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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. XX.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1856.

NO. 18.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day of the Week	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. May 4	Sun. of Ascen. Pent. 12. Mat. 2. Pent. 13. Rom. 8	
M. 5	1 Kings 11	3. 1 Kings 16
T. 6	19	4. 1 Kings 17
W. 7	18	5. 19
T. 8	20	6. 21
F. 9	22	7. 8 Kings 1
S. 10	2 Kings 2	8

Poetry.

THE TOUCHING OF JESUS.

"If I may but touch His garment, I shall be whole."
—ST. MATT. IX.

BY ANNIE CHAMBERS BRADFORD.

TRAVEL-WORN, among the brambles
Groped I, sick and lone,
Vainly searching for the pathway,
All with thorns o'ergrown.
Holy angels! to the Healer
Guide my bleeding soul!
If I may but touch His garment,
I shall then be whole!

Passion-red and purple blossoms
Wooded my foolish feet,—
Basil the bud I gathered,
Filled with nectar sweet;—
Far and farther on I wandered,
Drinking deadly wine,
From each deep and gaudy flower-cup,
As a draught divine.

Then, the noontide sun o'ertook me
In a desert drear,
Where 'mid faded wreaths of purple
Lay the un-buried dead:
Wild Remorse, the only watcher
By their graveless bed,—
Stricken Rachel, still refusing
To be comforted.

Life had fled away, aghast,
But each leprous vein
Carries up the hated venom
To my reeling brain.
Yet I see, though dim and distant,
Christ, the Nazarene,—
Holy angels! lead me to Him!
He can make me clean!

Through the crowds that throng about Him,
Lowest of all
Come I, with my spotted raiment
At his feet to fall.
Holy angels! nearer, nearer
Guide my trembling soul!
If I may but touch His garment,
I shall then be whole!

Master, from the bitter apples,
Gilding Pleasure's tree,
I am come repentant, begging
Bread and wine of Thee!
In the dust I crouch before Thee,
Waiting my release,—
Waiting till Thy tender mercy
Bid me go in peace.

N. York Clericman.

Religious Miscellany.

[From the Colonial Church Chronicle, for April, 1856.]

MELBOURNE CHURCH BILL.

We had the pleasure of announcing in our last number that Her Majesty the Queen had given her assent to the Melbourne Church Bill. We now lay before our readers this important document:—

AN ACT to enable the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria, to provide for the Regulation of the Affairs of the said Church. [30th Nov. 1854.]

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the regulation and management of the affairs of the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria: Be it therefore enacted, by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

Assembly may be Convened.

It shall be lawful for any Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria to convene an Assembly of the licensed Clergy and Laity of the Church in his Diocese; and the Bishop, or

in his absence a Commissary, appointed in writing by him, shall preside in such Assembly.

Regulations of Assembly binding on Bishops, Clergy, and Members of Church.

II. Every regulation, act, and resolution of such Assembly, made by the Bishop and the Clergy and Laity thereof, respecting the affairs of the said Church, including all advowson and right of patronage, shall be binding on every such Bishop and his successors, and on the Clergy and Lay Members of the said Church residing within the Diocese for which such Assembly shall have been convened, and on none other, and on them only so far as such regulation, act, or resolution may concern the position, rights, duties, and liabilities of any Minister or Member of the said United Church, or any person in communion therewith, in regard to his ministry, membership, or communion, or may concern the advowson or right of patronage or management of the property of the said Church. Provided that no such regulation, act, or resolution shall be valid except it be made with the concurrence of a majority both of the Clergy and of the Laity, the votes of the Clergy and those of the Laity being separately taken, and except it receive the assent of the Bishop.

Assembly may Establish a Commission.

III. It shall be lawful for any such Assembly, by any regulation, act, or resolution as aforesaid, to establish a Commission for the trial of all Ecclesiastical offences, and also to frame rules for the conduct, management, and mode of proceeding in and under such Commission, and all such rules from time to time to vary, alter, and repeal; and such Commission shall be so constituted as such Assembly may deem expedient—Provided that no such Commission, nor any person acting thereunder, shall by virtue of this Act have or exercise any jurisdiction over persons who are not Clergymen of the said United Church of England and Ireland; and provided also, that such Commission, and the persons acting thereunder, shall report to the Bishop within whose Diocese any such offence shall occur their opinion of the matter referred to them, and the penalty which they would recommend to be imposed, which penalty the Bishop shall not have the power to exceed.

Powers of Assembly and Commission.

IV. It shall not be lawful by any regulation, act, or resolution of any such Assembly, nor by the sentence of any Commission as aforesaid, or any person acting thereunder, to impose any penalty or disability other than such as may be consequent upon a sentence of suspension from or deprivation of an ecclesiastical office or benefice, or may affect such advowson, right of patronage, or property as aforesaid.

V. No regulation of any such Assembly which shall affect any right of Appeal to Her Majesty in Council, or to the Archbishop of Canterbury, or to the Metropolitan of the province, or the subordination of the said Bishops, Clergy, and Laity to the Metropolitan or to the said Archbishop, shall be valid unless the consent of the said Archbishop, or of the said Metropolitan, thereto be previously or thereafter signified by him under his hand and seal, nor unless such regulation be confirmed by an order of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and no regulation, act, or resolution made or passed at any Assembly shall be valid which shall alter or be at variance with the authorized standards of faith and doctrine of the United Church of England and Ireland, or shall alter the oaths, declarations, and subscriptions now by law or canon required to be taken, made, and subscribed by persons to be consecrated, ordained, instituted, or licensed within the said Church.

Regulations of Assembly not to be contrary to Act of Council, &c.

VI. No regulation, act, or resolution of any such Assembly shall be contrary to the statute conferring a Constitution on Victoria, or to any act of the Legislature of Victoria, or have legal force or solidity as against any such Act.

Mode of summoning an Assembly.

VII. When any Bishop of the said United Church in Victoria shall see fit to convene an Assembly as aforesaid, such Bishop shall, at such time as may seem to him meet, previous to the first Assembly in his Diocese, summon thereto the Clergy, being In-

cumbents or licensed by the Bishop within such Diocese, and the Lay Representatives of the Diocese, elected as hereinafter provided, and for electing such Representatives shall require each Clergyman, instituted or licensed to a separate cure of souls, to summon a Meeting of the Laymen of the Church, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, resident within his parish, at such time (within limits which may be prescribed by such Bishop) and at such place within the parish or district as to such Clergyman may seem convenient; and every such Lay Member as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote at such election.

Chairman to be Elected, &c.

VIII. The said Meeting, as soon as five persons are assembled, shall proceed to elect a chairman by a majority of those present; and the Clergyman may be present, and qualified to act as such Chairman; and the Chairman shall cause a list to be made of those who shall be present, and add thereto the names of any who shall subsequently attend before the proceedings are closed, and shall claim to vote thereat. And every such Layman present shall, before taking part or voting at such Meeting, sign the following declaration:—

"I, A. B., whose name is hereto subscribed, do declare that I am a Member of the United Church of England and Ireland, and belong to no other religious denomination."

Provided that no person shall be entitled to vote at any such Meeting who is known to have impugned the doctrines or discipline of the said Church.

Representatives to be Elected.

IX. Every such Member shall choose as a representative one male person, who shall have been a communicant of the said Church for at least the term of twelve months preceding the day of such meeting. And if more than fifty and less than one hundred persons shall attend and vote, it shall be lawful for such Meeting to elect one additional Representative, and so for each additional fifty persons attending and voting as aforesaid. Provided that no Parish or District shall return more than four such Representatives.

Mode of Election, &c.

X. In case at any such Meeting the number of persons proposed for election exceed the number which the Meeting is authorized to elect, the Chairman shall take in writing the votes of the qualified persons present and enumerated as aforesaid; and every such person may give one vote for each of such of the persons proposed, not exceeding the number which the Meeting is authorized to elect, as he may think fit; and the Chairman shall declare the number of votes given for each of the persons proposed; and the Chairman, if he be not a Clergyman, shall be entitled to vote at, and may be elected by, such Meeting. And where the votes of two or more persons are equal, the Chairman, if he be not a Clergyman, may give a double vote, and, if he be a Clergyman, may give a casting vote for any such person.

Certificate to be given, &c.

XI. The Chairman shall cause to be delivered to each person elected a certificate of his election, and shall sign the minutes of the Meeting, in token of their correctness, and, unless he be the Clergyman of the parish or district, shall forward them to such Clergyman, together with all certificates, subscriptions, and lists which had been laid before the said Meeting, and a certificate of the names, callings, and addresses of the persons chosen; and the Clergyman shall forward the said documents to the Bishop, to be laid before the Assembly, at the meeting thereof.

Declaration to be made.

XII. Each Lay Representative elected as aforesaid shall, before taking part or voting at such Assembly, sign and deliver to the President thereof a declaration in the form following:

"I, A. B., whose name is hereto subscribed, do declare that I am a communicant of the United Church of England and Ireland, and belong to no other religious denomination."

Assembly may make Regulations, &c.

XIII. It shall be lawful for the first or any future Assembly as aforesaid to make such regulations, acts, or resolutions as it may deem fit for altering the constitution of such Assembly, with respect to the num-

bo- election, and qualification of the Lay Members thereof, the manner in which the votes of the Clergy and Laity may be taken, and the declarations to be signed by the Electors or Lay Members as aforesaid (provided that every such Lay Member shall declare himself a communicant of such Church), and also for determining the mode in and the conditions under which such advowson or right of patronage as aforesaid may be exercised for the licensing of Clergymen by the Bishop, for the adjournment and prorogation of such Assemblies, and the calling of future Assemblies, and the mode of election of the Lay Members thereof; and every such Assembly may repeal, alter, or vary such regulations, acts, or resolutions.

Provisions for Cases not provided for, Regulations, &c.

XIV. The provisions of this Act, in relation to the first convening and holding an Assembly in a Diocese, and the election of the Lay Members thereof, shall remain in force and be acted on until the first or any other Assembly shall otherwise provide; and, in cases not provided for by this Act, or by the regulations for the time being of any Assembly, the Bishop of the Diocese may regulate the convening of any Assembly in such Diocese, and the form and manner of all proceedings preparatory thereto.

Copy of Regulations to be transmitted to the Archbishop.

XV. A copy of the Regulations passed at the first Assembly of any Diocese to be called under this Act, and also of the Rules framed for any such Commission as aforesaid, and from time to time of any alterations of such regulations and rules, shall be sent by the Bishop of such Diocese, duly certified under his hand and seal, as testifying his assent thereto, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and also to the Metropolitan; and the said Archbishop may, within six months of his receipt thereof, submit the same, with such observations thereon as he may see fit to make, for the consideration of Her Majesty in Council; and Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, may allow or disallow the same, as to Her Majesty shall seem fit; and the regulations and rules so allowed, and a notification of such regulations and rules as may be disallowed, shall be forthwith transmitted by the Archbishop to the Bishop transmitting the same, and shall by such Bishop be published in his Diocese.

Provisional Acts valid.

XVI. Any Regulation or Rule disallowed by Her Majesty as aforesaid, after the notification of the disallowance thereof shall have been received by the Bishop, shall cease to be in force; but any act, matter, or thing done under or in accordance with any such regulation or rule before such receipt of the notification of the disallowance thereof, shall have the same validity and effect as if such regulation or rule had been allowed.

Provincial Assemblies.

XVII. So soon as a province shall have been constituted in Victoria, it shall be lawful for the Metropolitan thereof from time to time to convene the Bishops thereof, and to require them to convene the Members of the several Diocesan Assemblies, or such Representatives of the same as shall hereafter by any such Provincial Assemblies be determined, at such time and place as he may deem fit, to consider of and determine upon all such matters and things as may concern the affairs of the said Church in Victoria; and the said Metropolitan shall be the President of every such Provincial Assembly, and shall always preside therein personally, or by such Bishop or Bishops of his Province as he may appoint his Commissary or Commissaries, under his hand and seal, for that purpose. And the Metropolitan and Bishops attending such Assembly shall sit and vote as one House, and the Clergy and Lay Members shall sit and vote as another House; and no act or resolution shall be valid to which both Houses have not assented; and on every division of the House of Clergy and Lay Members nothing shall be held to be carried by a majority of such House but that to which a majority both of the Clergy and of the Laity voting by Dioceses shall have assented; the vote of the majority of the Clergy present and representing each Diocese being taken as the vote of the Clergy of such Diocese, and the vote of the majority of the Laymen present and representing the Laity of each Diocese being taken as the vote of the Laity of such Diocese; and such provincial Assembly may pass rules and regulations for the uniform conduct of any mode of proceeding in all Diocesan Assemblies; and all rules and regulations so passed shall be valid, subject to such alteration, allowance or disallowance, as has been hereinbefore provided with regard to the regulations of Diocesan Assemblies.

Royal Prerogatives not interfered with.

XVIII. Nothing herein contained shall affect the right to nominate or appoint any Metropolitan or Bishop of the said United Church in Victoria, or any other rights or prerogatives of her Majesty, save so far as the advowson or right of patronage in Victoria (if any) now vested in Her Majesty may be hereby expressly impaired, diminished or affected.

Interpretation.

XIX. In the construction and interpretation of the provisions of this act, the word "Bishop" shall include the Metropolitan of the Province with reference to his Metropolitan Diocese.

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Arabia, April 12.

ENGLAND.

The return of the revenue for the quarter ending Monday night is very little more than a simple record of increased taxation. The total net increase on the quarter, compared with the first quarter of last year, is £1,477,645. In the Customs the increase has been £597,058, and arises from a greatly increased revenue upon tea, coffee, tobacco, wine, and other items, while there has been so *no* decrease in the revenue from sugar, spirits, and timber. There has been an increase of £87,082 on the quarter's Excise. In the stamps, on the other hand, the partial repeal of the duty on newspapers has caused a decrease of £52,758 on the quarter. In the receipts from Land and Assessed Taxes, the Property and Income-tax, and the other heads of revenue, there is nothing worthy of remark, the increase on the Property-tax being simply the doubling of the old rates. The difference of the receipts under the several heads of revenue for the whole year ended March 31, 1855, compared with the previous year, has already been comprehended in our remarks on the last three quarters; we have, therefore, only to observe that the net increase of revenue for the whole year has been £4,497,671. If this does not seem so satisfactory as might be expected, it must be remembered that the total revenue for the year ending March 31, 1855, was no less than £61,206,818; and the revenue for the year just ended—viz., £65,704,489—is unexampled since the close of the last war.—*Times*.

On Sunday evening, a public recantation from Romanism attracted a large concourse of spectators to St. Peter's Church, Colchester—the convert a young man named Mills, in the employ of Messrs. Hyam, late an acolyte at the Roman Catholic Chapel in that town. After the accustomed prayers of the evening service had been read, Mr. Mills stood up near the desk, and read the form of recantation.—*Essex Gazette*.

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL MANIFESTO.

The following is a translation of the Imperial Manifesto, published at St. Petersburg on the 1st of April, to announce the signing of the Treaty of Peace:—

"The obstinate and sanguinary struggle which, for nearly three years, has subverted Europe, has at last ceased. It was not Russia that commenced it. Even before it broke out, my late august father, of imperishable memory, solemnly declared to his faithful subjects, and to all the foreign Powers, that the sole objects of his desire and of his efforts had been to protect the rights of our co-religionists in the East, and to put an end to the persecution to which they were subjected. A stranger to all interested views, he never expected that his just complaints (*reclamations*) would have resulted in the scourge of war; and considering its calamities with a deep feeling of sorrow as a Christian, and as the father of the people entrusted by Providence to his care, he did not cease manifesting his inclination in favor of peace. But the negotiations which were opened shortly before his death, on the subject of the conditions of that peace, which was a necessity for us all, remained without success. The Governments which have formed a hostile coalition against us, had not discontinued their armaments; pending the negotiations they had even increased them; the war had to follow its course, and we continued it with firm hope in the Most High, and firm confidence in the unshaken confidence of our well-beloved subjects. Our expectations were justified. During that period of hardships, our faithful and brave soldiers, as well as all our people, without distinction of class, proved themselves, as always, worthy of their high calling. Along the whole extent of our Empire, from the shores of the Pacific Ocean to the shores of the Baltic and Black Seas, one single idea, one single impulse, animated all, and made them spare neither life nor fortune in the defence of their country. Labourers, leaving the plough and their fields, eagerly took up arms, for our

holy cause, rivalling in bravery and self-denial our veteran soldiers. New and striking deeds of renown have marked this last struggle with powerful adversaries. The enemy has been driven back from the coasts of Siberia and from those of the White Sea, as well as from the ramparts of Sweaborg; the heroic defence for eleven months of the fortifications of the south side of Sebastopol, erected in the face of and under the fire of the assailants, will be handed down as a record to the remotest posterity. In Asia, after the glorious victories of the two preceding campaigns, Kars was compelled to surrender with its numerous garrison, forming the whole army of Anatolia, and the *élite* of the Turkish troops sent to relieve the place, were compelled to retreat. Nevertheless, by the impenetrable and wise decree of Providence, a fact was preparing, conformable to the wishes of our well-beloved august father, to our own, and to those of all Russia, and which realized the objects of the war. The future condition and the privileges of all the Christians of the East are henceforth guaranteed. The Sultan solemnly recognizes them, and, consequent upon this act of justice, the Ottoman Empire enters into the family of European states. Russians! Your efforts and your sacrifices have not been in vain. A great work has been accomplished, although by other and unforeseen means, and we may now with a quiet conscience put an end to those efforts and to those sacrifices, by restoring to our dear country the inestimable blessings of peace. To hasten the conclusion of the treaty of peace, and to dispel, even for the future, the very idea of ambitious views or projects which might be attributed to us, we have consented to the adoption of certain precautionary measures destined to prevent a collision of our ships of war with those of Turkey in the Black Sea, and to the establishment of a new frontier line in the southern part of Bessarabia, nearest to the Danube. The concessions are not great when put in comparison with the charges of a prolonged war, and the advantages promised to us by the tranquility of the Empire, the destinies of which it has pleased God to entrust to us. May all those advantages be obtained by our efforts, united to those of all our faithful subjects. May, with the aid of the Almighty, who has always protected Russia, its internal organization be consolidated and perfected! May justice and clemency preside over its judgments—may the advancement of civilization and of all useful activity spread with renewed force—and may every one enjoy in peace the fruits of his labour, under the protection of laws equally just and watchful for all! Finally, and this is the most important and most ardent of our hopes—may the salutary light of faith, by enlightening the mind and strengthening the heart, maintain and improve more and more that social morality which is the surest pledge of order and happiness. Given at St. Petersburg the 19th March (31st), 1856, and in the second year of our reign.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, April 21.

The stock market has not changed much during the past week. With more than the usual activity, prices for most of the leading securities have gradually depreciated, and there appears to be amidst the large speculative purchases a steady absorption of the most prominent dividend paying descriptions. The market value of the better class of stocks is at this moment considerably in advance of that ruling at the same time last year, and it is well known that in July and August last, most of the Western railroad stocks ruled ten per cent above current quotations. We are at least a month or six weeks ahead of last year, and there is therefore every probability that prices will rule in June this year, as high as in August last year. Every dividend paying stock on the list is really worth now more than it was then, and should command as much in the market. Then the principal nations of Europe were engaged in a war which threatened to last for years—now peace prevails, and capital and industry will soon become active again; while all the channels of commerce having been cleared from unnatural obstruction, will move along more freely. Money, which at that time was required to furnish the sinews of war, will now be employed in developing all the elements of peace. Every branch of industry will receive additional force, and consumption will increase with production. Within our own limits there is nothing to complain of, but, on the contrary, everything is in a very favorable condition. The country is full of wealth, and well directed enterprise is sure to find adequate reward. There are no indications of wild speculation. Prices for all the necessities of life rule at remunerating prices, and are

at the same time within the means of all. There are no evidences of extravagance, and credit has not been pushed to dangerous limits. The commercial classes find debts due promptly paid, and all the ramifications of trade are in a sound and healthy condition.— With the increase in population and production, all works of internal improvement, judiciously located, must improve as investments, and those who were among the earliest purchasers will realize rich returns on cost. With the increase of capital we must look for lower rates and more moderate profits. It will be a long time before we have a plethora of capital; but we have no idea that interest will ever again rule as high in this country as in times past. We have, it is true, an immense country to develop; but our railroad system has been carried to a greater extent during the past ten years than will be realized within the next thirty. We shall not build as many miles of road, or spend as much money on these works, within the next forty years as we have during the past ten. The roads now in operation will therefore have a chance to strengthen themselves, and become established on a more permanent basis. The increase in railroads must for the future be very gradual, and those now in existence, well located, must, under proper management, prove productive investments. We have gone on so rapidly, creating railroads, building upon borrowed capital, and paying enormous prices for it, that it is time there was a pause, to let the actual business facilities of the country approach nearer existing facilities. With the exception, perhaps, of Wisconsin, every Northern and Western State this side of the Mississippi river has a system of railroads equal, in extent, to their natural wants for the next twenty years. At the expiration of that time there will be very little necessity for a new road in any direction, and the old roads will be in a much more prosperous condition than at present. We could not now well dispense with any railroad in existence; but we pushed on their construction too fast—we got far ahead of the country's wants, and now require time to equalize them. This fact must have an important influence upon our supply of capital. As money accumulates it must find employment. Railroads will not absorb it and other methods must be devised. The soil may call into active use more capital than heretofore. City improvements may employ large amounts of money. The manufacturing and mechanical arts may attract large investments, and business generally may take its full share, but even beyond all the ordinary means of consumption, there will be, without doubt, an accumulation, and the accumulation may tend to a reduction of its market value. All the productions of Australia and California will, under the benign influence of peace and prosperity, flow into and through natural channels, and thus form a basis for safe and legitimate credits, ten times in extent beyond the actual gold and silver put upon the market. We must look for lower rates of interest on this side of the Atlantic. As soon as the effects of the war in Europe have disappeared, and matters get settled down again into proper places, we shall begin to feel the effect of adding one hundred million of dollars annually to the specie basis of the currency of the world, and in a short time realize its immense influence upon financial affairs.

By a blunder of the department of the city government from which advertisements issue for contracts, a mistake occurred which resulted on Wednesday in a verdict of \$39,802.20 against the city of New York.

Our advices from Havana are to the 11th inst. The wretch who attempted to take the life of the Archbishop of Cuba is to be garrotted. This affair is said to have arisen out of the denunciations of the Archbishop, from the pulpit, of certain Spanish hidalgos who are living in open concubinage with their own slaves. Since the importation of Asiatic labourers commenced, the aggregate number that has arrived has been 4,066. In addition to these, 390 of the unfortunate creatures have been lost by disease, accidental drowning and suicide before reaching Cuba.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Correspondence.

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

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE BISHOP'S WEBER.

MR. EDITOR,
You cannot render a better service to the Church, nor an ill better to the name of your paper, than by giving your readers an exact and faithful account of the various questions, agitated, disputed, or discussed, within our borders. At this moment, more especially, it is very proper that you should allow the Clergy to defend themselves whenever they think they have need to do so. For a long time, among the most active, the most sincere, and the most conscientiously attached Clergymen of the Church, some have been constantly kept up, both in public and in private, as enemies within the fold, as wolves in sheep's clothing, as Papists in disguise, &c. There are a number of persons in this diocese who seem to have devoted themselves,

soul and body, to blacken the clerical character of the Clergy of their own Church. They make use of every means to attain their aim. The most absurd slanders are caught hold of and turned to their best account; and the secular press resorted to as if the *Church Times* were too holy ground for such doings. But the strongest argument they are very apt to use, is the influence of the purse-strings, or the ignorance of uninformed Churchmen, who have not discernment enough to see through their schemes. For a long time I had, myself, been led to hope that all this spirit of dispute and argument was only what might be expected in this world, and particularly in a Church where the greatest amount of liberty of conscience was allowed, and I had indulged the pleasant dream, that all this would pass away as parties became better acquainted with each other, and above all, when Churchmen in Nova Scotia had studied their Prayer-books a little more, and had read more and considered more maturely the great and fundamental doctrines or principles upon which an Episcopal Church can alone be consistently erected and manfully supported. Much to my grief and sorrow, however, these charitable anticipations seem to be frustrated. It is no longer the revival, or the restoration, of the rubrics in all their integrity which is the absorbing topic and the bone of contention. We now have a party in the Church calling themselves Churchmen, and yet openly declaring that they will not rest until they have taken away the power of the Bishop! The Bishop has no power but such as Bishops always had, and which the Queen legalizes, but these people will destroy all.— Bishops are the successors of the Apostles, and the consent of the Apostles was ever necessary to make a law of the Church; but this is called Popery, Puseyism, &c. &c. The Bishop cannot now, with all his great powers, force a law upon the Church without its consent, but the Halifax Churchmen want to force a law upon the Bishop, without his consent! The Bishop is kind enough to offer to rule the Church with the advice and consent of the lawful Synod, but Halifax Churchmen say no: we will not help you at all to rule the Church— unless you first of all give up all your power to us. I ask all sensible men in Nova Scotia whether such Churchmen have a proper claim to the name of Episcopalians? Are they better Churchmen than those whom they call Puseyites and Papists?
RUSTICUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

The Rev. Dr. Shreve, desires, through the columns of your useful paper, to acknowledge, with his sincere thanks, and with feelings of affectionate gratitude to the donor, the receipt of a handsome silver Pocket Communion Service, for administering the Holy Sacrament of the Supper of the Lord in the chambers of the sick and infirm, from a lady residing in the city of Halifax; one who is warmly and consistently attached to the Church of her fathers. The acceptable present was accompanied with expressions of kindness towards himself, personally, and of good wishes and prayers for abundant blessings upon his labors, as a humble Minister of Christ; and likewise, for the increase, the prosperity and peace of the Church of our affections, not only in our own Diocese, but throughout the world.

Dartmouth, April 29th, 1856.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

A Vestry held in Rosway Church, Digby, when Mr. Robt. Timpany and Mr. James Timpany were appointed Church Wardens, and Messrs. Robt. McKay, Isaac Burns, Benjamin Wade, Clark Timpany, were appointed Sidesmen for the ensuing year. After which, a second meeting having been called, the Rev. H. J. Clare, called again to the chair, Mr. Robt. Timpany was elected a Delegate to represent the District in the Diocesan Assembly, Halifax.

FOR THE "CHURCH TIMES."

SEBASTOPOL.

A voice of woe, in Russia's halls,
Sebastopol, thy doom is o'er,
In vain her soldiers Russia calls,
For many a voice is heard no more.

All silent as when ocean's roar,
Sinks at the close of some bright day,
When waves that beat upon the shore
In echo faintly die away.

England and France, be thine the fame,
Thy soldiers well have earned the crown;
To them alone belongs the name,
And at their feet we lay it down.

Oh! may the present union be,
An emblem of our future peace,
And feelings of true amity
Between thy nations o'er increase.

Editorial Miscellany.

With reference to the remarks in the *Literary Churchman*, alluded to by our Windsor correspondent, the *London Times*, contains a corroboration of the statements relative to the concession of Synodal action, which we publish below, and which ought to be a sufficient answer to all who think so meanly of their religious liberty, as to pronounce Episcopal Synods "illegal!"

CHURCH AFFAIRS IN CANADA.—Copies of extracts of recent correspondence on Colonial Church affairs, in the

diocese of Canada and Victoria, have been published on the motion of the Right Hon. W. S. Gladstone, M. P. We gather from this correspondence that a determined effort has been made by the Church party in Canada to acquire and exercise the right of synodical action, since the passing of the Clergy Reserves Act, by which, as the Bishop of Toronto asserts, the Church has been deprived of all her property, her clergy merely retaining their stipends and allowances during their natural lives and incumbencies. The subdivision of the diocese of Toronto was also urged upon the attention of the Home Government. Sir E. Head transmitted to the Colonial-office on the 31st of March, 1855, a humble address to the Queen (adopted in the Legislative Council of Canada *nem. die*, and in the Legislative Assembly by 70 to 30 voices), praying for the repeal of such English statutes as impeded the meeting of the clergy and laity of the Church of England in Synod, and that the choice of the Bishops might be left to the choice of the clergy and laity of each diocese. The address was duly laid before Her Majesty, and the subject received the earnest and attentive consideration of Her Majesty's Government. The result of the deliberations of the Cabinet was at length communicated to Sir E. Head by Mr. Labouchere on the 15th of February last. Her Majesty's Government suggested, on grounds assigned, that the Government of Canada should recommend the Canadian Legislature to enable the members of the Church of England in the Province to enjoy the freedom sought (so far as the powers of the said Legislature extended), by empowering them to meet and to form representative bodies, and by giving to the rules thereby framed for the control of Church temporalities and the enforcement of discipline so much of legal force as might be absolutely requisite. At the same time the Colonial Secretary carefully disclaimed, on the part of the Home Government, any intention or desire of placing the Church of England in a privileged or exclusive position in Canada. As regards Victoria, the suggestion of the Government has been already acted on, and a bill of the Victoria Legislature, "to enable the bishops, clergy, and laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria to provide for the regulation of the affairs of the said Church," has been confirmed by the Government at home.

We are called on to notice, that another of our young countrymen abroad, has taken honours in the University of New York.

At the annual commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in that city, on the 8th April, the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on Mr. Henry A. Jacobs, son of Dr. Jacobs, of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.

The Thesis read and submitted on that occasion by Dr. Jacobs, elicited very favorable remark. The subject was "Specific animal contagion" as manifested in that direful disease the "Small Pox," a disorder which was shown to be very much on the increase in all densely populated districts; to the great destruction of human life and happiness; but which it was contended might be easily and entirely eradicated, if proper legal enactments, judiciously brought to bear, in aid of the Prophylactic measures of vaccination, were rigidly enforced under penalty, by every civilized State or Government.—*Communicated.*

D. C. S.

RECEIPTS.

March 27.	Newport	£9 6 11
	Stewiacke	3 9 0
	Rawdon	10 6 1
	Sackville	11 10 0
	Pugwash	19 15 0
	Albion Mines	12 10 0
	Tusket	9 13 3
28.	Manchester (J. J. M.)	1 0 0
29.	Dartmouth	38 14 4
	Manchester	5 0 0
	Antigonish	12 6 11
	Digby	22 0 0
	Annapolis	34 0 0
	Clements	2 18 3
	Mishone Bay	10 0 0
	Shelburne and Church over	7 0 0
31.	Reaver Harbor	30 12 7
	Westport	12 0 0
	Melford	6 0 0
	Truro	7 0 0
April 1.	Guyshoro	W. & O. 1 6 2
	Do.	0 2 6
2.	Liverpool (S. P. F., Esq.)	1 0 0
	W. & O.	1 16 8
3.	Prem. from Clerk, W. & O.	45 0 0
4.	Cornwallis, in trust	2 9 1
5.	Prem. from Clerk, W. & O.	2 0 0
7.	Mahone Bay, do.	2 2 3
	Prem. from Clerk	2 0 0
	Georgetown, P. E. Island, for W. & O.	2 0 0
10.	Bridgetown, cum Bellisle	19 0 3
	Middle and Lower Greenville	13 9 3
11.	Prem. from Clerks, W. & O.	4 5 6
	Stewiacke	0 14 5
14.	Shelburne and Church over	10 16 0
15.	Ship Harbor, Eastern Shore	18 18 10
	Liverpool	65 0 0
	Chester W. & O.	2 0 0
16.	Yarborough	33 0 8
	Lunenburg	25 16 8
21.	Interest on Railway Bonds	30 18 0
25.	New-Dublin	27 2 5

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr., Sec'y.

Selections.

THE BONAPARTE DYNASTY.

THE illness of Prince Jerome Bonaparte carries us back to an age which is not only historical, but above all others discussed by historians. Although the youngest brother of the great Napoleon is little more than 70 years old, he belongs to a time of which hardly a representative remains to the present generation. He was neither born great, nor achieved greatness; the third alternative expresses most happily the nature of his fortunes. His name appears in history as early as the opening of the present century, when he was yet a boy. His famous brother had overthrown the republican constitution, seized absolute power under the name of Consul, and within four years established an imperial throne. It was an amiable feature of Napoleon's character that he sought to advance the fortunes of his own relatives, for we can hardly conceive that his own interests were furthered by such a course. Indeed, it may be thought that the founder of the Bonaparte dynasty, like his successor, Louis Philippe, endangered his throne by a policy which, though it may have been dictated somewhat by pride, nevertheless had in it much of family affection. Napoleon had no sooner attained the chief power in France, by the first revolution, than young Jerome was placed in the navy. This service was then disorganized, neglected, and unpopular. The courage and enterprize of the band of heroes who commanded the squadrons of England had almost driven the flag of France from the sea. It had been otherwise in former days. Although England had been the first naval Power, France had been an obstinate and sometimes victorious rival. Old French sailors might remember the days of Suffren and Paul Jones, and contrast with the disasters which had befallen the republican tri-colour the days when, under the white flag, a French fleet terrified the southern counties of England. Napoleon was no mere General; he had no narrow professional instincts; and from the day that he began to rule France, he became a statesman in the highest sense. To humble England he must make his country a naval Power; he must unite to his own fleets those of the second-rate naval States, and organize a force which would enable him to carry on an offensive war against the only nation whose enmity was to be feared. We may imagine that some vision of the coming empire prompted him to connect the name of his own family with the naval renown of France. The years of the Consulate were years of great naval preparation, and Jerome Bonaparte passed this period in somewhat active service. Shortly after his brother had been elected Emperor, Jerome, then only 19, committed what was in imperial eyes his greatest indiscretion. Without leave, he made a hasty marriage with a young American lady, and by this union the cosmopolitan family of Bonaparte counts among its members many citizens of the great republic. On his return home he was chased by Sir Sydney Smith and Sir Richard Strachan, but escaped by running his ship under a battery. France was then so accustomed to ill-success at sea, that a captain who evaded capture was considered to have no mean merit, and Jerome thought himself entitled to approbation. But Napoleon was angry, for many reasons; his brother had made what the world calls a *mis-alliance*, and professionally he had done nothing to illustrate the family name. Jerome remained some time in disgrace, although he was again employed, and received the command of a squadron and the rank of Rear-Admiral. But the navy, now discredited, was no profession for a Bonaparte, and Jerome, in 1807, entered the ranks of the Great Army with the grade of General. Then came the epoch of the new dynasty. Joseph went to Naples, then to Spain; Louis to Holland; young Jerome, married to a Princess of Wurtemberg, received the new crown of Westphalia; Murat ruled at Naples; Bernadotte was heir to the crown of Sweden. All the continental world was represented at Paris by rich embassies; England was alone, apparently under the ban of mankind. It was natural to be elated by such miraculous and sudden greatness, and, though "Madame Mave" is reported to have said, "I may one day be called on to find bread for all these kings," her children had no misgiving. Jerome was not much of a ruler, he had not been much of a sailor, and he afterwards proved to be rather an indifferent General. He commanded 70,000 Germans in the Russian campaign, and was surprised at Smolensko, disconcerted the plans of the Emperor, and was sent back in disgrace to Germany. Europe rose against the falling conqueror; Jerome fled from his kingdom, which had now ceased to exist.

After a separation from his consort, his wanderings

led him to Trieste, where he received the news that Napoleon had escaped from Elba, and was once more in France, and able, perhaps, to make him once more a king. The Austrian government, however, watched Jerome, who, however, found means to escape. Murat sent a frigate to take him off secretly, and he was soon in Paris, one of the heroes of the Hundred Days. Waterloo was his last field, and for many hours, of the 18th of June, the corps under his command attacked in vain the Chateau of Hougomont. When Napoleon fell for the last time, his brother's career seemed to have closed. A German title and a German estate were conferred on him, and it seemed likely that, after having been Admiral, General, King, fugitive, proscriber—after having seen campaigns by land and sea, and borne a part in the greatest drama the world has witnessed, he would sink into obscurity at 30 years of age. But he was once more to be lifted to eminence. A third of a century passed away, and two dynasties had fallen in France. Another generation had arisen; new ideas and new sciences had changed the face of Europe. All the old soldiers and statesmen were gone; even the traditions of their age seemed departing, when Jerome Bonaparte, who had been heard of as early as any of them, reappeared on the stage, still not a very old man. An Augustus had arisen to continue the Empire of the modern Julius, and Jerome was soon once more a Prince of an Imperial family. We certainly need not search ancient history for instances of the mutability of fortune in pulling down and setting up men. The present age has had enough examples to supply moralists for all time, and the houses of Bourbon and Bonaparte may furnish names to adorn all the tales that are likely to be written. Napoleon III. was anxious to connect his own rule as much as possible with the memories of the old empire, and Jerome, with his resemblance to his brother, his eventful life as one of that strange band of kings, and his share in what is to Frenchmen almost the whole history of France, was a personage who could not be too highly placed. It was well that a Bonaparte should be seen at the Tuilleries who had been seen there when men were reading in the *Moniteur* about Austerlitz or Friedland. As the dynasty involves the idea of inheritance, it was desirable that there should be an heir presumptive to the throne, and it is strange that the failing health of the old man should coincide in time with the expected fulfilment of the Emperor's natural hopes. As an old soldier of France, as a member of a most extraordinary family, as a former sovereign of Europe, as an instance of fortune's strangest reverses, Prince Jerome Bonaparte is among the celebrities of these days; and we trust that he may be spared to welcome an heir to the imperial throne more fortunate than him whose birth he celebrated more than 40 years ago.—*Times*.

PREMATURE MATRIMONY.

Marriage is a Divine and beautiful arrangement. It was designed by Providence not solely as the means of keeping up population, or as a mere social and economical convenience, but as a blending of two spirits into one—the masculine representing "wisdom," and the feminine "affection." When there is a true spiritual affinity between the two, then the design is accomplished.

Premature marriages are among the greatest evils of the times; and it would not be a bad idea in those days of reform, if an "anti-marrying-in-a-hurry society" were instituted. Now-a-days people leap into the magic life circle with no more consideration than they would partake of a dinner, little thinking that when once in, they are there till their end comes. There is little, sometimes, of analysis of disposition, and comparison of taste and affections.—They seem to fancy that if there are any discrepancies, the fatal Gordian knot, which can seldom be cut and never untied, will harmonize all.

The numbers who have felt this truth—the numbers still feeling it to their heart's core—are incalculable. They recognize it as the great mistake of their lives. The chain is not to them a silken one, but a cable of iron that tightens around them more, crushing all hope and energy; substituting hate for love, and eating out with it, just the very inner life of the soul.

Boys and girls marry now to a greater extent than ever before, instead of waiting until they become full grown and matured men and women. The young dandy, as soon as he gets out of short jackets and finds a little furze on his upper lip—and the young miss, as soon as she emerges from the nursery and abbreviated frocks—think they are qualified to assume the most solemn responsibilities of life. And so if Pa and Ma

won't consent, they post off to some Green Green, and there take obligations they will never cease bitterly to repent.

Marriages should never be the result of fancy. The ball room and the evening party rarely develop the character. Under the exhilarating influence of the dance, the glare of lights and the merry quip and joke, the dissolute young man may appear amiable, and the slatternly scold lovable.—Matches made at such places, or under similar circumstances, are not of the class that originate in heaven. They are more generally conceived in the opposite place, and bring forth only iniquity. The true way to learn each other is at home, in the parlor, in the kitchen, and on occasions that test the temper. We see the result of these unions in the almost daily divorces that are taking place, in the tanning away of husbands, leaving their wives and children to starve, and the elopement of wives. Not only this, but in the broken-spirited men, made old in the prime of life, struggling on for mere food, and clothing, and shelter—and in women, coarse, dirty, sluttish, and wrinkled.

It would be quite impossible for us to depict faithfully the multitude of physical and moral evils that result from these sinful alliances—for sinful they are. They ruin the body, corrupt the morals, and stultify the mind. And the result does not stop with the husband and wife. There are the children; they partake of the feebleness and vices of the parents, both physical and moral, and go out into the busy world stunted and gnarled. God pity them!

We would not be understood as speaking against the institution of marriage. It is holy, beautiful and beneficent. But let every one take his match, or none. Let not the brave eagle pair with the stupid owl, nor the gentle dove with the carrion crow. Like should have like. It is a glorious sight to see two old people, who have weathered the storms and basked in the sunshine of life together, go hand in hand lovingly and truthfully down the gentle declivity of time, with no anger, no jealousy, nor hatred garnered up against each other, and looking with hope and joy to the everlasting youth of heaven, where they two shall be one for ever. That is the true marriage—for it is the marriage of spirit to spirit. The love is woven into a woof of gold that neither time nor eternity can sever.—*The Eclectic*.

LANCASTER COUNTY HAS ALWAYS been associated in our recollection with that excellent man, Rev. Levi Bull, D. D., concerning whom we have heard an anecdote which, as it does him no little credit we will repeat:

A strong and lasting friendship had originated in their college days between Dr. Bull and Rev. Mr. Latta, a worthy clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, who resided in the State of Delaware, and who regarded his friend as a model of Christian excellence. It so happened that on a certain Sunday, when Parson Latta was officiating in his church in Delaware, after the sermon was ended, an unsophisticated countryman and his wife presented a child for baptism; but what was the surprise of the good parson when they named the child "Boelzebub." Having remonstrated with the parties concerning the impropriety of such a designation, and informed them that that was the name of the Devil, they became alarmed lest some evil should befall their boy in consequence of such a near association with his Satanic Majesty, and asked Mr. L. how they might guard against such a result. In reply, he counselled them to call him after some good man, and suggested his friend Dr. Bull, as one of the best men of his acquaintance. The baptism being ended, and the congregation about leaving the church, the countryman returned in great haste, saying: "Parson Latta, it don't suit." "What don't suit?" exclaimed the clergyman. "The name Bull, which you gave my child," said the countryman, "for my name is *Frogg*."—*Corresp. of Protestant Churchman*.

THE FIRST CONVOCATION.—For the full hearing and decision of this grave question, "the Apostles and elders came together." And it would also seem from the subsequent expression, "the whole multitude," that the people were present, and, whether or not they participated in the discussion, signified their deliberate approval of the sentence; for the circular letter which was sent forth to the churches was in the name of the "Apostles, elders, and brethren"—thus establishing the right of the people or laity of the Church to be represented in her councils, and to assist in guarding the purity of her faith. It must have been a most interesting assembly. From different regions were gathered the Apostles and evangelists, the standard-bearers and leaders of the sacramental host. There were to be seen a number of those venerable men, the chosen attendants of our Lord while He was upon earth, who had now for twenty years, since His ascension, been fighting manfully under His banner. Time must have traced its furrows on their brows, and the burden of constant labour and care must have bent their frames; but their hearts were as full of fervour, zeal, and love, as when they beheld their risen Sa-

vion on the first memorable Easter. There were many others, who, on their testimony, had believed in a Saviour unseen by the bodily eye. There were laborious missionaries, like Paul and Barnabas, who had travelled many a weary mile to spread abroad the glad tidings of salvation. Men who had never before met face to face, but well known to each other by reputation, and loved as well as known, now first exchanged fraternal greetings. Truly must such a meeting have presented to the observer a most impressive scene, and have proved to the gathered throng a most affecting and refreshing season, a lively emblem of the blessed assembling of all God's dispersed children in his Kingdom of glory.—*Bishop Doak's Life of St. Peter.*

ONE OF PTOLEMY'S DAUGHTERS.—Lord Ibelia states, that in the course of his wanderings amid the pyramids of Egypt, he stumbled on a mummy, proved by its hieroglyphics to be at least two thousand years of age. In examining the mummy, after it was unwrapped, he found in one of its closed hands a tubercle or tubercular root. He was interested in the question how long a root of this kind could live, and he therefore took that tubercular root from the mummy's hand, planted it in sunny soil, allowed it to rain and dews of heaven to descend upon it, and in the course of a few weeks, to his astonishment and joy, the root brought forth and bloomed in a beautiful habit.—*S. S. Abbot.*

MEMBER'S PAY.—A bill has been introduced into the United States Senate to increase the pay of the members of both Houses to twelve dollars per day. This is simply an outrage, and we think it is time the people should take some measures to put it out of the power of members of Congress to rob the National Treasury. In a few years, at this rate, we shall have in our own government as the worst despotism of Europe.—*Herald.*

We beg to call attention to the above, as having an important bearing on the late attempt to make the rate of \$6 a day permanent in our Legislature. If the line between paying the expenses of members, and compensating them for their services, is once passed there is no limit. It is proposed to be six dollars a day, but next session it may be eight, ten, or twelve, until the office of member becomes so remunerative as to justify larger sums being expended in procuring a seat. This, evidently, never was the intention of those who first made an allowance to legislators. We hope that our House will stop in time.—*The Globe.*

A CURIOUS WILL CASE was lately heard at Stafford Assizes, in England. The son of Samuel Swinfen, a country gentleman near Lichfield, married a lady's maid without the knowledge or consent of his family, but she was afterwards introduced, became a widow, and on the death of the old gentleman, he left her by will the whole of his estate. This was contested by his elder son, the heir at law; but after the case had proceeded to a certain length, the counsel on each side had a conference, and agreed to a compromise. It was agreed that the defendant, the heir-at-law, should have the estate; and that the plaintiff, the devisee, should have an annuity of £1000 a year, and the sum of £1200 for costs. In the course of the trial it transpired that the widow had at one time placed her affections on a teacher of foreign languages at Lichfield, and would have married him had he not turned out to be worthless. To obtain her letters from him she gave him £250.

The project of a union between the Greek and Roman Catholic Churches is revived. An ecclesiastic has published a work on the subject at the expense of the Pope, and, with the patronage of his Holiness, has left Rome on a mission to the authorities elsewhere. He declares the union to be the easiest thing in the world.

Some items indicate the return of peace. An order from the Horse Guards raises back again the standard height for infantry to five feet five inches at the least. The South Devon Militia have received orders to return their new clothing into store, and will be disbanded on the 18th proximo. One hundred and twenty labourers and a large number of boys, employed at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, have received notice of discharge. The effects of peace will not, however, be felt in this establishment so much as had been anticipated, in consequence of the determination of Government to manufacture the various munitions of war, and to abolish, as far as possible, the system of contracting. Orders have been issued for the withdrawal of most of the recruiting parties.

It is understood that the British German Legion will be sent, now that peace has been concluded, to the Cape of Good Hope. At the Cape they will garrison the colony, and officers and men will receive grants of land for their military services. The strength of the force will muster, by about the 10th of this month, with all the recruits, about 9,000 men.

Provincial Legislature.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble Address of the House of Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.—We your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects the Commons of Nova Scotia have maturely considered the despatches recently received from your Majesty's ministers, together with the draft of three instruments connected with the mines and minerals of this Province, and of a bill to give effect to those instruments, which have been forwarded to us for our sanction and approval.

We are required through your Majesty's Secretary of State formally to recognize, and by our own act confirm, a lease to be granted to the representatives of the Duke of York, for a period to terminate on the 25th August, 1856, "of all and singular the mines of gold, silver, coal, iron, iron stones, lime stone, slate rock, tin, copper, lead, and all other mines, minerals and ores in the Province of Nova Scotia," with the exception of such as previously to 1826 had passed from

the crown under grants in which reservations were not inserted.

We beg to call your Majesty's attention to the views which the Assembly of Nova Scotia have always held with regard to the grant of 1826, and which have been brought to the notice of your Majesty by our repeated address.

In no colony of your Majesty's dominions does there exist a more loyal attachment to your Majesty's person and Government than in Nova Scotia. The Legislature of this Province, when the exigencies of the empire required their co-operation have not hesitated to show in the most significant manner their most heartfelt sympathy with the parent country—and they can point with some pride to their journals and their statute books to testify the sincerity of their attachment.

In no colony of your Majesty's dominions have the pride and manly spirit of its population been more deeply wounded by the exercise of the royal prerogative.—The act of your royal predecessors in 1820, disposing of all that is valuable in the minerals of a province equal in extent to half of England, and distinguished for many of the physical and geological features which have made England what she is, justified by no necessity of state, and sacrificing to individual interests the prosperity of a whole province, has created in the minds of the people of Nova Scotia, a sense of injury which nothing but their loyalty and generous attachment to your Majesty's person and crown have prevented from ripening into feelings which none would deplore more sincerely than your Majesty's faithful Commons of Nova Scotia. We are now called upon to affix by our deliberate act, the seal to our provincial degradation. We are required to enact that the coal which warms our people—the gypsum, the quarrying and exportation of which gives employment to thousands of our population and to much of our tonnage—even the clay and the slate and limestone which enter into every branch of industry, and are essential to the comfort and almost to the existence of our people—in one word everything but the bare soil on which we tread, are to be handed over to the representatives of an individual, to be sublet by them to a company. We are to take steps to vest in this body the right to prosecute thousands of our people for acts in which they have been engaged all their lives—to say every house they build, every quarry they open, every ship they load with the materials which he in boundless profusion at their own doors, shall subject them to be prosecuted as trespassers or tried as criminals.

We do not mean to intimate to your Majesty that the duke of York's representatives or the General Mining Association would use the powers they ask us to confer,—we know they could not do so, because it would destroy themselves—but we wish the liberty and the privileges of our people to be held by a tenure more dignified and more secure than the generosity of two English gentlemen, or the prudential consideration of a commercial company.

For these reasons we cannot consent to pass the bill which has been submitted to us. We are ready and willing, we have always been ready and willing to admit the benefits which this province has derived from the General Mining Association. We have no desire to interfere with any mines they are working; we are willing to allow them as extensive an area round each mine as they can reasonably require for the successful prosecution of their operations. We have already at the sacrifice of interest to which some portion of our population attached a great value, acceded in changes in our relations with the United States which have relieved from a tax of 20 per cent. the only article which the company exports in the principal market to which it is exported. We are even willing to go further—to remit to the company one half of the royalty they pay on that part of the coal to which that royalty applies; to engage to impose upon all other parties who may open coal mines a burthen equal to the royalty which the company will have to pay, and we will engage that no export duty shall be levied on coal. But we ask as the condition for these concessions that they shall forego a claim which is of no value to them but of great injury to us—that they should relieve us from the sense of injury involved in the monopoly they claim, and allow us, whether we choose to exercise the power or not, at least the freedom to engage in any mining enterprise which we may consider to be for our own interests or the interests of our people.

Your Majesty's faithful commons are willing to admit that the legislature of this province have enacted laws which may be considered as sanctioning, to some extent at least the claim of the General Mining Association. The civil list act of 1849 refers to the rights then existing under the lease of 1826, and the agree-

ment of 1826, but the Assembly which passed that act had before them at the time the despatch of your Majesty's colonial minister Earl Grey, under date of 20th June, 1848, in which they were informed that if the existing arrangement was really detrimental to the province and practically stood in the way of the development of its resources, your Majesty's ministers were of opinion "that it would not be impossible to induce the association to come upon reasonable terms to a modification of their claims." The same assembly which passed that act, passed in the same session, and almost on the same day, without a dissentient voice, a series of resolutions, and adopted a report, both of which were transmitted to your Majesty, and in which documents they reiterate the assertions so often made in previous addresses, that they considered the grant an improvident and unconstitutional exercise of the royal prerogative. This report and these resolutions, were transmitted to the colonial secretary on the 2nd May, 1840, and therefore were in possession of your Majesty's ministers a considerable period before your Majesty's assent was given to the act which passed at the same session.

Your Majesty's faithful commons therefore conceive that these circumstances qualify the assent implied by the passing of that act, and indicate the extent to which the legislature were disposed to go in the recognition of existing rights.—We beg to state further to your Majesty that on other grounds we cannot consent to ratify these documents.

Under the Treasury minute of 1845, the royalty is payable on all coals that is raised over and above the 26,000 chaldrons to which the fixed rent applies. The documents we are called upon to sanction contain important exception of such coals as shall be used in working the mines and engines, and in smelting the ores and minerals and manufacturing the same. The extent to which this exception will operate at present is very considerable, but would be greatly increased if the company were to engage in the manufacture of iron or other smelting operations. If the association take their stand on the minute of 1845, they have no right to ask this concession, and they cannot be surprised that the people of this province should decline to append to an arrangement to which they have always objected an additional article to make it still more objectionable.

One other important feature in these documents is the alteration in the arrangement with the Duke of York's representatives.

The mines at Pictou and Sydney have alone been wrought to any extent. These mines were reserved in the original lease to the Duke of York; his representative therefore had no interest in the proceeds of the reserved mines. The association claim them under the agreement of 1826, yet we learn by the documents now before us, that they have agreed to pay the representative of the Duke of York on all coals raised in this province, as well from these as from any other mines, 1s. 6d. sterling, equal to 1s. 10½d. currency, on every Newcastle chaldron; thus imposing upon a necessary article of consumption a tax to be borne by the consumer to an extent nearly equal to the royalty paid to the Province. Already a sum of £55,416 10 2 sgd. has accumulated from this source, and only awaits the execution of those instruments, to be transferred to the Duke of York's creditors.

It is impossible to contemplate this feature of the arrangement, without feeling that so long as the association monopolizes the supply of coal, our people have to pay, on an article of necessary consumption a tax which it cannot be pretended they ought to bear, to which they were not even subject by the original arrangement made by the crown in 1826, and which imposed upon them a grant to which they were no party, to which they have given no assent, express or implied.

In refusing to complete the documents submitted to us, we do so from a sense of the duty we owe to the people we represent: but we earnestly hope that the offers we make may be accepted in the spirit in which they are made, and that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to interpose your powerful influence to close this protracted and irritating controversy.

In conclusion, we beg to assure your Majesty that in our belief, it is the true interest of the Association to adopt our proposition. If they consent to do so, and bring their operations into harmony with the general feeling of the community, they will be respected as benefactors, not dreaded or disliked as monopolists; and on the vast field for industrial operations on which they have entered, they will be aided by the cordial good-will and kind sympathies of our whole people.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1856.

ASCENSION DAY.

The revolving course of the Christian year has brought round to us the anniversary celebration of this holy Festival, which has occurred at an unusually early period in the present year—on the 1st day of May. Our readers are aware that as Ascension Day is always the 40th day after Easter, so the particular day on which it falls in each year is always determined within the same limits as the latter Festival, and consequently it must invariably fall between the 30th of April and the 3rd of June, both inclusively. It will not again occur so early as the 1st of May during the present century. With respect to the Festival itself, it is difficult to account for the general neglect which prevails, as to the observance of this public commemoration of the Ascension of our Lord Jesus Christ, as it is evidently to be regarded as one of the highest class of the Feasts of the Christian Church. There seems, indeed, to be in the minds of some persons an apparent confusion between the Resurrection and the Ascension of our blessed Lord, as though the latter were only the necessary consequence of the former, in the same way as the Circumcision of Christ for example, is immediately connected with his Nativity. On this subject it is justly remarked by Bishop Medley, (in his Sermon for Ascension Day) that "many persons do so confound them, and speak of the Resurrection in a way that only belongs to the Ascension—and indeed it is one of the glaring defects of the popular theology of our day, to confound things that differ, and to merge many separate and distinct truths in one or two leading doctrines, and so obscure the general truths themselves." It is to be feared, also, that the comparative neglect of this glorious Festival is very much to be attributed to the circumstance that Ascension Day has not been recognized by the State as one of the public holidays, and thus the practice of professing Christians has been regulated by command of the Civil Magistrate rather than the divine authority of the Church of Christ. We may here mention some circumstances relating to this day, to show the peculiar estimation in which it is held by the Church of England. In addition to the Collect, Epistle and Gospel—1. There are five Festivals in the year, for which a *Proper Preface* is appointed in the Communion Service, and *Ascension Day* is one of them. 2. There are six days in the year for which *Proper Psalms* are appointed in the Daily Service, and *Ascension Day* is one of them. 3. There are thirteen days in the year on which the *Athanasian Creed* is appointed instead of the Apostles' Creed, and *Ascension Day* is one of them. In fact, this sacred Feast appears to have been always regarded of the highest authority from the earliest ages of the Church. It is remarked by Mosheim, the well known Ecclesiastical historian, among the events of the Fourth Century (Part ii. chap. iv.) "In most Societies of Christians, five festival seasons were annually observed, namely, in remembrance of the Saviour's birth, of His sufferings and death for the sins of men, of His Resurrection, of His Ascension to heaven, and of the descent of the Holy Ghost upon His Ministers." More particularly it is stated by the learned Bingham—(Orig. Eccles. Book xx. Chap. vi. Sect. 5.) "The observation of this Festival was so ancient, that St. Austin could derive its original from no other fountain, but either Apostolical institution, or the general agreement of the Church in some pleary Council. 'For those things,' says he, 'which are received and observed over all the world, not as written in Scripture, but as handed down to us by tradition, we conceive to be either written by the Apostles themselves, or some of the numerous Councils, whose authority is of very great use in the Church. Such are the anniversary solemnities of our Saviour's Passion, and Resurrection, and Ascension into heaven, and the Coming of the Holy Ghost from heaven.' It is certain, therefore, the Feast of Ascension was generally observed all over the Church long before St. Austin's time. Chrysostom often speaks of it under the name of our Lord's Assumption into heaven. For, not to mention those two sermons upon the Ascension, which are reckoned spurious, he has one upon the Assumption, the credit of which was never called in question, wherein he styles this Festival the illustrious and refulgent day of our Lord's Assumption into heaven.' And in another Homily upon Whitsunday, recounting the great solemnities that had just gone before, he says, 'We have lately celebrated our Saviour's Passion, his Resurrection, and then his Return into heaven, that is, the Feast of his Ascension.' These last words are fully applicable to ourselves

at the present season, and with reference to the Parish of St. Paul's, we are thankful to record that the Services of the day were of a peculiarly interesting and impressive nature. Providential circumstances too, seemed to contribute to the proper observance of it, as, after several days of damp and gloomy weather, the morning of Ascension Day dawned with uncommon brightness, thus affording a favourable opportunity for meeting in the House of God, to celebrate the last great triumphant act in the history of our Saviour's life upon earth. The Services of the day commenced with the administration of the Holy Communion in the Bishop's Chapel, at half past 7 o'clock. There was no other Service used on the occasion, and it is evident from our Prayer Book, that this Service is quite complete and independent in itself, not being connected with Morning Prayers or any other Service, nor restricted to any particular period of the day. The 79th Hymn was chanted at the beginning, and the *Gloria in Excelsis* at the end, the whole Service being concluded within an hour. The Bishop officiated, being assisted by the Rev. J. O. Cochran. There were 58 Communicants, including 8 Clergymen, there was also a good attendance of other worshippers, and there seemed to be a remarkable degree of solemnity and devotion connected with the whole Service. There were also, as usual, two full services in the parish of St. Paul's, and St. Luke's Chapel of Ease, morning and evening in the former Church, and morning and afternoon in the latter, Sermons were preached in St. Paul's, in the morning by the Ven. Archdeacon, from St. Luke xxiv. 50, 51, and in the evening by the Rev. Edmund Maturin, from St. John, xiv. 2, 8. The congregations were rather small during the day, being chiefly composed of females, but in the evening there was a better attendance. On the whole, we trust that it was a day of much spiritual comfort and edification to many devout and humble members of the Church, who kept the feast in the true spirit of the beautiful Collect for the day, and it is satisfactory to observe that several persons availed themselves of the privilege of assembling four times in the house of prayer, thus imitating the example of the Apostles and other Christians on the first Ascension Day who retired from the Mount of Olives to Jerusalem for united prayer and supplication, and of whom it is recorded by the sacred Evangelist, that "they were continually in the Temple, praising and blessing God."

THE TORONTO SYNOD.

In order that no inconvenience may arise from the state of the roads, and anxious to have a full attendance, the Lord Bishop of Toronto has notified the Diocese that the Visitation is postponed until the 30th April, and the Meeting of the Toronto Synod until the 1st. May.

This Synod of the Diocese of Toronto, is expected to be of universal interest. A division of the Diocese will be made, and it will depend upon the wisdom of the Synod to establish a just principle for the appointment of the Bishop present and future. A correspondent of one of the papers points out the difficulties which beset this subject, which have their origin most likely in some political arrangement, which a no small party in the Church very properly demurs to sanction. He remarks:

"It seems to be considered necessary that the sum of £12,000 should be provided for the support of a Bishop, and that until this is done no appointment can be made. To this I cannot but think there is great objection. In the first place it is very difficult in this country to raise £12,000, and, judging from the present disposition of our Church, seems just now to be impossible. I say £12,000, because although the Archdeacon of Kingston in his circular stated that £8,000 had been raised, yet he stated also, that it was raised conditionally, the condition being the appointment of the Revd. Thomas Hincks. But since it is evident that the Church here will never submit to the appointment of that gentleman, (at all events, in this very objectionable way,) it would, of course appear that we are not to have the money."

If we can judge from what we find in the papers, our Canadian brethren are determined to maintain for their Church the right of self government, and they allow no considerations connected with the question of legality to interfere with their proceedings. We do believe that if this were urged upon them, they are sufficiently alive to their natural and inalienable right to regulate their own affairs, without being subject to State restrictions, that they would take the simplest method of proving it, if the State manifested any coercive intention, by separating entirely from the Mother Church, and becoming of themselves an independent Episcopal Church. Happily, however, there is no difference of opinion between the State and the Church upon this important point, and the connection remains unimpaired, and mutual benefit will be derived from the relation which each will maintain towards the other. The force of Sir William Molesworth's despatch to the Governor General of Canada, if it ever

had any, is entirely done away by subsequent proceedings of the Home Government, which sanctions any Synodal assemblage of the Colonial Church, and directs its Ministers to give royal effect to any laws that the Legislature may make in their favor, and to any powers, save that of dominancy, that it may confer upon them. The Canadian Church has acquired this independent position, and this will be the rule in all the other colonial dioceses whenever the Churchmen in them get rid of their slavish notions, and are sufficiently alive to the great privilege of self-government, which it is within their power to establish for themselves and their posterity.—The increase of the Church, its self-supporting capacity, and its ability to resist the encroachments of other denominations either upon its members or its possessions, will date from the day when its action is concentrated, and a unity of purpose prevails in its separate dioceses—and we look forward to the time when a general Convention of the Provincial Church shall still further strengthen and spread her influence over every portion of British America.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE CLERGY.—The Annual Sermons will be preached on Whitsunday, at St. Paul's by the Lord Bishop, and at St. Luke's by the Rev. W. Bullock, on behalf of the Special Funds of the Diocesan Church Society appropriated to this object.

The Canadian Legislature have decided that Quebec shall be the Capital city of Canada and the Seat of Government.

The Missionary at Weymouth begs, through the *Church Times*, to return many thanks to his Parishioners, for the handsome present he has lately received from them—a Silk Gown and Scarf, accompanied by a note expressive of the kindest wishes for his own and his family's welfare.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

(Per Telegraph to Reading Room.)

The Steamship *Persia* has arrived at New York, Liverpool dates to 19th inst.

Cotton has advanced $\frac{1}{2}$.—Sales large.

Breadstuffs have declined.

Flour is lower. Wheat 3d.

Corn has also declined from previous advices.

Provisions unchanged. Business limited.

Sugar declined 6d.

Conferences finally closed on Wednesday.

Lord Panmure has declared that orders of troops to North America has no reference to affairs with the United States.

PEACE!—On Friday morning last we had the satisfaction of announcing, in an Extra, that a Treaty of Peace had been signed by the Plenipotentiaries at the Paris Conference.

The intelligence caused general rejoicing. Bells were immediately rung, and flags displayed. In the evening, there were brilliant illuminations, fireworks, bonfires, torch-light processions, firing of cannon, &c., &c. The "demonstrations" surpassed anything of the kind ever before witnessed in this quarter.—*Larmouth Herald*.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER!—Schr. Mary, Nickerson, of Argyle, was capsized off Cape Ann during the gale of Monday last. A boy was washed over board and lost. Capt. Nickerson and Aaron Boyd perished in the rigging. Samuel Allen was taken off, on the following morning, and the vessel taken into Salem.—*Ibid*.

The St. John's papers contain detailed accounts of the awful wreck of the British Barque *Blake*, of 800 tons, Edward Rudolf master. This vessel sailed in excellent order, on the 8th Feb., from Slip Island Harbour, Mississippi, bound for Cork, with a cargo of pitch pine deals. When near the middle of the Atlantic, she encountered a series of terrific gales, or rather one continued hurricane lasting from the 4th of March until the 19th.—But long before this latter date the ship had become waterlogged, her sails and spars had been blown away, and every heavy sea made a clear breach over her deck. Several of the crew had already been swept away, and those who survived were suffering the most extreme sufferings from cold, hunger and fatigue. The gale began to abate on the 19th. For thirteen days the wretched survivors remained upon the wreck without tasting a morsel of food except one rat, which was divided amongst them. The account of their sufferings during this time, as given by the master himself, is quite harrowing. On the thirteenth day, one of the crew—the second one who had done so—sank under his sufferings and died.—The body was not thrown overboard. It served as food for the survivors, until four days afterwards, on the 23th, the sufferers were taken from the wreck by the schr. *Peggeon*, of St. John's N. F., bound to that port from Lisbon. They had been tantalized, during the most intense stage of their sufferings, by seeing three other vessels pass them at different times. They arrived at St. John's on the 15th of April. The survivors numbered eight, including all the officers of the ship.—Eight of the crew had been washed away, and two had died on the wreck from cold, fatigue, and hunger.—*Recorder*.

Poetry.

HYMN.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

I would love thee, God my Father!
My Redeemer and my King!
I would love thee; for without thee,
Life is but a bitter thing.

I would love thee, full of kindness,
Thou who first show'dst love for me.
I would love thee, my protector,
I for refuge fly to thee.

I would love thee; ev'ry blessing
Flows to me from out thy throne;
I would love thee—he who loves thee
Never feels himself alone.

I would love thee Look upon me,
Ever guide me by thine eye;
I would love thee; if not nourished
By thy soul, my soul would die.

I would love thee, may thy brightness
Dazzle my rejoicing eyes!
I would love thee, may thy goodness
Waich from heaven o'er all I prize

I would love thee—thou my refuge,
While the evil days increase;
I would love thee, thou I seek for,
Thou exhaustless source of peace.

I would love thee, I have vowed it.
On thy love my heart is set.
While I love thee, I will never
The Redeemer's blood forget.



THE FOLLOWING ACTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1m.

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

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

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

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

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

4. Each petit and special jury shall be entitled to receive and be paid the sum of two shillings and six

pence per day, for his actual attendance as a juror at the supreme court, and also six pence per mile for every mile he shall necessarily travel from his place of residence to the court house; such actual attendance and distance to be ascertained by the oath of the juror.

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

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

7. Any juror who shall not answer to his name, when called, shall forfeit his day's pay, and for each day's absence shall pay a fine of ten shillings, to be collected as follows: The judge, on the Sheriff's affidavit, that the juror was duly summoned to attend the court, shall, on the last day of the term or sittings, unless such juror shall have been previously excused, order an execution to be issued for the amount of the fines, in the name of the prothonotary, who shall have the same collected immediately, and shall pay the same into the county treasury, and the prothonotary shall have a commission of five per cent., and the sheriff ten per cent., on the amount so collected.

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

9. So much of chapter 154 of the revised statutes, "Of costs and fees," as relates to the fees payable to jurors in the supreme court, and also so much of the chapter heroby amended as is inconsistent with this act, are repealed.

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

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

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

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

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

1m.

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

THE BOOK for Subscriptions to the Stock of the

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

At the Office of JOHN BUNTON, Esq., Bedford Row, will remain open till further notice; in the interim application will be made to the Provincial Legislature, now in Session, for an Act of Incorporation.

By order of the Committee.

WM. STAIRS, Chairman.

Feb. 9.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SKIDLITZ—

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 2.

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. Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d. each, at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street

Jan. 21

PRINTING INK.

THE Subscriber has just Received a lot of News and JOB PRINTING INK, of different qualities and prices.

WM. GOSSIP,

24 Granville St.

JUST RECEIVED.

MOODY'S Eton Latin Grammar.

Moody's Eton Greek do.

Stoddart's Latin Delectus.

Stoddart's Greek do.

Colenso's Algebra.

Stewart's Geography.

Wrigley's Mathematics

Feb. 2

WM. GOSSIP,

24 Granville Street.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

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

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. They soon give a healthy tone to those organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH.

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

Ague	Female Irregularities	Serofula, or King's
Asthma	Itis	Evil
Bilious Complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Sore Throats
Blisters on the Face		Stomach and Gravel
Skin	Gout	Secondary Symp-
Bowel Complaints	Head-ache	toms
Colic	Indigestion	Tic Douloureux
Constipation of the Intestines		Tumours
Bowels	Jaundice	Ulcers
Consumption	Liver Complaints	Veneral Affections
Debility	Lumbago	Worms of all kind
Dropsy	Piles	Weakness from
Dysentery	Rheumatism	whatever cause
Erysipelas	Retention of Urine	&c. &c.

Sold at the Establishments of J. F. COCHRAN & CO., 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 50, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 3d.; 3s. 3d.; and 5s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. COCHRAN & CO., Newport; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. FULLER, Horton; Moore & Chisham, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibbon, Wilmot; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; B. Guest, Yarmouth; T. R. Patillo, Liverpool; J. F. Moore, Caledonia; Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Noll, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Manoune Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Amherst; R. B. Hucous, Wallace; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Hobson, Pictou; T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia

Jan. 26, 1855.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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

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

Dec. 19.

HALIFAX STEAM BAKERY.

No. 92, Upper Water Street,—Opposite Cunard Wharf,

FRESH BAKED.
500 BARRELS of Pilot Bread,
100 do Family do. suitable for toasting,
50 H. If
50 Bags Navy Bread.

Also—
Boxes Wine and Soda Biscuit,
Butter, Sweet, Ginger, and Sugar Crackers,
Water Crackers, Imitation Buns,
In Packages from 10 to 20 lbs. each, Wholesale and Retail.

Feb. 16. 3m. EDWARD JOST

FOR SALE BY WM. GOSSIP.

24 GRANVILLE STREET.

THE Constitution of the Diocesan Assembly adopted at an adjourned Meeting of the Diocesan Assembly of Nova Scotia, held at Halifax, in the Bishop's Chapel, Oct. 11, 1855.

March 22.

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