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# The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, NOV. 26, 1864. NO. 47.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

DAY & DATE	MORNING	EVENING.
S. Nov. 26 St. Mat. Trin.	Prov. 13 John 15	Prov. 16 Job 21
M. 27 (S. next bef. 28) Adv. 9	Isaiah 40	Isaiah 41
T. 28	12	11
W. 29	13	12
Th. 30 (S. And. Ap. 1)	Prov. 12	Acts. 1
F. Dec. 1 (K. 1)	Isaiah 40	Isaiah 41
S. 2	10	9

On this Sunday the Collect commencing "Sit up, ye heavens" is to be used. The Athanasian Creed to be read.

## Metrical.

### THE SONG OF FAITH.

"House of clay-- frail house of clay!  
In the dust thou soon must lie;  
Spirit! spread thy wings-- away,  
Strong in immortality,  
To worlds more bright  
Oh wing thy flight,  
To win the crown and robe of light.

"Hopes of dust-- false hopes of dust!  
Smiling as the morning fair.  
Why do we confiding trust  
In trifles light as air?  
Like flowers that wave  
Above the grave.  
Ye cheer, without the power to save.

"Joys of earth-- vain joys of earth,  
Sandy your foundations be.  
Mortals o'errate your worth,  
Sought through life so eagerly  
Too soon we know  
That tears must flow,  
That bliss is still allied to woe!

"Love of heaven-- love of heaven!  
Let us pray for thine increase.  
Happiness by thee is given.  
Hopes and joys that never cease.  
With thee we'll soar  
Death's dark tide o'er,  
Where earth can stain the soul no more."

—Mrs. Moodie.

## Diocese of Nova Scotia.

### EXTRACT

From "A Charge delivered by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, to the Clergy of the Diocese of Nova Scotia, at the Visitation held in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, at Halifax, on the 11th day of October, 1854.

### SYNOICAL ACTION.

I have now to offer a few observations upon the nature and intent of the Meeting of Clergy and Laity proposed for to-morrow, with respect to which much misapprehension appears to prevail.

Persons who are frightened by a shadow or a name, are alarmed without knowing what is the cause of their fear. They suppose this to be a Synod, and having conceived an idea that a Synod is something very dreadful, they cannot endure any approach to one. And even some of yourselves, appearing to entertain this dread, as though we were proposing to introduce some dangerous innovation, whereas we are but conforming to the practice of the whole Church throughout all ages. From the time of the Council at Jerusalem, when the Apostles and Elders came together to consider of an important matter, Synods Diocesan and Provincial, and occasionally General Councils have been assembled. In the present divided state of Christendom the latter cannot be held, but the former can be, and as I believe ought to be, regularly convened, and though in our branch of the Church they have long been little more than a name, in other branches they have been living realities. In fact we find every denomination of Christians agreeing in this, however they may differ in other respects, that their Members, or at least their Ministers, ought from time to time to meet together to regulate their affairs, and I confess that I do not understand how any Branch of the Church can maintain its efficiency, or faithfully discharge the high trust committed to it, where there is no provision for adapting it to the varying wants and circumstances of different ages.

The principles of the Church are immutable,

her doctrines admit of no variation, she is founded upon the Rock of ages, and is not to be shaken by the storms of popular caprice or clamour, but there are details of internal order and arrangement, which may be modified according to circumstances. It is not necessary that traditions and ceremonies be in all places alike, for at all times they have been diverse, and may be changed according to the diversities of countries, times, and men's manners, so that nothing be ordained against God's word. If then the Church relinquishes these Assemblies, which it is her inherent right and duty to hold, she abandons her proper position, and by neglect of a duty incumbent upon her, forfeits also a portion of her powers and privileges. I believe therefore that wherever the Church is restrained by the Civil authority, so as not to be able to assemble without infringing the Law, every effort ought to be made to obtain the removal of this impediment. Accordingly I rejoice to see the movement at present progressing so favorably in England, and the gradual diminution or extinction of prejudices, which have long existed, but which being in a great measure unfounded could not bear investigation. And every true Churchman should be thankful that the reproach, under which we have long rested, will be removed, that it may no longer be said that the Church has sold her birthright for temporal advantages, and has willingly submitted to bondage because the chains were of gold. Whilst the Presbyterians have their General Assembly, the Wesleyans their Conference, and other dissenters their own Councils or Assemblies, by whatever name they may be called, the Church is not justly treated if the same privilege is withheld from her, whilst the chief argument for continuing to withhold it, that it is incompatible with the position of an Establishment, is refuted by the fact that it is enjoyed by the Presbyterian Church established in Scotland.

But even supposing that valid objections may be urged against allowing Convocation to become a reality in England, the same will not by any means apply to the Colonies. The Church here is in a peculiar position, and requires the power to adapt herself to it. In England, whatever differences of opinion there may be as to its fitness, there is certainly a Legislative body constantly framing Laws for the Church, and not a Session passes without some new Act more or less directly affecting her. But none of these apply to the Colonies, and therefore we are not only without the means of adapting ourselves to our peculiar circumstances, but we have not even the benefit of the measures adopted for the purpose of imparting greater efficiency to the Mother Church. So long as we were few in number, and as a mere offshoot nursed by the Venerable Society, subject practically to the control of those by whom we were supported, these wants were not so much felt, but in proportion to our growth and independence, they will become more serious.

Some persons have suggested that I wish to force Church Assemblies upon the Diocese, to which I can only reply that I desire no such thing. The result of the experiment is uncertain, and I am fully sensible that they may be productive of evil as well as of good, but I do wish to have as complete an expression as may be attainable of the opinion of the whole body of Churchmen committed to my care upon the subject. I trust, therefore, that the matter may be fully discussed, and that after such discussion the expression of opinion may be decided on one side or the other. I am sorry that several Parishes have bound their representatives to vote, some for, and some against, the proposed meeting, whilst they were not sufficiently acquainted with the subject to form a right judgment. It would have been better to send them, with general instructions if they pleased, but still, so far unfettered as to be at liberty to vote according to their discretion, after hearing the arguments. I requested the several Parishes to send representatives to a general assembly here, because the requisite information could not be obtained without a public discussion, but this will be to no purpose if the delegates merely act upon a resolution of a Parochial Meeting which might as well have been transmitted in the ordinary way.

Divisions and dissensions have been dreaded as the probable results of such Meetings, but I do not believe that this is at all a necessary conse-

quence. On the contrary, I believe that, where they are properly conducted, men who were opposed to each other will be drawn together, and that their differences will be buried under their combined efforts for the common good.

## Ecclesiastical.

### THE CLERGY RESERVES.

A remarkable document has just issued from the Toronto press in the shape of a letter from the Lord Bishop of Toronto to the Hon. A. N. Morin, Commissioner of Crown Lands, upon the subject of the Clergy Reserves. We have read many able documents from the pen of his Lordship, but none in which his great talent and the vigour of his intellect are more strikingly displayed than in this document. The following are its general arguments and their tendency. The subject of the letter is the pending measure for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves. Upon the subject, his Lordship expresses his belief that Mr. Morin and his friends are able "to avert anything like injustice, and to settle forever this prolific cause of agitation, if taken up in a friendly spirit of conciliation." He shows the fallacy of the assertion "that the majority of the population are in favour of secularization in its worst sense" assuming as he still does that Roman Catholics, as a body are favourable to Church endowments, in which case there would be 914,561 Roman Catholics, 268,592 members of the Church of England, and 61,589 members of the Church of Scotland, making a total of 1,244,742 against secularization in its worst sense, including the Wesleyan Methodists, who are believed friendly to some less hostile mode of settlement.

In making this estimate he says he does so altho' the Roman Catholic Institute of Toronto have actually petitioned the legislature for a share of the spoils, for with singular inconsistency, they contend for the principle that we maintain, the better to hold their own endowments, whilst they deny it the better to destroy ours. His Lordship further shews that if the three national Churches, the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, and the Church of Rome "were to agree in the protection of their respective endowments, they might be retained peaceably for ages, since their numbers will always command a majority, whereas if the Church of Rome persist in her present course they will in a short time be wholly swept away," and he further reminds them that "both properties rest on the same foundation, and both will sooner or later share the same fate."

After a brief resumé of the opinions upon this measure expressed in the Imperial Parliament, clearly shewing that when the power to legislate upon the question was conceded to us secularization was deemed to be impossible and a new distribution of most what was required, his Lordship very truly observes as has been freely admitted by Roman Catholics, that "we can not lose our property except by Roman Catholic votes, and if we are vanquished their turn will soon follow, for it will be impossible for them to resist the torrent which a bitter sense of injury will create, and which will in a little time sweep before it all their national and distinctive institutions," and are they rush thus upon their ruin he appeals to them to aid in a fair and judicious arrangement of the Clergy Reserves, "which they may do consistently, as the present administration is not pledged to any course except an honorable adjustment."

He then discusses the various modes of settlement proposed, but we shall only notice those which might be found to clash least with the details of the bill now before the House, and which might be adopted in Committee, namely to purchase from the Church of England her present annual income from the Clergy Reserves, which amounts for the current year to £21,658 and is rapidly increasing, and in view of giving some compensation for future increase his Lordship proposes to estimate it at 25 years purchase, and though this would give the Church of England but a small instalment of her rights, we concur with his Lordship in the belief that it would relieve the Government from many annoyances, and it would case if it did not fully satisfy the Church of England, "because after providing for her present liabilities a small residue would be left to extend her limits by opening new missions.

her present liabilities a small residuo would be left to extend her limits by opening new missions.

There is also one other plan deserving of consideration suggested by the Earl of Derby, which would preserve to the churches of England and Scotland all proceeds of the revenues guaranteed to them under the 7th and 8th Geo. 4, c. 62, and 3 and 4 Vic. c. 78, in absolute and permanent possession; but conferring on the Legislature the free and unlimited power of dealing with any portion of the Clergy Reserves not already so appropriated and allotted, or in other words giving the two churches in perpetuity all that is conferred upon them by the provision of the 8 and 4 Vic. c. 78, and of which they have been in actual possession 14 years.

Either of these plans would give us but a small measure of justice, yet we believe would satisfy the members of the Church of England; and that party measure of justice can not be withheld from us, those rights can not be taken from us except by ROMAN CATHOLIC VOTERS. Hence his Lordship reminds us that "every principle of duty and interest directs us to adopt such measures as shall unite more cordially the French and English population of the Province," whilst he reminds them that "if from a wicked and wanton exercise of the power recently conferred upon them by a British Parliament, trusting in their integrity and honor, they perpetrate an act so offensive, it will never be forgotten, but will be fatally remembered when we far surpass them in population, and of consequence in the numbers of representatives, and then the evil they have done to us will be returned to them ten fold, and the bosom of bitter retaliation will sweep away their magnificent Endowments."

And that their Endowments are "magnificent" will be felt when we state that from a parliamentary return now before us we find that in the ten years ending 1852 the revenues of the Roman Catholic Endowment alone—the Jesuit Estate of St Sulpice—yielded a revenue of £128,000, being one-third more than the Clergy Reserves have yielded in forty years. Here then is something worth fighting for.—*British Guardian*.

### News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Canada, Nov. 11.

SEBASTOPOL.—The intelligence received from the Crimea in the course of the week has been unusually interesting, though it was not until yesterday that we obtained any authentic report from our own camp.—Ample details, however, have now reached us, from both sides, of the effect produced by the fire of besiegers and besieged during the first three or four days after the allies began their attack. Telegraphic accounts of a less satisfactory but more exciting character, have communicated the important fact of a vigorous attempt, made by the Russian forces without the walls, on October 25th and 26th, to cut the allied army off from the main basis of its operations, and compel it to raise the siege. A dropping fire of bullets, chiefly Russian, of a latter date, keeps us acquainted with the general progress of events from the 26th to the 29th ult. Our readers will find the various items of intelligence, of which we speak, in our Supplement. A few words on the three periods of the siege may help to a better understanding of the existing state of affairs.

The attack began by a cannonade both from sea and land upon the outer defences of the place. The English on the east, the French on the south, and the combined fleets upon the west, kept up during the greater part of the 17th a perfect storm of shot and shells upon the forts, bastions, and outworks, with which the city of Sebastopol is defended towards Balacava and towards the sea. The trial of strength between the seaward fortifications and the ships was one of great interest. The forts engaged, amounting some 250 guns, were completely silenced by the fire of the two squadrons, which suffered a loss quite insignificant compared with that which usually attends a naval engagement. Not a hundred men were killed, and but two ships were so much injured as to require to go into port for repairs. Whether it will be found possible to make any further use of the fleets against the inner defences seems to be doubtful, but at any rate the experience gained will be of service, should the war continue to another year, in the Baltic. On the land side the allies were less successful. The French had constructed their works in far too slight a manner, and the damage done to them by the Russian fire was such that towards the close of the day they were not able to respond, and could not resume the bombardment till the 19th. On our side no such miscalculation was shown; and before the second day was over, it is said that

our ammunition became scant, and that we returned the fire of the Russian batteries but indifferently. On the Russian side astonishing vigour and energy were shown. The amount of their cannon turned out to be enormous, the calibre great, the supply of ammunition unbounted, the command of labour immense, and we are bound to add, the spirit displayed on the part both of the soldiery and inhabitants, excellent. The Russian works were repaired almost as fast as destroyed; their guns were remounted, or fresh ones found to supply the place of those damaged: the fire scarcely slackened at any time, and it became evident enough, after the first three days, that the siege would extend to an unexpected length.

Still from the 17th to the 24th the allies made steady (though, according to Lord Raglan, not very perceptible) progress. In sieges the common proverb is reverse, and such are the advantages of the assaulting party that "non regreditur ex progressu" is an admitted principle. The Russian Commanders saw that unless a serious diversion could be effected the fortress was doomed, and accordingly on the 25th the attack was made, which has caused so much alarm and anxiety in England, and is still represented in some quarters as threatening our ultimate success. Liprandi, a Russian General, hitherto little known to fame, at the head of the entire force collected at Batschi-Serai, since the battle of Alma, amounting probably to at least, 30,000 men, precipitated himself, on the morning of Oct. 25, upon the base of the British operations near Balacava. The attack, though it could not have been quite unexpected (for such a movement had been threatened as early as the 21st) came, if not necessarily from the nature of the ground, apparently from the excellence of the Russian arrangements, with all the force of a surprise. The Turkish corps, placed to defend the redoubts commanding the Batschi-Serai road, fled in disorder on the Russian approach, leaving the fieldworks and guns to the enemy. His further advance was stayed by the combined efforts of the allies, but he must, nevertheless, have remained during the night of the 25th in a position cutting the British line, and still master of some at least of the forts yielded by the Ottomans. What follows is not quite so clear; but we rather infer that on the 26th, by concert with the garrison of Sebastopol, a second attack was made by Liprandi from the position which he had won the day before, and at the same time a sortie en force from the town was attempted against the French lines. Both these attempts appear to have signally failed; and on the 27th Liprandi is said to have been in his turn attacked, and compelled to fall back upon Batschi-Serai, where he has, probably, once more fixed himself. The attack of Liprandi has thus proved ineffectual. It has interrupted our proceedings, delaying the fall of Sebastopol for a few days, and perhaps caused us a sensible loss; but there is not the slightest reason to think that it is likely to have any effect upon the final issue of the siege.

Since Liprandi's retreat operations have been resumed against the town. Accounts, exclusively Russian, have reached us to the 1st, in which we are told that "nothing important had occurred." It is however, admitted that the enemy had completed a second parallel, and advanced nearer so much to the walls. It is plain, therefore, that the diversion of Liprandi has failed, and that the siege is being vigorously pressed. The 1st and 2nd of November has been mentioned as the day upon which the final assault would be made. This expectation can hardly be realised, but we may expect soon to hear of the result. Let us wait for it in patient hope, and meanwhile let us shut our ears to the thousand and one lying rumours, the inventions of stockjobbers and alms-men, which float through the metropolis, agonising some and annoying all. If official intelligence is ever to anticipate private rumour, it will be when there is such an event to communicate as the long looked-for fall of Sebastopol.—*Guardian*.

### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

No. 527. *Briannia*, off the Katscha, Oct. 18, 1854.

Sir—1. I beg you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the siege batteries of the allied armies opened fire upon the Russian works, south of Sebastopol, about half-past six o'clock yesterday morning, with great effect and small loss.

2. In consequence of the most urgent request of Lord Raglan and General Canrobert, it was agreed by the admirals of the allied fleets that the whole of the ships should assist the land attack by engaging the sea batteries north and south of the harbour, on a line across the port, as shown in the accompanying plan; but va-

rious circumstances rendered a change in the position of the ships necessary and unavoidable.

3. The *Agamemnon*, *Sanspareil*, *Sampson*, *Trieste*, *Terrible*, *Sphinx* and *Lyuz*, and *Albion*, *London* and *Arctica*, towed by the *Firebrand*, *Niger*, and *Truce*, engaged Fort Constantine and the batteries to the northward; while the *Queen*, *Briannia*, *Trafalgar*, *Vengeance*, *Rodney*, *Bellerophon*, with *Venerus*, *Porpoise*, *Hatfield*, *Highflyer*, *Spitfire*, *Spitfire*, and *Cyclops*, lashed on the portside of the several ships, gradually took up their positions, as nearly as possible as marked on the plan.

4. The action lasted from about half-past one to half-past six p. m., when, being dark, the ships hauled off.

5. The loss sustained by the Russians, and the damage done to Fort Constantine and batteries, cannot of course as yet be correctly ascertained.

6. An action of this duration, against such formidable and well-armed works, could not be maintained without serious injury; and I have to regret the loss of forty-four killed and two hundred and sixty-six wounded, as detailed in the accompanying list. The ships, masts, yards, and rigging, are more or less damaged, principally by shells and hot shot. The *Albion* has suffered much in her hull and masts; the *Rodney* in her masts, she having tailed on the reef, from which she was got off by the exertions of Commander Kynaston of the *Spitfire*, whose crew and vessel were necessarily exposed in performing this service; but with the exception of the *Albion* and *Arctica*, which ships I send to Constantinople to be repaired, I hope to make my squadron serviceable in twenty-four hours. Foreseeing from the nature of the attack that we should be likely to lose spars, I left the spars topmasts and yards on board Her Majesty's ship *Vulcan*, at this anchorage, where I had placed her with all the sick and prisoners.

7. I have now the pleasure of recording my very great satisfaction with the ability and zeal displayed by Rear-Admirals Sir Edmund Lyons and the Hon. Montagu Stopford, and all the captains under my command, as well as my sincere thanks to them, and to the officers, seamen, and marines employed, for their unremitting exertions and the rapidity of their fire, in the absence of a large number of the crews of each ship, who were landed to assist in working the siege batteries, &c., on shore, and to this circumstance I attribute the small loss of killed and wounded.

8. The gallant and skilful conduct of our French allies in this action was witnessed by me with admiration, and I hear with regret that they have also suffered considerable loss.

9. I beg to express my gratitude at the manner in which Ahmed Pacha, the Turkish admiral, did his duty. I have, &c. (Signed)

J. W. D. DUNBAR, Vice-Admiral.  
The Secretary of the Admiralty, &c.

The next despatch, from Lord Raglan, was received at the War Office on Monday night:—

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 23.—My Lord Dalm.—The operations of the siege have been carried on as remittingly since I addressed your Grace on the 18th inst. [This despatch has never been received at the War-office.]

On that afternoon, the French batteries not having been able to open, the enemy directed their guns almost exclusively on the British intrenchments, and maintained a very heavy fire upon them till the day closed, with less damage, I am happy to say, to the works, and with fewer casualties, than might have been anticipated.

On the following morning, shortly after daylight General Canrobert not only resumed his fire from the batteries which had been injured, but materially added to the weight of his attack by the fire of batteries which he had caused to be constructed the previous day, and these have continued ever since; and he has had it in his power to push his approaches forward, and, like the English, materially to injure the defences of the place; but these are as yet far from being subdued: neither is a serious diminution of the fire perceptible.

Our fire has also been constant and effective; and the enemy, having at their disposal large bodies of men and the resources of the fleet and arsenal at their command, have been enabled by unceasing exertions to repair their redoubts to a certain extent, and to replace many of the guns that have been destroyed in very short space of time; and to resume their fire from works which we had succeeded in silencing.

This facility of repairing and re-arming the defences naturally renders the progress of the assailant slow than could be wished; and I have it not in my power to inform your Grace, with anything like certainty, when it may be expected that ulterior measures may be undertaken.

I have the honour to transmit to your Grace the return of killed and wounded between the 18th and 23rd inst. inclusive. In my last I announced to your Grace the death, which had just been reported to me, of the deeply-lamented officer the Hon. Colonel Hood of the Grenadier Guards. No other military officer has fallen; but Major Prince Edward of Saxo Weimar

slightly wounded on the 18th. His Serene Highness (saluted, however, upon remaining in the trenches until the detachment to which he was attached was re-joined at the usual hour, and he has now resumed his duty. Captain Lord Dunskeith, of the Coldstream Guards, was unfortunately taken prisoner yesterday before daylight in front of the trenches.

The naval batteries have continued their exertions without intermission, and I regret to have to report the death of two gallant officers of the Royal Navy—the Hon. Lieutenant Rutwell who has died of his wounds, and Lieutenant Gresham of her Majesty's ship *Bruanac*. Both are universally regretted. The latter received a mortal wound while laying a gun, after having, to use the language of Brigadier-General Eyre who was then in charge of the trenches, "performed his duty in the batteries in a manner that excited the admiration of all."

A considerable body of Russians appeared two days ago in the vicinity of Balaklava, but they have since withdrawn and are no longer to be seen in our front. I have reason to believe that Prince Menschikoff is not in Sebastopol. He is stated to have placed himself with the main body of the army in the field, which is reported to be stationed in the plains south of Balaklava. Admiral Korniloff, the chief of the staff and temporarily in command of Sebastopol, is reported to have died of his wounds the day before yesterday.

I have, &c. RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

The subjoined despatch from Admiral Dundas arrived at the Admiralty on Monday night:—  
No. 534, *Britannia*, off the Katscha, October 23.

Sir—I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that since my letter of the 18th inst, the siege batteries have continued their fire against the Russian works, which appear to have suffered much, and the fire slackened, although it is still considerable.

2. The Naval Brigade are doing good service, and up to the 20th had a loss of twelve killed and fifty-three wounded, as per annexed list. By the desire of Lord Raglan, I have reinforced them by four hundred and ten officers and seamen, and placed Lord Hay in the *Wasp* under the orders of Captain Lushington.

3. Captain Brock, at Eupatoria, supported by the *Leander* and *Meyera*, has maintained his position well, although threatened and attacked by heavy bodies of cavalry, with guns. We have drawn large supplies from there; but as the Russians are destroying all the villages, I fear they will in future become very scanty and uncertain.

4. Since the action of the 17th the enemy has been working incessantly in repairing their batteries, and in constructing new works on the north side of the harbour, commanding the approach by sea or land.

5. I have sent the *Albion* and *Arctura* to Constantinople to repair; the other ships of the fleet have fixed their masts, &c., and are now ready for service.

6. The *Lynx*, *Sphinx*, *Stromboli*, and *Viper* have arrived.

7. The weather has been very favourable, and the crews of the ships are generally healthy.

8. The English and French Steam Divisions still continue in the Bay of Odessa, actively employed in preventing communication with the Crimea. I have, &c.,  
J. W. D. DUNDAS, Vice-Admiral.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty, &c.

MARSKILLER Nov. 5.—A vessel which has arrived with dates from the Crimea of the 26th brings the report of an insurrection of the Poles at Sebastopol, many of whom had left the town.

A resident at Odessa writes on the 20th ult.—"Sebastopol burnt three days consecutively, but the stores of ammunition and provisions were saved, though with great difficulty. Korniloff was killed by a bomb while giving orders to an Aide-de-camp. Three days previously he had received, through Prince Rzewiczky, a friendly letter from the Czar, requesting him to spare himself for the fatherland. A letter of the same date from the Czar to Prince Menschikoff concludes with the words—"the enemy must be defeated at any price; and I hope your next messenger will bring intelligence of victory." In all the churches of the Crimea and southern Russia prayers are being offered up for the success of the Russian arms. The Russian force at Bakshi-Serai consists of the 4th corps, two divisions of the 6th corps, nine regiments of cavalry, twenty-seven pulks of Cossacks, and one hundred and twenty cannon, altogether amounting to more than 70,000 men."

One telegraphic message published in the French journals is the story that Prince Menschikoff having declared he would burn Sebastopol rather than surrender, General Canrobert replied to him that the whole of the garrison should be put to the sword.

The *Malta Times* states that the principal dragoman (a Greek) of Lord Raglan, has been detected in sending to Russia information of the proceedings of the allied armies, and has been sent to Constantinople to be tried. It will be remembered that in letters from the Crimea, after the battle of Alma, it was stated that full particulars of the strength and distribution of the English forces were found in Prince Menschikoff's carriage.

The French Government has declined to comply with the request of the cabinet of Madrid, to prohibit

Queen Christina from residing within fifty leagues of the Spanish frontier.

On the occasion of the opening of the Royal Danish Railway by the King of Denmark, on the 26th inst, his Majesty invested Mr. Peter, M. P., the English contractor of the line, with the insignia of Knight Commander of the order of the Dannebrog.

Among the passengers between Malta and Gibraltar by the *Candia*, which has just arrived home with the Indian mail, was Mr. Smith O'Brien from Australia via Madras. He was obliged to leave the *Candia* at Gibraltar, as he is prohibited by the terms of his pardon from visiting the United Kingdom. It was believed that he proposed visiting some part of Italy. While he was wishing good bye to those who were bound for England he remarked that he scarcely knew what countryman to call himself.

All the material of the submarine telegraph destined to unite Esimore in Denmark, with Helsingborg, in Sweden, has arrived from England at Helsingborg, and the laying down of the cable containing the electric wires has commenced. The distance is about five and three quarters miles. When completed Stockholm will be in direct communication with Alton, and with all the electric lines of Denmark, Germany, Belgium and France.

THE ARMY.—As a first supply, only, upwards of 70,000 pairs of worsted socks, 90,000 woollen jerseys, 50,000 pairs of flannel drawers, and 80,000 pair of gloves have just been sent out to the army under Lord Raglan. Arrangements have been made to send out also 25,000 great coats, in addition to the great coats already possessed by each man, and the army clothiers have completed 80,000 additional suits of winter clothing, which will all leave before the middle of the month. The reinforcements sent out during the last few weeks to the army in the East amount to 4000 men. These make up for the casualties of the campaign, and bring up our effective contingent to the original number—namely 30,000 infantry, with the accompanying force of cavalry, and artillery and commissariat. To render the army still more effective than usual, large additions have been made to the medical and commissariat, and also the artillery, which even in the field, without including the siege guns, and the guns landed from the ships, is of more than ordinary efficiency and power.

Two regiments of the line, the 45th and 46th, have by this time joined, to make up Sir G. Cathcart's Division to its proper strength in the field. It is hoped that before spring the whole of the line regiments may be brought up to the increased number voted in the last session—namely 1,400 men for each battalion—1,000 to be ready for foreign service, and the depot to consist of 400. The regiments lately arrived from Canada are all in fine health and efficiency; but they muster no more than 600 or 600 men each, and have to be recruited during the winter to the new war complement. The bounty for each soldier enlisting has been raised 2s., the bounty for the cavalry being now 6s., and that for the infantry 7s. 1s. The standard height throughout the service has been reduced an inch. Eight more regiments of militia are about to be embodied for permanent duty. These will make 26 embodied altogether.

At the camp at Aldershot, the number of men to be assembled is 10,000 in the first instance, the principal of whom will form the advanced guard of the military force destined for the Baltic next spring. Some of the embodied militia regiments will be quartered here. The troops will begin to take up their positions early in March.

The Rev. S. Plattmer, incumbent of Tintinhull, Somersetshire, has been killed by a fall from a horse. The horse had been just purchased, and the deceased gentleman had taken it to the side of the railway to see how it would bear the noise of a passing train: it started and threw him, producing concussion of the brain.

CANADA.

TORONTO SYNOD.—In our last week's issue we gave an account of the proceedings of the late Synod. Our readers will have seen that the Church has now taken its proper position, and not only asserted its right to manage its own affairs, but actually assumed it by making a declaration, and publishing its constitution, together with canons for its guidance and government. The Synod was in session four days; and considering that the majority of those who composed it had little or no experience in the conduct of deliberative assemblies, we have every reason to congratulate the diocese on the temper which prevailed throughout the whole of the proceedings. The only two clauses which it was anticipated would draw out any party feelings were those which related to the power of the Bishop to veto any measure passed by a majority of the other two ge-

lates. On the first of these questions being introduced the laudable desire to preserve harmony was most apparent, both among the clergy and laity. Many of them we know, entertained but very imperfect notions as to what power ought to appertain to the office of a Bishop; some were ready to accede to him only the functions of a chairman of a meeting, yet upon the Bishop's giving his ideas upon the question, and his readiness to concur in the motion proposed by the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere, viz., that if two thirds of the two estates should desire it, the measure might be introduced again at the next session, the whole meeting at once expressed its satisfaction, and the canon was carried *nem. con.*—*Church.*

WESLEYAN CONVENTION.—A meeting of an unusual character has been held during the past week in the Wesleyan Church in this city. We understand that the meeting was composed of lay delegates elected by the quarterly meetings of the different circuits of the Wesleyan Church in Upper Canada, together with the members of the Conference composing what is called "the Conference Special Committee." The principal object of this meeting was the revision of the temporal economy of the Church, having a special reference to the increase of the salaries which have hitherto been paid to the Wesleyan Ministers. About eighty Lay Delegates were present, which, with the members of the Special Committee, made up the number attending the meeting to upwards of one hundred. The President of the Conference presided, and the Rev. I. B. Howard, of Dundas, and John Macpherson, Esq. of Montreal, were appointed Joint Secretaries. We are gratified to see this movement in a matter so intimately connected with the interests of that branch of the Christian Church, and especially in the fact that intelligent and useful laymen have thus been called together to give their counsel and co-operation in the affairs of the Church. So far as our information extends, the business of the convention was conducted with great spirit and harmony, and its decisions and influence are likely to operate most favorably to the interests of the Wesleyan body.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

ARRIVAL OF SIR EDMUND HEAD.—Sir Edmund Head and family arrived here yesterday morning in the "John Mann," from Montreal. He was received at the wharf by a Guard of Honor of the 16th Regiment, and a salute was fired by the Artillery from Durham Terrace.—*Quebec Chron. Nov. 21.*

We hear that a Message has been or will be sent down to both branches of the Legislature, by His Excellency the Governor General, suggesting a grant of £20,000 towards the relief of the widows and orphans of the soldiers of the allied armies who have fallen at Alma; one half of that sum to be contributed to the Patriotic Fund in England, and the other to be placed at the disposal of the French Government.—*Ibid.*

On Friday night the Clergy Reserves Bill was passed through Committee of the whole. Some important amendments were made.—The clause in reference to the salaries of the incumbents or others was altered so as to make it include all persons who commence to receive salaries from the Clergy Reserve Fund after the passing of the Imperial Act of last Session. Commutation in bodies was confined to the Methodists and Roman Catholics, who have no incumbent Clergymen.—And a proviso was added to prevent the investment of any commutation moneys in lands under a penalty of forfeiture. These amendments were proposed by the Ministry, they understanding that the House desired them.

Dr. Church moved amendment to strike out the commutation clause from the Bill altogether, but it was lost, yeas 21, nays 61.

Mr. Gall's amendment to confine the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves in Lower Canada to the Townships, was also lost—the Townships Members only voting for it.—*Ibid.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A Proclamation has been issued by the Lieutenant Governor, admitting American produce of all kinds, as enumerated in the Treaty, and allowing the export of American timber brought down the River St. John, free of duty, but under special bonds to her Majesty for the payment of all such duties as are legally chargeable thereon in the event of the Treaty not going into effect within six months.—*Ch. Witness.*

The members of the new Government, who require to be elected, appear to possess the confidence of the people, as we hear of no opposition to them in any quarter.—*Ibid.*

Much damage had been done at St. John by a continuous storm of wind and rain for upwards of 50 hours.

### Missionary Intelligence.

**THE CHURCH IN THE PACIFIC.**—At the recent meeting in Welle, the Bishop of New Zealand, in the course of a long and interesting speech, made the following remarks on this important subject. He said, referring to New Zealand:—

"If they went to the neighbouring island of Melanesia, they found a race descended apparently from African extraction. To the eastward they were supposed to be of Asiatic origin, but to the westward there were a multitude of islands, almost all of which had, in various degrees, an admixture of the African race, and, in many cases, the full African character—the curly hair, and other signs of the negro race. Almost every island had a language of its own. A small island of five hundred persons would have a language not spoken by any other people on the face of the earth—a distinct and copious language and having considerable grammatical beauty. Here was a great and rather difficult work to be performed. There were the great groups of the Hebrides, New Caledonia (now occupied by the French), and the Society Islands, with 20,000 or 30,000 inhabitants. Then to the northward are the Solomon Islands, New Britain, New Hanover, New Zealand, and New Guinea. Those who knew the map would be aware that New Guinea was about as distant from Borneo as from New Zealand; and what they hoped was, that the Bishop of Borneo would conduct his operations to the westward, and that he and the Bishop of New Zealand would meet and plant their common standards in the very centre of the great island of New Guinea, to announce the completion of the great work commenced at the beginning of this century, by carrying the Gospel over all the islands which remained unconverted throughout the whole Pacific.

"Referring to the lack of any ordaining power, what they hoped was to begin at once, and as speedily as possible, by an episcopal authority. Not wishing to employ English labourers in climates where, if they fall, they must be replaced by others utterly unacquainted with the language, they contemplated working at once by a native agency; and, in order to that, to gather together all the young men who might be fit to be admitted into the Central Theological College, and to place them in one of the most beautiful, and yet one of the most humiliating, spots which stud the face of the vast Pacific—Norfolk Island, where 'only man is vile'—where we had sent out the very worst class of our convicts to make that which God seems to have intended for a Paradise to be what it has been described—a very hell upon earth. Now that the convicts were about to be removed from that island, it was proposed to remove the Pitcairn Islanders thither. The man who, repenting of his sins, standing as it were between the living and dead, who had seen all his comrades kill one another, afterwards finding an old Prayer Book, taught all the children of the mixed race who had descended from those sailors, the mutineers of the *Bounty*, and thereby laid the foundation of a community which is the wonder of even the rude seamen, and to all educated man is the cause of thanksgiving to God for His overruling providence, who, out of the very depths of sin, has brought forth such abundant grace. If they were enabled to establish at Norfolk Island the see of the Bishop of Melanesia (and the Pitcairn Islanders were, to a man, members of the Church of England,) the Rev. Mr. Nobbe, would be the first minister; they would then gather all the native youths from the fifty or the hundred islands which they might visit, that there, under the direction of their own bishop, they might receive their education in his theological college, and be by him ordained ministers to their own countrymen in their own language. And thus would be solved the problem how to put in motion a system which, by God's blessing, may evangelise the world. It was nothing short of that, for there were at this moment five hundred millions of souls placed under the rule of our Church.

**THE CHURCH IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—At the October meeting of the Christian Knowledge Society, at which, as we have already stated, a grant of £1,000 was made towards the erection of a bishopric at Perth, Western Australia, some interesting information with reference to the progress of the missionary work in the Sandwich Islands was given by the Rev. C. Smeatham, who is about to return thither to resume his labours.

Mr. Smeatham stated that he had visited the Sandwich Islands three years since, and exerted himself in spreading a knowledge of the Gospel among them. They are composed of a group of eleven, containing a

population of 70,000 or 80,000, and are situated within a few hours sail of each other, Honolulu, the capital of the island of Oahu, which is to be the chief scene of this missionary's labours, is the seat of Government, where the King (Kamehameha III.) with his family and suite reside.

Mr. Smeatham landed there in March 1851 from St. Francisco, where he had been a theological student, and was requested by the British resident of Oahu to commence and conduct the services of the Church, as they had none. After obtaining the King's permission, who very handsomely gave the old courthouse to be fitted up for the purpose, Mr. Smeatham opened divine services with a congregation of about seventy persons; and before six months had expired there were two hundred, with gradual additions up to the time of his departure, which took place after a year, in consequence of the state of his health. On his quitting Oahu for St. Francisco the congregation presented him with £100 for his services, solicited his return whenever he should be ordained; and promised, on his settling among them again, as far as they were able, to provide for his maintenance and erect a suitable church. He had previously established at Oahu a Sunday school, towards the supply of which with suitable books several American Episcopalians contributed. He stated in his travels he had rarely met with an instance of a child above nine years old not being able to read, write, or cipher. The people are gentle, kind, and well-disposed, and have a peculiar aptitude for learning—particularly arithmetic and geography. At the college of Lanai they receive a very liberal education, fitting them for learned professions. Every village has its school or place of worship—one building serving both purposes where the population is thin.

The Board expressed much interest in the communication made by Mr. Smeatham, and agreed to place at his disposal such educational and other works to the amount of £20 as he might select from the catalogue. It was also agreed to assist in the erection of a church at Honolulu, whenever he should apply after his return to the island for the Society's aid.

**SAILING OF MISSIONARIES FOR AFRICA.**—A private letter informs us that, on the 25th ult., Rev. Robert Smith, Mrs. Payne and Miss Alley sailed from New York, in the new barque *Estelle*, for Cape Palmas. Their departure is said to have been 'under the most favourable circumstances.' Mrs. Payne, who before leaving Africa was greatly reduced in health, is now, we are happy to learn, quite refitted in body and spirit, and more especially the better in both respects, 'at the thought of getting home once more,' at the 'African Antioch,' as Bp. Payne most pleasantly calls Cavalla. 'We had a delightful meeting,' says our correspondent, 'at the Mission rooms, the evening before our friends left. All of the Committee were present and several other clergymen. It is cheering to know that so many warm, earnest hearts are engaged with and for us, in highly privileged work.' It is most pleasant to us to chronicle every such event as the sailing of these Missionaries for West Africa.—Our prayer and hope are, that the number of them may be increased, in due proportion to the greatness of the harvest. We are persuaded that the proper spirit of the missionary work is that of a Church favored by the gift of the Holy Ghost.

For the propagation of the Gospel, at home and abroad, we need in the body of the Church the quickening of the Spirit of God. The men and the gold abound, were they but sanctified and devoted to the Lord. The true consecration of hands and hearts to the Lord is that only of the Holy Spirit. If He comes upon us, as on the day of Pentecost, men and treasures devoted to the service of Christ will not be wanting. Under the influences of the first remarkable descent of the Spirit, the disciples brought their worldly goods, or the value of them, and laid them down at the Apostles' feet. We would lay stress on the word pray, when we quote the text, 'Pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers into the harvest.' Let the bond of sympathy between our missionary brethren, abroad, and the Church at home become stronger and stronger, and all be joined in one spirit of thorough devotion to the Lord Jesus.—*S. Churchman.*

The great chain of causes which link one to another to the throne of God himself, can never be unrolled by any industry of ours. When we go but one step beyond the immediate sensible qualities of things, we go out of our depth; all we do after is but a faint struggle, that shows us we are in an element that does not belong to us.—*Burke.*

### Selections.

**THE LATE BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.**—We copy the following from the Church Journal:—

Bishop Spencer, the Chief of the honored Delegation which last year did so much to strengthen the bond between the Mother and the Daughter Church, seems to have taken with him as enduring feelings of sympathy and love, as he and his Reverend colleagues certainly left behind, among the Churchmen of America. On bidding farewell, he promised never to forget forward to forget America; and it will be seen, below, that the promise then made with the tongue, was no idle phrase, but is still fully redeemed by his heart and hand:—

EDGE MOOR, NEAR BUXTON, ENGLAND,  
October 12, 1854.

To the Editor of the Church Journal:

Rev. and Dear Sir,—When that faithful and true branch of the Church of Christ, the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, elected Bishop Wainwright to the Episcopate, the Church of England heartily rejoiced with it in the choice of so good a man; and now that he has been called so early and so unexpectedly to enter into his rest, and we see our beloved brethren of America suffering under such a bereavement, I am so that I speak the mind of the Church of England when I say, that we heartily suffer with them.

For my own part, I feel privileged to speak of our dear departed brother with peculiar esteem and affection. In common with all who had the advantage of knowing him when in England, I had there learned to reverence him; but during my visit last year to America, he taught me to blend reverence with love. I was his guest during my stay at New York; and they only who were admitted, as I was, to such intimate intercourse with such a man, could fully appreciate Jonathan Wainwright. His faithfulness as a Minister of Christ, and a Steward of the mysteries of God, which whilst it never yielded, nor was allowed to seem to yield, a point of conscience, never degenerated, as unhappily we see it in some, into uncharitable severity, or Anti-Christian exclusiveness; his clear perception of the path of duty, and his unostentatious and steady perseverance in it; his genuine simplicity of character, springing out of a genuine singleness of heart; his love of Christ because Christ first loved him, and his love of souls because Christ loves them; his sanctified good sense, that excellent gift of nature, consecrated by grace to the service of God and man; his excellent spirit that was in him, readily acknowledged by all who knew him in his public capacity, would, perhaps, only be valued at its full price by those who, like myself, were permitted to know him in his house. I may be allowed to add that, as an Englishman, I felt myself strongly drawn towards Bishop Wainwright, because, whilst it was impossible not to see that he was a most earnest and zealous citizen of America, he was inseparably bound to England by that bond of one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism, which binds so many of the noblest in your noble country to our common Mother Church, a bond which man did not forge, and which man can never break asunder.

My last words to him, when together with so many others of his beloved and honored brethren, he accompanied Archbishop Sinclair and myself to our ship, were, God bless England and America. I say so and pray so still. Believe me Rev. and Dear Sir, Your affectionate Brother in Christ,  
G. T. SPENCER.

**SUPERANNUATED CLERGYMEN.**—In noticing the death of the Rev. Nathan B. Burgess, at Utica, at the advanced age of 82 years, Bishop De Lancey says:—

"This venerable brother, who was born Sept. 11, 1771, was ordained Deacon, January 18, 1801, at Cheshire, by Bishop Jarvis, of Connecticut, and labored in that Diocese till 1835, when he removed to Western New York, was at the erection of the Diocese in 1838, and has served it as a Missionary, in 1840, at the age of 70 years, he applied to me for a Missionary Parish. I recommended to him three or four. He visited them. The next time I saw him he said to me, 'Bishop they all tell me I am too old.' 'They want a young man.' 'I can get no Parish.' 'There is no provision in the Church for old Clergymen.' 'I and my family must go to the County Poor House.' 'I must die there.' It was this sad case which in 1840 prompted my suggestion to the Convention of the Christmas Fund for Disabled and Superannuated Clergy, of which this Reverend brother became at once a participant, at \$200 a year, and the Diocese has the satisfaction of knowing, that in this case, as in others, it has aided to some small extent, to diminish the asperities and trials which crowd upon the ministry in age and poverty."

## Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

## COLONIAL CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

No. 8.

In my last, after adverting to some difficulties in regard to the sufficiency of an Act of the British Parliament for constituting synodical action in the Colonies, it was suggested that an express exercise of the Royal Prerogative, conceding this privilege, might have the twofold effect of obviating a constitutional obstruction, and at the same time of allaying the just scruples of a tender conscience. But I rather surmise that the Crown Lawyers would even suggest doubts as to the extent to which the assumption of an obsolete though rightful authority might be made available for the purposes intended within the Colonial empire of Great Britain. Such authority would doubtless suffice on ecclesiastical grounds for imparting a constitutional character to our Diocesan assemblies, in so far as the internal arrangements and requirements of our Church may be concerned. But I suspect that constitutionally speaking the Royal mandate calling us together, would not be sufficient, at least in the North American Colonies, to form us into a privileged court. We could have no freedom of debate,—no power to enforce compliance with our regulations,—no authority to interfere in any way whatever with the temporalities of the Church,—and no liberty to touch the social status, such as it is, which the law in each Province may respectfully accord to her. We should only have the power of assembling ourselves together and talking things over in a friendly manner; but be utterly unable to carry either our desires or decisions into practical effect.

And this same peculiarity be it particularly remarked, is attached to any Act which the British Parliament may pass for our benefit. No power or compulsion whatever could be permitted from that quarter at this time of day. Meeting under the authority of such an Act, every speaker, animadverting on any subject or matter that implicated the conduct or feelings of any member present, would be liable to prosecution at the option of that member. Free discussion could not be safely entertained; compliance with certain decisions could not be enforced; the management of the Church could not be approached; its condition could not therefore be improved. We should be exactly in *status quo ante*, or perhaps worse—the sport of theories, doubts and divisions. Then the question will immediately recur—*cui bono*? What benefit are we to expect from all this law-making, and consequent meetings?

The truth is that ever since the concession of what is called Responsible Government to the Colonies in 1839, and probably under the regime that prevailed previously to that period, an Act of the Colonial Legislature is constitutionally and absolutely necessary to give full effect in any Colony to either the exercise of the Royal Prerogative or to any Act of the Imperial Parliament. This however is my own humble opinion, and I confess that I risk it with much diffidence. If I am correct it will follow as a necessary consequence, that although the Parliament of the Mother Country had passed the Bills of Mr. Gladstone, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Solicitor General, in a cumulative form, they would have been found on this side the water to be totally inoperative—without force or vitality. An Act of the Legislature of each Province respectively would be necessary to confirm and enforce them, or it may be to modify and remodel them in such a manner as to impart to them a useful and constitutional bearing.

Hence it becomes a question of the very highest importance, one which deserves the serious consideration of all concerned or interested in legislating for Colonial Synods, whether the efforts hitherto directed towards this object have been based on a sure foundation?—whether the due and constitutional mode of procedure has not been reversed?—and whether the initiation of the whole matter should not have been commenced on this side of the Atlantic. The very delays and difficulties, which are year after year thrown in the way of an Act from the imperial legislature, and that too by those who are known to be most friendly to the interests of the Church, indicate in a manner which ought not to be misunderstood, that some serious objection operates against the measure in the minds of many Churchmen, although they may not very distinctly give utterance to their doubts or misgivings. Under these circumstances ought we not to try the reverse order? Should we not as a body apply to our Provincial Legislature for an Act, empowering us to meet in a Diocesan assembly or Synod, constituting our Meetings Courts of privilege, and conferring upon us the freedom to act for ourselves in a loyal and constitutional manner? This certainly appears to be a rational if not an ecclesiastical mode of proceeding. And the assent of the Queen to a measure of this description would at once render it perfectly constitutional both in its civil and religious aspects: she acting ecclesiastically as Head of the Church, the legislature temporarily, as guardians of our property and privileges.

Permission to meet and act under such combined sanction as is here intimated, would, it is believed, satisfy the most fastidious conscience in regard to the nature of the oath of Supremacy and the legality of the mode of management. For the Queen's Supremacy remains untouched, and the Synod acts under her authority within certain prescribed limits. Unity too is thus preserved; unity of action and design, of discipline and order, of worship and of power, of heart and mind. In short we should thus be enabled to

meet in a constitutional and legal manner all the requirements of our position; to provide for new exigencies and emergencies; to supply what is wanting; to impart energy to what seems inactive; to help the weak, to confirm the strong, and to instil generally into the whole body of our Diocesan Church vigorous sentiments and healthful action.

Now I am very sure that any person belonging to our Church, unprejudiced in his views and unbiassed in his feelings, and who is tolerably well read in her history and constitution, will at once agree with me in view of the above considerations, that synodical action at the present moment, whether in Diocesan Assemblies or otherwise, is not only premature but altogether out of place. On the first view of the question, a mind animated with zeal for the Church and entrusted in the extension of her borders would, from very eagerness, be apt to overlook all those impediments, and to desire at once the immediate establishment of a system from whose operation so much real advantage is anticipated. Our wishes and our feelings based upon our hopes of some future amelioration in our position, impel us onward and bear us in a straight direction to a practical conclusion, shutting out from our view at the same time all those obstacles and entanglements which intervene between us and the accomplishment of our object. But against this natural tendency to hasten towards a desired conclusion, regardless of obvious difficulties, Churchmen above all others ought to be particularly watchful. For we profess to follow a principle of Scriptural order, which not only pervades every part of our system and discipline, but is also visible in every instance of their practical tendency and application. Whilst we believe episcopacy to be of divine institution we desire to connect its concomitant advantages with that pious and devout sentiment which teaches us to fear God and honor the Queen,—to do unto others as we should wish they should do unto us,—and in scriptural phrase to “esteem each other better than ourselves.” A necessary consequence of this sentiment consists in a watchful and guarded caution lest in our eagerness to adopt our discipline to the requirements of the day we should overlook or violate those very principles which we publicly profess to inculcate. We ought to give its due weight to every consideration and suggestion that may in any way affect the consistency of our system, and to be excessively careful that in every attempt at either improvement or alteration we do not lose sight of the truth and venerable order which eminently characterize our Church, and mark her in favourable contrast to the rest of protestant Christendom.

While therefore it is clear that consistent action compels us to observe all order and regularity in our movements, we are at the same time fortified by the conviction that no human institution, be it the government of a kingdom or the laws of a republic, is necessarily as such opposed to the spirit of our discipline. Episcopacy as we learn from the past and the present will readily and easily adapt itself to any order or arrangement that may be thought most advantageous for the exercise of constitutional authority. In attempting to effect this adaptation in the best and most efficient manner, let us be exceedingly careful to preserve in its integrity the spirit of that system of discipline and order which we have received from our fathers, as embodying the faith once delivered to the saints.

CRITO.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

## MELFORD—ITS CONDITION.

No. IV.

MR. EDITOR.—It is sometimes matter of complaint, and perhaps justly, considering that a Church Paper is published in the Diocese, that so little intelligence is communicated respecting the Church affairs of the different parishes. With the exception of the annual Diocesan reports, which all come in a bunch, and the excellent communications occasionally from Chester and Dartmouth, we have little to inform us of what is doing beyond our own immediate locality. The remedying of the defect complained of, would probably supply an important ingredient, towards, at once, perfecting the efficiency of this Paper, extending its circulation and usefulness, and stimulating a wholesome spirit of emulation and zeal amongst Churchmen. Short histories of the older Missions by those sufficiently acquainted with them, or occasional sketches of the progress of the Church, from time to time, in the different parishes, as well as the noting of deeds of charity, works of piety, and solemn or important events, would not fail to be read with great interest; and not only so—but what is indeed desirable—would very naturally beget a personal and spreading interest in this our Church Paper, as the Record of treasured memorials, full worthy of preservation. While all this is readily admitted, I trust a brief account of the state of the Church at Melford may not prove unacceptable to your readers.

Melford was, originally, part of the extensive Parish of Guysborough, of which it was a distant preaching station, occasionally visited by the Rector. What was then the sphere of a single clergyman, is now the ample field for the labours of no less than seven Missionaries. A few years ago, a section of this Parish, including Melford, was separated and erected into an independent Mission, under the designation of “the Parish of Manchester,” of which the Rev. W. T. Morris was put in charge, to be resident at that place. From this separation and the arrangements which followed, the district of Melford derived very considerable benefit; for the Rector of Guysborough, notwith-

standing his most active, and unwearied exertions, had found himself unable, in the increasing duties of so large a parish, to afford that amount of attention to Melford, which its wants were beginning to require, and which the Rector of Manchester has since been able more easily, and more fully to bestow. And it is now no small proof of the past usefulness of both these worthy clergymen and of the people's appreciation of it too, that the latter have united their efforts, some very liberally, for the support of a resident Minister amongst them, that the Gospel might be more frequently preached, and the ordinances of our holy Religion more frequently administered than hitherto was possible, to their souls' health.

Through the generous assistance of our own Society, and of that for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Rev. J. S. Smith has been appointed, and is now established, as the Resident Clergyman at Melford. By him, in his new situation, all the usual difficulties of a new mission, and perhaps many more than are usual, are to be encountered,—many hardships, especially in the Winter season to be undergone,—and not a little patience and self-denial to be exercised. But, may he have the zeal of St. Paul to animate, the love of Christ to constrain, and the spirit of the Heavenly Wisdom to comfort him, in all the trials and undertakings of an arduous ministry.

At Melford there are three principal preaching stations, at two of which Divine Service is held every Sunday, which, together with other important duties, and the necessary travelling, occupies the entire day. At two of these stations there are also Churches. One is at McNair's Cove, which is small, but very neat, and whose simple plan has been much admired. It was raised mainly through the exertions of B. Hadley, Esq. of that place. The building is situated on a lofty eminence, and may be seen a great distance at sea. To the approaching mariner, it stands forth a witness of the Truth—the remembrancer of a God—the beacon in the storm—and the indicator of a happier haven, and an eternal rest. The interior has not yet been painted, but there are funds in hand nearly sufficient for that purpose. An effort has also lately been made, which has resulted in the purchase of material for hangings for the pulpit and desk, and for a cloth for the Communion Table. It is proper to mention, also, that a handsome linen surplice has been recently presented by J. Hartley, Esq., Church Warden, with the assistance of some ladies, to be used in this Church. Owing to the smallness of the number of Protestants at McNair's Cove, the congregation is generally small. It is however sometimes much enlarged, by the attendance of mariners, who happen to be in port—an attendance we feel much disposed to encourage, and for which free seats are provided. But, as Divine Service can not be celebrated in this place on every Lord's Day, and as the Church is much elevated, and at considerable distance from the shore, notice of the appointed Service is not easily, and oftentimes not at all, had by mariners and strangers in harbour. A small bell would entirely remedy this evil, and is indeed an object much to be desired; but so small is our number, so poor our people, and so numerous our wants, that we dare not yet promise ourselves its accomplishment.

The remaining Church is situated on the shore, about equidistant between the other two stations, being eight miles from each. It is about the same size as that at McNair's Cove, but has no spire or tower. The interior has never been painted, and as it is rather small, and not furnished with a Vestry, it is proposed to make an addition to the building, provided sufficient funds can be raised. There is a larger number of Protestants in the vicinity, than at McNair's Cove, but they are very poor—it is indeed sufficient to say that they are fishermen—so that I fear, that, unassisted, they will not be able to accomplish the proposed improvements.

The third principal station is on the shore, at the south end of the Strait. Here, Divine Service is celebrated once a fortnight, in a private house, where the accommodation is found to be quite too small. On this, and other accounts, it is very desirable that we should have a Church raised in this neighbourhood; for this end, a piece of land was given by the late Joseph Hadley, who, as a sincere Churchman, and for his many virtues, is held in respectful remembrance by the inhabitants. Owing to a want of unanimity here, and some having been unsettled, and led away by other teachers, it is thought it will not be in our power to effect more than a commodious school house, which might answer a two fold purpose. Nothing is as yet determined on, but it is to be hoped, that this foreboding will not prove true. It is however expected, that the timber will be hauled this Winter, and, at least, that a building will be raised early in the spring. At this station there is generally a large and pleasing congregation.

In conclusion, I would add, that at Melford a wide and deserving field lies open, for the exercise of true Christian charity. How many Christians have enough and to spare, while many poorer brethren are languishing for want of, not merely, bread natural, but bread spiritual, or the higher privileges and comforts, to be found only in the Sanctuary. Nor should the feeble effort, when struggling in the right direction, be allowed to waver, and perhaps disoid, for want of encouragement and assistance. For the destitute, unfortunate, and unprivileged fishermen at Melford, sympathy is now sought—appeal is now made. Donations or contributions, however small, in favour of any of the objects mentioned in the foregoing statement, by any who may feel disposed to respond to this

appeal, will be most thankfully received by the Missionary at Millford, or at the Church Times Office, Halifax. RESIDENT.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

### THE VOICE OF THE LORD.

- "Speak Lord for thy servant heareth."  
I Samuel III. 9.
- 'Speak Lord', Thy servant is aitent  
And every thought is still;  
Speak, for my secret heart is bent  
To learn, and do Thy will.
- 'Speak Lord', at the roscate dawn,  
To guide me through the day;  
And speak at eventide to warn  
How soon it pass'd away.
- 'Speak Lord', at night when balmy sleep  
Has from mine eyelids fled  
To fill my heart with rapture deep  
While musing on my bed.
- 'Speak Lord' amidst the din of earth,  
'The strife of heart and tongue,  
When madness wears the garb of mirth,  
And Folly's praise is sung.
- 'Speak Lord' in ev'ry scene of bliss,  
In ev'ry hour of pain;  
When Pleasure wooes me with her kiss,  
Or grief distracts the brain.
- 'Speak Lord' when tempted from thy path,  
With devious step to tread;  
Speak sternly of Thy threaten'd wrath  
That overhangs my head.
- 'Speak Lord' when groaning for relief  
Before Thy throne I kneel;  
Speak gently and assuage my grief,  
Thy pard'ning love reveal.
- 'Speak Lord', when worn with fear and pain  
My flesh and heart are press'd,  
Thrice welcome then the soothing strain,  
Come weary soul and rest.
- 'Speak Lord' once more when death is nigh,  
And at my setting Sun,  
I'll answer tho' in agony  
O Lord Thy will be done.
- Thy voice O Lord is vital breath,  
Omnipotent to save,  
It takes away the sting from death,  
The triumph from the grave.
- \* St. Matth. xi. 28.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, NOV. 25, 1854.

COLLEGE AGENCY.

No. 18.

To P. C. HILL, Esq.

Secy. of the Incorp. Alumni.

Since my last communication I spent about a week at Granville and Bridgetown, endeavouring to fulfil the intention therein expressed, of personally presenting the claims of the College to the general notice of Churchmen in this extensive, important and beautiful Parish. But with short days, wet weather, and bad roads, I could not accomplish as much as I wished. I was enabled, however, to visit pretty generally in the length of 25 miles, devoting part of two days, more especially to Bridgetown, now the residence of the Rector, the Rev. J. M. Campbell, while the lower part of the Parish is in charge of the Rev. W. R. Cochran. They both evinced a lively interest in the object of my mission, and afforded me every facility and assistance in their power. I am happy to say that the result of our effort, so far, has been the addition of upwards of £200 to the Endowment fund, a good part of which is made up of small donations, and therefore is likely the more to extend an interest in the Institution.

Granville, it will be remembered, has a rural population, to whom the encouragement of Common Schools is naturally a matter of prime interest, and the remoteness of the locality from Windsor, moreover, has a tendency to diminish their expectations of advantage from the College to themselves and their families. Local claims, besides, here as elsewhere, stand in our way. A noble effort was but lately made by the people of Lower Granville, to repair and almost rebuild their Church, at their own

cost, which they have done in a substantial and satisfactory manner. In addition to which a subscription list for the support of the ministry, has been literally filled up, in one portion of the Parish;—so that upon the whole there was a good deal to make us fear for the success of an appeal for the College, with which I brought up the rear in these various onsets upon the substance of this substantial region. Yet after all, we have reason to feel well pleased with the response which has been made to us; and Granville and Bridgetown may hold up their heads among these other Parishes of the Diocese whose good deeds in this behalf I have had the pleasure to record.

Of the sum I have mentioned, £100 has been made up in Bridgetown alone. And now at the close of my various journeys by land and water, I desire to record my humble thanks to the Giver of all good, for the blessing with which He has been pleased to favour the undertaking committed to my care,—crowning it with a success, beyond the expectations of our most sanguine friends. It only remains for me to express the humble hope, that the funds, thus generously contributed by the members of the Church, may, through the instrumentality of the Institution for which they have been made, produce large and lasting benefits to succeeding generations in this land.

JAS. C. COCHRAN.

Halifax, Nov. 23, 1854.

The farmers of Nova Scotia have never seen better times than the present. We heard of one in Cornwallis who has already sold £3000 worth of Potatoes, and has more than a thousand bushels yet in his cellar. They readily command 2s. 6d. a bushel at the water side, where vessels are daily arriving to transport them to various quarters. We have been told that 40,000 barrels of Apples have been exported from the County of Annapolis, during this autumn. One individual has sold 600 barrels, of good quality, from his orchard. As to Cheese, the dairies in that quarter have turned out respectable quantities, to the extent of a ton, and even of nearly two tons weight, for which large prices are readily given in St. John, N. B., in which direction the current of their trade mainly runs. No one can pass through these western and midland counties, without being struck by the unmistakeable signs of improvement which every where meet the eye. The old class of farm houses is almost extinct, and is replaced by neat, substantial, and in some cases, even elegant dwellings, with grounds tastefully laid out, and abounding comforts within.

We understand that there has been an increase in the number of Students at King's College of late, and that more are expected in the next term. We are glad also to hear that the Academy is filling up. Some pupils have come from P. E. Island, and it is to be supposed that Churchmen, in all parts of the Diocese, wishing to send their sons from home for their education, will now encourage the Seminary in connexion with their Church, which can be confidently recommended as worthy of their support, both as regards its educational and domestic arrangements.

Bermuda papers received by the last mail, contain little of importance, except the following paragraph:

"There is another matter it seems, in addition to the Greytown affair, which required Admiral Fanshawe's early presence in the southern portion of his extensive command, and which in the opinion of some is likely to prove quite as difficult a question to settle as the other. We allude to the surrendering of a portion of Hayti to the United States Government by the Dominicans. The strip of territory ceded is, it seems, claimed by the Emperor Solorque and his Government, and comprises the port of Samana on the south side of the Island, and a district of country extending several miles along the coast. The English, French and Spanish governments, it is said, have protested against the United States taking possession of any portion of Hayti whatever."

The New York Herald, received by R. M. S. America, yesterday morning, has the following paragraph on the same topic:—

"We have received highly important intelligence from Washington respecting the complications of our foreign relations. It may be found under the telegraphic head: and in an editorial article is given such comments as it has suggested. Important news from San Domingo has also come to hand by way of Nassau, N. P. The Guardian, published at Nassau, states that it is informed, "on authority entitled to the fullest confidence," that the cession of the port of Samana, with some adjacent territory, to the United States, was formally demanded by the officers of the frigate Columbia,

backed by a smaller war steamer and a corvette. On the demand being made, the British and French consuls immediately despatched special messengers to Port au Prince.

The same paper states, with reference to the British squadron in the West Indies:—

"A despatch from Washington states that the increase of the British squadron in the West Indies has no reference to Cuba. As near as can be ascertained the English fleet in the American waters, has lately been increased by the following vessels:—Hannibal, 91 screw ship; Columbus, 81 screw ship; Doscawen, 70 sailing ship; Curacoa, 81 screw frigate; Termagant, 24 screw frigate; Vestal, 20, sailing frigate; Calypso, 12, sailing corvette. With smaller steamers, sailing sloops, &c. It is denied that this large addition has any thing to do with Cuba. We suppose that the first object of the augmentation of the squadron on the part of England, was in reference to the bombardment of Greytown; but the English, French and Spanish journals all agree in the statement that both England and France had promised Spain to increase the number of vessels of the North American fleet, and the French Admiral, when in Havana, openly boasted that they had force sufficient to repel any attack that might be made on Cuba.

The R. M. Steamer Canada made her way through the darkness and storm of Wednesday night between 10 and 11 o'clock, bringing English dates to the 11th instant. We refer our readers to the extracts in other columns.

Notice was given some weeks ago that the College Certificates were ready for delivery at the residence of the Secretary of the Governors, Maynard Place. It is requested that parties interested will please send for them, without delay.

RECIPROCAL FREE TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.—We publish on our first page the Proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, giving effect, so far as this Province is concerned, to the Treaty for Reciprocal Free Trade between the United States and the British North American Colonies.

We also give insertion to a circular issued by the Treasury Department at Washington, for the admission into the United States of Canadian and New Brunswick produce on the same terms as Colonial fish. It will be observed that the duties on Colonial fish paid on and after 16th October are to be refunded, and on New Brunswick produce on and after the 4th November. The New Brunswick Act affirming the Treaty only passed on the 3rd, and thanks to the exertions of M. H. Perley, Esq., of this City, who was at Washington at the time, not a day was lost in securing its benefits as far as possible.

We understand that the Collector at New-York issues certificates for return duties upon fish and produce from 16th Oct. and 4th Nov. respectively. The merchants view these certificates as second only to Government debentures, and raise money on them accordingly. The subject of these return duties will probably be brought before Congress in the President's annual message now preparing.

The moment Prince Edward Island sends the necessary official information, its produce will be admitted into the United States on the same terms as that of Canada and New Brunswick. It is now probable that something will be done in Nova Scotia: that Province being fairly corned, a disposition is evinced in some of the government journals in Halifax in favour of meeting of the Legislature.

If the Treaty does not go into full effect before the imperial Parliament meets, the amount of the return duties will be very large.—St. John Courier, Nov. 18.

THE MISSING BOATS OF THE STEAMER ARCTIC.—

The following is a copy of a letter received from a correspondent of the Merchants' Exchange Room in Boston:

"St. JOHN'S, N. F. Oct. 26.—The schooner Lily Dale, which arrived at St. John's, N. F. Oct. 23, from Tabmagouche, N. S., picked up one of the life boats of the steamer Arctic, about fifty miles south of Cape D'Orléans, east coast of Newfoundland. No person was in the boat. Those on board the Lily Dale, thought they saw another boat in the distance, but did not proceed to it."

The Rev. Thomas Wellesley Rowe, has been appointed Chaplain to the Convict Establishment at Brazz Island, Bermuda.

The Editor, and Publisher's name, which should not have been omitted from the Title of the Paper, will be resumed next week.

Take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills if you wish to have good health. The inhabitants of this place, are constantly complaining of drowsy sensations, sleepless nights, headache, and the thousand ills that flesh is heir to.

ERRATUM - In Editorial Remark on Critic's second letter, for "25th James" read "35th Canon."

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. Mr. Ruddle - Directions will be attended to. From Mr. Bowley, Yarmouth. From Rev. H. L. Owen - We have no Prayer Books of the kind required, at present, nor any W. F. O. K. Reports. From Rev. H. Stamer, with one new subscriber.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Fair Play" came too late for this week.

Married.

At Wainon, Hants County, on Wednesday evening, 15th inst., by the Rev. H. M. Spike, Rector of St. James's, Newport, QUARLES & ALLISON, Esq., Controller of Customs, &c., to MARY KORNIA, only daughter of Francis Parker, Esq. of the former place.

On the 23rd inst., at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Venerable Archbishop Willis, FRANKLIN P. NORTON, Esq. Merchant of George Town, P. E. I. to ANNE ROSINA, eldest daughter of Mr. James Davis, of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

At St. James' Church, Kentville, on the 25th ult. by the Rev. H. L. Yewen, Mr. J. B. CALKIN, to MARTHA A. D. eldest daughter of Rev. W. Somerville, both of Cornwallis.

At Bridgewater, He Love on Thursday the 16th inst. by the Rev. Henry De Bliss, A. M. JOHN JACOB MYHRE, and SARAH ANNE MAILMAN, both of that place.

Died.

On Sunday evening, GEORGE RUPUS, third son of Mr. James Woodill, aged 2 years and 9 months.

On Sunday evening, MARY ISABELLE, daughter of Mr. J. D. Nash, in the 4th year of her age.

On the 16th inst. CHARLES N., youngest son of the late Capt. CORWELL, aged 7 years.

At Dartmouth, on Wednesday morning last, after a lingering illness, Mr. STEWART A. McDONNELL, in the 32d year of his age.

At Sandy Cove, Queen's Co. 7th Inst., Mr. ISAAC DEXTER, aged 78 years.

At Yarmouth, 10th Inst., Hon. JAMES BOND, an aged and respected inhabitant.

At Wainon, on the 14th inst., after a few hours illness, aged 10 years, FANNY GRACE DUNGLAS, youngest daughter of J. O. Vail, Esq.

At Petite Riviere, Queens, Mr. Wm. DREW, in the 61st year of his age.

On the 25th Sept. of Cholera, on board the Orinoco, off the Ketchikan River, Crimea, where he was buried, Lt. Colonel SYDNEY BROWNE, of the 11th Buffs.

On Thursday evening, the 16th of Nov. LUCY HARRINGTON, the beloved child of the Rev. A. and Elizabeth Jordan, of Country Harbour, aged 13 months.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Nov. 19 - Brig. Plato, York, St. Thomas, 20 days; Brisk, Dowley, Ponce, 15 days; Lucy Ann, Simpson, St. John, N. B.; Schrs. Wave, New York via Yarmouth; Amelia, Delory, P. E. Island; Elizabeth, Scott, do.

Sunday, Nov. 20 - R. M. Steamer Canlow, Sampson, St. Thomas via Bermuda.

Monday, Nov. 20 - Am. schr. Oleona, Pictou, bound to the United States.

Tuesday, Nov. 21 - Steamer Osprer, Corbin, St. John's N. F. 4 days; 39 passengers, among them are Capt. Leitch and officers of late steamer City of Philadelphia; Brig. Halifax O'Brien, Boston, 50 hours.

Wednesday, Nov. 22 - Brig. St. Lawrence, Putnam, Mainland-bound to Glasgow; brig. Milton, Kenny, New York, 3 days; Ocean Bride, Gower, Portland, 39 hours; Schrs. Native Lass, McDonald, New York, 8 days; Mary E. Smith, Gove, Boston, 21 days; Packet schr. Villager, Liverpool; Lady Ann, Nickerson, Yarmouth; Hope, Reynolds, P. E. Island.

Thursday, Nov. 23 - R. M. Steamer Canada, Stone, Liverpool, 11 days - 120 passengers, 21 for Halifax; brig. Spray, Armstrong, Sydney; schrs. Margaret, Sterling, Placencia, 5 days; Western Packet, Graham, Antigonish; Abigail, Palestine, Severet, Joseph, and President, P. E. Island.

Friday, Nov. 24 - R. M. Steamer America, Boston, 40 hours - bound to England.

Saturday, Nov. 25 - Lt. H. S. Canada, Stone, Liverpool, 11 days; brig. Spray, Armstrong, Sydney; schrs. Margaret, Sterling, Placencia, 5 days; Western Packet, Graham, Antigonish; Abigail, Palestine, Severet, Joseph, and President, P. E. Island.

CLEARED.

Nov 21 - Brig. Conquest, Adams, Porto Rico; schrs. Alice Rogers, Sciffe, B. W. Indies; Citron, Langenberg, Havana; Ann, McDonald, P. E. Island; Zolie, Bettin, Magdalen Isles.

Wednesday, Nov. 22nd - Brig. Belvidere, (new) Morrison, F. W. Indies; schrs. Bismore, Martin, Philadelphia; Garland, Nickerson, N. Y.; Obitt, Littlewood, St. John, N. B.

Thursday, Nov. 23rd - Steamers Canada, Stone, Boston; Curlew, Sampson, Bermuda, and St. Thomas; Capray, Corbin, St. John's, N. F.; brig. Africa, (packet) Neagor, Boston; Mailand, Neal, B. W. Indies; schr. Victoria, Dean, Kingston.

MORE PAPER HANGINGS.

Per late Arrivals from New York.

JUST RECEIVED, A Further Supply of ROOM & PAPER, comprising a VERY EXTENSIVE Assortment of Patterns, to suit all classes of Purchasers. This, together with remainder of previous importations, make up a Stock not surpassed in the City for cheapness and quality.

Orders for the Country carefully attended to. No charge for packing.

Look for W. J. GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville-street.

COUNTRY MARKET

PRICES ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Apples, Bacon, Beef, Lamb, Butter, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Game, Hams, Hay, Horseman, Wool, Oatmeal, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Sacks, Turkeys, Yarn, and Coal.

Advertisements.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during two seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF NEW BOOKS. Just Received per latest Arrivals from Great Britain.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF NEW BOOKS, in a Divinity, History, Ethics, and Light Literature - which will be sold at Cost and Charges!

E. K. BROWN, NO. 1, ORDNANCE SQUARE.

HAS RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVALS, A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF HARDWARE, Bar, Bolt, Hoop, and Sheet Iron, Cast, German, Blistered, and Spring STEEL, Smith's Belovs, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Files and Raps.

TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES, &c. Lowest City price - Wholesale and Retail.

TEAS - Sonchong and Congo - chests and boxes, MOLASSES - putcheons and tierces, SUGAR - Porto Rico, Crushed and Loaf, CORN MEAL - Pilot Brand, and Flour.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S. RE-OPENED.

THE PRINCIPAL of this Institution is prepared to receive Pupils either as Boarders or Day Scholars on terms only established by the Governors of King's College, as follows:

Boarders, at £25 per annum Day Scholars, at £8 Payment in both cases to be made quarterly, and in advance.

Parents intending to send their Sons at any time during the ensuing Winter, are requested to make early application. Further particulars may be known by reference, at Halifax, to the Rev. J. O. COCHRAN, Secretary to the Board of Governors of King's College, or at Windsor, to D. W. PICKETT, PRINCIPAL.

NOTICE. DIRECT from Boston, and for sale head of Steam Boat Wharf, Next Door to Thomas Laddlaw's.

SUGAR, Tea, Coffee, Bread, FLOUR, Corn Meal, Buckets, Irons, Lard, Candles, SOAP, Figs, Rice, Tobacco, Snuff.

Also - A large Assortment of Mens' Womens and Children's SHOES BOOTS and RUBBERS.

JUST PUBLISHED. SONGS OF THE CHURCH. BY WILLIAM BULLOCK, Curate of St. Paul's, Halifax.

To be had at the Book Store of Wm. GOSSIP, Sept. 30. CREIGHTON, WISWELL & CO. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH & AMERICAN GOODS, SLOP CLOTHING, FURS, NET TWINE, &c.

HAVE received their FALL STOCK, and solicit an inspection of the same from buyers who are in search of GOOD VALUE. Warehouse, Nov. 2, 3, 4, and 5, ORDNANCE SQUARE.

BIBLES, BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER TESTAMENTS CHURCH SERVICES. ALL of the above Works sold at the Book Store of the Publisher of this Paper generally much cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. THE Subscriber thankful for past favours, begs to leave to inform that he has now on hand a large and general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

PRINTERS WANTED. A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER who can make himself worthy of confidence, and generally useful at the business will find constant Employment and good wages.

PRINTING INKS. THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Supply of PRINTING INK, from the Establishment of Morrill, Donald & Co. This Ink is in the Cans of 12 lbs. and upwards.

TOILET REQUISITES, &c. &c. Wm. LANGLEY R-spec fully announces to his numerous patrons, that he has received from England a general supply of the above.

W. D. CUTLIP & BROTHER. Oct. 7.



Poetry.

THE CHRISTIAN PILGRIM.

Oh! ask ye why with staff to bend,
And pilgrim scrip, I travel on?
Why in a strange and foreign land,
I walk with speed, and must be gone?

Advertisements.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS and sweetness to the BREATH, is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel), and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MERRILL AND BOWEN, PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. This daily use of this much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the Teeth—prevents Tartarous deposit—arrests decay—induces a healthy action in the Gums—and renders the BREATH of grateful odour.

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London Halifax, N. S., Feb 1853

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

-SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ-

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of Appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street. July 1 1851.

NOTICE

UNTIL further notice, His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR will see, daily, any persons having occasion to call upon him, on public business between the hours of eleven and twelve, in the Legislative Council Chamber.

By Command,

R RUSHWORTH

August 8

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN offers for Sale, a good assortment of GOTHIC GRATES, Parlor, also and open Franklin, a variety of the best kinds of COOKING-STOVES, large close for Churches, Cabriolets, Cooking Ranges made to convey hot water through the house, Farmers' Boilers, cast sinks, Oven mouths, small shell furnaces, extra boilers, kettles, oven shelves, coal linings and grates to replace on cooking stoves, Bake Ovens, Stovepipe, knooes and necks; Galvan caps for vessels, grate and stove Varnishes Bales of prepared new bedding Feathers, ea. 50 to 100 lbs. weight.

Terms convenient to purchasers. Orders from the country answered with despatch. CITY STORE STONE, Aug. 20, 1851.

PER R. M. STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

AUGUST, 1854.

WILLIAM GOSSIP has received an excellent Assortment of STATIONERY, comprising, Folio Post, Foolscap, Letter and Note Papers—of superior qualities—Ruled and Plain.

Cream Laid and Blue Laid ENVELOPES—all sizes—Thick and Thin. Blank Books, Ledgers, Day Books, Ruled Books, Memo Books, &c. &c.

Case Blotters—various sizes. DRAWING BOOKS—various sizes. Copy Books, Clothing Books. GOLD and SILVER PAPER Embossed and Plain Drawing Paper and Drawing Materials.

Mill Boards, Pressing Boards, Gilted Boards, Pastelboards Wholesale and Retail, at moderate Prices—at the Nova Scotia Book and Stationery Store, No. 24 Granville Street.

AUG 20, 1854.

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES,

JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS STREET. June 10 1854

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

THE FAR-FAMED MEDICINE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA, AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

The following testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a Gentleman named Middleton, of Scotland Road, Liverpool.

Sir,—Your Pills have been the means, under Providence of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood. This so shook my constitution that I was unfit for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your Pills, and in about three months they effected a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigour to the chest and digestive organs.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant. (Signed) H. MIDDLETON, Dated Jan. 1st, 1855.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER OF MANY YEARS' STANDING

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamis, Chemist, York, to Professor Holloway.

DEAR SIR.—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious Complaints, I may mention the following case. A lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs, her medical attendant assured her that she could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly. (Signed) J. GAMIS, Nov. 23rd, 1852.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL INCURABLE.

Copy of a Letter from W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir,—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried every thing that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent Surgeons in this town; but obtained no relief whatever; and fearing that my health would be entirely broken up, I was induced to go into our County Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the Institution afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than when I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed, I have felt no return whatever of the complaint.

I am, Sir, your obliged servant. (Signed) W. MOON, AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY, AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist, Goole, dated February 14th, 1853.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy, recently effected by your valuable medicines. CARPENTER JACKSON, of this place, was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months, to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel came necessary, notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men consulted, all was of no avail until he commenced using your Pills, by which, and a strict attention to the printed directions he was effectually cured, and his health perfectly re-established. If you deem this worthy of publicity, you are at liberty to use it.

I am Sir, yours respectfully. (Signed) G. BRIGGS. These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases.—

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Blootches on the Face
Stones and Gravel
Skin Gout Secondary Symp-toms
Bowel Complaints
Head-ache
Tic Douloureux
Colic Indigestion Tumours
Constipation of the Intestines
Jaundice Ulcers
Bowel Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affections
Debility Lumbago Worms of all kinds
Dropsy Piles Weakness from
Operatory Rheumatism whatever cause.
Erysipelas Retention of Urine &c. &c.

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JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax. Feb. 11, 1854. General Agent for Nova Scotia.

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May 6.

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