



# The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. IX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1866. NO. 20.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	NORNING.	EVENING.
S.	May 18	Trially Sun	Gen 1; Mal 2; Gen 18; John 5
M.	19	Gen 22; Kings 20	17; Kings 21; Cor.
T.	20	Gen 23	18; Kings 22
W.	21	Gen 24	19; Kings 23
Th.	22	Gen 25	20; Kings 24
F.	23	Gen 26	21; Kings 25
S.	24	Gen 27	22; Kings 26

\* The Athanasian Creed to be used.

## Devotion.

### LOVE.

"The Father loved the Son;"  
But oh, what tongue can tell  
How, as the eternal part rolled on,  
He poured on his Anointed One  
That love ineffable!

"The Son's conquering zeal  
And how we know in part;  
"I come," my purpose to fulfil;  
I am content to do thy will!  
"Thy law is in my heart."

And God so loved the world,  
That in the sinners' stead  
He gave his well-beloved Son,  
And laid the cross that we had done  
Upon his guiltless head.

"Twas for his enemies,  
In all their guilt and need,  
That Jesus laid his crown aside,  
And toiled, and prayed, and wept, and died;  
"Herald of love," indeed!

My soul, what hast thou done  
Thy ground to prove?  
For thee this mighty grace was shown,  
This height and depth of love unknown—  
What dost thou know of love!

Something of earthly mould  
Along our hearts can move;  
We fight for this feeble name,  
And call it by his name and name;  
Alas for human love.

O Holy Spirit, come,  
Thou source of love divine!  
Bid all that hinders Saviour's face  
Remove, till all his love and grace  
In cloudless glory shine.

O my Redeemer dear,  
Behold my heart, and see  
If there be aught I cherish here,  
One idol to my soul too near,  
Which keeps that soul from thee.

Come, take my earthly store,  
Though little it may be;  
Since thou for me becamest poor,  
Silver and gold are mine no more;  
I give them back to thee.

What wilt thou have me do?  
My feeble powers I bring,  
That all I have and all I am  
May join to glory thy name,  
My Saviour and my King.

And now, O Lord, I come  
Thy faithfulness to prove;  
Naked and poor, none and blind,  
Children, and lands, and life to find  
Repaid in boundless love.

## Religious Miscellany.

### THE LOWER HOUSE OF CONVOCATION.

Considerable forbearance and some fact have been shown by the representatives of the clergy, during more than four years of repeated assemblages in the Jerusalem Chamber. No one, however, can have been there during the session which was held yesterday, without feeling the most comforting assurance that the cause of Church government is making very enlarged strides in the hearts and the expressed opinions of all her attached members. The tapestried room which forms the conspicuous angle between the western towers of the Abbey and the new buildings which adorn the opening of Victoria-street, is now the fully recognised home of a Church of England deliberative assembly. The gaudy and empty paraphernalia to which the idea of Convocation for many years was confined, at the commencement of each Parliament, are now exchanged for the free and open discussion of most vital Church questions,

such as may affect the habits and professional duties of the clergy from one end of the country to the other. At eleven o'clock yesterday morning the Archbishop entered the Jerusalem Chamber, and after the usual form of opening Convocation, charged the Lower House, in the most deliberate manner, to consider the subject of the Clergy Discipline Bill. He then retired, leaving a very different impression behind him from what formerly was the case on such occasions. His departure was not yesterday the signal of a general dispersion—was not the end of the deliberations in the Lower House; but was distinctly felt to be a beginning of an invitation to energetic action among the representatives of the English clergy.

After the Archbishop retired, all knelt down to the number of about seventy, and joined, with a serious and unaffected devotion of manner, in the Litany of our Church, said in Latin by Canon Wordsworth, in the course of which the usual clauses and prayers were introduced suitable to the meeting of Convocation.

The time at present allowed for the deliberations of Convocation has been so short that it appears at first sight to be a matter of regret that even a few hours should be taken up at the commencement of a sitting in rather vague and desultory conversation, interrupted by various messages from the Upper House, which involved the absence of the Prolocutor for several minutes at a time. Every assembly, however, requires time to shake itself into order, and the many subjects that were suggested to the House in the form of petitions or attempts at discussion, which were overruled, were valuable in showing how much there is to do, even though nothing conclusive could at once be arrived at. The petitions on the proposed advances towards the Wesleyan body were received with obvious favour from Archdeacon Bouverie, and Dr. McCaul. A very just demand was then put forth in behalf of clerical schoolmasters in the Diocese of Lichfield, to vote for Proctors in Convocation. The grievances which are developed by the Tithe Redemption Trust had then a brief turn of the attention of the House; followed by the carrying of an address to the Upper House on the subject of Peace, alluding, with appropriate satisfaction, to the proposed Church which is to mark the scene of our late contest in the East.

The imperfect state of the Marriage Law was then alluded to by Mr. Massingberd, its injustice to the Church, and its encouragement to clandestine unions; while Dr. Wordsworth pleaded for some measures of relief in behalf of the poorer clergy, whose grievances have often been alluded to in our own pages. Mr. Hills, with a laudable desire to bring forward a practical subject for the discussion of the House, commenced a statement of *gravamina* on the difficulties under which the Church necessarily labours in the masses of our town population, but no sooner had he begun than his remarks about the extreme youth or the extreme age of the clergy who are in the most trying positions, and the empty Churches which mark the appreciation of their ministry, together with his insinuation that Crown livings were not always filled with the best working men, were summarily checked, on the ground that in stating his *gravamina* he was introducing a discussion. After a brief allusion to one or two other subjects of minor interest, such as the expression of a wish that Convocation should always assemble at the beginning of the week to give more time to those clergy from the country who cannot remain over a Sunday, the attention of the house was occupied for some time on the subject of church rates.

Pending the existing attempts of Parliament to settle this question, it was resolved, according to a suggestion from the Upper House, to postpone its discussion; but, at the same time, to propose that a conference should take place on the subject between the Upper and the Lower House, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the former in any future debates. This led to a question of privilege, in which the rights of the Lower House were justly defended, and some jealousy was shown lest the form of address used for the services should imply too servile an intention of following implicitly the sentiments which their lordships of the Upper House might express.

The subjects we have already mentioned as having been yesterday before the House cannot fail to show

the growing influence of Convocation as the legitimate field for the expression of many wants and many grievances among the clergy. Good temper characterised the whole meeting; no unpleasant collision took place; and the general business of the meeting seemed to fall into those hands which were best able to conduct it. The main question, however, which elicited a real practical debate, lasting through the whole of the afternoon, was that of the Clergy Discipline Bill. This was felt to be a most fit subject, and there was an obvious feeling in the House that, in any measures which affected the discipline of the clergy, they themselves ought to have a voice, and that the present was their opportunity of exercising so natural a right. The clauses of the report drawn up by the committee on the subject were discussed *seriatim*, after a preliminary suggestion from Archdeacon Denison, that questions relating to doctrinal and to moral offences should be wholly separated, and should be referred to different Courts. This consideration, however, was deferred, and the proposed Court, defined in clause 5 of the report, was most accurately sifted. Here was the interest of the day, and there was much real discussion, and the expression of much genuine thought, temporarily and reasonably brought out. The position which ought to be held by the Bishop was the chief topic of debate. The report of the committee proposes to appoint a Commission, which Commission examines witnesses, hears evidence, and recommends appropriate decision, including the adjudication of costs. This is reported to the Bishop, who then passes sentence as the justice of the case may appear to him to demand. Every point of this clause was submitted to the test of repeated amendments, some arguing that a *Nisi Prius* trial should be taken as the model, and some that the forms of a court-martial should be adopted. The clause was finally passed as it stands in the report, but there was a general and a well-grounded feeling that in carrying out such a plan into law, several of the suggestions embodied in the amendments must have their weight. It seems hardly consistent with the ends of justice that sentence should be pronounced by one who is not present at the trial, and unable, therefore, to derive direct impressions from the personal demeanor of all parties concerned. Great objections were also made to the idea of a deputed Episcopal power, yet it was strongly urged that a Bishop could not himself be present at all such inquiries. Difficulties were also foreseen in an occasional or optional visit from the Bishop, where, perhaps, he was not expected.

We have not space in this general *résumé* of the whole day's proceedings to enlarge on this question, but our own impression strongly is, that the proposals of the committee will eventually be much altered. The proper functions of a Bishop, ably stated by Canon Wordsworth to include the very points under debate, must certainly be preserved; and an accused clergyman ought to be tried in a Bishop's Court. But then the necessities of the case must interfere somewhat with this theory. A Bishop cannot be always thus occupied, nor would it be desirable that he should. He must depute his authority to some one, and having deputed the investigation, he ought surely to depute also the passing of sentence. Common justice, and the nature of the case, both demand that sentence should be passed by the same court which hears the evidence.

This discussion was very ably carried on by Chancellor Martin, the Archdeacon of Lewes, Dr. McCaul, and others. On the subject of the lay influences in the Commission, which Dr. McCaul wished to increase (on the ground that clerical Courts were found to be a great evil before the Reformation), a very just reply was given by Mr. Hussy. Before the Reformation the clergy were not amenable to a civil Court for any offence whatever, and, consequently, there might be some justice in the complaint that the laity were wholly debarred from the pleasure of sitting in judgement upon the clergy. On this supposition a mixture of laity in ecclesiastical Courts might be desirable. Now, however, the case is different. Clergymen are amenable to civil Courts, for all offences against society, and it is only on points which affect their spiritual office that the tribunal now wanted has to decide. Surely, then, there is some justice in the claim of the Church that such a tribunal should be a clerical one. Mr. Wood-

gato also very discreetly asked—What is a layman of the English Church? We are well satisfied with the omission of the word *beneficed* from the 6th clause. It is very possible that unbeneficed clergy of experience might be very useful members of such a commission, especially as the system of patronage in our Church can hardly be said to be governed by merit only.

### Correspondence.

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

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

St. Margaret's Bay, May 2d, 1856.

MR. EDITOR,—

I am induced to take this mode of explaining my views upon a question which has lately greatly agitated my hitherto quiet and peaceful Parish. For some time past the most unfounded and malicious reports have been set on foot concerning the doings of the clergy of this Mission. All these I have traced to persons who were well known as bitter enemies of the Church, or to some dismissed school-teacher, and others, who had taken offence at my honest endeavours to set them right, or to benefit my Parish in my public capacity. Such people are naturally very glad to have something to say to give vent to their ill nature, and to find others, such as just now abound in the city, ready to listen and to spread their slanders. I can only say that I pray God to lead such evil-minded individuals to a more Christian course of conduct.

But among the many accusations against me, there is one that is true, and that one I am not ashamed openly to confess. I am accused of having the Cross upon one of my Churches, and embroidered upon the Altar-cloth in each of the four Churches in this mission. Such a cry has been raised about this—the most appropriate symbol of our faith—that I am represented everywhere among my people as a Papist in heart, the Cross is called Popery, and there has been no other talk all along this shore for several weeks past. The Building Committee of St. Andrew's Chapel, on the Halifax road, which had agreed to let me have the planning of the edifice altogether—the condition upon which I promised to help them largely—have all at once informed me that they will not allow the Cross to be placed upon the Chapel.

All this noise and agitation about a thing which, even some of those who talk most on the subject, admit to be innocent in itself, has led me to consider the question as involving a very important principle of the Church of God in all ages, and therefore, in my opinion, it is worth fighting for, and it may very properly be made the occasion for conveying information to the unprejudiced and uninformed. The principle I allude to is this:—The Church, in all ages, has made the sign of the Cross the "banner" under which every "soldier of Jesus Christ" was called upon "to fight unto his life's end." I say the Church has declared this to be its banner—or the banner of Christ—which is the same thing. Every time the Baptismal Service is performed, the congregation must hear it plainly enough; though I regret to find that the word *banner* is not understood by many people in these parts; and it is equally to be regretted that the rule of the Church in requiring Baptism to be administered publicly, is not more rigidly enforced where it can be done. It is, no doubt, on this account that the true meaning of the Cross, as used by the Church, is not generally known. The Cross, then, is the banner or flag of "Christ crucified." I have seen it all my lifetime on, and in, the Churches of my native country, in stone, in brass, in wood, and embroidered upon pulpit, or altar-cloth. I have had it more than twenty years in, and on, the Churches of this Bay, and I have never changed my views about it. I have always remained as firm a Protestant as I ever was—protesting, however, against both Popish and Protestant errors, whatever they may be,—and my people must know that I have never asked any of them to worship the Cross, or kiss it, or to bow before it, or to see Popery through it. Happily, there is a large number among them who are not so foolish as to do so against their Church or clergy on this account; and it is for their sake that I feel bound to let them see that what I am doing in this out-of-the-way place, I am not afraid to publish to the world. They are told, or led by much noise to believe, that the cross is Popery. In the same manner, they may also be led to believe that the Baptismal Cross is Popery, or that the Surplice is Popery, or that bowing at the name of Jesus is Popery, or that even kneeling down to say our prayers, or to receive the Holy Sacrament, which has been also objected to by certain per-

sons, is Popery. I am not, therefore, afraid to declare that if the right use of the Cross is Popery, I am a Papist. If there were nothing worse than that in Romanism, I should be a Romanist at once. Nay, but I must confess my firm belief that Protestants generally do not know what they do when they oppose Popery in this manner. They, I fear, talk a great deal, and show a vast amount of hatred of Popery, but it is often from the hatred they have to some good rule or custom of their Church, which they misunderstand, or even to the persons of some of her faithful clergy; and I have found a lamentable ignorance, almost in all classes in Nova Scotia, upon the true nature of the unscriptural doctrine of Rome. Truly innocent, and primitive and Catholic practices and usages, which were ever intended for a good purpose, and might still be used as such, are constantly set before the eyes of Protestants as Popery, and nothing but Popery, while the real objectionable points, for which our Reformers bled and died, are not even noticed.

It is, therefore, with the hope of leading my people to view the Cross in the right way, and to distinguish between the right and wrong use of that or any other form; and, above all, to lead them to the great and only Sacrifice once offered upon it for true penitent sinners—for those who are "not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ," and unto whom "the Cross is not become of none effect," that I have made up my mind never to build another Church without "the banner of Christ" upon it.

It may not be amiss to remind your readers that the Cross is not only on Churches and Meeting-houses at home, built before and since the Reformation; but it is on the Queen's Crown and in the British Flag, and it has not yet tarnished our national glory, nor made the Queen a Romanist.

The Cross on St. Luke's, Halifax, was also put there by the late much beloved Mr. W. Cogswell. I had it from his own lips, and heard him complain bitterly of those who found fault with it. Some people have lately told me—*Oh! let us have the Cross in our hearts, and that is enough.* But how would it do, I ask, to tell a soldier—you must no longer display your colours in the face of your enemies—have them only in your heart! Would such language be understood by a gallant and brave soldier? And are the soldiers of Jesus Christ to be greater cowards than those of an earthly monarch?

I remain, Mr. Editor, yours, very truly,  
J. STANNAGE.

FOR THE "CHURCH TIMES."

### NEWS FROM LUNENBURG.

**AGRICULTURE.**—After a long, cold and monotonous winter, our farmers are busily engaged sowing their seed, encouraged by the hope of an abundant harvest in due time. Success to Agriculture.

**FISHERIES.**—Our Fishermen are also actively employed fitting out their fine crafts for fishing voyages. Our hope also is that they may cast their nets on the right side of the ship, and return with full cargoes. Success to the Fisheries.

**CHURCH BAZAAR.**—The Bazaar for the purpose of raising a fund towards the purposes of an Organ for St. John's Church, in the town of Lunenburg, was held at Temperance Hall on Thursday, 1st inst. There was a very handsome supply of fancy and useful articles, and the refreshment tables were highly creditable to the community. The active and zealous Committee of Ladies deserve the greatest credit for their unwearied exertions, and gave another convincing proof that no good work can prosper without their invaluable aid. They realized the handsome sum of Sixty Pounds. Some donations were kindly presented by Church friends in Halifax and elsewhere. Well done Lunenburg again.

A CHURCHMAN.

Lunenburg, May, 1856.

### News Department.

From Papers by Steamer America, April 26.

ENGLAND.

There was a banquet on Thursday at the Masonic House, given by the Lord Mayor, to welcome Mr. Dallas, the new American Minister. His reception was most enthusiastic. In returning thanks, his Excellency said that since he had landed he had met with nothing but a series of the most flattering demonstrations of welcome and hospitality, not addressed, he felt sure, to the individual, but they were a profuse and generous tribute to the nation whose messenger he was.

There are some subjects on which it would be ill-timed, and more enterprising than wise, for me to touch on this occasion and in this presence. Indeed, my arrival is so recent that I scarcely can pretend to

know the subjects which would be most acceptable to you. I dare say, however, I shall incur but little hazard if I venture according to a provincialism natural to a western tongue, to 'guess' that the spirit and purpose of a new comer may have excited at least some little curiosity. (A laugh.) Well, my lord, let me say that I am not authorized to feel, and do not feel, any desire other than that of giving my exertions and energies unreservedly to the restoration of the most harmonious sentiments and friendly relations. (Cheers) Animated by this spirit, and aiming at such a purpose, if I fail—and I may fail—it will be because of some inexorable overruling state policy, or some foregone conclusion not to be undone by uniform, steady, persevering, frank, and honourable conciliation. (Renewed cheers.) My lord, permit me, in conclusion—for my object is to be exceedingly brief—to tender to your lordship and the guests assembled here my congratulations on the great event consummated since my arrival among you—the restoration of peace to Europe. (Cheers.) War, although undoubtedly accompanied by its moral benefits and alleviations, is at best an evil; and the vast powers of this empire, although for a time, and however gallantly, enlisted and ably directed, will find more genial and more fruitful employment in those channels, agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing, and those pursuits which have hitherto so signally illustrated the exertions of her people. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Stanley's name, as the son of a peer, was associated with the House of Lords. Replying, his lordship said—

He thanked the Lord Mayor for having given him that opportunity—an opportunity of which others had availed themselves—of expressing aloud that which is in the thoughts of all—namely, their deep, earnest, and almost passionate desire that, by the chances and changes of political events what they might, England might retain inviolate that national alliance of which they had among them at that moment the living representative—an alliance which had its root in no consideration of temporary or political expediency, but which rested on the surer basis of the common origin, the common language, the common laws, the common energies, and the common aspirations of a mighty empire, and even in that which they must all acknowledge—a common family likeness in common faults and failings. (Cheers, and a laugh.) Upon the union of these two nations depended the hopes of mankind and the peace of the world; and if they went on as they had done for a long time past, within a century from the present time the earth would be inhabited by 300,000,000 of the Anglo-Saxon race—the most energetic, industrious, and enterprising people that ever tillled its soil. It was upon the cordial union of that vast multitude of men, our descendants, that the future hope of mankind rested—a future of rational progress and well-earned freedom, in which the knowledge of man should be extended, his power over nature increased, and his command of the appliances of civilization multiplied; and it rested with England and the United States to act on that principle. (Cheers.)

The Right Hon. E. Cardwell, speaking for the Lower House, said he was sure the Commons of England would not fail to reciprocate those fraternal feelings which had been expressed by the American Minister on behalf of a people who with ourselves spoke a common language and enjoyed the blessings of a common Christianity.

Lord Dalhousie's departure from India is like the abdication of a great sovereign. There is something fine in the description of the farewell—the free, respectful, unexaggerated expression of feeling on the one side—the moist eyes, the broken cheer—with the dignified simple response on the other. It is true that the English in India are a dominant caste whose empire Lord Dalhousie has extended and consolidated; but what they feel towards him is just what any people might feel for a man who, without popular arts or attaching qualities, with a reserved and somewhat severe temperament and a strong will, had visibly devoted himself to the duty of ruling them, and discharged it powerfully and well. His reign, in its faults as well as in its virtues, is the nearest approach that we have to show to that ideal of vigour, determination, and ability for which it is a fashion of the day to crave. He comes home, he says, a worn-out man; but the exhaustion of toil and anxiety may be cured by repose, and from the time that he lands in England he will hold a chief place among the statesmen in reserve to whom public expectation habitually turns.

The Overland Mail arrived on Thursday, with advices of which the chief feature is the leave taking of the Earl of Dalhousie, who quitted India on the 6th. The inhabitants of Calcutta presented an address the day before. Though "faint and weak with work and suffering," Lord Dalhousie stood up to receive the deputation, and read to them the following highly interesting reply:—

"Mr. Sheriff and Gentlemen—I receive the sentiments which you have addressed to me on the part of the inhabitants of the city of Calcutta with the deepest feelings of gratification and pride; of pride, that an administration which has been prolonged through more than eight years should command at its close so general a tribute of approbation and applause; of gratification, that the inhabitants of the capital of the Indian empire should have framed their judgement of me in terms so honourable to my name, and should have pronounced it in tones of such manifest cordiality

"Most assured that the approving voice of his countrymen—the deliberate, concurrent, and hearty commendation of those among whom he has long lived and acted—is the reward which sustains the heart of a public man. It affords him compensation for long years of exile, and makes him amends for the toils and cares, the injustice and ill-will, which form the burden that must be borne by every man who serves the State. It is not for me, gentlemen, to speak of the events and the measures of past years, on which you have dwelt with such favourable regard. But it may be permitted to me to look forward with you and to express a hope that, as I leave you, the prospect is fair and full of promise.

"No prudent man having any knowledge of Eastern affairs would ever venture to predict a long continuation of peace in India. We have learned by hard experience how a difference with a native Power, which seems at first to be but the little cloud no bigger than a man's hand, may rapidly darken and swell into a storm of war, involving the whole empire in its gloom. We have lately seen how, in the very midst of us, insurrection may rise like an exhalation from the earth, and how cruel violence, worse than all the excesses of war, may be suddenly committed by men who, to the very day on which they broke out in their frenzy of blood, have been regarded as a simple, harmless, timid race, not by the Government alone, but even by those who know them best, who were dwelling among them, and were their earliest victims. Remembering these things, no prudent man will venture to give you assurance of continued peace.

"But we seem to have every reasonable ground for believing that tranquility within and without is likely now to prevail in India, and that thus far scope will be given for the prosecution of those projects of internal improvement on which the Government has largely entered. While we have a right to congratulate ourselves on what has already been done—while we may regard with complacency the introduction into the East of those great instruments of public benefit which science has long since created in the West—while we may rejoice that measures have been already taken for opening new sources of public wealth, for ministering to the convenience, for increasing the happiness, and for raising the mental and social condition of the endless millions whom Providence for its own wise ends has committed to our charge—I trust we still shall feel that all we have yet done must be regarded as no more than the first beginnings of greater things that are to come. In regions so vast as these, and among interests so various, all progress must needs be gradual and slow. But I leave you with a firm belief, and in the confident hope, that public improvement among you will now advance with steady pace, sustained by the wise and liberal spirit which is yearly animating more and more the minds of all who exercise an influence on Indian affairs.

"You have made kindly allusion to the future that may await me. I do not seek to fathom that future. My only ambition long has been to accomplish the task which lay before me here, and to bring it to a close with honour and success. It has been permitted to me to do so. I have played out my part; and while I feel that, in my case, the principal act in the drama of my life is ended, I shall be well content if the curtain should drop now upon my public course. Nearly thirteen years have passed away since first I entered the service of the Crown. Through all those years, with but one short interval, public employment of the heaviest responsibility and labour has been imposed upon me. I am wearied and worn, and have no other thought or wish than to seek the retirement of which I stand in need, and which is all I now am fit for. But whatever the future may unfold, you have not erred in believing that I shall never cease to regard with deep and unfading interest the land for which I have toiled so long and those with whom and for whom I have laboured.

"Before I quit its shores, I earnestly desire to acknowledge, in the presence of you all, the deep debt of gratitude which I owe to those among whom I have lived and ruled so long; gratitude to successive colleagues in the Council, for their constant aid through eight long years, without one hour of discord or distrust; gratitude to the many able and zealous and earnest men by whom the civil administration in all its various branches has been invigorated and assisted; gratitude to the gallant army, by which the honour of the country has been upheld, its power extended, and its general tranquillity secured; gratitude to all, for the confidence they have reposed in me, for the support they have given, for the fairness and forbearance with which they have judged.

"Above all, now in this parting hour, when the memory of each among us is thoughtfully resting for a time on the eventful years through which we have passed together, I desire humbly and reverently to acknowledge the gratitude which is due for the ever-present protection of Him from whose hand alone are the issues of war.

"Mr. Sheriff and gentlemen, I have now but one more word to add—it is a word which I find it hard to utter—Farewell.

"Government House, March 5, 1858."

Lord Dalhousie also took an affectionate farewell of the Legislative Council; and on the 6th he quitted Calcutta. He was attended to the landing-place by a large concourse of Ladies and gentlemen, who showed the liveliest sympathy.

"Some were literally unable to do more than bow a farewell; an attempt to give him a parting cheer as his boat pulled off broke down. Men's throats were too full, and several lay back in their carriages sob-

bing audibly. This exhibition of feeling is the more striking because Lord Dalhousie is in no degree a 'popular' man. He has lived latterly a most secluded life; and, though many acts of kindness are recorded of him, he has shown severity very frequently essential. Still he is bitterly regretted."

UNITED STATES.

**THE LATE DR. JOHN O. WARREN.**—The will of the old Doctor provided for the disposition of his body with an especial reference to the science which he had so long pursued and adorned. The will required that the body should remain twenty-four hours, at the close of which time arsenic should be infused into the veins, at the end of the twenty-four hours, the funeral ceremonies should take place, and the body be deposited beneath St. Paul's Church, and twenty-four hours thereafter was to be given for examination to the officers of the Medical College and the physicians of the Massachusetts General Hospital, to ascertain regarding certain peculiarities which he supposed to exist. After this the flesh was to be taken from the bones, the bones macerated, wired and deposited in the college museum. The will, we understand, is porempory upon the exact fulfilment of this requirement, and it has been complied with as far as time has admitted. We likewise learn that his youngest son, from strong filial regard, requested the gift of his father's heart, which he would preserve.—*Gazette.*

A despatch received by telegraph from Washington yesterday says:—"A new complication has taken place in our foreign relations, involving not only the question of peace or war abroad, but of political confusion at home. France has been called on to interfere in Mexico, for the protection of the property of the Catholic Church, lately seized by President Comonfort."—*Boston Atlas.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

**CLOSE OF THE SESSION.**—The session of the Legislature, which closed on Thursday last, although characterised by much that was unpleasant, in consequence of the constant party bickerings which were kept up until the hour of prorogation, has nevertheless been one of the most important which was ever held in the Province. We shall at our leisure review several of the subjects which have been disposed of.

We understand that the members of the Executive Council all remained at Fredericton to complete the Executive business. It is now said to be settled that the Attorney General is to proceed to England in the course of two or three weeks, to make the final arrangements in our Railway affairs. In the meantime, it is said, that the preliminary arrangements will be matured for an early commencement of the work.

Again we have to record an excess of appropriations over the estimates. This is an evil which can only be cured by the introduction of a new system. The House, however, having by resolution transferred the initiation to the Executive, it will be their fault if such a discrepancy occurs again.

One principal difficulty with which the Government have to contend is the Prohibitory Law. It cannot be denied that this law is extensively violated, while the loss of revenue is severely felt. One thing is clear—unless the law is carried out during the present year, the Legislature of 1857 will be compelled to repeal it. We speak of it as a difficulty in the way of the Government, for although they are not responsible for it, the loss of revenue it entails gives them a good deal of trouble; besides, much of the bitter feeling in the House is caused by this law. If its friends can manage to make it work and produce the good they promised it would, we shall rejoice as much as any of them.—*Courier.*

**BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK STOCK.**—On Tuesday the sale of one thousand shares, of £50 each, increased Stock of this Bank, took place in front of the Bank—Mr. Thomas Hanford, Auctioneer—There was a good deal of competition, and the whole was disposed of in lots of ten shares and under, at an average premium of about 13½ per cent. The highest rate was seventeen per cent., and the lowest ten and a quarter. The purchasers, with two or three exceptions, were citizens of St. John.—*Ibid.*

The Fredericton Reporter learns from good authority that Her Majesty's 62nd Regiment will shortly be quartered, in that city, and that Saint John will be supplied with a Battery of the Royal Artillery.—*Ibid.*

**FREDERICTON, May 9**—Yesterday, about noon, the steamer J. D. Pierce burst her boiler while on her way to Woodstock. Steamer Richmond, which was passing down at the time, immediately rounded to and received passengers and part of freight. It is not yet ascertained exactly how many lives are lost; certainly not less than five, among whom

were Mrs. T. M. Johnston, of Gagetown, Mr. Robt. Miller, of Woodstock, (Pilot,) and two others named respectively Merritt and Wark, the latter from Tobique. Steamer sunk immediately in five feet of water. Cause of explosion not yet known.

Editorial Miscellany.

**WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE CLERGY.**—Collections were taken in St. Paul's and St. Luke's on Sunday last (Whitsunday) in aid of this special object of the Diocesan Church Society. The Lord Bishop preached in St. Paul's, and in an excellent discourse, strongly urged the claims of the families of deceased Clergymen upon the consideration of the laity. We are glad to learn that the Collection in St. Paul's amounted to £25 2s. 4d.; in St. Luke's to over £8—which with £3 10s. collected at Falkland the Sunday previous, when his Lordship held a Confirmation there, makes a handsome addition to the Fund from St. Paul's Parish, and we hope the example will be largely imitated throughout the Diocese.

We understand that the Presbyterian Bazaar at Dartmouth on the 14th realized over £70 for the purpose for which it was held, and that all denominations assisted the object. It will be recollected that another Bazaar in behalf of the Episcopal School is to be held at Dartmouth on good old George the Third's birthday, when we dare say the same generous unanimity will be shown. The School is doing much good, has an excellent teacher, and numbers at present between 60 and 60 pupils, half of whom, at least, belong to other denominations. Such good offices, like oil upon troubled waters, smooth much of the asperity that results from religious distinctions, and if they were more general would go far to realize that charity which endureth all things and thinketh no evil.

Our Wesleyan contemporary appeared last Thursday in a mourning garb. Referring to its columns we find recorded the death of Dr. Beecham, who, it will be recollected, paid a visit to Halifax a short time since, to organize the Wesleyan body in this Province into a separate independent Conference, in which, we believe he was perfectly successful. Dr. Beecham was an able man, and his loss will be much felt by the Wesleyan body.

The half yearly meeting of the Municipal Council of Yarmouth, was held at the Court House in Yarmouth on Tuesday the 29th day of April.

The Steamer *Eastern State* arrived from Yarmouth on Wednesday evening. This fine vessel is advertised to sail between Halifax, Yarmouth and Boston during the summer months, and takes up the enterprise abandoned by the house of Cunard after a short trial last year. We trust she will be successful, as we believe such an enterprise must assuredly be, if conducted with sufficient ability and with the exercise of judicious economy.

We understand that H. M. Ship Duke of Wellington, 130 guns, and we believe the largest in the British navy, may shortly be expected here with two regiments of soldiers.

**YARMOUTH, May 7.**—On Wednesday last, Mr. Abraham Barns was drowned while driving logs on Sissiboo River.

On Saturday morning Mr. Joseph Teabode fell dead in the road while carrying a board for his mother's coffin.

On Saturday evening, a barque of about 400 tons, nearly planked, decks laid, owned by Capt. John Bennett, of Digby, was consumed by fire on the stocks at St. Mary's Bay—supposed to be the work of an incendiary. She was insured.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

The following despatch has been received at the News Room:—

The American Steamer *Atlantic* arrived at New York on Monday. Dates from Liverpool to 30th April.

The conditions of the Treaty of Peace, as published, are confirmed.

Turkey is admitted into the political system, and is guaranteed independence and territorial integrity.

Flax has advanced 1s. per barrel.  
Wheat advanced 3d. per bushel.  
Corn had advanced 6d. per quarter.  
Provisions unchanged in price.  
Cotton has declined a trifle.

The hired transport *Lady Ashurst* arrived on Wednesday from London, with a detachment of 83 Artillerymen, to fill the place of those who left here for service in the Crimea. They were commanded by a young Officer, who had on his breast a Crimean Medal. The ship proceeds to Quebec with Government stores.

Florence Nightingale, the woman beloved of all men and all nations, for her noble humanity, has been gazetted officially a Director-General of all hospitals in the British Dominions. No nurses can for the future be appointed in any public hospitals without her sanction. She has been ill from a fall, but is quite recovered.

## Missionary Intelligence.

From the Colonial Church Chronicle, for Feb., 1856.

## THE CHURCH IN YORUBA.\*

Ibadan, in extent, is only inferior to Abeokuta. It is chiefly inhabited by Yoruba proper, although some Egbas and Ijebus are residing here likewise. It is beautifully situated, spreading over the whole of a beautiful hill, and extending considerably beyond its base. The scenery is not, indeed, so fantastically grand as the several mounds of rocks, heaped, as it were at random, upon each other, at Abeokuta, but more gradual in its slopes, and softer in its windings. The Bishop took several sketches at this place. A singular circumstance struck me in most of the large towns in this country, that whereas you may travel day after day, at the rate of thirty miles, you hardly ever see a stone, or even a pebble—it is nought but fine, soft, alluvial soil: in the large towns rocks are plentiful, even abound. They have raised a certain locality into an elevated hill, the rocks boldly appearing on the surface, as if some volcanic action had at some period been at work, but become abortive. Here a town is built. Such is Ibadan, as well as Ijaye. Here, as in Abeokuta, the markets are held daily, special days being chosen for extraordinary ones, to which strangers resort. The most busy times are morning and evening, when food of every kind can be purchased for a few cowries, ready cooked, and smoking hot, which is a great convenience to the inhabitants, who can thus provide themselves, before and after the day's toil, without the trouble of cooking at home. In the middle of the day the market-women lazily crawl under their sheds, and chat and sleep their time away. Among the produce exposed for sale, I noticed here particularly, malt made of Indian corn, which makes a tolerable sort of beer. A great quantity of pottery is also made here; but although very good looking, and of handsome shape, it is neither glazed nor burnt properly, owing to the admittance of air into their furnaces, one side of the earthenware being exposed to the same. There are also here large public sheds for the express manufacture of oil from sundry kinds of nuts.

In a religious point of view this station is, in every respect, in its infancy; nevertheless, promising well for the future. The *bañi* is a mild and very friendly king, as well as rather intelligent-looking. Some of the chiefs are also friendly to our Missionaries, but, unfortunately, they are all engaged in war at some distant town, where they had all repaired, with their soldiery, wives, and children, have besieged a town for the last twelve months, building temporary houses, and engaging in hunting and farming, and now and then in petty marauding expeditions. Thus is war carried on in Africa, the object never being to put a speedy end to it by some chivalrous *serkis*, and a thorough *tête-à-tête* fight, but to prolong it indefinitely, as long as it proves profitable; thus keeping up the warlike spirit, and the war-weapons ever in trim. A church is just finished; open air preaching is practised frequently: the Missionaries are gaining a standing, and are everywhere met with civility, and listened to by attentive crowds, being never interrupted, except now and then by some insolent Mahomedan. The Bishop was delighted with the prospect of this station, especially as it leads immediately to Iloren, Rabba, &c.

In point of salubrity we certainly thought Ibadan cooler, and otherwise more healthy, than localities nearer the coast; but this sensation may have been imaginary or subjective only.

Nov. 14.—We left our friends at Ibadan with hearty good wishes, and took the road to Ijaye, where we wished to pay a hasty visit to Mr. Mann. We reached there after six hours' travelling, and found him in good health, but withal very-busy.

The following day we paid a visit to Are—king—the man who 'literally thirsts after blood,' the same who, some time ago, made a human sacrifice of a considerable number of slaves. At the slightest report or suspicion against a wife or a subject, he simply calls for the party, makes them kneel down in presence of his court, and at one stroke, with his own hand, savors the head from the trunk, without examination of the merits of the case, without judge or jury. And when his eye is not delighted with the sight of human blood, he takes his hatchet in hand, and, parading through his spacious court, he chops the head off the best sheep or goat that comes in his way. Yet, strange to say, this man even has asked for Missionaries, and protects them, having two American Baptist Missionaries at Ijaye, besides Mr. Mann. But such a dread do the inhabitants entertain of the tyrant, that they dare not attend church

(\* Concluded from last week.)

or school, for fear of incurring his displeasure, and yet it were dangerous to inform him of the fact. Truly, the town of Ijaye, though very large, and inhabited by the warlike Yorubas proper, is kept in excellent order. A police is needless, for crime or depravation is hardly ever committed. The king alone commits them; that is his royal prerogative. It is impossible that such a state of things should last very long, and yet thousands prosper being under the protection of such an iron sceptre, to being exposed, day by day, at home and abroad, to the marauding kidnappers of former years. Even Are, however, is capable of a generous act.—Lately, a prisoner of the *bañi* of Ibadan escaped, and took refuge with the Are of Ijaye, whom, instead of keeping as a slave, or selling him as such, he delivered him up to Mr. Mann, granting him thereby his freedom.

Mr. Mann has certainly a most difficult position, and a delicate task: on the one hand, to preach the Gospel at all hazards; on the other hand, not to act presumptuously, and incur Are's deadly displeasure. At present he is vigorously prosecuting the study of the Yoruba language, which, in some few things, differs from the dialect spoken by the Egbas.

Nov. 16.—We left for Abeokuta, which we reached after two days and a half, and sleeping two nights in our tent.

Even at Ijaye the first-fruits of the Gospel have been gathered in, on Whitsunday last, six months after the Bishop's visit, Mr. Mann had the gratification of baptizing three converts, a man, and two married women—the wives, one of a Heathen, the other of a Mahomedan.

The remotest station—which the Bishop and Archdeacon were unable to reach—is Oloru Pellu, three miles distant from Ibadan. But a prospect of far greater extension of the work, beyond the present limits of the Mission, has been opened to us by the recent expedition to the Niger, sent out by the home Government, under the auspices of the Prince Consort, to encourage trade. The conductors of the expedition were glad to avail themselves of the services of the Rev. S. Crowther, the native clergyman. The vessels were three months in the river, and ascended the *Tchadda* for 300 miles beyond its confluence with the Niger. And Mr. Crowther enjoyed opportunities of free intercourse with the various nations through which they passed, and with a large and powerful towns near the extreme point to which they penetrated. He writes: "The reception we met with all along from the kings and chiefs of the countries was beyond expectation. I believe the time is fully come when Christianity must be introduced on the banks of the Niger: the people are willing to receive any who may be sent among them. The English are still looked upon as their friends, with whom they themselves desire to have connection, as with the first nation in the world. God has provided instruments to begin the work; namely, those liberated Africans in the colony of Sierra Leone who are natives of the banks of the Niger."

But the most interesting and unlooked-for encouragement which this Mission has recently received is in the accession of strength which she may hope to gain, the opportunity of usefulness which has already presented itself, among the Negro Emancipados of Cuba.

A mixed Commission, our readers may be informed of British and Spanish authorities exists at Sierra Leone and at Havannah, for adjudication on captured slaves. The slaves released from their captors at the Havannah remain in the hands of the Spanish Government, who, under cover of instruction in Christianity, have been accustomed to assign them as apprentices to respectable inhabitants for the term of five years, at a time which was continually renewed, and which was almost equivalent to domestic slavery. In all the Spanish colonies, however, the slaves possess a right (under the law of *Coartado*) of working on their own account, and purchasing their liberty by their savings. In July last year, a party of these emancipados, who had thus freed themselves and their families from bondage, presented themselves at Plymouth, whence they had been led to expect a free passage to their native land. They were forty-eight in number, and most of them Yorubas, who only a few years before had been shipped as slaves from Lagos, or some neighbouring port. They spoke a Negro-Spanish, and were communicated with at first in that language, by an interpreter. But a day or two previous to their departure in the mail-steamship *Gambie* Mr. Townsend, having arrived in England from Yoruba, went down to Plymouth, supposing he might be able to address them. So it proved; and the wild excitement they exhibited, when they first heard again their native African language, is spoken of as beyond description. There was besides, this additional grati-

fication in the interview, that he found they were no strangers to his name; they had heard of his labors in Yoruba, from countrymen who had more recently been enslaved, and they had with them a letter for his coadjutor, Mr. Gollmer, at Lagos. He found their religious condition such as might have been expected. Upon the heathenism in which they had been born a slight knowledge of Christianity had been ingrafted by their Cuban instructors. "The women and children having been invited to tea with one of their frequent visitors, before retiring they all arose at a signal from one of the elder women, who offered a long prayer to the Virgin Mary for the happiness and prosperity of their entertainer and her family, dividing it into sentences, which they all repeated with decorum and apparent solemnity." When the Rev. H. Townsend came amongst them, he recognised at once upon some of them the signs of idol worship, which he pointed out to them, especially on the person of one of the women, a worshipper of two idols, *Shango* and *Obbatala*.

These poor emancipados found kind friends at Plymouth, who provided for their return to their native land, and took every opportunity that their short stay allowed, for their better religious instruction. One of them, Leandro Yopar, who accidentally lost himself in London, was prevented from leaving England last August with his companions, and accompanied Bishop Weekes and his Missionary party in October, and gives promise of becoming himself a labourer in the field.

But the most interesting circumstance in their story remains perhaps to be added. These emancipados had been impressed in favor of our Missionaries by a fellow countryman, a Christian convert, John Baptist Dazalu by name, whom the misfortune of war had brought to Cuba as a slave, and who had conversed with them at Havannah. John Baptist Dazalu was one of the earliest of the converts at Abeokuta; and when the persecution of 1840 broke out, he was especially singled out to be a sufferer. He bore all that was laid on him, and he was the first to break through the prohibition against public worship, and on Christmas day that year openly presented himself at the church. In the war with Dahomey in 1851 he was taken prisoner beneath the walls of Abeokuta; no tidings could be heard of his place of detention; news was brought that he was dead; it now proves that he had been sold by his Dahomian captors to the slaveholders, who had shipped him for Cuba. At Havannah he meets with emancipados, who had been captured before him; he is able to give his countrymen the latest news of what our Church and nation has effected and is endeavouring for their race; and the band of emigrants arrive in England, knowing how much they are indebted to our laws, and willing to listen to our Gospel. C. F. S.

## Selections.

THE LATE LORD RAGLAN AND THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.—As peace gives leisure for inquiry, so does it clear up many misrepresentations about the war. The English army, which our journalists delighted to disparage will come out with a higher reputation when the truth is known. It is now ascertained that at the battle of the Alma not 6,000 Russian troops were left in Sebastopol. The Russian plenipotentiaries have stated this at the Conference. Lady Raglan has a letter in her possession proving that Lord Raglan sent to St. Arnaud when the battle was gained to say that he was pushing on to enter Sebastopol, and that the French commander-in-chief refused to support him, and required him to move on to Balaklava. Had Lord Raglan been commander of both armies we would have been in Sebastopol at the very opening of the campaign. We are further in a condition to state that four times over Lord Raglan ordered the bombardment of Odessa when he found the enemy drawing strength from it. The order was telegraphed to Paris, and four times Napoleon prohibited it. We can also state that at the battle of the Tchernaya the English general sent to the French commander to say that he would seize the bridge over the river, and intercept the retreat of 25,000 Russians, who the Russian plenipotentiaries now say were completely disorganized. The French commander again refused the offer, and allowed the Russians to escape.

THE NEW ICE CROP.—The gathering of the new crop of ice has been completed within the last few days, and the houses are now filled. Both as respects quality and quantity, the crop has never before been equalled. The superiority in point of quality, owing to the extraordinary whiteness of the ice, and its solidity, making it much more endurable. Considerable quantities have been cut 23 inches thick; but the average is about 18

in the. For the retail trade this ice is preferred, on account of the diminished waste in cutting up. The total amount bought this year by the different companies engaged in it appears from the following table:

	tone.
Knickerbocker Ice Company,	235,000
New York and Brooklyn,	65,000
Myler, Winch & Co.	30,000
People's Ice Co.	23,000
Passaic,	3,000
Total,	361,000

As nearly as can be estimated, this exceeds last year's business about 75,000 tons. Three of the old companies have been merged into the Knickerbocker Company, rendering this mammoth corporation, with a capital of \$300,000, and employing in the retail trade of New York City not less than 200 horses and 125 ice-wagons, besides 14 barges with a capacity of 6,000 tons. The profits last year amounted to \$153,970. Two new companies have been formed, one of which is the New York and Brooklyn, with a capital of \$130,000. The prices for the approaching warm season have not been precisely determined, but so far as concerns the retail trade, they will be something less than last year.—*Am. Paper.*

**STRUCK BY A WATERSPOUT.**—The following interesting narrative is contained in a letter from Mr. Heaton, an officer of her Majesty's ship *Electra*, son of the Hon. Mrs. Heaton, of Plas Heaton, Deubighshire, and nephew of Lord Henniker, and dated "At Sea, Nov. 22, 1855":—"We left Melbourne on the 12th of last month, and, with our usual fortune, encountered very heavy weather during the whole of our passage to New Zealand, the sea running very high, and washing over us continually. One day an enormous sea broke over us, and the first thing that it carried away was the second gig, completely crumpling her up and smashing her all to bits. It then stove in the gunroom and captain's skylights, and washed everything off the tables in both places, including a bookshelf and a swinging lamp. They were at breakfast in the gunroom at the time, and in a moment officers, tea-cups, lumps of butter, servants, and red herrings were all floundering together on the deck in three feet of water, and it was some minutes before the ship recovered herself from the shock. Eating our meals was a violent gymnastic exercise: and, as to writing, it was out of the question. Ten days of this work brought up the north point of New Zealand, and it took three more to beat down the east coast to Auckland, where we arrived on the 25th ult., after the longest sea-voyage we have made since our first arrival from England. We remained at Auckland for nineteen days. We sailed from Auckland on the 12th of the present month, and have been fighting with head winds ever since, with the exception of two days, when the wind favoured us for a few hours, and, therefore, though we are nine days out, we have only advanced 400 miles, and are still 700 from Sydney. The day before yesterday we encountered a most extraordinary danger—one that few ships have ever witnessed; that is, we were caught in a waterspout. The day had been very squally, and we had been compelled to take in sail several times, and therefore we who were below were not surprised to find the ship heel gradually over; but when she went further, and the deck became almost perpendicular, we could see that something had happened beyond the common order of squalls, and I felt a sort of faint, sick feeling of anticipation and vague dread that almost stifled the prayer that rose to my lips. The suspense was horrid, and the dread of being strangled below by the rush of water, gave me strength, and I climbed over the others and reached the deck. There everything was in confusion, and no one was giving any intelligible orders, and the ship was lying over on her broadside, with all of one side buried in the water, ropes and sails flapping about, and men standing aghast, with despair in their faces. I noticed one man in particular, who was sitting on the deck, seemingly in a state of utter idiocy, with his hands clenched and his face livid, deaf to all that was passing around him. The sight of so much anarchy restored my self-possession, and I began to drive the men to the ropes to haul down the after sails, and after a couple of minutes' work the ship slowly righted. The captain's gig was stove in by the water, and the davits (strong curved pillars of iron, as thick as my leg) had been bent double by the pressure. It seems that a whirling mass of water had been suddenly seen near the ship, and before anything could be done it was upon her, bearing her down and whisking her round and under water, while the whirlwind by which it was, of course, accompanied and caused, pressed her over by the sails and increased the danger. It was indeed a fearful minute; and nothing but God's hand could have saved us, for man was utterly powerless against the tremendous manifestation of our Creator's might. As soon as I could get by myself I returned Him thanks for mercifully sparing myself and my shipmates, and saving us in our hour of extreme peril. This was really a very uncommon adventure, for though ships frequently see waterspouts, it does not happen once in five hundred times that it strikes a vessel."—*Daily Post.*

At Bristol, last week, a man named John Howell, while looking on at the working of a steam saw mill, met his death in a most extraordinary way. A block of birch wood was being trimmed at the circular saw, which latter revolved at about 1,000 revolutions per minute. In the birch there were crooks and hollows. The saw having touched one of these, a long strip of wood broke off, and fell on one of the pins of the machine, whence it was thrown against the back of the saw, which again hurled it with terrible force among the spectators outside the works. So rapid was its flight that no one saw it pass, though it was heard rushing through the air like a rocket. Deceased, who stood twenty-seven feet from the saw, was struck at the bottom of the throat, the point of the wood piercing the jugular vein, and causing death in a few minutes.

It is stated that Colonel Rawlinson, who is engaged in prosecuting the discoveries commenced by Layard and Botta, has lately discovered, in a state of perfect preservation, what is believed to be the mummy of Nebuchadnezzar. The relic is for the present preserved in the museum of the East India Company.

**News Department.**

From Papers by Steamer *America*, April 26.

**THE MAYNOOTH DEBATE.**

THE debate in the Commons on Mr. Spooner's annual motion for discontinuing the Grant to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, produced, as usual, a lively and somewhat angry discussion, and terminated in what must certainly be regarded as a signal defeat of the Government. We propose to glance at a few of those features of the recent debate, which may possess an interest for the general reader.

Amongst these features the speech of Mr. H. Drummond may be taken as one. This gentleman has always an odd way of expressing himself; and his oddity is never more conspicuous than when he is speaking on topics in which controversial points of religion are involved. In the present instance, however, it may be thought that there was not a little of sound sense mixed up with a strange way of giving utterance to it. "I do not think," said he, "that the theological part of the question is that with which the House is competent to deal. The only part of it which is worth our consideration is the moral teaching of the Irish priests. If their teaching is immoral, it is a question whether it is worth our while to pay men for teaching it. The hon. member who has just sat down says, that if the Irish clergy are not educated here they will go abroad to be taught. No doubt. But then we shall not pay for it, and that will make all the difference. Now, it is not what my opinion is, nor what is the opinion of any Protestants, of the doctrines which the Church of Rome has now come under. The question is, what have been the opinions of Catholic States—nay, what have been the opinions of the Popes upon this teaching? For I suppose no gentleman in this House (whatever the priests may say out of it) fancied for a moment that the Popes never alter their opinions. Why, sir, it has been the universal opinion of Europe that these doctrines were incompatible with the well-being of States; and hence the teachers of such doctrines have been turned out of every country on the Continent. And now I am not going to quote Liguori. I have quoted him often before; and I only wish our Roman Catholic members were compelled to be examined in his teaching (a laugh). He is the only writer of whom the Catholic Church has declared, *ex cathedra*, that he never wrote a word of error. What a blessed thing it must be to read six volumes of bad Latin in which there is not a word of error (laughter). Now, I am not going to read a word of Latin, good or bad; but I have got an English book here—a book of instruction used by Roman Catholics, and published a few days ago for one penny—containing some choice *morceaux*. It is entitled, 'What every Christian should know.' Fancy that for a penny (a laugh)! Now, this is one of the things which, according to these Roman Catholic instructions, 'every Christian should know':—'It is a sin to mix something with what you sell.' So I should think. The hon. member for Birmingham (Mr. Scholefield) and others who are members of the Adulteration Committee will agree in that. But what follows? 'Except there is a common custom, and it is necessary for giving a reasonable profit' (laughter). Why, we have heard of rogues and grocers who mixed sand with their sugar; but I never heard that they did it from an abstract love of sand; but only to get a reasonable profit (a laugh). But, again, there is something in this little book about stealing. 'It is a venial sin to steal a little' (a pocket handkerchief, perhaps, might be considered 'little'), 'but it is a mortal sin to steal much. For example, a day's wages from a poor man. Far less will be mortal sin if taken from a poor man than from a rich man. If you steal from different persons and at different times it also makes

a difference. And to steal a little a great many times may be a mortal sin.' Then there is something as to oaths. 'If you call God to witness that what you say is true, it is an oath; but if you do not know what you say is an oath, or do not mean to take an oath, it is not so.' So that the witness may draw the distinction in his own mind as to his intention." "No, no!" exclaimed several Roman Catholic members. "No!" continued Mr. Drummond, "then what does it mean? I have read the words. And will anyone deny that this is what Liguori teaches—anyone who has read him? I am sorry we have lost Mr. Lucas. He was a Roman Catholic who knew what his Church taught, and was not ashamed of it." "Hear, hear!" shouted Mr. Bowyer. "Hear, hear!" rejoined Mr. Drummond. "Does the hon. member mean to say that such are not the doctrines of Liguori? Does he mean that I suppose on the ignorance of the House? He knows how disagreeable it is to read bad Latin to the House—(laughter)—and I will not do it. These are the doctrines of the priests; and, if they were acted upon, it would be impossible to carry on the government of States. But they are not acted on; for there is a principle of truth in all men which tells them that they are not to act upon them to please the priests. And it is upon that I rely—not upon what you call your 'Protestant principles,' as if anyone on earth knew what they were (great laughter)! They merely amount to this—men choosing their own opinions; which comes to this—men having their own way. If that is not a 'Protestant principle' I do not know what is. And there is nothing in that Protestant principle that can stand against the Papacy, simply because its one aim and end is to bring you under subjection, and it is not any of your Protestant sects that can stand against it. You have nothing to look to but the increase of civilization and education, and the honourable feelings of men. It is to this you have to look, and there is no danger from all the colleges whatever. They are what they have ever been. But the priests are not what they have been. Look at the oaths taken before the House of Lords at the time of Catholic emancipation. Did they not all say that if the Pope presumed to select a bishop not recommended by them they would not obey him? Well, what have we seen lately? Why, the Pope appoints whosoever he pleases. It is a pity, Sir, the Government will not do what I long ago called upon them to do—that is, to do in office what they talked about when out of office (hear). I know well that it is hopeless to expect public men to do so. But the whole question of the two Churches in Ireland must be settled in some way or other ere long. I know not whether it will be by carrying this vote, or in any other way. But I believe that though it may be a triumph to carry it, and do away with the Maynooth Grant, with that grant will go something else you do not want to go."

Mr. Drummond having thus delivered himself, and Lord Palmerston having made a spirited speech in opposition to Mr. Spooner's motion, the next feature of interest that presented itself in the debate was the series of three divisions, which brought it to a close.

Mr. Spooner's first proposition was this:—"That this House do resolve itself into a committee for the purpose of considering the Acts for the endowment of the College of Maynooth, with a view to the withdrawal of any endowment out of the consolidated Fund, due regard being had to vested rights or interests." Lord Palmerston resisted this proposition with all the weight of his influence as First Minister of the Crown; but when the House came to divide upon it, it was found that the motion was carried by a majority of 26, the number being—For the motion, 159; against it, 133. This result was received with a burst of tremendous cheering, and the House at once went into Committee.

Then, in the midst of much excitement, Mr. Spooner rose and said:—"Sir, I have now to move for leave to bring in a bill for repealing the Acts for the endowment of the College of Maynooth, with a view to the withdrawal of any endowment out of the consolidated Fund, due regard being had to vested rights or interests." This motion was no sooner made than Mr. Hutchings, with the view of defeating it in the most ignominious manner, sprang to his feet, and moved, by way of amendment, that "the Chairman do leave the chair, and report progress." Lord Palmerston intimated his approval of the amendment, and expressed a hope that the "progress" reported by the Chairman would be the "only progress" made in the matter. This observation was received with mingled cries of "Oh!" and shouts of laughter, in the midst of which the House proceeded to the second division, which terminated, like the first, in a triumph to Mr. Spooner, and a defeat of the Government. The motion for leave to bring in the bill was carried by a majority of 22.

As soon as the result of the division had been announced, Mr. J. Macgregor rose to rebuke the Premier for the levity he was displaying on so grave a subject. "I confess," said the hon. member, "I did not expect, or think it possible, that the solemn decision of this House could be treated as a farce by the First Minister of the Crown (great cheering). I say I did not expect that, after a decision had been come to by a majority of this House, upon a question of this important nature, the noble lord, the First Minister of the Crown, would presume to rise and state that he hoped the progress then made was the only progress that would be made (loud cheers). Sir, I occupy a very humble position in this House; but I will not lose this opportunity of protesting against such a mode as that of dealing with a solemn question—a question, Sir, which is regarded by the people of this country as one of the most vital importance in point of principle (renewed cheers). I hope the private members of this House, those who, like myself, are little accustomed to interfere in its proceedings, will not fall on the next division to express their feeling with regard to this mode of dealing with a public question after it has been decided upon."

on by a not contemptible majority of this House: that they will not allow their solemn proceedings to be converted into a farce and an absurdity; and that the question now to be put will not be carried without a lesson being given to the minority which the Government will find exceedingly inconvenient in carrying on the business of the country." Loud cheers and much confusion followed upon these observations. The House became highly excited. Lord Palmerston instantly rose and said—"If anything I said was deficient in solemnity, I certainly cannot retract the charge on the hon. gentleman (laughter), whose speech was as solemn as anything I remember to have heard. At the same time, he must allow me to say that I am not at all sensible that there is any impropriety in a member who is opposed to a certain measure expressing a hope that it will make no further progress. To that hope I, without meaning the slightest disrespect to the hon. member, must still adhere (cheers).

The amendment for reporting progress having been negatived in the manner we have described, the House now proceeded to the third division, which was upon the main question "that leave be given to bring in the bill." Here, again, Mr. Spooner was successful, the motion being carried by a majority of 16.

Thus terminated a debate, which, from the circumstances under which it closed, must certainly be regarded as the most remarkable of the Session.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1856.

### THE TORONTO SYNOD.

By the *Church Journal*, published in New York, dated May 8, we have the first intelligence of the Convocation of the Diocesan Synod of Toronto, which met on the 30th April. It will be seen by the abstract of proceedings, that the meeting was one of great interest to the Church, and the circumstances attending it show that the gravity and importance of the occasion have commanded general attention. The Synod lost no time in seeking a ratification of its powers by the Canadian Legislature, according to the principles laid down in the despatches to the Governor General. The proceedings appear to have given general satisfaction, and we look to Toronto as a precedent for our own guidance, and that of other Provincial Dioceses in like circumstances, and the action of the Canadian Parliament is a precedent for our own Legislature, if the time should arrive when it will be necessary to make to it a similar application:—

### TORONTO.

The Convocation met on the 30th of April, and opened with Divine service at the Cathedral, the Rev. T. B. Fuller, Rural Dean, preaching the sermon. At 2 o'clock, P. M., the venerable Bishop read his charge, which is a long and able document, touching on all questions of interest now pending in the Canadian Church. The present anomalous condition of the Colonial Church,—neither established nor wholly free—the Clergy reserves, the Rectories, the relative position of Protestantism and Romanism, Dissent and the Church, modern Infidelity, Education, the Bible, the observance of the Lord's day, and the progress of the Church—all these are handled by his manly and straightforward pen in a masterly manner.

The next day the Synod met in the St. Lawrence Hall, the number of Clergy and Lay Delegates being so large as entirely to fill the room. The Bishop took his seat on the platform, the Archdeacons of York and Kingston being seated beside him.

The Bishop read an address, giving an account of the completion of the Commutation scheme, and of his Missionary and Diocesan visitations. His last Summer's labors are thus condensed:—Confirmations held, 141; preached 113 times; addressed the Candidates 141 times; number confirmed, 4,299; miles travelled, about 2,670.

He also gave an interesting sketch of the action for the division of his large Diocese; and of the success which has thus far crowned their exertions in favor of Church freedom; as well as of that which includes all the others—the *Synodical movement*. The full and proper powers of a Bishop in his Diocesan Synod were strongly claimed by the Bishop, who supported his opinion by referring to that of Bishop Hobart. He recognized the great obligations he owed to the co-operation of the Archbishop of Canterbury in gaining the enjoyment of their right; adding that, on the whole, the Church had succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. He suggested that the names of the two now sees, "Kingston" and "London," be changed to the "Westminster" and "Portsmouth," or something else, there being already a see of "London" in England, and of "Kingston" in Jamaica.

The two prominent features of the Session were, the Petition to the Canadian Parliament for the removal of all disabilities supposed to exist, in the way of the full exercise of Synodical power. This was drawn up by a committee, on motion of the Hon. J. H. Cameron, a distinguished member of the Parliament, as well as of the Synod: and on the second day it was presented to both Houses by the Bishop, his Vicararies, Clergy, and Lay Delegates. The Bishop and Clergy were in full canonicals, and the appearance of so numerous, learned, and highly respectable a body in the Parliament House, produced a strong and

most marked sensation. In similar manner, the Synod then waited on the Governor, with a congratulatory address. Mr. Cameron's agency in all this, as well as throughout the whole settlement of the Clergy Reserves and commutation business, has been of the highest utility to the Church, and received the cordial recognition and unanimous thanks of the Synod.

The other matter of leading interest was the motion of the Rev. Mr. DeRoche, in regard to the election of Bishops: *Resolved*, That, whenever a meeting of Clergy and Lay representatives shall be held for the election of a Bishop, the nomination shall proceed from two-thirds of the Clergy, subject to the approval of two-thirds of the Laity, reckoned by parishes represented therein.

This resolution gave rise to a very animated and protracted debate, which began on the first day, and occupied a considerable portion of the second also. Mr. Baker offered an amendment which placed both Clergy and Laity on the same footing. For a long time it seemed as if it would hardly be possible to produce harmonious action. At length Dr. Lewis moved that, when the endowments of the new Dioceses were complete, "the Clergy and Lay Delegates of each section, respectively, shall meet at such time and place as may be appointed by the Bishop to organize the new Diocese; such meeting to be presided over by the Bishop." This was approved by Mr. Baker and Mr. Cameron; and the Bishop, expressing his most ardent desire that "entire equality should obtain between the Clergy and Laity," and stated his wish that Dr. Lewis' amendment should receive the unanimous vote of the Synod, it was at once adopted, *nam. con.*

After the return of the Synod from waiting on the Parliament and the Governor, a Committee on Rules and Canons was appointed to examine and report to the next Synod what part of the ecclesiastical law of England and Scotland, or of the laws in force in the United States, is applicable to the Canadian Church, with such additions as may be advisable.

A Committee on Indian Missions was appointed. And also an Executive Committee of 24, half Clergy and half Laymen, to prepare all business that was to come before the Synod.

A motion for a Committee to prepare a new selection of Psalms and Hymns, was lost.

In a conversation on Church Temporalities, on a motion afterwards withdrawn, Mr. Cameron said, referring to the Commutation Scheme:—

Members of the Assembly did not seem to think that the Clergy of the Church of England were men to whom many of them might bow down and learn what was good, honest and holy. But he was satisfied that there never was, in the history of the Church a nobler spectacle than when they were, with the possibility of penalty for themselves and their families before them, consenting to give up to the Church the miserable pittance left to them out of the magnificent endowment which they had previously had.

The Rev. Mr. Townley, the champion of Church Schools, moved for an application to the Canadian Parliament, claiming the right of *Separate Schools under the control of the Church*. It was strongly opposed by Mr. Palmer and Mr. Cameron, with others. On the suggestion of the Bishop, the motion was withdrawn.

The money derived from the Commutation of existing claims on the Clergy Reserves, has been thrown into a common Sustentation Fund for the support of the Clergy; but it is insufficient for that purpose, without encroaching on the principal, which is not desirable. A resolution was offered for the raising of an additional fund. The Bishop said that—

His plan was to call a public meeting, and put it to the inhabitants to make a collection for a fund for the purpose of applying the deficiencies of the commutation money, and he now proposed to carry out this plan at the close of a year: although an old man, he was rather sanguine as to the result, and was confident that in this way he would succeed in raising £50,000. [Cheers.]

He then put the motion, which was carried unanimously. And, after the usual complimentary resolutions, the Synod was declared to be at an end, until summoned again by the Bishop.

The *Church Journal* contains the Editorial notice we have quoted below, in addition to the foregoing abstract. We are glad to observe the unity and love subsisting between the Churches of the United States and Canada, and look forward with hope to the day when such brotherly feeling will have a much more extended exercise, and Diocesan and General Conventions in the U. States and in the Colonies, shall regularly invite to their meetings, as representatives of their respective Churches, the Bishops and Clergy of surrounding Dioceses. National distinctions may separate, and make strangers of a people whose common ancestry and language, and laws, prove them to be of one family; but these ought only to make them strive the more for the unity of the spirit; and to soften the separation by proving that if the ties which bind them to earthly governments are sundered, they can meet with heart and soul on the common ground of undivided allegiance to the King of kings:—

"The Toronto Synod met on Wednesday of last week, and its session has been one of extraordinary interest and importance. A condensed abstract will be found in another column. The petition presented, by the whole Synod in person, to the Houses of Parliament, must ensure the

granting of the modest request for the removal of all disabilities. And the vote providing for the organization of the two new Dioceses is one which commanded unanimous approval, after a long and lively debate.

"But one point we have reserved for mention here.—The Rev. M. Van Rensselaer, of the Diocese of Western New York, was present at the Synod. He was, on motion, admitted to a seat, as a special token of regard to the Church of the United States;—a motion which was carried with cheers, the whole Synod rising en masse. This is a pleasing proof of the unity and love subsisting between the two Churches. Well do we remember the glow of joyful anticipation with which the deputies from the Toronto Synod of 1855 were admitted to seats on the floor of our General Convention, in New York, at the same time when the Deputation from the S. P. G. were there, also from the Mother Country. And we trust that other Representatives from that Synod may likewise be present with us at the General Convention, next October, in the City of Brotherly Love."

**ORDINATION.**—The Lord Bishop will hold an Ordination to-morrow (Trinity Sunday) at Salem Chapel, when several candidates who have undergone the necessary examination will be admitted to the order of Deacons, and others properly qualified, will be ordained to be Priests.

**Holloway's Pills** a certain cure for Asthmatic Complaints.—The astonishing effect these wonderful Pills produce in the above class of diseases, would appear incredible if the truth were not confirmed by so many living witnesses. scarcely a day passes without some one making favorable mention of these extraordinary Pills, and their wonderful efficacy in all complaints. Indeed, there cannot be any doubt but that they will restore to health after every other means have failed, and will be found a certain antidote for most of the disorders affecting the human system.

### THE LIVER PILLS.

The Liver Pills of Dr. M'Lane were first used by him exclusively in his own practice. So efficacious were they in all cases of Liver Complaint, that they became famous, and attracting the attention of the medical faculty, passed into general use. They act with great certainty and regularity; the patient almost immediately feels the dispersion of his disease, and is gradually restored to health. With some the effect is almost miraculous, frequently experiencing immediate relief, after having for months resorted to drugs and medicines of another description, in vain. Diseases of the Liver are very common in this country, and are often fruitful in character. Those who experience any of the premonitory symptoms of this dangerous and complicated disease, should at once procure a box of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh and perhaps, thereby, be saved a world of misery.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, not before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of

FLEMING BROS.

Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Naylor.

### Birth.

At Kentville, on the 14th inst. the wife of the Rev. H. L. Yewens, of a daughter still born.

### Died.

On Monday, 12th inst., after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Mary the beloved wife of Mr. Thos. Neville, aged 32 years.  
On Sunday night, 11th inst. SAVANNAH, wife of Mr. Wm Leppert, North West Arm, in the 54th year of her age her end was peace.  
At Sea on the 25th March, by being washed overboard from the barque Aurora, JAMES COLINA, aged 14 years son of the late Capt. James of Liverpool, N. S.

### Shipping List.

#### ARRIVED.

Friday, May 9.—Barque Standard, Ritchie, 51 days. Liverpool, G. B.; Brig Velocity, Mann, 25 days. Cienfuegos, schr Belle, Atleek, 31 days; do; Brig Thompson, Britton. Liverpool, 45 days; schr Camelia, Young, Richmond, Va. 10 days.  
Sunday, May 11.—Brig Sarah, Furney, Antigua.  
Monday, May 12.—Ship Paxton, Mayo, Liverpool; bark John Barrow, Cary, London; brig Fawn, Pugh, Cienfuegos; brig Maude, Johnston, Ponce; Africa, Meagher, Boston. Ormat, Fenton, New York; schr Mary, Glasgow, do. Conservative, Myers, do; British Eagle, Philadelphia.  
Tuesday, May 13.—Brig Iris, Duggan, St. John's N. F. 10 days; schr Highlander, Fraser, Baldeck, C. B.  
Wednesday, May 14.—Stur Eastern State, Corning, Boston; Ship Lady Amherst, London, 33 days—with company of Artillery; Brig Falcon, Trinidad, 23 days; Plato, Boyle, St. John's P. R. 14 days; Queen of the West, Wilmington, 11 days; Ranger, Pavner, Cienfuegos; schr Bontia, Coffin, New York, 9 days; Napier, St. John, N. B. 4 days.  
Thursday, May 15.—Brigs Harriet Ann, Philadelphia, 9 days; Haraming Brd, Hopkins, Trinidad, 21 days. Orion Bradburg, Miller, Matanzas, 14 days; Golden Rule Edwards, Baltimore, 10 days; Albion, Parker, Philadelphia, 11 days. schr Isabella Maria, Smith, St. John, P. R.; Genus, Caloon, Alexandria.

#### CLEARED.

May 10.—Brig Billow, Bathing, Greenock.  
May 12.—Barque Ellerslie, Cole, Quebec; brig Empire, Philadelphia; Mary, Baxter, New York; schr James Patrick, Baker, Bay St. George.  
May 13.—Brig Velocity, Mann, Quebec; schr General Snow, U. States; Mary Ann, Shufut, Newd. Martha, Pitt. Labrador; Utherma, Sallivan, do.  
May 14.—Brigs Alpha, Curry, P. R. Co. Jessie, Anderson, do; schr Mars, Pitts, Labrador; Scavort, Ploughierie, St. John's, N. F.

### SPRING ARRIVALS.

#### BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

W. GOSSIP, 24, GRANVILLE STREET, has received per ships *Almac* and *T. & J.*, a large stock of SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY, the latter comprising—Foot-cup, Post, Letter, and Note Paper, ENVELOPES, &c. &c., which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. May 3, 1856.







THE FOLLOWING ACTS.

Passed in the last Session of the General Assembly are published by Authority.

An Act to amend the Act 18 Victoria, Chapter 16, relating to the Inspection of Fish.

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

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly as follows:

1. The penalty of Five Shillings, imposed under the fifth section of the above Act, shall be reduced to Two Shillings and six-pence.

2. So much of the sixth section as regulates the qualities of Number Two and Number Three, is repealed, and the following shall hereafter be the qualities of those Numbers, respectively.

Those to be branded "No. 2, Large," shall comprehend the best Mackerel that remain after the selection of the first quality, and shall be properly split and washed, well cured, and in every respect free from taint, rust or damage of any kind, and shall measure not less than thirteen inches from the extremity of this head to the crotch of the tail. All those of the same kind and quality measuring from eleven to thirteen inches as above described shall be branded "No. 2." Those to be branded "No. 3, Large," shall consist of good, sound, large Mackerel, properly washed, well cured, and free from taint, rust or damage of any kind, and shall measure fourteen inches and upwards from the extremity of the head to the crotch of the tail. All those that measure from eleven to fourteen inches shall be branded "No. 3."

3. So much of the sixth section, as relates to Herring and Alewives shall be amended by inserting after the third clause:

All Herring that are not gibbel shall be branded with the word "gross," in addition to other brands.

4. The eleventh section shall be amended by inserting the word "packing" after the word "weighing" in the first line thereof.

5. The sixteenth section shall be amended by adding at the end thereof the following words, viz: "and shall describe in their Returns the different kinds and qualities of fish inspected by them."

6. Actions against Inspectors, or their Deputies, under this Act, and the Act hereby amended, shall be brought in the County where the offence shall have been committed, and not elsewhere.

7. Every box of Smoked Herrings shall contain twenty pounds, instead of twenty-five pounds, as provided in the twenty-third section of such repealed Act, which section is hereby amended.

1m.

An Act to amend Chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Juries."

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:

1. Every petit or special jury, for the trial of civil causes, inquisitions, and issues, shall consist of nine persons, of whom seven, and at least four hours' deliberation, may return a verdict; and the petit jury for criminal trials shall consist of twelve persons, who must be unanimous in their verdict.

2. The practice of keeping a jury without meat, drink, or any other comfort, until they agree upon their verdict, is abolished.

3. There shall be returned a panel of twenty-four jurors at each short term in the country, and two panels of twenty-four jurors each, at each extended term in those counties where the term can be so extended; in Halifax the panel shall consist of thirty-six jurors.

4. Each petit and special juror shall be entitled to receive and be paid the sum of two shillings and six pence per day, for his actual attendance as a juror at the supreme court, and also six pence per mile for every mile he shall necessarily travel from his place of residence to the court house; such actual attendance and distance to be ascertained by the oath of the juror.

5. The prothonotary in each county shall, on the last day of the sittings of the supreme court in each term, and of the sittings of such court in Halifax, and also, at the end of the first week of the sittings in those counties where the sittings can be extended, prepare and certify a list of the jurors who actually attended such court, with the number of days' attendance, and the actual travel of each juror, respectively, and the amount to which each juror is entitled, and shall deliver such list to the presiding judge, who shall certify the same; and the treasurer shall forthwith thereupon pay, out of the county funds, to each juror, the amount which such juror appears entitled to receive, upon such list.

6. To provide a fund towards the payment of jurors under this act, the following fees shall be paid by plaintiffs to the prothonotary and by him paid into the county treasury, viz: "On the issuing of writ of mesne process, except in summary and sub-summery suits, two shillings and six-pence, and on the swearing of every jury, thirty shillings; the above fees to be taxed and allowed, and included in the costs in the cause.

7. Any juror who shall not answer to his name, when called, shall forfeit his day's pay, and for each day's absence shall pay a fine of ten shillings, to be collected as follows: The judge, on the Sheriff's affidavit, that he juror was duly summoned to attend the court, shall,

on the last day of the term or sittings, unless such juror shall have been previously excused, order an execution to be issued for the amount of the fines, in the name of the prothonotary, who shall have the same collected immediately, and shall pay the same into the county treasury, and the prothonotary shall have a commission of five per cent., and the sheriff ten per cent., on the amount so collected.

8. The county treasurer shall keep an account of all receipts and payments under this act; such account to be laid before the session, with his other accounts.

9. So much of chapter 164 of the revised statutes, "Of oaths and fees," as relates to the fees payable to jurors in the supreme court, and also so much of the chapter hereby amended as is inconsistent with this act, are repealed.

10. Talesmen shall be entitled to receive one shilling and three pence on giving a verdict on the trial of civil causes, inquisitions, and issues; such sum to be paid by the prothonotary out of the thirty shillings paid in by the plaintiff in the cause on which such talesmen were awarded and returned.

11. The number of special jurors to be hereafter drawn, when such juries are ordered, shall be thirty-six, and such numbers shall be reduced by striking to eighteen.

12. In all criminal trials four jurors may be peremptorily challenged on the part of the crown.

13. In case of the illness of a juror after he shall have been sworn on any civil cause, it shall be in the discretion of the presiding judge to allow the cause to proceed without him, and the verdict shall be valid provided seven of the remaining jurors shall concur therein.

14. This act shall come into operation on the first day of June next and shall continue and be in force for three years from such first day of June, and from thence to the end of the next session of the general assembly.

1m.

PROFESSIONAL

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—76 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

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

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I. Assurances can be effected immediately, without the delay of that referring to England.

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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.

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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:—

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

Age 20 £1 10 9 | Age 40 £2 13 6

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June 9. 1r

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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

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

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

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX. PREPARED WITH FINE COGNAC. The daily use of this much admired Tincture preserved and beautifies the Teeth—prevents Tartarous deposit—arrests decay—induces a healthy action in the Gums—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour.

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c, from London. Feb. 1855.

JUST RECEIVED.

MOODY'S Eton Latin Grammar.  
Moody's Eton Greek do.  
Stoddart's Latin Delectus.  
Stoddart's Greek do.  
Colson's Algebra.  
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LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

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

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH.

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

Holloway's Pills are the best ever known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague	Essential Itch	Scarlatina, or King's
Asthma	Sties	Evil
Bilious Complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Sore Throats
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Bowel Complaints	Head-ache	Tie Douleurux
Colic	Indigestion	Tumours
Constipation of the Bowels	Inflammation	Ulcers
Jaundice	Liver Complaints	Venereal Affections
Consumption	Lumbago	Worms of all kind
Debility	Piles	Weakness from
Dropsy	Rheumatism	whatever cause
Dysentery	Retention of Urine	&c. &c.
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