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The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossey—Publisher.

VOL. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, DEC. 9, 1854. NO. 48.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

DAY & DATE	MORNING				EVENING	
	Leviticus	1 Act.	Leviticus	2 Heb.	3	4
S. Dec. 8	10	11	12	13	14	15
M. 9	16	17	18	19	20	21
T. 10	22	23	24	25	26	27
W. 11	28	29	30	31	1	2
Th. 12	3	4	5	6	7	8
F. 13	9	10	11	12	13	14
S. 14	15	16	17	18	19	20
M. 15	21	22	23	24	25	26
T. 16	27	28	29	30	1	2
W. 17	3	4	5	6	7	8
Th. 18	9	10	11	12	13	14
F. 19	15	16	17	18	19	20
S. 20	21	22	23	24	25	26
M. 21	27	28	29	30	1	2
T. 22	3	4	5	6	7	8
W. 23	9	10	11	12	13	14
Th. 24	15	16	17	18	19	20
F. 25	21	22	23	24	25	26
S. 26	27	28	29	30	1	2
M. 27	3	4	5	6	7	8
T. 28	9	10	11	12	13	14
W. 29	15	16	17	18	19	20
Th. 30	21	22	23	24	25	26
F. 31	27	28	29	30	1	2

a. To ver. 30. b. Begin ver. 30.

Poetry.

THE DWELLING PLACE OF GOD.

BY JAMES CHANTLON.

THERE is a world we have not seen,
And time can ne'er that world destroy;
Where mortal footsteps hath not been,
Nor ear hath caught the sounds of joy.

There is a region lovelier far,
Than angels know, or poets sing—
Brighter than Summer's beauties are,
And softer than the tints of Spring.

There is a world with blessings blest,
Beyond what prophets e'er foretold:
Nor might the tongue of Angel guest,
A picture of that world unfold.

It is all holy and serene,
The land of glory and repose;
No darkness dims the radiant scene,
Nor sorrow's fear within it flows.

It is not fann'd by Summer's gale,
Nor is not refreshed by vernal showers:
It never needs the moonbeams pale,
And there are known no evening hours.

In vain the Philosopher's eye,
May seek to view the fair abode,
Or find it in the cupriated sky—
It is the dwelling-place of God!

—Montreal Witness.

Religious Miscellany.

EXTRACTS.

From a notice in the O. O. C. of a Charge by Ep. Anderson, of Rupert Land, 1853.

Since his primary Charge in 1841, the number of clergy has increased, he tells us, from 10 to 15. The Rev. W. Ludd, has been ordained priest, and another native catechist, Mr. James Settee, was admitted to the diaconate last Christmas day. The advantage is obvious, of obtaining a class of teachers, who, by the mother's side at least, will have a natural access to the Indian population: and the half breeds of Rupert's Land exhibit an aptness for the task, which raises them far above the neglected and degraded Eurasians of Hindostan. The Bishop has been occupied the last two summers in journeys across his vast diocese, confining at stations 2,000 miles apart, visiting all the infant stations, except Fort Pelly and the Nepowin, and indulging the hope of penetrating to Vancouver's land on the shores of the Pacific, and of carrying the Gospel to the Arctic Sea, the Esquimaux tribes, and the Indians of the Mackenzie River. At the most numerously attended confirmation, viz. at Moose, out of 130 recipients, 105 were Indians. The Bishop writes with solicitous sympathy, on the difficulties which a Missionary often feels in admitting candidates to baptism, through his anxiety neither to delay the sacrament too long, by requiring more than was done in the earliest apostolic times; nor yet to administer it too readily, and so to lower this holy rite in the eyes of others. "Can you not," he asks, "quote cases in illustration of this, where you felt grief at one being taken to whom you refused baptism, and yet of whom you hoped that the Saviour noted with approval the desire of his soul, and accepted him? Others again, on the contrary, regarding whom you had made every inquiry and examination, and, as you thought, after due caution you baptized them, and yet, after all your fondest hopes have been disappointed? It is in such cases the general rule is impossible, and the very trial of your faithfulness and wisdom lies in the treatment of the individual case." Upon the whole the Bishop

inclines to but slender requirements from the catechumen; and says, that if we would rescue souls from Satan's grasp, we must be content often to teach the symbols, and give the Indian the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and a few texts, such as a Christian ought to know and believe for his soul's health. More particularly he observes, that our Baptismal Service for the baptism of adults, beautiful as it is, proves yet too difficult for the cases which come before his clergy; it presupposes far more knowledge, and a higher degree of intelligence and civilization than can be expected in an entirely heathen land. This difficulty has been also felt at the Cape, and is noticed in one of the minutes of the Capetown Synod. In Rupert's Land it has occasioned the practice (if we understand the Bishop aright) of adapting the service to the occasion.

It is for deliberation on such points of discipline, that Bishop Anderson would gladly see the establishment of Diocesan Synods in all the Colonial Churches, and regrets his involuntary absence from the conference of North American Bishops at Quebec. He would be glad to see his own diocese united with their's under an archbishop or metropolitan. He thinks that the establishment of a metropolitan see in Canada, in the West Indies, in India, and at Sydney, would help to consolidate each province of the Colonial Church, and give them a regular medium of communication with the Primate of Canterbury.

Such are some of the particulars of interest which mark the Charge and the Sermon before us. What most impresses us in the perusal is the union of scholarly writing and most fervent piety. A prelate, whose acquirements would have adorned any station at home, banishes himself from all the solaces of society, renounces the cultivation of congenial literature, for the oversight of 15 clergy, a few hundred traders, and some scattered Indian tribes. The quotations from Bossuet and Bellarmine, from Irenaeus and St. Augustine, the allusions that ooze out to his classical favourites, just let us know how rare a scholar has given himself to tend a few sheep in the wilderness. We seem to see before us the "Ouranos" of William Law's "Serious Call."

ARE YOU ALIVE UNTO GOD!

Are you indeed alive unto God? Can you say with truth, I was dead, and am alive again. I was blind, but now see? Then suffer the word of exhortation, and incline your hearts unto wisdom.

Are you alive? Then see that you prove it by your actions. Be a consistent witness. Let your words, and works, and ways, and tempers, all tell the same story. Let not your life be a poor torpid life, like that of a tortoise or a sloth; let it rather be an energetic, stirring life, like that of a deer or a bird. Let your grace shine forth from all the windows of your conversation, that those who live near you may see that the Spirit is abiding in your hearts. Let your light not be a dim, flickering, uncertain flame. Let it burn steadily, like the eternal fire on the altar, and never become low. Let the savour of your religion, like Mary's precious ointment, fill all the houses where you dwell. Be an epistle of Christ so clearly written, penned in such large bold characters, that he who runs may read it. Let your Christianity be so unmistakable, your eye so single, your heart so whole, your walk so straightforward, that all who see you may have no doubt whose you are and whom you serve. O! dear brethren, if we are quickened by the Spirit, no one ought to be able to doubt it. Our conversation should show plainly that we seek a country. It ought not to be necessary to tell people, as in the case of a badly painted picture, "This is a Christian." We ought not to be so sluggish and still, that men shall be obliged to come close and look hard, and say, "Is he dead or alive?"

Are you alive? Then see that you prove it by your growth. Let the great change within become every year more evident. Let your light be an increasing light—not like Joshua's sun in the valley of Ajalon, standing still—nor like Hezekiah's sun going back—but ever shining more and more to the end of your days. Let the image of your Lord wherein you are renewed, grow clearer and sharper every month. Let it not be like the image and superscription on a coin, more indistinct and defaced the longer it is used. Let it rather become more plain the older it

is, and the likeness of your King stand out more fully. I have no confidence in a standing still religion. I do not think that a Christian was meant to be like an animal, to grow to a certain age and then to stop growing. I believe rather he was meant to be like a tree, and to increase more and more in strength and vigour all his days. Remember the words of the apostle Peter, "Add to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity." (2 Peter, i. 5, 6, 7.) This is the way to be a useful Christian. Men will believe you are in earnest when they see constant improvement, and perhaps be drawn to go with you. This is the one way to obtain comfortable assurance. "So an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly." (2 Peter i. 11.) O! as ever you would be useful and happy in your religion, let your motto be, "Forward, forward," to your very last day.

Brethren believers, I speak to myself as well as to you. I say the spiritual life there is in Christians ought to be more evident. Our lamps want trimming—they ought not to burn so dim. Our separation from the world should be more distinct, our walk with God more decided. Too many of us are like Lot, lingerers, or like Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh, borderers; or like the Jews in Ezra's time, so mixed up with strangers, that our spiritual pedigree cannot be made out. It ought not so to be. Let us be up and doing. If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit. If we really have life, let us make it known.—Ryle.

Pitcairn; the Island, the People, and the Pastor.

By the Rev. T. B. Murray. Printed for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 1854.

The main features of this interesting narrative will have been long familiar to our readers. Mr. Murray, in his fourth edition, brings up our intelligence of the Pitcairners to the most recent date—The Rev. Mr. Nobbs reached his little flock on May 15, 1853, in H. M. S. Portland, and found they had been suffering for some months previously, from a scarcity of food, in consequence of the want of rain, which had prevented their planting their usual crop of sweet potatoes. For some weeks, it seems, they were on the brink of actual starvation, and had no other resource than half-grown pumpkins. The evening of his arrival, being Sunday, Mr. Nobbs read from the pulpit his ordination letters and licence, as chaplain of Pitcairn's Island, granted by the Bishop of London; and the Rev. Mr. Holman, who had temporarily officiated in his room, preached his farewell sermon. Mr. Nobbs now administers the Holy Communion every month, and has as many as 75 communicants, out of a population of 172. In fact, the whole adult population communicate, and this little Christian community revives in this particular the strictness of primitive piety.

Mr. Nobbs' last letter is dated November 3, 1853, and acknowledges the receipt of stores and gifts from friends in England, by the *Dido*. Their dependence upon such occasional supplies from Europe, and the growing increase of their numbers, induced the Pitcairn Islanders, as far back as May last year, to petition our Government to remove them to some larger island, naming especially Norfolk Island; and it was recently in contemplation to accede to their request, as soon as all the convicts should have been conveyed from that spot. That island is situate in the 49th parallel of latitude, to the north of New Zealand, and is about twenty miles in circumference, the low land exuberantly fertile, and thousands of acres in high cultivation, fully capable of supplying all the necessities of our Pitcairners—On the island stand a fine range of buildings, raised for the convict establishment; and it has been suggested that they might form the material for a Missionary College, which the Bishop of New Zealand is desirous of establishing for the instruction of Melanesian youth. But nothing has been yet decided on the subject.

HUMILITY.—Of trees I observe God hath chosen the vine, a low plant which creeps upon the helpful wall: of all beasts, the soft and patient lamb: of all fowls, the mild and gall-less dove. To be humble to our superiors, is duty; to our equals, courtesy; to our inferiors, generosity.—Fellows.

News Department

From Papers by R M S Canada. Nov 11

ENGLAND.

Meetings have been held in all the principal towns of the Kingdom to collect subscriptions for the Patriotic Fund. The subscriptions in London, up to the 8th Nov amounted to £10,000. At Leeds the mayor, a Quaker, opposed any subscription. At Bradford, Mr. Harris, also a Quaker, gave 100*l.* for his firm, and another 100*l.* as his personal subscription—the largest given. The clergy have taken a prominent part in these meetings, and many of them have preached sermons in aid of the fund. Dr. Hook, of Leeds, collected 57*l.* At Manchester the Bishop, and Canons Stowell and Clifton were present. Subscriptions were subsequently announced to the amount of 4342*l.* At the Preston meeting 741*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* was collected. At Sheffield 356*l.*

THE OLD PATRIOTIC FUND.—The Governor and Company of the Bank of England headed a voluntary contribution to the revenue with a subscription of two hundred thousand pounds. "The house of Peels (sic) and Co., at Manchester (we are told), has subscribed £46,000 towards carrying on the war." The Marquis of Buckingham gave £10,000 a-year so long as the war lasted. Robert Peels, Esq. of Manchester, for himself and partners, gave £10,000; the Duke of Queensberry, £5000; the Marquis of Stafford, £6,000; the inhabitants of Patricbourne, near Canterbury, £165. That was what our fathers did, as we find the unvarnished tale in the *St. James's Chronicle* for 1798.

DESTINY OF MR. WILBERFORCE.—As we all a-long anticipated, and more than once hinted to our readers, the ex-Archdeacon of the East Riding has gone to his own place—in other words, his perversion has at last landed him in the Roman Catholic Church. It appears that he left London last week in company with the Rev. Dr. Grant of Southwark, and some other Roman Catholic clergy, for Paris, where his reception took place. We believe that viewing Mr. Wilberforce's recent conduct, this intelligence will create no surprise whatever.—*Ch. & St. Gaz.*

RENUNCIATIONS OF POPERY.—Forty-six persons renounced the errors of Popery in St. Paul's, Bermondsey, since the last published return of July this year. Several of them were of the better class. Six of them had been perverts, and several more such are under instruction preparatory to taking the same step.

MEDICAL HEROES AND MARTYRS.—Dr. R. R. Mackenzie, of Edinburgh, attracted by the prospects of an active campaign, resigned a lucrative practice, went out to the East, and devoted his services to the relief of the suffering, where his attention, especially to the Highlanders, was so unremitting, that after the battle of the brigade, with one voice, asked permission to give him three cheers as he came up the hill. Dr. Mackenzie is now dead, carried off by cholera after a few hours' illness; and it is said that his loss was more severely lamented than that of any man who fell at the Alma. After the battle of the Alma the plain is covered with wounded Russians, seven hundred and fifty wounded are still on the ground, and the Allied force can do nothing for them. Unable to proceed with the troops they are left on the field, but not altogether friendless. There is one there—an English surgeon—who cannot be daunted even in the face of the foe. He voluntarily and cheerfully incurs the risk of being left behind among the wounded enemies of his country, seven hundred and fifty strong—his servant being his sole companion. This was Dr. Thomson of the 44th Regiment. He completed his duty, returned to his regiment, and the next day, worn out by fatigue, fell a victim to the cholera.—*Medical Times.*

THE FLEET AT PORTSMOUTH.—It might have been supposed that the immense fleets which have been furnished for the Baltic and Black Seas, would have completely exhausted our naval resources; but a statement recently published shows that this is by no means the case. At Portsmouth alone we have a fleet sufficiently powerful to give a satisfactory account of intrusive foes. This fleet consists of twenty-one war vessels, the majority of which have steam power carrying upwards of one thousand guns. In addition to this there are at the present moment seven steamships of war, of fifteen hundred horse power, and carrying two hundred guns fitting for war service.

AN ANCIENT ANCHOR.—An anchor was picked up and brought in by the boat men of Broadstairs last week, supposed to have been under water upwards of two hundred years. It had the appearance of a mass of rusted iron being entirely covered with slats of all sizes.—*Dover Chron.*

FRANCE.

The *Gazette* of Marseilles says:—
"The arrival in this city of fifty English ladies going to the East to attend the sick and wounded, has produced a profound sensation. It has long been a subject of regret that the English nation did not follow the example set by our heroic sisters of charity; the want has however at last been heard. Some time ago a young lady, Miss Nightingale, had founded in London an institution of nurses for the sick. What we have heard of this lady and her companions heightens the merit of their mission, to which the Government has attached a sanction which does it much honour. Possessing all that could make life happy and brilliant, Miss Nightingale has devoted herself to a life of self-denial, and after having created in London one of those institutions of which the true spirit of Christianity inspires the idea, she has quitted England, after the example of our own Scour, for a new field of charity and privation. Twelve sisters of the Convent of Norwood have joined themselves to the companions of Miss Nightingale. Nothing is better calculated than charity to dissipate those differences of religious opinion, the ardour of which should disappear when the question is how best to relieve suffering humanity; and such is the neutral ground on which a rivalry honourable to all religions is about to establish itself between the Sisters of Norwood and the companions of Miss Nightingale. . . . To-day, at three o'clock, the English ladies attached to the service of the hospitals, traversed our city to embark on board the *Vectis*.—Captain Powell received these ladies with the greatest courtesy; the whole vessel wore the air of a festival, and the travellers were welcomed on board with all the respect due at once to their sex and the touching mission on which they are bound. The simple and suitable dress of these ladies was much remarked; those under the direction of Miss Nightingale, who by her elegant manners and her physiognomy might be taken for a Parisian, wear a brown dress, a grey shawl, a black bonnet, and grey mantle. The Roman Catholic ladies wear a more monastic costume; their dress is a white robe, and a black cap envelopes their close white head-dress.

Extracts from Gen. Canrobert's despatch, dated before Sebastopol, Oct. 18.—Monsieur le Marechal.—Yesterday at sunrise we opened fire in concert with the English army. Matters were going on well, when the explosion of a powder magazine belonging to a battery which, unhappily was a large one, created some disturbance to our attack. This explosion had the more effect, as our batteries were accumulated round the spot where it took place. The enemy took advantage of it to increase their fire, and after consulting the general commanding the artillery, I deemed it advisable to suspend our fire to repair our damage, and complete on our right, by new batteries, nearer to the English lines our system of attack.

This delay is certainly much to be regretted, but cannot be helped, and I am taking every means to render it as short as possible.

The city has withstood the fire much better than was expected. The incense, in its enormous development in a straight line, carrying all that it can receive in heat, calibre from the fleet, allows it to prolong the struggle.

I have received nearly all the infantry reinforcements I expected from Gallipoli and Varna. General Le Vaillant has just arrived with his *etat-major*, which increases to five divisions of infantry the army I command. The health of the troops is very satisfactory, their moral condition excellent, and we are full of confidence.

From Vice Admiral Hamelin.

"If the Russians had not blocked up the entrance to Sebastopol by sinking their five ships and two frigates, I have no doubt that the ships of the squadron, after a trial of the first fire, might have entered the passes successfully, have reached the bottom of the harbour, and put itself in communication with the army. They would not perhaps have lost many more than we have now to regret; but the extreme measure adopted by the enemy, in sacrificing a part of his ships, obliged us to limit ourselves to fighting for five hours against the sea batteries of Sebastopol, with the view of succeeding in silencing them for a greater or less period, in occupying a great many of the gunners in Sebastopol, and in thus lending both a material and moral assistance to our army.

GERMANY.

Positive orders have been issued that the whole of the Austrian army must be prepared for action by the 31st of January. A new levy of 100,000 men is to take place. Large purchases of horses have been ordered. A convention between Austria and Bavaria is rumoured, by virtue of which 20,000 Bavarians would replace the Austrian troops in Northern Italy.

The *Fremden Blatt* of Vienna publishes a letter from St. Petersburg, in which it is stated that on the 27th Oct. the Czar refused an audience to the Prussian ambassador.—A circumstance that Prussia will not fail to boast of as proof of her impartial neutrality—a purpose it may have been intended to answer.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—A SURPLUS REVENUE.—The great accumulation of specie and bullion in the hands of the government, under the operation of the present tariff system, has recently created a great deal of conversation in financial circles. During these times of pressure and contraction, such an extraction of coin and precious metals from the channels of commerce becomes particularly onerous, and serves materially to check and obstruct the natural legitimate operations of trade. The sub-treasury contains at this moment about twenty-eight millions of coin and bullion, and it continues to increase with a rapidity that is continually felt by all classes. While the government is hoarding this amount of treasure, at great loss of interest, there is an outstanding debt amounting to upwards of fifty millions of dollars, drawing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, adding an item to expenditure which might just as well as not be dispensed with. The gentle mistake made by the Secretary of the Treasury, which we pointed out at the time, was the establishment of a fixed price for purchasing government stocks, instead of being governed by the market rates, whatever they might, from time to time, be, and taking all that may be offered. It might not be considered the wisest policy to materially change the commercial system by which this enormous revenue has been collected, until the public debt is liquidated; but the surplus is already equal to more than fifty per cent of the debt, and every dollar now in the treasury could, without danger, be appropriated to the payment of that portion more immediately arriving at maturity. It would not be advisable to commence with any very important alterations in the present tariff; but such changes should be made that would, in the shortest possible time, bring the public revenue down to the standard of public expenditures. The government has no right to draw from the hands of the people, and from the channels of commerce, such an enormous amount of capital. It is, in fact, two or three times as much for all the purposes of trade as the amount actually locked up in specie.—While every interest of the country is at all times more or less restricted for the want of capital, we find the government hoarding up nearly thirty millions of dollars in gold.

An attempt was made during the last session of Congress to devise ways and means to reduce the enormous revenue from customs, and the Secretary of the Treasury addressed circulars to merchants and manufacturers, requesting them to furnish him with such facts connected with their line of business as would be a guide in furnishing proper information to Congress on the subject of duties, &c., but he did not accomplish much by so doing, and his report relative to modifications in the tariff, was a miserable, flimsy affair throughout, and attracted no attention in or out of the House of Representatives. It is highly necessary that this important matter should be approached in the most cautious manner.—The simplest alterations will prove most effective. The system need not be touched.—Everything required could be accomplished by adding annually to the list of free articles, until the revenue was reduced to a proper standard to meet the current expenditures of the government. The tariff is no more or less than a system of taxation, and it is just as absurd for the government to draw a large surplus from the pockets of the people under a tariff on imports, as it would be for the corporation of the city of New York to levy a tax that would yield an income of five million of dollars per annum, more than was required to meet the annual expenses. It is entirely inconsistent with the character and spirit of our institutions that such a system of finances should exist, and it has been carried so far that no time should be lost in providing a proper remedy.

The first movement made should be in relation to the present surplus. The twenty-eight million of dollars must be returned to the sources from which it was derived, and then the necessary measures taken to prevent another accumulation. We know of no more immediate method of getting rid of the plethora in the public treasury than by purchasing government securities at the market price. It is certainly most feasible, and would afford instantaneous relief to the government and to every important interest of the country. The government of Great Britain has a broker continually engaged in purchasing the public debt. He enters the market at any time, and purchases to the extent of available funds, on government account. In this way the public revenue is always active, and public stocks always find purchasers. There is never any combination to put up prices to corner the government broker, for he is just as ready to purchase at high prices as at low prices, when provided with funds.—No one in the market knows when such will be made, but they generally have a favorable effect on prices. The adoption of such a system here would do away at once with all the difficulties now experienced, and be of immense advantage to the whole community. The plan now in operation, devised by the present astute Secretary of the Treasury, only liquidates an average of \$50,000 per day—a sum not equal to the daily increase in the surplus revenue. The evil is therefore, not at all removed, and it is of the most vital importance that either the English system should be adopted, or some new one be invented.

During the past year we have exported about forty millions of specie, and added to our surplus income in the sub-treasury about four more, making an aggregate of forty-four millions of specie extracted from the channels of commerce. It is true that upwards of thirty millions of dollars have been received from California, which, fortunately, furnished supplies for a large portion of the drain. This shows a reduction

in our supply, which, if continued, must be most seriously felt. We have not an excess of capital, and have for years been obliged to look abroad for the means to construct our public works and for the extension of our internal improvements generally, and the government should aid and foster all our local interests, instead of extracting from them the means of development. The twenty-eight millions of gold locked up in the sub-treasury would, if scattered broadcast through the land, do much towards relieving the present pressure, and materially improve our circulating medium. If there is any financial talent in the treasury department, we trust it will be put in requisition to reduce at once the enormous surplus revenue, and give the people the benefit of that accumulation in some shape.—*N. Y. Herald.*

CANADA.

Tax Synod.—The Synod of the Diocese of Toronto held a session in this city on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week. There was a very numerous attendance of clerical and lay representatives, and the whole proceedings were of a most satisfactory nature. We have now had time to test Synodical action from witnessing several sessions, and we feel happy to be able to assure our brethren in the other dioceses of British North America, that the result has fully borne out all that from time to time we have ventured to say in favour of Colonial Diocesan Synods. We perceive that much misgiving is felt in several quarters on this subject. A dread is expressed lest Tractarianism should take advantage of this change or innovation in the existing state of things, and lest the power and influence of Synod be made use of to promote the views and advance the influence of those who are bitterly opposed to evangelical doctrine. We feel perfectly satisfied that the result will be found entirely different. For some reason or another, this Diocese is considered by many at a distance, as one that is wholly given to Tractarianism. And yet we can fully and gladly testify that in the preparation of a constitution and regulations for the Synod, in the discussion of the declaration, constitution and rules, and in their final adoption, the evangelical element has had its full and proper share, and been entirely uncontrolled, unfettered and uninfluenced in its action. Though there are many of our brother Churchmen in this Diocese, both clerical and lay, who are very far from approving of the doctrines and opinions of which this journal aims to be the organ, and though there are some whom we must, in deep sorrow for their delusion, believe to be strongly Tractarian in the tendency of their ideas and teaching, yet as our Diocese has been represented by its Synod in the sessions hitherto held, we rejoice in being able to assure our friends in the mother country and in the colonies, that if other Synods act like ours, they may dismiss all apprehension, and give their aid cheerfully and hopefully to the full and efficient organization of Colonial ecclesiastical self-government.

The Veto.—After some private and public discussion this matter was arranged, as it appears in the constitution and rules of Synod, without a dissentient voice, and to the satisfaction of every member. The Synod is considered as composed of three separate and independent estates—the Bishop, the Clergy, and the Laity. No act is valid without the consent of the three estates; and each has a veto on the others. Every one is at liberty to bring before the Synod any matter consistent with its constitution and rules, which the Synod is willing to attend to. Full and free discussion is allowed; and though heavy legislation is prevented by the Bishop's power of veto, yet it is not contemplated that it will ever be exercised, in absolute or continued opposition to the united action of both clergy and laity in two successive sessions. We are quite content to leave the matter as it is in our present Bishop's hands; and from what we have already witnessed of Synodical action in this Diocese, we are entirely satisfied to wait for some unexpected contingency before calling for further restrictions on the Episcopal Prerogative.—*Echo.*

CAPE BRETON.

The Cape Breton News has the following paragraph:—“We have been much gratified with the perusal of the Editorials which have appeared in several recent numbers of the Halifax Church Times, from the pen of the proprietor of that Journal, on the subject of Colonial Church Synods. The paper appears to us to be both sound and practical on the subject, and we doubt not that in sentiment Episcopalians generally are favorable to Synods, comprising the Bishops and other Clergy, with the Laity. The articles to which we refer might with profit be transferred to the columns of a secular newspaper; but as our space is too limited to admit this in our case, we must refer our readers to the columns of the Times for an acquaintance therewith.”

The annual meeting of the Society of C. B. Scotch Brethren and Foreign Bible Society, was held in the Temperance Hall of that town, on Monday evening, 26th ult., when gratifying statements were made of the progress of the Society, and officers and bearers appointed for the ensuing year.

Editorial.

We take the following sensible letter of our distinguished townsman, Mr. Unard, from Tuesday's Chronicle, to convince that the publication of it must tend still more to increase the public confidence in that noble line of steamers which bears his name.—

To the Editor of the London Times.

Sir:—A letter signed “R. D. Weld” appears in the Times this morning containing statements that may cause alarm and uneasiness to those who may have to travel by our steamships. I trust you will be so good as to insert my observations on this gentleman's statements.

Mr. Weld accuses the owners of indifference as to the safety of the lives of the passengers and crew; and calls upon parliament to interfere for their protection and to punish the owners. We are obliged by act of parliament to carry boats of a stipulated size; we have not only the number required by the act but one more in each ship, each boat has in her at all times the proper number of oars, a mast with a sail bent to it, some small water casks, an axe, and some other articles likely to be useful in cases of emergency. A crew is regularly appointed in each boat. The boats may not be exactly placed in the way that Mr. Weld would place them, but they are carried in the way which the judgment and experience of the captain think best for their safety and usefulness; they must be well secured to the ship, or they will be carried away in heavy weather, which occasionally is the case, with all the care we take of them; four of the boats are on davits, two are within and on the top of the deck houses, Mr. Weld says, “It would take three quarters of an hour in the tranquil waters of the Mersey, in broad daylight, to launch each of these boats.” I have not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Weld. He is evidently not a seaman himself, and has been misinformed. Every boat in the ship, under such circumstances, could be launched, equipped and manned in three minutes. The boats are quite sufficient to carry every person in the ship. We are not only bound by act of Parliament to have boats and other suitable equipment, but the lords of the admiralty order our ships to be rigidly inspected immediately before going to sea on each voyage. The public have therefore this additional security for their safety. Mr. Weld says, “we make the lives of the passengers and crew a very secondary consideration.” This is, indeed, a very grave charge, and is entirely without foundation. It is our first consideration. We have been so fortunate as to carry about 100,000 passengers across the Atlantic—a distance of about 3000 miles—without injury to one of them. I do not speak of this boastfully, for we know not when accidents may happen. Mr. Weld alludes to the unfortunate occurrence of the Arctic. The passengers who were saved say that the boats were sufficient to carry five hundred persons. There were only four hundred on board. Some of the boats were lost by the unskillful management of passengers, and one was not used at all. Additional boats would therefore have been useless. Capt. Luce is known to be a good seaman, and a firm and resolute man. He did his duty under the trying circumstances in which he was placed. If his crew had stood by him, all might have been saved.—*S. CUNARD.*

“Howchin's Hotel, St. James street, London, Oct. 28th, 1854.”

Synods.—We find in the St. John Church Witness the following remarks on the Declaration of the Toronto Synod—“from which it would appear that the subject is viewed with less apprehension by our contemporary than before.”

“We must say, in reference to the declaration named above, that it lays down principles so sound and excellent, that some of the most formidable objections urged against the Gladstone Bill, and other attempts to introduce Synodical action into the Colonial Church, are thereby obviated. The union with the parent Church—the Holy Scriptures as the Rule of Faith. The authority of the Articles and Book of Common Prayer, together with the Supremacy of the Crown, are so clearly recognised as intangible points, that come from what source innovations in regard to them may, we cannot in the present generation at all events, expect them to emanate from Toronto.”

Tremendous wrecks have prevailed in various parts of New Brunswick during the latter part of November, resulting in the destruction of bridges, Canals, Mills, and other valuable property, estimated at more than £200,000, and interrupting the communication between the capital and the interior.

Unusually bad weather, to the same extent, has been done in our own Province, especially to the Eastward. The weather, with but little exception, has continued wonderfully mild up to the present time, much to the comfort and advantage of the poor.

We observe by a late No. of our Toronto contemporary, the Echo, that its affairs are in a prosperous condition. It is backed by liberal pecuniary aid from zealous friends, and can therefore be put at the low price of 6s. a-year.

We give in a previous column several interesting extracts from the Colonial Church Chronicle for October. In that number the Circular of our Bishop, calling the Clergy and laity together, is given at length, and is noticed with approbation.

The opening Lecture of the Young Men's Christian Association, is to be delivered by the Revd. Dr. Twining, on Tuesday evening next the 5th Decr. at the Temperance Hall. Subject—“The age, and its demands on Christian young men.”

We have to thank Mr. W. M. Brown, for the New England Farmer for October and November.—It is an excellent work, replete with information on a variety of subjects besides that to which it is specially devoted.

The Session of the Mechanics' Institute opened on Wednesday evening last, with an address from the Hon. L. M. Wilkins. There was a respectable, tho' not a full attendance, and the Lecturer was frequently applauded. We hope this useful Institution will be generally encouraged the coming winter—and that the youth of the City, especially, will avail themselves of the means of improvement which are thus placed within their reach.

We sincerely sympathise with Mr. and Mrs. Vail, of Weymouth, under the afflictive loss, by scalding, of their fine little girl. “Not lost, however, but gone before.”

A cargo of lumber has been purchased, in Liverpool, N. S., for the new barque Lord Raglan, at \$12 per M. feet. The Transcript reports most encouragingly of the mill operations in that quarter. Shippers can now be supplied at fair prices and reasonable terms.—*Chron.*

The Wharf property formerly owned by the Messrs. Lecain, has been purchased by Messrs. W. B. Hamilton & Co., for the sum of £3,210. The front property extending in rear 70 feet is not included in the transfer.—A few years ago the whole of the premises were bought for about £1,500. The double lot fronting on Hollis and Granville Street, at present occupied by Mr. George McKenzie, confectioner, has been sold to Messrs. Frost and John Stairs for £4000. It is understood that fine substantial stone or brick buildings will be erected on the premises.—*Ibid.*

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

The following Despatch was received at the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room on Tuesday last.—The steamship Baltic arrived at New York on Sunday, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 15th inst.

The news from the seat of war reports incessant and severe fighting. A pitched battle with Menschikoff's whole forces on the 6th. Russians retired—both sides claim the advantage. Allies have sent urgent demands for reinforcements. Fifty thousand French instantly despatched. Steamships Europa, Alps, Indians, with many others, taken up by the British Government for the conveyance of troops. Generals Brown, Bentinck, Buller, and Torrens, dangerously wounded.

Flour Market dull sales quoted at sixpence to a shilling lower; wheat one penny to two-pence per bushel; corn six-pence per quarter.

Received on Wednesday afternoon at the Exchange Reading Room.

On the 4th there was a sanguinary engagement between the Russians and Allies. On the 5th a terrible combat, including a sortie and general attack, by Menschikoff's whole army. The battle lasted from day break until 4 p. m., when the Russians retired—both sides claim the victory. The Allies took several hundred prisoners. The Russians stormed batteries and silenced the guns. The loss on both sides was very severe. The Czar's two sons were in the battle. On the 6th the battle was resumed, and lasted for some hours—particulars not yet received. The garrison of Sebastopol, it is said, numbered 65,000. The siege is continued with desperate valour.

The steamship Africa arrived at New York on Wednesday evening. Liverpool dates to the 16th November. Consols quoted at 91½. Nothing important from Sebastopol since last advice, further than that the siege was progressing. Steamship Niagara taken by Government for conveyance of troops. There will be no steamer for Halifax next week. Flour market unchanged since last advice—decline for the week 6d per barrel.

D. C. S.

Received, Nov 25. Malone Bay, W & O £2 12 6
30. St. Paul's, Halifax, 52 5 10½
Edwin Giffen, Jr., Sec'y.

The Bishop thanks those persons who have kindly sent some of the Reports of the S. P. C. required to complete the Set for the Diocesan Library, and at the same time repeats his request to the Clergy and others throughout the Diocese, to endeavour to procure and to forward to Mr. Goup the numbers still wanting for the years 1780, and all of earlier date, 1783, 1787, 1792, 1797, 1800, 1804, 1806, 1807, 1837-8.

Missionary Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

Annual Report of the Proceedings of the Society for the year 1854.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—The Receipts of the Society for the year ending Dec 31st, 1853, amounted to £88,967. A large portion of this, viz. £27,520, consisted of *Special Funds* appropriated to distinct objects by the donors, and therefore not at the disposal of the Society. The remaining £61,447 constitute the *General Fund*; and the Society has much reason to record its gratitude to the Giver of all good, for the increase in its income under this head of £8,854 above the income of the preceding year.

The Expenditure amounted to £104,519. A large portion, £40,837, consisted of *Special Funds*, which the Society was enabled to apply this year to the purposes for which they were intended by the donors. The remainder (£63,674) was met, partly by the *General Fund*, specified above, and partly by a balance from the collection under authority of the Queen's Letter.

MISSIONARIES.—The total number of ordained Missionaries at present maintained wholly, or in part, by the Society, is 479; of whom 416 are stationed among Colonists, and 63 labour among the heathen. There are also above 700 Divinity Students and Lay Teachers maintained by the Society.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—Population, 2,600,000.—In the seven Dioceses of British North America, viz. Nova Scotia, Fredericton, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Rupert's Land, and Newfoundland, the Society maintains wholly or in part, 237 Missionaries, at an expence of £24,000 from its General Fund. A few brief extracts from the Reports of the Missionaries will attest both the hardships and the encouragements connected with their work.

The Rev. C. Lloyd, of P. E. Island, writes:—

"The winter has been marked by vicissitudes of almost unexampled cold, and warm thaws. The roads consequently have been, for the most part, in a state to render travelling both dangerous and difficult. I had, however, the pleasure of witnessing some examples of particular fortitude and self-denial in persons desirous of attending Divine worship. On the 22d January, I observed at Rustico church two young men, who had walked some miles through the driving snow to attend church, although it was one of the most dangerously freezing days I was ever out in—a fierce wind and drift raging, with the thermometer at 7° below zero. I found, a few days after, on inquiring, that both the young men were frozen on their return, though they went into the houses on their way, to warm themselves. Almost all the French who attended their chapel on that day were more or less touched with the frost. On the following Sunday, the thermometer was 11° below zero at the time of my leaving home for church. With my face covered with a buffalo-skin, and with thick wrappings, I found it difficult to preserve the requisite amount of heat.

The Rev. D. Lindsay, of Montreal, writes of one of his stations:—

"The roads are so bad that I am obliged to leave my horse a mile and a half from the place where we assemble for worship, and walk as best I can. I often muse as I take my lonely way, about those with whom I was, in former times, wont to go up to the house of God; and though under vastly different circumstances, I rejoice that I am allowed to declare the Gospel of Christ amongst the scattered ones of His flock. We have an attentive congregation, coming together under circumstances apparently little calculated to promote reverence. A small table serves as pulpit and desk, planks placed upon inverted buckets serve as seats, and the wooden building in which we meet is as yet unfinished. I feel that these services are being blessed; and it proves that the Church does care for the souls of those who have been obliged to settle in the wilderness. Many other Missionaries might be employed, for there are numerous settlements like these, of the inhabitants of which it may be truly said, 'No man careth for their soul.'"

WEST INDIES AND GUIANA.—Population 968,000.—Society's Missionaries in Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua, and Guiana, 36. Expenditure, £2,700.

Sickness, in its severest form, has added to the difficulties which the Missionaries in these countries have to contend with. During the past year, in which a severe extraordinary malign, had followed closely on the track of another devastating epidemic, more than eleven of the Clergy of Jamaica, &c.

one-tenth of the whole population, including two of the Society's Missionaries, have been removed by death. The Bishop wrote to the Society on April 2nd:

"On Sunday, I completed my visitation tour at Anatto Bay, in the parish of Metcalfe, where I regret to say that the cholera is fearfully prevailing, ten persons having fallen victims to it the night before my arrival, and many, as I fear since. Among the number who died on Saturday, was one poor girl, Miss Horton, of excellent character, exemplary for her moral and religious conduct, who had come to Anatto Bay on the previous Thursday for the purpose of being confirmed. The sudden and premature access of the season, as they are called, hindered me from getting to Metcalfe on the first day which I had appointed, and the list of candidates for confirmation was much thinned by the prevalence of the pestilence, in the interval between Thursday and Sunday. The church was, however, crowded with a congregation apparently most devout; and penetrated by the awful circumstances under which they were assembled, I, of course, addressed them on the occasion, and trust that, by God's grace, I did not leave them without some consolation under this heavy calamity.—Within the last four years, there have been no less than four visitations of epidemics of a most destructive character."

SOUTH AFRICA.—Population, 700,000.—Society's Missionaries in Capetown, Grahamstown and Natal, 28. Expenditure, £2,500.

A Missionary lately sent the Society an account of his first Sunday in his Mission. The afternoon service was thus described:—

"The Bishop of Capetown came to Papendrop, and we assembled in a room, for want of a more fitting place for worship. It was crowded, at least four-fifths of the congregation being coloured people. They chanted the doxology as often as it occurred in the service, and sang with correctness the Magnificat, and a selection from the New Version of the Psalms.

"After the Second Lesson, four adult candidates who had been prepared for baptism, three young women and one young man, all of colour, arranged themselves before the communion-table. The service was performed by the Bishop most impressively:—all were moved,—one or two of the candidates to tears. The Bishop then addressed himself successively to those who had been baptized in infancy, to those who had not, to the catechumens, and to those who had not as yet been moved to seek Christian instruction.—When the service was over, it was truly gratifying to see the friends of those who had been baptized running up and cordially shaking them by the hand. There was the usual collection of alms at the door, which, although composed almost entirely of pence, yet amounted to several shillings."

MAURITIUS.—Population, 190,000.—The Society has great satisfaction in announcing the erection of a Bishopric of Mauritius and its dependencies. Engraving represents Port Louis, the chief town of Mauritius.

AUSTRALASIA.—Population, 530,000.—Society's Missionaries in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Newcastle, Tasmania, and New Zealand, 63. Expenditure, £3,000. A clergyman, stationed in one of the least favourable parts of the gold-diggings, writes:—"About two months ago, my tent was erected here. I repaired hither alone, as I assure you it is no place for a wife and family. Here I had to cook and do all other kitchen-work, clean my boots, saddle and bridle, look after my horse, cart my own water from a hole, and do a multiplicity of other little matters which a clergyman is rarely seen to do, but I could not help it.

"In the discharge of my work, many discouragements arise. A short time since, I asked a man who professed to belong to our Church, if he would come to worship. He replied, 'I have something else to do; on inquiry, I found it was to bale water out of his gold-hole. I quoted, 'What shall a man be profited if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?' He said, 'he must risk it.'"

PROGRESS AND LIBERALITY.—The direct tendency of true religion is to make men more like God; and the chief end of the true believer, is to seek conformity to his Lord in all things. The methods in which man can imitate are few; but, in proportion to the depth of religious life within, will be his efforts to improve these to the utmost; and will therefore be found that the closest followers and imitators of Him whose diffusive benevolence cauteh His sun to shine on the evil and the good, and His rain to fall on the just and the unjust, will be the least likely to indulge in a spirit of selfishness.

Sketches.

DEATH OF THE REV. JAMES HALDANE STEWART.

The death of this eminent servant of the Lord will be felt as a loss to the whole Church. Few clergymen were better known, and none more universally beloved. He has fallen asleep in a good old age—gathered into the heavenly garner as a shock of corn fully ripe; but he was one of those whose steadfast faith, holy life, serene piety, and persuasive example diffused an influence around him, of which it was impossible to measure the importance. His annual call to united prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit was characteristic of the man, and found a cordial response in the hearts of thousands, both of the lay and clerical members of the Church of England. For many years he was the minister of Percy Chapel, and drew around him an attached congregation, composed of many of the most eminent and devoted Christians in the metropolis. It was with regret that connexion was severed, but he was called to fill another station in Liverpool, where he was equally beloved and honoured; and where he left behind him a name and an example which will ever be remembered with reverence.

The evening of his useful life was spent in the beautiful rural parish of Limpfield, where, amidst the Surrey hills, he faithfully discharged his duties as Rector, and was near enough to the metropolis to be enabled to favour his numerous friends, as well as some of our most important Committees, with the advantage of his presence, his exhortations, and his prayers. He was pre-eminently a man of God; there was "an unction from the Holy One" that seemed to shine on his beaming countenance; and it was impossible for any one to enjoy this delightful privilege of being admitted to his society without thinking of him in sentiments akin to those so beautifully expressed by Cowper:—

"When one that holds communion with the skies,
Has filled his horn where these pure waters rise,
And once more mingle with us meaner things,
'Tis e'en as if an angel shook his wings:
Immortal fragrance fills the circuit wide,
That tells us whence his treasures are supplied."

He was in his 79th year, but he continued in the enjoyment of health till within a short time of his removal. Two months ago, he was in town, when the eldest son, the Rev. D. Stewart, of Maidstone, was married to the daughter of the Venerable Chancellor Raikes, and the good Primate officiated at the ceremony, at St. George's, Hanover-square. At that period Mr. Stewart's friends had reason to hope that his valuable life would still be spared for some years to the Church. He was then, as usual, full of active benevolence; and his influence as a peace-maker was judiciously, and to an important extent, successfully exerted in a case which has painfully attracted much public notice. But his work was done; and this good man, full of faith and of the Holy Ghost, peacefully fell asleep in Jesus, last Lord's day, in the sure and certain hope of a blessed resurrection to eternal life.

CHILDREN.—I remember (observes Bishop Hall) a great man coming into my house, at Waltham, and seeing all my children standing in the order of their age and stature, said 'These are they that make rich men poor.' But he straight received this answer, 'Nay, my lord, these are they that make a poor man rich; for there is not one of those whom we would part with for all your wealth.' It is easy to observe that none are so gripples and hard-hearted as the children; whereas those who, for the maintenance of large families, are insured to frequent disbursements, find such experience of Divine Providence in the faithful management of their affairs, as that they lay out with more cheerfulness those they receive. Wherein their care must be abated when God takes it off from them to Himself; and, if they be not wanting to themselves, their faith gives them ease in casting their burden upon Him, who hath more power, and more right to it, since our children are more His than our own. He that feedeth the young ravens, (Psalm cxlvii. 9.) can He fail the best of His creatures? Worthy Master Greenham tells us of a gentlewoman who coming into the cottage of a poor neighbor, and seeing it furnished with a store of children, could say, 'Here are the mouths, but where is the meat?' But not long after she was paid in her own coin; for the poor woman coming to her after the burial of her last and only child, inverted the question upon her; 'Here is the meat, but where are the mouths?'

UNIVERSALISM CHANGING ITS TUNE.—Universalism, by its own papers, is said to be assuming somewhat of a new type. The New York Universalist

paper says:—It is no longer necessary the fact could be overlooked, that the major part of Universalists believe in a future state of discipline. Analogous facts, the scene of salvation revealed in the Bible, the relation existing between God, and his creatures, all prove to my mind the position that there must be a disciplinary process, to induce a progress in holiness—that there must be a difference of moral character and spiritual excellence, of purity, and happiness, when men enter the future state in accordance with the moral condition at death.

The above extract looks very much like a disposition of a large party among the Universalists to adopt the Romish dogma of Purgatory. Naked Universalism cannot exist as an organization for any length of time.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Nov. 24, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

Sir,—I noticed in one of the late numbers of your paper, that the subject of the Bishop's Veto ought to be calmly and fairly discussed, in which most persons will agree with you.

Now Bishop Hopkins's pamphlet in defence of the veto in reply to the strictures of Dr. Hawks, has appeared in several consecutive numbers of the Church Times, and I wish to know whether you are going to publish Dr. Hawks' letters also, in order that we may see what were the objections to which Bishop Hopkins was replying?

This is necessary in my opinion, in order that a fair discussion may take place.

FAIR PLAY.

[Bishop Hopkins' pamphlet has been published in the Church Times during our absence. We will judiciously insert Dr. Hawks' letter, or any thing else temperately written, and not too long, that may be sent us on the other side. We quite agree with our Correspondent that there can be otherwise no "fair discussion." But we have not the letter of Dr. Hawks.—Ed. Church Times.]

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

SYNOCDICAL ACTION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

As the storm of "the Synodical question" in Nova Scotia, is at length hushed, apparently, into positive indifference, we may safely launch our opinions now, I presume, upon the subsided waters! We never had any difficulty or misgiving, in our mind, as to the positive and intrinsic value of the Ancient Episcopal Machinery, handed down to us, as we now have it, through a long line of centuries, with the impress of all the Prophets, from Moses to Malachi, as well the subsequent Apostles, all of whose "Tower stamp" it bears—their divine inspiration and teaching!—and, during the nearer ages of the Gentile dispensation, still urging its claims upon us, by such an array of learning, wisdom, divinity, and sanctification, as we find in the majestic river of Ecclesiastical lore, now meandering and irrigating Christendom, and our own borders of it, upon whose banks we reside, and whose navigable surface we may at our leisure, when we please, travel up stream safely, thank God, to the very residence of the great Gentile Apostle himself. We require no references to "the primitive Fathers" for the determining of questions relative to the Ecclesiastical claims of "Episcopacy" as a deposit of Christian faith. The "voice of God" in the volume of "his" Book recorded, emphatically; and unequivocally proclaims it "in the face of all people," and we should as soon doubt of "Episcopal Government" with a free Gospel—being a fit and approved instrumentality of God, to teach his wisdom to the nations, and to illuminate their paths, as we should think of questioning the powers of the Sun's "beams" to irradiate the nearest mountain tops, in the strength of "his rising." But he it remembered, there were seven "Episcopates in Asia" with their lamps, that were especially recognized, with startling ununction, by God himself! Where are these Churches and their lamps, or sacred practices, now? The primordial "Mosaic Episcopate" too, whose divine directions, specifications, and plans were so exact and minute, even to the very threadwork of its drapery and hanging tassels? Where is that gorgeous and mighty Temple—Solomon's—that amazed the old world, with its majesty, and even now makes our ears tingle with its mere reading in the congregation? Time and "the moth," and man's inherent depravity, have buried them all—like the cities of ancient Nineveh—in the vast "debris" of that inevitable oblivion that awaits all mundane durations. But for the inherent depravity of man, it were indeed a "triumph" to say, "the great Temple might have remained, to this day, an immortal triumph of exultation and distinction to the "chosen race"; but the elements of "duration" are not in man, and whenever he deviates from his true position as a "creature"—his relative connexion with the Creator; by supplication and prayer, he is like the babe in the womb of its parent mother, when the life-giving stream by the maternal chord is intercepted, it soon withers away—its passive existence

and vitality is closed—it is expelled from the parent trunk, a rotten branch. How strikingly and powerfully do we find this momentous truth illustrated, by a thousand instances of marvellous operation in the great laboratory of nature around us. In India for example, how many wonderful manifestations of Providential analogies, consonant with our immediate subject, do we find? The little "mongoose" for instance, a small ferret-formed quadruped; let any one read its history, and its encounters with its deadly enemy, the "Cobra de Capella." Whenever our little champion meets with the "Cobra" in its travels, assured will there be a desperate engagement with its fell adversary, provided the "mongoose" is well assured of the existence of a "certain vegetable" in the neighbourhood, to which it can fly for succour, should the snake succeed in wounding him, with its poisonous fangs. It is the property of the juices of this plant to neutralise the poison of the snake, and the mongoose has been seen, again and again, to return from the onslaught to the plant and renew the assault until the enemy has been conquered and dead at his feet.—What a "homily" does this read us upon the utter helplessness of man in his own strength, and of his momentous dependence upon the Author of his "being?" and how completely does it transfer our thoughts at once to the description of that "Paradise of God" in whose plantations is represented to us "the Tree of Life," whose branches bear "twelve manners of fruit," and whose leaves are for "the healing of the nations"!

(To be continued.)

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

COLONIAL CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

No. 4.

Hitherto I have considered the absence of imperial legislation and the consequent scruples of conscientious men in regard to the royal supremacy, as arguments to show that the time has not yet arrived for authoritative action on the part of colonial Synods. The following observations are intended to point out the necessity of some prior legislative enactment, with the view of securing the future unity of the Church in regard to doctrine, and of establishing as nearly as may be uniformity of discipline and order.

2. It appears rather a remarkable circumstance, in connection with the intended legislation on this subject, that not one of the Bills, which were severally offered as the charter of Colonial Church Government in all time coming, contained any provision for maintaining uniformity of order and harmonious action, throughout every part of the colonies. Suppose the Bill passed into a law, and the privileges, which it conferred, in the full possession of the colonial church; suppose further that each Diocese, according to the measure of its peculiar wants or necessities, availed itself of the intended boon, and met yearly to pass by-laws, and instituted canons for its own further direction—supposing this to be the case, does it not seem to every one at all conversant with the extent and variety of our colonial empire that great diversities and differences, both in discipline and in modes of procedure, would be the immediate and necessary result? How for instance could you be certain that the peculiar circumstances and condition of the Church in Jamaica would not in time induce its clergy and laity to legislate, in such a manner as ultimately to cause a separation from the branches of the same Church, in India and North America? Or even to come nearer home, could you not suppose it not only possible but probable that, in the multitude of passing events, some occurrence would speedily arrive, which might cause a wide and marked divergence from the line of unity in Dioceses on the same continent, and lying in near contiguity? The canons, that might impart further efficiency to a Canadian Diocese, might be found altogether superfluous or totally inapplicable in Nova Scotia. And you could not reasonably attach any blame to any Diocese for thus using and applying the liberty conveyed to them by the supposed Act of Parliament, because the bestowal of this very privilege was the distinct object, for which the law was passed. Hence the elements which are now silently in operation in each respective Diocese, would thus produce a legal or canonical peculiarity, that might in time amount to something like a schism between them.—The next generation of Churchmen in Canada would look upon those in Nova Scotia as wanderers from the faith; or as we are an older Diocese we might possibly return the compliment; and upbraid them, with innovation without cause, and with wandering from the truth, without reason.

That this is no ideal contingency but a sure and probable result may be amply and satisfactorily confirmed by reference to the new Church Act of this Province as it stands in the revised statutes. It is here enacted that "the churchwardens shall be chosen by the congregation," in direct contravention of the 39th canon of the Church of England, which provides that they shall be chosen by the joint consent of the Minister and Parishioners, if it may be; but if they cannot agree upon such a choice then, the Minister shall choose one and the Parishioners another." Here then is a discrepancy in point of order, which may reasonably fix on us the serious charge of having departed already from the excellent pattern set before us, and which renders it a matter of profound scruple with many of our clergy, how far they can conscientiously comply with the anomalous terms of the said Provincial Act. If therefore we have made so serious a departure from the line of order, when we attempted to improve our law

only once in forty years, what would be the probable amount of that departure, let me ask, if our efforts after improvement occurred once in every year? Truly it may safely be asserted that in less than twenty years our imaginary wants, and our natural desires for improved order, would be blind us to the necessity of maintaining a principle of common unity with our mother Church and neighbouring Dioceses, that we should consider it a sort of duty to persevere in the fatal work of divergence and separation. Other Dioceses would of course avail themselves of a similar privilege: so that in a short while what was intended to be a boon would become a cause of discord and disunion—an element of strife and contention.

(To be Continued.)

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MELFORD—ITS PROSPECTS.

No. v.

MR. EDITOR.—To the lover of progress, the rise of settlements, and their transition into towns and cities, ever afford matter of curious and pleasing observation. In the gradual rise of settlements, there is much to interest, and instruct. The camp in the wilderness, or the cabin on the sea shore, first marks the abode of man. None can but admire the courage and the spirit of self-confidence and self-denial, which inspire the hardy adventurer, who leaves his native land, and perhaps the comforts and pleasing associations of a happy home, to make his habitation in a distant, foreign land. This step, it is true, a sort of necessity may sometimes urge, but which, to feel and obey, is honorable; for how many linger out a miserable existence at home, for want of courage and energy to seek a competency abroad. The first few settlers, arrived in a new country, are the nucleus of the future village, town or city; they are the pioneers, in the face of stern hardships, and trying difficulties, of progress, improvement, and civilization. Of all the settlements which have sprung up within the Province, perhaps none have arisen, under more disadvantageous circumstances, than those of the County of Guysborough.

Melford was first settled soon after the close of the American revolutionary war in 1783, by loyalists and disbanded soldiers from the United States. These, not with many hardships, and but little success on a bleak and rugged shore,—soon many became discouraged and finally left it. Up to this time, during a space of 70 years, the population has been on an increase, though slowly; much poverty and wretchedness have been endured; and but few advances towards improvement have been made. All this may have been owing to the fact of the inhabitants having ever been but little else than fishermen, to their isolated condition, and the many hardships incident to the settlement of a new country. But the scene is changing—the thick clouds are breaking—the darkness vanishing away—a ray of hope illumines our horizon, and a varied prospect opens to view, of peace and prosperity approaching. Of the reality of this cheering picture permit me to point out some unmistakable evidence in this and a subsequent letter.

So obvious are the advantages of the position of Melford, that it is constantly matter of surprise to visitors, that it has been allowed to lie so long, uncultivated and unimproved. By its position, it seems to have been destined by nature, to become a place of general thoroughfare to travellers, both by land and by sea. The prosecution of an improved plan of roads lately projected, will tend to a great increase of travelling in this direction. At present, the nearest point of the regular Mail route from Antigonish is at the Canso Ferry (Forrestall's), more than three miles from McNair's Cove, our chief settlement; which distance it is scarcely possible for any vehicle to traverse. The improvement proposed is this—to bring the Mail route directly to McNair's Cove, which is also, in every respect, the proper place for the Ferry station,—thereby cutting off a distance of 10 or 12 miles, saving much expense in the Mail service, affording Melford an additional Mail, and the usual benefits resulting from the establishment of a Mail Coach station. On these important advantages it is not necessary to dwell, as they sufficiently speak for themselves. To secure them, a new piece of road has already been surveyed and partly opened, and in the winter season is much used by the inhabitants. This new road begins, according to plan above mentioned, at what is known as the Tracadie Bridge, by its distant from McNair's Cove, about 7 miles, but by present route, at least 22. For the attainment of this, an object of so great importance, the liberal assistance of the Legislature is confidently looked for.

(To be Continued.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

My dear Sir,—Mr. Ross, a highly esteemed Member of my congregation, long since requested me to acknowledge through your paper the receipt of £15 collected at different times by her with much zeal, from the friends of the Church at Halifax, and for the purpose of procuring a Bell for our Church at the Albion Mines. The above sum has been duly received, and appropriated to the proposed object, which has been fully carried out about a year ago, thanks to the many friends who have liberally contributed to it.

You will oblige me by the insertion of this in your next paper.

Yours truly,

J. FORRESTER.

Albion Mines, Nov. 22, 1854.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

PARISH MEETING IN ST. MARGARET'S BAY.

At a general Parish Meeting held in St. Paul's Church, for the purpose of considering the propriety of erecting a Parsonage-house for the Assistant Minister, in the Lower Ward, it was unanimously resolved, that the Parish Church, which is now in a state of decay, be first thoroughly repaired, and that in the meantime donations and subscriptions may be received for a Parsonage to be built when the other work is completed.

The Rev. J. Stannage promised £50 to each object, out of funds at his disposal obtained in England, so soon as a sufficiency—contributed by the people.

A purse worth £15, chiefly made up of the shillings of the fishermen, was presented to Mr. Stannage as a small token of what they would do if they could to express their gratitude for his exertions in their behalf—and which Mr. S. requested should go towards paying off the arrears due on his salary.

St. Margaret's Bay, Nov. 27, 1854.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, DEC. 2, 1854.

ADVENT.

It is not easy to realise that we are arrived at the commencement of another ecclesiastical year, and that to-morrow will be the first of those Sundays in Advent which precede another anniversary of the Redeemer's birth. Yet so it is, and time in its swift winged flight has brought us to the period at which the voice of the Church addresses to us her annual call, to prepare for another celebration of the Lord's first visit in great humility, by turning our thoughts to his second coming to judge the quick and dead. It has ever been regarded by the faithful, as a solemn and interesting season,—mingled with holy gladness,—and surely there is much in the present condition of the Church and of the world, to impart more than usual seriousness to the reflecting mind. We have "wars and rumours of wars—nation rising against nation and kingdom against kingdom—pestilences and earthquakes in divers places"—changes and commotions in progress, of which we in vain endeavour to scan the results. It is to be feared that all this is but "the beginning of sorrows"—the mere entrance upon scenes of greater tribulation—all intended however for the purification of the Church, and the preparation of the Redeemer's way. It behoves us all, if we would lift up our hands as those whose redemption draweth nigh, to lift up our hearts first, in fervent and continual prayer, for grace to cast off the works of darkness and put on the armour of light—remembering, that however distant the "Great Day of the Lord" may seem to be, the closing hour of our own pilgrimage will be to each of us much the same—the sealing up of our souls to the final Judgment.

We would recommend to such of our readers as possess them, to turn to the Advent sermons of the late Rev. W. Cogswell, of St. Paul's, as published in the 1st. vol. of his Sermons—and also in a smaller and separate form. Not a few in this community will remember them as they came from the lips of that gifted and lamented servant of the Lord, while many who heard them are, with himself, in the world of Spirits,—a consideration which should quicken us who "remain and are ready to die," to new vigour and activity in running the race that is set before us.

Our readers will not be surprised after what has recently appeared, to learn that Archdeacon Wilberforce has gone over to Rome. Better so, than remain, eating the bread of the Church, while undermining her walls. The sooner all of the same kidney take their flight the better for the cause of truth, and for the welfare of our Zion. And yet it is a sad reflection that two sons of that noble champion of civil and religious liberty, and eminently pious and devoted ornament of the Church of England, the excellent William Wilberforce, should have thus brought a blot on so fair a name. Of course the most is made, by the other side, of catching such a well-planned bird as an Archdeacon, in their net. But the same Journal that chronicles that persuasion announces *per contra* the reception of *contrite* converts from the Roman Catholic Church into a single Parish Church—that of St. Paul's, Bermondsey, already famous for the enrolment of hundreds in the same good way. Indeed it may be safely affirmed, notwithstanding the flourish of trumpets and shouts of victory, which accompany each desertion from our ranks, that for one that leaves us, a hundred join us from the other side.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia will meet this day for the dispatch of business, but too late to en-

ble us to give our readers the opening Speech of his Excellency, in this number. No doubt it will present, as truly it may, a flattering picture of the resources and general prosperity of our Country.—With a largely increased Revenue, a growing and widely extending commerce, productive fisheries, abundant harvest, remunerative labour in all departments of industry, public works of vast importance auspiciously begun, and the blessing of uninterupted public health within our borders,—the labours of our Legislators certainly commence under most favourable circumstances. It is to be hoped that the demon of party strife may not any more rise up to mar the prospect, but rather, that, weary with past contentions all may henceforth strive together for the public good, and let this the closing scene in the political existence of the present House, be distinguished by greater harmony than those which have preceded it. A new administration will now be on its trial, and it remains to be seen how far it will retain the support of the country. A long session is predicted, and an important one it certainly will be, to the interests of the Province. May all concerned look up to Divine wisdom for direction and blessing upon their endeavours for the public good.

The sympathies and benevolence of the British public, which are never appealed to in vain, have been powerfully aroused in behalf of our brave sick and wounded in the armies and navy of the East. Large sums have been subscribed for their relief. A regularly organised band of female nurses under the superintendance of Mrs. Nightingale, and with the sanction of Government, have proceeded to the scene of action, to cheer the hearts and soothe the sufferings of the brave fellows who have gone forth to fight our battles.

We are pleased to hear that some of our Nova Scotian ladies are sharing heart and hand in this good work. We heard of one, the widow of a field officer, who expressed the noble desire of quitting the comforts of London to be useful in that work of mercy and love. Others too, natives of this city, who are sojourning in the neighbourhood of the scene of bloodshed, are actively engaged in the same way. Nor are the still higher interests of the souls of our countrymen forgotten. It will be seen that additional Chaplains have been provided partly at the expense of Government and partly of the S. P. G. F., some of whom had already proceeded to their destination. They will have indeed to "endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ"—sharing the dangers and privations of those to whom they are going to minister. But thank God there will be no lack of persons ready and willing to go forth under the banners of their Divine Master, to bear the consolations of his Gospel to His suffering members.

We refer our readers to the Telegraphic reports, for the additional News received since our last. It is painfully interesting, and quite enough to make us fear that there has been a dreadful sacrifice of valuable life, during the three days of fierce combat between the opposite armies.

Reinforcements are urgently called for, and have on the part of the French, been promptly sent forward. No doubt a large force from England also, has by this time reached the scene of war. It is infinitely to be regretted, that a much larger army had not been sent before, which would probably have saved the lives of thousands of our brave soldiery, and hastened a victorious result. It was a well known saying of the late Duke, that "England should have no little wars"—but should send at once a force more than sufficient for the object in hand. We shall probably have to wait longer than usual for direct and detailed accounts, as it is said there will be no Cinere Steamer next week, in consequence of two being taken up by Government for the conveyance of troops. In all probability the Regiments now in these Colonies will be soon ordered home, and their place supplied by the local Militia.

MISSIONARY.—An interesting letter appears in the last "Morning Chronicle" from the Rev. John Iggiis, Missionary at Anteaum in the New Hebrides, to the Rev. John Sprout of Musquodoboit. The writer speaks most favourably of Mr. and Mrs. Geddie, Missionaries to the same Island from the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, through whose instrumentality a most wonderful and happy change has taken place in the moral and religious character of the inhabitants. "From being the most degraded of heathens they are now a professedly Christian people." In every Christian settlement there is a school house and a teacher—and the whole Christian population attend school. This is more than can be said of Nova Scotia. A new Church was recently

opened, when 1000 natives were present, behaving with perfect decorum. Another is building to hold 700 persons. What is best of all is, that those lately benighted heathens do hear in their own tongue "the wonderful works of God," the Scriptures having been partially translated by the Missionary and printed for them at Sydney. We have noticed this Mission before, in connexion with a visit paid to it by Bishop Selwyn of New Zealand—and founded and conducted as it is by Nova Scotians, whose labours are evidently blessed of God, we cannot but feel peculiarly interested in it, and we sincerely wish God's speed to those who have abandoned kindred and home for the noble object of winning souls from darkness to light, and planting the standard of the Cross in the strongholds of Satan.

In the communication of a "Resident" in our last, the writer alludes to the want of local Church news in this paper, and suggests that the clergy and laity should do something to supply the deficiency. We have over and over again suggested the same thing and implored the help of the numerous pens which are adapted to such a work, but hitherto in vain. Historical sketches of each mission are especially desirable, and would form valuable data for a future history of the Church in Nova Scotia. At the same time that we re-echo the hints of our correspondent, we would plead for brevity. As a general rule, no communication should exceed one column, and in most cases may be profitably condensed within those limits. One advantage of this, and that not a small one, would be to insure the reading of what has thus been moderately put together. We have been obliged to divide the communication of a Resident, and that of Orito.

The new provisional Bishop of New York, Dr. Horatio Potter, was to have been consecrated on the 22d inst., and the sermon to be preached by the Bishop of Montreal.

The Supreme Court has been sitting in this City for the last ten days. There is a full Bench, and we are glad to hear that the Venerable Chief Justice is able to take an active part in the duties of his exalted position. There are unhappily several criminal cases of an aggravated character—three of murder—the trials for which are to commence on next week.

We are sorry to find that Cholera still prevailed at St. John's N. F. at latest dates, carrying off some 30 or 40 persons daily—a fact which should awaken afresh our gratitude to Him, who still preserves us, while so many have fallen, on either hand. It behoves us, however, "not to be high minded but fear"—and while still using all human precautions, to continue also to humble ourselves under His mighty hand—who can soon direct the march of the Destroyer to our hitherto favoured land.

Added to the numerous and distressing disasters by sea, already chronicled in 1854, is a recent one on the coast of New Jersey, whereby the Am. ship *New Era* became a total wreck on the 12th ult. She was from Bremenhaven, with originally 110 souls on board, of whom 39 died at sea, 155 escaped from the wreck, and 216 met a watery grave. The Captain, officers and crew are greatly blamed for leaving the ship, without making due exertions to save the unfortunate passengers. How few think, while putting up the Church's prayer for all persons "travelling by land and by water", what urgent call there is for such intercessions, perhaps at the very moment of their utterance, in some quarter or another of this world of the dead and dying!

A dreadful collision took place in Boston Harbour between the *Canada*, Cunard Steamer, and another called the *Ocean*, in consequence of which the latter was set on fire, and ultimately sunk. There were between one and 200 passengers on board the *Ocean*. It does not seem quite certain how many lives were lost. Three are mentioned in the account, besides several dangerously hurt. The wonder is, considering the frightful confusion and panic which prevailed, that the loss of life was not far greater.

We call attention to an item in this day's paper, detailing a noble instance of self-sacrifice in the cause of humanity, on the part of Dr. Mackenzie, and Dr. Thomson, of the army, after the battle of Alma. The noble deed is finely sung in a poetical contribution to that singular publication *Punch*, and we will give the piece in our next.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Mr. O. Holt—the Books sent by this morning's Coach. From Rev. Mr. Morris, directions will be attended to. From Mr. W. R. Cochran. From Rev. J. S. Smith, from Rev. E. J. Clarke, directions attended to. From Gen. E. Jess, Esq., with order for £2 10s—directions will be attended to—the previous order was received. From Rev. G. Shrove.

The sales of *Halloway's Pills and Ointment* have wonderfully increased in all parts of the world, we presume, therefore, that the well known virtues of the medicines possess are becoming universally appreciated. Thousands of persons of both sexes, testify daily, as may be seen by the press, that their effect is marvellous. They act directly on the system, the one internally, the other externally, that the most serious cases will readily yield to their wonderful power.

Married.

On Saturday, 25th, by the Reverend Archdeacon Willis, Mr. Wm. MAITLAND, of London, to ANNIE, only daughter of Robert Lockyer, late Carpenter of St. M. Pyramus. In St. Paul's Church, St. Margaret's Bay, on the 25th day of Oct, by the Rev. J. Stannage, Mr. GEORGE BRONSON, of Lunenburg, to Miss ANN BRUNSWICK, of St. Margt. B. Also, in the same place, on the 4th day of Nov., by the Rev. J. Pearson, Mr. JOHN P. BOUTILLIER, of Bridgeport, C. B., to Miss SARAH BOUTILLIER, of St. M. B. Also in St. Peter's Chapel, on the 16th of Nov., by the same, Mr. GEORGE GIBSON, Junr., to Miss ELIZABETH COVET. Also in the same Chapel, on the 23rd of Nov., by the Rev. J. Stannage, Mr. GEORGE GIBSON, Senr., to Miss ANN MARVIN, both of St. M. B.

Died.

On Tuesday evening, ELIZA SILVERA, second daughter of Mr. Charles B. Taylor, in the 16th year of her age. On Tuesday morning, at one o'clock, in the 23th year of his age, ROBERT JAMES, eldest son of the late Wm. Dillon. On Tuesday evening, 25th ult., after a severe illness, JOHN LANGHAM, aged 5 years and 3 months, eldest son of Captain James Adick. At Yarmouth, on the 23rd October, last, Mr. ROBERT ROBERTSON, aged 104 years and 5 months. He was a soldier under General Burgoyne in the American Revolutionary war, and has resided in Yarmouth since the close of the war. He carried with him to the grave scars on his head, breast, and hands, from sword wounds received in different battles, and also a musket ball in his leg. He leaves three surviving sons and a daughter. At Crow Harbour, on the 7th Oct. last, JANE, relict of the late George Smith. She was much esteemed for her benevolence and piety, and died with full faith in the merits of her Redeemer, to whom she was taught by severe afflictions to look for consolation and hope. Also, on the 24th of the same month, in the 42nd year of his age, EDWARD, fourth son of the above. This was the fifth member of the family suddenly called to meet his God. Ten of them now remain to mourn their loss, but there are many friends to sympathise with them in their affliction. At Guysborough, Oct. 21st in the 67th year of her age, Mrs. MARY PERRETTE, widow of the late Michael Perrette, Esq., of Lunenburg, and eldest daughter of the late John Newton, Esq., of Guysborough, N. S.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Friday, Nov. 24th.—R. M. S. America, Lang, Boston; brig. Conest., Rondle, Baltimore; schr. Persoverance, Curry, Dalhousie. Saturday, Nov. 25th.—Brigt. Onward, Banks, Havana; schr. Mary Ann, Siltman, Pictou; Fashion, Annapolis; Durham, Port Medway; Vinturo and Elizabeth, P. E. Island; Emma, Margaret, Mary, Elizabeth, and Charles, Sydney; Mary, Lang, Miramichi—bound to Boston. Monday, Nov. 27th.—Brigt. Grand Turk, Cardiff and Cork—bound to Richibucto; brig. Boston, Patterson, Boston; Star of the East, Sydney; schr. John Thomas, Murphy, Burin; Eliza Jane, Walsh, Quebec; Isabella, Hadley, Guysborough; Abigail, Pétrou, P. E. Island; Galaxy, ditto. Tuesday, Nov. 28th, Brigts. Bloomer, Chorburn, Boston; Susan, Mason, ditto. Wednesday, Nov. 29th.—Am. brig. F. P. Beck, Adams, Pictou; brig. General Washington, Prospect; schr. Kate, Mcstevoy, Bay St. George, Nfd. Thursday, Nov. 30th.—Brigt. Martha, Woods, New York. 4 days; schr. Samuel Thomas, Shelnut, P. E. Island; Ariel, Gray, ditto.

CLEARED.

Friday, Nov. 24th.—R. M. S. America, Lang, Liverpool; brig. Fawn, Pugh, Jamaica; brig. Agnorla, Murphy, Cuba; schr. Reward, Charlottetown. Wednesday, Nov. 29th.—Electric, McNutt, Jamaica; Halifax, (pkt.) O'Brien, Boston; LeMarchant, Eisenor, Baltimore. Thursday, Nov. 30th.—Schr. Elizabeth, Scott, P. E. I.; brig. Express, Frith, Kingston; brig. Boston, Patterson, Boston.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF LADY LEMARCHANT. MISSIONARY SALE.

THE large and varied Collection of useful and fancy Goods received by Rev. J. Stannage from the Friends of his Mission, in England, Jersey, and Guernsey, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6th, at the FREE-MASON HALL, for the benefit of the Schools in St. Margaret's Bay. Sale to commence at 11 A. M. Admission 7½d. Dec. 2.

MORE PAPER HANGINGS.

Per late Arrivals from New York.

JUST RECEIVED, A Further Supply of ROOM & PAPER, comprising a VERY EXTENSIVE Assortment of Patterns, to suit all classes of Purchasers. This, together with remainder of previous importations, make up a Stock not surpassed in the City for cheapness and quality. Orders for the Country carefully attended to. No charge for packing. Look for Wm. GOSSIP, No 21 Granville street.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH. It is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel,) and all the Ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d. each, at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street, Jan. 21.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Prices on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25.

Apples, per bush.	4s. 6d.
Bacon, per lb.	7½d.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	30s. a 35s.
Lamb, per lb.	3½d. a 4d.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. 3d.
Cheese, per lb.	6d. a 7½d.
Chickens, per pair.	1s. 9d. a 2s.
Eggs, per doz.	10d.
Hams, green, per lb.	6d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	7½d. a 9d.
Hay, per ton.	£4 15s.
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard.	1s. 7d. a 1. 9d.
Do. all wool.	2s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	23s.
Oats, per bus.	8s.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	4d. a 5d.
Potatoes, per bushel.	3s. a 4s.
Soaks, per doz.	12s.
Turkeys, per lb.	7d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.
Wood, per cord.	25s.
Coal, per chaldron.	37s. 6d.

Advertisements.

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 no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by pulling advertisements—no certificate published respecting them. These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, 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. Nov. 26. 1854.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF NEW BOOKS.

Just Received per latest Arrivals from Great Britain.

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

Books suitable for PRESENTS—Illustrated, Illuminated, and Handsomely Bound—very cheap. ONE HUNDRED SETS MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR—4 Maps in a Set—viz 1. Europa 2 Russia in Europa, 3. Turkey in Europa; 4. Baltic-Sea and Gulf of Finland—at the low price of 1s. 3d. per Set.

Wm. GOSSIP, Nova Scotia Book Store, 24 Granville Street.

Oct. 21. 1854.

E. K. BROWN.

NO. 1, ORDNANCE SQUARE.

HAS RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVALS, A WELL selected Stock of **WARDWARE**,

Bar, Bolt, Hoop, and Sheet Iron, Cast German, Blistered, and Spring STEEL, Smith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Files and Rasps, Plough Mounting, Plough Plate, Shear and Stock Moulds, Manure Forks and Shovels, Mill Saws, Circular, Pit, Cross-cut, and Hand Saws, Nails, Spikes, Latches, and Hinges, Molasses Gates, Mahogany, Rosewood, Mineral and Iron Wrenches for Mortice Locks, Coach Wrenches, Brass Bands, Patent Axles, Carpenters' and Lumberers' Rules, Wool, Cotton, and Cattle Cards, Cut Tacks, A general assortment of Brushes, Borax, TABLE CUTLERY, Pocket Knives, Scissors and Razors, Harness Mounting Cabinet Brass Ware, Girth, Chair and Braço Web, Stoves, Iron Pots, Oven and Oven Covers, Tea Kettles, Boilers, Fry Pans, Preserving Kettles and Saucepans, Sash Weights, Cart Boxes, Block Bushes, Ships' Compasses, Colours and Tine Glasses, BEST LONDON WHITE LEAD, Black, Yellow, Red and Green Paints, Linseed Oil, Copal and Bright Varnish, Turpentine, Window Glass, Putty, Whiting and Oclures, Gunpowder, Shot and Sheet Lead, Fish Hooks—9, 12, 15, 18 Thd. Lines, Salmon, Mullet, Mackerel and Herring TWINES, Brunswick Black, Verdian Green, Polishing Paste, and a great variety of other articles, which he offers for Sale at the lowest rates for Cash or approved Credit. October 21. 1854.

TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES, &c.

Lowest City prices—Wholesale and Retail. TEAS—Souchong and Congo—chests and boxes. MOLASSES—punchcon and other. SUGAR—Porto Rico, Crushed and Loaf, CORN MEAL Pilot Brand, and Flour. 87 doz. Underwood Pickles, 30 doz. London Pickles, Sauces, Oils, &c. 27 doz. Preserved Fruits, Peaches, Cherries, &c. in tin cases. 165 boxes Liverpool and Halifax Soap. Cavendish Tobacco in bond or duty paid; Havana and German Cigars; boxes and half boxes Raisins; 120 bags Liverpool Salt; Ground Pepper & Ginger; A. M. Wines, Liqueurs, &c. together with a large variety of GROCERIES for country and city trade. W. D. CUTLIPS BROTHER, Oct. 7.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

RE-OPENED.

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

Boarders, at £36 per annum. Day Scholars, at £8. Payment in both cases to be made quarterly and in advance. Parents intending to send their Sons at any time during the ensuing Winter, are requested to make early application. Further particulars may be known by reference at Halifax, to the Rev. J. C. COOMAN, Secretary to the Board of Governors of King's College, or at Windsor, to D. W. PICKETT, PRINCIPAL.

N. B. Two annual exhibitions of £10 and £5 have been founded by the Alumni of King's College, and will be open for competition at the Enrolment, A. D. 1855. October 14, 1854.

NOTICE.

DIRECT from Boston, and for sale head of Steam Boat Wharf, Next Door to Thomas Laidlaw's—

- SUGAR, Tea,
- Coffee, Bread,
- PORK, Corn Meal,
- Buckets, Brooms,
- Lard, Candles,
- SOAP, Figs,
- Rice, Tobacco,
- Snuff,

ALSO—A large Assortment of Mens' Womens' and Children's SHOES, BOOTS and RUBBERS. JOHN IRVINE, July 22.

JUST PUBLISHED.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

BY WILLIAM BULLOCK,

Curate of St. Paul's, Halifax.

To be had at the Book Store of Wm. GOSSIP, Sept. 30.

CREIGHTON, WISWELL & CO.

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HAVE received their FALL STOCK, and solicit an inspection of the same from buyers who are in search of GOOD VALUE.

Warehouse, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, ORDNANCE SQUARE, Entrance from No. 3. Nov. 4. 6w.

BIBLES, BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER TESTAMENTS, CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL of the above Works sold at the Book Store of the Publisher of this Paper, generally much cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere, being for the most part Importations from the Depository of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London, and are on Sale at their lowest rates—a privilege not possessed by any other Establishment in the City. On hand—an Assortment of the above in velvet, and superior and common bindings.

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ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

THE Subscriber thankful for past favours, begs leave to intimate that he has now on hand a large and general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of the latest and very best patterns, which he offers at extremely low prices, and on accommodating terms. Persons on the eve of Housekeeping, and those already established, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment.

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April 22nd.

PRINTERS WANTED.

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER who can make himself worthy of confidence, and generally useful at the Business will find constant Employment and good wages, at the Church Times Office. Wanted also—Two Boys of good Education as apprentices, who will have an opportunity, if attentive, to become good Printers. Nov. 4. WM. GOSSIP

PRINTING INKS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Supply of PRINTING INK, from the Establishment of Morrill, Donald & Co. This Ink is in tin Cans of 12 lbs. and upwards, is used in the Harpers' Establishment and other Printing Houses in New York, and will be warranted good at the respective prices, per lb. viz from 1s. 10d to 3s. 6d. Cash. WM. GOSSIP, No 21 Granville st. Halifax Sept. 23. 1854.

THIN-IVORY VISITING CARDS.

JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES and Gentlemen's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards. WM. GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville Street, Dec. 12.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES

TOILET REQUISITES &c. &c. &c.

Wm. LANGLEY Respects fully announces to his numerous patrons, that he has received from England a general Supply of the above. The various articles are of the best quality and moderate in price. LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Nov. 4.

Poetry.

A SHOWER.

In the valley that I know,
Happy scenes I
There are meadows sloping low,

Ah, the dwellers of the town.
How they sigh I
How ungratefully they frown,

Yet there's something very sweet
In the sight,
When the crystal currents meet,

But in the quiet dell,
Ever fair,
Still the Lord doth all things well,

- Ralph Hoyt.

Advertisements.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE
TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCENT APERIENT POWDER.
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THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of Appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia.

NOTICE.

UNTIL further notice, HIS EXCELLENCY THE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR will see, send, or receive any persons having occasion to call upon him, on public business or

By Command,
E. RUSHWORTH
Private Secretary.

PER R. M. STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

AUGUST, 1854.

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

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES.

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

STEEL PENS. Just Received-a Variety of WM MITCHELL'S Celebrated Steel Pens, comprising D. O. P. and S. Pens, School Pen, good and cheap MAP PENS, Magnam Bononis, Swan Quill &c. &c.

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SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA, AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.
The following testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a Gentleman named Biddleton, of Scotland Road, Liverpool.

SIR.-Your Pills have been the means, under Providence of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood.

Dated Jan. 1st, 1855.
A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER OF MANY YEARS' STANDING.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamis, Chemist, Yovil, to Professor Holloway.

DEAR SIR.-In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious Complaints, I may mention the following case. A lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs; her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months.

Nov. 23rd, 1852.
AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL INCURABLE.
Copy of a Letter from W. Moon, of the Square, Warrchester.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,
SIR.-I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried every thing that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent Surgeons in this town, but obtained no relief whatever; and fearing that my health would be entirely broken up, I was induced to go into our County Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the Institution afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than when I went in.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY, AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Driggs, Chemist, Goole, dated February 14th, 1853.

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

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Dropsy Piles Weakness from
Dysentery Rheumatism whatever cause,
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There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
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JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.
General Agent for Nova Scotia.
Feb. 11, 1854.

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June 17.

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May 6.

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