

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.

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

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1856. NO. 23.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day of the Week	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. Aug. 20	11 A. M. Trin.	3 Kings 5 Acts 17 3 Kings 9 1 Pet. 4
M. 21	9	Daniel 2 8 Daniel 8 5
T. 22	10	8 19 5 2 Pet. 1
W. 23	11	9 20 6 3
Th. 24	12	10 21 7 4
F. 25	1	11 22 Eccles. 22 Jch. 1
S. 26	2	12 23 Daniel 11

* The Antiphona Credo to be used.

Poetry.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

AN EVENING WALK.

AS the hour of evening comes, and twilight shades
Vell the fair face of Nature, nor conceal
The beautiful outlines; but a pensive calm
Rests on her features, which to minds attun'd
To sing her praise, invokes more touching strains
Than when in morning noon-day she shines
With night gems glist'ning o'er her verdant robe,
Like graces Heaven bestow'd in sorrow's hour,
And smiles reflected from the orb of day.

Our wanderer forth beyond the busy sounds
Of the age life, and from the margin green
Of the fair stream, whose rippled surface now
Gleams with lengthen'd beam the evening star,
Survey the lovely scene with heart uprais'd
To Him th' Almighty Architect of worlds
Innumerable. Here let us admire
The undulating hills that bound our view,
In native forests clad, where deep still shades
Afford a safe retreat for feather'd choir:
Of varied notes, whose songs so wild and free,
Do seldom fall upon the Laman ear.
Observe the sloping orchards with their trees
Fruitful and shady, and when nearer view'd
So interlaced their branches, that they seem
A leafy net-work trac'd upon the sky.

May He who gives us all things to enjoy,
With timely fruit the owners' tills repay;—
And interspersed are fields whose verdant hues
Promise a harvest rich—then intervals
Of softer green—and meads and marshes, where,
When the light breeze sweeps o'er their bending tops,
Like seas of grass appear. All these should move
Our lips with praise to Him whose blessings thus
Extend to creatures for man's use designed.

And now the full orb'd moon has just emerg'd
From yonder line of fleecy clouds, and sheds
A soft effulgence o'er the tranquil scene
Now plous markings elevate the soil,
And yield bright fortresses of perennial joys.
May Heaven grant the evening of my days
May be like this, with heavenly visions blest;
Let me through life from Nature's varied scenes
Instruction find, with which her works abound,—
The silvery line with constant ebb and flow
The soft earbuds, and the healthful breeze
Imparts to all within the valley's range.
So like this stream may active charity
My day of life employ, and when the night
Comes on, a bright fix'd star on its star cast
A gleam of approbation; nor shall night
Long veil in darkness the still light
Of that pure soul, which anxious to reflect
The heavenly image, humbly waits in hope,
Its restoration to Eternal Day.

Bridgetown, July, 1855. E. B.

Religious Miscellany.

ACCEDEBON SIN-JLAIR AGAINTS DISPARAGING THE ORDINANCE OF PREACHING.

The first general error I would mention is want of faith in the efficacy of these means of grace. In all cases, whatever duty we perform, hope of success is indispensable as an incentive to exertion. Without it we could have no zeal in acquiring qualifications for the pulpit, no diligence in preparing our discourses, and no energy in delivering them. Strikingly by this faith, a preacher of moderate talent will do more good than the ablest theologian without it. It is, therefore, with great concern that I hear preaching disparaged as an ineffectual instrument of spiritual good, and ironical praises bestowed, on short sermons, only for their shortness. Such unseemly jocularities not only discourage the clergy but prevent the hearers from profiting by the ministrations of their instructor. In some cases the disposition to disparage pastoral exhortation does not

arise from the supposed length and tediousness of sermons: but is rather the result of reaction against the opposite mistake of those who, in other Christian communities—and at one time, to a large extent, in our own—exalted the discourse of the minister at the expense of our common prayers. No doubt, it is a grievous mistake to overlook the pre-eminent importance due to exercises of congregational devotion in God's cause—the house of prayer. But there is no necessity on that account to disparage preaching, and represent it as ineffective. Unquestionably it is less effective than it ought to be. It does not actually accomplish all the good for which it is designed and fitted. My present purpose is precisely to explain the causes of this painful fact. But, on the other hand, let us consider what actual good the preaching of God's Word has done. We know from sacred as well as ecclesiastical history, that it has produced results both permanent and satisfactory. We read discourses and homilies, ancient as well as modern, so powerfully eloquent and instructive that they could not fail to have produced in their hearers something, at least, of the deep impression which we experience as readers. We have ourselves been profitably moved by living examples of hortatory eloquence, and have seen a whole congregation similarly impressed. And we have, moreover, to recollect that preaching is an ordinance of God, and that its influence in diffusing and enforcing Christian truth is not dependent merely upon the talent of the speaker, but on the converting and sanctifying power of God's Holy Spirit. In order, therefore, to obtain this indispensable help, the rightly disposed minister of Christ will pray for it, and rely upon it, and not upon it as his never failing encouragement to faith, to industry, to self-denial, watchfulness, and perseverance.

THOUGHT WITHOUT EARNESTNESS, BUT NOT EARNESTNESS WITHOUT THOUGHT.

THERE can be thought without earnestness, but there cannot be earnestness without thought; just in the same way that there can be light without fire, but there cannot be fire without light. We may erect in the heart a merely intellectual glitter which like a chemical gas may emit a cold though brilliant radiance. We may know a great deal, and think a great deal, but after all selfishness may reign supreme in the heart, producing in this world self-love and in the next self-immolation. But when there is earnest prayer in the heart, intelligence comes as a necessary consequence. Where the fire is, there must be the light. The heart becomes refined, and though it does not follow that there is a high degree of positive intellect, yet there is enough for the station in which the praying man is placed. "If a Christian is a shoe-black," says John Newton, "he ought to be the best in the village." And Rowland Hill struck the converse when he said that he would not feel much confidence even in the richest land owner if the cat in the kitchen did not feel the better for the atmosphere of his consideration and order. Christianity meets both points in making each man equal to his calling as well as his calling equal to each man. What greater evidence could we have of its divine origin? If there must be a religion from God,—and it is demonstrable that such a revelation God is likely to vouchsafe,—what other religion is there that answers this end? But this is not the point here. The practical duty is what concerns us. Earnestness to God in prayer, is really our prime necessity, for by it our intellect and our hearts are prepared for our duties here and hereafter. And as Episcopalians we must be peculiarly careful lest by getting into the cars of a liturgy we get to sleep. Other forms have greater difficulties, but ours is a serious one, viz. that we are apt to think that the motive power of the minister is the impulse that is to carry the vehicle of our prayers to their destined terminus. This is not true. We must supply the earnestness ourselves or else we will be left behind by that heavenly company who are travelling heavenward.—*Epis. Recorder.*

THE BE-NOTHING PARTY.—If beyond the Atlantic to "know nothing" has become the right thing in politics,—on this side of the water, in religion, at all events,—a most fortunate and meritorious thing it is not only to know, but equally to be, nothing at all.

To arrive at this happy consummation appears to be the aim of all modern philosophy, and to encourage it a principal object of modern legislation.

The most obvious instance in point is, of course, Lord Shaftesbury's late Bill. The Dissenters didn't want it; they were quite content to sail under their own colours. Neither, on the other hand, did Church-people want it—Church-people, we mean, who were content to be recognised as such, and to submit to the imputation of belonging to a communion. Those who did want it were the persons who wanted to be neither Churchmen nor Dissenters—possibly a large, and certainly increasing party—in a word, the Be-Nothings. To these persons it is, of course, a great grievance that they cannot hold their assemblies without either recognising themselves as members of the Church, or registering themselves as conscientiously dissenting from it. For Be-Nothingism, in a word, they insist on a legal and statutory position. The next step, of course, will be a demand for State endowment.

Sir W. Clay's Bill for the Abolition of Church-rates is another instance. Here not only do the Be-Nothings insist on their recognition by the State as an independent party, but they seek to convert the Church Establishment itself into an institution of Be-Nothingism. They abolish the rate, because it is a Church-tax, levied partly upon Dissenters; and so far as the removal of this inequality goes, we quite admit that they can make out some case for such an alteration as would throw the payment exclusively on Church-people; but when they proceed further to refuse to Church-people the just and necessary consequences of this, viz. that they alone should manage their own affairs, the Churches are to be maintained by Church-people only, but we are still, it seems, to be liable to have Jew Churchwardens to distribute our Christian alms, to interfere with the conduct of our Christian services, to direct the decoration of our Christian temples, and even, for aught that appears to the contrary, to maintain the orthodoxy of our Christian preaching. Why this? Simply because the fashionable and Parliamentary view is, that Church-people, like the rest of the world, ought not to care for these things—they ought not to be Church-people; it is inconvenient and unfashionable to be so; they ought to be nothing at all.

Any Education Bill, again, which has a chance of passing, is framed more or less on the same principle. Differences must be swamped; that is, they must be neglected, and treated, if possible, as though they did not exist. The Be-Nothing principle, in short, is the only one that it is considered possible or right to carry out to its legitimate conclusions.

Now, we may be thought very intolerant for objecting to all this, but certainly it does strike us that in the above cases, at all events, to mention no more, the doctrine is pushed to somewhat inconvenient length. We quite admit that it may be politic, perhaps necessary, for some purposes and in some cases, to endeavour to treat people who differ from one another on some fundamental questions, but who agree, perhaps, on others, on the footing rather of their agreements than their differences, and to legislate, where legislation is absolutely necessary, on the basis of this endeavour. But there is some limit to this. If you mean to permit people to be religious at all, you must allow them to be so in their own way. After all, Church-people must be Church-people; and Dissenters must be Dissenters. Christians can only be Christians, and Jews can only be Jews. It may be unfortunate, but so it is. And after all, too, there is, or at least we have been in the habit of thinking so, some value, at least, in being one or the other of these things.

You cannot have good Christians who care nothing for Christianity, or good Jews who care not a straw whether there be such a thing as Judaism or not. The argument is pushed to an absurdity. Differences—religious differences—are, it is urged, so mischievous that there ought to be no distinctive religion at all. But religion, if it exist, must, like everything else, have its own character. And Statesmen, unless they would destroy it altogether, must recognise and allow for this undeniable, though now often forgotten, fact.—*London Guardian.*

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. America, August 4.

ENGLAND.

The *Caradoc*, bringing the body and personal staff of the late field Marshal Lord Raglan, arrived at Bristol on Tuesday, July 24th.

The coffin containing Lord Raglan's remains was removed from the *Caradoc* at Bristol on Wednesday on board the *Star*, for conveyance on shore, and placed under a canopy of black velvet, on an altar-shaped platform, covered with cloth of the same color. A number of boats destined to form the water procession rendezvoused outside the basin; they consisted of fifty ship's gigs, contributed by firms and merchant vessels. All the boats were in mourning, each carried its flag half-mast, and was propelled by a crew appropriately attired, and having their oars muffled. The boats divided into two lines, with an interval of a boat's length between each. They were connected, under water so as to be kept in a regular line. A company of Artillerymen were sent on board, and ranked on either side of the canopy; the aides-de-camps, Lord Burghersh, Lieut. Colonel Somerset, Lieut. Colonel Kingscote, and the Hon. Captain Calborne, stood immediately behind the military. When the procession started—

"The occasional stroke of the steamer's paddles that, like the webbed feet of some great black swan, barely sufficed to float her slowly along, hardly created a ripple on the water, while the muffled and craped oars of the convey of boats dipped at long pauses into the water, without a sound—all silent as if the whole procession were one of noon-day phantoms. At this breathless moment, the bells of St. Mary Redcliffe, the venerable form of which looked down from its elevation on the solemn scene, tolled mournfully out, and ere their echoes had died away, the thousands on all sides simultaneously and involuntarily uncovered their heads, as the *Star*, under the guidance of Captain Hyde, who gave his directions with a silent wave of the hand, glided up to its place at the Quay-wall, and the first of a salute of nineteen guns by the Artillery was fired. The procession of boats pulled up outside the *Star*, the rowers of each standing up and tossing their craped oars as they came into place."

The coffin was received at the shore by a company of Hussars and Life Guards, and by all the civic authorities. A procession was then formed with the hearse bearing the body, and moved through the streets, which were appropriately hung with crape at the windows, amid the tolling of bells and playing of funeral music by the military band. After leaving Fishponds, the procession was discontinued, and the hearse proceeded, followed only by mourning-coaches, to Badminton. At the lodge of Badminton House a detachment of the Gloucestershire Hussars were drawn up. After arrival the body was laid out in state, and on Thursday morning the public were admitted for a few hours, to view the spectacle. In the afternoon the burial in the family vault took place in strict privacy, Lord Raglan throwing upon the coffin as it was lowered the wreath of immortelles placed by General Pelissier upon the corpse of his compeer.

In Friday night's *Gazette*, Lieut. General Simpson, who up to this only held brevet rank in the East, was promoted to the substantive rank of Lieut. General, with the legal rank of General in the Crimea and Turkey. Rumours are very prevalent of the General's health being such that he feels himself unequal for his duties, and the facts are so irresistible that already he holds the command only till a successor can be found. According to the *Scotman*, Lord Hardinge has gallantly offered to go out, but he has been excused on the ground that there is no call for such a sacrifice after his great services, and at his age (70).

The following paragraph from the *United Service Gazette*, if true, does not, however, look like the General having relinquished the command:—

"We understand that General Simpson telegraphed to the General Commanding-in-Chief at the Horse Guards, to the effect that he declined the service of Major-General Knollys to succeed him as chief of the staff, and would prefer an officer of experience to do the duties to be selected from the staff already stationed in that country. Major-General Barnard has been appointed."

The great army which lies almost inactive in the Crimea under the command of two Cabinets and three, if not four, Generals-in-Chief, gives no sign of life except an occasional half-suppressed note of preparation, now from the foot of the Malakhoff, now from the Bay of Kamiesch, where something of importance seems to be in progress. A more splendid and powerful instrument for great operations was probably never seen; and we can only wait and wish that we knew as well the real nature of its strategic difficulties as we do that

of the political embarrassments which hamper it, and which we are not obliged to take upon trust. A valuable rumour that General Simpson wishes to resign the command for reasons not distinctly named, has probably enough to be believed. Not so another, that Omer Pasha is to go to Kaja. That says us all should be made of him, seems a thing too good to be true.—*Guardian*.

A ministerial contemporary contradicts the rumour that General Simpson had been recalled, but points to his probable resignation and the appointment of a successor.

The *Globe* says that her Majesty will not prorogue Parliament in person. It is not probable that her Majesty will visit London before her departure for Paris, and it is most likely that she will proceed direct from Osborne to Boulogne on the 7th. The Earl of Clarendon will be the Secretary of State in attendance on her Majesty on the occasion. The day of prorogation, if not on Saturday, the 11th instant, will, at all events, be on the following Monday.

RUSSIA.

The only authentic news of interest from the seat of war is contained in the following despatch from General Pelissier, dated July 25, 3 a. m., which reached Paris on Friday:—

"After a brisk cannonade the Russians made a sortie, about midnight, on the left of the Little Redan. As we were now quite close to them, it did not take the enemy one minute to reach our gabionnades.

"They were vigorously received by the Obassours-a-pied of the Imperial Guard, and by some companies of the 10th Regiment of Infantry of the Line.

"The Russians beat a hasty retreat, leaving some wounded, and eight killed, between our ambuscades and the fosse of the place.

"A very dark night enabled them to carry off the others.

"This affair does honour to Lieut. Colonel De Taxis, of the Infantry, and to Captain Locoq, of the Engineers. General Bieson was on duty in the trenches."

Another despatch, two days later, announces that the Pblegethon had arrived at Kamiesch, bringing French prisoners, exchanged at Odessa against Russian prisoners, which this steamer had taken on board at Constantinople. The exchange of prisoners of war is to be continued. The French officers speak in high terms of the manner in which they were treated by the Russians. The despatch concludes with these words:—

"Nothing new has occurred before the place."

Prince Gortschakoff thankfully announces, in order of the day, the arrival in the Crimea of the 7th and 15th Divisions from Bender and Odessa. On the other hand, General Pelissier has demanded some battalions of African Light Infantry, to replace the Zouaves lost by casualties; 4,000 picked men are on their way. According to a private letter in the Vienna Military Gazette from Balacava, General Pelissier has made arrangements for the next storming. The first right column will be commanded by General Bosquet, and the left by General Simpson. The corps detached to support the assault will be commanded by Pelissier himself. The same paper asserts, on its own authority, that whatever the result of the storming, the siege is to be raised, and only Kamiesch and Balacava retained. These, with Eupatoria and Yenikale, have become military establishments of immense importance. The possession of these positions will compel the Russians to keep a large army in the Crimea. "It is believed that the arrangements for the campaign of 1855 include the concentration of an army at Varna, Burgos, and on the Bosphorus, while the field artillery, cavalry, and means of transport will be stronger than that in the Crimea, and to which detachments of the army now in the Crimea would be added preparatory to operations in a new field."

A letter in *Le Nord* from St. Petersburg gives the following laudatory tribute to the late English Commander-in-Chief:—"Lord Raglan," says the writer, "has died. During the entire period of the command of this noble General he succeeded in conciliating the esteem and respect not only of those with whom his nation was allied, but also of the enemy to whom he was opposed. Lord Raglan was on several occasions distinguished by the late Emperor Nicholas, as also by the reigning Emperor. He will be personally regretted in Russia by all who had an opportunity of knowing and appreciating the nobleness of his sentiments and the uprightness of his character. As a subject he performed his duty by obeying the command of his Sovereign, and as a soldier, by valiantly defending the honour of his flag; but even in the execution of his duty he preserved unimpaired to his death his own personal dignity and that of his country. He has fallen, like so many others, a victim to this disastrous war. Honoured be his memory, and respected be his grave! which will be as sacred on the soil of Russia as on that of England; and, while pointing to it, no Russian will refuse to say—*Sixty-victor, Armen calces*."

There are now in the Baltic 85 English vessels of war, mounting 2,098 guns; 16 French vessels of war, mounting 408 guns. In the combined fleet there are 28 line-of-battle ships, with 1,853 guns; 31 frigates and corvettes, with 664 guns; 29 smaller steamers and gun boats, with 28 guns; 18 mortar-boats and other craft, with 21 guns; and 101 vessels, mounting 2,596 guns. The only news from this magnificent fleet is a telegraphic despatch from Danzig that "Captain Vanillan, with the *Albatross*, *Arrogant*, and *Ruby*, attacked and silenced a fort at Fredericksbamm on the 20th. Three men were wounded."

The *Times* correspondent, writing from the Baltic on the 23rd, says that his opinion that nothing on a large scale will be attempted by the fleet this year is being daily confirmed.

"In the fleet are many seamen, formerly Baltic cruisers, well acquainted with the sudden changes of the seasons.—They state, as the result of their experience, that after the middle of August favourable weather cannot be depended on off Cronstadt, and that gales of wind and violent storms may then be of frequent occurrence. The division of the fleet under the orders of Rear-Admiral Baynes will, most probably, therefore, in a few weeks, be compelled to seek a more safe anchorage, or cruise on and off this port, until absolutely compelled to proceed down the Gulf of Finland as far as Narven Island, there to remain until October, when it will be necessary for the larger class of ships to make the passage through the Great Belt before the winter has fairly set in."

A despatch to the following effect has been received from Prince Gortschakoff, dated Sebastopol, July 28:—"Yesterday the enemy opened a heavy fire which lasted two hours and a half, against the Bastion No. 4 (the Flagstaff). We have replied with vigour. Between the 23rd and 27th nothing new occurred at Sebastopol, nor upon the other points of the Crimea."

Prince Gortschakoff writes, under date 30th July, and says—"Nothing of importance has occurred before Sebastopol. The enemy continues a partial cannonade. We reply vigorously."

DAWZRO, Aug. 3.—The Prince Altes has arrived with mails; she left the fleet on the 31st ult. at Narven. No alteration has taken place in the position of the squadron. Nothing important has taken place except the destruction of some coast batteries at Kotka, but preparations are, however, being made to strike an important blow.

It was rumoured in Constantinople, on the 23rd, that Seliamyl (whom the *Monitor* lately reported dead) had made a descent upon Tiflis and induced the Russians to retreat from before Kars. A fact so important as the relief of Kars would not, it is reasonable to suppose, have remained ten days without confirmation.

UNITED STATES.

The Boston Traveller says:—"The company who are about to connect Newfoundland with Halifax, by a sub-marine telegraph, propose to furnish the foreign news to the American press in anticipation of the arrival of the steamers, for the sum of about \$200,000 per annum, or \$2,000 per steamer, calculating that they shall anticipate the arrival of about one hundred steamers a year. The news by the steamer bound to New York could be anticipated several days, and that by stopping at Halifax ten or eleven hours. The cost of the Halifax despatch of foreign news received once a fortnight, is not probably much under \$80,000."

SYDNEY, C. S.

The Bazaar, held here on Thursday last, in aid of the funds for the erection of a Parsonage House, equalled the most sanguine hopes of all interested in its success. The articles on sale were tastefully arranged, so as to command the attention and please the fancy of purchasers. The refreshment tables were bountifully supplied, and proved a source of much profit, as well as gave great satisfaction. At an early hour, the rooms were well filled with purchasers, who exhibited an earnest desire to obtain articles for sale there,—a wish which was most unmistakably, and effectually encouraged by the ladies who attended the tables in the capacity of Venders, and the result was the speedy disposal of the stock on hand. Such may be briefly stated as the financial doings at that very agreeable Mart. As to the other features of the day's proceedings, what shall we say where all was so pleasant, harmonious and satisfactory?—To particularise would be invidious beyond giving expression to a sincere admiration of the taste, judgment, and zeal of the several ladies engaged in the management of the Bazaar, both on Thursday and previously. The amount received on the occasion exceeded £51. We noticed several ladies and gentlemen there from the Sydney Mines and North Sydney, who gave a substantial assistance to the objects of the day's proceedings.—*News*, Aug. 11.

Correspondence.

Sydney, C. S., Aug. 4th, 1855.

To the Editor of the Church Times:

Sir,—I write to give you some account of the Bishop's visit to my relations in this Island. The day of his Lordship's arrival at Sydney I left for Maitland to prepare for his visit there and at Longueville. On the next day (Sunday the 23d July) I had Services twice to very good congregations in the neat little Church at the former place; but the men being mostly away in coasting vessels, our subsequent congregations are always smaller than in winter. On Monday I prepared every thing I could for the B's

Editorial Miscellany.

arrival, and went in the evening to Louisburg, 14 miles. Next day (Tuesday) was spent in preparation work, and in the afternoon his Lordship arrived, driven by Judge Doll, and accompanied by the Revd. Mr. Unisako, the Rector. On Wednesday morning at early as 10 o'clock, the neat, though unhappily as yet unfinished, Church, was well filled by a large and attentive congregation, when sixteen persons of all ages were confirmed, viz., ten men and eight women. His Lordship spoke very forcibly to the candidates upon their Christian duties, and to the congregation at large upon the state of their Church, the privilege of receiving the Sacrament, and the duty of joining more generally in the services. He then concluded with a most impressive Sermon. After which we dined at the residence of Charles McAlpine, Esq., the Bishop's kind host on the occasion, and then proceeded to Mainadieu, arriving there on the evening of St. James's day.

On Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, all the Church people then and there assembled for Divine Service, when the little Church was consecrated by the name of St. James's Chapel. Three candidates were confirmed, others being unavoidably absent, and the usual impressive address and Sermon delivered, the congregation being most attentive to the teaching of their chief pastor. Here the Bishop was most hospitably entertained by Mrs. Karrel, a widow, and a steady communicant of the Church. Leaving Mainadieu, we reached Sydney (20 miles) at 6 o'clock the same evening.

On Friday morning, the 27th inst., the Bishop and myself went to Cow Bay, a distance of 18 miles of wretched road, accompanied by Capt. Ousley, the senior Church-Warden. At 12 o'clock his Lordship met a good congregation at the pretty little Church which was consecrated by the name of Christ Church Chapel; the Burial Ground was also consecrated. Eleven candidates were confirmed, whom the Bishop addressed in his usual forcible style, and his Lordship again preached, returning afterwards to Sydney the same evening.

Saturday and Sunday were employed by the Bishop in ministering in the Churches of the Revd. Mr. Arnold and Mr. Unisako, but on Monday the 30th inst., his Lordship in company with Mr. Unisako and myself, went to Glace Bay, 18 miles, the last of my stations, and the feeblest in point of Church population, where he confirmed three persons, one a very aged woman of 72, and preached afterwards, returning again to Sydney the same evening. Next day his Lordship left us for the Mines, in the midst of the rain, having from the time of his arrival in Sydney preached ten Sermons, in seven churches, and one station without a church, delivered eight addresses to candidates, confirmed upwards of 70 persons, and travelled in the performance of these duties no less than 182 miles, in the space of ten days.

Trusting that this brief account may be interesting to your readers, I remain, Sir, your obt. servt.

W. Y. PORTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

SIR,—I beg leave through the medium of your paper to acknowledge the following subscriptions in aid of the erection of a Church for Port Latour and Solid Rock.

	P. Tocque.
Dr. Joseph Farish	£2 10 0
George Redding	2 10 0
George Killam	5 0 0
Capt. John Ryerson	2 0 0
George S. Brown	5 0 0
W. K. Dudman	2 10 0
J. Bussey	0 10 0
G. K. Moulton	1 0 0
C. White	1 0 0
Dr. F. Webster	1 0 0
J. W. H. Rowley	1 0 0
Elisba W. B. Moody	5 0 0
J. W. Moody	2 0 0
Benjamin D. Fleet	1 0 0
Wm. H. Townsend	2 0 0
Nelson Corning	0 2 6
Mrs. Ryerson	1 5 0
Capt. George Ryerson	0 10 0
Thomas Barnard	2 10 0
Norman J. Bond	5 0 0
Chas. and G. W. Tooker	2 10 0
Mrs. George Bingay	1 0 0
James Murrar, Junr.	1 0 0
J. Stoneman, Junr.	1 0 0
Thomas B. Dane	0 10 0
J. T. Hutchinson	1 0 0
J. Challan	1 0 0
A. C. Robbins	0 10 0
D. Burton	0 5 0
Dr. Jas. C. Farish	1 0 0
T. Dane (School h Woods Harbor)	0 5 0
George Goddey, S.	1 0 0
J. Holly	0 5 0
J. Crosby	1 0 0
J. Stopham, Senr.	1 0 0
J. Trask	1 0 0
Thomas Allen	1 0 0
J. Murray, Senr.	0 6 3
Hon. Judge Bliss	1 0 0

£60 18 9

Two Surplices from the Ven. Archbishop Willis, and a package of Books from the Revd. Dr. Twining and Revd. Thos. Dunn.

The Editor of the Presbyterian Witness has treated us to another "column and more" of puerile matter. We again regret that we should have been the cause of so sorry an exhibition. In his agitated state he appears to be quite oblivious of Dr. Begg, who makes the charges upon which the deductions which so ignominiously are founded—for so far as we are concerned, his critique is little more than a begging of the question. Perhaps the Dr. will acknowledge that all his premises have been demolished, when the deductions, as a matter of course, will be demolished too. The Editor of the Witness, having shown that the Free Church had drawn largely upon the excitement of the people, and thereby become possessed of a power of money, which its Ministers appear to have largely appropriated; and that its assembly have terminated their proceedings with a semblance of amicability, thinks that we should acknowledge all this with as much gratulation as he himself is inclined to bestow upon such capital management. Now, although we are taught to love our enemies, and have never shown a desire to wrangle with them, we must pardon us if we do not see these things with his partial eyes. It cannot be denied that they have got the money, and we feel astounded from facts he has stated, they can estimate the shily lucre at its proper value,—but as for their unanimity, we do not lay much stress upon their proceedings as proof of it. Only let him hear Dr. Begg upon this subject, and he will know the just value to be placed upon this seeming unanimity.

"As long as Dr. Chalmers and other experienced men were spared to us, (says the Dr.) all went on tolerably well. From the very first, however, an idea of centralized power, quite foreign to the true genius of a Presbyterian Church, exhibited itself in various influential quarters, and was handsomely prosecuted, and at length with such complete success, that probably there is no congregation in Britain as despotically governed at this moment as the Free Church of Scotland. A limited number of men notoriously manage all our affairs in any way they please. The very forms of our constitution are openly trampled upon. The assembly, of which they are always members, has in truth virtually assumed all power, legislative, executive, and judicial. Any one who ventures to oppose this governing party, is immediately assailed, and made to feel what a dear price he must pay for his practical liberty, which, however, he in theory is technically understood to possess in a pre-eminent degree. These plain statements may give offence; but I speak on this subject from ample experience of both Churches. For all practical purposes, it is quite notorious that the great mass of the members of the General Assembly of the Free Church would sure money, and do at least as much good by staying at home. This is the canker that is eating out the very heart of confidence in our Church. This is the real root of bitterness which lies and festers beneath all our difficulties, and the true key to the recent contentions which have started the country, and afflicted our worthy people; although one cannot help admiring the amazing dexterity with which other matters have been thrust into and kept in the foreground. The Free Church is as completely managed by an oligarchy, at this moment, as ever the British Government was.

But our dissenting contemporary not satisfied with attempting the defence of his own Church, appears very anxious to place us as a partisan of the Church of England. "Perhaps," he says, "we have been taught to think that the Church of England is the High Church, pro-papish party, the apostolical successionists, and the baptismal regenerationists," and with a view to our enlightenment he takes the trouble to inform us, that "the Presbyterians, the High Churchmen, the apostolical successionists, and the baptismal regenerationists, are not the Church of England." We suppose this is an exemplification of the "love that embraces all" with which he is endowed. We ought to be, and we feel that every Episcopalian in the Diocese must be very much obliged by this lucid exposition, and that they will hereafter take the Presbyterian Witness for their guide in essentials, instead of the Articles and Rubrics. With a similar obliquity of intellect, the disreputable body to which the Free Church Editor belongs, assumed that they were the real Church of Scotland, and with a total absence of "worldly considerations" no doubt, would have willingly taken upon them all the responsibility of the vocation to which they thought they were called,—but they have lived to be disappointed, and to hear, already one of their own Doctors compare the "glory of the first house" with the dimmed gold of the edifice which sought to supplant it.

We have now nearly done with our Free Church contemporary—and although we dare not congratulate him upon the openly oppugnant disposition he manifests towards the Church, if sincere, it does him much more credit than his "hypocrisy" of the previous week; although in the exercise of his valour, like the snake which bit against the file, he may find his teeth in a deplorable condition. We advise him to cultivate a more Christian spirit. He will find foes enough in his own household, if he desires to seek them. There is an article in his last paper signed Geo. W. Spratt, upon the subject of which he has already displayed his talent, and which may give him further occasion, anent the St. James's Church at Dartmouth, belonging to the Kirk of Scotland, upon which the Free Church has cast a greedy eye; and there is another in the *Pictou Chronicle* of Aug. 2, anent a Secession Church, which the writer asserts the Free Church wrested from that body, without right or reason. Now we may know but little about these things, but as they are brought to our comprehension, they seem very illustrative of the extent of the "self sacrificing" disposition of the body of which our contemporary may be a very worthy member. We feel however that we have bestowed quite enough

notice upon a subject not very important to us—and being now done with him, he need be no longer aguish on our account, and may try the strength of his nerves upon the deductions of other adversaries as soon as he feels inclination.

The R. M. Steamer *America* arrived on Wednesday last, in 11 days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 4th instant. The news is not of much interest. Affairs at the seat of war continue nearly in the same state as previously reported. The remains of Lord Raglan arrived at Bristol from the Crimea on the 24th ult.

The Regatta came off in our harbor on Tuesday last. The day was remarkably fine, and all seemed to unite to make the day one of amusement. There was enough wind for the sailing craft, and not too much for the rowing boats. The call by his Worship the Mayor for a public holiday was well responded to. The races were all well contested, and altogether the affair was one of the best we have ever witnessed. Much praise is due the Committee for the able manner in which the Regatta has been got up, and the result. We acknowledge from the Committee the receipt of a card of admission to the *Pyramus*, where the umpires and managing committee were stationed. The flag-ship was open through the day to visitors. A display of fireworks in the evening closed the day's proceedings.

The Legislative Session in Newfoundland, was closed on the 7th August. His Excellency is pleased with the economical reforms which have been introduced; alludes with satisfaction to the reciprocity treaty, in dealing with which the Legislature have maintained the principle of encouraging native industry, and anticipates that the enquiries made into the causes of the pauperism which prevails in Newfoundland, will lead in a future session to a remedy. He recognizes the liberality with which they have provided for the civil service; and the wise spirit in which they have continued to support public education—to protect the fisheries, and encourage agriculture.

Previous to the prorogation, an Address to the Colonial Secretary passed the Assembly, bringing before him the serious injury that will be inflicted upon the people of the Colony, by the imposition of the tax on Newspapers.

The Bermuda Royal Gazette of July 10, noticing the sale of Pews in Trinity Church, Hamilton, has the following paragraph:—

"It is indeed a subject of congratulation to every Churchman, especially in this town and its vicinity, that this Church has at length been sufficiently advanced to admit of its being opened for Divine Service.—Here, not only the rich man who can pay his price and secure the seat of his particular choice, is afforded an opportunity of doing so, but the poor man, the more humble worshipper, whose only offering is praise and thanksgiving, the oblation of a pure heart, (of all the most acceptable in the sight of God), is provided with comfortable accommodation in various parts of the Church. Nor is the stranger who holds no pew in the Church, likely to be at any time at a loss for a seat—one full third of the total sittings having been allotted as free seats."

The Clergy and the Representatives of the Laity of the Diocese are requested to take notice, that Tuesday, October 11th, at 10 A. M., is appointed for the Meeting of the Diocesan Assembly, to consider the Report of the Committee appointed at its last Meeting to "prepare rules and regulations for the Church Assembly." The Session may be continued from day to day at the pleasure of the Assembly.

The absence of the Proprietor of this Paper for a few weeks, need not cause any interruption of communication on all matters connected with the *Church Times*, the business of which, in the interim, as well as his general business, will be attended to by his Son.

The Illustrated News, of July 28, for Mr. Gossip's subscribers, came to hand in advance of the Halifax Steamer, on Saturday evening last, and were sent to the country by first mails thereafter.

The R. M. S. *Asia* arrived at 9 o'clock on Thursday evening from Boston, and sailed again at midnight for England. The papers received by her are barren of news.

ANAPOLIS, Aug. 6.—Mr. Lawrence Hall lost two Bays with two tons hay, by fire, about 4 o'clock this morning. Total loss. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—*Farmouth Herald*.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Asia, July 31.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP BILL.*

The *Earl of Shaftesbury* said he had felt it hopeless to join the committee after the noble earl had expressed sentiments which, if carried to their full extent, must have issued in the revival of the Conventicle Act, and he declined even to look at the names, lest he should be obliged to make comments upon them that might be somewhat invidious. He denied that he wished the laity to supersede the clergy. By his proposal the laity would remain in the same condition as before with respect to the ministration of religious rites, and the clergy would also remain precisely in the same state in respect to ecclesiastical discipline and to the authority of the Bishops. No doubt the law was obsolete in large towns when public opinion prevented its enforcement, but not so in the poor cottage and poor village. And after the discussion, it was no longer possible that the law should remain obsolete. "Now, I think there must be something very decided in the present proposition, otherwise we should have no such a marked movement on the part of the Episcopal bench on the subject, or have the leader of the Conservative party come down here and lay on the table a bill, and do everything in his power to sustain the demands of those who wish to retain the present restrictions in all their vigour. This question has sunk deep into the heart of the country, and the minds of the people are made up on it. Whether the house accept my bill now or reject it, I feel that eventually its passing is as sure as the rising and setting of the sun, and my only hope and prayer is, that the bill may be passed without further agitation. All the various arguments connected with the subject have already been so fully laid before your lordships that it is unnecessary for me to repeat them. The principle of my measure is very simple, namely, that every man has a perfect right to worship God when and how he pleases within his own house, and to call his friends and neighbours together to join in worship and in hearing the Word of God read. That is not only every man's right, but his positive duty, unless it can be shown that the public safety or public morality will be endangered, and then the statute law may step in and check that great Christian privilege."

The noble earl proceeded to object to the new bill as entirely a new Church discipline bill. Having read the first clause, he asked "Why should licensed curates be named? By far the greater number of the curates to whom the measure would apply are not licensed. (The Bishop of Oxford dissented.) He believed that the reverse of what the right rev. prelate intimated was the fact. ("Hear," and a laugh.) But, even if it be not so, why are the curates without licence ignored? Is it not the fact that the Bishop has far greater authority over the licensed curate than over one that has no licence?"

The *Bishop of London*—Just the reverse.

The *Earl of Shaftesbury*—Can the incumbent dismiss a licensed curate?

The *Bishop of London*—No.

The *Earl of Shaftesbury*—Can the Bishop dismiss a licensed curate?

The *Bishop of London*—Yes.

The *Earl of Shaftesbury*—The right rev. prelate says it is the reverse of what I have stated. I asked him if an incumbent could dismiss a licensed curate; and the answer was, "No." I asked then, can a Bishop dismiss a licensed curate; and the answer was, "Yes."

The *Bishop of London*—I may state that an incumbent can dismiss a licensed curate, subject to an appeal to the Bishop; and that the Bishop can dismiss a licensed curate, subject to an appeal to the Archbishop; but that he has entire control of the unlicensed curate.

The *Earl of Shaftesbury*—My object was to show that greater power is retained over the unlicensed than over the licensed curate. But be that as it may, let me proceed to observe that this bill goes on to settle a moot point between incumbents and the Bishops. In many instances, incumbents invite friends of their own to preach in their pulpits, and occasionally this right is disputed by the Bishops; but here power is positively given to the Bishops to prohibit the exercise of that right, a power which they do not at present possess. Now, let us see what are the powers exercised by this bill over the laity. It is provided that the act shall not apply to "any readers, visitors, or other lay per-

(* Concluded from last week.)

sons within his own private house or elsewhere, within such parish, who shall act with the sanction and authority of such incumbent, or licensed curate, or the Bishop of the diocese." Here the laity are to demand the right of worship in their own private dwellings, and the question is now limited entirely on the subject of private worship, because it will be found, on examination of the acts, that any laymen may register any place for worship at the quarter sessions without declaring that he is a Dissenter. If he register according to the Registration Act of 1852, he must declare that he is a Protestant Dissenter, and the denomination to which he belongs; but if he register at the quarter sessions, it is enough if he state that the place is to be used for Protestant worship. The whole question, therefore, is one of having worship in our private dwellings; but look at the restrictions under which this is placed by the bill before us. The layman is to go as a suppliant to the incumbent, the licensed curate, or the Bishop of the diocese, and they have power to refuse the application. Then, if the application is granted, they have power to revoke it, and they may also impose conditions on the applicant. They may insist, for instance, on the use of certain prayers, and a particular description of service. I must say I have never known such an attempt as this to bring the whole body of the laity under the control of the clergy. The people of England are warmly attached to the Church, but they will not submit to this—that no man shall be allowed to have worship in his own house, with his friends and neighbours, unless he can get the consent of the incumbent, or the Bishop, or the licensed curate, and submit to such conditions as they may impose. Now, all this is for the purpose of maintaining the parochial system. I believe the rigidity of such rules as these has done more, and will do more, to drive hundreds from the Church, and to keep thousands from coming into the Church, than almost any regulation you can impose.

The bill absolutely ignores Dissenters, who, no doubt, desired to have their places of public worship recognised; "but we and the Dissenters agree together on this point—that we shall have our private dwelling-houses free for worship, and that we will not go to any party whatever for permission, be he priest or prelate. The second clause of this bill provides that no penalty shall be imposed in respect of the use of prayer at the opening or closing of meetings held for any religious or charitable purpose. I ask your lordships whether, in the history of legislation, such a privilege was ever granted by statute? It is not only the great and solemn privilege, but the duty, of Christians to enter upon no undertaking without imploring the blessing of God in prayer; but we are now asked to incorporate in the statute law of the realm a bill drawn by a Bishop, which permits us the privilege of opening and closing with prayer any meetings having a religious object. My lords, I protest against this permission. (Cheers from the Ministerial side.) The noble earl (*Derby*) says this clause was introduced to meet my case; but, so far from meeting my case, this provision completely kills it. I wish to know why prayer should be allowed only at the opening and closing of these meetings? Why should it not be permitted during the progress of such meetings? This clause, I must remind your lordships, will put an end altogether to the operations of the London City Mission. That society has held during the past year nearly 30,000 meetings, which were of a purely devotional character, commencing with prayer and singing, continuing with prayer and reading of the Word, and closing with prayer. These meetings, therefore, will be altogether interdicted by the clause to which I have directed attention. Now, was this intended? If not, why was the clause that gave liberty for occasional meetings struck out of the bill?"

The *Earl of Derby*—I rise to order. The noble earl is perfectly at liberty to comment upon the bill as it stands, but I think he is not entitled to state before your lordships what took place in the committee, or to comment upon those proceedings.

The *Earl of Shaftesbury*—I have gained what I want. I have shown that the noble earl and the right rev. prelates are afraid of having the facts disclosed. The services held by the agents of the London City Mission are as completely religious services as can well be held in any church or chapel, and I must express my regret that that society, notwithstanding the good it has accomplished, has never received that countenance from the Bishop of the Diocese which it might have anticipated. On the contrary, I believe the right rev. prelate is extremely hostile to the London City Mission, and I therefore regard with much suspicion this clause, which was introduced

into the bill by the committee of which he was a member, for it is obvious that, if the clause be brought into operation, it will extinguish altogether the efforts of the City Mission. That the present bill should pass this house seems inconceivable; that it should pass the House of Commons is absolutely impossible." They sent up a bill giving full relief to Churchmen and Dissenters. Will you return them a bill which gives a really hateful relief to Churchmen, and absolutely ignores the very existence of the Nonconformists? You will bring on a collision between the two houses; and the more so as the change will have been effected by the active hostility of the Episcopal bench. I have urged this question under the full and solemn conviction that the provisions of my bill would conduce to the diffusion of Christianity throughout our large towns and populous districts, and not a little to the real interests and extension of the Church of England. We are living in times of great excitement, much growing unbelief, a growing spirit of Nonconformity, and much peril. Remember the warnings of the Registrar-General. He tells you of 5,000,000 human beings in this Christian land who are under no religious teaching or influence whatever. It is an increasing, and not a decreasing number. It is to no purpose, he tells you—and most truly—to build churches, had you even the money to do so. You need the living agents to go among the people to stir them, teach them, persuade them, evangelise them. You will never invite these millions by tightening the reins of an ecclesiastical system; for, unless our Church be enabled to act as a missionary Church, and fairly compete with all other denominations, she will be lost, and that very speedily. I trust that this bill may be rejected, and my own passed into a law; but, if it be not so, I pledge myself never to desist from the work. My noble friend behind me laughs. I dare say I may appear perfectly ridiculous in his eyes, but I have been guided by what I conceive to be right, and I pledge myself never to desist from the work. (Cheers.) Should my life be spared to another session I will reproduce the same measure, with the most ample conviction that the blessing of Almighty God will rest on the endeavour. I now beg to move that the bill be read a second time this day three months.

The *Archbishop of Canterbury*—It seems incumbent upon me to say a few words in consequence of what has fallen from the noble earl, who appears to think that no one who has at heart the interests of true religion could be adverse to the bill which he introduced into the house. I can, however, state, in one sentence, the reason why I could not support that bill. Simply, my lords, because I have subscribed the Articles of the Church, in which I hold so prominent a position that I certainly ought not to set the example of contradicting its Articles. The 23rd Article of our Church pronounces that no man ought to take on himself the office of public preaching, or of ministering sacraments in the congregation, until he be lawfully called thereto. Now, if I rightly understand my noble friend's bill, it was to give to every one the liberty of public preaching and of ministering in the congregation, with no other call than that of his own conscience. My lords, there are great differences of opinion as to what constitutes a lawful call. But among the various denominations of Christians I hardly know of two who do not hold that some authority is needful to justify public ministrations, who hold it to be enough that a man is satisfied in his own mind that he ought to be so employed. Therefore it is, my lords, that I have found myself unable to support my noble friend in a measure which I know he himself thinks both right and salutary. It is with regret that I do not support him. I honour the noble earl for his zeal in the cause of religion, for the disinterestedness with which he devotes his life and talents to the benefit of his fellow-subject; but I cannot help thinking that in the present case, his zeal for religious freedom has misled him, carried him too far, and even in the opposite direction. For, to propose a measure which is inconsistent with the principles of others, and then to accuse them of obstructing religion because they can't support that measure, is a species of persecution which I am sure, in any other case, where his feelings were unbiassed, he would be the first to condemn. My lord, if I might venture to advise, it would be that both bills should be withdrawn, both that of the noble earl, and that which has been substituted for it, which I confess appears to me open to many of the objections which have been urged against it. Let the law stand as it has stood hitherto, since it is found so hard to mend it. The law has never done much harm. I have never heard of more than one conviction under it, and that took place thirty years, or more, ago. The discussion has done this

good—it has proved that clergymen in their own parishes are entirely free from the operation of the law; and as for the meetings of religious societies, I cannot believe that any one could in earnest believe that they were affected by it. The best authorities have now declared that, to avail yourself of the provisions of the act, and certify your house for a religious service, is nowise stamps any one as a Dissenter; and, indeed, it is hard to understand how such a conclusion could be founded on an act to regulate the religious worship of Protestants. I really think, therefore, that it would save much heart-burning and promote the cause which we all unite in wishing to promote, if the measures were not persisted in, and matters were allowed to remain in the state in which they were before the introduction of this bill.

The *Bishop of London* denied that he was hostile to the London City Mission; such a charge was entirely without foundation. He had certainly declined to belong to the London City Mission, because he disapproved of its constitution, and because he thought it improper for any association to send religious teachers into a parish, not only without the consent of the incumbent of the parish, but in some cases against his will. In several instances he believed that the working of the association had been favourable to dissent and against the Established Church, and therefore he thought himself fully justified in not belonging to it. At the same time he was not at all opposed to lay agency, and he did not care what missionaries were employed, provided only that they cooperated with the clergymen of the parish and were Churchmen. It was quite true that two or three years ago several cases occurred, in which he had thought it his duty to sign fault with the London City Missionaries, because that he considered that their proceedings were favourable to dissent and opposed to the interests of the Church of England. To prove, however, that he was not opposed to lay agency, he might state that he had been one of the first to assist in the formation of the Scripture-reading Society, which employed lay agents to explain the Word of God in the cottages of the poor, but which only sent Scripture readers into those parishes in which the incumbents assented to their introduction. The discipline of the Church of England was clear on this subject. If any member of the Church thought himself called upon to exert himself and employ his talents and his time in making known the great truths of Christianity to those now ignorant of them, it was his duty to do so according to the rules of the Church to which he belonged, and with a due regard to its safety. If there was in this diocese a want of adequate ministration, this was no reason why they should introduce laymen to undertake that ministration in a manner hostile to the parochial system. It formed a very good reason why they should build more churches and extend the parochial system, but no reason at all why they should allow a body of persons to exercise functions which the Church of England had committed to others, and which, if otherwise exercised, would lead to great confusion. The whole question before their lordships was, whether they would sanction public ministrations by lay members of the Church of England so long as they professed to belong to the Establishment, and whether they would allow these persons to take upon themselves the office of Church minister? No one proposed to interfere in the slightest degree with Nonconformists, or with their freedom of public worship; and if the bill, to adopt the phrase of the noble earl, "ignored" them, it was because those persons did not wish to be interfered with. But what the opponents of the bill objected to was, he repeated, that lay members of the Church of England should take upon themselves the office and functions of the clergy, and should do that which the Church confided to others. They made this objection because they deprecated the evil of setting up in each parish a rival Church under the sanction of the Church's name, but without her authority. It had been stated in a newspaper that the right rev. friend had declared that a meeting had been held, at which the Bishops were unanimous in their determination to resist this measure. Now, the Bishop of Oxford stated no such thing: he only said that all the Bishops present at a certain meeting, called for quite another purpose, were of the same opinion with respect to the bill; and the statement in the newspaper in question, that the meeting must have been one of a few selected prelates was altogether without foundation.

Lord Brougham differed from both parties. He thought that if the acts were obsolete that was argument sufficient for their being repealed. He was one of those who thought that this general privilege should

be given to Churchmen—they should be allowed to open a chapel—to worship in private houses or in a public building without any restraint being imposed upon them. He considered that it was absolutely essential to the well-governance of the Church and to its continued usefulness, that there should be larger powers and more efficient means of enforcing discipline among its members; but, at the same time, he saw no reason for refusing the claim of Churchmen to be put on the same footing with Dissenting bodies.

The *Earl of Derby*, after complaining of the misrepresentations of the noble lord who had followed him in the debate, said that after the discussion that had taken place, and the statement of the right rev. prelate, who thought it would be more advantageous to the cause of religion that neither of these measures should become law, and looking also to the very advanced period of the session, he [*Lord Derby*] believed that he should be acting more wisely and more in accordance with the interests both of the Church and the Dissenters, and with the convenience of their lordships, if he abstained at present from pressing this measure any further.

The *Earl of Shaftesbury* regretted if he had said anything unjust or given offence, but thought he had as much right as any one to complain of misrepresentation.

The *Bishop of Oxford* deeply regretted the tone which the noble earl who had just sat down had adopted. That noble earl could not be a stranger to the great Christian obligation of speaking on such a subject in the way least likely to excite any angry feeling against those who, whether they were right or wrong, were endeavouring to do their duty to the Church of which they were ministers. The most rev. prelate had already pointed out that one reason why the Episcopal bench opposed the bill of the noble earl was because they could not assent to it without violating their consciences and sanctioning what involved a violation of one of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church. He deeply lamented the tone which the noble earl had used. The reiterated insinuations which he made all through his speech of base motives on the part of those who opposed his own views were most unworthy of the noble earl. The attempts, too, which he had made to excite a jealousy of the Episcopal bench in the minds of the Dissenters was as adverse as possibly could be to that spirit of the Gospel in which this bill was so ostentatiously introduced. The grounds upon which the Episcopal bench had opposed the noble lord's bill had nothing whatever to do with the Dissenters. Their opposition rested on this—that, while a particular mode of ministering God's Word was laid down by the Articles of the Church, and while the direct spiritual action of the Church was tied down and fettered by the law, the noble earl's bill called on them to alter the state of the law with regard to the Church, without conferring on her power to enforce her discipline in a different way. He could not understand by what perversion of ingenuity the noble earl had discovered anything in this bill [*the Earl of Derby's bill*] which was to give greater power to the Bishops over the clergy than they at present possessed. The licensed clergy were not at all affected by the bill, and, as the power of the Bishops over the unlicensed clergy was at present absolute, it could not receive any addition from this bill. What the bill really proposed to do was to enable the Church to take advantage of the zeal of her laymen, to give a legal status and sanction to those of the laity who undertook to labour in conjunction with the clergy. It was the misfortune of the Church of England that she was tied down in her attempts to do good by statutes such as this which it was now sought to amend: but it was not simply by repealing these laws of restriction that the good which the noble earl sought could be effected. Power ought to be given at the same time to the Church to do what was necessary in a legitimate way—she ought to be enabled to recognise the labours of her laity. That was what he wanted, and, if the noble earl had introduced any provision into his bill for enabling the Church to meet the altered circumstances of the times, he should gladly have supported it. If this matter should be brought forward again, he trusted it would be discussed without any insinuations or attacks on individuals who were only doing their duty to their God, their country, and their Church, for words uttered in that house were taken up by unscrupulous partisans out of it, and a right rev. prelate had informed him of some misrepresentation having appeared in the *Record*, the editor of which declined to put in a contradiction. When the noble earl became aware that this was the kind of treatment which the Bishops

on these benches were receiving, he ought, when he came forward in the name of a Christian Church and of a work of charity, to keep his tongue free from uncharitable imputations, which others would be too ready to adopt.

The *Bishop of London* admitted that it was perfectly true that when the London Mission Society was first established he objected to the principle of abstracting men on parishes without the consent of the incumbents, but, having since learned that the members of that society had acquired the favorable opinion of many clergymen, he had abstained from any expression of hostility towards them.

The *Earl of Granville*—My own opinion is strongly this, that while that bill professes to deal with the proviso intended to impose political and not religious restrictions on Dissenters, it imposes religious restrictions on Dissenters directly, and also indirectly, and by a side wind restrictions on the religious liberty of the members of the Church of England. I think, too, that any person will see, on reflection, that the bill does not in the slightest degree remove the evil of which complaint is made; while, by re-enacting a portion of the enactments of the law described by some of the right rev. prelates as useful, because it is not quite obsolete, it gives very great life and vigour to those remaining enactments.

The bill was then withdrawn.

From the "Cape Breton News."

THE BISHOP'S VISIT TO COX-HEATH, AND THE NORTH WEST ARM.

Among the other portions of the parish of St. George's, Cape Breton, which have recently enjoyed the benefits of a visit from the Chief Pastor of the Church in this Diocese,—are the above two places,—which are under the immediate charge of the Rector. An account has already appeared in this paper, of the Bishop's ministrations in Sydney: and perhaps some who were not present would like to hear a short account of the services performed at these two stations.

No confirmation was held at Coxheath, as its short distance from Sydney enabled the candidates to come in and receive that holy rite at the parish church. Six young persons accordingly attended from this settlement. But Sunday the 22nd, being the regular day for the usual afternoon service there, his Lordship kindly drove out at 3 o'clock, accompanied by the Rector. Hitherto the services here had been performed in the school-house of that settlement, a very neat building, but far too small for the congregation; but the exterior of the new chapel which has lately been building there, was now sufficiently advanced to enable us to occupy it for Divine service. The whole building was boarded in and the roof shingled; and a temporary platform with desks were laid. By a praiseworthy effort on the part of the people,—the work was thus far advanced, and it afforded a pleasant change, during such warm weather, from the usual crowded school-house. The Rector read prayers, and the Bishop before commencing his sermon addressed the congregation upon the subject of their present work; and advised them not to rest satisfied with the present imperfect state of their chapel, but go on until the whole should be properly finished for Divine Worship. The grant which had been made by the society for promoting Christian Knowledge,—to assist them in the work,—he told them was an unusual favor,—considering their short distance from the parish church,—and ought therefore to stimulate them to complete it thoroughly. He preached from Ephesians vi. 11th., an eloquent sermon, earnestly inculcating the putting on of the whole armour of God, and contending against the evil of the world. We hope by his Lordship's next visit to have the little church well finished in Gothic style, originally intended, and more worthy than it is at present of such impressive and solemn services. We returned in good time for services at St. George's, Sydney, at 7 o'clock,—where another beautiful sermon was preached by the bishop from the 19th. and 4 following verses of Romans—chap. VIII.

On Sunday the 29th, having officiated in the morning at Trinity Church, Sydney Mines,—which by this is undergoing complete repairs, and when finished will be a good specimen of a gothic Church,—his Lordship crossed the North West Arm in a boat, accompanied by the Reverend Robert Arnold, and reached the little chapel of St. John's, in that settlement, about 4 o'clock,—in good time for the appointed service and confirmation. A large number of people had previously assembled, together with the Rector and several of the congregation of St. George's. The chapel, however, although crowded was only sufficient to contain

half the number; many being obliged to stand around the windows and door,—and others to go away. The increasing number of the congregation here, has for some time past determined us to enlarge the chapel; and nothing has hitherto prevented it but the fear of multiplying too much at one time the works proposed and going on in different parts of the parish. But after his Lordship's plain and wholesome advice, not un-mixed with some just rebuke,—we hope that the energy of churchmen will be put forth here also, and that before another year comes round, a good addition will be made to the chapel, a vestry built, and a neat convenient pulpit take the place of the cumbersome and almost inaccessible one that now stands there. The efforts of the people to put up a fence and gate before the church, show their readiness to engage in the task; and after a good plan is matured we hope with our combined exertions to make this prettily situated little church what it ought to be in every respect. The Rev. Mr. Arnold read prayers, and the Rector the lessons with the psalms in the confirmation service, after which the Bishop confirmed seven young persons. They had most of them attended regularly the weekly lectures upon the subject, in the chapel for two months past; and appeared at this time to be impressed with the solemn nature of their present vows, and to feel the Bishop's earnest application of the subject in their hearts. His Lordship then preached an instructive and searching discourse from Philippians, Chap. II., part of 12 and 13th verses. We sincerely trust that such earnest words of truth and exhortation as fell upon that crowded congregation, will some day show some fruit to their eternal joy as well as his who so faithfully delivered his message to them. After a very fatiguing day's work already,—his Lordship reached St. George's, Sydney, in time for evening service, at half past 7 o'clock, where he preached what may be considered his parting sermon, at least for the next three years,—from Luke XIII chap., 6th and 7th verses. He eloquently appealed to the hearts of all present, and endeavoured especially to arouse the careless and unthinking soul, to a sense of the shortness of our earthly opportunities, and the fast approaching hour of final judgment. He proclaimed Christ as the only hope of refuge set before the sinner, and earnestly exhorted all to flee to him for safety and eternal life. Thus concluded this day of hard duty, and the last of his Lordship's ministrations in this portion of the parish.

An accident which might have been very serious, and did result in a severe wound to one person, made a short delay in our coming from the N. W. Arm, and cramped in some measure the sacred pleasure of the day. The waggon in which we drove, overtook a cart with a man and woman and two children resident in the neighbourhood; and after clearing the road sufficiently to allow of our passing, and whilst we were in the act of doing so, the horse in the cart became restive, occasioned partly by another stray horse suddenly crossing the road, and brought the hob of the cart-wheel in contact with our waggon, and as one wheel of the cart was at that time upon a bank, it immediately fell completely over into the road. Fortunately the only injury inflicted was a bad cut in the woman's forehead, who we have since heard is doing well. Most providentially the children escaped with little or no injury—although very much frightened. The horse we understand from the owner himself is liable to become excited when any others pass it upon the road.

With this exception we look back upon the late confirmation visit of our Bishop with feelings of much pleasure. The sacred opportunities which were thus afforded have been indeed refreshing; and not only were the consoling truths of pardon and peace held forth from the Redeemer's cross, and the joys of everlasting life depicted as our future and animating prize; but the awakening and unpalatable truth was set before us with plain and affectionate earnestness. May neither the one nor the other be in vain. And may that beautiful ordinance, which accompanied these services, be to those who received it, an era in their life, to be remembered hereafter with real joy, as the sacred entrance upon that path that leads to a blissful and unfading inheritance in Heaven.

Sydney, C. B., August 1st. 1855.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1855.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT—THE RIVER FISHERIES.

Some friend has sent us Capt. Cearnley's Report to the Provincial Secretary, on the subject of the River Fisheries of the Province, which embraces to posterity the study of which is of much importance to the present and future interests of Nova Scotia.

The river fisheries of various countries, both in Europe and America, are engaging the attention of eminent naturalists, and it is generally conceded, that if the breeds of the finer varieties of fish are to be preserved, either as food for the people, or as articles of commerce, some legal restraints must be imposed upon practices which if persisted in, will soon make them to become extinct. They have already disappeared in many places. The improper and unreasonable pursuit of the finny tribes, the accumulation of the rubbish of saw mills by which the water is poisoned, the building of dams and other obstructions, by which the free passage to and from the salt

water is impeded, or stopped, are principal agents in their destruction. Rivers that formerly were known to abound in salmon, are now unvisited by that noble fish, which have been either killed out, or frightened from their favorite haunts, or obstructed in their progress to their breeding places. Successful attempts are making to re-stock many of those worn out rivers and lakes; and the people having discovered their mistake in their loss, go hand in hand, and heartily with those engaged in restoring a boon of Providence, the value of which they did not appreciate until deprived of it.

In this great fin country, where the rivers and lakes, as well as the sea coasts, teem with piscatorial life, it may be deemed by many as trenching upon the liberty of the subject, to prevent in any way the taking of fish, either in lake, river or sea; but it is certain that already many of our lakes, especially near the towns, are almost fished out, or only small fry remain in them; while our rivers, that used to abound with salmon, bass, shad, trout, gaspereaux, &c., are every year, owing to the mal practices which prevail, becoming less prolific of their natural inhabitants. The taking fish by improper methods, and at improper seasons, is not, however, the only evil against which the country has to guard; the pursuit of gain, makes many who otherwise would be eager to preserve the fisheries, careless of them, if a free passage for the fish interfere at all with the construction of a dam, or with their lumbering or milling operations. Hence, if the object is to be attained, it becomes important not to leave it altogether to the common ideas of justice of the people. Our Legislature took a step in the right direction, by the appointment of Capt. Cearnley to be the Superintendent of the River Fisheries; and next it behooves them to give him proper authority to prevent further mischief, and to support him in its exercise.

It would appear from the Report, that owing to some cause, perhaps inadvertence, the object sought to be attained by his appointment was almost frustrated, by a superfluous or counteracting clause appended to the Act; and that under the circumstances the Superintendent could not enter on the performance of the duties devolving upon him with any degree of pleasure. His disinterestedness is shown by relinquishing any claim to the salary attached to the office, and leaving it to the Legislature to remunerate him, if they please, for his outlay of necessary travelling expenses.

The substance of the information contained in the Report, is as follows:—

The Superintendent found a serious obstruction in the La Have River, and advised immediate complaint to the Custos. An order from the Sessions caused the prompt removal of the obstruction; and now both the navigation and the fish are unimpeded, to the perfect satisfaction of the inhabitants.

In Pictou County the Warden was found active and zealous in the discharge of his duties, and in consequence the rivers are greatly benefitted.

In the County of Colechester no attempt had been made to open the rivers, and it appeared that the Warden lacked energy. Various obstructions existed in many places, with no earnest desire to have them removed. Improvement stagnates there.

On visiting Cumberland County the Warden was found most anxious to perform his duties, but was surrounded with difficulties. There is a formidable barrier across the Wallace river, often complained of, which impedes the navigation and the passage of the fish. There is something similar in the Pugwash river. In both instances a scarcity of fish will be the consequence, if a remedy is not speedily applied.

We copy from the Report the concluding portion, which is interesting from the facts in natural history which mingle with it; and for the sensible observations directed against those practices which are ruining our inland fisheries:—

"On River Philip, the first mill is in the occupation of Mr. Duncan: the dam extending entirely across, and is seventeen miles from the mouth. Below the mill was a sort of stage, on which lay a salmon spear, seemingly kept there for the use of any who chose to employ it; beside it was a file, to keep this dreadful instrument in order, the prongs of which were polished as though from constant use. Words cannot describe the condition in which I found this river; to understand its state, it must be seen. Until of late years no stream in the world was more prolific in fish; and the tales I heard of the multitudes frequenting it, appear almost fabulous, of which I need but instance the following, related to me by Mrs. Johnson. She stated that only a few years ago, before the erection of dams, her family depended for seven months of the year on the fish obtained from the river; that she was in the habit of sending her boy, (now a grown man, and who was present during her statement and corroborated it) to the stream every morning, and that he would invariably return by breakfast time with a sufficient quantity for the day's use caught with the hook. This respectable lady implored me to use my utmost endeavors to get the stream opened, as indeed did every one that I

conversed with on the subject. No attempt is here made to accommodate the public millers; the fish, being useless to them, are thrown into the river, thousands of tons consequently choke the bed, and when high water occurs, they are carried on meadow lands, so as to completely cover them, or accumulate in vast masses, diverting the stream from its usual course, and fatally injuring property, founding the surrounding country and the highway, and at times carrying away large strips of interval and fences. In one case, I found that a dam had been built above the road carelessly; (as all will be constructed until the miller is compelled by law to erect them properly,) a freshet had swept it away, and injury was done to the road, the cost of repairing which amounted to £40.

"I have endeavoured to impress on all the wardens that they should be diligent and zealous in the discharge of their duties; and have conversed with a large number of persons, explaining to them the wishes of the government, and pointing out the importance of protecting the salmon and other fish, and encouraging them to resort to the rivers for the purpose of reproduction. They were generally, if not altogether, willing that a reasonable period should be allowed the fish for procreation.

"The senseless manner in which these fisheries have hitherto been prosecuted, is, I believe, attributable to ignorance of its effects on the part of the inhabitants, rather than to a desire to benefit themselves at the public expense. Nor do I believe they have ever heretofore reflected that the course they pursued must inevitably extirpate the races; and I feel satisfied the good sense of the people will soon teach them the utility of the law I desire to have passed.

"The salmon cannot subsist entirely either in fresh or salt water, to visit both occasionally is necessary to its existence; it is our most valued and valuable fish, and yet our law for its protection is very defective. I ask that the legislature enact a measure simple and plain in its provisions, unfettered by technicalities, so that they who delight more in the destruction of the royal fish than in putting to death the most obnoxious animals of our forests, may be proceeded against, convicted and punished, if guilty of the offence. While impervious dams and other contrivances, avowed public nuisances, are permitted to exist, or while the magistracy favor the offender against the law, while gangs of disorderly fellows are permitted to take fish with spear and net at all seasons, we can never hope to see our rivers frequented by the fish that once were found there in innumerable multitudes. I desire that the matter should be openly and fairly investigated, without partiality. Individual interests must give way to the general good—nothing need be apprehended from the result.

"The species of salmon and trout found in some of the eastern rivers of this province, I am inclined to think, differ from those resorting our western shores. The salmon in the Truro river certainly do. I had no opportunity of seeing any in the Bay Verte rivers, but from the circumstance of their entering the rivers so late in the season as the month of September, and leaving again in November, they certainly differ in habits to the salmon frequenting our western rivers, which we find ascend in the earliest part of the spring, and not leaving until November. I had much conversation with Mr. David Legore, who resides on River John, and who appears to possess considerable knowledge of the habits of fish, particularly salmon; he asserts that the salmon to the eastward, in some rivers, are identical with the sort of salmon found in the rivers of Wales, which he called sewin. Those I saw in Truro are a small race, although possessing the flavor of salmon, have a very different aspect to the "salmo salar" of the western waters, are not clothed in such bright plumage, having the appearance of those class of fish found frequenting stagnant pools and muddy waters.

"Trout in River Philip differ from any species I have ever before seen, and attain to a large size, and are by the inhabitants considered a great delicacy. Vessels only a few years ago by used to lead water fish from this stream, but owing to the river being stopped by dams, and all sorts of foul play exercised towards the fishes, they are now nearly extinct.

"Throughout the whole of my tour in the eastern counties, I was made aware that a general wish existed among the people to have the obstructions removed from the rivers, and a proper supervision exercised over the waters, so as to preserve the fisheries. Mill-dams are positively placed across navigable portions of rivers, and constantly so close upon highways, as to cause a yearly destruction to roads; in fact they are daring encroachments on public rights, and if tolerated for a longer period, the situation of the inland fisheries is of a hopeless nature. The law upon the subject might be made simple, and not perplexing, as it now stands.

"If the legislature be anxiously desirous of restoring the inland fisheries, they must do it by a public, spirited and energetic dash at the existing obstructions, and sparing.

"Many of these dams have been erected by men of fortune in this country, who ought to show a different example; also, by magistrates who ought to recollect that they are selected for that high office, to protect the interests of the poor, and all public privileges.

"These men particularly, should exhibit to the public a liberality of conduct and an observance of the law, and no longer allow themselves to be classed with oppressors of the poor, and usurpers of public rights."

It is to be hoped that the Legislature will not suffer our beautiful rivers and streams to be deprived of their natural riches, which under proper legal restraint must materially increase the value of the land through which they flow. Very little effort now, without injury to any interest, would preserve them to us, while neglect will rob them for ever. Lumbering in time will cease, and saw mills and mill dams will disappear; but when the streams are denuded of these, it will be a poor compensation to the owners of property on their banks, that the fish by which they were formerly subsisted, are gone also. This too, would happen, in many instances, when the banks upon which are now heard the harsh but not unmusical grating of a gang of saws, shall be changed into fairy scenes of park and meadow, and goodly mansions, the seats of gentlemen of the country, or populous villages, the sites of rural communities. Then will it be lamented, that those fisheries, which properly regulated would have furnished employment to thousands of the poorer population, are no more, a sacrifice to the Vandalism of a former generation, open to the reflection that it spared nothing that interfered with its pursuit of wealth; and that it possessed neither patriotism, knowledge nor science sufficient to give the people an enlightened view of what was done to posterity. We might enlarge upon the subject, but enough has been said to show the duty of the Legislature, and what may be expected from the people themselves, in their obedience to and assistance in carrying out the Laws relating to the River fisheries.

H. M. Ship *Ducowen*, 70, Flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Fanshawe, and H. M. Steamer *Argus*, sail this morning for Newfoundland and elsewhere—Colonists.

Holloway's Pills, invaluable to persons afflicted with diseases of the Liver and Stomach.—The virtue of these Pills, having been tested in all parts of the civilized world, particularly by the Canadians, renders it needless to expatiate upon their merits; the thousands who have derived benefit from them in Canada being sufficient to convince the most incredulous. All those who are afflicted with Liver and Bowel complaints; Indigestion, sick headaches, and dizziness, cannot make use of a remedy so certain in its results as *Holloway's Pills*: for determination of blood to the head their effect is equally positive. They are also an unfailing remedy for asthma, if used in conjunction with *Holloway's Ointment*, which must be well rubbed into the chest night and morning.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From G. E. Jean, Esq., with order—the money has been paid—articles ready and will be forwarded by first opportunity. E. Cutler Esq., will attend to directions. Rev. Mr. Pearson. Rev. Mr. Tocque, with new sub.—please particularise what kind of Parish Register is required, size, &c. Mr. C. Burn—will attend to directions.

Married.

On Thursday evening, 16th inst., by the Rev. William Bullock, Mr. THOMAS PICKFORD, eldest son of the late Capt. Pickford, Pool, Dorset, G. B., to Miss ELIZABETH S. second daughter of Mr. Henry Ariz, of this city. At Granville, N. S., on the 19th July, by the Rev. Mr. Cochran, WILLIAM HARRIS, Esq., Merchant, of Iona, C. W., to Miss PHOENIX ANN, second daughter of Mr. James Weatherpoon. At Preston, by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, on Thursday the 16th, at the residence of the Father of the bride, Mr. ALBERT HENDERSON, to Miss ANN ELLIOTT, of Preston. On Tuesday, August 7th, in St. Paul's Church, St. Margaret's Bay, by the Rev. J. Stannage, WILLIAM, second son of James Crocher, Esq., to MARGARET, eldest surviving daughter of Mr. David Umiah.

Dies.

On Monday evening last, after a very short and painful illness, MARIA ANN, the beloved wife of Mr. Richard Martin, in the 29th year of her age. On Tuesday, at 4 o'clock A. M., JOHN WILLIAM, son of Mr. John Roxby, in the 14th year of his age. On Friday the 10th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, John Carter, Esq., Liverpool, N. S., Doctor ANDREW WENZEL, a native of Bangor, Maine, in the 76th year of his age. At San Francisco, in July last, of typhoid fever, Mr. HENRY DUNN, a native of Halifax, N. S., aged 26 years.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Sunday, August 13th.—Barge Halifax, Ladbolt, Boston, 3 days—48 passengers for the Foreign Legion; R. M. S. Osprey, Corbin, St. John's, N. F., 4 days; brig Daphne,ingham, Bermuda, 8 days; schooner Florence, Percy, Placentia; Brilliant, Torry, Labrador; Ocean Wave, ditto; Perseverance, Curry, Bay Chaleur; Magnet, Harris, Newfoundland; British Queen, Ryx, do. Monday, August 13th.—Schooner, Maryflower, Parry, Barre; Atlantic Packet, Smith, Boston, via Barrington; brig Zehro, Midland, Am. schooner Estantine, St. John's, N. F.—bound to Baltimore. Tuesday, August 14th.—H. M. Steamship Hermes, 6, Commander Corron, from Piramonta, July 27, and Madras, August 2; brig Florida, Acerestrou, St. John's, N. F., 10 days; brig Belle-Epoque, Massena, 12 days. Wednesday, August 15th.—H. M. S. Argus, 4, Commander Parry, St. John, N. B.—Argus tore the flag of Rear Admiral Fanshawe, which was saluted by the *Boscawen*, 78, which vessel immediately hoisted it at her mast: R. M. S. America, Lang, Liverpool, G. B., 11 days—has 185 passengers—21 for Halifax; Packet brig America, O'Brien, Boston, 24 days; Government schooner Accadienne, (new,) Capt. Daly; schooner, Hooker, Fry, Petersburg, Va. Thursday, August 16.—Bark Earl of Selkirk, Tarnhill, Liverpool, 26 days. Schooner Superior, Swan, St. John, N. B., 4 days; O. W. Wright, Labrador, R. M. Steamer Asia, Captain Lott, Boston, 32 hours—sailed at midnight for England.

Friday, August 17th.—Barge, Joseph Horse, Lisbon, 50 days. Lady Bonhol, Picton—bound to Boston, 2 days. Nantux, Murray, Barin, 9 days. John Benson, Matlock Bay—bound to Boston; brig, Dunbar, Mars tern, London, via St. John's, N. F., 41 days.

CLEARRU.

Monday, August 13th.—Lieut. Clifford, Murphr, St. John's, N. F. schr. James McNab, Adams, F. W. In- dles, Trusty, Huron, Bay Chaleur; Sarah Adkins, Mc Kay, LaPelle, N. F.

August 15.—Brigs, Bellous, Knowland, Montreal; Brisk, Morrison, Porto Rico. Schoer, Mary Ann, Halcom, Canada; Lord Merlin, O'Brien, Canada. Apollo, Maclet, Sydney; Abigail, Deatrich, Labrador.

MEMORANDA.

A telegraph despatch from Quebec, dated 4th inst., received at New York, states that Mrs. Hannah Swain, for Halifax was lost, but the despatch does not say how or where, or where she was from. The Captain writes from Canoe to the effect of the Quebec underwriters, and says that she was lost on the 14th July. (Was from Quebec for Halifax, with 60 men for the Foreign Legion)

PASSENGERS.

R. M. S. AMERICA.—LIVERPOOL TO HALIFAX.—Mr. A. Steele, lady and child, Max Robinson and 2 children, Miss White, Miss McLagan, Col. Howard, Messrs P. Taylor, J. Head, W. J. Fraser, McBride, Stralb, John Langan, C. McDonnell, A. C. McDonnell, Warren.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 18.

Bacon, per lb.	7 1/2 d. a 8d.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	45s. a 50s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. 3d.
Cheese, per lb.	7 1/2 d. a 8d.
Eggs, per doz.	1s.
Hams green per lb.	none.
Do, smoked, per lb.	7 1/2 d. a 8 1/2 d.
Hay, per ton.	24
Hemp, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d
Do. all wool,	2s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	22s. 6d. a 25s.
Oats, per bus.	3s. 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel.	4s. 6d.
Socks, per doz.	10s.
Wool, per lb.	3d. a 5d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.
Canada Flour S. F.	52s. 6d.
Am.	53s. 9d.
Rye	42s. 6d.
Corn Meal	30s.

MISS COOKESLEY

BEGS to inform her Friends and the Public, that her SCHOOL for Young Ladies, will reopen on Thursday the 18th August—being the termination of the Midsummer Vacation. Aug. 18.

NOTICE.

MISS WILLIAMSON begs to announce to the In- habitants of Halifax, that her School will reopen on MONDAY, the 20th of August, at her new residence, Fawson Street. Music taught at the School by Mr. W. Hunt Stevens, Professor of Music, from the Royal Academy, London.

TERMS FOR ANNUM:

English, in all its branches,	£12 0 0 cy.
French,	4 0 0 cy.
Italian,	4 0 0 cy.
Music,	10 0 0 cy.
August 11.	2 ins.

OUT NAILS, CUT NAILS.

300 KEGS 100lbs. each, of Superior quality from 4 1/2 to 12 1/2, put up expressly for the Cuba Market.

ALSO.

3000 Kegs 112lbs each, American pattern, from Lath to 30 1/2, for Sale by ALBRO & CO. "Birmingham House," EDWD. ALBRO & Co. Water Street. Aug. 10. 3 ins.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

TO KING'S COLLEGE ENDOWMENT FUND. IT is requested that all interest now due, on Notes of 1 hand given for the above Fund, may be paid to the Rec- tors of the several Parishes, in which the parties reside, to be by them transmitted to the undersigned, as early as possible. By order of the Board, JAS. C. COCHRAN, Halifax, July 20th, 1855. sm. Secretary

D. C. S.

PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS For the guidance of the Standing Sub-Committee of D. C. S., upon provision for Widows and Orphans of Clergymen of the Church of England. The following is the eleventh object of the Diocesan Church Society:

- "It shall also be one of the objects of the Society to provide for the Widows and Orphans of decess- ed Clergymen, but no part of the Society's funds shall be appropriated to this object except such as shall be specifically given and paid into the Soci- ety therefor."
- 1st. In accordance with the above the Society will open a special account for this object; to be called "The Widows' and Orphans' Fund."
- 2nd. The Diocesan Church Society undertakes to pay, out of this special fund, for provision for Widows and Orphans, the pensions which become due under the following Rules.
- 3rd. Every Clergyman of the Church of England within the Diocese, shall be called upon to assure his life within one year from or within one year from taking orders, or from his admission into the Diocese.
- 4th. Any applicant for assurance who has not complied with this requisition, shall be allowed to

assure or not at the option of this Committee, and if allowed, the Committee shall decide upon what terms. The following shall be the rate of premiums, being the amount ordinarily required by Insurance Offices to insure £100:

At the age of 28	£2 0 0
30	2 10 0
40	3 0 0
50	4 5 0
60	6 15 0

6th. If any Member assured fail to pay the amount of his premium within days after the payment becomes due, he shall forfeit all claim under his assurance. But if he desires to recover his benefit thereof, it shall be in the power of this Com- mittee to readmit him on such terms as they see fit.

7th. Permanent removal of the Clergyman from this Diocese forfeits all claim to the pension.

8th. A temporary absence is permitted for not more than six months, unless special leave be grant- ed by this Sub-Committee.

9th. The Widow of a Clergyman assured under the proposed scheme, shall receive a pension of £25 per annum during life or widowhood.

10th. If the Widow die or marry again before the expiration of ten years from her husband's death, the Children of her deceased husband shall receive the pension for the residue of the ten years. But no part of the pension shall be received by these Children who have arrived at the age of six- teen years, if males, or eighteen years if females— while those who are still under those respective ages will receive the full amount of the pension.

11th. If the wife die before the husband, his children shall at his death receive the pension for not more than ten years, under the above limitation as to ages.

12th. The Pensions payable half-yearly.

The above Rules will be submitted to the Dioc- san Church Society at the next annual meeting, and may then be amended. They are now published in order that those interested in the object may under- stand its nature.

The Scheme for Mutual Assurance among the Clergy is based upon a capital of £1000, and at least that amount must be collected before it can be carried into operation.

The following Subscriptions have been already made:—

The Honble. H. H. Cogswell	£100 0 0
The Honble. M. B. Almon	100 0 0
The Honble. Mr Justice Bliss	50 0 0
The Honble. the Chief Justice	10 0 0
The Honble. Enos Collins	100 0 0
The Honble. S. B. Robie	40 0 0
A Churchman	10 0 0
Rev. E. Gilpin, Jr.	10 0 0
Henry Pryor, Esq.	10 0 0
P. C. Hill, Esq.	5 0 0
L. Hartshorn, Esq.	5 0 0
J. W. Wilkie, Esq.	5 0 0
J. W. Ritchie, Esq.	25 0 0
The Sec'y D. C. S., being salary for 1855	30 0 0
W. Cunard, Esq.	20 0 0
N. Clarke, Esq.	10 0 0
C. D. Mcynell, Esq.	5 0 0
James Tremain, Esq.	5 0 0
J. C. Allison, Esq.	10 0 0
T. A. Brown, Esq.	3 0 0
"A Lady" annually, while in the Province	5 0 0
Henry Boggs, Esq.	10 0 0
A. M. Uniacke, Esq.	5 0 0
Edward Binney, Esq.	10 0 0
Wm. Gossip, Esq.	1 0 0
The Hon. the Judge of the Admiralty	25 0 0

The following Gentlemen have kindly consented to aid in collecting for this object immediately after the 1st. Sepr. next:

- Wards Nos. 1 & 2.—E. J. Lordly and W. Maxler, Esqrs.
- Wards Nos. 3 & 4.—M. McIlreith and W. F. Towns- end, Esqrs.
- Wards Nos. 5 & 6.—W. M. Brown & W. Tully, Esqrs.

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr.

Secretary.

The above Scheme will go into operation at the General Meeting of D. C. S. in October next.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

THE duties of this SCHOOL will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, 15th August.

Pupils will at any time be received into the Family of the Principal, whose constant aim it will be to exercise over them a Christian influence and control, and as far as possible, secure for them all the comforts and advan- tages of home.

The Course of Study will embrace every branch ne- cessary to fit them either for College or business. Prof. STRICKLAND will attend daily to give instruc- tion in the German, French, Spanish, and Italian Lan- guages.

Terms—Boarders, £35 per annum, 1 quarter; Day Scholars, £8, in advance.

Each Boy furnishes his own sheets, pillow cases, and towels, with a complete list of his clothing, every arti- cle of which should be distinctly marked with his name.

Two Scholarships of £10 and £5 respectively, will be open for completion at the Kneecala, in June 1856, the latter to all of one year's standing at the School, the for- mer to those only who are also prepared for Matricula- tion at King's College.

D. W. PICKETT,

Windsor, July 29th, 1855.

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

ULCERS IN THE LEG.—REMARKABLE CURE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

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

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR! Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry McIlven, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854.

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—
Ague Female Irregularities, or King's Evil
Asthma Bilious Complaints Fevers of all kinds Sore Throats
Blootches on the Face Stone and Gravel
Skin Gout Secondary Symptoms
Bowel Complaints Head-ache Tic Douloureux
Colic Indigestion Tumours
Constipation of the Bowels Jaundice Ulcers
Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affections
Debility Lumbago Worms of all kinds
Dropsy Piles Weakness from whatever cause.
Dysentery Rheumatism Retention of Urine &c. &c.
Erysipelas

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 1ld., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 35s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J F Cochran & Co., New York; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G N Fuller, Horton; Mook & Chumman, Kentville; E Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwallis; J A Gibbon, Wilnot; A B Piper, Bridgetown; G Goss, Yarmouth; T R Fattilo, Liverpool; I F More, Caledonia; Mr Gardner, Pleasant River; Bobt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs Neil, Lunenburg; B Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N Tupper & Co., Amherst; M B Huestis, Wallace; W Cooper, Pugnash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T R Fraser, New Glasgow; J & C Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canada; 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 Feb. 24, 1855.

LANGLEY'S EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ— THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street, Jan. 1, 1854.

D. O. S. THE General Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society will be held (D.V.) at Halifax, on Wednesday the 19th October next. EDWIN GILPIN Jr., Secretary.

This Meeting is open to all members of the Society. July 21.

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.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.

A SECOND HAND ORGAN imported from England, and at present in use in the Amherst Church, is offered for sale—Six feet high, 4 feet 10. wide, 3 feet from back to front.

Compass, GG. to F. in Alt. Contains Stop Diapason through. Open Diapason, from Middle G. to E. in Alt. Principal through. Fifteenth through. 4 large scale stop Diapason pedal pipes. As the congregation are importing a larger Organ more adapted to the size of the Church, the above instrument will be disposed of at a reduced price, if applied for soon. G. E. HATCHFORD, Church Wardens. J. KING.

Amherst, July 21, 1855.

ON SALE BY WILLIAM GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

ROBERTS' Joseph, Oriental Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures, 2nd ed. 8vo. Lond. 1844. 7s. Reid, Thos D. D. Essays on the active powers of the Human Mind, with Essay by Dugald Stewart, hf. cf. 8vo. Lond. 1843. 13s. Life and Works of William Cowper, complete in one vol. cloth 8vo., with illustrations, Lond. 1851. 19s. Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, cloth 8vo. Lond. 1849. 11s. Fuller's Worthies of England, 3 vols. cloth 8vo. Lond. 1840. 20s. Laughton's Plutarch's Lives, complete in one vol. cloth 8vo. Lond. 1833. 10s. Lacon, complete in one vol. cloth 8vo. Lond. 1831. 7s. Buckingham's Memoirs of Mary Queen of Scots, 2 vols. cloth 8vo. Lond. 1841. 10s. Historical and other Works of William Robertson, D.D. complete in two vols. With an account of Life and Writings of the Author, by Prof. Dugald Stewart, cloth 8vo. Edinburgh, 1847. 14s. Calvin's Christian Institutes, 2 vols. cloth 8vo. Lond. 1844. 16s. Bickersteth on the Lord's Supper, hf. cf. 8vo. Lond. 1824. 8s. 6d. James Sheridan Knowles' Answer to Cardinal Wiseman's Lectures on Transubstantiation, 12mo. Edinburgh, 1852. 2s. 6d. The Sunday Library—a selection of nearly one hundred Sermons from eminent Divines—including Bp. Bloomfield, Dr. Chalmers, Robert Hall, Bp. Hober, Jones of Nayland, C. W. Lo Bas, Bp. Malby, Bp. Mant, H. H. Jellman, Dr. Parr, Archdeacon Pott, Sydney Smith, Abp. Sumner, Bp. Van Mildert, &c. 6 vols. neat cloth, 12mo. with portraits, Lond. 1850. 25s. Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary, New Edition, with the Author's final corrections, 6 vols. cloth, imp. 8vo. with portrait, Lond. 1834. £5. July 28, 1855.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND HOMAX, PREPARED WITH EAC 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 grateful odour. Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from Londgn. Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1855.

" PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS. ?" FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

Spiers and Surenno's Complete French and English PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, one vol. imperial Octavo, 1400 pp. well and strongly bound. (This Work has been newly composed from the French Dictionaries of the Academy, Laveaux, Hoiste, Becherelle, Landais, &c., and from the English Dictionaries of Johnson, Richardson, Walker and Webster. It surpasses all others in correct and philosophical analysis of shades of meaning, in fulness of definition, and clearness of arrangement; and contains many words, particularly such as are connected with modern science, not to be found in any other work of the kind.) Price £1. Surenno's French and English Dictionary 12mo. do. Abridged School Edition do. Levisse's French Grammar. Ollendorff's New Method of Learning to Read, Write and Speak French. By Value. do. do. do. By Jewett. Key to Ollendorff's Method &c. &c. French De Fivas' Elementary French Reader, Rowan's Modern French Reader, Wanstrecht's Recueil: Choisi, French Testaments, LeBrun's Telemasque, De Fivas' Classic French Reader, Collier's Dramatique French Reader Histoire de Charles XII, par Voltaire Perrin's French Fables, with Key. By Bolman. Wm. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street, June 12.

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

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

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident there. Curries made with it are pronounced excellent; and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment. Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c from London. Halifax, N. S. Dec. 10.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—70 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Admitting on equal terms, persons of every class, to all its benefits and advantages.

Capital £250,000.

Fully subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders

HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM FRYOR, JR. Esq. | ANDREW M. UNICAKK, Esq. WILLIAM CUNARD. | JAMES A MORRIS. Medical Referee—EWD. JENNINGS, M. D. Secretary—HENRY G. GRAY.

Head Office in Halifax—No. 60 Hollis Street.

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

- I. Assurances can be effected immediately, without the delay of first referring to England. II. Peculiar advantages are secured to Policy Holders whilst living, which are not to be met with in any former existing Company. These will be found fully detailed in the Prospectuses. III. In addition to the usual business of Life Assurance, Assurances are granted against paralysis, blindness, accidents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and mental, at moderate rates. IV. Policies are indispensible, and no expense whatever is incurred by the assured, in effecting them, beyond the fixed rates of premium. V. No charge is made to the assured for Policies, Policy Stamps, or Medical Certificates, as these are all paid by the Company. VI. There is no extra premium or permission required for going to, or residing in Australasia, Bermuda, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, the British North American Colonies, or the Northern States of America. VII. Annuities granted on most advantageous terms, and on every contingency of life or lives. Detailed Prospectuses given gratis, and every information afforded on application to the local directors, the agent, or any of the following sub-agents:— Pictou—G. A. MACKENZIE, Esq. Sydney—E. P. ARCHBOLD, " Annapolis—E. C. COWLING, " Shelburne—H. W. SMITH, " The following are examples of the rates of premium for assuring £100 for life: Age 20 £1 10 0 | Age 40 £2 13 6 " 30 " 10 0 " 50 " 3 18 6 B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, &c. No. 60 Hollis Street, Halifax, Head Agent for Nova-Scotia. June 9.

TO PRINTERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER conceiving that it would be beneficial to his brother Printers to be able to purchase in Halifax such materials as they may be occasionally in want of, will always keep on hand— Brass Rule of all patterns, in lengths of 2 feet, Leads, 8vo. and 12mo. per lb. Space Rules, Quotations, Bodkins, Points, Ley Brushes, Newspaper and Book Printing Ink, —All of which will be sold at a small advance to cover freight, &c., for Cash only. WM. GOSSIP, May 10.

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

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, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. The do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax. Nov. 20, 1854.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

LARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing Cambric—per yard: Antiquarian, Imperial, Royal and Demi Drawing Paper: Bistol, and London Board, 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 a Water Colors: in tubes and boxes: Liquid Sepia: Liquids: India Ink: Liquid Carmine: Water Color Mergil: Prepared Gum Water: Superior Sables for Oil or Water Colors; Flat Varnish or Lacquering Brushes: Camel Hair Pencils: Faber's and Rowney's Drawing Pencils: Charcoal in rods: 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. May 12.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH, is quite free from Acids, its destructive to the Enamel, and all the Ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d., each at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street Jan. 21.

BILLS of LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at Wm. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street.