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Miss Harris

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. X. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1857. NO. 12.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
M.	May 3	1 Kings 17	1 Kings 17
T.	4	1 Kings 17	1 Kings 17
W.	5	1 Kings 17	1 Kings 17
T.	6	1 Kings 17	1 Kings 17
F.	7	1 Kings 17	1 Kings 17
S.	8	1 Kings 17	1 Kings 17

Poetry.

GOD'S PROVIDENCE.

"Are not five sparrows sold for a farthing?"

In the deep blue vault of heaven,
Where the silent planets roll,
Oh, what proofs of care are given,
Speaking comfort to the soul.
Age on ages tolling onward,
Mid a space unmeasured still,
Never clashing, moving forward
With a sure, unerring skill.

In the tiny little creatures,
All unseen by mortal eye,
Oh, what wondrous perfect features,
'Neath the microscopic lie.
To the lily bending lowly,
Light, and air, and food are given;
Whispering soft, in accents lowly,
Trust the gracious God of Heaven.

Shall the mighty planets rolling,
By the power of His hand;
Which each insect is controlling
In the air, or sea, or land?
And shall not His love and power
Much more guide immortal man,
Through life's changing, troubled hour
With a sure unerring hand?

Shall He clothe the worthless sparrow,
Which is for a farthing sold,
With a hand by love controlled.
Oh, 'mid earthly feeble tapers,
We forget the brilliant sun,
Which behind the cloudy vapors,
Still in glory shineth on.

Shineth on, like God's own power,
Which in Providence appears.
Mines unfathomed, tell the hour,
When in heaven, they will be clear.
Like Ezekiel's wondrous vision,
Of the wheel within a wheel,
Fitted with Divine precision,
Moved by swift angelic zeal.

Covered o'er, with eyes all list'ning,
Wheels of Providence sublime,
Silent move, while men are list'ning,
For the voice that rules all time.
Let me rest, as they are moving,
Tho' the clouds be dark above;
From the throne my Father loving,
Guides them by a hand of love.

—Episcopal Recorder.

Religious Intelligence.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY—OPIUM AND CHRISTIANITY.

At the anniversary meeting of the Church Missionary Society, held in the New Free-trade Hall, at Manchester, on Tuesday evening, the 17th ult., presided over by the Bishop of the diocese, and attended by upwards of 2,000 friends of the society, and a considerable body of the neighbouring clergy, the Bishop of Victoria, as one of the deputation from the Parent Society, delivered a lengthened address on the various interesting topics in connection with China which at the present crisis engross the public mind. In the course of a speech of one hour's duration, the reverend speaker dwelt upon the principal features of the revolutionary movement now convulsing that empire—the marks of preponderating hopefulness as to the ultimate results to Protestant missions, from the portions of the Holy Scriptures published under the official sanction of the Chief; and the mingled hopes and fears with which he looked upon the future of the great Central Chinese Rebellion. He referred also to the special prominence given to China at the present time, as a country, the very name of which was reverberating throughout the land, and formed a war-crier of political contest in every constituency of Great Britain. He felt it was no part of his to interfere in the passing politics of the day. His vocation was to preach the Gospel of

peace. He was in England after several years of absence to renew for a time his shattered health, and to refresh his weary spirit by communion with his dear brethren in the ministry of the Church at home. It was neither necessary nor wise, even with a prudent regard to health (as he conceived), that he should mingle in questions of political agitation or topics of exciting debate. But there were certain fair occasions, and certain great questions on which, as a Christian missionary, and as a Christian Bishop, he had reasonable claims to speak and be heard with no uncertain voice. The question of opium smuggling in China appeared to him to come under that category, and he spoke with all the warmth of strong convictions on the subject as one of vital interest to the spread of the Gospel and the cause of Christian missions in China. He requested the large assembly before him to bear in mind some of the more prominent facts of this question:—

At the beginning of the present century, the then reigning Emperor of China established an Opium Main-law, and interdicted by the severest penalties the smoking of opium, that pernicious, sensual indulgence which, on the universal testimony of missionaries in China, was declared to be most destructive to the health, the morals, the social prosperity, and the natural resources of the Chinese—presenting a serious obstacle in the way of Christian missions in that empire—and reflecting discredit and reproach upon the Christian character of Great Britain, by whose complicity in the opium system that great evil was mainly promoted and upheld. At the time of the imperial prohibition of opium, above half a century ago, only 2,000 chests were annually imported into China. The evil had not then assumed such gigantic dimensions as to occasion any serious injury to China by destroying the balance of trade and the effects of opium indulgence to his people, and not mere apprehensions of Sycee bullion "ozing out" from the country, principally, if not exclusively, influenced the counsels of a pagan Emperor in exterminating this evil from among his subjects. But the quantity of opium smuggled into China fearfully increased every year. The East India Company had raised a revenue from the monopoly of the poppy grown in their own dominions, and a heavy transit duty on that grown in native independent States on its way to the sea coast. By the system of Government sales the Anglo-Indian Government realised at the present time nearly three millions sterling of revenue from the proceeds of a contraband traffic carried on along the coast of a weak and almost defenceless Pagan empire. The halls of inspissated poppy-juice were prepared, the chests packed by the agents of the company, and expressly for the special tastes and requirements of the Chinese market. The quantity of opium raised was annually increased in quantities as not suddenly to increase the supply, nor to alter the prices paid to the Company. Each chest, on an average, costs a Chinese purchaser hundred pounds of English money. Between 100 and 80,000 chests now find their way each year to China, and drain that empire of nearly eight millions sterling, expended on an injurious article of sensual indulgence, unproductive to commerce, destroying the very sinews and strength of Chinese industry and the national resources. At the close of the last British war, in 1840, the evil had increased in one generation from 2,000 chests to 20,000 chests a year. Since the treaty of Nanking was nearly doubled in quantity. English steamers carried the Company's opium as an article of export to Hong-Kong. There it was traded into British and American clippers. Thence it to the entrance of Chinese rivers or to the limits of our consular ports. Native ships there took it on board their smuggling of the local mandarins, too, generally preferred connivance at the illicit traffic, with the aid of pecuniary bribes, to the dangerous alternative of obedience to the Emperor's prohibition, with the perilous contingency in prospect of collision with foreigners. The local mandarins, corrupt and venal as a class, had before their minds the ruin of the patriotic butate Commissioner Lin. And thus the pro of things had come

to pass. The Anglo-Indian Government knowingly and designedly raised an annual revenue of near three millions sterling on the proceeds of a Chinese contraband traffic. Some of our statesmen, professing to have no more virtue than their neighbours, pretended that the opium revenue was necessary to Indian finance. The English Government was implicated in this demoralising system of wholesale smuggling. English vessels aided the native Chinese in transgressing the benevolent law against opium of the government of a healthy empire. Chinese mandarins were rendered corrupt and treacherous to their own Emperor. And (what was the worst feature of the case) the character of the most powerful country of Western Christendom was compromised and disgraced by complicity with this evil, to the wide-spread injury of the Chinese nation, and the permanent injury of the sacred cause of Christian missions. They, the citizens of Manchester, were especially interested in this question. The contraband trade in opium interfered to a serious extent with the legitimate trade in British manufactured goods. The vast empire of China was one of the most promising and lucrative markets and outlets for the cotton and wollen manufactures of Manchester and Leeds. The money now spent in opium would, under other circumstances, be spent on English imports into China.

China offered facilities for European commerce possessed by few nations on the globe, lying between twenty degrees of latitude, she combined the various prospects of tropical climates with the staple commodities and growth of temperate regions. Her population was thrifty, industrious, and disposed to exchange native produce for the merchandises of the west. But the sensuality of opium indulgence overpowered the more sober attractions of ordinary commerce, and the result was a general prostration of the nation. He called upon the citizens of Manchester to use all constitutional methods of repressing this evil, and of inducing the East India Company to wash their hands clean from the guilt of complicity with this evil. There was another reason why he wished to see a termination to our national connection with opium smuggling. In the present disordered state of China, opium might almost be said to have taken the place of Sycee silver bullion in the ordinary monetary transactions of trade. The opium system was so intermixed and interwoven with the wide-spread ramifications of legitimate commerce, that he believed that not a few members of his flock and personal friends in China, men of benevolent disposition and of the highest respectability in the private intercourse of social life, were implicated in this system against their better convictions, and were almost involuntary participants in the contraband traffic of opium. For their sakes—for the sake of many highly respectable merchants in China, he desired to see the connection of the East India Company with an opium revenue forthwith dissolved, and a termination to the temptations in the way of English merchants. He trusted that the East India Company would awake to the unchristian nature of the opium monopoly, and, under the moral pressure of the Christian Legislature of Britain, would be induced cheerfully to sacrifice their opium revenue on the altar of our national Christianity and of China's material and moral welfare. The Bishop adverted also to the fact that Tse-ping-wang in his religio-political edicts from Nanking had included the "smoking of opium," equally with "amorous glances" and "libidinous songs," among the virtual breaches of the seventh command of the Decalogue. The Bishop predicted the possibility of danger to the Chinese Insurgent body from their protest against opium, and his fears lest they might thereby be involved in a collision with foreigners. Alluding to the recent appointment of a special envoy to China, he expressed his hope that the distinguished statesman selected for this work might carry with him to his new and difficult mission a mind fully alive to the lower material interests of English commerce, but also deeply imbued with a sense of responsibility to God, and comprising within the range of his desire and aims the larger interests of the missionary cause in China. For himself, he trusted that the new Plenipotentiary to China would go forth, not only bringing to

his work all the prestige of his great abilities and high name, but also followed by the good wishes and the fervent prayers of the friends of Christian missions; that no evil counsels on the spot might over precipitate him into a hasty and ill-advised collision with the Tao-ping leaders at Nanking; but that, exercising a large forbearance and wise tolerance towards a body of native half-obliterated pagan reformers groping their way through almost unprecedented disadvantages towards a purer system of religious truth, our special envoy to China might avoid the danger of an armed joint intervention with French propagandists of the Papacy, against the Tao-ping leaders at Nanking. In conclusion, the right speaker expressed his confidence in the leadings of Providence in reference to the spread of Christianity in China, and dwelt upon some of the present results of missions in China, as seen in the reverence shown to a Protestant version of the Bible, in the Tao-ping edicts, as an evidence that we are on the threshold of great events in the East, and the kingdom of Christ will finally be established in that long-bought land.

Provincial Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

THURSDAY, April 24.

The bill declaratory of and in amendment of chap. 50, Revised Statutes, of the Church of England, was read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Rudolf presented a petition from his Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia, and another from the Ven. the Archdeacon, praying the house not to assent to the said bill.

These petitions were then read by the clerk.

The petition from the Bishop states that the petitioner, in his office as Bishop of Nova Scotia, has the oversight of all the ministers and congregations of the United Church of England and Ireland within the Province of Nova Scotia, and is charged with the maintenance of the order and discipline thereof. The petitioner states that the bill which he petitions against interferes with and is subversive of the said order and discipline, so far as regards the relation of a rector to his parishioners, and that the rectors of St. Paul's have exercised the right to take the chair at all meetings of the parishioners for more than a hundred years, and that the parishioners of St. Paul's are by no means unanimous in the wish to deprive the Rector of this right, a large and influential minority having opposed any alteration of the existing practice, at two full meetings last year. The petitioner remarks that there is no intention to propose the introduction of a new order Monday last. The petitioner remarks that there is no doubt about the law, confirmed as it is by the practice of a century in this province; and that in the very rare instances in which the Rector's right has been questioned in England, the decision has been invariably and absolutely in his favor. Petitioner states that this right of the Rector is part of the constitution of the Church of England, as well as of the common law, as declared by the judges; and that the provincial parliament has not hitherto in any way interfered with this right, and that it has been recognised by the legislatures of Canada and New Brunswick. Petitioner further states that it would be a dangerous precedent to allow a few persons in Halifax to interfere with the rules of a society extending throughout the whole province, without the knowledge or sanction of the members of that society generally, more especially as this society is but a branch of a larger society in England, of which the laws and customs are equally binding on all its members here, where not contrary to the laws of the province. The petitioner concludes by praying that the house will refuse to pass the bill referred to, unless amended by adding a clause giving the right only in case of the absence of the rector, so as to be in accordance with the law and practice heretofore received and adopted in this province.

The petition of the Archdeacon states that the petitioner and his predecessors have exercised the privilege referred to in the Bill for over a hundred years, (the former having been Rector for over thirty two years), and concludes by praying that the privileges may not be taken away.

Hon. Mr. Bell.—I still think that the people of the Church of England should have something to say in the management of their secular affairs, and should not, in this respect, be under the control of the clergy, however respectable and worthy of respect the latter may be. I do not wish factiously to oppose any of the sentiments or statements contained in these petitions; still, on the broad principle that we should regulate in accordance with the well understood wishes of the people. I think that the parishioners of St. Paul's, who have wished this bill to be introduced, should have an opportunity of expressing their views before the bill is dismissed.

Hon. Dr. Grigor.—It is possible that there may be a counter petition presented from the members of that very church. It would be as well, therefore, to delay any action on the bill for a day or two. The bill refers to the Province generally, but I believe it is intended to apply only to the parish of St. Paul's. If the congregation of that church really desire the right which is declared in the bill, I think it should not be denied them.

Hon. Mr. Rudolf.—The objections to the passing of that Bill are so forcibly set forth in the petitions that

it is hardly necessary for me to enumerate them. This bill has been introduced, together with a resolution passed the other day at a meeting of the churchwardens, vestry, and parishioners of St. Paul's. Such a question as this was never raised before. The bill will affect the whole province, and I do not think it is right to pass such a measure hastily, and without giving churches an opportunity of expressing their views against it. The Rector by sitting in the chair does not interfere with the action of the parishioners. We should endeavor to put down strife in the church, and we should not therefore encourage this bill. I move that the further consideration of the bill be deferred to this day three months, unless a clause is added to it to say, "that in the event of the Rector not being present, then the meeting is to elect its own chairman."

Hon. Mr. Custer seconded the motion to defer.

Hon. Mr. McCully.—Although we have heard a great many strong reasons why the bill should not pass, still I am quite sure that the learned prolate who has presented one of those petitions would be very sorry that any action should be taken in the matter, in consequence of any influence being brought to bear here. It should be allowed to lie on the table until the hon. gentleman having charge of it moves upon it.

Hon. Mr. Rudolf.—Hon. gentlemen speak of both parties. Who is the other party here? Is it not the party at whose suggestion the bill was introduced?—The whole Province of Nova Scotia is to be affected by this bill.

Hon. Mr. McCully.—I will never consent that a bill should be thrown out before we know what it is.—This bill was introduced into this house on Tuesday, and on Wednesday we are asked to throw it out, so as not to allow members an opportunity of ascertaining what it really is. It there is any question in the world in which I have not an interest, this is one. But I think it is not respectful to the hon. gentleman who introduced the bill, nor to the parties who asked him to introduce it, to throw it out in this unceremonious manner. I put it to my hon. friend (hon. Mr. Rudolf) if the humblest man in the church—a mere door-keeper—were to have a bill introduced here, would he not give him an opportunity to make out his case. But the hon. gentleman, to-day, seems determined, if possible, to put a stop to all discussion on this bill. He says that this is a most important measure, touching the interests of all Nova Scotia, and yet we are to throw it out immediately.

Hon. Dr. Grigor quite agreed with the observations of the hon. and learned member.

Hon. Mr. Harris.—I take a different view of this matter from all who have before spoken upon it. The Church of England was established here when the country was first settled, and its ministers were paid by the British government, and many of them are or engaged support their own ministers entirely. I think they should be governed by the principles which were established when the Church was first founded in this province. We should not disturb the established rights of any of these parties.

Hon. Mr. McCully.—That is not the question. There are a number of other important bills which have been lying here for some weeks; and yet this bill of twenty-four hours growth must be summarily ejected. If we were of business. Nothing before us but the bill, there might be some reason for this course; but I will venture to say that there never was an instance in which a bill was so summarily treated in this house since it was a house. Unless some serious and extraordinary influence had been brought to bear here, I think the would be found a majority to put down such a proceeding. It is true a majority can do anything, and by can turn out the bill if they are so determined, but will be very much surprised if the hon. gentleman presses his motion. He may perhaps ask me some for what I am now asking him.

Hon. President.—The bill relates to a matter with which this house should not interfere. It relates to a question which has already been subjected to legal minds. I have no desire to interfere with the internal arrangements of any denomination. I take it for granted that it is for the Rector to preside over the church meetings. The bill contains but a single clause, and as to deprive the rector of the parish of St. Paul's of privileges which he and his predecessors have enjoyed for a hundred years.

Hon. Mr. Bell.—As a little desira to interfere with any Church as a member who has just spoken, but when a question brought up relating to the privileges of this house, that we should contend for them, I am unwilling as any one to speak on a vote of the clergy, and while I pay all due respect to worthy chaplains, (the Archdeacon and Rector Paul's,) still, where a question involves the rights of the house, I feel it my duty to vindicate there. I beg leave to oppose the doctrine that because custom has been in existence for a hundred, five, or even a thousand years, that therefore it is never practised. To what do we owe all our? Is it not because we have broken down a long been practised and ought to be continued thousands of years. We must not forever hold practices.

"Some self-copied there are, we know,

Who are ever long and always will be so."

But I am not only, sir, and if I am wrong I will apologise. I was going to say I censure—the principle because a system has been long practised, that must be right.

Hon. President.—The members have generally abstained from any bills relating to the

Church of England. I should feel humbled were I a member of the Church of England to see such a bill as this introduced. When I heard the remark about mysterious influences, after the practice of one hundred years has settled the law on this point, it seemed to me somewhat strange. The bill, in effect, says, "Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Assembly, that the Rector of St. Paul's, who has exercised certain privileges for a hundred years, be legislated out of these privileges."

Hon. Mr. Archibald.—I stated here the other day that the practice of the Free Church was to have a minister presiding over their meetings. The bill containing this provision was altered so as to give the right to the meeting to appoint any one to be chairman. I think it is strange that the arguments should be all on one side on one day, and all on the other side the next day.

Hon. Mr. McKeen thought the people who paid the clergyman should have some voice in the management of the affairs of the Church.

Hon. President.—They are not deprived of their voice. Are gentlemen ready for the question?

Hon. Mr. McCully.—No. I move that the house go into committee on bills. I am sorry to be obliged to make this motion, and I also regret to hear it stated that because a law has been law, therefore it should forever continue so; and I still more regret to hear the President say that he never voted on any bill relating to the Church of England? Do we not know that no question was so fully discussed in this country as the undue influence which the Church of England at one time possessed? and I ask the hon. President whether he and the whole Catholic community did not sympathise with those who contended against the exclusive rights which were enjoyed and claimed by the Church of England. What peculiar privileges have the members of the Church of England at this day, different from mine or any other member's denomination? Why are bills passed here every day legislating on my church, if the Church of England is not to be subjected to the same control. There is not a Catholic or a Church of England member to whom I would refuse the boon I am now asking if it were asked of me, and I don't believe there is any Catholic member who would refuse it to me. I cannot understand why this question is pressed upon us to-day. It shall not be known to-day how I intend to vote on this bill. But I ask before the people of this country if it is to be permitted that a bill placed on the table of this house on Wednesday is to be thrown out on Thursday, while the table is groaning with older bills. One feels that there must be some influence brought to bear here in order to produce this action. There is not a member sitting at this board to-day who will deny that this is the case. I say it, and I care not what prelate, priest, or minister I offend, that a man belonging to the most despised sect in Nova Scotia has as much right to be heard as a prelate or the greatest lord. Had this privilege been asked by a prelate

before me, I should not have refused it. I am not very well learned in Church law, and I will not say but that if the arguments are not in some way, I shall be inclined to vote against the bill; but I hope we shall get at the question fairly, and that a majority will be formed against giving it the go by in this manner. Then if we throw the bill out we can state to the parties who introduced it, "we heard all you had to say, and we thought the bill could not be passed."

Hon. Mr. Rudolf.—You can understand the whole bill in five minutes. The petitions contain all the information you can get upon the subject. The hon. and learned member talked about influence brought to bear. There may be some secret influence used on the hon. gentleman who opposes the motion to defer.

Hon. Dr. Grigor.—I must say that this is as good an example of the mismanagement of a bill as I have ever seen. The undue zeal of the member who introduced it has really hindered its progress. In my profession it is a common thing to over dress a wound, and in that case fever and other bad consequences arise from it. We have been led into an expression of the highest sentiments respecting the rights on which we have adjudicated. I do not think the Church of England exercises any undue influence here. There has been no undue or mysterious influence exercised as far as I am aware. I was much interested in the remarks of the President, and his sympathy with the Church of England. In the quadrille there is what is called the *vis-a-vis* and the *dos-a-dos*. At one moment we have the parties facing one another, and at another moment with their backs to each other. This is the first time, I believe, that the President has voted with anything like cordiality with the Church of England. There is a fine liberal spirit existing now between his denomination and the Church of England. The millennium is certainly approaching, and we have striking evidence of its appearance. I think, however, it would be as well to leave the bill in the hands of the hon. gentleman who introduced it here.

Hon. President.—I have usually abstained from voting on matters affecting the Church of England. On one or two occasions when such questions came up, I voted with the late bishop against some of his own parishioners.

Hon. Dr. Grigor.—I ask the hon. gentleman if his friends were not interested in the movement against the prominent position at one time held by the Church of England. I allude to the Church and State influence by which the bishop held a seat in this house.

Hon. President.—I was not in the house when this question was discussed.

Hon. Mr. McNab.—For many considerations I think that the bill should lie on the table. I do not give any opinion on it, but I think it is only courteous that one should be allowed time to examine it.

Hon. Mr. Rudolf.—What is to be gained by its lying on the table?

Hon. Mr. McNab.—I can see no force in the argument against its lying on the table.

Hon. Receiver General.—I agree in the sentiments expressed by the last speaker. I beg, however, to say, that the motion to defer the bill came up at the proper time, and as the friends of the bill pointed it to go to a second reading, it was right for the hon. member from Lunenburg to make that motion. I shall make no remark in reply to the observations which the hon. member from Sydney (hon. Mr. Archibald) addressed to the hon. member for Cornwallis (hon. Mr. Morton.) The bill to which the latter hon. gentleman proposed amendments was intended to introduce a new principle into the management of affairs of Presbyterian churches. That is a very different matter from altering what may perhaps be an established rule in the Church of England. A change so important should not be made without very grave consideration. I think the bill should be allowed to remain on the table. This will change no one's mind, and the course which every one feels it his duty to take will be more firmly established by the delay.

Hon. Mr. Rudolf then consented to withdraw his motion for the present.

Hon. Mr. Morton.—If the bill is thrown out the difficulty is still unsettled. The law in the revised statutes did not settle it. I have always been in favor of the principle that a congregation should have the privilege of managing their own secular affairs. If you were to refer this bill to a select committee you would ascertain who has now the right to the chair, the minister or a person appointed by the congregation.

Further consideration of the bill was then postponed.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
SATURDAY, April 11.

THE CONVENTION.

Hon. Attorney General.—I like, Mr. Speaker, with much pleasure, to state that which must be exceedingly gratifying to the feelings of Colonists. Complaints have frequently been made, to the effect that these feelings were not sufficiently consulted by those who conducted imperial affairs. Such misunderstandings have, I believe, arisen from inadvertence or want of information; in all instances the wish being to respect the rights of Colonists, and to keep their interests as free and unfettered as attention to general arrangements would admit of. The present is a very significant instance of that description. The despatch which I hold in my hand not only discloses that the Convention between England and France, against which Newfoundland has appealed, had been abandoned, but, in terms most unqualified, intimates that the Territorial and Maritime interests of the Colonies are not to be interfered with by the Imperial authorities, except by the consent of the Colonies and freely, and proves the intention of paying all due regard to the Colonial position of honor Majesty. That the address which passed on this subject, some days ago, has not yet been transmitted, is cause of pleasure; and I will gladly, on another occasion, move resolutions in reference to the Convention and the despatch now laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Howe.—The announcement just made, Mr. Speaker, is of a very gratifying nature. I am glad that the rights of Colonists and the privileges of Colonial Legislatures are duly regarded by the British Government. We all felt, some years ago, when what we considered our territorial rights, were interfered with—and, the other day, we naturally sympathized with the delegation which called our attention to an interference with the right of another Colony;—I would have been pleased, if the members of government were then in their place, that the questions should have been taken in a broader sense and somewhat different manner than it was then considered. It is not clear to me, sir, that the entering on Imperial treaties, and then throwing the onus of disagreement on a small Colonial Legislature, is the wisest course to pursue; it might be preferable that the Colonial opinion should be first invited, when any interference with such interests was thought desirable. However, the submission of the question, before arriving at any final conclusion, may be sufficient. I again express gratification, that the present question has been disposed of in a way so calculated to please our fellow subjects of Newfoundland, so satisfactory to all, and which proves that the Colonial voice is not overborne when it is raised in deference to great European questions in which Colonists are immediately interested.

Hon. Mr. Sney.—While I look on this document, Mr. Speaker, with feelings of gratification, I recollect, with deep regret that the voice raised here, some years ago, by a few persons, asking that our own rights be more carefully attended to, met with so deaf an ear; and that more energy was not used then to prevent the completion of a treaty interfering with the interests of Nova Scotia. The despatch shows that hereafter the British government will respect and duly recognize the rights of colonists. I agree in part with the member for Windsor, as to the propriety of consulting colonists before entering on treaties,—but I do not see how that would be easily practicable, as treaties must be made with England herself. Perhaps in future, any colony interested in such negotiations, will be consulted while the matter is pending. The document sets at rest at once the question of interference; I am convinced that, after this, no colonial right will be given away, that no colonial interest will be interfered with, without asking the assent of the colonial legislature concerned. Nothing so wounded my feelings since I came to the legislature, as giving away the

territorial rights of Nova Scotia without commensurate remuneration.

Mr. John.—The course taken by me, Mr. Speaker, on the Newfoundland Convention, was suggested by the resolution arrived at by the merchants of Halifax, in reference to that subject. I feel gratified now that there is no necessity of transmitting the address agreed to by both houses of the legislature; and the steps taken by the home government on the question, must be productive of pleasure to the people of this province and of Newfoundland. The law officers of the crown were not present in the house, when the delegates arrived, and the papers were laid over in consequence, the action which I took was brought fairly before the house, and a motion to—and I am prepared for any course which the house think well of adopting in reference to the address. I have discharged the duty which became incumbent on me, to the best of my ability, for the interests of this country and Newfoundland. Concerning the reciprocity treaty to which allusion has been made, I see no analogy between the two cases. In that an equivalent was given; in this there is no equivalent; for the concurrent rights conceded were in fact no equivalent at all. There is no analogy between the cases, the concessions then made were for the interests of this country—and I believe we had the best of the bargain; our fishery is of more value to us than it was previously, and our merchandise goes to the United States free of duty.

Hon. Encl. Secy.—The reciprocity treaty, I consider, was one of the shadows sometimes put forth to conceal the substance. The reciprocity sought was, that the U. States should trade with us, and we with them, on equal terms. Why were the fisheries thrown in, without obtaining the registration of vessels? I like the reciprocity treaty, but I see no good reason why we should buy it at so great a cost.

News Department.

CANADA.

Last evening, without so much as a show of opposition, the Inspector General's bill to increase the subsidy to our Canadian line of ocean steamships to £50,000 a year, was carried. The bill was read a second time; a step which, in a case of this kind, goes to the bottom of the whole matter. Nor is this unanimity a matter of surprise. The amount of good which the country has received from its ocean steamers is very great. Not only have importers, and exporters of goods been benefited by these vessels; the interests of the whole Province have been advanced by them. They have

advanced with regard to Canadian affairs which has hitherto obtained in England, is of length beginning to disappear, we are chiefly indebted for the change to two great enterprises. The construction of our national line of railway was an undertaking so vast, that it necessarily excited attention in England; and second only to it in importance is the connection by steam of Montreal and Liverpool. A few years back, the great body of the English people cared as little for this country as they do for that of the Hottentots. But the immense resources of Canada are now becoming appreciated on the other side of the Atlantic. Thousands are amazed at the fact that all our towns and villages of importance, are connected by railway with each other; and it will require very few more passages as those of the Canadian steamers of the last summer, to make them also aware we are enterprising on sea as well as on land. I have indeed been safely said that no portion of the provincial revenue is more judiciously expended than which is granted as a bonus in aid of Atlantic steamers. Every one, as the vote last night showed, is agreed on this subject. We believe that an increase of the amount of aid will meet with general approbation among people. The increased assistance will be valued by twice the former service. During the season these boats were crowded with passengers and freight; and many have had reason to regret their inability to avail themselves of the route. While, however, the rapid increase of the country warrants the belief that a line of steamers making use of the short route to Europe would be successful, it would be absurd to expect any Company to undertake a risk, without a positive certainty upon. No one unacquainted with the extending ships can form any estimate of the outlay which their operations require. The voyage of a Canadian steamer, without doubt eat up the profits of many successful voyages. A better proof of the merit of the present line is afforded than the recent attempt on the part of Mr. Cunard to place it hors de combat. It is the interest of the monopolist of Imp. to attempt to run down in its infancy any rival who may be a successful rival of the Province in the maritime service.

Let us have a good line of our own, independent of Mr. Cunard or anybody else; and if opposition to it be found profitable, so much the better.

It is now evident, however, that Mr. Cunard had no serious intention of starting an opposition line. It would never be the interest of Mr. Cunard to place first-class vessels upon the St. Lawrence, or to make that river the favorite route to the ocean.—His Canadian line in any case would have been but a second fiddle to his United States line. But even if good steamers were placed upon it, the country generally would reap but little benefit from them. The credit attending them would, of course be bestowed upon Mr. Cunard. The reputation of the Province would be seriously injured by successful outside opposition to a national undertaking. A Canadian line of steamers is of use to the Province as a proof of its enterprise; but the fact that Mr. Cunard dispatched a number of boats from Montreal or Quebec would do us nationally, very little good.—The company which Mr. Hugh Allan represents, is however, justly regarded as a Provincial one, and the Province gains from its well earned success. We have no objections, we repeat, to Mr. Cunard's running as many steamers as he can put on; but we desire, independent of extraneous assistance, a first-class weekly Canadian line. The public money cannot be employed more advantageously than in the support of such an undertaking. The admirable management of the fortnightly line, affords proof of the manner in which a weekly one will be conducted.—*Toronto Leader, March 31.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.—On Wednesday evening last, a numerous meeting of the Colored Citizens took place in their School House, in Queen-street, for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming an Association for the Settlement of such men of color as desired to emigrate on lands of this Province. Mr. A. Page, was called to the chair, and opened the business of the meeting. A Mr. Morris, of Canada, addressed the meeting, and explained the advantages that had been attained by persons of color who had emigrated to Canada, and stated that he wished information as to what inducements that class of people would receive in this Province. In speaking of the fugitives who had escaped from the iron grasp of slavery in the United States, he extolled the British flag, as the only free gentleman was honored by Mr. Weston, and Mr. Henry Watson, both of whom spoke in the most glowing terms of British Rule, and expressed their determination to support with their lives and fortunes the flag of old England. Several persons in the audience afforded the information sought relative to the settlement of African emigrants in this Province. The speakers delivered themselves in language that would not disgrace any public meeting, and was highly creditable to them as a body of men. The meeting was orderly conducted, if we except a little attempt to disturb from a few ignorant people, and who were very properly taught better, and desired to withdraw. We trust that their desires will be cordially met by the legislature, and that the down-trodden sons of Africa may in this Christian land be treated as fellow men, and worthy citizens.—*St. John N.B. Chronicle, April 24.*

Mr. Frank Wills, late Architect of the cathedral at Fredericton, has been appointed to fill the same office on the new Church of England cathedral to be erected during the ensuing summer at Montreal. Mr Wills received the appointment on the recommendation of the Bishop of Fredericton.—*Carleton Recorder.*

A melancholy accident occurred at Cascumpoc, P. E. Island, on the night of Saturday the 4th ult. A poor man by the name of Cannon, and his wife, had left home for the purpose of visiting some relatives about a mile distant. The four younger children were in bed, and the house was in charge of the two oldest, a girl of 12 years and a boy of ten. These two becoming weary had retired to rest, but were shortly awakened by the flames around their bed. The girl managed to open the window, and endeavoured to get her brother out, but became badly burnt and was unable to do so, and he with the other four perished in the flames. The girl escaped without a particle of clothing to a neighbor's house. On the return of the parents, it was with the greatest difficulty that the mother was prevented from rushing into the flames in search of her children. The remains of the children were afterwards found burnt to cinders.

SACRED MUSIC.

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

WM. GOSSIP.

Parish Meeting.

MEETING OF THE CHURCHWARDENS, VESTRY, AND PARISHIONERS OF THE PARISH OF ST. PAUL'S, HELD AT THE NATIONAL SCHOOL, HALIFAX, EASTER MONDAY, 13TH APRIL, 1857.*

(Phonographic Report, by Henry Oldright.)

RIGHT OF THE CHAIR AT PARISH MEETINGS.

Mr. Creighton suggested that as differences had arisen as to the right to the chair at these parish meetings, a Committee should be appointed to prepare the draft of a law declaring that the Parishioners should appoint their own Chairman.

Mr. Hare acquiesced in the suggestion.

Mr. Chamberlain thought it unadvisable to apply to the Legislature about the matter.

Mr. Creighton then put his suggestion in the form of a Resolution, which he then moved.

Mr. Lynch.—While our business is of comparatively little importance, the question of the right to the Chair is a matter of indifference; but the moment we have really important business before us, and pass a Resolution expressive of our views, our whole proceedings may be negatived by being told that we may pass what we like, that our meeting is illegal, and therefore our proceedings will not be recognized. I beg leave to second Mr. Creighton's resolution.

Dr. Almon.—Mr. Archdeacon, (I beg pardon, Mr. Chairman,—the mistake was quite natural, though, for the Archdeacon should be there), I rise to oppose Mr. Creighton's resolution. The law, as laid down by all the authorities out of St. Paul's, is, that the Rector of the Parish is *ex officio* Chairman of the Parish Meeting. I have heard the highest legal authorities state this. There is one authority from whom I have heard it, who should be unquestioned. I allude to the Rev. Mr. Gray, of St. John, New Brunswick. In a letter written in his paper the *Church Witness*, the writer states that the great objection he had to the proceedings at some meeting was, that the Rector was not in the Chair. Although the Rev. Mr. Gray is misguided in many things, I consider him good authority on this point, as having been a Rector for many years. The opinion of Mr. Fitz. Unizcke is to the same effect. He says that he would as soon give up his Church as his seat at Parish Meetings. The Parish of St. Paul's in Halifax, is arrogating to itself the right to dictate to the Churchwardens and Vestry at their Parish Meetings. The proposed law does not ask merely that the Parishioners of St. Paul's shall have the right to elect their own Chairman at their Meetings, but that such shall be the case throughout the Province. The people in the country do not want this law, and I do not see why we should force it on others. We are told to honor our spiritual Pastors and Masters? I decidedly object to Mr. Creighton's resolution.

Mr. Dunbar.—Has not the Bishop by his Circular given the Clergy permission to vacate the chair at the Parish Meetings?

Dr. Almon.—The Rev. Mr. Gray's opinion should have more weight than the Bishop's with some persons.

Mr. Ritchie.—The Rector has absented himself from this Meeting, on account of the unpleasantness of this controversy. The question before us now, is not whether we have the right or not to appoint our own Chairman, but whether we ought to have the right.—It is true that there are many legal authorities who think that we have not the right, but it is also true that there are many such authorities who agree with me, in thinking that we have the right. For my own part I have not the slightest doubt on the matter. In England, usage has in many cases settled the point.—There they have prescriptive rights. In some parishes in England, where this point has been raised, they have been told that they have lost the power of appointing their own Chairman, because, by long usage, the Rector has obtained the prescriptive right to the Chair. But here no such doctrine can be set up, since, as every lawyer knows, no prescriptive right can exist in Nova Scotia, because the time of legal memory is long antecedent to the existence of the Province as a British Colony. It is solely on the ground of prescription that the right of the Rector to the Chair is established in some instances in England. But see how different our position. The Act under which we are now assembled, was passed only in 1851. It is true that previous laws on the subject existed when the Church of England was the Church-by-law established; but when the Church was placed in the same position as

other denotations, this Act was passed, making material alterations in previously existing law. In this Act the Rector is not even named, when speaking of these meetings. It directs that the Churchwardens and Parishioners shall meet to transact their own business; and yet, forsooth, the Rector is to come here and assume to preside as if the Parishioners were not competent to say who should, or who should not be their Chairman. It is very likely that the Rector would have continued to occupy the Chair, year after year, unless occurrences had taken place which induced us to consider whether he had the right. I do not recognize for a moment the right of the Bishop to say who should be Chairman.

Dr. Almon.—I did not say that the bishop had the right.

Mr. Ritchie.—I allude to the remark made by Mr. Dunbar. The Bishop, in his circular to the Clergy, said that the Rector might retire from the Chair, and permit the Parishioners to choose their own Chairman. Surely the Bishop cannot alter the law, and confer a right on the Parishioners which the law does not confer. If the Rector can retire, because the Bishop tells him to do so, it shows that he is not *ex officio* Chairman. We passed some time since resolutions opposing the views of the Bishop regarding Synods. I advert to it because we sometimes insist on our rights merely as rights, lest they may be infringed at other times, because we have sustained an injury by the infringement of them, as in that case. When the proceedings of the meeting at which those resolutions passed were taken to the Bishop, he intimated that they were not regularly signed. He says, they cannot receive any consideration from me, because they are not signed by the Rector. What would we think of any Chairman who, under these circumstances, would not at once come forward and say, "It is true my hand is not to these Minutes, but I will soon make that right: I will affix my signature to them." The question was not, whether they were signed or not at the Meeting. The object of the chairman's signature is merely to authenticate them. Had our Chairman done this, his Lordship would have been silent. He would, I take it for granted, not have relied on a mere formality as the objection to taking notice of the proceedings. He must have thought that the Resolutions had not passed at all, or had not passed regularly. Ought the Bishop not to have asked the Rector if such Resolutions had been signed? The Rector heard this statement of the Bishop's, and allowed the proceedings to be thrown aside, because they were not authenticated. Having pursued that course, we want hereafter a Chairman, who will carry out the resolutions of the Meeting in the letter as well as in the spirit, and whom, if he does not do so, we can remove. It is quite possible that I may be wrong in my opinion on this matter, as I have the misfortune to differ from others who are learned in the law. But, at all events, we should have the right, even if we have it not now. I shall, therefore, cheerfully support the Resolution. I propose that the law to be passed shall be a general law, because it is so obvious that it is a good law. If any member of the Legislature chooses to restrict it to Halifax, I will accept so amended, but I think it should be introduced as a general law.

(Mr. Ritchie held the Law from the Revised Statutes, which is as follows:—"The Churchwardens and Parishioners of every Parish shall meet annually, on Monday next after Easter-day—notice of the hour and place of meeting being first given by the Rector or officiating Minister, at which meeting the Parishioners shall elect two Churchwardens," &c.)

The Meeting is a Meeting of the Churchwardens and Parish. We are told that we have not the right because we have it not in England. Have they a law like England? No. The Church there dates back, that the origin of the laws relative to it are antiquity. We have a modern statute, originally some four or five years ago. Even in England some meetings take place, at which the Rector presides, many take place where he does not see the other day, in a late English paper of the proceedings of a parish meeting, presided over by one of the churchwardens.

Mr. Goss.—The Rector present?

Mr. Ritchie.—Not sure about that particular case, but I have seen cases in which the churchwardens, and the Rector was present: several such were mentioned at a former meeting. It is probable that the late statutes in England were obtained from sanctioning the right of the Rector.

They merely allude to these rights in this way:—"Any right which may have been acquired by any other party to take the chair shall remain as heretofore." Therefore you will perceive that in England, while in certain cases the Rector has acquired the right by prescription, in other cases he does not seem to have acquired it. My arguments, however, are quite independent of the customs in England, as they are founded upon our own statute. It may be said that the right of the Rector to the Chair was assumed by this Act. I do not find it so. The Act expressly reserves his right to be added to the Vestry, while it unrestrictedly confers on the Churchwardens and parishioners the right to meet and transact their business without restriction.

Mr. Pryor.—I am decidedly opposed to Mr. Creighton's resolution. Let an amicable case be made up and argued before the judges. I think it would be assuming rather too much on the part of the Parish of St. Paul's to ask for an Act for the whole Province.

Mr. Lynch.—I do not think we should let this matter remain undecided until some difficulty arises. Then as to the story of our arrogating so much as a parish, I believe that nothing has done more harm and created more bad feeling in the Province, than the feeling of jealousy which has been fostered by many persons in reference to the position and objects of the Parish. Nothing can be more unjustifiable and unfair, and I trust we shall hear no more of it. If the Bill is introduced into the Legislature, it will not only be brought before gentlemen representing this Parish, but also gentlemen representing the whole Province. If passed it will be passed in the presence of such persons; if uncalled for, they will oppose it. If it is a good measure, let us bring it before the Legislature, and have it passed. If on the contrary, it is a bad measure, let it be rejected. But do not let us have a contest every time that we meet, and which has only been prevented on this occasion by the Rector's absenting himself. We spent as much time in discussing this matter at the last meeting as might have been sufficient to transact the whole business of the Parish. What is to prevent a similar act being committed as was done after a previous meeting in reference to the division of the Parish. We asked the Bishop's ratification of a resolution. He would have nothing to do with it, because a Lordship disapproved of the resolution. The Rector heard this statement of the Bishop's, and would have prevented such an occurrence again, we must have the right to elect our own Chairman. As regards a case being made up, I am satisfied that the views would be sustained by the Judges which are held by the majority at these meetings. If there were any prescriptive rights, would there have been any need of passing the Act relative to the Church which was passed in 1851?

Mr. W. C. Silver.—No Chairman properly filling his station would refuse to put his name to the proceedings of the meeting. On the other hand, this question has been a sore one hitherto, and it will continue to be so till it is definitely settled. Would it not be more reasonable for us to apply to the highest court in the land to state what the law is. I think we will be placed in a false position, by petitioning for an Act giving us the right to appoint our own Chairman, if such an Act has already been passed. Would it not be better, first, to obtain the decision of the Supreme Court as to the existing right?

Mr. Ritchie.—Then we should have the cost of litigation. You may call it an amicable suit if you like, but I think it would be found in reality to be rather warmly contested, and to be, in truth, a rather hostile proceeding; and a pretty costly one too. Suppose even that the Supreme Court decided that we have not the right, would that satisfy the majority at these meetings? A few years ago the Grand Jury had not the right to elect their own foreman, and a law was passed conferring that right upon them. There is a class of Acts continually introduced into the Legislature, where doubts arise as to the meaning of former Acts. These are called Declaratory Acts. Applying to the Legislature in the first instance, will place us in the same position as if we applied to the Court, with this difference, that we will not have to bear the expense of a law suit in the first instance.

Mr. Chamberlain.—I do not see why we should proscribe the clergymen. Who would object to putting a clergyman in the Chair? The House of Assembly is like a bear garden, and if you carry on there without the aid of a Clergyman they will soon have the same character. I consider that a Clergyman is a great assistance to a Meeting of this kind.

Mr. Creighton.—We never attempted to keep the Rector out of the Chair, we merely wished to have the right of appointing the Chairman ourselves.

Dr. Almon.—I understand Mr. Ritchie to say that a resolution was passed at a Meeting here which the Archdeacon refused to sign, and that therefore the Archdeacon was not a proper person to preside at our meetings. Mr. Ritchie has spoken of the law as settled by the Revised Statutes. I think he was one of the parties who prepared those Statutes. This particular law was not made by the Legislature as all the Statutes were passed together in a body. Mr. Ritchie was the only Churchman on that commission and no doubt drew up that law. If he has drawn it up in accordance with his own views, we know whom to thank for it.

Mr. Ritchie.—The Doctor is entirely wrong.

Dr. Almon.—We have the opinions of Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Fairbanks, that the Archdeacon according to law is the person who should take the Chair at our Meetings. I do not think it is right that at these Meetings, our passions should first be warmed up by the election of a speaker. It should be settled by law, and we should proceed without first discussing who should preside over us. Our Christian feelings are sometimes buried in these discussions.

Mr. Ritchie.—The Dr. is in error. The Commissioners of the Revised Statutes, he says, prepared the Act relative to the Church of England. No doubt he thinks so, but such is not the fact. The Commissioners did not wish at all to interfere with the existing law relative to the Church, and therefore reported the law as they found it, and all the alterations which were made, were made in the House of Assembly. I think the present Act was drafted by Mr. Samuel P. Fairbanks; but that does not affect the question. I did not say that the late Rector was a bad Chairman, but I stated that a certain circumstance occurred which showed that it was necessary that we should have the appointment of the Chairman ourselves. A Chairman appointed by the Meeting is more likely to carry out the views of the Meeting, than when he holds his office *ex officio*. If the Archdeacon had been in the former position, he would have been more careful to remedy the absence of his name from the Minutes, and to make up the deficiency, if it was one. In my opinion, the proper person to certify the Minutes of our Meetings is the Vestry Clerk who keeps the records. It was necessary that it should be done by the Chairman, it could have been done then, as well as two days before. The circumstance reminds me of an objection which was once taken by an astute lawyer to a Conveyance. The lawyer said this Instrument is not an Indenture, as it is not indented. The Judge took out his penknife, scolloped out the Instrument, and handing it to the lawyer said, There, now it is an indenture. Here the Bishop if he had not wanted an excuse to disregard the resolutions, could just as easily have remedied the technical objection he himself had raised.

Dr. Van Buskirk.—There is another question which should be decided at the same time. I mean the question as to who is to have the right of voting at our meetings.

Mr. Hill.—That question has been already before the Parish. We decided that a party must be either a pewholder, or must contribute £1 towards the funds of the Parish, to entitle him to vote.

The question was then taken on Mr. Creighton's Resolution, when there appeared, for the Resolution, 17; against it, 7: so it passed in the affirmative.

Mr. Creighton then moved that the Churchwardens and the Treasurer be a Committee to prepare the Bill to be laid before the Legislature, which also passed.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE CHURCH CHOIRS.

On motion of J. C. Halliburton, Esq., a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the choirs of St. Paul's and St. Luke's, for their very valuable services during the past year.

VOTE OF THANKS TO CAPTAIN BRETT.

Mr. Lynch stated that Captain Brett, who was a mere sojourner amongst us, had very kindly placed £20 at the disposal of St. Luke's Church, for the purchase of two chairs for the chancel. Those chairs cost between £30 and £40, and Captain Brett had kindly made up the whole sum required, and he thought the thanks of the Parish were due to him. A vote of thanks was accordingly passed unanimously.

CLEANING OF ROOM.

Mr. Hill.—We have been in the habit of meeting here year after year, and no sum has been paid for heating or cleansing the room. Mr. Willis has recently rendered an account for past services in that way. I informed him that the Churchwardens had no authority to pay him, but that they would bring the matter under the notice of this meeting.

Mr. Townsend thought that the Committee of the National School should receive any sum that was voted on that account, as they had a pretty large bill to pay every year for the cleaning of the Room.

It was then decided that the Churchwardens should be invested with a discretionary power to pay the sum required.

LEGACY FROM THE LATE JOHN ROBINSON, ESQ.

Mr. Haro thought that some acknowledgment should be made of the sum received from the Estate of the late Mr. John Robinson.

Mr. Pryor enquired if it were known how it was bequeathed. If no specific purpose were pointed out by the Bill, he would move that it should be applied towards increasing the salaries of the Curates.

Dr. DeWolfe seconded the motion, and stated that

he understood the sum was bequeathed generally, and without any limitation as to the particular purpose to which it should be appropriated.

Mr. Binney.—I have always doubted whether we had any right to expend sums bequeathed in this way. I think that they ought to be invested, and the interest alone expended. If the large sums which have at different times been bequeathed to the parish had been invested in this way, we should now be in a very different position.

Mr. Ritchie.—I think some investigation should be made of the manner in which money and lands have been left to the parish. I think it is worthy of consideration whether we should not appoint a Committee to ascertain what bequests have been made to the Church, and also to see for what particular purposes, and on what considerations the bequest under consideration was granted.

Mr. Binney.—I should be willing to pay the half of the sum myself, if necessary, to the immediate use spoken of, if all future bequests are invested for the benefit of the Church.

Mr. Lynch.—I think it would scarcely be advisable to increase the salaries of our Curates on account of this bequest. If you do it this year, you will have to do it next year.

Mr. Pryor then agreed to withdraw his resolution.

On motion of Mr. Creighton, the Meeting then (quarter to six o'clock,) closed by singing the Doxology.

News Department.

Extracts from latest English Papers.

A letter, dated from Claremont, Jan. 25, by the Duke de Nemours, gives the following account of the rupture of the proposed fusion of the Orleans Princes with the Count de Chambord:—

The fact is that when, in a spirit of conciliation, I went to M. le Comte de Chambord, I only did so upon the formal assurance that this step did not involve any engagement on our part. In expressing to him then our sincere desire to see France call him one day to the throne, and our wish to devote all our efforts to obtain such a result at a fitting opportunity, I was far from offering him our blind and undefined co-operation. Its conditions were, of course, to be determined by a previous understanding.—These conditions, on our side, would have been re-summed in three principal points, which our convictions, as well as the respect due to the past history of our family, forbid us ever to abandon:—

1. The maintenance of the tri-colored flag, which is now, in the eyes of France, the symbol of the new state of society, and the expression of the principles consecrated since 1789.

2. The re-establishment of a constitutional government.

3. The concurrence of the national will in the re-establishment of this form of government, and in the recall of the dynasty.

Of these three points one only was entered on by me with M. le Comte de Chambord during his visit to Nervi, and the result of our conversation was such that I felt myself called upon to inform him that, so long as this matter remained undecided, all community of views between him and ourselves was impossible. Since then this state of things having to our great regret remained unaltered, and the bare notion of a previous understanding being rejected by M. le Comte de Chambord, it has become incumbent upon us to put a stop to attempts, at present useless, in favor of an agreement.

The French Government intend to visit finally the now common assumption of "count," "baron," "viscount," as a prefix to the names of persons who have no claim to nobility.

M. de Rochow, who killed M. de Hinkeldey at Berlin in March, 1856, and who has been for the last nine months imprisoned in the citadel of Magdeburg, has just been set at liberty, the King of Prussia having remitted the remainder of his sentence.

It is said that foreign travel has had its usual effect upon the Empress of Austria; and it is noticed at Vienna that she has lost much of the timidity she displayed before she went to Italy.

A private letter from Jassy states that the Austrian occupation cost Moldavia, up to the 1st of November, 1856, for seven years, no less than seven millions two hundred and ninety-four thousand, six hundred and ninety-one piastres; this sum by no means representing the whole amount expended.—In Wallachia the expenditure was on a still larger scale.

Sir John Doxson, the Dean of the Court of Arches, has appointed Monday, April 20th, and following days, for hearing the appeal in Archdeacon Denison's case, from the court held last year by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Bath. In the event of an adverse decision by the Dean of Arches, it was the

intention of Archdeacon to prosecute a further appeal before a Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

M. Colignon, a French engineer, has been appointed to construct the Russian Railroads; he is preparing to leave France for St. Petersburg.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna is reported to have made a fruitless attempt to introduce the Jesuits into the suburbs of Alser and Rossau. To the astonishment of his Grace, the Rectors of the two suburbs mentioned refused to permit the followers of Loyola to preach in their churches, "because their parishioners were not so desperately wicked as to require such violent language as the Jesuit missionaries were in the habit of addressing to their audiences."

We are sorry to hear that the Earl of Zetland is alarmingly ill. His lordship is at his seat, Aske Hall, near Richmond, Yorkshire.—*Leeds Mercury*.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Richard Saunders Dundas, K.C.B., who commanded the fleet in the last Baltic campaign, is gazetted a lord of the Admiralty in succession to Admiral Richards, now a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital. Admiral Dundas takes rank at the Board after Admiral Boscawen and before Admiral Eden.

Death has removed from among us Rev. Dr. William Scoresby, the Arctic navigator. Few men of our time have taken a more lively interest in the progress of science. Dr. Scoresby, since his return from the scientific voyage to Australia, had been living at Torquay, broken in health. He died on Saturday last; and will be long remembered as an active and useful servant of science.—*Athenaeum*.

NAPLES.—The state of this unhappy country does not improve. The *Times* correspondent writes—

I have strong and recent reasons for believing that the fate of the Montesarchio prisoners is now worse than it was, and that they are treated with greater severity. Some of the German papers assert that all that has been said on the subject is false, and that they never have worn chains. It is again affirmed now, without fear of contradiction, that they wear their chains up to the present time. Still the treatment of these unfortunate men is only an incident in the history of the land, and I am very far from pointing it out as the grievance the removal of which would change the aspect of the country.

The police are more unbridled and arbitrary in their action than they have been at almost any previous period of their history, but it would be tedious to enumerate instances of it.

As regards the administration of affairs, you may imagine how they are conducted from a circular of the Minister of Finance to the *employés*, in which he complains of their inaction, of the pilferings practiced, and in which he stigmatises them as "*ladri*." Indeed, every branch of the Administration has fallen into disorder from that system of favoritism which is necessary for the support of an unjust and unpopular Government.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes the following interesting details of the military organisation of the Chinese:—

The military forces of China are estimated at more than 800,000 men. In their army rank is hereditary. A soldier can retire from the service only when his son is in position to replace him; if he has no son of his own, he is at liberty to adopt one. It is allowable to enter the service at as early an age as fifteen. Gunpowder has been in use among the Chinese from time immemorial; nevertheless, the Chinese artillery is far from being as perfect as that of Europe. The balls originally used by the Chinese artillerymen were made of clay dried and hardened.

In times of peace the soldiers are dispersed over the whole Empire, and, in addition to their pay, they are at liberty to cultivate the portions of land that are allotted to them. They are generally employed by the State in public works, or making roads, and in repairing the banks of rivers. Their arms consist of sabres, swords, pikes, muskets, bows and arrows. The Russian traveller, Timbowski, who visited a large portion of the Chinese Empire, states that the soldiers are clothed the same as the other inhabitants, with the exception of the tunic, which they wear over all, and which is always of the same colour as that of the flag under which they serve—that is to say, yellow, red, or blue, with or without border. In times of war they receive helmets of iron, cuirasses that are quilted and wadded, and shields of bamboo wickerwork.

From the very commencement of a campaign the Chinese endeavour to get possession of the hostile commanders, either by force or by stratagem. Oa-Tee, the author of a treatise translated by Amiot, recommends that the drums and the cymbals should

be confined to the most valiant warriors that can be found—"For the drums and the cymbals," says he, "have to speak to the ears, the flags and the standards to the eyes, recompenses and punishment to the heart."

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1857.

THE LEGISLATURE—THE SYNOD.

THE Session of the Legislature just terminated, has been characterized by several attempts on the part of dissenters and others to deprive the Church of her temporalities, and to alter her usage in the mode of conducting Parochial meetings. The former attempts show the desire to wound on the part of those outside her pale—the latter has been instigated by some from whom it could scarcely have been expected to proceed, viz., by members of her own communion. The first have been frustrated by the sense of public honesty entertained by the Legislature—and the last by their sense of public justice, combined with an energetic remonstrance from the chief authority of the Church in the shape of a petition, by protests from the party whose right has been invaded, and others in danger from the attack, and from Churchmen who dissent from the views of those who sought the change, on the ground that it would neither be just nor necessary. It may be as well to notice, that in the Legislature these attacks upon the possessions of the Church and upon the rights of her authorities, were advocated by dissenters solely, and that not one of her members gave them any countenance, but on the contrary opposed them strenuously, showing in every instance, that the spoliators need not rely on any fancied disaffection in her communion to forward their views, nor the advocates of change on any necessity that they (the Churchmen of the Legislature) believe to exist, to alter her usages. Indeed, as the report of the debate in the Legislative Council which we have published shows, the conviction was strong that no isolated effort on the part of a few individuals to carry out particular views, ought to meet with public encouragement, and that any motion to that effect ought first to receive the approval of the whole Church, when, as a matter of course, it would emanate from her highest constituted authority.

These attempts on the property of the Church, show how desirable it is that there should be a perfect unanimity upon the question of Synodical action—the want of it places in jeopardy her temporal interests, to say the least, and might in the cases just alluded to, have been attended with very serious injury. The forethought of the Synod was exhibited at its last meeting, when a Committee was appointed with special reference to all such attempts, to watch the proceedings of the Legislature. But it unfortunately happened that one individual of that Committee was absent, while others, by the action of St. Paul's Parish, were placed in a very delicate position with reference to the duty which they were appointed to fulfil. Here there was a wise provision of the general council of the Church, marred by its unhappy divisions; and if the safety of its interests had absolutely depended upon the active zeal of such a Committee, as might have been the case, it would have been endangered, and they might have been sacrificed, than which none would more regret perhaps, than those who had been the cause of such result. This is certainly an undesirable condition of things to exist any longer. It proves we think the necessity of united Synodical action—and shows that while the Churchmen of the Capital keep aloof from, or only partially approve of it, they may yet in a great measure be responsible for a great deal of mischief, which they never imagined would take place; but which may be the consequence of their opposition. Instances appear to multiply to recommend this unanimity to the serious consideration of all who have hitherto entertained doubts of the efficiency of a Synod for the outward protection of the Church, as well as for her internal welfare; and to lead them to seek it they should need no stronger argument than the fact, that any imperfection which might cling to such a body, would be more easily removed by its own action, than by withholding an assent to a principle, and refusing to participate in its operation.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The elections in England have not been concluded without manifesting some peculiar features. We shall only allude now to the religious spirit which has been evoked, and which has shown itself more

particularly in the recent contest than at any time perhaps since the days of Oliver Cromwell. Pledges to support Evangelical views have been given in several instances, and in others, the candidates have been called upon to testify their disapproval of Lord Palmerston's religious policy. These are no doubt signs of the times. The London Times has felt itself moved to publish a strong editorial article against Lord Palmerston's frequent appointment of Evangelical Bishops, who, though good men, are not supposed to possess those classical attainments which are a fitting qualification for the Episcopal Bench,—and besides which they prove to be his Lordship's own connections. The last circumstance more than any other, has created a good deal of dissatisfaction amongst parties in the country, no less Evangelical but better read, than the fortunate recipients of his Lordship's favors, and who have, or fancy they have, superior claims to the important office, to any of his kith or kin.

The Bermuda Royal Gazette of the 14th ult. has the following paragraph with reference to the movements of the Naval Commander-in-chief, who may not be expected here until the middle or end of June:—

"Sailed, on Saturday last, H. M. line of battle Ship *Indus*, bearing the Flag of Rear Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., Captain Stewart, for Carthagona. We understand that Sir Houston Stewart will be absent from Bermuda about six weeks."

We copy the following curious paragraph from a paper received by the last mail from England:—

"The New Zealand journals inform us that a small immigration, but with every prospect of being a continuous one, is setting into Auckland from Nova Scotia. A few Highlanders from the latter colony having settled a few years since at Wangaroi, near Auckland, have induced others of their brethren to follow, and a first instalment of two hundred and fifty souls were daily expected."

The House of Assembly in Committee of Supply, on Wednesday, voted a sum towards the erection of the Welsford and Parker monument.—They have also voted £300 in aid of the Deaf and Dumb School in this city, which will give to that Institution a considerable degree of efficiency. £100 has been granted to keep up steam communication with Cape Breton. The Bill granting exclusive privileges to the Electric Telegraph across the Atlantic, passed the House on Thursday evening.

The grant of £50 to the Colonial Church and School Society's Training School has been disallowed. This Institution which has diffused for a number of years, the blessings of education throughout the country, and has sent abroad superior teachers, deserves much more consideration from the Legislature than that small sum amounts to; and its rejection must have proceeded from any other motive than a desire to advance the public good.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down to the Council Chamber, and prorogued the Legislature. His Excellency was received with the usual honors, and a salute of artillery was fired on his arrival at and departure from the Province Building.

The Rev. R. Payne, Curate of Chester, expresses his sincere thanks to the Ladies of Chester, who have contributed for the purpose, for their present of a handsome Surplice; but especially for the gratifying sentiments entertained by them, and communicated on their behalf at the presentation. Chester, 18th April.

The *Lebanon*, iron screw steamship, Capt. Cook, arrived at this port on Monday morning last, 15 days from Woolwich, with four companies of Royal Artillery, viz.: Capt. O'Connell's 7th company, 4th battalion, and Capt. Ford's 1st company, 4th battalion, for service in Canada; and Capt. Waller's company, 11th battalion, for service in Nova Scotia. The two latter companies disembarked at the Cunard wharf on Tuesday morning at 6½ o'clock, and, escorted by the Band and drums of H. M. 63rd Regt., marched into the Artillery Park. The whole of the Artillery stationed in this garrison embarked on board the *Lebanon* at 2½ o'clock, P.M. the same day. These five fellows were escorted from the Park to the wharf by the Bands of the 62d and 63d Regts., and accompanied by a vast concourse of inhabitants. The *Lebanon* left for Quebec late on Wednesday evening.—*Chron.*

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, in Council, has been pleased to vacate the existing Boards of School Commissioners in the County of Annapolis, and to re-constitute the same, and for that purpose has been pleased to appoint to be Commissioners of Schools for the

County of Annapolis, in place of the members of those Boards whose seats are hereby vacated, the following persons, that is to say:—

To be Commissioners of Schools to constitute the School Board for the Western District—James Gray, Esq. Annapolis; Rev. W. M. Goddard, Clements; Rev. A. Cogswell, Hessian Line, Clements; Rev. F. Smallwood, of Annapolis; Rev. J. Spencer, of Granville; Peter Hoteo, Clements; Kinathan Whitman, Annapolis; Samuel McCormick, of Caledonia; Alfred Troup, Granville.

And to be Commissioners of Schools, to constitute the School Board for the Eastern Districts—Rev. J. M. Campbell, Bridgetown; Rev. N. Vidlo, Paradise; Rev. Wm. Wilson, Bridgetown; Rev. William Parker, Nictaux; Gilbert Fowler, Granville; Ambrose Bent, of Annapolis; Dr. Forsyth, Bridgetown; Abner Sanders, Annapolis; John Leger, Nictaux; Aaron Young, Wilmot.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Donald McKee to be one of the Board of Commissioners of Schools for the South District of Pictou and to approve of the appointment of James Hoimes, Esq. to be a Deputy Surveyor for the County of Pictou, in the place of Peter Crerar, deceased.

D. C. S.

Received—

April 15.	Pugwash	£19 1 3
21.	Maitland	14 1 6
24.	New Dublin	22 1 6
	Rev. J. Ambrose (Colporteur)	0 10 6
25.	Interest on Railway Bonds	30 18 0
	Liverpool	78 12 5
27.	Maitland	0 10 9
	Bridgetown and Belleisle	3 0 0
	Cornwallis, in trust	45 0 0

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y.

TO FISHERMEN, TRAVELLERS, & SPORTSMEN.—Smith's Essence of Coffee—Instantaneously produces the most delicious Coffee, combining the richness and mellowed flavour of Mocha, with the strength and fullness of Jamaica, without a particle of sediment; a very great convenience to single gentlemen, Travellers by Land and by Sea, Ship Officers, Hotel Keepers, &c.

It will be found to be equally economical with common Coffee, and suitable for those with weak digestive powers, and invalids.

Agents in Halifax

G. E. MORTON & CO.

Dr. METCALFE'S TUSSILAGO, for COUGH!—The numerous ingredients composing this CANDY have been recommended by many physicians of eminence. 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.

SOUND AND WHITE TEETH are not only indispensably requisite to a pleasing exterior in both sexes, but they are peculiarly appreciated through life as highly conducive to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice is of incalculable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, imparting to them a Pearl-like whiteness, strengthening the Gums and rendering the Breath sweet and pure. Its truly efficient and salutary properties have obtained its selection by Queen Victoria, and the Sovereigns and nobility throughout Europe.

Caution—The words "ROWLANDS' ODONTO" are on the label, and "A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton Garden" on the Government stamp.

Agents in Halifax,

G. E. MORTON & CO.

In Durno's Snuff a new discovery find, It clears the head, improves the eyes and mind, And such diseases as might else can reach, Neuralgia, deafness, one, two, both or each.

Take Notice—That Catarrh Snuff is not to be found as a remedy in the old medical books, consequently doctors are not enforced to recommend Durno's Snuff.

Agents in Halifax

G. E. MORTON & CO.

LOSS OF APPETITE—Lost Appetite will be restored by using STONE'S LIQUID CATHARTIC.

Canker, King's Evil, and all eruptions and Cutaneous Diseases are cured by the use of two to six bottles of STONE'S LIQUID CATHARTIC.

Agents in Halifax

G. E. MORTON & CO.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate beneficially not only upon the diseased organs, but upon the constitution of the invalid. To quicken the torpid stomach, enable the disordered liver to secrete a due portion of healthy bile, and remove obstructions from the intestines, are important objects; but Holloway's Pills do more than this. They recruit the stamina of the patient, and infuse tone and vigor into the whole vital machinery. The animal spirits, sympathizing with the physical powers, become light and buoyant, and that greatest of earthly blessings—"a sound mind in a sound body" is the result. Thousands of persons who have been cured of chronic dyspepsia and its attendant depression, by this powerful alterative and tonic know this to be literally true.

Married.

At Canard Street, Cornwallis, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Prof. Lyall, the Rev. WILLIAM MURRAY, to SARAH P., eldest daughter of Charles Dickie, Esq.

Died.

On Monday, in the 39th year of her age, SARAH JANE, the beloved wife of Charles W. Wright, and only daughter of A. Hemmeon, Esq.

On Wednesday, 29th inst. JANE, wife of Jas. B. Wetmore, aged 62 years, a native of Kyes, New York.

At the Poor's Asylum, 25th inst., JOHN GILLEN, aged 22 years.

At Portuguese Cove, on Friday 24th inst. Mr. FREDERICK SELLIG, a native of Lunenburg, aged 77 years.

At Sydney, on the 15th inst., after a lingering illness, GRISTAVUS FRENZLES HALIBURTON, Esq., Barrister at law aged 45 years.

On the 30th March, MARY ESTHER, infant daughter of Mr. Stephen Banford Trenaman, aged 8 months.

Also, at his residence, Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 11th after a severe and protracted illness, Mr. STEPHEN BANFORD TRENAMAN, aged 25 years, youngest son of Mr. John Trenaman. He will be long and sincerely regretted by numerous friends and relatives for the many amiable qualities which adorned his character. Canada and U. S. Papers please copy.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, April 25th.—Schr Rival, Dunlap, Liverpool, 8 hours, 10 passengers, Sawart, New Brunswick, Zorilla, McLean, Shelburne, brig Halifax, Pardy, Antigua, 16 days, bark George L. Phelps, St. Thomas.

Sunday, 26th.—Brigs Magnet, Doat, Cienfuegos, 19 days; Rover, Pugh, do; Cordoba, Griffin, do; brig Boston, O'Brien, Boston, 3 days; schr Margaret Donnell, Ferguson, New York, 9 days.

Monday, 27th.—Steamship Lebanon, Com. Cook, Woolwich, 15 days—200's artillery for Halifax; brigis Arena, Murphy, Havana, 15 days; S Walker, Morehouse, Porto Rico; William F. Morrison, Wilmington, 10 days; Mary Ann, Balcom, Baltimore, 6 days, schrs Mountaineer, Sterling, Richmond, 7 days; John Wallace, Canton, Boston, 3 days.

Tuesday, 28th.—Brigs Jane, McKenzie, New York, 8 days; Victoria, Ellinger, Cienfuegos, 21 days; Mary Ann, Day, Philadelphia; Charles, Olesca, and Union, P. E. Island.

Wednesday, 29th.—Schr Delta, Hunter, St. Thomas, via Bermuda, 11 days; brig Lady Ogle, Porto Rico, 10 days; Govt. schr Darling, Daly, Bahlo Island, 8 days; Morning Star, Crispo, P. E. Island, 5 days.

Thursday, 30th.—Brigs (tanning bird), Hopkins, Cardenas; Beauty, Edwards, Balica, 40 days.

Friday, May 1.—Schr Eastern State, Killam, Boston via Yarmouth, 45 hours.

CLEARED.

April 27—Golden-Rule, Sampson, B W Indies; Villager, Watt, Miramichi, Belfast, Planet, Emily Attwood, William H. and Reinder, for Magdalen Islands.

April 28—Hullix, Laybold, Boston; White Star, Merriam, Picou, Elizabeth, Nico, Michibuto; Ann, McKean, B W Indies; Sirs, Maxwell, Port Medway; Village Belle Smith, Philadelphia; Salome, Hopkins, Magdalen Islands; Mayflower, Purdie, Barla Nid; Labrador, Cronan, Labrador; Abigail, McDermott, Richibucto.

April 29—Heru of Kara, Fraser, Magdalen Islands; Medway Belle, Morine, Har St. George.

DUFFUS & CO.

No. 3, Granville Street.

HAVE just Opened—the largest and most elegant Assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

Ever offered to the public.

Barege and Filled SHAWLS, MANTLES and CAPS in every variety, SILK DRESSES, Flounced and Plain. Ribbons, Parasols, Wrought Muslin and Lace Sets, French Flounced MUSLINS, Do. Ball Dresses, Barages, &c. Do. Flowers and Head Dresses, Personally Selected from the most recherche Stocks of Paris.

CARPETS, CARPETS.

THE largest assortment of the very newest style in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestries, 3 ply and stout Scotch S Sails, with RUGS to match; Woollen, Hemp, and best Felt DRUGGETS—all just opened.

MISS KIRKLAND'S

Day and Boarding School, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Hollis Street, Halifax.

MISS KIRKLAND begs to inform her Friends and the Public, that she has removed to a House at the South end of Hollis street, on the East side, where she will continue her Classes as usual.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

The usual branches of an English Education, including Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, History and Physiology. £12. For further particulars apply to Miss K. Mr. d'Ussay continues his Classes for French and Grammar. Mr. Woods will open a Drawing Class for Young Gentlemen—Terms £2 per annum. Reference is kindly permitted to the following Gentlemen in Halifax, and others, Parents of Children now under Miss Kirkland's care:—A. B. Unacke, Esq., P. Lynch, Esq., A. Woodgate, Esq.

J. B. BENNETT & Co.

BEG 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.

THE Friends of the Bridgewater Mission, who during my late visit in Halifax, kindly promised to work for a Bazaar in aid of our new Church, are requested to send their contributions to Mrs. DANIST, Spring Gardens, by the first of July next, whence they will be forwarded to their destination. Donations of useful and fancy articles are respectfully solicited from all persons willing to give in a good cause.

HENRY DE BLOIS.

Bridgewater, Co. Lunenburg, April 25, 1857.

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. Kang, Mrs. Foxitt, Mrs. Chandler, Miss Bent, Miss Wollenhaupt.

April 18, 1m.

BOOKS,—Per Ship *Micmac.*

JUST RECEIVED,

A FURTHER Supply of CHAMBERS' HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN WAR.

- Chambers' Architectural and Mechanical Drawing Books.
Chambers' Mathematics, Key to do.
Arithmetic, Key to do.
Algebra, Key to do.
Chemistry.
History of British Empire.
Principles of Eticution.

And all the other School Books published by Messrs. W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh—Wholesale and Retail.

WM. GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS

Spring and Summer GOODS, THIS MONTH.

W. & C. MURDOCH & CO.,

ARE now receiving their Spring Stock, Landing from various Ships, and comprising a general assortment:

WOOLLEN, COTTON, & SILK GOODS, Of every variety, plain and fancy, and respectfully invite the attention and inspection of buyers.

ALSO—

- Straw and Silk BONNETS.
Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts, &c.
Ribbons, Laces, Parasols, Stays.
Silk Mantles, Dress Caps, Flowers, Feathers.
Velts, Ladies' and Gents' Straw Hats.
SHAWLS of every variety.
Dresses do. Gloves do.
Hulks, & Scarfs do.
Cloth Caps, Hats, Combs.
Ready made CLOTHING.
Stationery, Plain and Fancy Soaps.
Pepper, Indigo, Tobacco Pipes.
Cotton Warp, Starch, Nutmegs.
CONGOU TEA.

Granville & Duke Streets. Wholesale and Retail.

April 25, 5w

PER STEAMER "EUROPA."

FIRST ARRIVAL OF NEW SPRING GOODS

LONDON HOUSE,

March 30, 1857.

TWENTY-ONE PACKAGES,

AS FOLLOWS:

- 3 CASES New Dress MATERIALS.
3 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, Gulpure Sets, &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.

NEW GOODS,

Per Steamer *Europa.*

- LACE JACKETS, Muslin Sleeves, Collars and Sets,
Whisker and Magpie Blonds,
Black Silk LACES, Buzes Trimmings,
Tissue and Grenline SHAWLS,
Twilled Paisley do.
Flounced and Double Skirt ROBES,
SILK UMBRELLA.
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—

- 5-1 PRINTS, 7-1 Coloured, colored and black.
Printed Delaines and Figured Lustres,
GLOVES, FLANNELS,
Ready Made CLOTHING.

And a large Variety of GOODS suitable to Wholesale Dealers.

DUFFUS & CO.

April 4. 1m No. 3, Granville Street



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

LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE.

April 11, 5w Hollis Street.

DEAFNESS—ITS TREATMENT.—An English Physician restored to hearing by an eminent French Artist, after great suffering from noises in the head and chronic deafness, deems it his duty to make the means of cure known for the benefit of sufferers from its affliction, and by the advice of several medical friends has published a book with directions, which will be sent to any part of the world on the receipt of seven stamps; or the author will apply the treatment at his residence without operation or any momentary inconvenience from whatever cause arising, hearing will be perfectly and permanently restored, whether in youth or old age. G. BRADYDON BAKER, Esq., M.E.C.S., may be consulted from eleven till four daily, 23, Manchester-street, Argyll Square, King's-cross, London.

SCIENCE & ART!

LIST OF WEALE'S SERIES OF RUDIMENTARY WORKS.

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