

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

His Honor

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. 8. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1857. NO. 16.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.			EVENING.		
		Num.	Act.	Ep.	Num.	Act.	Ep.
S.	19	1 Sam.	16	10	21	1	1
M.	20	2 Sam.	14	17	13	4	5
T.	21	1 Sam.	16	19	15	4	5
W.	22	2 Sam.	18	19	17	2	1
T.	23	1 Sam.	20	21	19	2	3
F.	24	2 Sam.	21	22	21	2	3
S.	25	1st Mar. Ev. & H.	1	23	1	John	1

Poetry.

THE FLOWER BUD.

THE leaves are fallen, the forest bare,
Savo buds alone on branch and bough;
The frost-king breathes upon the air,
And hoary grows pale Winter's brow.
Upon the glebe, and vale, and hill,
No voice exults, but silent all,
Savo the wind-spirits' bugle shrill,
Sad music of their carnival.

Patient wait, for all is well;
Wait, and hopeful vigils keep;
Wait, a coming day may tell
The life-germ did but sleep.

List! now, methinks, a voice I hear,
A calm, sweet voice of one at rest:
"Tis but the slumber of the Year,
Ere in her garb of beauty drest.
Securely in its resting-place,
In all its undeveloped grace,
The blossom-bud, in calm repose,
Lies cradled by the winds and snows,
As on a mother's breast.

"As birth the chrysalis implies,
Ere the fair Psyche seeks the skies
On buoyant wing;
The flower-bud, in downy fall,
Surviving Winter's storms and cold,
Shall wake with Spring.
For, lo! the vernal year shall wake
Its slumber, and its fetters break
With soothing voice.
And its expanding beauty make
The glebe rejoice."

So Hope, the Angel, ever sings
With yearnings high on golden wings;
And with bright eye, einte, describes
God's universal harmonies.
She sees fair skies, and suns, and showers,
Unfold the budding leaves and flowers,
As if anew to glory born
In Nature's resurrection morn.

So the immortal bud survives
All ills of earth;
And both storms and sunshine lives
For higher birth.
Yet the true bud of Paradise
Must perish, save from holier skies
To it be given
The breath of heaven;
Whose light of love, and dews of grace,
God's image on the bud may trace,
The living germ developing,
Transforming and all hallowing—
The presage of Eternal Spring.
—New York Churchman.

Religious Miscellany.

CHURCH ORNAMENTS.

"The judgment of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, in the Knightsbridge cases, "Westerton and Beal v. Liddel," was given on Saturday, March 21, at the Privy Council Office; Lord Wensleydale, Mr. Pemberton Leigh, Sir John Patteson, Sir W. H. Maule, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London being present. The Council Chamber was densely crowded, and several ladies were accommodated with seats within the Bar. Mr. Pemberton Leigh delivered the judgment."

We noticed this formal decision of a vexed question in the last Church Times—and now proceed to give such extracts from, and such a summary of the Judgment itself, as will place it within the comprehension of our readers.

"Crosses not Images.

"Although it is true that crosses had been abused as well as crucifixes and images of saints, it must be remembered that there is a wide difference between the cross and the images of saints, and even, though in a less degree, between a cross and a crucifix. A

cross was used as a symbol of Christianity for two or three centuries before either crucifixes or images were introduced; it was used for ages before the Reformation, and has continued ever since to be used as an ensign of honour, as an ornament both of buildings and persons, ecclesiastical and civil, public and private, without any relation to superstitious or even to religious usages. That this was the view taken by some of the early Reformers will sufficiently appear by a letter of Cassander.

"The Judgment as to Crosses.

"Upon the whole, their lordships, after the most anxious consideration, have come to the conclusion that crosses, as distinguished from crucifixes, have been in use as ornaments of churches from the earliest periods of Christianity; that when used as mere emblems of the Christian faith, and not as objects of superstitious reverence, they may still lawfully be erected as architectural decorations of churches; that the wooden cross erected on the chancel screen of St. Barnabas' is to be considered as a mere architectural ornament; and that as to this article they must advise her Majesty to reverse the judgment complained of. Their lordships hope and believe that the laws in force respecting the consecration of any building for a church, and which forbid any subsequent alteration without a faculty from the Ordinary, will be sufficient to prevent any abuse in this respect.

"A Distinction as to Altar Crosses."

"This decision, however, by no means disposes of the question as to crosses attached to communion tables, which it will be convenient to deal with in connection with the altar at St. Barnabas', which is ordered to be removed. This article of church furniture consists of a marble slab, with a super-altare on the side nearest to the wall of the chapel. It stands apart from the wall, supported upon stone carved arches, the arches resting upon a stone plinth, which is let into and embedded in the pavement on which it stands. The cross is attached to the super-altare, and stands between two large candlesticks, which are moveable.

"Communion tables not Altars.

"The question is whether this structure is a communion table within the meaning of the law. The appellants, in their pleadings, term these tables altars or communion tables; and in the argument they have referred to two recent statutes in which the word "altar" is used to signify the communion table. When the same thing is signified it may not be of much importance by what name it is called; but the distinction between an altar and a communion table is in itself essential and deeply founded, in the most important difference in matters of faith between Protestantists and Romanists, namely, in the different notions of the nature of the Lord's Supper which prevailed in the Roman Catholic Church at the time of the Reformation, and those which were introduced by the Reformers. By the former it was considered as a sacrifice of the Body and Blood of the Saviour. The altar was the place on which the sacrifice was to be made; the elements were to be consecrated, and being so consecrated, were treated as the actual Body and Blood of the victim. The Reformers, on the other hand, considered the Holy Communion not as a sacrifice, but as a feast, to be celebrated at the Lord's table; though as to the consecration of the elements, and the effect of this consecration, and several other points, they differed greatly amongst themselves.—This distinction is well pointed out in Cudworth's Discourse concerning the True Nature of the Lord's Supper, c. 5, p. 27:—

"We see how the theological controversy which hath cost so many disputes, whether the Lord's Supper be a sacrifice, is already decided; for it is not sacrificium but epulum de sacrificio; not a sacrifice, but a feast upon sacrifice; or else, in other words, not oblatio sacrificii, but, as Tertullian excellently speaks, participatio sacrificii; not the offering of something up to God upon an altar, but the eating of something which comes from God's altar, and is set upon our tables. Neither was it ever known amongst the Jews or heathens that those tables upon which they did eat their sacrifices should be called by the name of altars; therefore he (St. Paul) must needs call the communion table by the name of the Lord's table—i. e., the table upon

which God's meat is eaten, not His altar upon which it is offered.

The Wooden Cross at St. Paul's Table to be removed.

Next, with respect to the wooden cross attached to the communion table at St. Paul's. Their lordships have already declared their opinion that the communion-table intended by the canon was a table in the ordinary sense of the word, flat and moveable, capable of being covered with a cloth, at which or around which the communicants might be placed in order to partake of the Lord's Supper, and the question is whether the existence of a cross attached to the table is consistent either with the spirit or with the letter of those regulations. Their lordships are clearly of opinion that it is not, and they must recommend that upon this point also the decree complained of should be affirmed. It may be urged, and indeed was urged with great force by council at the bar, that in modern usage the communion-table never, in fact, is moved; and the general adoption of rails to fence off the table from the rest of the church shows that its removal is never contemplated; and that if it is not to be moved it is useless to require it to be moveable; that if it be in such a form that a sufficient portion of it may be covered with a fair linen cloth to receive the sacred elements, it is idle to insist on the whole being capable of being covered. To these observations the answer is that the distinction between an altar and a table is in itself essential; that the circumstances, therefore, which constitute the distinction, however trifling in themselves, are for that reason important; and that when positive rules are established by law, courts of justice are bound into action by parties entitled to maintain the suit, are bound to enforce the law as they find it, leaving it to the Legislature, if it see fit, in any way to alter it.

Credence-tables unobjectionable, and to be maintained.

The next question is as to the credence-table. Here the rubrics of the Prayer-book become important. Their lordships entirely agree with the opinions expressed by the learned Judges in these cases and in "Faulkner v. Litchfield," that in the performance of the services, rites, and ceremonies ordered by the Prayer book, the directions contained in it must be strictly observed; that no omission and no addition can be permitted; but they are not prepared to hold that the use of all articles not expressly mentioned in the rubric, although quite consistent with and even subsidiary to the service, is forbidden. Organs are not mentioned, yet because they are auxiliary to the singing they are allowed. Pews, cushions to kneel upon, pulpit-cloths, hassocks, seats by the communion table, are in constant use, yet they are not mentioned in the rubric. Now, what is a credence-table? It is simply a small side table on which the bread and wine are placed before the consecration, have no connection with any superstitious usage of the Church of Rome. Their removal has been ordered on the ground that they are adjuncts to an altar; their lordships cannot but think that they are more properly to be regarded as adjuncts to a communion table. The rubric directs that at a certain point in the course of the communion service (for this is, no doubt, the true meaning of the rubric), the minister shall place the bread and wine on the communion table, but where they are to be placed previously is nowhere stated. In practice they are usually placed on the communion table before the commencement of the service, but this certainly is not according to the order prescribed. Nothing seems to be less objectionable than a small side table, from which they may be conveniently reached by the officiating minister, and at the proper time transferred to the communion table. As to the credence tables, their lordships, therefore, must advise a reversal of the sentence complained of.

"Variety of Altar cloths allowable, subject only to the discretion of the Ordinary.

"Next, as to the embroidered cloth, it is said that the canon orders a covering of silk, or of some other proper material, but that it does not mention, and therefore, by implication, excludes more than one covering. Their lordships are unable to adopt

this construction. An order that a table should always be covered with a cloth surely does not imply that it shall always be covered with the same cloth, or with a cloth of the same colour or texture. The object of this canon seems to be to secure a cloth of a sufficiently handsome description, not to guard against too much splendour. In practice, as was justly observed at the bar, black cloths are in many churches used during Lent, and on the death of the Sovereign, and some other occasion, and there seems nothing objectionable in the practice. Whether the cloths so used are suitable or not is a matter to be left to the discretion of the Ordinary. In this case their lordships do not see any sufficient reason for interference, and they must therefore advise the reversal of the sentence as to the cloths used for the covering of the Lord's table during the time of divine service, both with respect to St. Paul's and to St. Barnabas'.

"A Fair White Linen Cloth, not embroidered Linen and Lace."

The last question is with respect to the embroidered linen and lace used on the communion table at the time of the ministration of the Holy Communion. The rubric and the canon prescribe the use of a fair white linen cloth, and both the learned Judges in the court below have been of opinion that embroidery and lace are not consistent with the meaning of that expression, having regard to the nature of the table upon which the cloth is to be used. Although their lordships are not disposed in any case to restrict within narrower limits than the law has imposed the discretion which, within those limits, is justly allowed to congregations by the rules both of the ecclesiastical and the common law courts, the directions of the rubric must be complied with; and, upon the whole, their lordships do not dissent from the construction of the rubric adopted by the present decree upon this point, and they must therefore advise her Majesty to affirm it.

"The Judgment as to Costs Reversed.—Conclusion"

As the judgments in these cases have been materially altered, and such alterations ought to have been made at the hearing in the Archbishops' Court, so much of the sentence of that on each case as awards costs against the appellants must of course be reversed; and in those proceedings as well as in the present appeals, each party must bear his own costs. In the case of *"Gorham v. Bishop of Exeter"* when a difference of opinion as to the judgment existed amongst the prelates who attended at the hearing, it was thought proper publicly to announce such difference. In the present case it is satisfactory to their lordships to be able to state that both the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London fully concur in the judgment which has just been delivered.

The delivery of the judgment, says the *Times*, occupied about one hour and a half. As the several points of the case were disposed of there was an attempt to cheer, but it was instantly suppressed by the officers of the court."

Provincial Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, April 7.

BILLS FORWARDED.

The bill to naturalize Seth Kumball, Chas. Lewis, John Sculte, Frederic G. d'Utassy, and others, was read a third time, and passed, and returned to the Assembly, with a message informing them that this house had agreed to the same, with an amendment, consisting of adding the names of James Farnham and Henry Hesselein, to which amendment their concurrence was desired.

MINES AND MINERALS.

Hon. Mr. Tobin, by command of his Excellency, laid on the table of the house copies of correspondence between the Provincial Government and the British Government, relative to the Mines and Minerals, between May 8th, 1856, and Feb. 6, 1857, which was read by the clerk. This correspondence consisted of the following despatches and letters:—

1st. A despatch, dated May 8, 1856, from the Lieut. Governor to the Colonial Secretary, enclosing a Minute in Council of the 18th April, 1856, on the claims of the General Mining Association, (explaining the opposition of the Government of Nova Scotia to the bill introduced by the Attorney General in compliance with instructions from the Col. Secretary;) together with the address from the assembly, and extracts from the Assembly Journals, and an extract from the proceedings of the Legislative Council on the same subject.

In the minutes in council referred to, while the council express their deep regret that it was impossible for them, with due respect to the opinions and feelings of those whom they represent, to carry out the wishes of the imperial government, as embodied in that bill, they assert that no authority, influence, or argument could have induced the representative body of Nova Scotia to pass that measure, and that an attempt to force it

on the assembly would only have had the effect of destroying their reputation and standing as public men. They further state that both the amendment and the resolutions which were introduced favorable to the bill, and which were rejected by a majority of 35 to 12, abstained from giving any pledge to pass the bill as it was transmitted from England, but merely proposed that the bill should be committed, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the indentures referred to are conformable to the spirit of the agreement, and if so, that the bill should pass.

The council further observe that men of all parties in Nova Scotia regard the execution of the original lease to the Duke of York as extremely impolitic and ill advised, and are convinced that such an act would not now be repeated. They also remark that this opinion has been frequently reiterated by the commons of Nova Scotia, and that though it is true that implied legislative confirmations of the act thus deprecated have been afforded, it is equally true that protests against the act have accompanied these confirmations.

The council further state that they think that her Majesty's ministers should have declined entering into an engagement with the mining association to execute, without the previous sanction of the Legislature, a new lease, involving a new exercise of prerogative so offensive, even though that instrument should not contain any provisions that would alter the relative positions and rights of the parties; that the deep seated reluctance of the people of this country to sanction the proposed lease, as manifested by their representatives, was neither unnatural nor unreasonable; and that it imposed upon the public men of the province an obligation to decline placing themselves in antagonism to that feeling. They conclude by observing that it will now be for the directors of the General Mining Association, and the representatives of the late Duke of York, to consider whether the time has not arrived when it is the true policy and the real interest of both to accept the highly favorable terms which are offered by the Assembly in their address, and that the Executive government are empowered to renew the negotiations formerly offered, which it would afford their sincere pleasure to see conducted to a successful issue.

This minute is signed "W. Young, James McNab, Lewis M. Wilkins, W. A. Henry, Samuel Chipman, B. Wier, John Locke."

2d. A despatch, dated Dec. 4, 1856, from the Lieut. Governor to the Colonial Secretary, enclosing a Minute in Council, dated Dec. 2, 1856. This despatch complains that no official answer to the despatch of 8th May, No. 54, beyond a mere acknowledgement of its receipt, has been received, and states that the Provincial Government would, did they not hope to be in possession of the intentions of the home government before the approaching session, feel it their imperative duty to represent their views by means of a delegation. The despatch concludes by urging a settlement of the question before the meeting of the Assembly.—The Minute alluded to in this despatch announces that the council deemed it expedient not to appoint a delegation till the necessity for it should be more apparent, and be approved of by the Legislature; and requests his Excellency to urge upon the Colonial Secretary a determination of the question before the meeting of the Assembly.

3d. A despatch dated 19th December, 1856, from the Colonial Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, acknowledging the receipt of the Lt. Governor's despatch of the 4th December. This despatch states that the home government would be glad to come to a speedy decision upon the question of the claims of the General Mining Association, which, if it concerned the Province only, no doubt would have been done long ere this; but the immediate effect of the refusal of the legislature to execute the documents tendered to them, being to devolve on the crown a serious responsibility towards other parties, her Majesty's advisers cannot conclude the affair on such sums, or so speedily as they would have wished, had the question lain between him and the province alone.

4th. A despatch dated 6th February, 1857, from the Colonial Secretary to the Lieut. Governor, transmitting some correspondence, ending with a letter from the Secretary of the Mining Association to the Colonial Department, announcing the fact of a conditional agreement having been entered into between the Association and the Duke of York's representatives, for the surrender of the rights of the latter. This despatch states that if this agreement be completed, the association will be the only body with which the crown and the Province will then have to deal on the subject of these rights; and that the only motive of her Majesty's advisers in interfering in respect to those rights is to secure the crown from the loss which may be sustained by it, unless the Province fulfil the engagement of the crown to complete the lease to the Association, or an equitable arrangement is effected, superseding that engagement. The despatch concludes by stating that if such arrangement could be promoted by the visit of a delegate on the part of the province, every facility and assistance would be afforded him on the part of her Majesty's ministers.

The gist of the correspondence enclosed in this despatch may be briefly stated as follows:—

The Mining Association offer to buy up the whole of the interests, past and prospective, of the representatives of the Duke of York in the original grant from the crown of the mines of Nova Scotia for £12,000, contingent on the association being able to effect satisfactory arrangements with the home government or colonial authorities. The home government, in order to facilitate this arrangement, offer to give up their claim on the Duke of York's estate, to the extent of

£30,250, contingent on an arrangement being effected between the Duke of York's representatives and the Mining Association, and also on a further arrangement being effected between the association and the Provincial government, relieving her Majesty's government of all liability arising out of these transactions. The association recommend the sending of a person from Nova Scotia duly authorized and empowered to conclude a final arrangement between her Majesty's government, the province, and the association, in order to remove the difficulties which have been injurious not only to the interests of the Association, but also to the permanent prosperity of the Province, by discouraging the association from expending large sums of money in the extension of its mining operations.

Correspondence.

TRURO, April 13, 1857.

The Editor of the *Church Times* will oblige by inserting in his next issue the address by the Rector, Churchwardens, and Vestry of St. John's Church, Truro, to the Rev. H. H. Hamilton, and the reply of the Rev. Gentleman thereto. A SUBSCRIBER

ADDRESS.

TRURO, April 14, 1857.

To the Rev. H. H. Hamilton,—

We, the Rector, Churchwardens, and Vestry of St. John's Church, Truro, take the present opportunity afforded us by your removal from this to another Parish, to express our feelings upon such change.

During the short time you have been in our midst ministering to our spiritual wants, you have endeared yourself to the congregation among whom you have officiated, as well by the diligence and zeal with which you have discharged the duties of your holy calling, as the intercourse of the social circle.

In removing from Truro, to labor in another parish, you carry with you the good wishes of us all.

Apart from family ties and connections, perhaps none are more hallowed than those that bind Minister and People, and during the brief period you have been so placed toward us, your kindness and ministrations have won our gratitude and esteem.

We trust that in the field where you are now called to labor, you may be the means of increased usefulness and in your new sphere win many souls to God.

Be pleased to convey to Mrs. Hamilton our kindest regards, and with an earnest desire for the temporal and eternal welfare of you both and your family.

We are, Rev. and Dear Sir,

Sincerely yours,

Thomas C. Leaver, Rector,

John Burnyeat,

Jas. A. Hamilton, } Churchwardens.

George Reading, Hugh Snook, Samuel Brewer, Christopher Dillman, George Burgess, John Black, C. Burnyeat, John Goudge, W. G. Yuill, Robt. Watson, Rich'd Ambrose, Thomas Watson, Vestrymen.

REPLY.

To the Rector, Churchwardens, and Vestry of St. John's Church, Truro,—

My dear Brethren: I beg to thank you for the very kind Address which you have been pleased to present to me.

As the time I have been residing among you has not been very long, I hardly expected that you would be pleased to address me in such kind terms. You have, therefore, given me an agreeable surprise, as I did not know that I merited such expressions of kindness towards myself.

It is most gratifying to me to know that my labors, such as they have been, have given you satisfaction: and I sincerely hope and trust that they will not be without their fruits at the final day of account.

I beg to take this public opportunity of expressing the gratitude I feel to his lordship the Bishop for having appointed me to a mission in this my native land, after having labored for so many years in another Diocese; and it is my sincere wish that, in the new field of labor to which I have been appointed, I may, as you have expressed it, "be the means of increased usefulness, and may win many souls to God."

Permit me also to return my sincere thanks to you, the Rector, for your kindness in uniting in the sentiment of this Address, and to express the satisfaction I have felt for the Christian and gentlemanly manner in which you have always acted towards me during my short residence here.

I cannot omit the present opportunity of thanking you, my brethren, for your uniform kindness to me since I came amongst you; and I shall, no doubt, look back upon my brief residence in Truro with pleasure and regret. Mrs. Hamilton desires to return you her sincere thanks for your mention both of her and the family, and expresses her best wishes for your temporal and eternal prosperity. And now, in bidding you adieu, I sincerely pray that the ministrations of him who has come to labor among you may be abundantly blessed to the eternal welfare of you all, and I ask you to unite with me in prayer to the throne of Grace, that I may go to the field of labor to which I have been appointed in the fullness of the blessing of the Gospel of Christ.

I am, my dear brethren, your faithful friend in Christ, Jesus.

H. H. HAMILTON.

Truro, April 14, 1857.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

The regular annual meeting of the Parishioners of New Dublin, took place at Petit Riviera on Easter Monday, and was one of the largest that has ever been held in that Parish. After the election of officers, and the satisfactory adjustment of Parish matters, the following resolution was moved, seconded, and passed unanimously:—

Whereas, the Members of the Church of England, in the Parish of New Dublin, have heard with surprise and indignation of the attempt of a certain party in Lunenburg to obtain from the Provincial Legislature an Act to invalidate the title of the Church Wardens and Vestry of St. John's Parish to the Church Square in that town, and thus destroy, in a measure, the tenure of land by Grant, and the right of undisputed possession:—

Therefore, Resolved—That we consider ourselves bound by the laws of Christianity, and the right of self-defence—not only as Churchmen, but also as members of society—to sympathise most heartily with our fellow-churchmen of the Parish of St. John, Lunenburg, and to resist, to the utmost of our power, all attempts, political or otherwise, that may be made, without our consent, to abrogate or suspend those laws and regulations by which we have hitherto been protected in the peaceful possession of our property.

News Department.

Extracts from latest English Papers.

ENGLAND.

The Premier, the President of the Board of Control, and the Chairman of the East India Company, have received from the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of London, and the governing body of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, a memorial strongly pressing the creation, without delay, of three new Indian Bishops—one at Agra, for the northern provinces, to be formed out of the present diocese of Calcutta; one at Lahore, for the Punjab, to be formed out of the present diocese of Calcutta; and one for the missionary province of Tinnevely, to be formed out of the present diocese of Madras.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.—The Board of Trade returns, published on Thursday, show an increase in exports during the month of February against the same time last year of £1,588,000. The increase on the two months of this year is £2,671,000. The other items in the returns are fully as satisfactory.

THE OTTOMAN BANK.—A meeting of this bank was held on Thursday—Mr. Layard in the chair. The report showed a favourable increase in business, and a dividend of 15s. per share or 10 per cent. was declared.

TROOPS FOR CHINA.—The Times says it is stated that orders have been received to discontinue the surveys about to be made of the two or three other vessels engaged to convey troops to China. The impression is consequently entertained that instead of troops being despatched direct from England, that troops will be removed to that destination from Persia.

The General Election commenced yesterday, when ten nominations for burghs took place; but in only two cases did the absence of opposition permit of returns being made. Sir De Lacy Evans and Sir John Stobell have been re-elected for Westminster, and the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, for Perth—a fair beginning.—*Scotsman, March 27.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Bishop of Capetown, we are glad to learn, has at length followed the example of his right reverend brethren in Australia, in assembling a Synod in his diocese, comprising the laity represented by delegates. We much wish that a proceeding of such grand importance to the future interests of the Church in South Africa had been less hindered by the opposition offered in this country to Mr. Gladstone's Colonial Churches Bill, and subsequently, though less openly, to the Archbishop of Canterbury's bill, introduced by his Grace into the House of Lords some short time ago for the same object; for the silly objections urged at the time especially against the former of those measures, though now effectually disposed of by the Royal assent to the Melbourne Church Bill, and by the Secretary of State's despatch of Feb. 15, 1856, to the Governor-General of Canada, still appear to operate on the minds of colonists, and to have exercised a principle influence in the recent instance at the Cape in inducing five parishes to abstain from sending delegates to the present Synod. Three of the parochial clergy also appear to have been excused from attending on the same ground. There can be no doubt, however, that the Bishop of Capetown, supported as he was by the opinion of the Attorney-General of the Colony, and the precedent of the Bishop of Melbourne's preliminary Synod, might safely have received the support of every Churchman in the Colony without any fear of legal consequences; and it is satisfactory to reflect that the scruples of the more timid Churchmen on that head are likely to be so soon allayed. In the details of his principal instructions to the various parishes of his diocese respecting the manner and conditions of election, the Bishop appears to have been guided almost entirely by the Archbishop's Bill, and that now in operation in the diocese of Melbourne, except that the Melbourne Church Bill requires an express declaration of Church-membership, and disavowal of connection with every other religious body, from every voter; and rules that no one shall be accepted as a delegate who has not been a communicant for the whole year at least immediately

preceding the election; whereas the Bishop of Capetown was content that any one offering himself for a delegate should be simply a communicant, and that only those who were not communicants should be required to make a declaration of Church membership, the Melbourne code being thus somewhat the more stringent of the two. The objects of the Synod, with the limitations of its functions, are all very clearly explained in a circular letter issued by the Bishop summoning the lay delegates. It is declared to be incompetent, as being only a Diocesan Synod, to touch the Book of Common Prayer, the Thirty-nine Articles, the Homilies, Canons, &c.

We are (he says) and have long been, suffering for want of some authority to lay down rules and regulations for the management of our own affairs. Hitherto almost everything in this land has rested unduly upon the Bishop. Upon him, of necessity, has devolved the responsibility of settling all questions which the assembled Church can alone properly decide. What and how many have arisen in the adaptation of the laws and system of our Church to the circumstances of this half heathen land I do not stop to detail. Sufficient it is to say that, amidst the difficulties and peculiarities of our position, all matters have been referred to him for decision. He is not the Church nor yet the law-giver of the Church, but the judge and executor of the Church's laws; and yet he has had thrust upon him, to some extent, the office of legislator. At least he has had to deal with all unforeseen difficulties which have arisen, according to the best of his judgement and discretion. He has been placed in a wrong position; and the whole government and discipline of the Church, and the whole conduct of its affairs, resting as it does upon one, is in danger of being enfeebled. Nor is this all. Upon him has rested the responsibility of maintaining nearly the whole of the work which has been established since the foundation of the see. He has been personally liable for the whole expenditure; and the funds to meet it have been mainly raised by his private appeals to the Church at home. Societies have rendered, comparatively speaking, little help. This whole diocese has never had more than £600 a year from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. With such an addition to the funds placed at his disposal by private friends, he has borne the cost of bringing out upwards of seventy clergymen, missionaries, or schoolmasters; has guaranteed them their income for a fixed period of years; has made up all short comings and neglect to fulfil engagements; has borne all risks of loss or failure. It is in no complaining or boasting spirit that I say this; nor is it because our financial position affords at present any great cause for anxiety and alarm; but I am thankful to say that this is not so. I wish simply to put the fact before you, that the maintenance of the work of the Church in its new and extensive fields of labour has hitherto chiefly rested, in this land, upon the life and health of one man. It is not right or safe that it should continue to do so.

The points on which its deliberations are invited are the following:—

1. The constitution of the Synod itself.
2. The steps to be taken to place the clergy of the diocese in the position of incumbents, instead of that of licensed curates.
3. The appointment, support, and discipline of the clergy.
4. The tenure and management of Church property.
5. Questions relating to the formation and constitution of parishes.
6. Difficulties which have presented themselves with regard to marriages, divorces, and sponsors.
7. The mission work of the diocese.
8. The subject of education.
9. The desirableness or otherwise of seeking to obtain the assistance of the Legislature to carry out the objects of the Synod. And other points of minor importance.

The Synod was opened Jan. 20, with a most able and interesting Charge from the Bishop, which we hope to give some account of next week, and was continuing its sittings with energy and good feeling when the mail left. One of the delegates from the Cathedral Church is brother, we are informed, to the present Bishop of Ripon.

APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to reinstate and appoint, to be Justices of the Peace,

For the County of Cumberland:—George Bergman, John Morse, Thomas Swallow, John Roach, James W. Delaney, Esquires.

For the County of Gurborough:—James P. Hadley, John Kirk, Esquires.

For the County of Annapolis:—George Robinson, Tunis Bogart, John Mills, Walter Willett, John Wiswell, Henry Gesner, Esquires.

And his Excellency, by the advice of the Council, has been pleased to direct that the gentlemen above named shall severally take the rank and precedence in the general Commission of the Peace which they would have held and enjoyed had their names been continued therein according to their priority in the previous General Commission—and also that the several Justices named in the general Commission, whose precedence has been thereby changed, shall be restored to their former rank in the Magistracy.

To be the Costas Rotatorum of King's County:—Hugh L. Dickey, Esq., in the place of the Hon. John Morton, resigned.

To be one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Pictou:—James Scott, Esq.

Collegiate.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR,
EASTEN, 1857.

LENT Term has closed with the usual examinations, which commenced on Monday and were continued to the end of the week.

The *Biblical Hebrew and Greek* examination embraced the life of David in Hebrew Bible and Septuagint, the Gospel of St. Luke and the Epistle to the Galatians in Greek Testament. The subjects for the ensuing Year will be the book of *Deuteronomy* in Hebrew and Greek, the *first six Psalms* and the *Epistles of St. Paul to Timothy*. The *Classical* examination followed, and included portions of the principal authors of Greece and Rome, usually read in the first, second and third year. The Professors of Theology and Modern Languages took a leading part in the oral questioning.

The examination in *Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy*, comprized a series of questions on the lectures of the term. The Governors have enabled the Professor to import from London some valuable instruments which were required in his department. He has commenced a register of meteorological and other phenomena, and has opened with advantage a correspondence with Scientific Societies. The *Theological* examination extended to portions of the Greek Testament, Church History, Butler and Pearson. The questions on the Old Testament History were drawn principally from Graves, Shuckford, Prideaux and Russel. The *Standard Works* imported last year, have been useful auxiliaries in this course. It is to be regretted that so few Students continue to reside in College during their fourth year to avail themselves of the important advantages of this Professorship.—The Governors have sanctioned the discontinuance of the Saturday Evening Divinity Lectures.

The Subjects of *Natural History* which occupied the attention of the Students during the term, have been Geology and Physiology, Electricity and Magnetism, with a continuation of Chemistry. The Geological collections imported last year, and the diagrams and books lately supplied by the Governors, have enabled the Professor to furnish the most satisfactory illustrations to his classes. It is pleasing to find that the importance of these subjects is beginning to be appreciated, and that non-residents are now availing themselves of the valuable opportunities which the College places within their reach. The Professor has submitted to the Governors an interesting paper on a Mineral he has lately discovered in a Gypsum quarry in the vicinity of the College.

The Examination in *Modern Languages* evinced the care with which the niceties of pronunciation and style have been attended to both in French and German. Parisian conversations were carefully analyzed and explained, and portions of the best German tragedies and lyrical poems translated with intelligence and grammatical accuracy. The "agrotant" towards the close of term (with the Physician's certificates) have been numerous, and interfere with the publication of the usual lists.

Candidates for *The Lord Bishop's Prize* are reminded, that the subject announced is "*Contrast of Scripture Prophecy with the Oracles and Divinations of the Heathen*." No prize will be given unless there be at least three candidates, and the Essays must be given in on the 9th May at latest.

Degrees. The Revd. Richard Binney, M. A., Incumbent and Rural Dean of Bangor, County Down, Ireland, *ad eundem* from Trinity College, Dublin, has been admitted to the degree of D. C. L.

Entrances during the term have been Mr. Mack from Liverpool, as a student in Science, and Mr. Clarke, who has been *matriculated* after a creditable examination from the tuition of Revd. Mr. Mulholland of Halifax.

The Revd. J. W. D. Gray, D. D. and Revd. J. Robertson, L. L. D. with J. C. Cogswell, Esq. B. A., have been appointed *University examiners*.

Easter Term will commence on 20th April, next.
GEORGE McCRAWLEY,
President.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—The third term of this Institution closed on Friday the 27th ult. The examinations are reported to be highly satisfactory. Fifteen of the graduates were found to be entitled to first class certificates, of whom eight are females, and nineteen to second class certificates, of whom twelve are females. An address was presented by the Pupil Teachers to the Principal, the Rev. Alexander Forrester, who returned a suitable reply, urging upon the subscribers the important consideration that the Province would judge of the utility of the Normal School by their conduct and efficiency as teachers.

Missionary Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Tuesday, March 3.

A letter was read from the Rev. G. H. Nobbs, dated Norfolk Island, Oct. 15, 1856, giving an account of the removal of the Pitcairn community to Norfolk Island. Mr. Nobbs begins by stating that the "Moraysbire," sent by the Governor of New South Wales from Sydney to take the people, arrived at Pitcairn on the 21st of April. The following are extracts from the letter:—

"Though I am writing to you from Norfolk Island, much that I relate is taken from my private journal, and was of course written before I saw this place.

"May 1st, 1856.—This day assembled for the last time (as we supposed) in our church for Divine Service; it was a solemn time; most of the congregation were deeply affected. All the rest of the day employed in getting things off to the ship. Went on board to examine the ship, and found her all that could be desired; towards evening returned on shore, having had a most kind reception from Captain Mathers. There is no surgeon on board. The medical, as well as the clerical, superintendance will devolve upon me.

"Saturday, 3d.—Fine weather. Breakfast eaten with heavy hearts. My family being among those appointed to embark first, previous to doing so, Mrs. Nobbs and myself went into the grave-yard, where are deposited the remains of our first-born. Scarcely a word was spoken by either one of us, but tears fell freely. Why? Not because we lamented the lot of a saint in Christ; but because we were about to leave the grave and head-stone which had often, since the death of our child, afforded us the melancholy but soothing contemplation of 'his name and years spelt by th' unlettered muse,' but now we were about to leave those frail memorials, which had become unspcakably dear to us, never to behold them more; the reflections caused our tears, and not an ungrateful repining, that our son was with his Lord. Vale, Kouben, till this corruptible shall have put on incorruption.

"At Bounty Bay we rejoined those who were to embark in the same boat with us, and, passing safely through the surf, commenced our departure. After a short pull, we got on board the 'Moraysbire,' and were kindly received by her commander. Now my vocation commenced in reality. Neither women nor children could remain in the berths; so we had to make a field bed on the deck; and as the boats came alongside and were discharged, we laid the sea sick community side by side, and did the best we could for their comfort. By four o'clock, P. M. every person was on board, without any accident occurring; and the ship made sail with a fair breeze; and in the dusk of the evening Pitcairn receded from our view.

"There were very few of the late inhabitants on deck to take a last long lingering look at the much loved and ever-to-be-remembered spot; but very many men, women, and children, wished themselves on shore again; for so intensely were they suffering from nausea, that could they have regained the shore they would most assuredly have remained there. During the whole night I was continually employed in attempting to relieve their sufferings. Night after night I had been in attendance on them; and great was my fear that some would not land on Norfolk Island; but it pleased our heavenly Father to spare their lives, and add one to our number during the passage.

"During the whole passage the community at seven A. M. assembled on the berth-deck at the ringing of the bell, purposely suspended there, when the Scriptures were read, and prayer offered to the Father of mercies, to implore his protection for the coming day.

"At 1 P. M. dinner was served. Grace being said by the senior person of each mess, proofs of a good appetite were not wanting; though in that respect there was a manifest difference between a fair wind and a foul wind, if the latter was producing a head sea. At 3 P. M. the bell rung, and Divine Service was performed, Lieutenant Gregoric always standing, with the community. After service all that were able went on deck, and generally remained there till supper-time, which was six o'clock. At 8 the bell again rung, and all assembled for prayer. The service commenced by singing a hymn, then reading the Scriptures and prayer, and concluded by all joining in the Evening Hymn; then whoever chose went to bed, some went on deck, and generally remained for a while, and many of the younger people spent a couple of hours, singing under the instructions of Charles Christian.

"Sunday, June 8th.—Close in with Norfolk Island. No doubt other parts of the island have a better appearance, but this side certainly loses in the comparison with our 'Rock of the West.' At 10 A. M. left with my family and some others in the ship's life boat; but it blew fresh, and we were near two hours getting on shore, the wind being off the land. During our passage several squalls of rain occurred, and the boat leaking badly, we were thoroughly drenched, the women and children presenting a most forlorn appearance.

"By 1 o'clock all our people were landed without any accident occurring, and the weather clearing up, the boats returned for our bedding. During the whole time of our sojourn, Captain Denham remained on the pier, notwithstanding the heavy rain, and welcomed our people as they landed to their new home, and avinced the greatest anxiety for their comfort. Towards the close of this eventful day we all assembled in a large upper room in the military barracks, Capt. Denham and most of the government establishment being there also, when we solemnly and gratefully offered our thanks and praises to our Triune God for his continued goodness and mercy in thus bringing us to our future earthly home; and I trust we were sincere in imploring his watchful care, that we swerve not to the right hand nor the left. Soon after dark we all retired to rest under the same roof, and a quiet and comfortable night we passed.

"Sunday, 15th.—Divine service twice in the church, which is much out of repair about the roof. Administered the Holy Communion to fifty-eight persons; but the only persons not of our community were Capt. Denham and Mr. Gregoric. After service a melancholy duty called us to the graveyard, which lay at some distance from the village. Yesterday, somewhat suddenly, though not unexpectedly, departed this life the infant Phoebe Adams; this child had been very near death a short time before leaving Pitcairn.—This afternoon we committed the mortal remains to their parent earth in that grave-yard where stands the record of many whose crimes had banished them from country and friends, and also of others, whom deeds of violence and bloodshed after their arrival here, had brought to an untimely, and it is to be feared, an unprepared end."

Mr. Nobbs then proceeds to mention the arrival of the Bishop of New Zealand with Mrs. Selwyn, and the Rev. J. C. Patteson, his Chaplain, on Saturday, July 5.

"Monday, 7th.—The Bishop and myself went through the prisons and other departments of the Convict Establishment, but no sound was there of good or evil; they were merely dreadful mementos of the past. It was harrowing to pass through these barriers of wood and stone, and to be continually stepping on bolts and shackles, and using much strength to swing on their hinges the ponderous doors of cells and dungeons, which, when closed were impervious to the light of day.

"Tuesday, 8th.—The Bishop's vessel, the 'Southern Cross,' came in, and was telegraphed round to the Cascades. By request the Bishop performed Divine Service, and then took his departure. Mrs. Selwyn, not enjoying good health, is to remain until his return.

"Mrs. Selwyn and myself are much engaged in preparing the people for the rite of Confirmation, which the Bishop intends to confer at his return.—The school is kept as it was on Pitcairn's Island; Francis Nobbs is the schoolmaster, and I attend four hours every day. Mrs. Selwyn comes daily to instruct the elder girls of the school in grammar, geography, &c. She is most diligent and condescending, and it will be a public loss when she leaves."

It appears by the journal of Tuesday, Sept. 2d., that on that day a vessel approached the island. Mrs. Selwyn had been residing there about two months, the Bishop being then on his cruise to the eastward in his schooner-yacht. The name, the 'Southern Cross,' had been read by the help of the glass; but great was the disappointment when she proved to be not the Bishop's vessel, though, like his, her upper works were painted green. It was the 'Southern Cross,' a barque, Capt. McArthur, with a cargo of wheat and biscuits, which had arrived from Talcahuano for fuel. The Captain furnished the islanders with provisions, of which they were in want, and they returned the benefit by helping him to a supply of fuel.

On the 4th appeared the 'Southern Cross' of the Bishop, who landed on the 5th; his boat being rowed on shore by a crew of six Solomon Island natives, whom he had brought with him. They had rings in

their noses, and large holes in the lobes of their ears. The young towers obeyed his Lordship's directions with the greatest alacrity, and were allowed to land. They were viewed with much curiosity, sympathy, and attention, by the islanders, but manifested very little surprise at the people, the horses, the buildings, and other objects on the island.

On the 6th the Bishop was busy examining the candidates for Confirmation.

On the 7th, (Sunday) he, with the assistance of the Chaplain, the Rev. J. C. Patteson, and the Rev. G. H. Nobbs, administered the Holy Communion. On the same day the Bishop confirmed eighty-six persons, the whole of the adult population excepting three, who were unable to attend. Elizabeth Young, aged 66, daughter of Mills, of the "Bounty," was the oldest, and Andrew Christian, aged 15, great grandson of Fletcher Christian, the youngest of the candidates. Before the close of the Confirmation it had become nearly dark in the church.

The Bishop, after the Second Lesson in the afternoon, baptized a grandchild of the original John Adams,—the infant child of John Adams the second. On the following day the Bishop with his party left for New Zealand.

"Oct. 15th.—Now I must conclude. The 'Bishop Selwyn' was here yesterday, bringing ten tons of potatoes and other things from friends at New Zealand. Two hours after her arrival, in comes another schooner from Sydney, with bread, flour, rice, peas, &c. So that now, blessed be God, our prospects are indeed bright, and I am sure you will rejoice with me.

"P. S. I forward this to Sydney by the 'Kate Kearney,' which takes nine bales of wool of our own clipping. Believe me ever," &c.

A letter from Captain Freemantle, of H. M. S. "Juno," off Norfolk Island, Oct. 15th, 1856, stated that he had on that day left there a quantity of yams and taro from Tongataboo for planting. He had not landed, but the chief magistrate of the island had waited upon him, and given him a very favorable report of the condition of the islanders, and of their gradual progress in agricultural pursuits. They were all well and happy. In addition to supplies of yams and potatoes furnished by the Bishop of New Zealand, his Excellency Sir W. Denison had sent them to tons of potatoes from Sydney. It was added: "In the full sense of the term, these good people are now in want of nothing."

Selections.

A case tried at Stafford, on Friday, shows the existence of a credible superstition in that county. Thomas Charlesworth, now in the twenty-ninth year of his age, owns and occupies a farm of forty acres at Bromley Hurst, in the county of Stafford. In April last year he found that something ailed the milk, that things went wrong in the dairy, that the cheese wouldn't 'come,' and that the dairymaid was ill. For these facts he seems to have been at a loss to account, until a man upon his farm suggested that there was witchcraft at work, and that a certain James Tunncliff, keeper of a beer-sheep, was the man to stop it. So to James Tunncliff he repaired, who at once accepted the office of exorcist, and used it to good account. The unfortunate farmer had had a quarrel with his mother, and to her the supposed bewitching was laid. An adequate idea of the credulity of Charlesworth and his household can, however, only be conveyed by extracts from their own evidence. The prosecutor, after stating his having applied to Tunncliff, went on to say—

The next morning he came into my house and saw me. He said all my cows tied up by the neck, two horses, and myself, were bewitched, as well as my wife, the dairymaid, and the cheese-kettle. (Laughter.) He said he could stop it by paying 3s. 6d. for each of the cattle, 5s. for myself, 5s. for the dairymaid, and 5s. for the cheese-kettle. (Laughter.) There were twenty-seven cows tied by the neck. He wanted all the names of the cows put down. He said he could free my wife by taking one bit out of her dress. He said my mother had had a broad hand on me, and had only put her finger on her. I gave him the names of the cows, and paid him the money, amounting altogether to about 6l. or 7l. He said he must see the horses before he went. I went with him and he laid his hands on them. The next day the dairymaid was no better, and the cheese was no better. (Laughter.) I went next day and told him so. He said he could come over next morning and see to it. I had two cups of ale. On my way home I was took very ill. I had shooting pains in my chest, and my head was very bad. The prisoner came the next day. He said he did not

think I should have been so bad. The reason was because he had had a contest with old Bull of Yeaverley, and he had beat him. He said my mother had set Bull on. She had put a curse on everything, and he must have more money to free all the young cattle. He charged me 5s. 7d. apiece for all the sheep, stirks, and calves, and 5s. for the goods. (Laughter.) I paid for 50 sheep 12 stirks, 11 calves, and 13 pigs. (Laughter.) I paid 5s. 6d. for the pigs. He charged me 5s. for my baby. (Laughter.) I paid about 10l. on this occasion. Shortly after this the prisoner came into my house as a servant, and remained till the 7th of February in this year. During that time I had five attacks of illness; the symptoms were generally the same as at the first. When I was attacked the second time the prisoner said my mother had set a man at Longton, named Cotton, to do it; but he (prisoner) had beaten him. On the third attack he said my mother had been to a man at Badley Hedge. There were two working against me and my wife and baby. The symptoms were the same as I had had. She was taken with shivering and shaking. On the fourth attack the prisoner said my mother had been to a man at Burton, named Plimmer. He wanted 5s. to see Plimmer. I gave it him. The prisoner on the 5th of January appeared to be taken ill himself. He came from home, and said the witchcraft was on him, and he had had two very bad nights, and that it was Cotton who was doing it, and that if he did not go to Longton he should die. He wanted £3 10s. to go to Longton to have the witchcraft taken off. On the fifth attack he said my mother had been to a man at Derby, and he would try to beat him without going to see him. On the 10th he said he must go to Derby, and I went with him as far as Burton. My wife went with him, and I gave my wife 5l. On his return he said he had had a contest with Wilson, but he had been very stubborn, and he would finish him in three days. (Laughter.)

In the end the poor dupe called in a surgeon, and came to a conviction that he had been "doed." The evidence of his wife was equally extraordinary. In addition to what her husband had stated she said—

"On the 28th of April I had a great deal of shaking and pains, and so had the child. We heard knocks that night, but could not tell where. Another night we heard the cows all lament, and the horses prancing, the dog howling, and a many strange noises. There was something about three o'clock that was louder than the dog. The men were called up, I asked the men to drive it away. I heard it no more. In the morning I told the prisoner. He said he knew we should have an awful night, but he duran't tell us for fear of putting us in bad spirits. One night he took a knife and plate, and asked me and my husband to go into a room with him and he would show us all our enemies; but we were too ill to go. He would not let Mrs. Copestako go with him. When he came out of the room there was a blueness over him. When he went in he said it would be either death or glory to him, and when he came out he said he had succeeded. In bed one night after I was asleep I was snatched up in bed as straight as I am now, and I was shaken all to death. The prisoner was in our room sleeping there. We had no spare room. He said he would stay with us a few days till we were better. I asked the prisoner what he was doing, and he got out of bed and lit the candle. He came to the bed, and brought my Bible. He said it had been with old Bull, of Yeaverley, and that was why I was shaken so. (Sensation.) My child died of convulsions two days after. My mother-in-law was not pleased at our marriage. I believe she wished that we might rot in bed, and that nobody might come to help us. She said we should never do any good, and all the cheeses would tumble to pieces. The prisoner told me if I did not send the dairymaid away she would be "a wanderer." My shaking lasted for two hours. There were like cats fighting in the room. I can't tell what shook me, whether it was a spirit or not. No man could shake me as I was shaken. (Laughter.) A little spirits (brandy) soothed me: and I went better. (Laughter.) The yells were like unto a dog, but louder. The yell went away when my man (the carman) bid it go. That night there was an awful shake at the door, and we said the Lord's Prayer."

A stranger vision than all was seen by Ann Richardson, the servant:—

"One night master was very ill, and we heard something come into the yard like a carriage. Something came into the yard like the wind. There was our dog and the shape of another dog after it all on fire. I did not see what became of the "shape of the dog." I had never seen a "fire dog" before, I saw

it quite plainly. Only me and master's brother saw it. It came in at the door. I followed it. It went behind the door that was shut. I could not think how the dog got through. (Laughter.) I did not smell any brimstone. (Laughter.) Our dog sat behind the door with his tongue out. It seemed to me a quarter of a yard long. Loud laughter.)

The evidence of the witnesses called for the defence went to show that the prosecutor and his wife were hard drinkers, and the former was subject to *delirium tremens*. The jury having found a verdict of Guilty, Mr. Justice Willis sentenced the prisoner to twelve months' hard labour. "The Court," says the *Times* reporter, "was densely crowded during the trial, the audience including a considerable number of 'witches.'"

MUSICAL PRACTICE AMONG BIRDS.

MANY people imagine that birds sing by instinct, and that their songs come to them without any labor or practice. But ornithologists, who have made the habits of the feathered tribes a life-study, have a different story, and tell of long and laborious practice in species and individuals to acquire facility and compass of song. The following information, from a practiced observer, will be new to many of our readers. So says the *New England Farmer*.

Birds all have their peculiar ways of singing. Some have a monotonous song, as the bay-winged sparrow. The yellow-bird has a continuous chatter, without any particular form of song. The cat-bird is a mocker. The golden-robin has a song of its own, though those of the same locality are apt to sing the same tune. The hermit-thrush has a round of variations, perhaps the sweetest singer of the feathered choir. But the song-sparrow has the most remarkable character of song of any bird that sings.

Every male song sparrow has seven independent songs of its own, no two having the same notes throughout, though sometimes, as if by accident, they may hit upon one or more of the same.

Six years ago this spring I first made the discovery. A singer that had taken up his residence in my garden, attracted my attention by the sweet variations of its songs, so I commenced taking observations on the subject. I succeeded at last in remembering all his songs, which are this day as fresh in my memory as any of our common airs that I am so fond of whistling. On one occasion I took note of the number of times he sang each song, and the order of singing. I copy from my journal six years back.

No. 1 sang twenty seven times; No. 2, thirty-six times; No. 3, twenty-three times; No. 4, nineteen times; No. 5, twenty-one times; No. 6, thirty-two times; No. 7, eighteen times. Perhaps next he would sing No. 2, then, perhaps, No. 4, or No. 5, and so on.

Some males will sing each tune about fifty times, though but seldom; some will only sing from five to ten times; but, as far as I have observed, each male has his seven songs. I have applied the rule to as many as a dozen different birds, and the result has been the same. I would say that it requires a great degree of patience, and a good ear, to come at the truth of the matter; but any one may watch a male bird while singing, and will find he will change his tune in a few minutes, and again in a few more.

The bird that I first mentioned came to the same vicinity five springs in succession, singing the same seven songs—always singing within a circle of about twenty rods. On the fifth spring he came a month later than usual; another sparrow had taken possession of his hunting grounds, so he established himself a little on one side. I noticed that he sang less frequently than of old, and in a few days his song was hushed forever. No doubt old ago claimed him as her victim. In other cases, I have known a singer to return to the same place two, three, and four years, but frequently not more than one.

"GOD WITH US."

God with us! with ourselves! How inspiring the doctrine! Art thou a pilgrim, walking in perplexed ways? He is thy guide. "In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths." Thou art a creature of affliction and sorrow. He is with thee as thou passest through the water and through the fire. "Call upon him in the day of trouble, and he shall deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify him. Thou art tempted; but he is thy shield and thy strong tower." "In that he suffered, being tempted, he is able to succour them that are tempted." Dost thou feel thy own littleness and insignificance? Thy God thinketh upon thee. "The hairs of your head are all numbered." "Ye are of more value than many sparrows." Thou mayest be little and unknown among men, but a precious diamond in the hands of thy God. "He

is nigh unto thee in all that thou callest on Him for."

Various and changing may be the scenes through which thou passest; but all shall be tempered by his wisdom for thine own advantage. "All things work together for good unto them that love him." Thou shalt die; but when thou walkest through the valley and shadow of death, he shall be with thee. But thy "flesh shall also rest in hope;" for "in his book are all thy members written." And, while adoring "Him that sitteth upon the throne, and the Lamb in the midst of the throne," God with us shall be the burden of thy song forever.

THE LATE RAILROAD DISASTER.—Cause of the Accident.—Hamilton, C. W., March 23.—The interest which is attached to the locality of the late accident at Des Jardines Canal, was to-day renewed by the raising of the submerged engine, and the testing of the bridge which is now repaired. The engine was raised with pulleys and derricks to the top of the water, and showed the forward truck wheel of the engine on the right side, broken off. From the position of the engine, as it lay on the bottom of the canal on its side, it seems quite impossible that the wheel was broken by the fall. Everything goes to show that the axle was broken, either on the bridge or very near it, and the breaking of the bridge was from the concussion which ensued. The bridge was tested with three heavy English engines attached, and there was not the slightest vibration perceptible. It seems remarkably strong.

THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.—A late Havana letter, referring to the continued introduction of African slaves into the island, says—"Two more American vessels have sailed from New Orleans for the coast of Africa. The news came here by the last steamer. The slave dealers have now four good places to fit out of—Boston, New York, Baltimore, and New Orleans. I have heard that there are four clipper brigs now building in Baltimore for the trade. These few facts are sufficient in themselves to convince all of your intelligent readers that though we have pronounced slavery piracy, we are in fact the most successful slave-dealers, not even excepting the Cubans. We supply the men and vessels, they the means. Which are most deserving of punishment?"

THE NOBLEST AMBITION.

It has been well remarked by an American poet, "that no gift, however beautiful, no success, however brilliant, should be placed above the skill and talents which can relieve a single pang, and the self-devotion which lays them at the feet of the humblest fellow creature." Judged by this rule, Professor Holloway, of whom the world has heard so much during the last twenty years, occupies a high position. His life seems to have been devoted to the alleviation of suffering, and his desire to benefit his fellow creatures appears to have been seconded by an amount of natural talent and acquired skill, seldom combined in one individual. The practical result of this combination has been the production of two remedies known throughout the world as Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, which, if any value can be attached to human testimony, have left all devices of science far behind in the great work of relieving pain, strengthening the constitution and prolonging life.

In bilious disorders especially, the Pills have been wonderfully efficacious, and for that reason they are a most important medicine in the country, where bilious fever, and all the varieties of liver complaint, are unfortunately so common. We learn from persons subject to bilious attacks in the Spring and Fall, who have resorted to these Pills as a preventive, that they have never failed to save them from such periodical affections; while we have also the strongest possible testimony in their favor from individuals who have taken them in the worst stages of liver disease. Long before we had had an opportunity to judge of their value from home testimony, the medical journals and the daily press of Europe had referred to them in terms of praise. It gives us pleasure to say that our own experience confirms and verifies the statements derived from foreign sources. Not being conversant with the philosophy of medical science, we cannot enter into a learned exposition of the *modus operandi* of Holloway's Pills in bilious cases, but shall rest content with saying, that under the influence of the remedy the skin and the whites of the eyes soon lose their yellow tinge, the pain in the right side disappears, the appetite returns, the digestion improves, and the physical strength of the invalid is restored. Professor Holloway, who has made physiology and pathology his study for a quarter of a century, has given scientific whys and wherefores for their curative effects; we simply state that they fulfil the promises of the inventor, a fact that has never been questioned, we believe, by those who have given them a fair trial.—N. Y. Nat. Pol. Gaz.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1857.

THE HOLY WEEK.

THE usual Services for the Week before Easter were held morning and evening during each day, in the Parish Church of St. Paul's, while the two other Churches of St. George's and St. Luke's were also opened for Morning Prayer on every day in the week. At the Evening Service in St. Paul's, a Lecture was delivered on the subject of "The Cross of Christ"—viewed in various aspects, founded on corresponding passages of Scripture, as a suitable theme for meditation at the anniversary commemoration of the great atoning sacrifice of the Death of Christ. The following is a list of the Preachers, with the subjects and texts, for each Evening in the Holy Week:

- Sunday.* The Attraction of the Cross. John xii. 32. Rev. E. Maturin.
Monday. The Endurance of the Cross. Matt. xvi. 24. Rev. R. H. Bullock.
Tuesday. The Power of the Cross. 1 Cor. i. 18. Rev. E. Gilpin, jun.
Wednesday. The Office of the Cross. Gal. v. 11. Rev. T. Crisp.
Thursday. The Glory of the Cross. Gal. vi. 14. Rev. J. C. Coobran.
Good Friday. The Death of the Cross. Phil. ii. 8. The Lord Bishop.
Easter Even. Peace by the Cross. Col. i. 19-22. Rev. W. Bullock.

The Services were well attended throughout the week, and especially on the Evening of Good Friday. The Lord Bishop also preached in St. Paul's on the Morning of Easter Sunday, from Rev. i. 18. The Holy Communion was administered in that Church both on Good Friday and Easter Sunday. The number of Communicants was much the same as in former years; but in Salem Chapel, where an almost entirely new congregation has been formed within the last 18 months, upwards of 60 persons remained to partake of the heavenly Feast, thus affording additional evidence of the benefits derived from the opening of a Free Chapel for extending the means of grace, and preaching the Gospel to the poor without money and without price.

THE ST. PAUL'S PARISH BILL.

We observe that a Bill has been introduced into the Legislative Council, pursuant to a Resolution passed at the Easter Meeting of St. Paul's Parish in Halifax, to enable the Parishioners at any Parish meeting, to elect their own Chairman. The necessity for this procedure, which would take from the Rector a right which he holds by virtue of his office, and which is coeval with the establishment of the Church of England itself, is by no means evident. It has been argued that it has only become a right by prescription, and that Colonists have no prescriptive rights, and therefore that here the Rectors cannot take the chair upon that plea, and that Churchmen can deal with the question as they please. Now setting aside the impolicy of thus renouncing the homogeneity (so to speak) of the British empire, and a belief, which is the glory of every true Briton, to wit, that he carries his rights and privileges with him to whatever part of the world, being British soil, upon which he may set his foot,—this is a mode of reasoning which if it had any ground of truth, would affect every constitutional principle which regulates our colonial position, and by which we are governed. We are more inclined to hold, and to contend, that if by virtue of his office, the Rector in England takes the chair at all parish meetings, under sanction of the common law, there can be not the least doubt that his right is transferred along with him to this or any other colony. This of course does not interfere with the power of the Colonial Legislatures to pass laws applicable to their condition, upon proper representation of their necessity. No case however has been made out to show that a change would be beneficial here. It is an interference with an acknowledged right, and many reasons might be urged in proof that a change in this respect instead of being for the better would be for the worse.

Had such a Bill as that now before the Legislature, been sought by the unanimous voice of the Parishioners of St. Paul's, and its operation confined to their own boundary, it would not then have been just unless it were called for by some sufficient cause. But it is not the unanimous view, even of that Parish—not do we believe that such a measure is desired by any other Parish in the Diocese. There is in it therefore an attempt at dictation on the part of St. Paul's, which is not by any

means a model Parish in the wisdom of its proceedings, which we are sure will not generally be submitted to. The Parish of St. Paul's can have no pretensions to legislate for the whole Church, and has no right to attempt to impose the advantages or disadvantages of such a law without the general consent. We know it will be said that the Bill leaves an option with the Parishioners, who may or may not under its provisions place the Rector in the chair; but, practically, it excludes him from the meeting altogether; for no Rector will attend when he finds that although the majority may wish to have him in the chair, two or three persons opposed to him may place some one else in competition with him, and raise an unpleasant feeling at the beginning of every meeting. And if, on the other hand, the majority is against him, he is virtually declared to have lost the confidence of his Parishioners, and to be unfit to occupy the position of Rector. His only alternative, therefore, will be to absent himself, and the good and profitable custom of Rector and Parishioners meeting together to discuss and settle their affairs will be abandoned, and the business will be transacted as it was in St. Paul's Parish, last Monday, without any opening prayers for the Divine blessing upon the proceedings. But whatever may have been the intention of the framers of the Bill, there can be no doubt that all who dissent from its principle were to have but little opportunity afforded them of passing an opinion upon its merits. It was read a first time on Wednesday, and ordered for a second reading on Thursday—a rather hot kind of haste,—and the evidence of an excess of zeal for the success of the measure, which Churchmen in the country parishes, whatever may be their views upon the subject, will not be inclined to admire.

In the first attempt to oppose the Rector's taking the chair, his legal right was questioned, and precedents were sought to show that it was not insisted upon in England. But the opponents failed to prove their assertions in any one instance, and if they had succeeded their position would not have been strengthened; for if it could be proved that a dozen Rectors had relinquished their right, such cases would not affect the rights of others, since the English Judges have decided positively, and without exception, in favor of the Rector's absolute right to take the chair *ex officio* at every meeting of the Parishioners.

For its confirmation here, precisely the same arguments may be used. It is also fortified very recently, by the legal opinions of the present Attorney General of Nova Scotia, and of S. P. Fairbanks, Esq., who framed the Church Act, which does not interfere with it, who certainly would not have given such opinions, if that Act went to deprive the Rectors, of any right they had previously held. Indeed the very proceeding of the majority in St. Paul's Parish, in which they seek by a new enactment to invalidate the right of the Rectors, goes far to prove, that they are afraid to leave the solution of the question to a strictly legal decision. In going beyond their province to accomplish their ends, they have gone a step too far. They condemn Synods, and at the same time arrogate to themselves powers which properly belong to the general assembly of the Church. If any alteration in the law of the Church is necessary, it is that body that will recommend it; and the Legislature, in the same way as they would be guided by the resolutions of the Presbyterian Synods, the Wesleyan Conference, or the Baptist Association, will give effect to their views, in so far as they may come within the scope of their powers. To suppose that a Parish majority can speak with the voice of the whole Church is simply absurd; and although the components of the two Legislative Bodies may be a motley religious group, there will be good sense enough among them to refrain from deciding upon any measure for a general purpose, which shall come before them with such slender and insufficient authority.

It is worthy of note that the chief supporters of this Bill affecting the interests of Churchmen exclusively, are the Honble. Hugh Bell and Honble. J. McCully. The latter is always ready to lead any assault upon the Church of England, and his zealous advocacy of the Bill is sufficient to condemn it in the eyes of every one who is acquainted with his disposition towards our Church.

We understand that the Bishop and the Rector have both presented Petitions against this extraordinary Bill, the former on behalf of Churchmen throughout the Province who have not been consulted, and the latter against the violation of his own rights.

The following is the Bill introduced to the Legislature:

A Bill entitled, An Act declaratory of and in amendment of chapter 50 of the Revised Statutes of the Church of England.

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

At such of the Annual and other meetings of the Parishioners, the Parishioners present thereat shall be at liberty to elect their chairman, who shall preside at such meeting.

A new Church paper has been started in Toronto, Canada West, entitled "The Canada Church Chronicle." It is a small sheet, but experience leads us to say, that with all the drawbacks inseparable from such an enterprise, it is as large as ought to be afforded for the price. The course which the Paper will steer, in these troublous times, is thus marked in one of the Editorials of the first No. entitled "Our Principles."

"We shall here honestly and truthfully affirm, that we, who may be considered responsible for the publication of this journal, are utterly opposed to extremes on either side in the Church. We repudiate the laxity of opinion which would place upon an equal footing, as respects Church membership and privilege, all and any who term themselves Protestants; and we wholly dissent from those who would introduce into the Church of England opinions adverse to her formularies, or practices at variance with the dignified simplicity of her ritual. We cling to the order and directions of our Prayer Book, as they are plainly stated, as much as we do to the doctrines inculcated both in it and in the Thirty-nine Articles. We are as much averse as any can be, to the puerile follies in ecclesiastical decoration and the foppish eccentricities in the manner of worship, with which some weak and morbid spirits in these latter days have disfigured the majestic and characteristic beauty of the Church. Yet, on the other hand, while we deny, as strongly as any can, that salvation depends upon a routine of services and communions, we contend for their necessity as instituted channels and means of grace."

ST. PAUL'S EASTER MEETING.

The Easter Meeting of St. Paul's Parish was held on Easter Monday, at the National School. The attendance of Parishioners was about the same as in previous years. On motion of the Hon. Enos Collins, P. C. Hill, Esq., senior churchwarden, was called to the Chair. A letter was read from the Venble. the Archdeacon, alleging his reasons for not being present, and hoping that a good result would follow their labours.

The Vestry Clerk read the minutes of the last Easter meeting. A statement of Accounts and Expenditures of the Parish during the past year, was presented by the Chairman and handed round. It appears that the expenditures somewhat exceed the income, which is entirely owing to the balance of the liabilities lying over from the previous year. Upon the year immediately passed, the sheet exhibited a balance in favor of the Parish of about £20—and to meet the balance against the Parish on the general account, there were some £30 of Pew rents uncollected, which it was expected would be immediately paid. The statement gave much satisfaction.

A letter from the Archdeacon to the Curates, pointing out the altered position in which the Clergy of the Parish now stand with reference to the Synod, in consequence of the Bishop's Circular—and the Curates' replies,—were read. The substance of these Letters may be thus stated. The Bishop's Circular having declared that it was not the intention to enforce the decrees of the Synod (as such) in unrepresented Parishes—the Clergy of St. Paul's, recognizing the ecclesiastical authority of the Bishop, to whom they owe canonical obedience in all things lawful and honest, whether he act with or without the advice of a Synod, do not feel themselves bound and have no wish to introduce any canons, rules or regulations of that body into that Parish against the consent of the Parishioners.

A Resolution expressive of the satisfaction of the meeting with the replies of the Curates, was passed unanimously.

The salaries of the Clergy were then passed unanimously, as heretofore—and other routine business transacted.

P. C. Hill, Esq. and J. W. Ritchie, Esq. were chosen Churchwardens for the ensuing year. The Vestry for the ensuing year were also chosen.

After some discussion, in which the benefit of a division of the Parish was insisted on, and in which it was stated that the sum of £1000 would be required to make the necessary repairs in St. Paul's, the Rectory and at St. Luke's—a resolution appointing a Committee to collect subscriptions from the Parishioners for those objects, was passed unanimously.

A discussion took place upon the right of the Rector to take the Chair at Parish Meetings, and a resolution was carried by a large majority, appointing a Committee to frame a Bill to be introduced into the Legislature, giving to the Parishioners at all such meetings the right to appoint their own Chairman.

The meeting adjourned, after singing the Doxology "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" at the suggestion of Jas. Croighton, Esq.

The above is merely an outline, although we believe it will be found substantially correct, so far as it goes. A fuller report may be expected.

EXTRAORDINARY SPEED.—A correspondent at Chester writes that a parcel we sent to him by Stage on Feb. 9, reached there on Good Friday 10th April. We are really sorry for his disappointment, knowing it to be injurious, and believe that under the circumstances, he has a good remedy against the Stage Proprietors for the full value of the contents of the parcel.

TELEGRAPH DESPATCH.

[To the Merchants' Exchange Meeting Room.]

The Collins Steamship —, arrived at New York on Wednesday. Liverpool dates to 1st April.

Cotton Market quiet. Breadstuffs have slightly advanced since last quotations. Consols for Nancy 83 3/4. The Elections are favourable to the Government. No other news of interest.

[From last Saturday's City Edition.]

The Steamship *Niagara*, in 12 days from Liverpool, arrived on Thursday afternoon.

The most important news is from China. The Emperor disapproves, it is said, of the proceedings of Commissioner Yeh—and it is likely therefore that any further pursuit of the war will be stayed. The accounts however are vague and undecided as to the concessions to be demanded by the European powers.

The British and Persian troops have had a serious encounter forty miles from Bushiro—in which the Bombay cavalry entirely routed that of Persia, with great loss.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have fully heard the case referred to them by her Majesty. "In the matter of an Act to enable the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada to meet in Synod." On Monday Mr. Rolt was replying on behalf of the Crown; at the conclusion of the learned counsel's argument, Mr. Roundell Palmer was further heard shortly in rejoinder. The opinion of their lordships will, of course, be notified in the usual way to her Majesty in Council.

Last night's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal, granting the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable Charles Shaw Lefevre, late Speaker of the House of Commons, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Eversley, of Hockfield, in the County of Southampton.

According to the *Post*, private letters from the Chinese Seas states that the baker at Hong-Kong, who had taken the lead in a conspiracy to poison the Europeans, had been arrested, tried before a Council of War legally constituted, and convicted of an attempt to poison the English Charge d'Affaires and his family. The man was condemned to death and shot, together with three of his accomplices.

Upwards of 2,000 workmen in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, will be sent away on the last day of the present quarter. Their prospect of employment elsewhere is all but hopeless; they have therefore met and adopted a memorial to the War-office, soliciting free passages to Canada; and there is reason to believe the request will be granted.

D. C. S.

Received		
March 26.	Albion Mines,	£8 6 0
	Digby,	0 5 0
" 27.	Newport,	15 0 0
	Shelburne,	16 8 5
" 28.	Digby,	0 5 0
	Pictou,	17 0 0
" 31.	Sherbrooke,	5 0 0
	Truro,	19 5 0
	Dartmouth,	42 0 11
	Guysboro',	8 9 5
	Sydney Mines,	10 9 5
	Yarmouth,	24 5 0
	Barrington,	9 3 4
	St. Margaret's Bay,	15 0 0
April 1	Rawdon,	8 8 9
	The Bishop's Chapel, Halifax,	15 1 0
	Rev. F. B. Nichols, (Colporteur,)	4 3 0
" 4.	Westport,	12 0 0
" 6.	Cornwallis, (in trust)	27 0 0
	Bridgetown & Belleisle,	24 5 0
	W. Tupper, Esq., (for Heathen)	1 0 0
" 7.	Guysboro',	6 0 0
" 11.	Annapolis,	6 10 0
	Antigonish,	1 10 0
	Yarmouth,	11 11 9
	Sherbrooke,	0 14 11
	Sydney, C. B.,	31 0 0

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr., Sec'y.

"INQUIRE WITHIN" for anything you want to know or 3700 facts for the People—a volume of 500 pages, price 1 Dollar, just published; orders received at the news agency of the undersigned, in Halifax.

G. E. MORTON & Co.

DR. METCALFE'S TUSILAGO, for COUGH!—The numerous ingredients composing this CANDY have been recommended by physicians of eminence, among the most celebrated in the United States. The pleasantness of this medicine gives it an advantage over others, while it is unnecessary to use any persuasion to induce children to take it.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

Old Father Time, is daily developing new facts and theories, but no fact is more incontrovertible than that the success attending the introduction of G. W. Stone's Liquid Cathartic and Family Physic to the public use, is without a parallel. It admirably meets a want long experienced by all classes of persons, and is rapidly gaining confidence which it so richly deserves.—*Lowell Courier.*

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

As the ages roll on, the past pours all its improvements out to perfect the present. Thus G. W. Stone's Cough, Consumption, and Bronchitis Elixir contains the concentrated virtues of ages of scientific research. Try its marvellous curative powers.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

No preparation can in any way compare with the Mountain Indian Liniment in the cure of cramp. One application is effectual, even in cases of the greatest severity.

Holloway's Pills.—Rush of blood to the head is often primarily caused by a bad condition of the stomach and bowels. Invigorate the stomach, regulate the excretion, and purify the fluids with this world renowned medicine, and you will be exempt from vertigo, dimness of sight, headache, and other alarming apoplectic symptoms which frequently accompany dyspepsia and habitual constipation. The impurity of the blood as well as an excess of it in the brain, has much to do with cerebral affections, and as *Holloway's Pills* operate upon the chemical agents which generate that fluid, as well as upon the circulator itself, they are infallible in this class of maladies.

Married,

At Lapland, by the Rev. Henry DeWitt, on the 2nd April, BENJAMIN SNYDER and SARAH, third daughter of Mr. George Zwicker.

Died.

On Wednesday evening last, Mr. Wm. VANCE, aged 69 years.

On Thursday, 16th inst., CLIFFORD JAMES, son of James and Jane Kerr, aged 1 year and 9 months.

Drowned, on Friday afternoon, Mr. STEPHEN JONES, aged 25 years, a native of Liverpool, G. B.

On the 11th inst., JANE, wife of Charles Downie, aged 27 years.

On the 9th inst., in the 30th year of her age, HANNAH, wife of Thomas P. Ryan, Esq.

On Monday, Mr. Geo. WALSH, aged 29 years, a native of this city.

At Preston, on Wednesday morning last, after a short illness Mrs SARAH CROWD, wife of Basil Crowd, aged 73 years, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place.

At London, G. B., on the 26th of March last, ANNA, the beloved wife of H. D. Frost, Esq., of this city, and eldest surviving daughter of Aaron Eaton, Esq., of St. John.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, 11th.—Schrs Providence, Madden, Arichat, 4 days; Three Sisters, Doano, Rosoway, Guysborough Packet, Hadley, Guysborough.

Sunday, 12th.—Brigs Boston, O'Brien, Boston 3 1/2 days—50 passengers; Daphne, Ingham, Bermuda, 6 days; schrs Dart, Conrod, Clefuegos, 18 days; Magnet Harpell, Newfoundland, 7 days; Osprey, Romkey, Baltimore, 9 days; Sarah, Perry, Cape Negro; Union, Winsor, do; Inkerman, King, Newfoundland, 9 days.

Tuesday, April 14th.—Labrador, Dowley, Mayaguez, 21 days.

Wednesday, 15th.—Barque D R Dawolf, Holmes, Liverpool, G. B., 50 days, Brig Ladr Seymour, Shaw, S: Johns, P. R., 18 days.

Thursday, 16th.—Ship Mc Mac, McNutt, Glasgow, 20 days; brig America, Meagher, Boston, 4 days; brig Sarah, Hopkins, Baltimore, Belle, Sullivan, Ponce, P. R., 21 days; schrs George, Port Medway; John Silver, Hickey, Baltimore.

CLEARED.

April 14.—Morden, Fowler, Richmond, U. S.
April 15.—W. A. Henry, Martell, Br. West Indies, Inkerman, King, Fortune Bay, Newill, Sarah L. Stevens, Studley, United States, Boston, O'Brien, Boston, Amason, Fowler, Fortune Bay, Newill.

BAZAAR.

THE LADIES of St. John's Church, Arichat, C. B., intend holding a BAZAAR in October next, to raise Funds for building a SCHOOL HOUSE, and for other Parochial purposes.

Contributions in useful or fancy articles will be thankfully received by any of the following Ladies:—Mrs. John Hubert, Mrs. King, Mrs. Fixott, Mrs. Chaudler, Miss Bent, Miss Wollenhaupt.

April 18. 1m.

SYDNEY MINES BAZAAR.

THOSE kind friends, who have promised work or materials for the Sydney Mines BAZAAR, will please send their contributions to the Rev. Mr. Mulholland, 170 Hollis Street, by the first of MAY next; Mr M. having kindly undertaken to see them carefully packed and forwarded.

April 8, 1857. 3i



HAS received from England his usual supply of Fresh Garden and Flower SEEDS, which he believes to be good and true to their kinds.

LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE.

April 11. 6w Hollis street.

J. B. BENNETT & Co.

DEG to inform their Friends and Customers, that they are now removing to their NEW WAREHOUSE, at the Old Stand,

No. 4, Granville Street,

which they shortly expect to open with an Extensive Stock of

New Spring and Summer GOODS,

personally selected in the different Markets of Great Britain. 3w April 11.

PER STEAMER "EUROPA."

FIRST ARRIVAL OF NEW SPRING GOODS

AT

LONDON HOUSE,

March 30, 1857.

TWENTY-ONE PACKAGES,

AS FOLLOWS:

- 3 CASES New Dress MATERIALS.
 - 2 do. Paisley Filled and Cashmere Len SHAWLS.
 - 2 do. BONNETS,
 - 1 do. Drab Straw HATS.
 - 1 do. Bonnet Shapes,
 - 1 do. RIBBONS and FLOWERS.
 - 1 do. Sewed Muslins, Flouncings, Sleeves, Collars, Habit Shirts, Guipure-Setts, &c.
 - 2 bales 5-4 FANCY PRINTS,
 - 1 do. WHITE SHIRTINGS,
 - 1 do. BROAD CLOTHS,
 - 1 case Linings,
 - 4 do. Men's and Youth's CLOTHING,
 - 1 do. Gents' Shirts, Collars, &c.
- We will show the above THIS DAY, at 148 and 149, Granville Street.
- April 4. E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

SEEDS.

Ex Steamers *Niagara* and *Europa* from Liverpool, and *Brigt. Boston*, from the U. States,

THE Subscribers having completed their Stock of Kitchen Garden Field and Flower SEEDS, now offer for Sale their usual well selected variety, which they are confident are sound and good. Among these are true German Flower Seeds, imported in the original sealed packets; American CLOVER and Nova Scotia TIMOTHY SEEDS.

April 11. 4w AVERY, BROWN & CO.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having this day entered into Co-partnership, will in future transact business under the name of

MACILREITH & CABOT.

Hallifax, 31st March, 1857. M. MACILREITH, J. E. CABOT. Macilreith & Cabot return thanks for the kind patronage awarded them in former business connections, and individually, and beg to solicit a continuance of the same for the present Firm. They purpose keeping a stock of GOODS that in quality and variety will not be surpassed in this City, and intend to have all orders promptly and faithfully executed under their personal supervision. A large stock suitable for the present and approaching seasons has been selected for them in England, with great attention to style and quality, and may be expected in a few days. Their business will, for the present be carried on at

No. 28 Granville Street, until the old stand in Hollis Street is rebuilt. April 4.

NEW GOODS,

Per Steamer *Europa*.

LACE JACKETS, Muslin Sleeves, Collars and Sets, Whisker and Magpie Blonds, Black Silk LACES, Bugle Trimmings, Tissue and Grenadine SHAWLS, Twilled Paisley do, Flounced and Double Skirt ROBES, SILK UMBRELLAS, Military, Oxford, Piccadilly and University SHIRT COLLARS, Moire Antique and Black Moire Noir Silk ROBES, Black Gros de Naples, &c. &c. A few choice Evening Flowers and Wreaths.

—Also—

5-4 PRINTS, 7-1, Cobourgs, colored and black, Printed Dolaines and Figured Lustras, GLOVES, FLANNELS, Ready Made CLOTHING. And a large Variety of GOODS suitable to Wholesale Dealers.

DUFFUS & CO.

April 4. 1m No. 3, Granville Street.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

REV. D. W. PICKETT, Principal. PROF. STIEFFELHAGEN, Teacher of Modern Languages. TERMS—Boarders, £35 per annum Day Scholars, £8 per annum.

Modern Languages, 15s. per Qr.—No extras. All Payments to be made quarterly and in advance. Pupils will be received at any time, and charges made from the date of entrance. Each Boy to provide his own sheets, pillow cases, and towels, and all clothing to be distinctly marked with the owner's name. The usual Quarter's notice will be required before removal. A thorough and practical knowledge of French, German, Spanish, and Italian, may be acquired under the instruction of Prof. Stiefelhagen, of King's College, who attends daily.

The Alumni Prizes of £8 and £4 will be open for competition at the Emericia in June 1857.

To Clergymen and Divinity Students—to assist in educating the Sons of Clergymen, or those who are designated for the Ministry, Six Scholarships have been established, each £15 per ann., tenable for 3 years. Several of these are now vacant.

The School will reopen on Thursday, Jan. 15, 1857. Windsor, Dec. 15th, 1856. 3mlaf.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

BY DEBLOIS & MERKEL,

On TUESDAY, the 21st day of April instant, on the Premises, at 12 o'clock:

THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE, on Spring Garden Road, belonging to Lord William Kennedy, now in the occupation of Mr. Bessonet.

The House contains a spacious Hall and Four large Rooms on the first flat, with a Kitchen in the rear, Pantry, &c., and a first proof cellar under the whole building. There are four good bedrooms in the upper part of the House, besides a small room which could be used for a sitting room or extra pantry. Attached to the premises are a Coach House and Stable, and other conveniences with a large Garden in the rear.

Also—Immediately after the above Sale—

Nine most Eligible BUILDING LOTS!

ON THE PREMISES.

Nine Valuable BUILDING LOTS, in Spring Gardens, via TWO, measuring 40 feet front by 100 feet in depth, fronting on Birmingham Street. FIVE, 40 feet front by 75 feet in depth, on the street called the Extension of Blowers Street, opposite the residence of Messrs. Young and W. N. Silver; and TWO, 40 feet by 100, fronting on Draxton Row, opposite Brier Cottage, and the residence of W. Hare, Esq.

The attention of parties intending to build is particularly called to the above Lots. For beauty and convenience of situation they are unsurpassed by any in the City, being within five minutes' walk of nearly all the Churches, Markets, Public offices, and last, though not least, the Horticultural Gardens.

For terms and other particulars relating to the above Property, apply at the office of the Subscriber, in Hollis Street.

April 4. HENRY PRYOR.

SENOR LOUIS G. CASSERES,

Professor of Music,

No. 53—BARRINGTON STREET,

OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S.

Sept. 27. 4

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SECOND DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Proposals for Assurance lodged at the Head Office or at any of the Agencies, on or before 24th May, will be entitled to participate to the extent of Three Years' Bonus at the Division of Profits in 1856.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Capital—£1,000,000 Stg.

Established 1846.
GOVERNOR:
The Right Hon. the Earl of Kinnaird and Kincardine.
HEAD OFFICE:
Edinburgh—5, George Street; London—St. Lombard St.
Board of Directors in Halifax, N. S.

OFFICE—50 BEDFORD ROW.
The Hon. M. B. Almon, Banker.
The Hon. William A. Black, Banker.
Lewis Bliss, Esq.
Chas. Twining, Esq. Barrister.
John Baylor Bland, Esq.
The Hon. Alex. Keith, Merchant.
Medical Advisers.

D. McNeil Parker, M. D.; Lewis Johnston, M. D.
General Agent and Secretary.
MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

ADVANTAGES AFFORDED BY THE COMPANY.
Moderate Rates of Premium and Liberal Conditions with reference to Residence in the British Colonies, in India, and other places abroad.
Premiums received in any part of the world where agencies have been established.
Immediate Reduction of Premiums on change of Residence from a less healthy to a more favourable climate, according to fixed classes, no Medical Certificate being required.
Claims settled at Home or Abroad.

POSITION OF THE COMPANY.
A Bonus of 2 per cent. per annum was declared at last investigation in 1854, since which date large profits have accumulated. Next Division of Profits in 1856.
Amount of Assurance effected since the establishment of the Company in 1846, £2,300,000 sterling.
Income of the Company about £85,000 sterling per annum.
Prospectuses, and full information regarding the Company, may be had on application to

MATTHEW H. RICHEY,
Agent at Halifax, N. S.

AGENCIES.

Amherst,	Robert F. Dickey.
Annapolis,	James Gray.
Bridgetown,	Thomas Spurr.
Charlottetown (P. E. I.)	John Longworth.
Georgetown (P. E. I.)	W. Sanderson.
Kentville,	T. W. Harris.
Liverpool,	J. N. S. Marshall.
Lunenburg,	H. S. Jost.
Pictou,	James Crichton.
Pugwash,	A. B. Chandler.
St. Eleanor's (P. E. I.)	Thomas Hunt.
Sydney, C. B.	G. E. Leonard.
Truro,	Hon. A. G. Archibald.
Windsor,	Joseph Allison.
Yarmouth,	H. A. Grantham.

WILLIAM LANGLEY, CHEMIST and DRUGGIST,

Frost London.
Hollis Street, a few doors South of Province Building,
HALIFAX, N. S.

DEPARTMENT OF
GENUINE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY,
PATENT MEDICINES, COMBS, BRUSHES,
SOAPS, GARDEN AND FLOWER
SEEDS, LEECHES, ETC.
AGENT for English and American, PATENT MEDICINES.
SEA and FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS furnished with the best Drugs and Chemicals.
March 21.

EDUCATION.

MISS COOKESLEY begs to inform her friends and the Public in Halifax and its vicinity that on the 1st of May, 1857, she intends to open an Establishment for a limited number of Young Ladies, at No. 13 *Le-mansham Street*. The course of studies will comprise all the Branches essential to a polite and liberal Education. Most respectable references can be given. Prospectuses containing every particular may be had at her present residence, 140 Argyle Street, or at Mr. W. Gossip's, Granville Street.
Any Communication by Post will be promptly and carefully attended to.
April 4. 2w.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

THE great popularity acquired by these Pills during the twelve years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by puffing advertisements—no certificate published concerning them.
These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, are effectual in their operation, yet so gentle that they may be taken at any time with perfect safety, by persons of both sexes, nor do they as do most other Pills, necessitate the constant use of Purgative medicines, the ingredients of which they are composed effectually obviating this common difficulty.
Sold in Boxes, Price 1s.
Wm. Langley,
Chemist & Druggist, Hollis St.
March 21.

SACRED MUSIC.

ON hand, from recent Arrivals, a Supply of the "AMERICAN VOCALIST and ZEPHUR'S ANCIENT LYRE." Also, "Boston Academy."
Wm. Gossip.

DRAWING BOOKS—ENVELOPES—COPY BOOKS.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 GRANVILLE STREET, has just received from England a large Assortment of Drawing Books, all sizes—Cream Laid Envelopes, adhesive, all sizes—and Ruled Copy Books—which he will sell wholesale and retail at the lowest rates.
This stock imported previous to the imposition of the 10 per cent. duty, may be purchased on more favourable terms than the Spring Importations.
ON HAND—A valuable Stock of Paper of all kinds, and a variety of Stationery.
Call at No. 24, Granville Street.
March 23

Halifax, March 27, 1857.

THE Corresponding Committee of the COLONIAL CHURCH and SCHOOL SOCIETY, give notice that they are prepared to give assistance towards expenses of persons desirous to qualify themselves at the Society's Training School as Teachers in connexion with the Society.
BRENTON H. COLLINS, Sec'y.
March 28. 3m.

CHISWELL'S PECTORAL BALSAM

HAS been used for several years with increasing reputation, through the recommendation of those who have been relieved by its use, and having proved of great service it is now offered to the public with full confidence in its value as an effectual remedy in all cases of coughs, colds, hoarseness, and complaints arising from exposure to cold or damp. To Ministers or public speakers it will be found valuable, giving increased strength and tone to the voice. Price 2s. 6d.
Prepared from an English recipe, and sold wholesale and retail by

WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c.,
Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

TO THE CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, and MECHANICAL.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

NORIE'S Epitome of Navigation; Bowditch's Epitome of Navigation, Blunt's American Coast Pilot, Boyd's Author's Virgil; Boyd's Author's Horace; do. do. Cicero; do. do. Sallust; do. do. Caesar; Alex. Reid's Geography; Thomson's Arithmetic; McCulloch's Course of Reading; Hook's Theological Dictionary; Crombie's Etymology; WEALE'S Cheap SERIES of Mechanical and Scientific Publications; Webster's Dictionary.
Dec. 20. WM. GOSSIP.

CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS!

JUST RECEIVED from NEW YORK, a large Assortment of Cheap PAPER HANGINGS, well adapted for Parlours, Bed Rooms and Kitchens. Call and see them at No. 24 Granville Street, at
WM. GOSSIP'S
Book and Stationery Store
ALWAYS ON HAND—Superior Satin Paper, newest styles, and bordering to match, of a variety of Patterns in Gold, Floss, and Plain.

LANGLEY'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Under the Patronage of the Medical Faculty.
THIS Extract is obtained from the best imported Sarsaparilla, and contains besides Sarsaparilla the other ingredients ordered by the Royal College of Physicians for the Compound Decoction—but is in a concentrated form for the sake of convenience. Sarsaparilla as this is combined is considered by many of the most eminent practitioners at home and abroad, the BEST VEGETABLE ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE in use, for purifying the blood and improving the general health.
Sold by WM. LANGLEY,
Hollis Street.
March 21.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

Feb'y. 28, 1857.

Just Received per Brig BOSTON:

- WHATELY'S Logic;
- Oildenoll's French Grammars, German do.
- Key to the above;
- German Dictionaries; German Readers;
- Davies' Algebra;
- Trigonometry;
- Liddell & Scott's Greek Lexicon;
- Spiers' and Surenne's French Pronouncing Dictionaries;
- Greenfield's Greek Testaments;
- Ready Reference Files;
- The American Vocalist.

WM. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.

A GREAT BARGAIN!

500 RICHLY-WORKED MUSLIN SETTS,
(collar and sleeves to match.)
2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. the Set!

Usual price, 7s. 6d. to 10s., just opened at LONDON HOUSE!
The above constitutes the greatest Bargain ever offered to the public, having been purchased under peculiar circumstances at a great sacrifice.
Two subscribers solicit an early call from their patrons, as the low price must cause an immediate sale.
Dec. 5. E. BILLING, JUNR., & CO.

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

I HAVE now on hand, handsomely bound in Morocco and Gold—a number of the New Edition of the PSALM & HYMN BOOK. These are well adapted for Presents. Sold singly at 3s.—a handsome discount when half a dozen or more are taken.
Nov 1. WM. GOSSIP.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS? CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ, when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady, whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

ALARMING DISORDERS.

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these enervating, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alternative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints.

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victim of general debility.

DELICATE FEMALES.

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild but infallible alternatives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

SCIENTIFIC ENDORSEMENTS.

The London "Lancet" the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany have eulogised the Pills and their inventor.

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

Asthma	Diarrhoea	Inflammation	Gravel
Bowel Complaints	Dropsy	Inward Weakness	Secondary Symptoms
Coughs	Debility	Liver Complaints	Veneral Affections
Cold	Fever & Ague	Lowness of Spirits	Worms of all kinds
Chest Diseases	Female Complaints	Piles	
Constiveness	Headaches	Stones and	
Dyspepsia	Indigestion		
	Influenza		

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—25 cents; 62 cents; and \$1 each Box.

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

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.
Jan. 26, 1857. General Agent for Nova Scotia

RICH DELHI CASHMERE!
RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

250 DRESSES of this beautiful material, unequalled for durability, in rich and elegant patterns, opened at
LONDON HOUSE.
12s. 6d. per dress of 12 yards.
E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.
Dec. 6.

TO COLLEGES, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, &C.

JUST RECEIVED,
BLOOMFIELD'S Greek Testament, 2 vols.; Liddell & Scott's Greek and English Lexicon, Greenfield's Greek Testament, Goodwin's Course of Mathematics, Trollope's Homer's Iliad, Xenophon's Anabasis; Author's Homer, Virgil, Cicero, Horace, Sallust, Caesar, Latin and English Dictionary,
French, German, and Italian GRAMMARS; Dictionaries and Reading Books.
Butler's Analogy, Whately's Logic, Do. Rhetoric, Quackenbos' Course of Composition and Rhetoric, Haswell's Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket Book.
WILLIAM GOSSIP,
Nov. 2, '56 No. 21 Granville street.

REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES,

—AT—
LONDON HOUSE!
LADIES' Alpine Kid, best quality, in every size and color, 1s. 6d. per pair; three pairs for 4s. 3d.
Real Paris, 2s. 6d. per pair, with registered fastening.
The Alpine Gauntlet, 3s. 6d. per pair,
The Swedish (Winter) 5s.
The Empress Eugenie Gauntlet, lined, in all the new autumn and winter colors.
E. BILLING, JUNR., & CO.

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