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# The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. 13. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1858. NO. 43.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
Oct. 25	St. Simon & St. Jude	Gen. 22; Job 1, 21	Gen. 22; Job 1, 21
26	St. Andrew	Gen. 22; Job 1, 21	Gen. 22; Job 1, 21
27	St. Thomas	Gen. 22; Job 1, 21	Gen. 22; Job 1, 21
28	St. James	Gen. 22; Job 1, 21	Gen. 22; Job 1, 21
29	St. Philip	Gen. 22; Job 1, 21	Gen. 22; Job 1, 21
30	St. Paul	Gen. 22; Job 1, 21	Gen. 22; Job 1, 21
Nov. 1	All Saints Day	Wid. 1; Heb. 11	Wid. 1; Heb. 11

The Athanasian Creed to be used.  
 a To ver. 10. b Begin ver. 23. and stop. 11 to ver. 7  
 c To ver. 17. d To ver. 17.

## Poetry.

### OUT IN THE COLD.

The air is cold, the way is dark and dreary,  
 The night has come;  
 I see thee wander, footsore, faint and weary,  
 Afar from home.

The stars rene, the clouded skies are weeping  
 Their chilling tears,  
 Through the thick mists and shadows weirdly creeping,  
 No dawn appears.

Beset with forms of evil thronging round thee,  
 O stranger soul,  
 How canst thou break the spell that now hath bound thee,  
 In its control?

No light--no hope--Oh hear that soft voice calling  
 Its tones of love,  
 Sweeter than sound of silver streamlet falling,  
 In shady grove.

A Saviour's ear has heard thy mournful story,  
 It thrilled his heart,  
 He calls thee--rise, thou new made heir of glory,  
 Bid doubt depart.

Thou hast a friend, no loneliness and lonely,  
 Condemned to grief,  
 That pleading voice is one of mercy only,  
 Thou hear and live.

Look upward--see, the banquet hall is lighted,  
 It shines for thee;  
 The feast is spread--the white-robed guests invited--  
 All--all for thee!

A happy child, there shalt thou dwell forever  
 In perfect peace,  
 Their rich fruition crowns each bright endeavor  
 And struggles cease.

Lulled by the music low of life's pure river,  
 Lie down at last;  
 Out in the cold--Ah, no, at home forever,  
 Thy lot is cast.

## Religious Intelligence.

(From the Colonial Church Chronicle.)

### THE DIFFERENCES AND AGREEMENTS BETWEEN GREEK ROME, AND ENGLAND.

III.—Points on which the Oriental Church agrees with the Church of Rome in opposition to the Church of England.

1. The Church of Greece teaches and practises the Invocation and Adoration of Saints, and especially of St. Mary, though not in the extreme degree to which Rome teaches and practises the same.
2. The Church of Greece, like Rome, teaches and practises the Adoration of Icons or Pictures.
3. The Church of Greece, like Rome, requires her members to confess their sins to a Priest once in the year.
4. The word Transubstantiation is, as we have said, admitted to the Greek Church; but by it she does not understand the Latin doctrine of Transubstantiation, which is only held by some individuals, if held at all. The word has been adopted from the West, but not the doctrine.

IV.—Points on which the Church of Greece stands opposed both to the Church of Rome and the Church of England.

1. The Single Procession. We believe that Greece's doctrine here is wrong. But yet she is more sinned against, even here, than sinning. What Greece originally protested against was not the doctrine of the Double Procession, but the interpolation of the Creed without the authority of a General Council. The case is fairly put in Bishop Pearson's memorable words:—"Thus did the Oriental Church

(\* Concluded from last week.)

accuses the Occidental for adding *Filioque* to the Creed contrary to a General Council, which had prohibited all additions, and that without the least pretence of the authority of another Council; and so the schism between the Latin and the Greek Church began, and was continued, never to be ended until those words, *Qui ex Patre Filioque*, or *Filioque*, are taken out of the Creed,—the one relying on the truth of the doctrine contained in those words, and the authority of the Pope to alter anything, the other either denying or suspecting the truth of the doctrine, and being very zealous for the authority of the ancient Councils. This, therefore, is much to be lamented, that the Greeks should not acknowledge the truth which was acknowledged by their ancestors, in the substance of it; and that the Latins should force the Greeks to make an addition to the Creed without a great authority as hath prohibited it, and to use that language in the expression of this doctrine which never was used by any of the Greek Fathers."

2. The Greek Church administers Confirmation by the hands of the Priest, instead of the Bishop, and does not wait till the child to be confirmed is grown to years of discretion.

3. As to the form of Consecration in the Liturgy, and consequent Oblation, the uses of the Greek and Scottish Churches for the most part agree, while those of Rome and England are in accordance with each other.

4. The Greek doctrine of the Extreme Unction is totally different from that of Rome. Its object, in the Greek view, is bodily cure, and the means thereto, united Prayer of the Priests of the Church, together with anointing; while the Roman practice is to call in but one Priest, and to make the ceremony a Sacrament preparatory for death. The Greek Church cannot, however, be said to agree in the letter on this subject with the English Church, because the latter has, with the omission of miraculous cures given up the ceremony of anointing, which the former characteristically retains.

From the above sketch, compressed as it is in its dimensions, it is easy to see that the points of distinction between Greece and England are as nothing when compared either with the points of difference between Rome and England, or Greece and Rome. Not only are the points of agreement between England and Greece, as opposed to Rome, more in number than the points of agreement between Rome and Greece, as opposed to England, or between Rome and England, as opposed to Greece. But they are also much more important. Nevertheless, the sneer of the Romanists is true, that Greece and England are not in communion with each other; and we must not smooth away the differences which exist between us,—for there are differences, and they are very real.

The English Churchman who goes into a Greek Church cannot feel at home in it. The bowings, the crossings, the icon-worshipping, the nasal drawing out of the prayers, do not make an atmosphere in which he can breathe freely. There is a deadness, a crampedness, a formalism, which heeps ashes on his warm feelings of sympathy. And the *Panaghia* holds a place which he cannot help condemning. Indeed, the ordinary Protestant traveller, who judges solely by what he sees, will come away with no higher respect for the religion of the Oriental Church than for that of Rome,—so painfully do icon-worship, saint worship, bowing crossing, and external formalism impress themselves upon the notice. Further, there is much and deep rooted prejudice in the Eastern mind. So far as they know anything of us they regard us as Lutherans and Calvinists, and Lutherans and Calvinists they look upon as heretics. We must not, therefore, be too sanguine in our expectation of the results which we trust may follow from our being brought into contact with the Patriarchate of Constantinople. The Eastern Church does, it is not to be denied, need a reformation; and until that reformation has taken place, we cannot be altogether at one with her.

But here is the great difference between her and Rome. Rome, as Rome, cannot reform herself.—She has bound herself in iron fetters, and she must stand or fall—and she knows it well—with the false doctrine which she has systematized, and the corruptions which she has authorized. But there is nothing in the principles of the Eastern Church to pre-

vent her reforming herself; on the contrary, her appeal to Scripture and Antiquity would necessarily lead her to lop off all doctrines and practices which, on examination, she found not to be accordant with Scripture and Antiquity. She, therefore, only needs enlightenment, which enlightenment would be at once attained, were the heavy yoke of Mahomedanism withdrawn from her neck; and we should then be justified in entertaining sanguine hopes of an internal reformation of her doctrine and discipline.

Hence we may see our duty at the present time. It is not to attempt to dismember the Greek Church. Whoever does so, sins not only against the unity of the Church, but acts in the most impolitic manner that is possible for the cause of true reform. Rather our duty is to cultivate the most friendly relations with her that we can, without compromising our own principles—to stretch out the hands of brotherhood to her,—to hold up the light of our example to her,—to avoid unnecessarily shocking her prejudices,—to show that there is a bond of union which ought to unite us together, absolutely as two branches of the one church, defensively as opposed to Rome.

We learn, both from the daily and weekly journals, that the political result of the late movement in the East, is an enormous increase of the influence of France. In the minds of the Orientals, the star of England has paled before that of our French neighbors. French nuns are pouring into Constantinople.—Pera and Galata are becoming French,—the power of the English ambassador, who has so long been the ruler of the Sultan, is now sinking below that of the representative of France,—and the leading political journal tells us that we are fairly beaten, and must leave the East to be inspired and revived by French influences, while we confine ourselves to India, Australia, and British America. If this is the case, and unfortunately it is not to be denied, we cannot congratulate English statesmen on such a result of the war in the East. But with the political aspect of the affair we have nothing to do. English Churchmen, however, must not forget the ecclesiastical significance of the events, which are unsatisfactory enough when regarded only politically. French influence in the East, we must ever recollect, while in things temporal it means the spread of the power of Louis Napoleon, in things spiritual is nothing else than the spread of the power of the Pope. The French consuls very likely, very probably, are infidels, or sceptics; nevertheless these same French consuls are as active agents of Pius IX. as the most zealous disciples of the Propaganda—not that they care two straws about dogmas, but religious parties are, above all in the East, political parties; and the Emperor of the French is, both by tradition and interest, the Head and Protector of the "Catholics" of the East, not a whit less than the Emperor of Russia is the Head and Protector of the "Orthodox."

French influence in the East, therefore, translated

\* The following letter from Constantinople has just appeared in the *Gazette de l'Asie*. We need scarcely say that the Archbishops and Bishops mentioned are schismatical Latin Prelates, and that the Armenians referred to are those who have submitted to the Pope for the sake of obtaining French protection.

"In the capital of Islam, at 1,000 leagues from Versailles, such a picture is more striking than elsewhere, and we cannot but thank Providence for the advantages procured to civilization and to Christianity by the 'Society for the Propagation of the Faith.' It is this Society which alone has supported for the last sixteen years the three Schools at Constantinople, which now reckon 760 pupils, and might be readily doubled, if suitable accommodation could be procured. The books given in price to the pupils were due to the French Ambassador and Monsignor Musabial, Archbishop of Smyrna. The distribution took place on the 23d, in the garden of the Embassy. The ceremony was presided over by the Archbishop of Smyrna, Monsignor Hassoun, Armeno-Catholic Bishop; Troche, Archbishop of Babylon, Slavum, Bishop of Erzeroum; Hertlay, Bishop of Portland, and the Armeno-Catholic Patriarch. There were also present Count de Séger, first Secretary of the French Embassy, General Farnes, and a number of priests of the parishes and Catholic Chapels at Constantinople. A French military band was in attendance. The different works of the pupils, copy-books, drawings, &c., were suspended to the trees; and some of the children recited interesting dialogues with much grace and facility. The majestic appearance of the pontiffs, with their long white beards, the variety of costumes, the light expressed by the pupils, and the enchanting airs of the music, altogether made the day a most attractive one."

into ecclesiastical language, means the progress of Popery in the East, and the consequent depression and humiliation of the Oriental Church at the feet of the schismatic body intruded by Rome. We have no hesitation in saying that, even on political grounds, it is the interest of England to foster friendly relations between the Eastern and English Churches, for the sake of English interests in the East. Religiously, there can be no doubt that the vigorous efforts made by Rome to destroy, ought to rouse us more than ever to like or greater exertions to prevent the overthrow of Rome's ancient antagonist; while Christian zeal and love should never allow us to rest as long as the present unhappy misunderstanding divide and keep asunder the divided Church. If we are honest-hearted English Churchmen, our efforts after unity will be made, not on the principles of Roman exclusiveness, which would swallow up variety in unity, nor of vague latitudinarianism, which would let variety run riot without the bonds of any real unity, but upon those principles of federal union which were the law of the Primitive Church, which hold together the Patriarchates of the East, and constitute the English Churchman's theory of the true unity of the Church.

### Diocesan Church Society.

#### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 15th October, in the National School-room.

The Right Rev. the PRESIDENT took the chair at 2 P. M.

There were present, the Venerable the Archdeacon, and a number of Clergy and lay delegates from the local committees in the country.

After Prayers and reading the Minutes of the preceding General Meeting—

The Secretary was directed to read the Report of the Executive Committee for the past year.

It was moved by the Rev. C. Shrove; seconded by the Rev. R. Uniacke, and resolved, that the Report of the Executive Committee be received and adopted, and that it be printed and circulated under the direction of the Executive Committee.

The Bishop informed the Society that he had requested the Clergy annually to preach and make a collection in their parishes for the Widows and Orphans' funds.

It was moved by J. W. H. Howley, Esq., delegate from Yarmouth, seconded by N. Clarke, Esq., and resolved, that the Executive Committee be requested to obtain and to publish in the Annual Reports such historical and statistical accounts of the parishes as they may deem expedient.

It was moved by A. M. Uniacke, Esq., seconded by the Rev. C. Shrove, and resolved, that the General Annual Meeting of the Society be held in the month of June instead of the present time.

N. Clarke, Esq., moved that in order to ascertain the feeling of the members from the country with regard to the proposed change, the meeting should divide on the question, that the majority of the country voters might be apparent.

The division took place, and there was a majority of the members of the country in favor of the change.

The Rev. J. Ambrose gave notice that at the next meeting he would move that the time for the General Meeting be changed to October.

The Rev. R. Arnold gave notice of a proposed change in the 9th, 10th and 11th Rules of the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

The first five on the list of the Executive Committee went out of office, and the following members of the Society were elected by ballot to fill the vacancy: J. R. DeWolfe, Esq., W. Gosw, Esq., N. Clarke, Esq., S. P. Fairbanks, Esq., and A. M. Uniacke, Esq.

At the suggestion of the Rev. T. H. White, seconded by the Rev. Uniacke, the thanks of the Society were offered to the Treasurer, the Assistant Secretary, and the Secretary for their services during the past year.

The Rev. E. Gilpin, Jr., A. M., was appointed Secretary; H. Pryor, Esq., A. M., Assistant Secretary, and W. C. Silver, Esq., Treasurer for the ensuing year.

At the suggestion of T. B. Atkins, Esq., seconded by the Rev. J. Stannage, the warm thanks of the Society were tendered to the Clergymen who preached for the Society on Sunday the 12th inst.

The Rev. J. M. Campbell gave notice that at the next Annual Meeting he would move that in future no grants be made from this Society to aid in the building of churches, except upon the condition that all the seats should be free.

A. M. Uniacke, Esq., gave notice that at the next Annual Meeting he would move that in future the new members for the Executive Committee should first be proposed and then balloted for.

The Meeting adjourned.

EDWIN GILPIN, JR., Sec'y.

#### PUBLIC MEETING.

A Public Meeting of the Society was held in the Temperance Hall on the evening of Wednesday, the 15th October, 1856.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop took the chair at half-past 7 o'clock.

There were present an unusually large number of Clergy and lay delegates from the country, more than sufficient to fill the diminished platform, while a numerous and highly respectable audience were in the Hall. The Bishop invited the meeting to join in singing the 100th Psalm.

The Venble. the Archdeacon read Prayers.

The Right Rev. the President opened the Meeting with an introductory address relative to the affairs of the Church in the Diocese.

An abstract from the Report of the Executive Committee, for the year 1855, was read.

W. Tupper, Esq., delegate from Aylesford, moved the first Resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Drumm, delegate from Bridgewater.

Resolved.—That the Society upon this, its 18th Anniversary, give most humble and hearty thanks to the Father of all mercies for His past blessings, and for the success which he has vouchsafed to our efforts, and express also its faithful reliance upon His support and protection for the continuance of our future exertions.

The meeting then united in singing a hymn suitable to the occasion.

The second Resolution was moved by D. Smith, Esq., delegate from Rawdon, and seconded by the Rev. R. Arnold.

Resolved.—That inasmuch as the Venble. the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has been compelled actually to commence the diminution of that generous aid to this Diocese (for which this Society will ever be grateful) the future maintenance of the Clergy demands the immediate and serious attention of every Churchman in the Province.

A collection was then taken in aid of the funds of the Society.

The third Resolution was moved by Lieut. Col. Pointz, seconded by the Rev. J. Forsythe.

Resolved.—That the successful establishment of the fund for the Pensions of the Widows and Orphans of the clergy, is a subject of sincere congratulation to the Society, and of thanks to those who so liberally contributed to its formation; at the same time the Society cannot but regard with much anxiety the condition of clergymen who may hereafter be incapacitated by age or infirmity for longer service in the Church.

The meeting then sang the Doxology and was dismissed with the Apostolical benediction.

#### News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Arabia, Oct. 10.

#### ENGLAND.

The remains of Viscount Hardings were deposited on Wednesday in the beautiful hall church of Fordcomb, near Tunbridge Wells, erected chiefly by the munificence of the deceased soldier, on his return from India. The funeral ceremony was private and unostentatious, in accordance with the express desire of the deceased. The only insignia seen were the baton of a field-marshal, and sword, the present of the late Duke of Wellington in 1815.

By a general order, dated "Horse Guards, Oct. 2," her Majesty has expressed to the army "her sincere grief at the loss of that great and eminent soldier, Field-Marshal Viscount Hardings."

"The assiduous labour of a long public and eventful career, during which Viscount Hardings held some of the highest offices of the State, terminated, too soon, a life fertile in resources, and of unwearying perseverance and devotion to duty.

"The Queen has a high and grateful sense of Lord Hardings' valuable and unwearying services, and in his death deplores the loss of a true and devoted friend.

"No Sovereign ever possessed a more honest and faithful counsellor, or a more loyal, fearless, and devoted servant."

At a sitting of the Derby Burial Board last week it was stated that three burials of sisters of the establishment had taken place within the grounds of the Ho-

man Catholic convent, Nottingham-road, in violation of the Order in Council of the 18th Oct., 1854. A resolution was carried directing the clerk to communicate the fact to the Home Secretary.

The Scotch papers say that Dr. Tait, the new Bishop of London, is the first Scotchman who has reached the Episcopal bench since the death of Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, in 1719.

The United Kingdom Alliance of Teetotallers contemplate, it seems, the introduction of the Maine Liquor Law into England, and have sought out Lord Stanley for a leader, who declines the honour, with eight sufficient reasons for his disapproval of the movement. It would be a law against the poor, as it could not affect the rich; it would induce smuggling to an enormous extent; those who would close public houses should first find some other recreation for the humbler classes; £20,000,000 of revenue would be lost; prohibition would augment felony; chemical science would readily produce substitutes; the law would be evaded; and the voluntary working of Temperance Societies would be impeded. The Secretary disputes the whole list of propositions, asserting the necessity of the reform as the only effectual prevention of drunkenness; and Lord Stanley rejoins with eight elaborations of his former argument, clinching them with the retort that the Secretary's assertion that "moral force is not enough" for the world as it is, is a maxim fitted for inscription over the doors of the Inquisition. The subject was not worthy the notice that Lord Stanley has conferred upon it, and the Secretary must rejoice at the importance given to his impracticable croquet by the discussion he has raised.

MONY MARKET, Oct. 8.—The drain of gold to France, where the Bank appears to be in a very tottering state, and obliged to resort to every manœuvre rather than suspend the payment of specie, has led to two advances in discount by the Bank of England.—The first occurred on Wednesday last, when, without waiting for the usual weekly court on the following day, the Directors advanced their rate of discount from 4½ per cent., at which it had stood since the 26th of June last, to 5 per cent. Consols had improved on the morning of that day to 93; but, on the announcement being made at noon, they gave way to 92½. A heavy fall on the French Bourse, and the fear of a further advance by the Bank at their weekly court, caused a further fall of ½ per cent.; but the Directors separating without, Consols recovered to 92½. On Friday a great improvement on the French Bourse led to an advance of ½ to 93, but they were not steady, and soon gave way to 92½. There was a further fall on Saturday. On Monday the pressure occasioned by the Bank of France evincing a determination to obtain gold at any sacrifice, led to the summoning of a special Court of Directors of the Bank of England, when an advance in the rate of discount, was adopted from .6 per cent. to 6 per cent. on all bills not having more than sixty days to run, and to 7 per cent. for all bills over sixty days. This announcement caused an immediate fall of ½ per cent., and after a slight rallying on Monday evening, Consols fell the next morning to 90½. All pressure at home was relieved by the advance in discount, but the tightening of English money can only increase the difficulties of the Bank of France. Whether they will be met boldly, or further attempts made to tide over them, depends probably on the speedy arrival of Australian gold, overdue in London, and bought up by anticipation for the Bank of France.—Yesterday afternoon there was a greater feeling of confidence in the English money market, and prices closed at the advanced quotations of 91½ to 92 for money, and 91½ to 92 for the 6th of November.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

James Tibbits, Esq., a member of the Legislature of this Province, now residing in Quebec, is advocating through the Quebec Chronicle the propriety of joint action on the part of the Canadian and New Brunswick Governments, to make St. John the outlet of Canadian commerce instead of Portland. Combating the views of the Boards of Trade of Quebec and Montreal, of making Quebec in summer and Portland in winter the landing place for a line of steamers, Mr. Tibbits says:—

"Why should we in Canada be called on to build up Portland, when we have the magnificent harbor of St. John, in New Brunswick, at all times so accessible as Portland; and more so, because it sometimes happens that the latter harbor is obstructed by ice, while the former is always open, and we cut our own territory, and infinitely more easy of entrance at all times than Halifax, and 275 miles nearer Quebec.

"I am inclined to the belief that the Imperial Go-

vernment might be prevailed upon to come down handsomely in aid of a line of railway between St. John and Quebec. What would they have given last winter to have had this line between Quebec and St. John. I know it was in contemplation to undertake the transportation of munitions of war overland from St. John to Quebec. I was written to at Fredericton, to know how late it would answer to attempt the journey overland with 200 two-horse teams, with gunpowder and a escort."

**NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY DEBENTURES.**—The last mail from England brought the gratifying intelligence that our Railway Debentures were selling in the London market at a premium of 4 per cent., bringing £104. We understand that the Messrs. Baring the agents for the Province, write most encouragingly, and while our credit is maintained, we shall find no difficulty in obtaining all the money we may require for Railway purposes.

The arrangements made by the present government for procuring money to carry on our Railways are most satisfactory, and the Province will save a large amount by their judicious management.

Our contemporaries in Westminster speak in glowing terms of the progress of railroad matters in this quarter, and the short line is being rapidly completed, in the most durable manner. "The good times is coming."—*New Brunswicker*.

SYDNEY, C. B.

On Saturday last, at half past one o'clock, P. M., 33 Roderick McLennan, of Cape Dauphin, and his two sons, were on their way home from the Sydney Mines, as far as a mile and a half N. W. of Point Aconie, in a sail boat, with stone ballast, and a hoghead of salt in bags, the boat filled while in stay, under the pressure of a heavy squall of wind, nearly sinking her, leaving only the tops of the masts above water, to which the three clung for about an hour; she then capsized over them, nearly smothering them under water, until a wave partially righted her. The father became stiff and helpless—the elder son with filial devotion holding on to him with one hand, and with the other to the boat, until both lost their hold, when the old man sank to rise no more—the son, regaining his hold of the boat, endeavored to save his younger brother, but the latter also became insensible, and perished—the surviving brother still clung to the boat, now swiftly drifting seaward, until 7 o'clock, when providentially the wind shifted to the north-east, which, with the help of the flowing tide, and the man's exertions of the lonely survivor, steering, and at times paddling with one of the sprits, the only thing available left him, the boat so drifted into Little Bras d'Or Gut, where after extraordinary exertions, and nearly exhausted, the young man, or boy as he appears to be, landed, and now becoming bewildered, he proceeded through woods and swamp, barefoot and nearly naked, a distance of five or six miles, to a sister's house, at whose door he fell prostrate about 4 o'clock, Sabbath morning, in a state more easily imagined than described.—*C. B. News*, Oct. 21.

**TELEGRAPH TO NEWFOUNDLAND.**—*St. John's, N. F., Oct. 8.*—We are now in telegraphic connection with Baddeck, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. The line from Baddeck to New York, via Pictou, St. John, N. B., Portland, and Boston, is now nearly completed. It is expected that regular telegraphic connection between this city and the American continent will be opened about the middle of this month. The submarine cable, 85 miles in length, between Cape Ray, Newfoundland and Cape North, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, which was laid down last summer, is found to offer no impediment to the telegraphic current.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On Tuesday last, about half-past six p. m., as Mr. Bourke's steamer *Ino* was on her usual trip to Mount Stewart Bridge, and when within a mile of her destination, the alarm was given "a man killed." The engine was immediately stopped by Mr. Wm. Bourke, who on reaching the Engine Room, saw a stuporous mass of what had been a human body. It was that of Mr. Terence Clarkin, the Engineer, who had, by some means, not accounted for, been precipitated, apparently head-first in among the operating machinery. It was a horrid spectacle; the body being so crumpled that from the head to the waist, inclusive, it was not more than an inch in thickness, and the different parts comprising the body all intermixed. The parts were carefully taken up, under Mr. Bourke's superintendence, and a coffin having been procured, placed therein. The body was brought to town overland yesterday morning, when an Inquest was held before O. Hodgson, Esq., and a verdict returned in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was much esteemed by his employer, and, indeed, by all who knew him. He has left a wife and family to mourn his loss.—*P. E. Island Advertiser*.

Editorial Miscellany.

A press of other matters has prevented us from noticing hitherto, the philanthropic intention of Dr. Cogswell, who proposes erecting a school-house and establishing a school near the N. W. Arm, a place which from its proximity to Halifax, and the number of children growing up with but few of the advantages of primary education, and whose parents cannot bear the expense of sending them into the city, has been probably as much neglected as the most remote part of the Province. Dr. Cogswell has earned a proud name in Great Britain and France already by his scientific researches; but we venture to affirm that nothing that he can do will be more enduring than this last act of his. The North West Arm is a beautiful spot, the scenery pleasant, romantic, enchanting. It is well sheltered withal. It is just the place for the establishment of a botanical garden, and we are glad to learn from the papers, that in addition to the school, the Dr. has in contemplation to establish one there. It is in this way that men of enlarged views and enlarged heart, find their own earthly satisfaction and pleasure, in works which at the same time point them out to their own age and to posterity as public benefactors.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been recently engaged in a tour to the eastern parts of his jurisdiction, and has visited Cape Breton and Pictou and the Albion Mines. His Excellency has been everywhere received with that respect and loyal demonstration which the people of this Province are always prepared to pay to Her Majesty's Representatives, while the interests of the country which he is supposed to have more particularly at heart, its agricultural development, have been noticed in a manner which must have afforded him personal gratification.

The Revd. R. Arnold would return his most sincere thanks to his friends in Halifax, who have contributed towards the Church objects of his Mission. He will acknowledge more particularly their generous contributions on his return, through this city, together with those of his kind friends who have promised him assistance, but on whom through press of business he has not yet been able to call.

ADDRESS TO THE ARCHDEACON.

The following Address was presented to the Venerable the Archdeacon, on Saturday morning last, at the Bishop's Chapel, immediately after Divine service, by the Rev. Dr. SURREY, who remarked, that it afforded him great and peculiar pleasure, after personal acquaintance with the Archdeacon, to be called upon by his Brethren in the ministry to present the address.

TO THE VENERABLE THE ARCHDEACON OF NOVA SCOTIA—

Venerable Sir, We the Clergy of your Archdeaconry, at this, the first meeting of our Diocesan Assembly, cannot separate, without conveying to you the expression of our sincere attachment and respect.

When we look back on the many years of your official connection with the Church in this Diocese, and call to remembrance the unvaried kindness and unceasing desire to administer to our welfare and comfort, this expression of our feelings becomes not only a duty which we owe to you, but is a source of real, heartfelt pleasure to ourselves.

Be assured, Venerable Sir, that in the altered circumstances of our beloved Church, and in any trials you may be called upon to bear, you will ever have the cordial sympathy of your Brethren—the Clergy. And while secure of our affectionate regard, we earnestly pray that the Great Head of the Church may impart to you of the abundance of His spiritual gifts and blessings, to your present peace and endless comfort.

In conclusion, we desire to convey to your amiable and hospitable family, our grateful acknowledgments of the many kindnesses we have received at their hands, and our best wishes for their happiness.

Signed on behalf of the Clergy,

JAMES SIREVE, D. D. Chairman.  
E. E. B. NICHOLS, A. M. Secretary.

Halifax, Oct. 18, 1856.

REPLY.

MY DEAR AND REVD. BRETHREN, With feelings of heartfelt gratitude I receive your cordial Address, at this the first meeting of the Diocesan Assembly. Altho' it needed not this fresh testimonial to assure me of your affection and good will, yet it is a great satisfaction to me, after having spent more than a quarter of a century in the discharge of

my duties among you, to be thus assured that my acts and past proceedings receive the stamp of your approbation.

You do me but justice when you say, that it has ever been my anxious desire to promote the happiness and welfare of my Brethren in the Ministry; and it gives me comfort to know that, in my declining years, trials should be in store for me, I shall not be without those who can sympathize with me under them.

I thank you for your allusion to my family, and the hospitality of my humble dwelling; and would conclude with the fervent prayer, dear and Revd. Brethren, for yourselves, that in your day and generation you may be a blessing to others; and that yourselves and families may be doubly blessed—blessed both in this world and in the world to come.

ROBERT WILLIS, D. D.  
Archdeacon, &c.

**FOR AUSTRALIA.**—The fine brigantine *Active*, Irvine, master, left Commercial wharf on Thursday evening last, for Melbourne, Australia. *Active* is owned by Mr. David H. Gabriel, who has again embarked for the gold regions. The vessel had been recently coppered and put in excellent order at New York, where the provisions for the voyage were mainly provided. A great number of persons of both sexes visited the vessel previous to her leaving port. Capt. Irvine has the reputation of being a clever ship-master, and we have no doubt that the voyage will prove a pleasant one to all concerned.—The following is a list of the passengers:—Patrick Murphy, Mrs. Murphy, 7 children, and servant, John Traw, William Gabriel, Mrs. Gabriel, Mrs. Irvine and 2 children, Mrs. Crow and son, John Sheare, Henry Deal, Alexander Wiseman, Mrs. Wiseman, D. R. Gabriel, Mrs. Gabriel, Mr. Parker, Joshua Mahoney.—*Chron*.

In connection with the above we regret to say that two young men from the families of two of our first merchants, clandestinely left their home, and two days after the sailing of the vessel their friends discovered that they had secreted themselves in her and were gone with the other passengers. We are not aware how far the captain and owners of the vessel were cognizant of their intention, but if they had any previous knowledge of it, which can hardly be doubted, the heartlessness of taking them away from their homes to endure such danger and suffering themselves, as well as involve their friends in deep distress, deserves the severest reprobation. As they were both minors, we doubt not that the parties concerned have laid themselves open to legal damages.—*Christian Messenger*.

**CITY GOVERNMENT.**—The election of City Officers for the ensuing year took place on Wednesday last. Only one change took place.

The following is we believe a correct list.—Lawrence Hartsborne, Esq., Treasurer; Beamish Murdoch, Esq., Recorder; James S. Clarke, Esq., City Clerk; Mr. George Irwin, City Marshal; Wm. Morris, Clerk of Licences, Mr. John L. Cragg, Assistant City Clerk; Constables, all re-elected.

Chas. Fielding and Peter Meagher, Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

John Craigie, Clerk of Board of Health.

James Spike, Health Inspector.

Wm. Grant, John Winters, John Parker and Samuel Carten, Inspectors of Flour.

Henry H. Parker, Keeper of Market.

Mr. Pollock, Superintendent of Streets.

Dr. Hume, Surgeon of Bridewell.

Michael Power, Pound Keeper.

Joseph Keefe, Keeper of the Cemetery.

Samuel Marshall, Keeper of the Powder Magazine.

Daniel McGuire, Keeper of Fish Market—Salary advanced from £25 to £40.

William McDonnell, Keeper of Bridewell—Salary advanced from £120 to £150.

Mr. Bind was appointed to the office of 2nd Assistant Clerk, which was made permanent with a Salary of £96.

D. C. S.

Received—		
Oct. 10.	Halifax (St. Paul's)	£123 1 11
	do. W. & O.	9 0 0
	do. Collection for do.	26 16 10
12.	Collection St. Paul's, Morning	13 19 8
	do. Evening	3 19 7
	do. St. Luke's, Morning	10 19 3
14.	Dividends on Bank Stock	6 0 0
15.	Rawdon, W. & O.	0 10 0
	Parrsboro', do.	1 17 9
	do.	3 2 3
	Aylesford	15 0 0
	do. W. & O.	1 10 0
	Rev. W. H. S. (Colporteur)	15 0 0
	Bridgetown cum Ball's Isle, for W. & O. £2 5, less £1 5.	9 0 0
	for Rector	
16.	Sydney Mines, for W. & O. £4 17 2, less £2 17 2 for Rector, and less 10s. 3d. overpaid by him before	1 10 2
	Collection at Public Meeting	18 15 9
	Mrs. Boggs (for Superan. fund)	5 0 0
	Truro (Endowment)	25 0 0
	A Friend, per the Bishop	10 0 0
19.	Clerk (Superannuation fund)	5 0 0
20.	Balance of prem. from a clerk, W. & O.	0 8 5
21.	Beaver Harbor	0 12 6

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Secy.

## Foreign Department.

## A WORD TO THE BOYS.

We cannot forbear to give the following capital extracts from a late speech by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, at the Bishop's Stratford High School. After speaking of the English soldiers at the battle of Alma he said:

"They did not hear the roar of the cannon, to whose very jaws they were led on with unflinching tread; they only heard the whisper at their hearts, 'And if we do our duty this day, what will they say of us in England?' Ay, and when a boy sits down resolutely to his desk, puts aside all idle pleasure, faces every tedious obstacle, firmly bent upon honorable distinction, it is the same elevating sentiment which whispers to him, 'And if I succeed, what will they say of me at school?' or a dearer motive still, 'What will they say of me at home?' Boys, when I look at your young faces, I could fancy myself a boy once more! I go back to the day when I, too, tried for prizes, sometimes succeeding, sometimes failing. I was once as fond of play as any of you, and, in this summer weather, I fear my head might have been more full of cricket than of Terence or even Homer; but still I can remember that, whether at work or play, I had always a deep, though a quiet determination, that, sooner or later, I would be a somebody or do something. That determination continued with me to this day; it keeps one hope of my boyhood fresh, when other hopes have long since faded away. And now that we separate, let it be with that hope upon both sides—on my side, upon yours—that, before we die, we will do something to serve our country, that may make us prouder of each other, and, if we fail there, that at least we will never willfully and consciously do any thing to make us ashamed of each other.

**PALEY.**—When Paley first went to Cambridge he fell into a society of young men far richer than himself, to whom his talents and conviviality made him an acceptable companion, and he was in a fair way for ruin. One morning one of these comrades came into his bedroom before he was up, and he, as usual thought it was to propose some plan of pleasure for the day. His friend, however, said, "Paley, I have not slept a wink this night for thinking of you. I am, as you know, heir to such a fortune, and whether I ever look in a book at Cambridge or not, does not signify one farthing. But this is not the case with you; you have only your abilities to look up, and no man has better, if you do but make the proper use of them. But if you go on in this way, you are ruined; and from this time forward I am determined not to associate with you for your own sake. You know I like your company, and it is a great sacrifice to give it up; but give it up I will, as a matter of conscience."

Paley lay in bed the whole day, ruminating upon this. In the evening he rose and took his tea, ordered his bedmaker to make his fire over night, and call him at five in the morning; and, from that day forward, rose always at that hour, went out first wrangler, and became the fortunate man he was. This he related to his intimate friend, Mr. Sheepshanks, from him it came to Broome, and he told it to me this evening, October 6th, 1808.—*Southey.*

## Selections.

## NEW VERSION OF THE BIBLE.

To the Editor of The Times,—

SIR,—Both here and in America there has sprung up among some divines and zealous Christians a desire to have a new translation of the Holy Scriptures. In America a new version is being published, and I must say, judging from the only specimen I have seen—that of the Book of Job—my desire to see a new translation in this country is by no means increased. The subject, at all events, is very much discussed. Some parties, holding peculiar doctrinal views, are very anxious to see the project carried out. Much very plausible evidence of the necessity of it is adduced. It may not be useless or unreasonable, in such circumstances, to adduce a few facts not unlikely to make reflecting minds more satisfied with what we have, and less likely to urge or acquiesce in the necessity of what I venture to call a very radical and questionable change.

It appears to me very improbable that so learned, impartial, and judicious a body of translators as the authors of the version of 1611 can be brought together in the 19th century. Their names are dear to every scholar.

Lancelot Andrew, Bishop of Winchester, intimately acquainted with 15 languages, Overal, Dean of St.

Paul's, whose scholarship alone raised him to eminence; Adrian Fortescue, a first-rate Hebraist; Richard Clark, celebrated for his profound acquaintance with Hebrew, Greek and Latin; Bedwell, the very first Arabic and Oriental scholar of his day, to whom Lightfoot acknowledges the deepest obligation; Lively, Regius Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge, pronounced by a competent judge to be the "very chiefest of those who were the flower of the University for knowledge of tongues;" Dr. Rainolds, described in Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* as "prodigiously read in all kinds of learning, and most excellent in tongues;" Kilby, renowned for his Hebrew and Rabbinical learning; Miles Smith, "who, says Wood, "was so conversant and expert in Chaldean, Syriac, and Arabic, that he made them almost as familiar as his native tongue."—Brett, rector of Quainton, was, according to the same competent judge, "famous for learning as well as piety, and versed in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldean, Arabic, and Ethiopic tongues." Ward, the learned friend of Usher and Boile, reputed to be the first Greek scholar in Europe.

These are a few specimens of the profoundly learned, judicious, and pious men who executed the translation of 1611.

Let me now adduce several impartial testimonies to its excellence, its accuracy, and faithfulness.

Baldon says—"The English translation of the Bible is the best translation in the world."

Pocock, the highest authority in Oriental literature and languages, describes our version as "being so agreeable to the original that we might well choose among others to follow it, were it not our own."

Dean Swift says—"I am persuaded that the translators of the Bible were masters of an English style, much fitter for that work than any we see in our present writings, which I take to be owing to the simplicity that runs through the whole."

Bishop Lowth says—"The vulgar translation of the Bible is the best standard of our language."

Bishop Horsley observes—"Their adherence to the Hebrew idiom is supposed at once to have enriched and adorned our language."

Lord Monboddo—"I hold the English Bible to be the best standard of the English language we have at this day."

Bishop Middleton—"The style of the present version is incomparably superior to any which might be expected from the finical and perverted taste of our own age. It is simple, it is harmonious, it is energetic, and—which is of no small importance—use has made it familiar, and time has rendered it sacred."

Dr. Whittaker states—"It may be compared with any translation in the world, without fear of inferiority. It has not shrunk from the most rigorous investigation, and, in spite of numerous attempts to supersede it, it has hitherto remained unrivalled in the affections of the country."

Dr. Adam Clarke—"For accuracy and general fidelity competent judges allow that this translation greatly exceeds all modern versions, either English or foreign."

Godde, a learned and laborious Roman Catholic, candidly admits, "If accuracy, fidelity, and the strict attention to the letter of the text be supposed to constitute the qualities of an excellent version, this, of all versions, must in general be accounted the most excellent. Every sentence, every word, every syllable, letter, and point, seem to have been weighed with the nicest exactitude, and expressed, either in the text or margin, with the greatest precision."

Dr. Newman, whose earliest and purest creed was drawn from it, thus writes of it, as if the miserable contrast to it presented in the Douai and Rheims had awakened all his better feelings, sympathies and recollections:—"Who will not say that the uncommon beauty and marvellous English of the Protestant Bible is not one of the great strongholds of heresy (Protestantism) in this country? It lives in the ear like a music that can never be forgotten, like the sound of the church bells which the convert hardly knows how he can forego. Its alliterations seem to be almost things rather than mere words. It is part of the national mind, and the anchor of national seriousness. The memory of the dead passes into it. The potent traditions of childhood are stereotyped in it. The power of all the griefs and trials of a man is hidden beneath its words. It is the representative of his best moments, and all that there has been about him of soft, and gentle, and pure, and penitent, and good, speaks to him forever out of it; the English Bible is his sacred thing, which doubt has never dimmed and controversy never whittled. In the length and breadth of the land there is not a Protestant with one spark of religiousness about him whose spiritual biography is not in his Saxon

Bible." Trench, who quotes and admires these words of Newman, himself a master of the English tongue speaks of our version as "having the happy wisdom the instinctive tact with which its authors have steered between any futile mischievous attempt to ignore the full rights of the Latin part of the language on the one side, and on the other any burdening of their version with such a multitude of learned Latin terms as should cause it to forfeit its homely character, and shut up great portions of it from the understanding of plain and unlearned men."

It is also worthy of remark that almost every change in the Douai and Rheims version during the last 30 years has been an approximation to, or an adoption of the Protestant version.

It is also worthy of remark that if all the defects in our version were remedied, the great truths embodied in the articles, creeds and confessions of the reformed churches would stand out in brighter and more prominent relief; but the danger of beginning to alter the present state and temper of parties, does seem so real, that as long as there can be secured a faithful and learned ministry, it is better to leave slight mis-translations to their living correction. With a severe logical mind, our early, deep, and inveterate associations with its very letter may go for very little. But human nature is not all understanding, and its only nutriment is not hard logic. Few of us are aware how small a share pure reason has in the formation of some of our deepest and most decided convictions.—The words of our English version have been wrought into the very substance of our speech, our thoughts, and our household terms. They ring like sweet chiming in our hymns, our prayers, and our best sermons. The best and purest literature of our country has its roots in that noble version, and never does orator speak with such force or poet sing with such pathos as when they find fit vehicles of their thoughts in its imagery, its texts, and its homely Saxon. It is no slight apology for retaining the present version that it is the common anchorage at this moment of all the sections of the Protestant church. Here they ride out many a heavy storm, and feel nearer and more akin to each other as they look at and love and study their common heritage. The Catholic tongue of Protestant Christendom is here, and our various denominations, after talking in their respective dialects and peculiar provincialisms, return and are refreshed by speaking their common mother tongue. Here is the broad, quiet field where all Christians may feel, after they are weary with jostling in the narrow paths of sectional differences, a freshness and a downy purity in the air, and a fragrance and a music all around that must serve to deaden and diminish.

Should you have space, and I have time, I may venture to add in another paper a few comparative proofs of the vast superiority of our common version to the trim, new fangled version now issuing from the American press—the miserable so-called "improved" version of the Unitarian body, and the heavy and distorted production of the learned men of Douai and Rheims. Meanwhile let the importance of the subject, the recent propositions of Mr. Heywood in Parliament, and the busy agitation of it out of doors, plead my apology for this communication.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

JOHN CUMMING.

Wednesday, Aug. 13.

## THE LANDMARKS OF FAITH.

Another school now opens gates, too narrow to admit grand truth. Its main feature is the absence of distinct ideas. It undermines, subtracts, and demolishes. It makes a vacancy and leaves it void. It scatters, hints that the sublime doctrines which Christendom reveres, have held a prominence too bold, and so extorted slavish homage from enfeathered minds. It levels revelation to the plains of common sense. It handles it as a worn out garment—too threadbare for this fall grown age. Its deity is reason. The all-creating giver is placed at the footstool of the created gift. Incense surrounds the idol, while it sits sifting the testimonies of heaven, smiling on some as probable, casting the rest as chaff before the wind.

When such conceit spread the unhallowed wing, what can their course be but headlong impact on the foundation articles of faith?

Foundation articles of faith! Through boundless grace we have such landmarks: God's own hand erects them. They are the golden pillars on which true religion rests. They are high as the very heights from which they come. They are strong as the stony Rock on which they are based. They are solid as all Omnipotence can make them; and they stand, the bold bulwarks of our faithful church.

Mark rapidly the distinct features which here unequivocally show themselves.

All is solid and substantial grandeur. The Spirit,

ives in every thought. Man is condemned as a positive rebel against his Maker's will. Corruption in heart, desire, life, are not glossed over as venial accidents of mortality. A terrible malady is met by a superhuman cure. God is proclaimed as Love. A glorious fact asserts it. He sends his Son to save by bearing sin, and decking sinners in a righteousness divine. The Spirit occupies a lofty throne, as actual Author of a new creation, as sovereign dispenser of all grace, as joining souls to Christ, to God forever. Faith has its intelligible place as the connecting link of this indissoluble bond. Works occupy conspicuous ground as visible proof that hearts are made the home of God newborn to holiness, and meeting for abodes in light. The world is presented as the tangible mirror in which God's will is seen; the rule by which the godly walk. All this is mighty majesty. All this is real. All this is worthy of God the author.

Not to see these giant forms of truth is fearful darkness; to strive to divest them of substantial life is Satan's willicet aim. But such is the present effort. It nullifies amazing verities. It raises a dwindled edifice with unsubstantial stones. It shows a Saviour with no salvation in his hands.

Here is a firmament with a rayless, freezing sun.—  
The truth of truths is doubted into nothing.—*Archdeacon Law.*

#### TO-MORROW.

Whoever saw "to-morrow?" They to whom the midnight cry brought no alarm, because the lamp was burning—they who could meet suddenness with readiness—they who, when the Bridegroom gave time for no more than instant following, found that time enough, and went in with him to the marriage feast; who, at the cry, "Go ye forth to meet him!" had nothing to do but to "go forth;" whose lamps burnt clear when their companions' had gone out; who lacked no oil when there was no longer time to go and buy; who were "entering in" when others were hastening in terror to begin their first works; were shut in with the King by the same door which, but that they were ready, would have shut them out; who were singing salvation's song when the foolish were crying without, "Lord, Lord, open unto us," and receiving their sad answer, "Depart, I never know you,"—they who needed no "to-morrow," having rightly used to-day, and could, therefore, with joy, and not with grief, prove "to-morrow" and eternity to be the same.

Whoever received mercy "to-morrow?" None. Not to find mercy to-day is to lose it forever.

Where is God's invitation to be found for "to-morrow?" Nowhere. God is too just to be mocked, too pitiful to mock.

Whoever was put off by God to "to-morrow?" No one. When God says, "Now," he means, "now."

Whoever died on "to-morrow?" No one. Salvation, life, death, heaven, hell—all are gathered up in "to-day." To those whose last hour is come, "to-morrow" will be as though a thousand years had rolled away since they heard "Come in," or "Depart."

We always read with considerable interest the Annual Report of the Foreign Translation Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. It generally records some most important work which is going on, quietly, and it may be slowly, but surely. The report which has just appeared in the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* is no exception. After announcing some minor publications, the committee proceed to state that "the new edition of the Greek Septuagint is proceeding in a most satisfactory manner;" also, "the new Arabic version of the Old Testament." Then they call attention, to the fact that during the past year there has been an unusual demand for "grants of Spanish Bibles and New Testaments for distribution in Spain, in Spanish America, and among sailors frequenting our ports in Spanish merchant ships."—"that a somewhat larger amount of religious liberty having been of late by law; conceded to the people, Spain seems now to be awakening, so to speak, out of the sleep of ages." They add that our translations being from the Hebrew and Greek originals are preferred to those of the Latin Vulgate; and that, in particular, a desire has arisen for the justly-celebrated translation of the Bible, published in 1602, by Cipriano de Velera. Accordingly, the committee have determined to undertake the work upon the plan they adopted so successfully, as they have reason to believe, with their new edition of Diodati's Bible: the Spanish version of Cipriano Valera, requiring for the Spaniard of the present day, just the same kind of revision which has rendered the translation of Diodati suitable to the comprehension and taste of the modern

Italian. The committee mention that this edition of Diodati is much sought for in Italy where only Martin's translation, from the Vulgate is allowed to be sold, and which, even now, cannot be had in less compass than "three volumes of the largest 8vo. form, at a cost which, comparatively, only a few Italians can afford to pay." The Sardinian soldiers and officers in the Crimea were most eager to obtain Diodati from the Society's agent, and six hundred and seventy-four copies of the Bible, and one thousand New Testaments were circulated among them.—*English Churchman.*

A CHURCH IN BOSTON.—It is but a little more than a hundred years ago, that the Rev. John Checkley, a clergyman of the church, republished in Boston a discourse of Leslie's concerning Episcopacy. For this heinous offence against the reigning Puritanism of that day, he was indicted at Boston in 1730, and found guilty of a "false and scandalous libel" against "the ministers of the gospel by law established in the province." He was sentenced to a fine of £60, and bound over in recognizances for six months. That showed the light in which the church was regarded then.

On the 17th instant, in this year of grace 1856, the good city of Boston did her utmost to honor the memory of the most illustrious man yet born on her classic soil. For years, no such scene of general and well-contrived splendor has been known in all New England, as that which marked the inauguration of the colossal bronze statue of Franklin. Unnumbered thousands marched in the procession, crowded the streets, and thronged around the statue during the delivery of the admirable and eloquent oration by the Honourable Robert C. Winthrop. This orator—the admired of all admirers on that day—is a *Churchman*. And the benediction, at the close of the services, was given by the Bishop of Massachusetts. Something of a change since 1730!

This little retrospect gives us very good hopes for the church during the next hundred years.—*Church Journal.*

#### Obituary.

(From the *St. John, N. F. Telegraph*, Oct. 15.)

A painful duty devolves upon us this week, in announcing the decease of the Rev. JACOB GEORGE MOUNTAIN, who but a few months ago was appointed Incumbent of the Cathedral Church in this town, in succession to the late lamented Archdeacon BRIDGE. Though but a short time here he had, by his winning manners, endeared himself to all with whom he had any intercourse; he was untiring in his attentions to the poor and the sick of his large cure, and truly seemed to count the riches of this world but dross, if he might win souls to Christ.

The following account taken from the *Times* of Saturday last, is evidently written by one who knew him well, and valued him accordingly.

"It is again our melancholy office to record the removal by an early and unlooked for death, of the chief Minister of our Parish and Cathedral Church; so lately appointed, with the good-will and approval of all parties concerned, to succeed in these duties the Ven. Archdeacon BRIDGE. The Rev. Mr. MOUNTAIN, expired, after a short illness on the morning of Friday, the 10th inst., at 9 o'clock. His complaint was the same as that which proved fatal to his lamented predecessor, typhus or low fever, brought on by the same faithful, anxious, devoted labors for and among the flock, particularly the sick and poor, committed to his charge. He is supposed to have contracted the fever in frequent visits to a house, where three of one family were labouring under it; to whose wants, temporal and spiritual, he ministered with unremitting kindness and assiduity; but other exertions and anxieties had helped to reduce him to a state of weakness, incapable of resisting the disease. He was himself taken down, (like the Archdeacon and his friend the Rev. Mr. Phelps) on a Sunday (the 6th ult.) after attending and officiating at two services in the Cathedral. Until the next Sunday the complaint appeared to progress very favourably, and there was every appearance of speedy recovery; but on the following day a change to great weakness ensued, which gave occasion to the first alarm. From that time the fever ran its course rapidly, attended with the usual prostration of strength and other severe sufferings;—too severe for his enfeebled frame. Every method of relief, which the skill of the physician, or the kindness of friends could suggest, was tried without avail.

"The Rev. JACOB GEORGE MOUNTAIN, M.A., was educated at Merton College, in the University of Oxford, and took the same high class and degree as the late Archdeacon. He was ordained in England, and,

from his large and influential connections, together with his known abilities and attainments might have certainly expected preferment in his native country, and among his own kindred and friends. He had resolved, however, to devote himself to the service of the Church in the Colonies, wherever his labours might be most needed, and, with God's blessing of most use for this reason, and with this view only, he offered himself, in the year 1846, for any, the hardest, post which might be assigned him in Newfoundland. He was at that time unacquainted, except by name, with the colony, or the Bishop; and he sought an interview with the Bishop (on the occasion of his Lordship's visit to England in 1846) for the purpose of volunteering his services, which were gladly and thankfully accepted. He was sent by the Bishop, in the year 1847, to be the first resident Missionary at Harbor Briton, and invested with the title and office of Rural Dean of Fortune Bay. His Deanship extended along the whole S. W. shore, from Lunenburg to Cape Ray. He conducted himself with fervent zeal to building up the Church in that remote and long neglected district; and was instrumental, in God's hand, in producing a decided and most gratifying change in the lives and habits of the people. By his urbanity and liberality he endeared himself to all the Clergy of his Deanship; by whom, as well as by all their flocks, his labours of love will long be remembered with admiration and gratitude. In the year 1854 he undertook, at the Bishop's request, the office of Principal of the Theological Institution, in which he was eminently qualified by his extensive reading and attainments, both in the Classics and Divinity, and not less by his earnest desire to excite others to follow his bright example of devotion to the cause of Christ and his Church. To this office he joined the cure of the Out-harbor of St. John's, where he found scope for those visits to the sick and poor in their houses in which he took a chief delight, and which he afforded the best opportunities of reaching both the ear and the heart. At two settlements in his mission he provided School-masters at his own charge; and at Fouch Cove had nearly completed a new aisle to the Church, to afford accommodation to the increased and increasing members of his congregation. He did not by any means confine his services in those settlements to the Sundays or other Holy days, but delighted to gather his flock together on any occasional visit, and go up with two or three to the House of the Lord, assuring himself and them that his and their Saviour was in the midst of them.

"Upon the death of the Archdeacon, (after the vacant situation had been offered to another and refused,) he, at the Bishop's desire, readily consented to undertake the duty in the parish and cathedral, out of a pure and simple wish to serve and assist his Bishop, and to be more useful in his sacred office and calling. It is certain he relinquished a situation in many respects much more congenial to his tastes and feelings, and quitted a residence among the most respectable and agreeable in the neighborhood, for a confined cottage in the centre of the town; and thus placing himself, in more senses than one, in the lowest room, he received his blessed Master's summons 'to go up higher.'

"Mr. Mountain was the grandson of a former, and nephew of the present Lord Bishop of Quebec, and his father, still living, is a beneficed and highly respectable clergyman in England. He has a brother and cousin also in the ministry of the church. If from among these he was youngest and earliest called to his rest and reward, it were not good reason to hope and believe that 'in a short time he fulfilled a long time?' and that as he 'finished his course and kept the faith,' there is laid up for him also a 'Crown of Righteousness.'

The funeral of the late Rev. Mr. Mountain took place on Monday last at one o'clock. It was not proposed to make a public demonstration, but the parishioners, anxious to exhibit their respect and sympathy, assembled in large numbers, and walked in procession from the cathedral to the cemetery. His Excellency the Governor was present with his private Secretary. The children of the Sunday School led the procession, and were followed by the boys of the Church of England Academy, with their Master, the Rev. G. P. Harris,—the Students of the Theological Institution,—the physicians and clergy.

The pall-bearers on either side the hearse were J. B. Wood, Esq., Bryan Robinson, Esq., Hon. T. Row, W. H. Marc, Esq., J. Tunbridge, Esq., C. F. Bennett Esq.

The widow of the deceased, and the Lord Bishop, walked together as chief mourners, and were followed by the Churchwardens and a very large train of the parishioners and friends.

We have been informed that a deputation waited yesterday on the Lord Bishop, to express the wish of the Parishioners to place in the Cathedral, or the Cemetery, a memorial to their much lamented Minister,—in such manner and of such a character as would be most appropriate and most acceptable to his Lordship, and Mrs. Mountain, for whom general and deep sympathy is manifested.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1856.

## DIOCESAN ASSEMBLY.

Our last week gave an outline of the proceedings of the D. O. S. and the Diocesan Assembly, comprising the Bishop's Address to the latter, at some length. We stated that it was an imperfect sketch, having been prepared from hasty notes, and there was not time to submit it to revision before going to press. Amongst some mistakes that have been pointed out, we call attention to the following. His Lordship is represented as saying that only eight clergymen had objected to the Assembly, whereas what he did say was, that "of fifty-eight parishes or districts entitled to send Representatives, including P. E. Island, only eight to the best of his knowledge and belief, had objected either to the Assembly or to its Constitution, the reason given in other cases where no objection has taken place, being either distance, or inability to bear the expense, or in such districts the impossibility of electing a suitable person from amongst the few communicants." Of the clergy we believe it may be said, that not more than four have opposed the Assembly since its constitution was settled. As our readers will probably desire to be acquainted with some of the Resolutions proposed, and with the arguments used to sustain them, we shall give the former, and as much of the substance of the latter, as we can furnish from a few more of our imperfect notes.

The Bishop introduced a series of Resolutions prepared by the Business Committee, and explained that the object was to have the matters to which they referred, discussed during the present meeting of the Assembly, leaving the final action upon them until its next general meeting.

The Resolutions were read. The first is as follows:—

"Whereas Prince Edward Island is not part of the See of Nova Scotia Proper, so called, being only placed under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of said Diocese during the royal pleasure, and

"Whereas in consequence of the great distance of the said Island from the City of Halifax, the Clergy officiating therein have always been excused at the Visitation held by the Bishop of Nova Scotia, and they cannot therefore be expected to attend at the meetings of the Diocesan Assembly, and

"Whereas the laws affecting the Church of England in the said Island differ from those in the Province of Nova Scotia, and consequently the regulations suitable for the said Province may not be adapted to the Island.

*Resolved*—That it is not expedient to include the Clergy or representatives of the Laity in the Assembly of this Diocese, so long as the above mentioned impediments shall continue to exist, and that no Clergyman or layman be henceforth entitled to a vote under any licence to officiate, or as a representative of the laity of any parish in the said Island of Prince Edward.

The Bishop thought that perhaps it would be better that the resolution should take effect, and enumerated some of the obstacles which would interfere with any attempt to unite the Province and the Island under one system, the different position of the Church in P. E. Island with relation to the State—the inconvenience to which its clergy who have always been excused from attendance at the Visitations, would be subject in attending the Assembly in this Province—the fact that they have no legally constituted parishes for Ecclesiastical purposes—the different time at which by Law they held their annual meetings, so that they cannot elect according to our rules—the probability that the Law affecting the Church in this Province would not at all times be adopted by the independent Legislature of the Island, so that regulations sanctioned by the law here might be illegal there. Upon all these grounds he thought it would be better to separate P. E. I. from the Diocesan Assembly of Nova Scotia. The Resolution would not however have an immediate effect—it might if they pleased, be rejected altogether—but if sustained by a majority, according to the rule of the Assembly, it would lie over until the next meeting, when if passed by two-thirds of those present, it would remain in force.

The Resolution was then moved by Mr. Tupper, seconded by Mr. B. Smith.

Mr. Fairbanks was of opinion that they should not reject the Resolution altogether, altho' he would not be willing to confirm it unless proved to be unavoidable. He referred to objections that had been urged against the Synod, and to the belief entertained by some that it was necessary to its existence that it should be sanctioned by the legislature. He denied that there was any necessity for legislative interference, and claimed for the members of the Church a substantial right to meet and consult for its interests. He instanced the conventions of the Church in the United States which were authorized by law but which were not in the exercise

of their natural privilege. Any body of Christians possessed that right, which could not be disputed, and he would rather they should exercise it than apply to the Legislature with a view to its confirmation. He did not agree with another class of objectors who feared that the power of the Bishop or that of the clerical branch would be increased through the action of the Assembly. He would, however, treat the opposition that had been made to the Synod with every degree of respect, and hoped it would soon give way to better feeling. His experience in other parts of the Diocese had taught him how much good might be done by the diffusion of the lay influence, and he trusted they would all unite to promote a good cause. Some modification of the rules of the Synod might be arranged if any portion proved objectionable, although he was not at all apprehensive that any power with which the Bishop was invested could ever be improperly exercised under its constitution at present established. With reference to the Resolution, he thought that no hasty course of action should be adopted, and that opportunity should be afforded to the Members of the Church in the Island to confer with us, and they might be able to devise some means by which they might derive benefit from the union. He proposed that a Committee be appointed to confer with the Church in P. E. Island upon the subject.

The Bishop here explained with reference to the feeling in P. E. Island towards the Synod, that, so far as he could judge, with one exception, all the clergy were in its favor. At the same time they were of opinion that the inconveniences attending their union with it were so great, that it would be advisable to separate the Island from its jurisdiction.

Mr. B. Smith made some pertinent observations in favor of the Resolution.

Mr. Fairbanks thought it possible if they affirmed the Resolution that it might interfere with the question of the trial of offending clergymen, if any case should ever occur in P. E. Island, as part of the Diocese of Nova Scotia.

Rev. Mr. Bullock explained that the Resolutions of the Business Committee were only to be treated as motions for discussion, which could not be decided for the next two years. The free discussion of other questions would not therefore be affected. There would also be sufficient time for the clergy and laity of P. E. Island to decide upon the most beneficial measures to be adopted.

Col. Gladwin would desire to have an expression from the Diocesan Assembly of their regret that the measure of separation was necessary, there being a considerable portion of our Church in that part of the diocese, with whom it would be advisable to be in union, if it were possible so to do. With regard to the inconveniences of travel, he thought that might be greatly obviated by having the meetings of the Assembly in the middle of the year instead of October. It appeared to him that every possible endeavor should be made to induce them to join in the deliberations for the welfare of the church. As to legislative enactments in favor of Synodical action, he was not at all satisfied that it was needed, or that it would be of any benefit. He did not think that any dependence could be placed upon the legislature to do justice to the Church, and as their right to assemble and make regulations for themselves could not be disputed, he would like that for the present at least that they should not apply for legislative sanction. He would first test their own capacity to govern themselves, leaving legislative action as a dernier resort. He saw no safety for the Church against her opponents except by uniting all her members, and with this view he hoped that some Resolution that would retain those in P. E. Island in close connection with us should be adopted.

Mr. Tupper, the mover of the Resolution, agreed with the previous speakers in the propriety of an expression of regret that such a resolution should be necessary; at the same time he argued with much force, that for the reasons stated it was advisable that it should pass.

Several clergymen and laymen freely expressed their opinions upon the resolution, chiefly in favor of affording the clergy and laity of the Island every encouragement to participate in the business of the Diocesan Assembly—and the notice of motion was then carried.

The Bishop stated that the Business Committee had been careful not to bring before the Assembly any matters affecting the laity, who were not quite unanimous in their desire to be represented in it—altho' he was satisfied that it would not be long before there would be a general expression in its favor. They had confined their labours to matters affecting the position of the Clergy, who had with very few exceptions, manifested their approval of its proceedings.

His Lordship then, in the name of the Committee, introduced a series of Resolutions relative to clergy discipline, and for regulating the trial of offending clergymen, and explained that they were based partly upon the ecclesiastical law of England, and partly upon the law of the Church in the United States.

Rev. Mr. DeBlois asked whether if under the Resolutions a charge were made by any person not a member of the Church, against a Clergyman, it would be received by the Bishop.

His Lordship thought it would depend upon the discretion of the Bishop whether to proceed or not upon a charge so made.

Mr. Arthur Cochran asked, if under the Resolution, the first Commission appointed to examine into the charges preferred, declared them unfounded, whether his Lordship if dissatisfied with their report, would then think it right to persist in the proceedings.

His Lordship thought it was not likely that any Bishop would place himself in the position of appointing Commission after Commission, unless the charges were repeated or the scandal continued, and that the case would be dismissed.

After a variety of observations by both clergy and laity, affirming the necessity for some action upon the Resolutions, it was moved by Rev. Mr. Arnold, seconded by Rev. Mr. Elliott—that it seemed good to the Assembly that some regulations should be adopted for the trial of offending clergymen.

A discussion ensued as to whether the Report of the Committee should be adopted, or the opinion of the Assembly expressed in the Resolution just proposed, should be taken as the basis for future action.

The Bishop stated that until the Assembly had decided upon some such resolutions as those which had been laid before them, he would still feel himself bound to act according to the best of his judgment on any complaint against a clergyman that might be brought under his notice. He referred to the opinions which the Bishop of Newfoundland had obtained some time since from Sir F. Theisiger and Dr. Phillimore, on the power of the Bishop to punish by suspension or deprivation, upon sufficient proof of the guilt of any of his clergy. He would certainly however prefer to have the benefit of their assistance, and to act by certain rules which might be laid down for guidance in these matters.

Rev. Dr. Shrovo asked if the meeting were bound to receive the report of the Business committee, and whether they might not act of their own motion in so important a matter.

Mr. Fairbanks said they were bound by no proceedings that were not sanctioned and passed by a majority of the Assembly. But if they did not pass the resolutions, and it ever became necessary for his Lordship to take cognizance of clerical offences, it would be found that the law of the land would bear him out in his authority; for there could be no doubt that when this country was settled, the people brought with them from the Mother Country as much of ecclesiastical as well as of the common law of England, as was applicable to their circumstances. He thought that a clergyman should be tried by his peers. They were met to establish principles for their future guidance as well as for the present regulation of Church affairs. The power which was vested in the Bishop was for the good of the Church, and he would like to see his Lordship's patent in the possession of every Churchman, that they might understand its nature and extent.

The motion was passed by an unanimous vote of the laity—of the clergy there were three dissentients.

A further motion in amendment, proposed by Rev. Mr. Arnold—that the Preamble and resolutions of the Business committee upon this subject, be considered clause by clause, and that the particulars agreed upon be afterwards printed for further consideration, was passed, and the Assembly adjourned.

The Assembly met again pursuant to adjournment, and an interesting discussion ensued upon the several clauses of the Report, which last was directed to be published.

The following Resolution, bearing upon the previous discussion relative to Prince Edward Island, was passed.

Moved by S. P. Fairbanks, Esq., seconded by C. B. Bowman, Esq.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of three clerical and two lay members be appointed to co-operate with his Lordship the Bishop, and to confer with the Clergymen of P. E. Island, as to such terms of union with the Diocesan Assembly as may be convenient for them to enter into, and as to the removal of any obstacles that may exist thereon, and that the Committee be authorized to communicate this Resolution to the Clergymen of that portion of the Diocese.—And further, that the said Committee be authorized to watch over the interests of the Church in respect to any Legislative measure that may be proposed during the recess of this Assembly, and to take such steps relative thereto, as may be considered by them necessary and advisable."

The resolution was carried and the Rev. W. Bullock, Rev. J. C. Cochran, Rev. Mr. Maturin, S. P. Fairbanks Esq., and Col. Myers were nominated and elected to serve upon the committee

We understand that the address presented to the Bishop at the Session of the Diocesan Assembly, expressing appreciation of his past measures for the government of the Church, and confidence in the future, has been signed by nearly the whole of the Clergy; who have formally requested that it may be made a Public Document and entered upon the Records of the Diocese. This address with the Bishop's reply will appear in our next number.

The R. W. Steamship Arabia arrived on Thursday last in 12 days from Liverpool, bringing London dates to Oct. 10. The news is not important. The interest in Neapolitan affairs had somewhat subsided, and attention had been turned to the rather alarming condition of France, the monetary concerns of which were in a condition to give much anxiety to the Government.

The Newfoundland Telegraph publishes a list of Subscribers to the fund for the relief of the widow and children of the late Rev. T. Balard, amounting, exclusive of £100 stg. voted by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to £281.

An extensive assortment of Bibles, Books of Common Prayer, and the Miscellaneous, Educational, and other Books of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, have just been received per John Barrow from London. The Society's Books are better and cheaper than those in general use, and the Public are requested to examine for themselves at the General Book and Stationery Store of Wm. Gossip, 21 Granville Street.

Rev. J. Ambrose would thankfully acknowledge the following Subscriptions to the Conquerall Church: Rev. J. Stannage £0 10 0 Mr. W. H. Wiswell 0 5 0 All donations to this object will be thankfully received by Miss E. B. Wells and Mr. Gossip.

Reader, are you afflicted with any kind of humors or suffering from the effects of indigestion, flatulency, costiveness, troubled with bilious stomach, affection of the liver, or the piles? If so, consult your physician, and he will undoubtedly advise you to procure a bottle of G. W. Stone's Vegetable Liquid Cathartic, as it has been proved a reliable remedy in all the above complaints.

The annexation of California to the United States and the discovery of its gold has been productive of great and beneficial results to the whole civilized world; and the discovery of a medicinal herb in that country which cures almost every kind of disease is also of vast importance. Such a discovery has been made, and it is placed before the public in the California Herb Pills, which are acknowledged by all who use them to be one of the best remedies ever known for all curable diseases.

Perhaps the safest, gentlest, and most certain opening Medicines known, are GERRY'S CATHARTIC PILLS, which control the secretions of the Liver and other important viscera. They are perfectly adapted to any sex, age, or climate. In bottles at 1s. Stg. at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Halifax, with a liberal discount to Wholesale Purchasers and Dealers in Medicines.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, a certain remedy for Bad Legs.—Mr. Aubyn, of Fredericton, N. B., suffered from a boy from a bad leg, with two running ulcers in it, and generally impaired health, which was a source of constant annoyance, humiliation and irritability to him, as the pain he suffered was intense. As he had spent upwards of one hundred pounds in medicine, and advice, without deriving benefit, he determined to see what Holloway's Ointment and Pills would do for him, he commenced using them, strictly following the printed directions, and by continuing them for six weeks, the leg is sound, and his health restored. These celebrated remedies will cure old wounds and ulcers even of twenty years standing.

DEPARTED.

On Tuesday last, at Christ Church, Dartmouth, by Rev. James Stewart, Mr. Jesse Fowler, to MARY MATILDA, daughter of Mr. John Fitch, of Porters Lane.

ARRIVED.

On Monday last, Jony, second son of Mr. John Baxter, aged 21 years. On 18th inst., MARY ANN, infant daughter of Thomas and Rachael Tronp, aged 1 week and 4 days. At the Poor's Asylum, 20th inst., CATHERINE CONNORS, aged 62 years, a native of Ireland. At 1/2 Mile Harbor, on Sunday last, MARY BARKER, eldest daughter of Mr. George Gammon of that place. At South Bay, on the 17th inst., aged 8 years and 9 months, MARY JANE, only daughter of the late John and Rachel Blais, of that place.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, 19th.—At 1/2 Mile Harbor, MARY ANN, aged 13 days; schrs Niger, Sydney; Jane, Montgomery, Puffin Blight, 14 days; Saracen, 17 days; Montreal, 10 days;

Casco, Trader, Casco 1 day; Briggs Falcon, Trinidad, 25 days; Dumbarton, Lochhart, Bermuda, 18 days. Sunday, 19th.—Brigs Carlotta, Griffin, Jamaica, 30 days; Main, Glasgow, Bay Chalon, 6 days; schrs Margaret, Green, Labrador, 8 days; Bonita, Sterling, do, do; Commerce, Whitman, Montreal, 9 days; Alma, Casco, 24 hours; Eagle, Pope's Harbor, 24 hours; Oriana, Reynolds, P. E. Island; John George, St. George's Bay. Monday, 20th.—Steamer Osprey, Corbin St John's, N.F., 24 days; schrs H. B. Row, Whittier, Bermuda, 50 days; Theresa, Crest, Laffave; Untine, Heckman, Berlin, Sarah, Labrador; Sarah, Compton, P. E. Island; Roward, Melan-toch, do; Triumph, Marsh, H. Turks Island. Tuesday, Oct 21.—Brig Liberty, Townsend, Sydney, 4 days; Briggs Africa, Montreal, Boston, Boston, Paris, do; Adah, Vignau, Montreal, 10 days; Olive, Butler, do 7 days; schrs Ariel, Conklyn, Laffave; Royal, Balcom, Spry, Hales, May Queen, Talbot, Bermuda, 19 days; Sylvia, Young, Lunenburg, 6 hours; Corbina, Laffave 24 hours; Com. Pearson, Belleque, P. E.; Oriach, Chester Bay 24 hours; Royal, Danian, Liverpool 24 hours. Wednesday, Oct 22.—Schs Hero, Crowell, Turks Island, 21 days; Campaign, Kennedy, Labrador; Ivy Green, Johnston, St. John, N. B.; Nautilus, Nearing, Berlin, Margaret Mason, Webb, H. Roma; Margaret Ann, Drake, Labrador Thursday, Oct 23.—R. M. S. Arabis Stone, Liverpool, G. B. 10 days; schrs Nancy, Grant, St. John's, P. E.; Arab Sullivan, Kingston, Jamaica; Annette, Radcliff, Havana; Sims Deas, Hunter, Liverpool; G. B. schrs Promoter, Nickerson, Lubbock; Dart, Holland, Labrador; Progress, Lyons, Baltimore.

CLEARED.

Oct 19.—br at Advaloren, Hunting, F W Indies. Oct 21.—Brig Miles, Anderson, Kingston, Jamaica; ship Dymash, Heckwith, Maramba; schrs Laurel, New York; Royal, McCulloch, Campbellton, N.B.; Eagle, Ozone, Newfd; Charles, Young, P. E. Island.

DRY GOODS.

W. & C. SILVER,

BEG to call the attention of Purchasers, to their Extensive and carefully selected STOCK, which is from the best sources in Great Britain, and the United States, and in every variety of Shade and quality. A large assortment of CARPETS, newest Styles and Patterns, with RUGS to match. Ready made CLOTHING, a superior quality Cotton Warp and Family TEA—all of which are offered at the very lowest market price.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, &c. &c. ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

BY the recent Fall Arrivals from GREAT BRITAIN, and by Arrivals from the United States, the Subscriber has received a General Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY and ARTISTS' MATERIALS, which he will dispose of Wholesale and Retail at the lowest rates.

Blue Laid, Blue Wove and Cream Laid Foolscap, Pot, Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, Colored Papers, Tissue Papers, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink, Slates and Pencils, Account Books, Copy Books, &c. &c.

Sullivan's Geography, Grammar and Spelling Superceeded; Stewart's Geography, Moody's Eton Latin Grammar, Westminster Greek and Latin Grammar, Stoddart's Greek and Latin Grammar and Delectus, Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon, and all Books in general use in the various Collected and Schools in the country.

W. & R. Chambers' Series of School Books, including: Bookkeeping and ruled Books for do. Also their Series of Drawing Books, consisting of General Drawing Books Nos. 1 to 15, which will be sold separately, Architectural Series, Isometrical Series, Mechanical Series, all highly recommended.

W. & R. Chambers' Entertaining Miscellaneous Reading in Books of various prices, adapted for young and old, comprising the Selections, including Select British Poetry, Tales of Road and Rail, Watercoloring Biography, History and Adventure, &c. &c.

Winsor & Newton's GRADUATED TINTS. Prepared Canvas for Oil Painting, Academy Boards for do. Prepared Mill Boards do.—Sketching Charcoal and generally every article required for Oil and Water Color, and Architectural or Engineering Drawing.

W. M. GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street.

SENOR LOUIS G. CASSERES, Professor of Music, No. 53—BARRINGTON STREET, OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Directors intend opening the Doors of the above Institution on MONDAY, the 13th October, for the negotiation of Bills of Exchange on Great Britain and the United States. Discounting approved paper maturing within three months—opening ordinary Bank Accounts, and granting Deposit Receipts at 3 per cent per annum, for sums of £25 and upwards. Discount days—Mondays and Thursdays. Paper submitted for Discount to be lodged with the Bank by 1 o'clock, p. m. W. S. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

THE following Standard Works are now offered for Sale, and may be had at the Office of the "Church Times." Immediate application is recommended as there is only one copy of each, and the opportunity of obtaining them in this Province is of rare occurrence. 1. Hume's History of England, with Smollett's Continuation and Portraits of the Authors. Beautiful type and paper. Fine copy, quite new, leaves uncut. 10 vols. Cloth, 8vo, Lond. 1818. £3 15s. 2. Carwiltion's History of the Church of England. Quite new leaves uncut 2 vols. cloth, Cr. 8vo, Oxford, 1844. 15s. 3. Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity and other Works. Complete in one vol. Fol. half bound Dublin 1721. 10s. 4. Taylor's (the) Holy Living and Dying. New. Cloth. 12mo. Publ. 1853. 3s. 6d. 5. Thucydides de Bello Pelop. Libri VIII. Gr. Recensuit F. Galetier, 2 vols. cloth. 8vo. Lond. 1875—quite new leaves uncut. 10s. 6. Sophocles Tragediæ VII Gr. [Mugrave] 2 vols. call. 8vo. Oxon. 1867. 5s. 7. Horatii Flaccii (Q.) Poemata, Cunningham Printed on large paper. Cr. 8vo. Hag Com. 1721. 4s. 8. Verus Testamentum Græcum (Septuagint), 2 vols call. 8vo. Amst. 1725. 12s. 6d. 9. Migne's Romanum. Old Call. 8vo. Lond. 1871. 10s. 10. Ciceronis (M. Tullii) Opera Omnia. This is the Celebrated Edition of Læstmann. Very neat Set. French call. 11 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1765. (Priced £5 15s. 6d. Six by Dublin and by Home.) £1 10s. 11. Chillingworth's Religion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation. New call. Cr. 8vo. Lond. 1814. 5s. 12. Zurich Letters, containing the correspondence of English and Swiss Ministers, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Published by the Parker Society. Quite new. Cloth, gilt. 8vo. Camb. 1812. 7s. 6d. 13. Hurvey's (Rev. James) Theron and Aspasio. A Series of Dialogues and Letters. 2 Vols. Cr. 12mo. Berwick 1812. 4s. Bohn's (H. G.) Classical Catalogue, containing descriptions of about 7,000 articles. Hf. red morocco. 8vo. Lond.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

THE following Resolution and Notices are published by order of the General Meeting of the Incorporated Alumni, held at Windsor in June 1853. On motion of Hon. M. B. Almon, Resolved.—That it be notified that the subject of voting by proxy will be taken into consideration at a Special General Meeting to be held in the month of October next as near as convenient to the Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society.

Mr. Almon also moved that the above Resolution and the following notices be published by the Executive Committee, and also a notice that any other Resolutions relating to the same subject and intended to be moved, shall be filed with the Secretary on or before the 29th of August next in order to be published.

1. Dr King gave notice that the following Resolution will be moved and advocated at the Special General Meeting in October next. Resolved, That this meeting be empowered to make such regulations relative to voting by proxy as may be deemed expedient by the meeting.

2. Rev. E. Gilpin Jr. gave notice that at the same meeting he will move as follows: Resolved, That the right of voting by proxy be in no way interfered with or limited.

3. John C. Halliburton, Esq. gave notice that at the same meeting he will move as follows: Resolved, That no Member of the Associate Alumni be authorized to hold more than three proxies.

4. C. B. Downman, Esq. gave notice of his intention to move at the same Meeting that it be Resolved, That in all cases where the Executive Committee shall have considered a Subject to be discussed at any General Meeting, of such consequence as to require the special attention of the Members of the Corporation, and shall have given notice thereof in the Church Times at least three weeks immediately prior to such Meeting, all proxies to be used at such General Meeting shall specify the nature of the vote to be given on that subject, and on all other subjects which may come before the Meeting, the Members holding proxies, shall be at liberty to vote in such manner as they shall deem best, unless otherwise restricted by such proxies.

A true extract from the Minutes. P. C. HILL, Sec'y.

MERCHANT'S CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL FOR MAN & BEAST. Has been before the public more than 20 years, and is deservedly popular in the cure of Swellings, Sore Throats, Rhinorrhoe, Windfalls, Pains, Evil, Cancers, Cracked Heels, Galls of all kinds, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Fists, Sore Feet, Sand Cracks, Strains, Lameness, Foundered Feet, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Foot Rot in Sheep, Garget in Cows, Rheumatism, Itch of Animals, External Poisons, Painful Nervous Affections, Frost Bites, Boils, Corns, Windsores, Burns and Scalds, Ophthalmia, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractures of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Caked Breasts, Sore Throats, Piles, &c.

Has been before the public more than 20 years, and is deservedly popular in the cure of Swellings, Sore Throats, Rhinorrhoe, Windfalls, Pains, Evil, Cancers, Cracked Heels, Galls of all kinds, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Fists, Sore Feet, Sand Cracks, Strains, Lameness, Foundered Feet, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Foot Rot in Sheep, Garget in Cows, Rheumatism, Itch of Animals, External Poisons, Painful Nervous Affections, Frost Bites, Boils, Corns, Windsores, Burns and Scalds, Ophthalmia, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractures of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Caked Breasts, Sore Throats, Piles, &c. Pamphlets gratuitously furnished by agents. Sold Wholesale in Halifax, at MORTON'S Medical Warehouse No. 21, Granville Street. Doses supplied, at Proprietor's Price, on application to G. E. MORTON & CO. July 19.

Poetry.

THE AFFAIR OF THE RESOLUTE.  
AN INTERNATIONAL BALLAD.

A gracious and generous action  
Overtaking all sins on each side,  
Outshaming the treasons of faction,  
Ambition, and folly, and pride,  
No calousies now shall be ranking,  
No silly suspicions intrude,  
But round the remembrance of Franklin  
Our brotherly loves be renewed!

The Resolute, being forsaken  
The sport of the winds and the ice,  
By luck to America taken,  
Is nobly restored without price,  
Nor only refusing all ransom,  
But fitted anew for the Queen,  
In a manner more gracious and handsome,  
And kinder than ever was seen.

We, too, were not lacking of honour,  
For, waving all claim to the ship,  
When Boddington's flag was upon her,  
We hung away quibble and quip,  
"He saved her,—and so let him take her,"  
But handsome America said,  
"I guess, cousin, that we can make her  
A prettier present, instead,—

With thousands of dollars we'll buy her,  
With thousands of dollars repair—  
(Diplomacy cannot take fire)  
That here at least all is fair,—  
In honour of Britain's ice-heroes,  
Of Franklin, and Ross, and McClure,  
To gentle Victoria, the Sea-Rose,  
Her Resolute—thus we restore!"

Huzah for this generous greeting!  
Huzah, too, for Grinnell and Kane,  
And all the kind hearts that are beating,  
So nobly from Kansas to Maine!  
Our instincts are all for each other  
(Though both have a tincture of heat)  
And truly, as brother with brother,  
Our bosoms in union beat.

When crafty diplomacy's blindness  
So often does harm in the dark,  
One plain international kindness  
Comes—just as the dove to the Ark.  
O wisdom, above the astuteness  
Of placemen by cunning defied,—  
O better than manhood's acuteness  
This kindest use of a child!

Albany, July 17. MARTIN F. TOPPER.

NOTICE

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

10th October, 1856.  
THE Board of Directors intend opening the Doors  
of the above Institution on MONDAY the 13th Oc-  
tober, for the negotiation of bills of Exchange on Great  
Britain and the United States, Discounting approved  
paper maturing within three months—opening ordinary  
Bank Accounts, and granting Deposit Receipts at 3 per  
cent per annum, for sums of £25 and upwards.  
Discount days—Mondays and Thursdays.  
Paper submitted for Discount to be lodged with the  
Bank by 1 o'clock, p.m.

W. S. STIRLING, Cashier.  
Oct. 11. 1m.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients  
of the choicest quality, according to a formula  
brought from India by an officer of the British Army  
who was long a resident there. Carries made with it are  
pronounced excellent; and when the accompanying Re-  
ceipt 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. 16

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

LARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing  
Cambric—per yard. Antiquarian, Imperial, Roan,  
and Demy Drawing Paper; Bristol, and London Boards,  
Crayon Paper—white and tinted in great variety; Pre-  
pared Mill Boards, for Oil Painting; Academy Boards, do;  
Prepared Canvas for do. Oil Colors in collapsible tubes,  
Dry-Log Oil; Nut Oil; Poppy Oil; Moist Water Colors  
in tubes and boxes. Liqua Septia Liquid, India Ink, Li-  
quid Carmine, Water Color Methyl, Prepared Gum Wa-  
ter Superior Sables for Oil or Water Colors, Flat Varnish  
or Lacquering Brushes; Camel Hair Pencils; Faber's  
and Rowney's Drawing Pencils. Charcoal in reeds, Draw-  
ing Pens; Parallel Rulers; Compasses; Mapping Pens.  
Slates; India Rubber—metallic white—true bottle—and  
patent. Crayons—soft in square and hard in round boxes.  
Mathematical Instruments.  
The above are chiefly from the London Manufacturers  
—and will be warranted superior articles.

WM. GOSSIP  
24 Granville Street.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER

—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ—

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing,  
and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo,  
Acid in the Stomach, want of appetite and other  
symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug  
store, Halifax Street. July 2

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE  
TEETH AND GUMS. MYRAN AND BORAX. PRE-  
PARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. The daily use of this  
much admired Tincture preserved and beautified the TEETH  
—prevents Tartarous deposit.—arrests decay,—induces a  
healthy action in the Gums,—and renders the BREATH of a  
graceful odour.  
Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c. from  
London. Feb. 1855

STOVES, GRATES, CAMBOUSES.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate, he has just re-  
ceived his usual extensive Supply of Cooking Frank  
lin, Air-tight, Church, Hall, Office, Shop, and Vessel  
STOVES, for sale on reasonable terms for Cash, or at  
3, 6 and 9 mos.  
Orders from the Country and Islands answered  
with despatch.

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN,  
Importer and Dealer

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT  
PAPER HANGINGS.

Just Received per brig Ornate, &c. &c.  
PAPER HANGINGS, Newest Styles, for Drawing  
Rooms, Parlors, Bed Rooms, Halls, or Kitchens,—  
from 6d to 3s 6d per Roll  
Also—GREEN PAPER for Window Blinds.  
Also—BORDERING to match the Papers.

CALL AT WM. GOSSIP,  
24 Granville Street.  
Halifax, Aug. 16, 1856.

NEW SCHOOL  
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

A SCHOOL for Young Ladies will be opened im-  
mediately, conducted by Miss KIRKLAND according to  
the most approved methods, which she has studied in  
England, France, and Germany. She will be assisted in  
the various branches by the following Professors—Messrs.  
Reid, Casseres, d'Uzassy, and Wood.

Classes will also be formed for Young Ladies who have  
left School, but who wish to continue their Studies in the  
Languages or any particular branch of Education.  
For further information apply to Miss Kirkland at Mrs.  
Dain's, Pleasant Street  
Miss Kirkland will also be able to accommodate a few  
boarders.

WANTED—a House or two good Rooms, in a central  
part of the town.  
Pleasant Street, Oct. 3, 1856. 21

JUST PUBLISHED.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.

A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY

FOR  
BRITISH AMERICA.

BEING AN ELEMENTS OF GENERAL GEOGRAPHY, in  
which BRITISH AMERICA is treated with the fullness  
and detail requisite to impart to British American Youth  
some knowledge of their own country. The work will in-  
clude the Geography of the other leading countries of the  
world, and *Outlines of Physical and Astronomical Geogra-  
phy.*

By HUGO REID, of Dalhousie College, Halifax.  
Author of "The Principles of Education," "Elements  
of Physical Geography," &c.  
August 16. 3m.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED.

SPIERS' & SURENNE'S Complete French and  
English, and English and French Dictionary. With  
Pronunciation, &c.—one large 8vo. volume, 1498 pages.  
Spiers' & Surenne's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of  
French and English Languages (School Edition) 912  
pages, 12 mo. new and large type.  
Surenne's French and English and English and French  
Dictionary.

Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French—by Jewett.  
Ollendorff's Method of Learning French—by Valze.  
Keys to each of above Methods.  
Collier's Dramatic French Reader.  
Rowan's Modern French Reader.  
De Fiva's Elementary French Reader.  
De Fiva's Classic French Reader.  
French Testaments.  
De Porquet's Treasor.  
Conselle's A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly.  
Contes A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly.  
L'Echo De Paris—by Le Page.  
Hamel's French Exercises.  
Les Messagers du Roi.  
Feron's Te'amaque.  
Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII.  
Wanostrocht's Recueil Choisi  
Perrin's Fables—by Bolmar.  
May 3, 1855.

WM. GOSSIP,  
24, Granville Street

WILLIAM GOSSIP

Has Received per MUNGO PARR, of Liverpool,  
& Cases SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, and  
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, viz—

SCHOOL BOOKS—Mathematics; Stewart's Geo-  
graphy; Eton Latin Grammar; Greek Grammar;  
Barker's Demosthenes; Colenso's Arithmetic; Stewart's  
and Hughes' Geography; Sumner's English  
Grammar; Hugo Rehl's Physical Geography; Chamouand's  
Fables; Mavor's Spelling; Copy Books of all descriptions.  
STATIONERY—Cold Demy, Post Folio, Demy Blot-  
ting Papers, Foolscap, Post Letter, and Note Papers,  
ruled and plain, Envelopes, Palm-leaf and Round Slate  
Pencils, Account Books, Red and Black Ink, Screw  
Top Inkstands; Violin Strings, &c. &c.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.—Prepared Canvas for Oil  
Painting, Oil Colors in Collapsible Tubes, Poppy Oil,  
Nut Oil, Water Colors in Collapsible Tubes, Cakes and  
Half Cakes all Water Colors, do Pure Scarlet, Sets  
Graduated Pencils, Extra Super. large Sables, Poite  
Crayons Grad Pinks, Slabs, &c. &c. &c.  
Every Article in School Books, Stationery, and  
Artists' Materials, constantly on hand.  
Look particularly for 24 Granville Street.

WILLIAM GOSSIP.

FOR SALE BY WM GOSSIP.

24 GRANVILLE STREET.

THE Continuation 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 2.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY

FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

BY the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little  
openings on the surface of our bodies. Through  
these this ointment when rubbed on the skin, is carried  
to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys,  
disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflamma-  
tion of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colic, are by  
its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that  
salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness.  
This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates  
through any bone or any fleshy part of the living body,  
curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that can-  
not be reached by other means.

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBU-  
TIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of dis-  
eases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as  
this Ointment. Scabby, Sore Heads, Eczema, or Erysip-  
elas, cannot long withstand its influence. The Inventor  
has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the  
principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving ad-  
vice as to its application, and has thus been the means of  
restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS &  
ULCERS.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on  
the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope  
with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular  
swellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has de-  
parted to the East large shipments of this Ointment, to be  
used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure and  
ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the  
joints, even of 20 years' standing.

PILES AND FISTULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be  
effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over  
the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed  
directions around each pot.

Let the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following  
cases—

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Chapped hands	Gout	Skin-diseases
Burns	Corns (Soft)	Glandular Swellings	Scabby
Hunions	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore-heads
Bite of Mos- chetoes and Sand-Flies	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Piles Rheumatism	Tumours
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Sore Nipples	Ulcers
Chilgo-foot			Wounds
			Yaws

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24  
Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Malden Lane  
New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers  
in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the fol-  
lowing prices:—1s. 3d.; 3s. 3d., and 5s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., New-  
port; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore &  
Chipman, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis;  
J. A. Gibbon, Wilmet; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; B. Guest,  
Yarmouth; T. K. Patten, Liverpool; I. V. More, Caledonia.  
Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs  
Neil, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith,  
Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Amherst; E. B. Huelsia, Wallace;  
W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mr. Robson, Pictou; T. K. Fraser,  
New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris,  
Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Math-  
eson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger  
boxes.

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.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT  
PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills  
during the seven years they have been offered for sale in  
this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as an  
excellent means of increasing their sale have been resorted  
to by puffing advertisements—no certificate published re-  
specting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious  
Complaints or torpid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Con-  
stipation, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the  
numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Di-  
gestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They  
do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and  
are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they  
may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with  
perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at  
LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax.

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

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

MISSIONARY SALE.

THE Friends of the Rev. J. STANNAOK have again  
sent him a large assortment of elegant Fancy and  
Useful Articles, including German, Leather, and Wool  
Work, Drawings, &c., which he intends to offer for Sale  
at the Mason Hall, on Wednesday the 17th day of Decem-  
ber next. The proceeds of the Sale will go towards the  
finishing of the St. Peter's Parsonage, St. Margaret's Bay.  
The kind Ladies who have often assisted him in dis-  
posing of his Missionary Goods, will it is hoped again  
lend their aid, and thus prove that they do not uncer-  
tain the charity of Christian friends at home, who are  
interested in the amelioration of this country.  
The Rectors—St. Margaret's Bay, Oct. 3, 1856.

PUBLISHED every Saturday by Wm. Gossip, Pre-  
sident, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Gran-  
ville Street. Subscriptions will be received and  
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All Correspondence for the Paper, intended for  
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