping and ruled Books for do. Also their Series of Drawing Books, consisting of General Drawing Book, Nos 1 to 18, which will be sold separately; Architectural Series, Isometrical Series, Mechanical Series, all highly recommended.

W. & R. Chambers' Entertaining Miscellaneous Reading in Books of various prices, adapted for young and old comprising the Selections, including Select British Poetry, Tales of Road and Rail, Entertaining Biography, History and Adventure, &c. &c.

Also, W. & R. Chambers' Miscellany, Repository, Pocket Miscellany, Library for Young People, &c. &c.

An assortment of Elegant CHURCH SERVICES, all sizes, all bindings, and all Prices, BIBLES, Books of COMMON PRAYER, &c. &c.

By Micmac, John Barrow, and R. M. Steamships: ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WINSON & NEWTON'S OIL COLORS

in Collapsible Tubes—Most WATER COLORS, in Collapsible Tubes—Loose Cakes Water Colors—Hog and Sable Brushes, for Oil Colors—Sables, large and small, from 10d. to 13s. DRAWING PENCILS per Set of 6—Brookedon's Patent Pure Cumbrian Lead, selected by Harding, Cold Crayons, Porte Crayons, Chalks &c. &c.

Winsor & Newton's GRADUATED TINTS. Prepared Canvas for Oil Painting, Academy Boards for do. Prepared Mill Boards do—Sketching Charcoal, and generally every article required for Oil and Water Color, and Architectural or Engineering Drawing.

ALSO—All kinds of School Books used in the Province, Stationery, &c., PAPER HANGINGS, Wholesale and Retail in great variety.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

Oct. 11 1856.

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 Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment.

Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c in London, Halifax, N.S. Dec. 16

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' & Surene's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of French and English Languages (School Edition) 913 pages, 12 mo. new and large type.

Surenne's French and English and English and French Dictionary.

Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French—by Jewett

Ollendorff's Method of Learning French—by Valoo

Keys to each of above Methods.

Collot'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 Tresor.

Contes A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly.

Contes A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly.

L'Echo De Paris—by Le Page.

Hamel's French Exercises.

Les Messagers du Roi.

Kerelon's Tetemanque.

Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII.

Wansstrocht's Recueil Choisi

Perrin's Fables—by Bolmar.

May 3, 1856.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

SEÑOR LOUIS G. CASSERES,

Professor of Music.

No. 53—BARRINGTON STREET.

OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S.

Sept. 27.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

LARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing Cambrie—per yard: Antiquarian, Imperial, Roman, and Demy Drawing Paper: Bristol, and London Boards, Crayon Paper—white and tinted in great variety: Prepared Mill Boards, for Oil Painting, Academy Boards, do. Prepared Canvas for do: Oil Colors in collapsible tubes; Drying Oil; Nut Oil; Poppy Oil; Moist Water Colors; in tubes and boxes. Liquid Sepia; Liquid India Ink; Liquid Carmine; Water Color Megilp; Prepared Gum Water; Superior Sables for Oil or Water Colors; Flat Varnish; or Lacquering Brushes; Camel Hair Pencils; Faber's and Rowen's Drawing Pencils; Charcoal in reeds; Drawing Pens; Parallel Rulers; Compasses; Mapping Pens. Slates: India Rubber—metallic white—true bottle—and patent. Crayons—soft in square and hard in round boxes; Mathematical Instruments.

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

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY

FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

BY the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every house wife knows that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates, through any bone or any fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBU-TIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scabby, Scalded Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

CURE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has dispatched to the East large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure and ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years' standing.

PILES AND FISTULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Chapped hands	Gout	Skin-diseases
Burns	Corns (Soft)	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Bunions	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore-heads
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Piles	Tumours
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Chilgo-foo*	Elephantiasis	Scalds	Wounds
		Sore Nipples	Yaws

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, 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. F. Cochran & Co., Newport; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chubb, Kenville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. G. bon, Wilmot; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; R. Guest, Yarmouth; T. R. Palfrey, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia; Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Amherst; R. B. Hucatis, Wailao; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T. R. Norris, New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Francis, Canso; P. 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.

NOTICE.

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

10th October, 1856.

THE Board of Directors intend opening the Doors of the above Institution on MONDAY, the 13th October, for the negotiation of Bills of Exchange on Great Britain and the United States. Discounting approved paper maturing within three months—opening ordinary Bank Accounts, and granting Deposit Receipts at 3 per cent per annum, for sums of £25 and upwards.

Discount days—Mondays and Thursdays.

Paper submitted for Discount to be lodged with the Bank by 1 o'clock, p. m.

Oct. 11. 1m. W. S. STIRLING, Cashier.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by puffing advertisements—no certificate published respecting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constipation, 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 ALNGLE'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax.

FOR SALE BY WM. GOSSIP.

24 GRANVILLE STREET.

THE Constitution of the Diocesan 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 2.

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

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