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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

FOL. 12. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1856. NO. 18.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & Date	MORNING	EVENING
Mon. 21. Feast Day	Exod. 12. Rom. 6.	Exod. 14. Act. 2.
Tu. 22. In Ex. wk.	18. Mat. 28.	18. Mat. 28.
Wed. 23. (Ann. V. M. f.)	Judges 18. Joba 13.	Judges 18. Joba 13.
Th. 24.	27. = 14.	27. = 14.
Fri. 25.	Ruth 2.	Ruth 2.
Sat. 26.	8. = 10.	8. = 10.

* Prop. Psalms--Morning, 2, 67, 111--Evening, 113, 118, 119--
 The Athanasian Creed to be used.
 * Prop. Lessons for the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary--Morn-
 ings, 2--Even. Eccles. 2. 4 To ver. 14.

Religious Miscellany.

[From the Newfoundland Times, March 5.]

THE LATE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

Having been requested to re-publish the short memoir of the late Venerable Archdeacon Bridge, which appeared in our journal of Saturday last, we are enabled to present it to our readers with some corrections and additions.

The life and labours of the late Venerable Archdeacon Bridge, whose death it is our melancholy duty this day to publish in our Obituary, are too generally known and too highly esteemed in this island community, and indeed, we might say, the whole island, to require any lengthened panegyric description; a brief recital may suffice.

Mr. T. F. H. Bridge, after having passed his examinations, and taken the degree of B. A. with honours, in the University of Oxford, was ordained Deacon and Priest in England, and served for a short time a Curacy in one of the Eastern counties; we believe, in Norfolk. He came to this country in the year 1832 as Tutor to the sons of Sir Thomas Cochrane, then Governor of the colony. His talents as a preacher, and popular manners, soon attracted general respect and admiration, and at the request of the Parishioners he was appointed Curate of St. John's by the Rev. Mr. Carrington, then Incumbent and Rector. In the year 1834 he married Miss Sarah Duncombe, daughter of John Duncombe, Esq. a highly respected merchant of this town. On the death of Mr. Carrington, in 1839, he was collated by Bishop Spencer to the vacant Rectory, with the undiminished love and approval of all the leading members of the congregation; and soon after to the honourable and responsible offices of Vicar General and Ecclesiastical Commissary.

From that day to the last of his mortal life he devoted all his time and talents, his thoughts, labours and prayers, to the service of God and the Church, in his Parish and the whole Diocese. In the year 1840, by the Bishop's desire he visited England, and by his energy and ability was instrumental in obtaining, through the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, a considerable addition to the staff of the Clergy in this Diocese; and in exciting much sympathy, among the good and great, in behalf of the Church in his adopted country. Not less zealous and successful were his labours for the promotion of Education, in connection with the Newfoundland School Society, of which he was then Superintendent in this colony. On the arrival of Bishop Hall in 1844 he was re-appointed to the offices of Vicar General and Ecclesiastical Commissary; and, in 1850, at the consecration of the Cathedral, he was made Archdeacon of Newfoundland and Labrador; the latter appointment being (as was at the time signified) in testimony of the Bishop's sincere appreciation of, and gratitude for, his zealous and unceasing labours. By these labours he had been brought into a state of extreme debility, which resulted in an attack of fever, similar to that under which he has now sunk. It being considered necessary that he should have rest and change of scene for the recovery of his strength, his congregation testified their love and concern by subscribing a sum of money sufficient to defray the expense of his journey to England and back again to this country. He was absent eight months, and returned in the summer of 1851 with repaired health and strength, and renewed determination to spend and be spent in his Master's service. Previously to his visit to England he had resigned his office of Super-

intendent of the Newfoundland School Society. From that time he turned his attention more particularly to the improvement of the Colonial Schools; and as Chairman at one time of the Protestant Board of St. John's, and at another time of the General Central Board, laboured in that cause zealously and effectually; for, though openly and earnestly contending for a separate system, in which the different denominations of Christians might make their own religious faith and profession the foundation of the religious training and teaching of the young, he never relaxed his exertions in connection with the Boards as at present constituted. With similar zeal and success he laboured for the advancement and extension of the Newfoundland Church Society, well knowing how much depended on the example set in the capital, and how much the whole Diocese must look to his collections for aid in the poorer Missions. As a member also of the St. George's Society and Agricultural Society he was foremost in promoting the interests both of his native and adopted country and countrymen. In all the Charities for the relief of the poor he found means of providing for them "of his own household," and was constant and unremitting in attending to all their spiritual and temporal requirements. On occasion of the dreadful attack of Cholera, in 1854, he was constantly, day and night, at the beds of the sick and dying: and though several times himself prostrated, he continued his devoted labours till it pleased God to remove the afflicting scourge. His parishioners took this opportunity of testifying their admiration and gratitude by again presenting him with a purse of 100 sovereigns. Then the care and concern for the many poor of his flock made widows and fatherless by that visitation, were manifested in his advocacy and successful initiation of the Church of England Asylum for Widows and Orphans, attended specially, in the first instance, for the relief of the sufferers by the Cholera. It is a fact of singularly melancholy interest, that, in consequence of the Bishop's unexpected absence from St. John's, the Archdeacon himself presided, within three weeks of his death, at the first annual general meeting of the subscribers to the Church of England Asylum for Widows and Orphans, and read the Report of the Committee prepared by himself, which elicited such expressions of approval and satisfaction. Yes! in less than three weeks from that day his wife was a widow and his nine children fatherless.

It is unnecessary, however, to enlarge on these, and the manifold other, instances of his labours of love and duty, which are so well known to, and so sincerely appreciated by, not only the members of his own Church and congregation, but those of all classes and denominations in the community. His death it is echoed on all sides, is "a public loss." As soon as his departure was known, the flags of nearly all the vessels and mercantile houses in the harbour were half-masted, and the shops in town, with scarcely an exception, closed their shutters. The House of Assembly adjourned until after the funeral, and the Speaker communicated to the family that "from the respect entertained for the memory of the late Archdeacon Bridge, Mr. Speaker and the Members of the House will accompany his remains to the grave." His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to signify his intention of showing the same mark of respect. His parishioners and friends have undertaken all the expenses of the funeral, and are understood to be raising a fund for his widow and nine fatherless children;—the youngest only eighteen months of age.

We have not left ourselves space to speak of the late Archdeacon's powers as a Preacher, and of the beautiful and edifying manner in which he conducted the services in the Cathedral Church. There have been felt and acknowledged by thousands. It may not be so generally known that, in addition to the three full services in the Cathedral, (at two of which, in the absence of the Bishop, he regularly preached,) he always attended and officiated at the first Communion in the Cathedral, or an early service in the little Church at Quidi Vidi;—so that he attended and officiated at four Services, and commonly preached three sermons, every Sunday. It has been also his invariable practice to preach every Friday evening.

His fatal sickness appears to have been caused by

standing exposed to the cold during the "Haul" for the Cathedral on Tuesday the 12th inst., (on the evening of which day he presided at the General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Asylum for Widows and Orphans,) and by getting and remaining very wet the next Thursday when visiting the hospital. On the following Sunday (the 17th Feb.) he was seriously unwell, but he nevertheless officiated at the early Communion in the Cathedral, preached in the morning and afternoon Services, churched four women, and baptised, after the Second Lesson three infants. He went from the afternoon Service however, directly to his bed, from which he never again arose. From the first day of his calling in medical advisers his life was considered in danger, and though by their skilful and unremitting attention he was occasionally rallied, and gave hopes to his many anxious friends of his recovery, the disease never was wholly arrested. He twice received the Sacrament; the first time in the Bishop's absence, and again, at his own earnest request, from the Bishop's hands on the day after his return to St. John's. Though frequently wandering in mind from extreme debility, he was easily roused to consciousness and reflection, and particularly on the last day spoke of his clerical brethren, and of and to the members of his family, most thoughtfully and affectionately. At two o'clock, on Friday morning, it became evident that the vital powers were rapidly giving way, and the members of his family, and of the Clergy in St. John's, were summoned to his bedside. His last end was most calm, collected, and peaceful. His powers of sense and observation gradually diminished, till at length, about half-past four o'clock, he fell asleep in his Bishop's arms, surrounded by all his brother Clergy in St. John's, the elder members of his own family, and a few other dear friends. Surely they all heard the "voice from Heaven saying unto them, 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from hence forth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them.'" (Rev. 14, 13.)

At the time of his decease Archdeacon Bridge in addition to his clerical and ministerial offices, (as Archdeacon of the Diocese, Rector of St. John's, and Garrison-Chaplain), was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Church of England Academy; Chairman of the Protestant Educational Board of St. John's; Acting Secretary of the Newfoundland Church Society, and Vice President of the Church of England Asylum for Widows and Orphans; and by all, except the first, involved in continual and anxious occupation. He was also Trustee, with two other gentlemen, of the Central-School property, and a member of the Agricultural, St. George's, and British Societies. In the two former Societies he took a lively interest, and generally attended their meetings. At the inauguration of the Hall of the British Society he delivered the opening address, which was afterwards printed; and had just engaged to read a Lecture to the Mechanics' Institute.

THE FUNERAL.

It was intended and arranged that the Funeral of the late Venerable Archdeacon should take place on Monday; but the morning was so exceedingly tempestuous that it was thought necessary to defer the proceedings till the following day. The morning of Tuesday gave promise of a fine, clear day; but just at the hour appointed for the service, (12 o'clock) the snow returned with bitter winds from the North West. Notwithstanding the state of the weather all the parties who had promised their attendance were punctually present. The Cathedral was filled, and large crowds assembled on the outside. The Bishop and Clergy received the body at the entrance of the Cathedral, and preceded it to the platform between the stalls; the Bishop reading introductory sentences. The 'Dead March in Saul' was performed on the Organ, while the Pall-bearers and Mourners took their places on the platform and in the stalls. The Theological Students were present in their surplices. The Bishop sat in his Chair at the head of the Cofin, the Rev. Messrs. Wood and Mountain on either side. The Psalms were read by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Portugal Cove, and the Lesson by the Rev. Mr. Phelps. After the service in the Cathedral the procession moved in the order appointed

to the Cemetery. The line of the procession could have been little less than a quarter of a mile in length. The walk must have been most trying to the children and females, as the wind was blowing and snow drifting bitterly the whole time. Arrived at the Cemetery, the Rev. Mr. Wood read the Sentences "while the body was made ready to be laid into the earth;" the Rev. Mr. Mountain the committal of the body to the ground; and the Bishop the concluding Prayers and Collects. The crowd of people tho' so large, was very orderly and attentive; and a request was conveyed to the parties conducting the funeral, that the grave might be left open for a time, to give the numerous friends an opportunity of looking upon the coffin, which contained all that remained on earth of one so long known, so highly revered, and so dearly beloved.

O Death, all eloquent thou only prove
What dust we dole on, when 'tis man we love.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, FRIDAY, March 14.

Bill to facilitate the investment of trust and other funds.

Mr. Johnston considered that the Bill might affect the interests of others. He would look into the Bill.

The Attorney General explained that if Provincial Debentures were issued, creating a new stock, it would be such as might warrant an Executor or Trustee in investing money to his care.

Mr. Wilkins would like to know whether the provisions of the Bill authorized Executors or Trustees to speculate, because, if it were so, he (Mr. Wilkins) would object to the Bill. British legislation had never gone that length, and we should not do so now.

Mr. Johnston.—The reasons assigned by the Attorney General could be condensed within a small field. The honorable gentleman then proceeded to assign the reason why he objected to the Legislature giving, by Bill, to Executors and Trustees, power not at present possessed by them—powers which might be abused in several possible ways, which he explained. He (Mr. Johnston) would like to know whether it were probable that the proposed stock would be likely to keep up its character,—much would depend upon the state of public works and other very possible contingencies. He (Mr. Johnston) would approach the bill with some caution. The very facility given up by the Bill to Executors and Trustees to divest themselves of responsibility was a grave objection.

Mr. Wilkins thought it possible at least that the Debentures of Nova Scotia, like certain United States paper, might become depreciated.

Mr. McLellan thought that no better security for money invested could be had than Debentures of the Province offered.

Mr. Johnston would ask to what amount capitalists of Nova Scotia had taken Nova Scotia Debentures?

Mr. Wier made a remark the exact purport of which was not caught by Reporter. He thought that on the face of the world there was at this time no safer investment than the securities of Nova Scotia presented. He would not tie up Trustees and Executors. As the Law was at present, a large amount of money was yearly invested in foreign securities. He was satisfied that Bonds issued by the Provincial Treasury of Nova Scotia would offer as safe a means of investment as could be found here or in England.

The Attorney General regretted to hear honorable gentlemen depreciate the credit of Nova Scotia. Before such doubts had been thrown out by the hon. member for Pictou were enunciated, honorable gentlemen should pause. The scope of the proposed Act was to enable Trustees, &c., having control over funds held in trust to invest the amount in Provincial Securities. As for the idea thrown out that the time might come when the Provincial Treasury would be depleted and the Province bankrupt, it was all worse than idle speculation. He could see no hazard in enabling Trustees, &c., to invest monies entrusted to their care in such securities as the Province could offer. If Debentures to a greater extent had not been taken in Nova Scotia, it was because of the rate of interest, viz., per cent.

Mr. Johnston depreciated the idea of any attempt on his part to depreciate the public credit of the Province—but would remark upon the lax manner in which bills of this nature were sometimes passed through Parliament. He (Mr. Johnston) would be glad to learn of the hon. member for Halifax, how monies willed were tied up except by the act of the man's desiring it? He (Mr. Johnston) would propose an amendment to the bill, restricting the executor or trustee from investing funds of the widow or the father-in-laws in securities in which he would not invest his own money. He (Mr. Johnston) was opposed to borrowing money from the Savings' Bank for Railway purposes. Let the whole people bear the burden imposed, but spare the poor.

Mr. Wier would like to know whether, in England no trust monies were invested in the funds? Investment of monies was matter of choice. The Province had borrowed, only the other day, a large sum of Baring and Brothers;—would the hon. member for Annapolis say that he did not believe that the money of the widow and orphan had been so borrowed?

Mr. Tobin looked upon money like bags of coffee, which were just worth in the market what they would bring. The time might come in Nova Scotia when Provincial bonds would be, at a certain rate, above and

again below par, according as the value of the money might fluctuate. Everybody knew that money, in Halifax, was even now invested at 5 per cent., still he thought that the Government was wrong in fixing the rate of interest on Provincial Debentures at 5 per cent. It had gone to some extent to depreciate the Provincial Securities.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary could not understand any valid objection to the investment of trust funds to be represented by Provincial Debentures. He believed the principle pursued in England was sound, and it could not be urged that our credit did not afford a sufficient guarantee for the re-payment of the principal money whenever it was required. He could not understand why Executors should be precluded from investing as their judgment might dictate.

Mr. Martin I. Wilkins explained at length how, in his view, the debentures of the Province might be depreciated, and the probable consequences thereof,—with their effects upon the interests involved by investments in Provincial Stocks.

Hon. Mr. Wier treated the present opposition to the Bill before the Committee, as worthy of being classed with other similar cries, such as these:—"Responsible Government will ruin the country;" "Reciprocity will ruin the country."—The arguments were the same we had heard repeated over and over again for the past ten years.

Mr. Marshall thought that while constituencies such as those of Pictou and Guysboro' choose to send to Parliament, it was only to be regretted that their style and manner of addressing the House did not suit the taste of the Government and its supporters.

Mr. Johnston would like to know how this Bill was to operate in the future, as to wills made in the future.

Mr. A. Archibald.—The principle is precisely analogous to that which governs investments in the three per cents. It may be said that our Debentures will fluctuate in value,—so do Consols. It may be urged that persons investing may require their funds before twenty years, and will be compelled to sell at a discount. Just as it is in England; and no hon. gentleman will say that trust funds are not represented in England by Consols. Immense sums are invested there in that way.

Mr. Morrison thought the question narrowed into this—Which is the better investment, a private or public fund?

Mr. Johnston—No; but simply are you going to alter the law as it has existed in England for a century.

Mr. Chambers.—The common sense view is this: the present opposition to the Bill originates in opposition to the Railway policy of the Government.

Bill passed.

SATURDAY, March 15.

House opened at three o'clock.

Bills read a third time:—

For improving Harbor of Port Hood.

[Mr. Morrison would like to have some explanation as to the imposition of 3d. per ton on vessels entering the harbor.]

[The Hon. Attorney General explained, but in a tone too low to enable Reporter to catch the purport of remarks.]

Act to incorporate Woodworth Pier Company.

Act for incorporating Union Meeting House at Mahono Bay.

Act to incorporate Low Point Pier Company at Cornwallis.

Act to make certain Records in Township of One- low receivable in evidence.

[Mr. Johnston hoped this bill had received attention from some person acquainted with its contents.]

Act to regulate holding Sessions in the Township of Arayle.

Mr. Whitman presented petitions in favor of Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Mr. Johnston.—On the subject from Grand Division of Sons of Temperance, and asked that petition be read.

Petition read accordingly.

Also, four petitions from inhabitants of Wilmot and Nictau, and others, in the same neighborhood—containing, in the aggregate, sixteen hundred names.

Also, five petitions from the County of Digby on the same subject.

Mr. Johnston thought it might be well if a Committee were appointed,—as is the usage, on such occasions in the House of Commons,—to verify and classify these petitions; and, as far as possible ascertaining, how far they may be supposed to express public opinion reliably.

Mr. Archibald reported, by Bill, from Committee on subject of Assessment.

Mr. Morrison moved that the order of the day for taking up the Liquor Law Bill be for Tuesday next. Agreed to.

Mr. Johnston moved for Committee to consider the propriety of making some alterations in the time of holding the Supreme Courts.

Mr. McFarlane said he had in preparation a Bill for altering the time of holding Court in Amherst.

At the suggestion of the Hon. Solicitor General, a special Committee was named to consider and report, generally, upon the whole subject of time for holding Supreme Court in the respective Counties.

House went into Committee of Supply on the Road Service.

Hon. Solicitor General was willing to go to the farthest extent which the state of the Provincial funds would permit, for that purpose,—and would move £30,000 for the ordinary service, and £12,000 for

great roads. The hon. gentleman, in reply to a question put by Mr. Johnston, admitted that, in certain sections of the Province, a large portion of the road grant was required upon main-post roads, and apportionment might be made accordingly.

After a short conversational debate, (in course of which the Hon. Mr. Johnston, the Hon. the Attorney General, Mr. Morrison, Hon. Mr. Wier, Dr. Tupper, Mr. Whitman, and Mr. McLellan, expressed various opinions as to the apportionment of money for the Great Road Service.)

The grant passed as follows:—For ordinary service, £32,000; great road and bridges service, £10,000, the same as last year.

The Hon. Attorney General, before committee adjourned, would move the sum of £32 10s., reported by committee as due to Nicholas H. Martin, under particular circumstances.

Mr. Killam objected that this sum should be deducted out of the funds of the county of Cape Breton.

Mr. Tobin explained the circumstances under which this sum had been recommended by committee.

Grant passed.

Mr. Archibald, from committee on petition asking for alteration in the present law of trespass, reported that the committee could not recommend alteration.

Hon. Mr. Johnston, rising to move consideration of his resolution, respecting proposed Railway Company, said the time had gone by when collision or rivalry between the proposed undertaking and that in course of being carried out by the Government might be anticipated. The application was from parties in London for the purpose of enabling them to procure funds, and if the proposal proved successful, it would be the means of introducing a large amount of Capital into this country,—and thus the Province would receive indirectly, the benefit of private enterprise.

[The hon. gentleman then proceeded to explain, in detail, the precise nature of the application, and put it to the House, whether the expenditure of £600,000 or £600,000 by private individuals, on works of public utility, was likely to be compensatory to the Province for the aid, in the way of guarantee, sought? He (Mr. Johnston) thought it would, and hoped the House would give the matter that serious consideration which the importance of the subject seemed to demand.]

Mr. Morrison and Mr. Wier were opposed to the Resolution. The latter gentleman was wholly opposed to Company Railways, and affirmed that more robberies were committed upon the public by Railway Companies, in England and the United States, than in any other form.

Mr. Marshall thought the hon. gentleman had gone too far. Whose money were these companies spending?—

[Mr. Wier.—The public money.—]

Mr. Marshall.—The public money!—No! but their own subscribed capital. If they cheated anybody it was each other they cheated.

Mr. Wilkins would like to know of Mr. Wier which Government he thought the wisest. The Government in England, the Government of the United States, or the Government of Nova Scotia?

Mr. Wier.—The Government of Nova Scotia, of course.

Mr. Wilkins.—It is a Government fit only for Turks (Laughter.)

Mr. McLellan thought that the House had not sufficient information to warrant its proceedings in the matter. And, even if it had, this was not exactly the time, when money was dear; and the Province has already sufficient liability in the matter of borrowing for Railway purposes.—He recollected that some gentlemen had predicted that the rail, on the Railway from Halifax to Windsor, would have to be taken up and sold, because the road would not pay. It was hardly worth while then, for the people West to venture the experiment proposed. He thought we were feeling our way like prudent men, and going on pretty well, all things considered. Let well enough alone.

Mr. Churchill had this objection: that the proposed railway might fall into the hands of strangers. The line proposed is one very easily built—the sleepers could be cut along the very side of the road.—He thought, however, that if we were to try the value of a railway, it must pass through the great western counties—level country, intersecting the most fertile portions of Nova Scotia.

The Hon. Attorney General admitted the duty of government to extend our railway with all prudent speed; but pointed out objections to the proposed undertaking (at this time,) considering the financial prospect of the country, more especially if the Legislature pass the Prohibitory Liquor Law, which act would decrease the revenue by at least £20,000. The interest upon capital already borrowed, or to be borrowed, to complete the Railway in progress, must be made a first charge upon the revenue of the Province, or the Province will not be enabled to borrow one shilling, either in Nova Scotia or elsewhere. His opinion was that we should wait for two or three years, and see whether the road, which will then have been completed, will pay or not; he thought it would, but thought the passing of the proposed bill in the present session would be an act of great imprudence.

After further discussion, in which several gentlemen took part, the House adjourned, without coming to a division.

MONDAY, March 17.

Hon. Mr. Locke reported from Committee on Public Printing. Report recommends a number of reforms in the way of retrenchment in expenditure. Report received, adopted, and referred to Committee of Supply.

Mr. Wade asked leave to introduce a Bill to amend Cap. 11. of Revised Statutes, respecting deeds made by married women. Bill read the first time.

Also, a Bill of the same nature to amend Cap. 113 Revised Statutes.

Dr. Webster asked leave to introduce a resolution requesting his Excellency the Lieut. Governor to take the necessary steps to... from Sheriff's return of the amount of fees, (certified on oath,) as received by them, respectively, during the year, to be laid upon the table of the House in the next session of the Legislature.

The Hon. Samuel Chipman, Financial Secretary, appeared at the Table, (the Hon. Hugh Bell, as Commissioner, being present,) and took the oath of allegiance, as required by Law, and his seat as Member for Cornwallis.

Mr. Marshall presented petition from inhabitants of St. Mary's, County of Guysboro', in favor of Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The Hon. Financial Secretary—Petition from David Chipman and other inhabitants of Cornwallis on the same subject.

Mr. McDonald reported from Committee on Private Bills:—Bill relating to the width of roads at Brer Island—Bill to incorporate the Liverpool Marine Railway Company. Bill, reported by Committee to consider the subject of Assessment, was read a second time and committed.

Mr. Archibald, Chairman of the Committee having the management of the Bill, explained the principle upon which the Act was founded—viz: to impose upon real and personal property a fair and equitable share of the Assessments.—Under the present system, large tracts of wilderness lands,—owned partly by resident proprietors, partly by absentees,—were not taxable. This the Committee considered to be unfair; and one of the main objects of the Bill which they had introduced was, to bring these lands within the Statute. The question was, to devise some simple and convenient machinery by which this end could be accomplished without perpetrating injustice, and indirectly infringing upon individual rights. As to lands owned by resident proprietors, the obstacle might be readily surmounted; but not so in the case when the owners of the property were non-resident,—and more especially if they happened to be absentees from the Province; and, probably, not having an agent in charge of the property to be assessed,—and which lands, if the tax were not paid, would be sold; as much at least as might be required to raise the amount of the assessment, with costs of suit, sale, and conveyance. There was a difficulty, a great difficulty,—one not so easily overcome. However, in the opinion of the Committee the clause of the Bill provided a means by which the just claims of the public, and the rights of owners, if taxable property be equally protected.

Mr. Churchill objected to the clause in toto, and suggested that it should be struck out of the Bill.

Mr. McLellan did not approve of the clause,—(i.e.) he thought the whole machinery entirely too complex, still, he considered the principle of levying assessments upon wild lands as sound, and unless some simpler mode of carrying out that principle were propounded he should vote for the clause as it stood.

Mr. Archibald was quite prepared to accept any simpler machinery likely to prove efficient, if such could be devised by any honorable gentleman. The very general sense of the House seemed to be that property of the character in question should be made liable to assessment—it was not of moment how the principle were practically applied provided that it were done equitably and well.

Mr. Chambers assented.

Mr. Morrison, looking at the whole Bill, saw a difficulty in this—the payment of taxes in different districts by the same person. According to the Law that now exists, the payment of taxes is one of the principles upon which a man claims support (if he should become chargeable) off of the district in which he paid those taxes; if you oblige him to pay in several districts it may lead to great litigation if he should become chargeable before you could find out which of the several districts should maintain him. The hon. gentleman thought all these taxes should be paid in one district, to prevent any future difficulty that might arise about his having gained a residence according to the Law that now exists.

Mr. Marshall would like to know what the hon. member for Colchester, who had charge of the bill, intended to do with reference to his (Mr. Marshall's) bill for relief of poor fishermen, in respect of assessment. If the hon. gentleman had nothing more to offer than his bill proposed, he (Mr. Marshall) should proceed with his own bill, already before the House.

Committee adjourned without coming to a division.

TUESDAY, March 13.

House opened at half past three.

Mr. Wade presented petition a bill, founded on a copy of the petition, for repeal of Municipal Incorporation Bill, in so far as it affected the township of Ayre.

Mr. McLellan presented eight petitions from inhabitants of Colchester, in favor of Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Mr. Robinson reported from committee named to consider signatures to petition in favor of Prohibitory Liquor Law,—number of signatures being over 16 000.

Mr. McLellan would like to have the names attached to petitions just presented by him added to the number.

Dr. Tupper—petition of the Rev. Mr. Buckley and others, on the same subject.

Mr. Morrison rose to move the second reading of the

Bill introduced by him for restricting the sale of ardent spirits, &c. The subject of the Bill was not simply of importance to the present but of generations of men that were to come, not in this only, but in other lands. It was one of the great questions of the day, hardly equalled by Education itself.—The hon. gentleman having explained, in detail, the precise nature of the Bill, proceeded to say that if the capital wasted in ardent spirits in Nova Scotia for the last fifty years had been put into a saving bank, at a moderate rate of interest, you would have had a sufficient sum accumulated to lay a network of railways through the length and breadth of Nova Scotia; and if the time that has been spent in procuring and consuming this liquor, had been constructing Railways, it would have almost, if not quite, built a railway to every man's garden in Nova Scotia. This, sir, may be said to be a presumptuous statement; but I believe it is worthy of the attention of every member of this House. Our prosperity has been directed into a wrong channel, and has been lost, and the only amends we can make for it now is to endeavour to guard against this error in future. Hence I believe it is necessary to pass the present bill. It may not do all that the friends of the Bill expect to accomplish by it, but I believe it is worthy of a fair trial. I believe it is within the range of possibility to guard against the use of ardent spirits among our people as a beverage. I believe the legislator has a right to step in and legislate against any custom, however ancient, or practices, however common, that spends the property, demoralizes the character, and destroys the life of our people. I am for removing the temptation as much and as far as possible from within the reach of our people. If ardent spirits are so fatal to the comforts of the human family—so prone to the destruction of human life—so fearfully adapted to the destruction of all moral principle—(and who that reflects can deny the assertion?) It is time, high time that this House should step in between appetite and reason, and, if possible, by legislative enactment, put a stop to this growing evil. If this bill is lost, all is not lost. The high sense of duty—the determination to do that duty—the unconquerable will—the courage to resist—the firm purpose—the adherence to our principles—their maintenance—their success—let not those be lost: but rallying once more around our common standard, guided by the experience of the past, and the light of reason, make one more honorable effort; and, if we fail in obtaining our object, let us prove to the world that it was not for want of a good cause, or a faithful advocacy of that cause, but from circumstances over which we, as a people, can have no adequate control.

The Hon. Attorney General though anxious and ready to assist in promoting, by every lawful means, the cause of Temperance, and to check by Legislative interference abuses that might arise out of the unrestricted sale of ardent spirits, did not believe that the moderate and discreet use of any spirituous or vinous beverage was forbidden by the Divinity. He was the more satisfied upon this point, having on the previous Sunday had the privilege of listening to a most able and convincing discourse on Temperance, delivered in Chalmer's Church. There were those who affirmed that a Prohibitory Law was unconstitutional. He (Mr. Young) was not of that opinion. Parliament had, unquestionably, the constitutional power to pass such an Act, and the Executive had authority to enforce observance of it. The question was not of the right of the Legislature to place such a Law upon the Statute book, but of the expediency of so doing, and certainly, there was nothing obligatory upon the House, whether the subject were considered in a scriptural or moral point of view, to pass such a Law. As to the expediency of so doing he would remind the friends of this measure of one inevitable result of its operation, viz., a loss to the Revenue of the Province of at least £21000. How did honorable gentlemen propose to make good such a deficiency? Considering the present liabilities of the country and their prospective increase, this sum could not be spared, but if this Bill became Law it would be lost to the country, and the loss must be immediately made good to the Treasury from some other source of revenue. Were the supporters of the Bill prepared to raise the six and a quarter per cent duties to the nine or ten per cent; there was no alternative. It would be prudent, at least, to pause and consider well certain consequences before they resolved to sanction a measure fraught with results of such magnitude and doubtful utility. The New Brunswick Legislature had passed such a Bill, the measure had received the assent of the Crown, and was now the Law of that Province. It had been but a short time in operation, but so strongly had the current of public opinion set in against it that a Bill was now before the Local Legislature for its repeal. He should vote against the present Bill; however, if it passed the House by a large majority the probability was that it would be adopted by the Legislative Council, receive the assent of the Crown; and in that contingency, (Mr. Young,) as every good, loyal subject should, would assist in carrying out the provisions with all the influence and force his position in the Government of the country required.

Mr. Marshall intended to vote for the Bill. He did not think with the Hon. the Attorney General that it was matter of choice who should, and who should not, support the Bill. There was the heap of petitions to which were appended the signatures of many thousands of his people, the measure, moreover, was supposed to have the sanction of a majority of the people, and the duty of Government was to respect the well-understood wishes of the people. His (Mr. Marshall's) only objection to the Bill was that, considering the geographical position of the Province, its proximity to the United States, and the undoubted facilities

which our numerous harbours, small and great, offered for smuggling, it was doubtful whether the introduction of the prohibited articles from foreign ports, could be prevented. If not, the result would be that the land would be flooded with bad liquor instead of good.

Mr. Churchill supported the Bill, fortifying his opinion in its favor by the strong argument of personal experience. He believed that whether the Bill passed or not, the principle would stand, and that, at no distant period of time, to come the law of the land. He would record his vote in support of the Bill—he felt proud to be numbered among its supporters.

Mr. Tupper had always been an advocate of Temperance. He believed the cause of Temperance to be a good and righteous cause, one which every Christian man should help to promote. But as to the policy of enacting a Prohibitory Law—a coercive Law,—such as that before the House—he entertained very grave doubts. And, moreover, if the bill did pass into a Law, he was perfectly satisfied that there were insuperable obstacles to its effective operation. The whole British Navy would not suffice as a coast guard to prevent the importation of spirits into the innumerable bays and harbours and creeks which indented the whole range of our coasts. He should vote against the Bill.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

In the Assembly, on motion made by Mr. McParlane, that the Bill be referred to the next session of the Legislature, the House divided,—when there appeared for the Resolution 21; against 27.

On the main question the House divided—when there appeared for the motion 27—against 20.

For the Motion.—Ryder H. White, Tupper, Thorne, Marshall, Kalam, Webster, Archibald, Park, Bill, 10—McKeague, Bent, J. Campbell, McLellan, McLellan, Johnston, C. Campbell, Brown, Churchill, Chipman, L. S. Stewart, Dupont, McDonald, Wollman, Agnew, McRimmon, Wier, Martell, Williams, Fuller, G. F. P. Sec. Robert, Robinson, McFarlane, Robichaux, A. General, S. General, Locke, 1000, A. General, Jason, S. McKeague, Reynolds.

AN APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL.

THE National School was established in the year 1811, and has been in operation ever since that period. It has afforded ample opportunity to hundreds of the children of the Poor, both boys and girls, and there are many, now occupying honorable and useful stations in life, who have received their education at no other school but this.

The ability and efficiency of the Teachers in both departments, have been admitted by all who have ever visited the Institution, or have been present at the examinations held there. There are now in daily attendance, at the Boys' School seventy-four free scholars, and sixty paid scholars; in the Girls' school, thirty free scholars, and forty paid scholars—Total—Two hundred and four.

Children of all denominations are received into the School, and although its religious instruction is conformable to the principles and usage of the Church of England, these are not forced upon the pupil, against the wishes of their Parents or Guardians.

The Salaries of the teachers, and all other expenses, have been defrayed by means of voluntary subscriptions, aided by a small allowance from the Provincial Funds, and from the tuition fees; which last item, however, forms but a small amount, as the fees vary from five shillings, to twenty five shillings per annum, according to the ability of the parents or guardians to pay; and also from the circumstance, that the majority of the Children, are Free scholars.

The Building, which was erected by private subscription and a donation from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, has become in a very dilapidated state, and will soon be unfit for use; and unless some strenuous exertions are made, to raise the necessary funds for its thorough repair, the School will have to be closed.

To avert this unhappy occurrence, an appeal is now made by the Provisional Committee to the public at large, and the Parishioners of St. Paul's in particular, for pecuniary aid, on behalf of this useful and truly charitable Institution. An annual subscription of twenty shillings entitles the party giving it to nominate one Free scholar; and an additional Free scholar for every additional Twenty shillings subscribed. As a large sum would be required to repair the Building, the Committee intend to solicit donations and subscriptions,—and also propose to hold a FANCY FAIR, about the 1st of August next, at Hillside, the property of the President of the Society, situated on the shores of the North West Arm, and trust that the Ladies, who are ever first in works of charity and benevolence, will kindly lend their valuable aid and assistance, in forwarding the object they have in view; Thus supported the Committee feel confident that the appeal now made will not be in vain, and that an Educational Institution of so much importance raised by the gratuitous subscriptions of others, will not be allowed to fall through, from the apathy and indifference of the residents of the city, in the present day.

- HENRY PRYOR, President. BENJAMIN SALTER, Treasurer. WILLIAM P. TOWNSEND, WILLIAM METZLER, JOHN SILVER, Secretary. EDWARD J. LORDLY, MAURICE MELTZER.

Committee.

Halifax, March 8, 1856.

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 a salutary means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by puffing and artifices—no certificate published respecting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constipation, 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.

Missionary Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Tuesday, February 5th, 1856.

The following extracts from letters recently received from the Rev. G. H. Nobbs, Chaplain of Pitcairn's Island, addressed to the Rev. T. B. Murray, were laid before the meeting:—

"Pitcairn's, June 29th, 1855.

"H.M.S. 'Amphitrite' touched here Feb. 17th, on her way to Valparaiso, from the Sandwich Islands. Having forwarded my letters so short a time before, I had none ready to send by her. Besides, her stay was so short (24 hours); and the bustle and excitement consequent on such occasions preclude the possibility of writing, even did not etiquette demand my attendance on the commander. By this ship I received your letters, dated respectively, Oct. 8th, 1853, and Feb'y 2nd, 1854, so that you may easily conclude our postal facilities are not first rate.

"I noted in my letter of November last the arrival in good order, of the numerous articles brought to Valparaiso in the 'Narwhal.' H. M. S. 'Dido' brought them hither."

Mr. Nobbs then proceeds to relate the circumstances attending the death of his eldest son Reuben, who had returned ill from Valparaiso to Pitcairn. The melancholy death of Daniel M'Coy by a fall from a rock on the Island is also described.

"Such, and so sudden was the death of Daniel M'Coy; a young man beloved by all the community, and most deservedly so. He is the third of the family, who has met an untimely end within a very few years. William M'Coy died from lock-jaw, occasioned by a splinter of wood running into the upper part of his foot; Matthew M'Coy, from wounds received by the accidental explosion of the 'Bounty's' and now the third brother, Daniel, by falling from a precipice on the north-western side of the island. May the God of the widow support poor Lydia under the awful calamity! She has no children to rest her affections upon, but she has a mother, and brothers, and sisters, and she has the sympathy of the whole community. Oh Him, who, above all others, well deserves the name of Friend, may she place her unwavering trust; to Him let her flee as a very present Help in time of trouble; and all will be well, both for time and eternity.

"The number of deaths on the Island this year has been six; a larger amount than have occurred in any one year, since our unfortunate visit to Tahiti. Up to the present date the deaths exceed the births.

"We are most grateful that so large a sum as £500 stg. has been secured for our future benefit. I do not think there will be a necessity for drawing a portion of it for these next two years, if we should remain here so long. If there should be a removal to Norfolk Island, that may alter the case. The next time you favour me with a letter, I want your opinion as to what I ought to do, if some families remain here, in preference to removing to Norfolk Island, whenever an opportunity is offered them. I have no choice on the subject. I have mentioned it to my Diocesan, the Lord Bishop of London, in my former letter; but I should like to have your advice also. I think it probable that some families will remain; and I have no objection to remain with them; but of course I hold myself in readiness to go if desired to do so.

"I learn from letters from good Admiral Moresby, that he has been busily engaged since his return, regarding the proposition for our removal. May his strenuous efforts for our welfare, temporal and spiritual, be attended with all the success he so unhesitatingly anticipates. And may he be spared to witness the beneficial results of his wisdom and liberality.

In another letter, which arrived at the same time, Mr. Nobbs said,

"Pitcairn's Island, July, 19, 1855.

"We have Divine Service twice on the Sabbath; and a Sunday-school for five classes (60 persons) afterwards. The teachers are Jemima Young, Mary Young, Jane Nobbs, Francis Nobbs, and myself. There is also public service every afternoon at four o'clock, with the exception of Saturday, on which days the men are generally out in their canoes fishing, and the women busy in preparing food for the Sabbath.

"The Holy Communion was administered on the first Sunday of each month. The total number of communicants is 78. At the age of sixteen, after due preparation, they are admitted to the Lord's Table. Our day school is from 8 in the morning till one, five days in the week. Edward Quintal is the schoolmaster. I attend every day from ten until the dismissal.

These duties, with the care of the sick, keep me in constant employ and, I am happy to say, beneficially so. The young man who keeps the school being incapacitated from bodily infirmity for any other occupation, I have made over to him the pecuniary resources of the school, to wit, one shilling per month for each scholar, paid in potatoes, &c. So that I am altogether dependent upon my stipend from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; the more especially as I have now no beloved son in Valparaiso to contribute to my necessities.

"Nevertheless, I will take my stand upon these declarations of the son of Jesse; 'trust in the Lord, and be doing good; dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed.' 'He hath given meat unto them that fear him. He will ever be mindful of his covenant.' But a greater than the son or grandson of Jesse has prescribed the line of conduct imperative on the believer in these words: 'Therefore, I say unto you, Take no thought,' &c. &c. St. Matt. vi. 25—33. May I have grace to appropriate them!"

"Pitcairn's, July 16, 1855.

"The greater part of the community are holding themselves in readiness for a removal; and several have relinquished house-building. We are now on the eve of yam-harvest, and though the crop is quite a poor one, we have a good stock of sweet potatoes to turn to; but few or none to spare for ship. However humanly speaking, the pinch of this year is over; and perhaps by next March, we may, if it please God, be on our route for Norfolk Island. We are going on very comfortably at present. Both church and school are well attended, and a very great degree of unanimity exists."

"P.S.—Sept. 14, 1855. We are all well. I forward this by a whale-ship going to Juan Fernandez. We learn from this ship the death of the Czar; but there is not a newspaper on board; so we are still in the dark.

A letter was read from Mr. G. M. F. Young, the Island Magistrate, dated Pitcairn, Sept. 18, 1855. The following is an extract:—

"As Capt. Fremantle, of H.M.S. 'Juno,' will call at Tahiti on her return to Sydney, I embrace the opportunity of sending you these few lines. The 'Juno' has been sent by the governor of New South Wales to see how many of our people will remove to Norfolk Island. At the request of the Captain, I assembled the heads of the different families together, to know what they intended to do. One hundred and fifty-three have given in their names to go to Norfolk Island, which will leave but thirty-four behind. Oh! it is hard to part from dear Pitcairn's; but we have seen and felt the necessity of doing so, and as the Government have made us the most noble offer that has ever been made to any other people, we feel that it is folly to refuse it. Unless circumstances prevent them, I think that those who have given their names will certainly go.

"The 'Juno' is going from here to Tahiti to water. From there she will proceed to some other islands in this ocean, and then to Sydney. As soon as an opportunity occurs, the Governor will send a vessel to remove us, which the captain says will be by the beginning of the next year. So you see that the time is not long when we shall be called upon to bid farewell to dear Pitcairn's Island."

Youths' Department.

THE TRESS OF HAIR.

BY ALBERT LAUGHTON.

A SIKOLE tress of golden hair;
A sacred relic kept with care;
A memory of one so fair.

That angels left their hymning band,
And came to earth, to take his hand,
And led him to the Unseen Land.

But ere he trod the starry way
That leadeth to eternal day;
As calm and beautiful he lay,

This curling tress of golden hair,
This sacred relic kept with care,
She gathered from his forehead fair.

Oh, lingering o'er the treasure long,
A thousand tender memories throng—
She hears again his cradle song!

And yesternight before she slept,
She pressed it to her lips and wept:
Warm teardrops down her pale face fell.

While to her aching heart she said,
"Why mournest thou that he is dead?
He sleepeth in a peaceful bed;

"God called him to a sweet repose,
And he hath slept through winter's snows,
Till now the dewy violet blows.

"Above his grave—soft mosses spring,
And birds with free and happy wing
All day their heaven-tuned praises sing.

"Ah, yes! with joy the April rain
Thrills Nature's breast—but mine with pain
Sigheth, he will not come again."

THE HOUSEHOLD "GOOD NIGHT."

"Good night!" A loud clear voice from the stairs said that it was Tommy's. "Good night!" murmurs a little something from the trundle bed: a little something we call Jenny, that filled a large place in the centre of one or two pretty large hearts. "Good night!" lies a little fellow in a plaid ruff dress, who was christened William, about six years ago.

"Now I lay me down to sleep.

I pray the Lord my soul to keep;

If I should die—before—before—"

and the small bundle in the trundle-bed has dropped off to sleep, but the broken prayer may go up sooner than many long petitions that set out a great while before it.

And so it was "Good night" all around the home-stead, and very sweet music it made, too, in the twilight, and very pleasant melody it is now, as we think of it, for it was not yesterday, nor the day before, but a long time ago; so long, that Tommy is Thomas Somebody, Esq., and has almost forgotten that he ever was a boy, and wore what the bravest and richest of us can never wear but once, if we try—the first pair of boots.

And so it was "good night," all around the house; and the children had gone through the ivory gate, always left a little ajar for them, into the land of Dreams.

THE UNGRATEFUL SON.

The following incident was related last year by Rev. R. Weiser.

"The eye that mocketh at his father, the raven of the valley shall pluck it out." Prov. xxx. 17.

This is a terrible denunciation against ingratitude to parents, and even to the present day is sometimes virtually fulfilled.

Some years ago an Irish gentleman who was an extensive contractor on the public works, was reduced to poverty by the profligacy and dishonour of an ungrateful son. The old man lost his wife, and to add to his calamity, his health failed, and to fill his cup of sorrow, he lost his sight. Thus poor, friendless, blind, and forsaken, he found an asylum in the Franklin County Almshouse, Pennsylvania.

While an inmate of this refuge for the afflicted, his wicked and ungrateful son travelled that way; he was informed of his father's situation, and that his parent wished to see him; and although he passed within two hundred yards of the almshouse, he refused to stop and see the kind father he had ruined. Now mark the result.

The very day he passed the almshouse on his way to Gettysburg, in an open carriage, he was overtaken by a storm, and took a severe cold, that resulted in the destruction of his eyes. He lay at Gettysburg in a critical situation until his funds were exhausted, and those who had him in charge took him to the Franklin County Almshouse.

The very day he was brought in, his father, having died the day before, was carried out. He was put in the same room, occupied the same bed, and in a short time followed his neglected and broken-hearted father to the judgment-seat of Christ. It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of an angry God.

Selections.

DIOCESAN SYNOD.—The following remarks of the Bishop of Montreal, after the division on the recent meeting to form a Diocesan Synod in that Diocese, will be read with interest:—

The Bishop said he supposed the vote just taken might be considered as expressing the opinions of the meeting with respect to the necessity for the formation of a Synod. He desired at that stage of the proceedings to make a few remarks. He felt a deep responsibility rested on himself in this matter, but his first wish had been to have it so brought before the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese as to enable them to understand fully the real state of the question. They had had something substantive before them which had awakened feelings of interest and called forth the opinions of both Clergy and Laity. But he did not desire to have the constitution and rules for the government of a Synod hastily adopted. He wished them to be duly considered and intelligently discussed. It was not likely they could retain all the delegates here a sufficient time to discuss them as they should be now, and he therefore thought it best, not on account of any threats of withdrawal, but to give full time and opportunity to all to consider them, not to proceed farther than to affirm the necessity for a Synod on the present occasion. He had never wished to force Synods upon his people. They had been demanded

from him repeatedly by both clergymen, and laymen, and he saw there was a need of some such organisation. Rev. Mr. Campbell said he had his cathedral chapter as a Council. But he (the Bishop) asked if it was not notorious, that the greatest jealousy and ill-feeling would prevail if that body, of his own appointment, were given to the government of the Diocese. He had had but one wish in this proceeding, as in the remodelling of the Church Society, to call in to aid and counsel him in the government of his Diocese, the Clergy and representatives of the Laity. Those who had acted with him in that society knew that he had sought to place the representation of the Laity upon the broadest basis, and when the Rectories had been given up to that society to manage, he had himself suggested their being handed over to the Vestries as most interested in their proper management. In all his proceedings since he came into the Diocese, this had been a principle on which he acted. In taking steps for assembling a Synod he was not of opinion he had shown himself disloyal to his Queen, he felt no one could justly lay that to his charge. He was bound by his consecration oath, and trusted he should always feel the full force of that obligation. He recognised the supremacy of the Queen and of the law, here as in England: here as there, all writs run in the Queen's name. But other bodies met under the authority of the Queen and of the law, why should not they? He did not feel that in meeting thus they would be contravening any law. With regard to the objection raised to the meeting of convocation in England, that it would give rise to unseemly contentions, they knew that when last assembled for the dispatch of business that body did break up in a disorderly manner. But there the disputes were about doctrinal questions. Such questions could not come before their Synod. There, too, it might be, and was urged that they had no need of Convocation or Synods for the settlement of any but doctrinal questions. Parliament gave them the necessary legislation, and through the ecclesiastical courts discipline was maintained. But here the church was not represented or recognised in Parliament, nor had we ecclesiastical courts. In this country the practical good sense of the members of every other religious body had given them some such organisation as this, and enabled them to work its machinery to their benefit. He did not believe the practical good sense of the members of the Church of England was any less, or that it would fail them in any effort to carry on the affairs of their church. With regard to the remarks of Sir Geo. Stephens (whom he recognised as a great authority in Colonial affairs) contained in a letter addressed, he believed to Lord Harrowby, he thought it had no bearing on their case here. It probably arose out of a project to confer powers upon churchmen in a colony.

For instance, when the first act for the enfranchisement of the church in these colonies was introduced, he being in England sent out a copy of the bill to the Dean, who replied, after taking legal advice, that it would confer full power on them as if passed by the Provincial Parliament. It was against the conferring of powers by the Imperial Parliament, thus infringing on the recognized authority of the Provincial Legislatures, and that alone, that Sir G. Stephens declares. It was no question with us of passing rules by a Synod to have the force of law. It had given him great satisfaction to mark the admirable tone and temper in which the discussion of the subject had been conducted on both sides. He was sure the delegates would go back with a vast deal of information acquired here respecting the constitution and probable working of a Synod, and he looked forward to the time when they would regularly assemble at periodical intervals. Everything tended in that direction. The increased facilities of transit, and the recent Municipal Act, tending to draw out the capacity of the people for self-government would make such meetings easy and desired. The laity of the Church would soon feel they had the same right to, and same ability for self-government in Church matters as other bodies. The meeting very fully and fairly represented the intelligence and respectability of the Church people of the Diocese; out of 53 clergymen 41 were present, only 12 absent. Only three of these were not heard from. They probably intended to come, but had been kept back by the storm; the other nine had sent him letters explaining the reasons of their absence. Eight out of the nine Rectories were represented, and all the city Churches fully represented, 49 lay delegates had been in attendance. Only nine missions were entirely unrepresented. He had heard of no refusal to elect delegates. Those who supported Mr. Campbell in his opposition to the Synod had exerted themselves to the utmost he believed,—

and he by no means blamed them for doing so, yet, notwithstanding these exertions, a vast majority had declared themselves favourable to a Synod. He did not wish to hurry the matter unfairly. He had thought it best to send out the draft of constitution and rules framed by the Sub-Committee for their consideration. Had he not done so, he did not believe they would have had a fifth of the interesting discussion of the matter which had now been drawn out. But he had communicated to several of his clergy the fact that he hardly expected to carry anything into execution now, and he was quite willing to adjourn to give more time to those who desired it. He desired, as their Bishop, to thank those brethren of the laity who had come to the meeting at so much trouble and expense, he doubted not to many of them, for their assistance and advice; and to express his gratification that the subject had been discussed in that full, frank, free manner, and in such a tone that they need not be ashamed to have their debates go forth to the world.

INDIA.—The following extract from a private letter showing the state of feeling in our now Eastern possessions, may interest some of our readers:—

"I am now, as you will see by the heading of my letter, up the Irawaddy, some forty or fifty miles above Prome. We brought up the Bishop of Calcutta to consecrate a graveyard, church grounds, &c., and to lay a foundation-stone for an iron church here, and hold Confirmation. . . . The Burmese all prefer their present state to what it was under their own King; they are much more happy, have a great deal more time to themselves, and do not live in constant fear of death. Their deaths were fearful. The first time, I am told, a Burmese saw a man hung, he was asked how he would like to die that death. He replied that it would be a pleasure to die like that—no pain, so easy. They are put to death by torture: there is in one of the stations here a pagoda containing some pictures showing the deaths they die, some having melted lead and brass poured down their throats, others stayed alive and left to die. I have not seen them yet, but I will give you more particulars if you wish it."

An act of heroism, duly qualified by romance, is mentioned as having occurred at Malta. A Mr. and Mrs. Evans, with their son, a fine boy about eight years old, staying there, on their return from Upper Egypt, were crossing in a boat from Valetta to Vittoriosa, when the little fellow, in endeavoring to catch hold of a piece of stick, overbalanced himself, and instantly sank before the eyes of his parents. The Rev. Mr. Robinson, Chaplain to the Forces, who was following in another boat, immediately jumped into the sea, and succeeded in bringing him, apparently dead, into it. Mr. Evans, the father of the boy, feeling much gratified for what the rev. gentleman had done, sent him a cheque for £500, which was at once returned. But what makes the romance of the story is, the two gentlemen who have so unexpectedly become acquainted with each other are relatives and members of branches of the same family, but, in consequence of differences which took place many years ago, they had not seen each other since their boyhood, and each was ignorant of the other's residence in the island until this singular introduction.

A lady, the daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Blackwell, of Bristol, has just completed her medical studies in Paris, and obtained a diploma to practice as a physician. She has a sister who pursued her studies also in Paris, and is acting in a similar capacity in New York, under the title of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell.

A PASHA IN A PKW.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Jerusalem, Jan. 7.—"Yesterday was Epiphany day, and his Excellency Kiamil Pasha came to the English-Church service, attended by his Turkish business secretary and his French secretary (the train of servants stayed near the door.) Who would have thought, a few years ago, that upon our small English premises, there should have been the Church-bell ringing, the British flag flying, and the Pasha walking reverently to Church? It was an Epiphany, indeed, to see the Pasha in a pew, standing up, with our Prayer-book in Turkish, at the glorious chant of the *Te Deum*, facing the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Creed, in Hebrew writing, in Jerusalem. His Excellency had on a former occasion visited the Great Resurrection church of Jerusalem on occasion of the visits of the Royal and Imperial Princes, and for keeping the peace between contending factions at Easter; but yesterday he came at his own proposal, and without the claim of public duty,

The lady who presided at the organ, I need not say, played with spirit, after the sermon, 'The people that walked in darkness,' &c."

Does the reader know what a "muffin" is? We should guess not:—

THIS IS A "MUFFIN."

"There are some notions which must be unlearned in Canada, or temporarily laid aside. At the beginning of winter, which is the gay season in this Paris of the New World, every unmarried gentleman, who chooses to do so, selects a young lady to be his companion in the numerous amusements of the time. It does not seem that anything more is needed than the consent of the maiden—ho, when she acquiesces in the arrangement, is called a 'muffin'—for the mammas were 'muffins' themselves in their day, and cannot refuse their daughters the same privilege. The gentleman is privileged to take the young lady about in his sleigh, to ride with her, to walk with her, to dance with her a whole evening without any remark, to escort her to parties, and be her attendant on all occasions. When the spring arrives, the arrangement is at an end; and I did not hear that an engagement is frequently the result, or that the same couple enter into this agreement for two successive winters. Probably the reason may be that they see too much of each other." This most agreeable arrangement is soon appreciated by visitors:—"A gentleman, who had just arrived from England, declared that 'Quebec was a horrid place, not fit to live in.' A few days after he met the same individual, and confided to him that he thought Quebec 'the most delightful place in the whole world; for, do you know,' he said, 'I have got a muffin.'"

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

The most interesting and numerously attended meeting of the D. C. Society ever held in this Parish, (viz. Trinity, Cape Braton,) took place on Wednesday evening last. The Rector of the Parish took the chair, and introduced the business of the evening, which was ably followed up by the several speakers, who moved and supported the following series of resolutions.

1. Moved by Rev. Mr. Uniacke and seconded by R. Bridge, Esq.

That we regard the Diocesan Church Society as the medium through which Churchmen, acting on the principle that "all things should be done decently and in order," may most efficiently aid in the spread of the Gospel in this Diocese.

2. Moved by R. Brown, Esq., and seconded by D. G. Rigby, Esq.

That while we regard the D. C. Society as intended and well calculated to unite the sympathies and co-operation of all Churchmen, we regret that its annual meeting should be held at a time when members from this portion of the Diocese are practically debarred from taking part in its proceedings; and therefore we would express a hope that such annual meeting may be held in June instead of October, as at present.

3. Moved by Rev. W. Porter, seconded by Y. Barrington, Esq.—

We rejoice to think that some provision has at length been made for the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy, but think that the graciousness of the act is much impaired by the provisions of the 10th and 11th rules, which rules, in the opinion of this meeting, should undergo revision.

4. Moved by Hon. Justice Dodd, seconded by J. P. Ward, Esq.,

That the following Officers be appointed for the ensuing year:—Vice President—Richard Brown, Esq. Collector and Secretary—D. G. Rigby, Esq. Treasurer—Robt. Bridge, Esq. Standing Committee—John Barrington, Edward Robson, Ambrose Follitt, Christopher Langwaith, and George Barchell.

The above Resolutions were spoken to with great earnestness and ability, and the customary collection taken up at the close of the proceedings, afforded gratifying proof that the remarks made were not thrown away on the audience, amounting as it did to the respectable sum of £4 4 1.

The meeting was much indebted to Messrs. Uniacke and Porter, for their ready and able advocacy of the good cause, and to Judge Dodd and family, who with many other friends from Sydney showed their sympathy and good will, by countenancing the meeting with their presence. Our special thanks are also due to J. P. Ward, Esq., Proprietor of the "Cape Braton News," who at some inconvenience came over from Sydney, and in the last issue of his Paper has given a succinct account of the proceedings of the evening.

The Society is evidently gaining ground here, and if the unnecessary restrictions alluded to in the 3rd of the above resolutions were removed, and the time of meeting as referred to in 2d resolution changed to 20th of June, so that we could be present at the annual meetings in Halifax, a still deeper interest would be created in its favour.

Sydney Mines, Feb. 25, 1856, R. A.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

D. C. S.

A meeting was held at Hubbard's Cove on the evening of the 14th inst., in behalf of the Diocesan Church Society. The Rev. C. J. Shrove, Rector of the Parish of St. Stephen, Chester, occupied the chair, and after the usual prayers were offered, and Heber's Missionary Hymn sung, addressed the meeting at length on the object for which they were assembled, and dwelt on the scriptural teaching and doctrines of the Church, whose handmaid the Society had hitherto been, and solicited in its behalf the aid of all present.

The Rev. R. Payne, Curate, addressed the meeting in a very earnest and affectionate manner, and pointed out the benefits which had followed in the train of kindred societies wherever established, and the strong claims they had upon Churchmen for their warm countenance and support.

Mr. M. B. Desbriay followed, in support of a resolution moved by him, to the effect that a more liberal support is now required of Churchmen in this Province, in consequence of the increased demands made upon the Societies in England, from distant Colonies, and for enlarged exertions among the Heavens, and the necessary withdrawal of aid to the Church in this Diocese. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Thomas Whitford, and passed unanimously.

A collection was made amounting to £2 16s. and collectors were appointed to solicit further subscriptions. After singing and prayer and a satisfactory examination of Church accounts presented by R. Fox, Esq., the meeting adjourned. The party from Chester with the exception of the Rev. R. Payne, who remained to hold service on Saturday and Sunday, reached home after a pleasant drive by moonlight at one o'clock a. m.

Similar meetings have lately been held in other parts of St. Stephen's Parish, with the same good results.—Com.

Collegiate.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR,
Easter, 1856.

The Terminal examinations, which occupied the whole of the last week of Term, have resulted in the following tabular arrangement deduced from the oral and written answers of the Students in the respective departments:

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.	LENIX TERM—1856	
	In Latin & Classics.	In Theology.
In Latin & Classics.	W. Hill, Lewson, Myers, Smith, Biles, Stevens, Unwin.	Stems, Myers, Grimmon, Almon, Brahe, Biles, Hill, Gray, Green, Tays, W. Hill, Unwin, Lawton.
In Theology.	Stems, Myers, Grimmon, Almon, Brahe, Biles, Hill, Gray, Green, Tays, W. Hill, Unwin, Lawton.	Stems, Myers, Grimmon, Almon, Brahe, Biles, Hill, Gray, Green, Tays, W. Hill, Unwin, Lawton.
In Disputations & Philosophy.	Stems, Myers, Grimmon, Almon, Brahe, Biles, Hill, Gray, Green, Tays, W. Hill, Unwin, Lawton.	Stems, Myers, Grimmon, Almon, Brahe, Biles, Hill, Gray, Green, Tays, W. Hill, Unwin, Lawton.
In Latin & Classics.	Stems, Myers, Grimmon, Almon, Brahe, Biles, Hill, Gray, Green, Tays, W. Hill, Unwin, Lawton.	Stems, Myers, Grimmon, Almon, Brahe, Biles, Hill, Gray, Green, Tays, W. Hill, Unwin, Lawton.

Mr. Andrew James Cowie from the Collegiate School, was examined and matriculated at the close of Term.

The subjects for the Prize in Hebrew and Biblical Greek for 1856, will be *The Life of David in Hebrew Bible and Septuagint*.

The Gospel of St. Luke and the Epistle to the Galatians.

Easter Term will commence on 31st. March and end on 1st. July.

George M. Cowie,
President.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1856.

DIOCESAN ASSEMBLY.

A writer in the *Colonist* of Tuesday last who signs himself "A Parishioner," gives as a reason for his article, that our editorial of the week previous was calculated to mislead with reference to the true intent and object of the Diocesan Assembly. We are quite willing that our fair and open advocacy of Synods, based upon their legality, their sufficiency and their necessity in this Diocese, should be contrasted with the lame conclusions and sophistical reasonings of their opponents, as they have been exhibited in the *Church Witness* of St. John and the secular papers which have been pressed into the service, and in such an unseemly manner made the vehicles of discussions of an ecclesiastical nature, foreign to their intention and purpose. We shall not fear the judgment of impartial Churchmen as to who the parties are that are attempting to mislead, or the motives by which they are influenced.—and upon that judgment we confidently rely, against individual efforts, to bring to a desirable consummation the work which with a single eye to the good of the Church, has been so well begun.

A Parishioner shows himself quite deficient in the necessary candour and honesty which should be brought to the discussion of so important a subject, when he attempts to prove the *illegality* of Synods by a vile supposition, for it is nothing more, that the Bishop has admitted the *illegality* in his correspondence. Has he lost all respect for himself as well as for the Bishop, that he charges the latter upon such insufficient grounds with so much inconsistency. In what way could Diocesan Assemblies be pronounced *illegal*? Have they not been held in England and in the British dependencies, and can any law be enforced against them? Is it not indisputable that their legality has been admitted in Parliament by Her Majesty's ministers, and acted upon by the authorities of the Church? That the best lawyers of the Mother Country admit their *legality* to the extent of giving them greater powers than are sought in this Diocese? Are they not as legal as was the Diocesan Church Society before it received its Act of Incorporation? Are they not just as legal as the Presbyterian Synods, or the Baptist Association, or the Wesleyan Conference? And what a pretty condition would the Church of England be in, were it not so; if bereft of all State protection as she is in the Colonies, she had not as much religious liberty as dissenters. Would "A Parishioner" think it an honor to belong to a Church so fettered that its members could not meet to frame rules and regulations for its discipline and government? Yet this must be the condition of the Church of England in the Colonies, if this, her first attempt at free action, could be proved to be *illegal*.

"A Parishioner" tries to be witty, but is not correct, in his observations upon the Bill introduced by ministers and carried through the House of Lords. He makes us state "virtually," that "an act which never passes has as much authority as one which does." We think we may fairly retort his question, "Can the force of stupidity go further?" If he will put on his spectacles and look again, he will see that our argument was not at all based upon the support obtained for the Bill in either House, but upon the simple and undoubted fact that it was introduced with the consent and approval of the responsible advisers of the Crown. If an act of Parliament were necessary to authorize Synods, then we should admit that no action could be taken, until the Bill formally passed: but it so happens that "none deny that Synods held with the consent of the Crown are lawful and constitutional," and "we have not that can be required by Churchmen in the sanction of the Queen, whose right to authorize every kind of Synod is unquestioned, and of the Archbishop, both of which were decidedly given; and we are so far from being compelled in support of our argument to infer the passing of an act from its rejection, as asserted by this writer, that we maintain that no act is required, and that those who are most doubtful about the legality of Synods have quite enough to satisfy them in the sanction of the Crown, conveyed through the ministers. That the Bill did not pass was we believe less owing to any feeling of opposition to the measure than to an impression, that if legislation were required the Colonies themselves were the parties interested. But nothing of the kind is necessary to the formation of Synods. The natural right of the subject is the best authority for the exercise of this ecclesiastical privilege.

It has also been alleged that the parishes of St. Paul's and St. George's, were unanimous in their re-

jection of the Synod, and "A Parishioner" alleges this in proof of a want of veracity on our part, inasmuch as we have stated that there be many among us who desire its operation. Now the test of this unanimity is very far from being satisfactory. We do not mean to assert that Parish meetings are not the legal mode of getting at the sentiments of the Parishioners, but we do know, that the sentiments of large bodies of people are sometimes made known by having nothing to do with proceedings in which, or parties in whom, they have not an entire confidence; and we do think the apathy of Churchmen in all that concerns the best interests of their Church in this City, may be attributed to some feeling of this kind. Of the numbers which attend the Parish Meetings of St. George's, or the motives which influence those who stay away, we have no knowledge, but we have always heard that the powers that be in that Parish are as absolute as the Pope himself, in all that concerns the regulation of its affairs. Of the seven or eight hundred Parishioners of St. Paul's, besides the Churchwardens and Vestry, we have never on any occasion, seen more than eight or ten present, and these generally the same persons. The unanimity therefore, as it is evidenced by attendance at Parish Meetings, is not very striking. We wish it were otherwise, and feel assured that when the Synod is fairly in operation, and the laity know that their free action is unfettered by either individuals or oligues, they will give a better attention to Church affairs than under the old and exclusive system of management.

We lately stated that, if any alterations were to be made in the Bishop's Patent, the Draft would be communicated to those concerned, before the completion of the Instrument; and we are now authorized to announce that the Colonial Secretary has decided upon constituting Prince Edward's Island an Archdeaconry, by a separate Patent; that the Bishop's Patent will not be touched; and that, so far as relates to this Province nothing whatever is to be done. We hope this will satisfy the alarmists; and those who are seeking to stir up strife, and to excite unfavourable prejudices, must now look out for some other subject on which to exercise their ingenuity.

A discussion interesting to the City, on the supply of water, took place in the Legislative Council, March 14, when on the Bill to increase the capital stock of the Water Company, from forty to fifty thousand pounds, Hon. Mr. Almon moved that it be referred back to Committee for the purpose of adding clauses that should make the Company responsible for damages occasioned by an insufficient supply of water, if the fault of the Company; and making it unlawful for the Company to insert in their agreements to supply water, clauses whereby any person shall be liable to pay the Company for the period specified, although the supply of water may not have been furnished; and to prevent the liability of any persons to the Company for the time during which a full supply of water shall not have been received. The introduction of water into the City is a great blessing, and to its full supply we think may be attributed the absence of cholera and disease, and the general good health of our community. On the other hand, the evils of monopoly are to be guarded against, and those who have brought into public notice the power of the Water Co. to protect itself at the expense of the water takers, have done an acceptable service. We hope it will result in a good act, giving every facility for improvement, but careful at the same time that the cost of so necessary an article of consumption, and the freedom of its use, are placed within the reach of every individual.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The last Wesleyan notices with appropriate commendation, the liberality of the Wesleyan body in this city, in contributing to the contemplated enlargement of the Brunswick street Chapel. John H. Anderson, Esq., has subscribed five hundred pounds, and another five hundred has been contributed, making one thousand pounds within a week. We trust that this will have a good effect in stirring up the liberality of other Churches for the proper repair of their sacred edifices. St. Paul is sadly in want of an expenditure of five hundred pounds, to enable it to maintain a decent appearance, alongside of the liberality of its Wesleyan contemporary.

A government amendment to the Educational Bill, in the shape of additional clauses, providing separate schools and teachers for Roman Catholics, has been distributed amongst the members of the Legislature. It presumes two religious bodies in the country, Roman Catholics and Protestants; as if each of the denominations that come under the latter term had no distinctive features in its religious teaching, that entitled it to as much consideration as the

Romanists, at the hands of the Government. Now, altho' for the sake of having a uniform system, all Protestant denominations seemed willing to forego their distinctive religious teaching in common schools, yet the principle of the Bill being thus violated, it can hardly be expected that they will rest satisfied with the now arrangement. The pressure upon the Government is quite perceptible, and nothing seems to remain but that they should meet the present measure with their determined opposition.

We perceive the *Chronicle* has very properly refused to publish the communication of "A Churchman", and has accompanied the refusal with some appropriate remarks. We perceive also that the *Advertiser* has published it. We do not know what that or any other Paper can expect to gain by an attempt to stir up religious strife in the community; and we believe that had the writer who signs himself "A Churchman", no other motive than simply to seek information upon a subject not publicly interesting, by a representation in the paper quarter, the correspondents would not have been withheld. There is nothing at all in the communication just published, which is all astray in its editorial allusions, that requires any notice at our hands, except that of profound contempt.—*Last Saturday's Church Times.*

We regret to have to announce the death of John McLeod, Esq., M. P. P., the gentleman who recently resigned his seat in the Executive Council. He departed this life on Thursday morning.

We have published our country edition on Thursday evening instead of Friday this week.

FESTIVAL OF ST. PATRICK.—Yesterday, being the anniversary of the Tutelar Saint of Old Ireland, was duly observed by the Charitable Irish Society of this City. Soon after 10 A. M. the members, under the direction of the Marshal of the Society, formed in procession order on Barrington Street, and headed by the fine Band of the 76th Regt., moved off towards St. Patrick Church, Brunswick street. The weather was exceedingly propitious, the streets in good condition, the elegant banners and insignia of the Society presented a highly attractive appearance, the Band discoursed the most popular airs of the Emerald Isle with uncommon sweetness, and the attendance of all ages and both sexes of citizens, as an escort, was numerous beyond any precedent on a similar occasion in Halifax. The Society both in numbers and general appearance exhibited unmistakable evidences of improvement and progression. After appropriate religious ceremonies at St. Patrick's, the whole returned to Masonic Hall, passing through several of the principal streets, presenting the same admirable order which characterized the marching out.

At 7 o'clock same evening the members and their guests re-assembled at the Hall, and partook of a sumptuous and elegant dinner prepared by Mr. Geo. Nichols, the proprietor.—*Chron. of Tuesday.*

We are obliged to postpone the publication of a few observations prepared in reply to the absurdities of *Cura*, until Saturday morning.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM.

We speak of McLane's Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., which have become an indispensable Family Medicine. The frightful symptoms which arise from a diseased Liver manifest themselves, more or less, in every family; dyspepsia, sick headache, obstruction of the menies, ague and fever, pains in the side, with dry, hacking cough, are all the results of hepatic derangement—and for these Dr. McLane's Pills are a sovereign remedy. They have never been known to fail, and they should be kept at all times by families.

Dyspepsia.—Take two or three going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more. A slight breakfast should invariably follow their use.

The Liver Pills may also be used where purging is simply necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative, they are inferior to none. And in doses of two or three, they give astonishing relief to sick headache, also in slight derangements of the stomach.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of

FLEMING BROS.

Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Naylor.

Indigestion with all its attendant evils cured in eight weeks.—Wm. Henry Harris, Esq., a contributor to many of the leading Canadian Papers, was afflicted with indigestion, the most simple food caused him hours of uneasiness by day, and want of rest by night, his sedentary profession also tended in no wise to mitigate the disorder, so that life became, as it were, a burden to him, he had recourse to a variety of means to alleviate his sufferings, but without avail; however, he commenced using Holloway's Pills, and this extraordinary remedy restored him to health after he had despaired of ever being cured, and to the astonishment of all who knew him. He can now eat with gusto any kind of food without experiencing the slightest symptoms of his old complaint.

Married.

At Christ Church, Amherst, on the 13th inst., by the Revd. George Townshend, A. M., Rector, Mr. CHARLES SMITH, of Parrabon, to SARAH M., third daughter of R. H. Smith, Esq. of the former place.

Died.

Saturday Morning, after a short and distressing illness, THOMAS MAYNARD HOUSE, fourth son of James A. Storen, Esq., in the fourteenth year of his age.

On Tuesday morning last, JANE, youngest daughter of Mr. George Little.

On Saturday evening last, after a short illness, MARGARET SORITA, eldest daughter of Edward and Mary Jane Morton, in the 19th year of her age.

On Sunday last, Mrs. EDWARD O'NEIL, in the 60th year of her age.

Suddenly, on the 4th inst., at Newport, MARY JANE, wife of Mr. Alex. Cochran, aged 31 years.

At Shelburne, N. B. on Friday the 7th inst., in her 60 year, ANASTASIA, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jarvis. Amiable and pious in her life, her end was peace.

At Liverpool, Queen's Co., on last, EDWARD C. BARRIS, Esq., aged 31 years.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, March 17.—Brig Menzies Hillon, Cienfuegos, 73 days; brig Cherokee, Dunlap, Liverpool, N. S.; schooner Labrador, Taylor, Havana, 32 days; Ann. Hurke, New York, 7 days; Packet scho. Livepool, Ford, Liverpool, N. S.; La Marant, Chester.

Sunday, March 18.—Brig Kaloolah, Jenkins, Cuba, 10 days; scho. Magnet, Lewis, Richmond, Va.; Lady Smith, Ince, St. John, N. B.; Marr, Glasgow, New York, 7 days; Helen McGregor, McAlbin, Ragged Island.

Monday, March 19.—Brig Beale, McDonald, Matanzas; 15 days; brig Mic Mac, Crosby, New York.

Tuesday, March 20.—Brig Peerless, Hilton, Cardiff Wales, bound to New York, has put in for provisions, scho. Chelmsford, Fraser, Newfoundland.

Wednesday, March 21.—Scho. Blue Nose, Murphy, N York; Sylvia, Young, Lunenburg.

CLEARED.

March 19.—Maude, Johnston, F. W. Indies.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Peerless reports—spoke, on Monday, at 13 o'clock, brig Eric, St. Domingo, bound to Boston, 20 1/2 days—had lost all her crew but three—intended to go into Liverpool, N. S. Saw a female on board. Blowing heavy, could not board the Eric.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, MARCH 22.

Bacon, per lb.	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	36 a 45
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. 3d. a 1s. 4d
Cheese, per lb.	7 1/2 a 7 1/2
Eggs, per doz.	1s. 6d.
Hemp green per lb.	6d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	8d. a 9d.
Hay, per ton.	25.
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1s 9d
Do. all wool,	2s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	21s.
Oats, per bush.	2s. 6d. a 3s.
Potatoes, per bushel.	3s 6d.
Socks, per doz.	10s.
Veal, per lb.	4d. a 5d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.,	2s. 6d.
Canada Flour S. F.	50s.
Am.	51s 3d.
Rye	40s.
Corn Meal	27s. 6d.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord.	15s. a 20s.
Coal, per chaldron.	50s.

IN CHANCERY.

ROLFE vs. JONES.

AS to THOMAS EVANS, formerly of Hoxton, London, Tailor, eldest son of John and Mary Evans, of that place, and who, it is supposed, sailed from London for Boston, Massachusetts, U. S., about twenty-three years ago. Whereas, pursuant to a decree of his Honor the Master of the Rolls, an Inquiry is being prosecuted as to who are the next of kin of Rachel Morgan, late of Panty Goytre, in the county of Monmouth, England, spinster, deceased, who died on the second day of September, 1851, and it is alleged that the children of the said John and Mary Evans are some of such next of kin. Notice is hereby given, that if the said Thomas Evans was alive on or after the said second day of September, 1851, he or his personal representatives should forthwith give notice of his claim to Messrs Harting, No. 21, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, the Solicitors of the plaintiff in the said cause. And any person who will furnish the said Messrs. Harting satisfactory evidence as to the said Thomas Evans' present residence, or death, will receive a reward of five pounds. Dated this 29th day of November, 1855.

J. V. AND T. J. HARTING, 21 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

COLORED CRAYONS.

A FRESH Lot, just received by W GOSSIP Feb. 16.

SCRIPTURE PRINTS.

THE Subscriber has for Sale the following Scripture Prints, 22 x 17 ins., superior Lithography, published by Hering & Remington, London. These Prints are much better adapted for the adornment of the cottages and houses of our people, than the great bulk of the colored trash which they buy for that purpose, and will be found pleasing to the eye and instructive to the mind. The following are on hand, price 1s. 9d. each:

- The Agony in the Garden, drawn by Overbeck.
- Christ's Charge to Peter, "do.
- The Entombment, "do.
- The Baptism of Christ, Gustav. Jager.
- Simon blessing the Infant Jesus, Overbeck.
- The first Miracle, Gustav. Jager.
- The Sermon on the Mount, Dobson.
- The Ascension, "Fuehrich.
- Christ Raising Jairus' Daughter, "Sielenle.

Wm. GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street, Halifax, March 8, 1856.

WANTED.

A GOOD, smart, honest, and industrious man, who could take charge of a horse, look after a small farm, and turn his hand to anything, would find a situation with a Clergyman not far from town, by applying at the Church Times Office. Salary £25 a year, with board and lodging. March 13.

HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS.

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TABLE TOPS, &c. MANUFACTURED of the best Italian and American MARBLE on reasonable terms. Orders from the Country thankfully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch. Persons in want of GRAVESTONES will find in their advertisements to call at this Establishment before purchasing elsewhere. THOMAS WESLEY, Corner of Barrington and Blucher Streets. Feb. 9. 6m p4.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED

THE Rev. J. STANNAGE would be glad to receive Applications from Teachers for Vacancies at St. Margaret's Bay. Testimonials from some of the Clergy of the Church required. Salaries, from all sources, from £10 to £60 a year. Female Teachers will be preferred. Letters must be post paid. Applications unanswered with three weeks not entertained. March 8. 3w

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN LOCKMAN STREET, FOR SALE.

PART of the Estate of the late A. G. FRASER Esq., consisting of a comfortable well finished Dwelling House, Stable and Out Buildings. In good repair, a well cultivated Garden, measuring on Lockman Street, 100 feet depth 167 feet, more or less. Also a Building Lot adjoining. Front 48 feet, Depth 167 feet. If not sold previous to the 21st. April next, the whole will then be offered at Auction. FRANCES FRASER, Executrix. H. YROMANS, W. C. SILVER, } Executors March 8, 1856.

FOR SALE BY WM. GOSSIP. 24 GRANVILLE STREET.

THE Constitution of the Diocesan Assembly adopted at an adjourned Meeting of the Diocesan Assembly of Nova Scotia, held at Halifax, in the Bishop's Chapel, Oct. 11, 1855. March 22.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

HARPER'S New York Edition, correctly printed and on good paper, embellished Paper Covers, may be had of the Subscriber, at the low price of 1s. 6d. per Vol. Vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4 uniformly printed, may be had if required—(Vol. 1, contains a portrait of the Author, from a daguerreotypy by Beard,)—or any separate Volume at the same rate. Also Harper's bound Library Editions, vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4, or either of them at 3s 9d. per volume with portrait and the bound large octavo edition, vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4, with portraits, at 8s. per vol. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street. Halifax, March 1.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of JOHNSTONS & TWINING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the Firm are requested to make early payment to either of its late Partners. J. W. JOHNSTON, CHARLES TWINING, WILLIAM A. JOHNSTON. Halifax, March 1st, 1856.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

J. W. JOHNSTON, Senior, and **WILLIAM A. JOHNSTON**, will continue their professional business in Co-partnership at their present Office, in the Brick Building in Hollis Street, No. 42, under the Firm of J. W. JOHNSTON & SON. Halifax, March 1st, 1856. 4w

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

CHARLES TWINING having associated with himself his son, **WILLIAM TWINING**, their business will in future be conducted at No. 39 Hollis Street, over Fuller's American Book Store, under the name and Firm of CHARLES TWINING & SON. March 1. 4w.

D. O. S.

THE attention of the Local Committee is particularly requested to the following Resolution of the Executive Committee, Passed, Oct. 19th, 1855. That in future, all Subscription Lists received before the 31st of March in each year, will appear in the next forthcoming Report, while those received after that date shall be omitted. EDWIN GILPIN, Jr., Secy. Dec. 5, 1856.

NEWPORT, Jan'y. 10, 1856.

THE Parish Church of Newport being in a very dilapidated state, and beyond repair, the Parishioners are desirous of erecting a new Church on the present site. As this is an undertaking of some magnitude, and the Church people not being numerous, we would earnestly appeal to the sympathies and support of our friends and fellow Churchmen abroad. It has been proposed that we hold a FANCY SALE in the month of September ensuing. We would therefore gratefully accept such assistance towards this object as our friends may be disposed to afford either in material or money. Contributions sent to the CHURCH TIMES Office, or to the Bible & Tract Depository, Barrington Street, Halifax, or to Mrs. SPIKE, Newport, will be most thankfully received. Feb. 9.

Poetry.

THE DECAYING HOMESTEAD.
BY THOMAS MACKELLAR.

A PENSIVENESS of feeling
Unbidden comes stealing
Over me
When I see
An old house going
To decay,—
The wild grass growing
In the way—
The window shutters hanging
Half awry,
Now creaking and now banging
When the gale sweeps by,—
The shatter'd panes
Hospatter'd by the rains—
The empty rooms
As silent as the tombs—
The dusty floor—
The spider weaving in the door—
The awfulness of desolation
Pervading the habitation—
While all things wear
A comfortless, unwelcome air.

The family gathering no more is there,
Cheerful and calm;
No morning prayer
Nor evening psalm;
No joyous maiden's voice is heard
Outcarolling the mocking bird—
No children's laugh;
No old man leaning on his staff,
Nor matron there is seen
Before the door at eventide serene.
No neighbours come to chat
Of this and that,
And for old friendship's sake,
The Souchong cup partake.
But silence and desolation
Pervade the habitation,
And all things wear
A comfortless unfriendly air.

Where is the human hand
That here abode?
Have all departed to the land
Whose only road
Is through death's dim domain?
Vain the inquiry—vain!
There is not one to tell
How the old family fell;
Pass'd out of mind—
Forgotten quite—
The record left behind
Is blank as night.
Gone to a world afar,
Perchance on high
From some resplendent star
They turn a wandering eye
To their old homes below,
And love Him with intenser love
Who beckoned them from wo
To an immortal home above,
Where holy exultation
Pervades their habitation,
And all things wear
A heavenly and glorious air.

R. M. S. CANADA.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received direct from the Publishers, Messrs. W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh: Chambers' Miscellany of Useful and Entertaining Tracts, Vols. 1 to 20 inclusive. Chambers' Repository of Instructive and Amusing Tracts, Vols. 1 to 12 inclusive. Chambers' series of Isometrical, Architectural and Landscape and Figure Drawing, in Nos. Chambers' Pocket Miscellany. Chambers' Cheap People's Editions of Instructive Reading, consisting of Poems, Travels, Adventures, &c. Entertaining Biography. Tales of Road and Rail. Select Poetry. History and Adventure. Chambers' Library for young people—a lot of nicely bound books for children. Rudiments of Geology. Manual of Music. Book of Common Things. Primer Atlas. With a large stock on hand of their Educational Books in every department. Subscriptions received for Chambers' History of the Russian War, now in course of publication, with Maps, Plans and Pictorial Illustrations. The Work appears in Monthly Parts, royal octavo. Price 1s. sterling each.

Feb 23 WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has received from England per "Themis" and "Warburton,"

THE principal part of his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS consisting of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other toilet requisites, &c. &c., to all of which the attention of Customers is respectfully invited, as the articles are good and prices moderate.

Oct. 13. W. LANGLEY, Hollis Street, Halifax.

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

REMOVAL, REMOVAL!

J. B. BENNETT & Co.

HAVE removed their place of business for a few months to the Shop recently occupied by Mr. J. O'Wilkie.

No. 33 GRANVILLE STREET,

Adjoining Messrs. Jost & Knight's, and opposite the Railway Office. Feb. 23.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS. JUST RECEIVED.

SPICERS' & SUTENNE'S Complete French and English, and English and French Dictionary. With Pronunciation, &c.—one large 8vo volume, 1490 pages. Spicers' & Surenno's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of French and English Languages (School Edition) 913 pages, 12 mo. now and large type. Surenno's French and English and English and French Dictionary. Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French—by Jowett. Ollendorff's Method of Learning French—by Valus. Keys to each of above Methods. Collot's Dramatic French Reader. Rowan's Modern French Reader. De Fiva's Elementary French Reader. De Fiva's Classic French Reader. French Testaments. De Porquet's Tresor. Conseils A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly. Contes A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly. L'Echo De Paris—by La Page. Hamel's French Exercises. Les Messagers du Roi. Fenelon's Telemaque. Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII. Wagnastrecht's Recueil Choisi. Perrin's Fables—by Holmar. Decr. 15, 1855.

WM. GOSSIP, 21, Granville Street.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ—

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

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

THE BOOK for Subscriptions to the STOCK of the UNION BANK OF HALIFAX, At the Office of JOHN BURTON, Esq., Bedford Row, will remain open till further notice; in the interim application will be made to the Provincial Legislature, now in Session, for an Act of Incorporation. By order of the Committee.

Feb. 9. WM. STAIRS, Chairman.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

LARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing Cambric—per yard: Antiquarian, Imperial, Royal and Demy Drawing Paper: Bristol, and London Boards, Crayon Paper—white and tinted in great variety: Prepared Mill Papers, for Oil Painting: Academy Boards, do: Prepared Canvas for do: Oil Colors in collapsible tubes, Drying Oil; Nut Oil; Poppy Oil; Moist Water Colors, in tubes and boxes: Liquid Sepia: Liquid India Ink: Liquid Carmine: Water Color Mixture: Prepared Gum Water: Superior Sables for Oil or Water Colors; Flat Varnish or Lacquering Brushes: Camel Hair Pencils: Faber's and Rowney's Drawing Pencils: Charcoal in reeds. Drawing Pens: Parallel Rulers; Compasses: Mapping Pens: Stages: India Rubber—metallic white—true bottle—and patent. Crayons—soft in square, and hard in round boxes: Mathematical Instruments.

The above are chiefly from the London Manufacturers—and will be warranted superior articles.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

HALIFAX STEAM BAKERY.

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

500 BARRELS of Pilot Bread, 100 do Family do. suits for toasting, 50 Half 50 Bags Navy Bread.

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

Feb. 16. Jm. EDWARD JOST

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

TO PRINTERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER conceiving that it would be beneficial to his brother Printers to be able to purchase in Halifax such materials as they may occasionally in want of, will always have on hand— Brass Rules of all patterns, in lengths of 2 feet, Leads, 5m. and 12mo. per lb. Spacing Italo, Quotations, Rodkins, Points, Lay Brushes, Newspaper and Book Printing Ink, —All of which will be sold at a small advance to cover freight &c., for Cash only.

WM. GOSSIP.

Orders for new Presses or Type, and all material connected with the Printing Business, supplied from one of the best Type Foundries in Boston—and every information afforded to Parties entering upon the printing business, to enable them to do so with economy.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

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

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the 19th. Learned Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

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

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

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., Newport; Dr. Hartling, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chipman, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibbon, Wilnot; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; R. Guest, Yarmouth; T. R. Pattillo, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia; Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Antlerat; R. B. Huestis, Wallace; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robinson, Pictou; T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia

Jan. 26, 1855.

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.

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

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

Jan. 20.

WM. GOSSIP.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES TOILET REQUISITES, &c., &c., &c.

WM. LANGLEY respectfully 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.

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

TERMS.—Ten Shillings per annum, payable in advance.