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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. IX. ALEXANDRIA, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1856. NO. 41.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.		MORNING.		EVENING.	
Day	Date	Scripture	Lesson	Scripture	Lesson
Mon.	12	1st Cor. iv.	1st Cor. iv.	1st Cor. iv.	1st Cor. iv.
Tue.	13	1st Cor. v.	1st Cor. v.	1st Cor. v.	1st Cor. v.
Wed.	14	1st Cor. vi.	1st Cor. vi.	1st Cor. vi.	1st Cor. vi.
Thu.	15	1st Cor. vii.	1st Cor. vii.	1st Cor. vii.	1st Cor. vii.
Fri.	16	1st Cor. viii.	1st Cor. viii.	1st Cor. viii.	1st Cor. viii.
Sat.	17	1st Cor. ix.	1st Cor. ix.	1st Cor. ix.	1st Cor. ix.
Sun.	18	1st Cor. x.	1st Cor. x.	1st Cor. x.	1st Cor. x.

Poetry.

FLOWERS.

They spring unnoticed and unknown,
Mid rocky wilds they bloom,
They flourish 'mid the desert lone,
They deck the silent tomb,
They cheer the peasant's lowly cot,
Adorn the monarch's hall,
They fill each quiet, shady spot--
Oh, who can tell them all!

Some o'er the murm'ring streamlet sing
Their blossoms bright and fair,
And there, in vernal beauty, spring,
Fanned by the fragrant air.
Some 'neath the ocean's rolling waves
In silent grandeur grow,
Nor heed the storm which o'er them raves,
But still in beauty flow.

Some where the eagle builds her nest,
Where man has never trod,
Where even the chamois dare not rest
Upon the crumbling sod;
Yes, there, even there, wild flowers grow,
In richest dress arrayed,
And o'er the clamorous cataracts throw
Their light and graceful shade.

'Mid mountains of ice and snow,
Brightly glittering,
Some rendered doubly gorgeous, glow,
And deck the frozen ground,
And 'mid cold winter's angry storm
The snow-drop rears its head,
And shows its pure, unspotted form
When other flowers have fled.

Some on the breezes of the night
Their grateful odors send,
While others, hidden not the light,
To day their perfume lend.
Some bloom beneath the torrid zone,
'Neath midday's sultry skies;
'Mid Iceland's mountains, chill and lone,
The forms of others rise.

The stately fern, the golden broom,
The lily, tall and fair--
All these in rich succession bloom
And scent the summer air.
In secret dell, by murm'ring rill,
In garden bright and gay,
Within the valley, on the hill,
Flowers cheer our toilsome way!

Flowers image forth the boundless love
God bears his children all,
Which ever droppeth from above
Upon the great and small;
Each blossom that adorns our path,
So joyful and so fair,
Is but a drop of love divine,
That fed and furnished there.

Religious Miscellany.

THE MINISTERS OF THE CHURCH.

At the very commencement of the Church the whole offices of the ministry were, so to speak, centred in the Apostles. To them alone had been entrusted, by our Blessed Lord, the task of organizing the Church, and of sending forth labourers into the vineyard as they had been sent by Him.

Their first care was, of course, to elect a successor to the place from which Judas by transgression fell, in order to complete the number, twelve, which had been prefigured under the old dispensation.

The office of the Diaconate was early called into existence. The duties were partly of a temporal, and partly of a spiritual nature. The Apostles called the disciples together, and bade them choose out men full of the Holy Ghost for the work upon the ground that it was not fitting for them to leave the higher functions of their office, and "serve at tables;" a phrase which clearly implies the management of the funds of the Church, the relief of the poor, and also the care of the sick. But that the

diaconship was still more than this, and partook also of an ecclesiastical character, is clear from their being required to be full of the Holy Ghost, and ordained to their work by the laying on of the Apostles' hands. They had the power of preaching, and of baptizing; Philip baptized the Eunuch, and preached in all the cities, till he came to Cesarea. He also preached in Samaria, the things concerning the kingdom of God, and the Name of Jesus Christ, "and both men and women were baptized." When news thereof reached Jerusalem, St. Peter and John were sent to lay their hands upon them, (i. e. confirm them;) and they received the Holy Ghost. The qualifications of a Deacon are stated at large in St. Paul's first Epistle to Timothy. And they who use the office well are spoken of as winning a higher rank or order.

Of the institution of Presbyters we have no detailed account in the Acts of the Holy Apostles. We are told as a simple fact that they ordained elders in every city. These were vested with the supervision or care of souls, and were to feed the flock of Christ, a phrase which would imply, not only the building them up with the word of God, but also the exercise of spiritual authority, the power of the keys, and the nourishing them with the Sacraments of life. (Compare 1 Cor. iv. 1 with St. Matthew xxviii. 19; St. Luke xxii. 19.)

But as the foundation of Churches went on, it became necessary to take steps for their perpetual government. The Apostles could not remain forever. They had received from Christ the power of transmission. They therefore, selected some to whom in an especial manner the government of the Church was intrusted, and to whom they imparted somewhat of the distinctive powers which they had themselves received. They accordingly appointed others, to whom the title of Bishops was given. Now, to pass by other cases, we find in the instance of Timothy and Titus sufficient to guide us as to the nature and character of the office they held. The aged Apostle St. Paul intrusts Timothy with everything affecting the government of the Church. He lays down rules for his guidance as to the qualifications of those who were to be called to any office and ministry in the body. He insists upon the necessity of repressing false doctrines, and exhorts him to the maintenance of the faith, and the form of sound words--the deposit which has been committed to his care--as if he, in a higher and more especial degree than others, had been called to maintain the faith once for all delivered to the saints. He was reminded, moreover, of the graces and ordination gifts conferred upon him by the laying on of the Apostles' hands, together with the Presbytery. He was to rule, not merely the laity, but the elders, whom he was to rebuke, exhort, and intreat. Moreover he was to be careful not to lay hands upon (i. e. ordain) any suddenly or carelessly, and to this end was to make proof or trial of the candidates. What he had received he was again to commit to faithful men who should be able to teach others also. And if we refer to Titus, we shall find that he was to set in order what was wanting, i. e., bring the Church up to its full and perfect organization, to ordain elders, to reject heretics, i. e., exercise ecclesiastical discipline, to rebuke with authority, &c.

Thus then the early constitution of the Church was made up of Apostle, supreme governor, and founder; Bishop, with authority to ordain and to rule; and Priests and Deacons, to fulfil the different degrees of ministry.

Now, it may be objected, that there is here and there confusion as to the words Presbyters and Bishops, and that they are sometimes used indiscriminately. The fact that Bishops are also called Presbyters is nothing to the point. Whilst they were Bishops, in the sense of ordaining, confirming, exercising jurisdiction, &c., they were also Presbyters. Being the former they did not cease to be the latter. They did not preach, or baptize, or offer the Holy Eucharist, as Bishops, but by virtue of their ordination to the Priesthood. Nor if Presbyters are also called Bishops does this affect the point; since, granting that these were not Bishops who were summoned to Miletus, by St. Paul, but only (as I believe) elders, yet they might in a lesser sense be regarded as overseers of the flock especially committed to their care, as the Bishop was overseer of them.

But we have to do with facts, and I think it has been shown clearly, that in the Apostolic Church there existed an order corresponding in all points to that of Bishops, an order which has been maintained with its distinctive functions, and especial duties, in unbroken line from the Apostolic Church even until our own days. --From *Masters's "Church Papers."*

(From the *Colonial Church Chronicle.*)

THE DIFFERENCES AND AGREEMENTS BETWEEN GREECE, ROME, AND ENGLAND.

At the present moment, when we are being brought into contact with the Greek Church in Constantinople more than heretofore, it is desirable that English Churchmen should have a clear idea of what the Oriental Orthodox Church is, and what ought to be the principles which should guide us in our dealings with it. With a view towards assisting our readers in making up their minds on those points, we purpose to give a sketch in a very summary manner, first, of the extent and size of the Eastern Communion, and then, of its doctrines. We shall attempt to classify its doctrines, first, as they accord with the doctrines accepted throughout the rest of the Church, secondly, as they agree with the doctrine of the Church of England, and are opposed to those of the Church of Rome; thirdly, as they agree with the doctrines of the Church of Rome, and are opposed to those of the Church of England; and fourthly, as they stand alone in opposition to the doctrines both of Rome and England.

A short and very comprehensive sketch of "the present state and probable future prospects" of the Eastern Church is found in Mr. Palmer's "Disserations on the Orthodox Communion,"--a book of great ability, and giving much information, but at the same time exhibiting a perversity of mind which is marvellous.

This communion, in respect of population, has now about seventy million souls, under rather less than three hundred Bishops. It has five Patriarchates; of which one, that of Alexandria,--the first anciently in dignity after old Rome,--has now only five thousand souls, and one suffragan Bishop, while the most recent, that of Russia, has perhaps fifty million souls; that of Constantinople having eleven million, that of Antioch fifty thousand, and that of Jerusalem twenty-five thousand. There are also several lesser independent, or *autocephalous*, Churches, as those of Cyprus, of Austrian Servia, of Montenegro, and of the kingdom of Greece, and the Lavna of Mount Sinai. Six languages are used in this communion in the services of the Church on a large scale, namely, the Hellenic, Georgian, Slavonic, Arabic, Wallachian, and Turkish; and three or four more may be used in particular localities, namely, the Lettish, Esthonian, German, and Chaldean, or Syriac. In the Turkish Empire, the hierarchy are jealously controlled by an infidel people. They cannot hold Synods. Yet they exercise, by concession from the infidel government, a certain jurisdiction over their people, from whom they are required, as tax gatherers, to collect certain dues, which were formerly payable under the Greek Emperors for their own support.

In Austria, the Orthodox are under a Roman Catholic Christian government, which, without any very outrageous violence, has found means to unite more than three millions of Christians, originally Orthodox, to the Roman Church. A like success had attended in former times the efforts of the Sovereigns of Poland and Lithuania; and still attends, on a smaller scale, those of the French Consuls in Syria, and other parts of the Levant. In the Russian Empire, the Orthodox Church is governed by a standing spiritual Synod, the members of which seven or eight in number, are nominated and removed by the Crown: nor are any other Synods of the Clergy permitted to meet for deliberation, or to make Canons. All the officers or servants of the Synod, and those of the Diocesan Bishops, are nominated, paid, and removed by the civil government, and are under its immediate orders: and all the real and funded property belonging to the Church, as well as all educational funds and establishments, spiritual as well as secular, are under the control of the same.

The population of that territorial area which is occupied by the Orthodox Church, is Orthodox in very different proportions. In Great Russia it

may be regarded as almost one homogenous mass. In the Danubian provinces also, and in the kingdom of Greece, the 'Orthodox' form the great bulk of the population. In Georgia and European Turkey, the 'Orthodox' Christians are as two thirds of the whole, the remaining third being Mahometan.—In Austrian Scavia they are mixed with Uniate and other Roman Catholics. In Asiatic Turkey they are a small minority: while in Egypt and Syria they hardly exist as a native population, being outnumbered not only by the Monophysites, but also in many places even by the Uniate, or others of the Roman Catholic communion.

Such being the present state of the 'Orthodox' communion, its destinies may be said to be practically wrapped up with those of the Slavonic race, and so again with those of the Russian Empire; and we may affirm it to be probable that, in the course of time it will through the Russian power, regain the whole of the country which formerly constituted the Greco-Eastern Empire; and not only so but that it will cover the whole of Asia, to the uttermost shores of the eastern and southern ocean; while North America, Australia, and the vast and numerous islands, scattered between New Holland and China, will be filled by a people, or race, partly Protestant or Infidel, and partly Roman Catholics, of Anglo-British origin.

It is also highly probable that the ignorance and want of learning now complained of among the 'Orthodox' Clergy of the Levant will gradually disappear under more favourable circumstances, and that they, no less than their brethren, the Russian clergy, will become worthy of being compared with the most enlightened Clergy of the West."

Whether "the future prospects" of the Oriental Church are such as here described, and how far they may have been affected by late political events in the East, we need not determine. Even in its present state, a communion containing "seventy million souls," "three hundred Bishops," and "five Patriarchates," is well worthy of our most serious attention. We proceed, then, to a consideration of its doctrines.

L.—We need not linger over that division of our subject which has reference to the doctrines held by the Eastern Church, in common with the rest of Christendom. Enough to say that the Eastern symbol of faith is the Nicene, or rather Constantinopolitan, Creed, as it was previous to the Western interpolation of the word *filioque*.

(To be Continued.)

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer *Isara*, Sept'r 27.

ENGLAND.

On Thursday last it was announced that the Bishop of Ripon would be translated to Durham, and Dr. Tait, Dean of Carlisle, raised to the Episcopal throne of London. The *Times* states that a division of the See of London is contemplated, and that this was the reason why the vacant bishopric was not filled by translation. The See of Durham will also be ultimately divided, but at present it was thought more desirable to fill it by translation rather than by a new appointment; and adds that, except in the case of the Archbishoprics, the principle of "translation" has been definitively abandoned. Dr. Chas. Thos. Longley, the new Bishop of Durham, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1815, taking a first class in classics. He is a younger son of Mr. John Longley, formerly Recorder of Rochester, and for some time one of the magistrates at the Thames Police court. He was born at Rochester in 1804, and having gone through the usual course at Westminster School, removed to Oxford. In 1829 he was presented to the rectory of West Tytherley, near Stockbridge, Hampshire, and in 1831 resigned that benefice on being elected to the head mastership of Harrow School. On the formation of the See of Ripon in 1838, he was appointed by Lord Melbourne to be its first Bishop, and has presided over that diocese up to the present time. The Very Revd. Archibald Campbell Tait, D. C. L., is claimed as a countryman by the *Scotsman*.—"He is a brother of our townsman, Mr. John Tait, advocate, Sheriff of Clackmannanshire, and Mr. J. C. Tait, W.S.; but, nevertheless, is a man of liberal politics and progressive tendencies." Dr. Tait first distinguished himself at the Academy of Edinburgh. In 1827, 1828, and 1829 he attended the University of Glasgow, where he carried off the highest prizes in the Humanity, Greek, and Logic classes. Dr. Tait was subsequently educated at Balliol College, Oxford, in which University he graduated in 1833, when he took a first class in classics. He became a fellow and tutor of his college, and a select preacher of the Uni-

versity. Upon the death of Dr. Arnold, who so long and so ably presided over Rugby School, Dr. Tait was elected his successor. Of Dr. Tait's pupils who offered at the Universities, forty-nine gained University honours at Oxford and thirty-three at Cambridge. In 1849, on the death of Dr. Cramer, he was nominated by Lord John Russell to the Deanery of Carlisle, and has been in possession of that dignity up to the present time.

It is remarkable that all the four principal Secretaries of State are at this moment in Scotland, where the Sovereign, and consequently the seat of Government, is located. Sir George Grey is in attendance on the Queen at Balmoral. The Earl of Clarendon is at Taymouth, on a visit to the Marquis of Breadalbane. Lord Panmure is at Brechin, his own residence. Mr. Labouchere is at Dunrobin, on a visit to the Duke of Sutherland.—*Observer*.

THE "TWENTY-NINTH ARTICLE."

The opinion seems to gain ground that the prosecution against Archdeacon Denison will be vitiated once more by the wrong proceedings of its opponents. He had been previously led from court to court by the eager blundering of Mr. Ditcher's Counsel; and now it is alleged that the measures taken against him under the statute of Elizabeth xiii. c. 12, will be invalidated by the discovery that that act cannot apply to the impugned "Article XXIX," which had no legal existence when the said statute received the royal sanction May 3rd, 1571.

Of course there is no question that the Twenty-ninth Article is binding on the Church, and specially on the clergy, at the present; but there is the greatest doubt whether the Act of Elizabeth, which expressly refers to the "imprinted" articles of 1562, and them only, can be made to apply to the infringement (supposing it so) of an Article which was inserted shortly after the Act had received the reluctant assent of the Crown. In this case, if the dates are correctly stated, Mr. Ditcher will have to find some other way of prosecuting Archdeacon Denison.

The reference to the "imprinted" Articles is very emphatic; and the more so, because Article XXIX. is found in a MS. copy preserved in Benet College Library at Cambridge, and is not found in the Articles, only thirty-eight in number, *Regis autoritate in lucem editi*, published by Reginald Wolf, a copy of which may be seen in the Bodleian Library. It seems certain that the Act would not have passed, or the Queen would not have signed it (as she had once refused), if the 29th had been among the Articles. Assuredly, if the clergy are to be prosecuted, for their interpretations of the Articles, under the statute of Elizabeth—a fact which the authors of the "Church Discipline Act" hardly seem to have recognised—it does become very important to fix the text of the Articles, and ascertain the mode of interpreting them truly. In any case, it is not surprising that the Archdeacon is resolved not to submit to any illegal decision, such as now apparently threatens him.—*Literary Churchman*.

MORALS OF THE POPULACE.

The efforts which are made at this time to disseminate immoral publications cannot be regarded as less than alarming. The "Marriage Reform Association," led on by a sham clergyman of Bethnal green, is disseminating very profusely its unclean trash, and has lately received a fearful conjutor. The London Mormons are largely issuing (with a cool circular to all the clergy) a tract in vindication of polygamy, so artfully done as to be likely to be only too successful in debauching the minds of the poor and non-religious classes. The late attempts to reach and benefit these classes by outdoor preaching can hardly be regarded as successful in the least degree; infidels also had preachments in the parks, as well as all sorts of religionists; and Sir B. Hall has, by his authority, put an end to such exhibitions there. Ought not some "authorities" to interfere also with the profane indecencies of the Mormon tracts?

There is no use in denying that the populace has an appetite for grossness, both in morals and religion. A preacher at the present time at Exeter Hall, on Sunday evenings, who mingles low buffoonery with high Calvinism, is the "great attraction" in London. He wants a chapel capable of holding 15,000!—*Ibid*.

Extensive alterations are in progress in Chatham for carrying out an order issued by the Secretary of State for War that the whole of the married noncommissioned officers and private soldiers belonging to regiments and depots at the provisional battalion shall be supplied with separate rooms from the unmarried soldiers.

* Archbishop Parker inserted Article XXIX. on the 11th of May, i. e. eight days after the Act had passed.

Three hundred and ninety men of the British German Legion embarked last week for Canada, in which colony grants of land have been made to them.

A squadron under the command of Rear Admiral, the Hon. R. Dundas, K. C. B., consisting of the *Duke of Wellington*, *Conqueror*, and despatch vessels *Wanderer* and *Oppey*, left Plymouth on Tuesday for Cadiz. The squadron is stored and victualled for six months.

PROTESTANTISM IN AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government has published at last a "project of law" for the administration of the ecclesiastical affairs of the two Evangelical confessions in Hungary. The "Evangelical community" is divided into parishes, arrondissements, and superintendencies, having for their respective organs, presbyteries, and lower and upper consistories, which united form a general conference. Each confession has also a superior ecclesiastical council, (the Government having supreme surveillance of all;) and may hold a general synod every six years. Every act of the synod must, however, receive the sanction of the Emperor. Every commune shall choose its own minister and schoolmaster; the minister shall be chairman of the presbytery; and the presbytery shall consist of fathers of families above thirty years of age. The arrondissements, composed of a dean, all the pastors of the communes, and an equal number of laymen and members of consistory, are to meet twice a year. Every "superintendency," composed of many arrondissements, is represented equally by an assembly of lay, clerical, and educational deputies; its acts are to be ratified by the ecclesiastical council, and submitted to the Emperor.

The superintendents of the Augsburg confession have their office at Pesth, Presbourg, Glenbourg, Eperies, Szarvas, and Verbass; those of the Helvetic at Pesth, Comorn, Paps, Sarospatak, Debreczin, Zai-vacz. The general conference, composed of clergy and laity, is to meet on the first Sunday after Trinity; to have the care of the property of the Church, (under the ecclesiastical council); to have surveillance of religious books which shall all be approved by the Minister of State. The general synod is to be supreme over all, subject in all things to the Emperor.

Such seems to be the long expected "Protestant Concordat"—the true expression of Austrian ideas of liberty of worship.—*Literary Churchman*.

JESUITISM IN AUSTRIA.

The Jesuits have received authority from the Government to institute at Katchabourg, in the immediate neighborhood of Vienna, a very large establishment for education, in addition to that recently given by the Emperor at Feldkitch. After finishing their course here, the youths are to go through a special curriculum appointed for them in the universities. The Emperor has given a donation of 35,000 florins to this work, and the Archduke Maximilian is said to surpass the Emperor in the interest he manifests respecting it, having given no less than 100,000 florins, besides an estate near Linz.

Linz seems likely to become a kind of headquarters: the general assembly of Catholic associations in Germany will be held there on the 23d and 24th of September. This reunion was to have been held at Cologne in 1854, but could not obtain the permission of the Prussian Government. It was hindered from taking place at Linz last year by the cholera. It is intended to use this opportunity of revising the statutes of these associations.—*Ibid*.

PRUSSIA.

It appears that the late attempt at insurrection in Neuchâtel was Protestant, and that it failed for want of political support. Neuchâtel has adhered, on conservative principles, to the cause of the seven Catholic cantons. Prussia taught her to do so in 1847, and if disappointed at the present results, Prussia has to thank herself. She reaps now what she sowed when she made Neuchâtel stand neutral in the strife of the Sonderbund.

A considerable gathering of German bishops has taken place recently at Foulde, for the purely spiritual purpose of retreat, and contemplation of the sacred duties of their calling, and the mysteries of the faith.—Nine prelates took part in the exercises, directed by Father Ambroise, from Prague. The reunion will be an annual one, and Foulde is selected as the locality because it was the town of Boniface, "the Apostle of Germany."—*Ibid*.

ITALY.

The Bishops of Piedmont addressed divers questions to Rome, some few months ago, relative to their duties in the midst of the new state of things in Sardinia.—On the 5th of July they received directions, in reply, from the "Sacred Penitentiary." The first question—

whether they who had joined in the acts for the suppression of convents might be sponsors at baptism, &c., he solved thus: "By the Extravagant of Martik Vih, *Ad evitanda*, the faithful are not bound to avoid an excommunicated person, unless sentence has been formally promulgated." To the second question—Whether priests can marry persons under ecclesiastical censure, it is answered, "That the priest should endeavor to make them seek absolution; but if he fails, he may, for the sake of peace marry such, with the bishop's consent." A third question was asked, relative to the burial of the excommunicated, and the enquirer, in reply, is told to consult the "best writers" on the subject. The fourth question is, perhaps, the most pregnant with importance,—May those who have bought Church property be absolved? The answer is,—Yes, provided, 1st, that they hold it at the disposal of the Church; 2dly, that they improve the land and administer it well; 3dly, that they assist those who suffer in consequence of the present state of things; and 4thly, that they transmit it to their heirs on the same understanding."

The archbishops, bishops, and vicars general of Turin, Genoa, Verceil, and the Island of Sardinia, have addressed to the Minister of the Council a protest, similar to that of the bishops of Savoy against the circular of MM. Rattazzi and De Foresta, issued in June last. Independence of action for the clergy, and protection in their rights, are vigorously demanded, but no answer is made. The bishops have thought it right to abstain from the denunciations of Scripture reading, which they foresaw to be inevitable during the continuance of the freedom of the press. The Bishop of Asti has gone so far as to tell his clergy to allow the people, at present, even to read the interdicted journals.

The strife about the separation of the canton of Tessin from the diocese of Milan still goes on. The grand council of the canton has determined, in the event of the Pope's not granting their request, they will separate without his permission, and appoint an administrator of the diocese. The difficulty is, that the clergy cannot receive any separation contrary to the papal command, and his Holiness does not seem inclined with the Emperor at his side, to hold out very satisfactory terms.

The Pope is somewhat elated, too, just now, at the state of his relations with Russia. He sent Prince Chigi, Bishop of Myra as his ambassador extraordinary, to represent him at the Czar's Coronation, taking three other bishops in his suite,—some what to their agrin. And the Empress-Mother, in turn, is to pass a winter at Rome.—*Ibid.*

FRANCE.

The case of the Abbé J. H. R. Prompsault attracted some attention about year ago. The Abbé was at that time Chaplain of the Hospital for the Blind in Paris. He entered the arena of controversy in opposition to the Ultramontane Liturgist, Dom Guéranger. In turn he was assailed by an Ultramontane opponent, and in his defence wrote a very able and learned work, entitled *Du Sûr du Pouvoir Ecclesiastique*, arguing in the old Gallican and Catholic spirit, that Church authority was not vested in the Pope, but in the Church, represented by its bishops. This book appealed largely to history, and was difficult to answer argumentatively. Naturally enough, it gave offence to the advanced Ultramonians, and Cardinal de Bonald, Archbishop of Lyons, issued a *mandement* on the subject. But the Archbishop was in no position of authority over a priest officiating in Paris, and M. Prompsault, instead of succumbing to him, took to quess his *mandement*. In a reply which showed both the ignorance and heterodoxy of the Cardinal Archbishop, and the soundness of his own principles. Meantime, however, the Archbishop of Paris was going through that singular transformation which has converted the Gallican and Republican prelate into an Ultramontane and an Imperialist. M. Prompsault was too bold, and must be silenced, so the Archbishop entertained a charge of some minor ecclesiastical irregularity against him. M. Prompsault was forced to give up his chaplaincy, and retire from clerical work and from Paris. With this, Cardinal de Bonald has not been contented. At the same time that he published his *mandement* he presented a Report to the Congregation of the Index against the book entitled *Du Siège du Pouvoir Ecclesiastique*, and it was accordingly condemned. M. Prompsault has now seen this report, and has replied to it with the same spirit and boldness which he showed in his answer to the *mandement*. What will the Congregation of the Index do, now it finds that the report is false, and misrepresents the accused?—*Ibid.*

RUSSIA.

The great ceremony of the coronation at Moscow having been related at length, we shall not attempt to follow the order of the other proceedings in regular succession, but combine a more general view of Russian life in full dress, as it has presented itself to the comprehensive but superficial eyes of newspaper correspondents, ignorant of the language. There have been two reviews, pouring rain, and balls and fetes daily. The Grand Duke Michael and Nicholas were present at a ball given by the Countess of Granville. Our extracts are taken from the *Times*, except when otherwise indicated:—

The Czar and his Visitors.—His Majesty was very gracious to M. de Morny at the levee, and conversed with him for some time. He alluded to the readiness evinced by France to conclude the peace, and to remove all impediments to an *entente cordiale*. With Lord Granville he was, on dit, more reserved, and he is understood to have made some pointed allusions to the attitude of the British cabinet. "We were *tres-tires* in days gone by," said his Majesty, "but it is to be hoped that the estrangement will not continue."—Lord Granville replied in a low tone of voice. To Prince Esterhazy the manner of the Emperor was at first exceedingly dry and cold, but the veteran diplomatist spoke with such effect, and gave such assurance of the sincere desire which actuated a large party in Austria to return to their *premiers amours*, that the Emperor was visibly moved, and held out his hand ere the Prince ceased. When the Turkish minister was introduced, he read at some length his letters of credence, but the Czar became impatient ere the conclusion, and dismissed the Envoy with a few short sentences.—At the ball in the evening the Emperess danced with M. de Morny, Lord Granville, and the Turkish Minister. Shades of Mahomet, Suleman the Magnificent and Selim the Terrible! what must ye have thought when the Ambassador of the Sublime Porte led the Czarina forth to the polonaise? The Emperor danced with the Countess of Granville, and was very gracious in his manner towards her.

The Rival Ambassadors.—If M. de Morny was able by judicious management and early preparation to eclipse Lord Granville at St. Petersburg, one may say, without being quite odious, that the English Ambassador and the more appropriate *chomp de bataille* of Moscow has achieved a victory over the Ambassador of France. The English dinners have been admirable, the hospitality large; and if those who could not get invitations are not satisfied, assuredly those who did have been abundantly pleased. It has been observed, that as yet Englishmen have received but little of that large hospitality for which the Russians have been so famous, and that those invitations to the chase, to dinners, and to balls, of which so much was heard, have not yet been forthcoming. All this, however, is said to spring out of the Isle of Serpents and the Bay of Naples. In the meantime, however, the relations of the gentlemen and ladies of both countries are marked by the most exquisite politeness, and the Russian nobility are on excellent terms with our representative. What seems to give the most uneasiness here is the apprehension that England intends to act without the concurrence of France in matters in which she is not strictly bound—as by the last treaty of Paris—to operate in concert with that power. The appearance of independent action is most unwelcome to many continental politicians, who are, however, comforted very much when they recollect that all questions relating to the Eastern difficulty, any isolated action, will be a *casus belli* for the other signing powers, according to that famous treaty by which peace was secured to us at Paris. It is very amusing to see M. de Morny, with his usual bland, calm, and gentle manners, chatting in the most insouciant way with Lord Granville, who to the full as *dowce at amiable* as his brother diplomatist, in the midst of a society where many of the guests would have liked to see a *combat à l'outrance* between the representatives of France and England, and to hear the gossip, which insists that, under all this polished exterior, there is a chaos of boiling passion, envy, malice, and all uncharitableness "the study of revenge, immortal hate."

Uniforms at the Levee.—On Monday the diplomatic bodies felicitated the Emperor, and, as usual, the British equipments were the things most admired, the American uniforms the things most stared at. Brother Jonathan, determined to please the Emperor of Russia at any price, has invented a Court dress of his own, the most remarkable feature of which is a cocked hat, with a tremendous yellow plume, which, like the white plume at Ivry, may be distinguished afar off in every *melee*. At the levee three unfortunate individuals might be seen in this grotesque costume, and they were the objects of general curiosity, if not of admiration.

It was noticed that the English alone—thanks, I suppose, to the stern discipline of Sir E. Cust—were the only strangers who, on being presented, retired without turning their backs upon royalty. The Americans, of course, bolted; but better drill had been expected from the French and from the representatives of the older Courts. But no, every one wheeled on the steps of the throne but the Islanders, who kept their faces to the Emperor until the intervention of a pillar enabled them to look before them without any violation of respect. Amongst the uniforms there was one English Court dress, that of Dr. Kent, from London; and I can assure you that it excited universal curiosity. The carriages of the various Embassies made a grand display, the most noticeable being the French, English, and that of the Prince de Ligne. It was generally admitted that the English equipage surpassed all others in substantial grandeur, and Lord Granville's horses and footmen were generally admired, the latter perhaps as having selves to their legs, an appendage in which the French "Jeunes" is singularly deficient.—*Daily News*.

From Constantinople we learn that the squadron of Admiral Lyons has received, by telegraph, an order to remain, in consequence of the dispute relating to Holgrad and the Isle of Serpents. Some French ships also will soon arrive. The Austrian troops will, for the same reasons, remain in the Principalities.

The *Post* correspondent at Marseilles says—"England and Austria support Turkey in the affair relative to the Isle of Serpents and Holgrad. On this question France will pursue a more reserved policy. An English squadron is to remain in the Black Sea until the solution of the diplomatic differences."

The Persian Government has dismissed Colonel Alaterrazzi for refusing to renounce the protection of England.

Information has been received that twenty-seven privates and four non-commissioned officers of the British Italian Legion, recently discharged at Malta, were forthwith, on their arrival home in Turcomany and Parma, incarcerated *sans cérémonie* in the prisons of the above States; the Lombards, thirteen in number, were forwarded, on their arrival on the frontiers, under military escort to Mantua, to be tried by court-martial, for accepting service in a foreign State without the permission of the ruling Power. It has caused a great sensation among the discharged legioners in Piedmont, who were preparing to return to their homes throughout Italy after their British service. They are now deterred, and will be compelled to remain stationary, watching the course of events. The English ministers at these Courts have protested against the course pursued with regard to the treatment those men received, and have demanded their release.

The *Daily News* states that the guests at Moscow are already tiring of the continued festivities, and many hurrying away in a state of acute dyspepsia, and even the Emperor himself has exhibited an unmistakable symptom of weariness in the proclamation just issued, anticipating by five days the original date of the "feast du peuple"—

"But," he adds, "amidst all this pervading lassitude, the British Ambassador keeps steadily on the even tenor of his hospitable way, and greatly dines, or merrily dances, or courteously receives, with that unflinching pluck and bottom which are the proud characteristics of his race and nation. I think I mentioned in a former letter the anticipations of the St. Petersburg English, that at Moscow Lord Granville would overtake his French competitor in the festive race, and in the long run maintain for the 'Roast Beef of Old England' its traditional supremacy; and they have not been disappointed. The Count de Morny has been distanced in the race, fairly dined and danced down, and to Lord and Lady Granville is now universally conceded the palm for dinners, for balls, for receptions, and, best of all, for unflagging graciousness and courtesy of demeanour. I do not say this in any ungenerous spirit of depreciation towards the French Embassy, who have well and splendidly represented both the wealth and proverbial taste of their great country; but then the Hotel de Morny is Bachelor's Hall, while at the British Embassy the wares and daughters of England offer a 'material guarantee' to the wares and mothers of Russia, and, consequently, the latter find themselves as much at home there as in their own domestic circles. This, I can assure you, is no exaggeration."

A letter from Widdin, of the 27th ult. says—"We have this morning heard a sound which the people of Bulgaria have not heard for ages—the sound of a bell calling the Christians to church in order to thank God that the Sultan has been pleased to restore to us our liberty of worship. Widdin is the first Bulgarian town that has received a bell. The Turks have complained to the Pacha about it, but he has referred them to the Sultan."

The Emperor of Russia has confirmed General Mouravieff's military sentence, which degrades Lieutenant Prince Zerokeli to the rank of a private, for killing an ensign, Prince Bagration Muchranski, who had grossly insulted him. The possibility of promotion is not destroyed by this sentence, and Lieut. Zerokeli retains his princely dignity.

Selections.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE NATIONAL CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

We make the following extracts from an interesting article in a recent number of *Frazier's Magazine*, entitled "Edinburgh during the General Assembly."

DELEGATES TO THE ASSEMBLY.

"The General Assembly consists of about three hundred and sixty members, of whom rather more than two hundred are clergymen. It is a representative body, made up of lay and clerical delegates from each presbytery, and of delegates from the universities and royal burghs. The delegates from each presbytery are elected annually, one minister being sent for every five parishes, and one lay elder for every two ministers. In presbyteries where ministers like attending the Assembly, each minister has thus the opportunity of being a member of it only once in five years; but the same lay elders, who are generally noblemen, or gentlemen of good position, are sent every year. The representatives of the universities and burghs are also, for the most part, the same year after year. We have heard of one excellent and venerable elder who has been a member of every Assembly for the last fifty-eight years.

THE QUEEN REPRESENTED BY A COMMISSIONER.

"The Queen of England is represented in the meetings of the Assembly by a High Commissioner, almost always a Scotch nobleman. He is addressed as "Your Grace" during his fortnight of vice-royalty; the national anthem is played wherever he goes, and the streets are pervaded by his footmen in royal liveries. The day before that appointed for the meeting of the General Assembly, he takes up his quarters at Holyrood, where he maintains some faint echoes of its old royal times. He is allowed £2,000 to defray the expenses of his position, but it is well known that several Commissioners who did things in true royal style have spent some thousand pounds additional during their few days of office. Herald pursuivants, beef-eaters, pages and attendants without number, throng the courts of Holyrood and the precincts of the Assembly Hall, and furnish a cheap and highly-appreciated exhibition to the ragged urchins of the Conongate. It is a curious position that the Commissioner holds in the Assembly. Representing his royal mistress, he is present to signify the protection and countenance of the State afforded to the church, but he is permitted to take no part in the deliberations of a church which acknowledges no temporal head. He is present, but not in any way assisting in the proceedings; observing, but not interfering. It is understood that under certain circumstances he might interfere, but it would be very difficult to define these circumstances. Once in the stormy days before the secession of 1843, the Commissioner was appealed to, but he took care to make a general reply, which signified nothing whatever.

THE COMMISSIONER'S FIRST LEVEE.

"Let us suppose that the day appointed for the meeting of the Assembly has come at last. It is ushered in with a great ringing of bells, and his Grace the Lord High Commissioner—we give him all his honors—holds his first levee. By ten o'clock in the morning great crowds are thronging the usually quiet precincts of Holyrood. Going with the crowd, we are carried up stairs to the picture-gallery, a long and narrow chamber, of antique aspect, hung round with faded portraits. The levee is very numerously attended. Members of Assembly, magistrates, judges and barristers, military men—in short, every person of the least standing in Edinburgh and its neighbourhood—all go to pay their devoirs to the representative of royalty.

"On entering the picture gallery we perceived the High Commissioner, a tall, bald old man, arrayed in uniform, attended by his chaplain and purse bearer, in court-dresses, and by a couple of pages, boys of twelve or thirteen, in red coats, white breeches, cocked hats, and swords. The demand for hair powder on the part of all the officials at Holyrood must certainly tend to raise the price of that commodity. Each person who is presented passes before his Grace, with a profound bow of greater or less awkwardness; and it is amusing, after one has passed the ordeal, to notice the awestricken faces of some of the country ministers, in fearful expectation of what lies before them.

"It is recorded that a number of years since, the University of Glasgow prepared an address of congratulation to the Earl of Errol, the Commissioner of that day, and intrusted the presentation of it to the Principal. On entering the presence-room the eye of that gentleman was unawakened by a dazzling group of the magistrates of Edinburgh, presiding at a most

imposing array. The Bailie—was powdered and decorated above his fellows, and the dawdled Principal at once felt that this must be the Commissioner, and approaching the Bailie with great reverence he proceeded to read his address. The worthy magistrate was thunderstruck beyond the power of speech, and it was not till the Principal had made an end of speaking that he became aware of his mistake.

"We understand that from eight hundred to one thousand individuals are usually presented at the first levee, and about three hundred of these, selected at the discretion of the purse-bearer, receive invitations to dinner at the Palace in the evening. The Commissioner has a large dinner party every day, but the party on the first day of the Assembly is much the most numerous.

PROCESSION TO THE HIGH CHURCH.

"The levee being over, the Commissioner goes in state to attend divine services in the High Church of Edinburgh, the scene of Jenny Geddes's exploits. The procession is really an imposing one. The streets were lined with cavalry; and as we looked at the really fine animals which most of the troopers bestrode, we could not but own a wish to the our nails, to think such horses ate their tails. A tremendous crowd occupied the foot pavement; and every window of the tall black houses along the line was crammed with hum in faces. The sheriffs, bailies, and judges, all arrayed in their robes, occupied the foremost carriages; the Commissioner came last, in a carriage drawn by six horses, preceded by a troop of cavalry. All the heraldic resources of Scotland were of course employed to add dignity to the affair; and as the parade swept slowly past, amid the jubilant strains of two fine military bands, it was evident that the sight afforded unmingled satisfaction to the thousands who witnessed it. Arrived at the High Church, his Grace was received by the Sheriff of Midlothian, and conducted to a throne erected under a massive canopy, in the front of the gallery facing the pulpit. The front pews of the two side galleries were occupied by the magistrates and judges, and by some of the clerical officials of the Assembly. The service on this occasion is always conducted by the Moderator of the previous General Assembly: this year Dr. Bell, minister of Linlithgow, a clergyman whose dignity of appearance and manner well fit him for such a position.

"Whoever goes to the High Church on the opening day of the Assembly, will certainly hear a sermon characterized by good sense, good taste, and great affection for the Kirk, but will seldom find anything very striking either in matter or manner. There are exceptional cases now and then, when such a man as Chalmers, a great preacher as well as politician, is the Moderator. We remember well the eloquent discourse he preached in that capacity; and likewise the astonishment he excited in some of our English friends (who had not heard him preach before, and were unprepared for his oddities of accent) when he gave out his text, "He that is unjust let him be unjust still: and he that is fully, let him be fully still."

"Services being concluded in the High Church, there is a great rush to the Assembly Hall, which is within three hundred yards; and every corner of it is speedily thronged.

THE ASSEMBLY HALL.

"Its first aspect is extremely imposing. It is a gothic building, with a very handsome gabled roof which somewhat offends the eye by its over-ornateness. The intention in this deviation from the canons of Gothic architecture, was to render voices speaking from any point in the wall more easily heard. All the benches are of massive oak, and have crimson cushions. The place allotted to the altar in England is occupied by a dais, elevated about six feet above the floor of the house and enclosed by a massive railing of oak. In the centre of this platform stands the throne, surmounted by a canopy of richly carved oak. In this throne sits the Commissioner, his purse-bearer on his right, and his chaplain on his left, and surrounded not only by pages, yeomen, and heralds, but by an array of the beauty, rank, and fashion of the neighbourhood. A little interest with the purse-bearer (who is a much greater man than the Commissioner,) will procure an order of admission to the Throne-Gallery, which can accommodate forty or fifty persons.

"Immediately in front of the Throne-Gallery, on a slightly raised platform stands the chair of the Moderator, who sits with his back towards the Commissioner. He always wears a court dress under full canonicals. A large table is placed before the Moderator's chair, at which sit the clerks of the Church, two clergymen in canonicals; the Procurator, or Attorney General of the church, in gown and wig; the law-agent or solicitor

of the church, in a gown; and also a few of the old experienced members of Assembly who have attended for many years, and who, it must be confessed, exercise an episcopal rule over the proceedings of the house not quite consistent with the idea of Presbyterian purity.

OPENING OF THE SESSIONS.

"The Assembly having met, the Moderator rises in his place, and begins in prayer, with prayer. He then addresses the Assembly, thanks its members for their kindness during his term of office, and proposes some one for his successor in the chair. The Ex-Moderator, at a meeting for the purpose, have selected the individual thus proposed, that the Assembly almost invariably agrees unanimously in their recommendation. Having been elected, the new Moderator is introduced by the officials of the Court, arrayed in full court dress and canonicals. The new Moderator takes the chair, and offers a short prayer for divine guidance in the deliberations upon which the house is to enter. Then, having first asked the permission of the Assembly, he turns to the Commissioner, and expresses the satisfaction of the Court at his presence, the affection of the Church to the Throne, and the hope entertained by the court that all its proceedings may be conducted with such propriety as may warrant his Grace in reporting favourably of them to his royal mistress. The Commissioner then briefly addresses the Assembly. We should mention that the style employed both by Moderator and Commissioner in addressing the Assembly is, "Right Reverend and Right Honorable." All the members of the Assembly stand during the Commissioner's address, and likewise while a letter from the sovereign is read, expressive of confidence in the Assembly's wisdom, and dismissing it to its business with a prayer for the Divine blessing.

"The ceremonial of opening being thus ended, the Assembly proceeds to do the work before it. There is always a great deal to do, and not much time to do in. The period for which the court is allowed to be sitting is fixed by law. The Assembly always begins on Thursday, and must end upon the Monday week after.

MORE LEVEES BY THE QUEEN'S COMMISSIONER.

"The Commissioner holds two or three levees during the sitting of the Assembly. There is one to which all the judges and barristers go, and another upon the Queen's birthday, the 24th of May, to which all who go are expected to appear in court dress. His Grace has a dinner party at the palace every evening, except that of her Majesty's birth day, upon which the Commissioner's wife, or some female relation (if he is unmarried) has an evening party. Gentlemen only are invited to dinner, in numbers varying (after the first day), from fifty to one hundred. The dinners are of the handsomest kind, and if contract being (as unhappily the records of the Court of session can tell) for "every luxury of the season." It is an established institution that there shall always be green peas on the first day of the Assembly; and there is a tradition that the costly dish was once entirely devoured by a country minister, quite unaware that it had been provided for the use of the Commissioner and his most distinguished guests only. The Commissioner sits on one side of the table, midway between its ends; the Moderator, who dines with him every day, sits opposite. When Dr. Chalmers was Moderator, he procured the abolition of this Sunday dinner. The toasts after dinner are all given in the shortest possible form by the Commissioner himself, with the exception of the health of the Commissioner's wife, which is proposed by the Moderator. The last toast is always "Prosperity of the Church of Scotland," and directly after it, the Commissioner rises and the party breaks up. There are no speeches. When Lord Mansfield was Commissioner, his entertainments were on the most magnificent scale. His drawing room was attended by about sixteen hundred persons, and champagne and burgundy flowed at his table in a way which his successor in office has not attempted to emulate.

THE MODERATOR SPENDING A THOUSAND DOLLARS.

"The moderator has apartments provided for him at Berry's Hotel, in the west end of Edinburgh. Every morning, at 9 A.M., he has a breakfast party, which is attended by from one hundred to one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen. The scene is a gay one. The tables are set out with hot house plants sent by the neighboring families. The room is a very lofty and handsome one. The ladies are dressed in their most becoming attire, and radiant with their happiest temper. The entertainment is brief: beginning very punctually at nine o'clock, it is over long before ten. The moderator is allowed £200 (one thousand dollars),

to maintain his dignity; and this sum we have reason to believe does not cover his expenses.

CLOSING CEREMONIES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

"But the General Assembly is drawing to the close of its brief span of power. The Commissioner is beginning to look sleepy, and the throne is vacant for long intervals, during which business proceeds as usual. The really interesting work of the Assembly is over; and the Monday, the last day of its sitting, is devoted to a number of small matters of detail. There are great blanks on the benches that forenoon, and the attendance of strangers is small. The Assembly adjourns to meet again at eight in the evening; and at all hours down to eleven or twelve, p. m., numbers of people are pouring in; till at midnight on that most evening, the house is nearly as much crowded as upon its opening day. It is always a matter of great interest to many to witness the ceremonies with which the Assembly is closed. The business still consists of questions of no great interest, which are arranged by the old gentlemen around the table. At length daylight begins to look through the windows, and the pale, wearied faces of the members and spectators look strange and spectral. It was half past two in the morning before the last item of business at the recent Assembly was finished, and the Moderator rose to give his concluding address. This was brief, occupying just a quarter of an hour. There was a pause when this address was ended, and every one rose to his feet as the Moderator continued, "Right Reverend and Right Honorable, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, the great Lord of the Church, I now dissolve this Assembly."

"The Commissioner addressed the Assembly, and ended by saying; "Right Reverend and Right Honorable, in the Queen's name, I now dissolve this Assembly, and appoint its next meeting to be held in this place on Thursday the 21st of May, 1857." It was curious to see the little proof of the mutual jealousy of the Church and the State, in this form of dissolving the present Assembly, and appointing the time of meeting for the next; the Moderator doing so in the Saviour's name, without the least recognition of the Queen's power to interfere; and the Commissioner doing so in the Queen's name, without any notice of the previous words of the Moderator.

"The Moderator next offers a prayer, and the proceedings of the Assembly are finally closed by singing part of a psalm, and by the benediction pronounced by the Moderator. From time immemorial the same psalm has always been sung, and it was a touching thing to see the tears stealing down the cheek of many a venerable member, to whom these words brought back Assemblies long ago, and suggested, perhaps, the thought of future Assemblies, when he should have changed his simple pulpit for the quiet grave. It may interest our readers to know the words which have so lively an interest for every Scotch minister, and which are always understood in Scotland as a supplication for the welfare of the church:

"Pray that Jerusalem may have
Peace and Felicity;
Let them that love thee and thy peace,
Have still prosperity.

Therefore I wish that peace may still,
Within thy walls remain;
And ever may thy palaces
Prosperity retain.

Now, for my friends' and brethren's sakes,
Peace be in thee, I'll say;
And for the house of God our Lord,
I'll seek thy good alway."

"Rough and rugged in their uncompromising literalness, these words look nothing as we transcribe them here. We can only assure our readers that there was a very remarkable power in them as we heard them read and sung in the Assembly Hall.

"And so the General Assembly is over. The Commissioner becomes plain my Lord again. The Moderator puts off his court-dress and cocked hat, and becomes once more the plain parish-priest. The members return to their homes,—insignificant units singly, though together constituting a court invested with powers, which, if exercised, would excite a revolution. The two or three poor wretches, who have been deposed, go home, with sinking hearts, to tell their children that they must quit the manse, and go down to the lowest depths of poverty and shame. The benefactors and pursuivants become street porters once more. The Assembly Hall is silent and deserted."

(From the *Waterhampton Chronicle*.)

Mr. Bessemer's discovery of a method of making malleable iron and "semi-steel," without subjecting pig iron to the process of refining and puddling, by which a large saving in fuel, and labor and machinery will be effected, compares to excite great attention in this

neighborhood. In our last publication we gave Mr. Bessemer's account of his invention, as detailed at the meeting of the British Association for Advancing Art and Science at Cheltenham; and in our present paper we furnish a further account of an experimental trial which took place in London on Friday last. The operation was witnessed by a numerous company of gentlemen connected with the iron trade, and pronounced successful. Two conditions, however, were wanting to the thorough fulfillment of the promise which Mr. Bessemer's invention holds out, which may seem to require some explanation; and this explanation it is now our purpose to afford. The experiment, for several good reasons, took place in London; but neither in London nor its neighborhood are blast furnaces or iron mills and forges to be found. The operation, consequently, was carried into effect upon pig iron melted in a cupola instead of melted iron flowing from a blast furnace; but this in no particular favored the experiment, for the bulk in which the contents of Mr. Bessemer's cylinder were taken being less than that of "a charge" in a blast furnace, the heat, in all probability, was less, and the metal, consequently, not so well prepared for that abstracture of atmospheric air by which its high state of incandescence is acquired. The second condition attaching to the experiment that could not be fulfilled, was the conversion of the contents of the cylinder into bar iron. No attempt to do this could be made in consequence of none of the machinery for the purpose having been erected in connection with establishments for melting iron in the metropolis or its neighborhood; but the fact that malleable iron, strong iron, has been made by Mr. Bessemer's process, as we understand, placed beyond doubt by the exhibition of bars that are the result of the process. Thus the process would seem complete, and the evidence of its completion before our eyes. Still the discovery is so simple, yet so great and unexpected, and the results so extensive and important, that some amount of doubt as to its immediate perfection may be excusably entertained. There is not, so far as we can understand, any chemical difficulty whatever in the way of the invention. On the contrary, through its chemical action—that is by the infusion of compressed atmospheric air into the mass of melted iron in the cylinder—it works out the chemical change effected by puddling, and at the same time supplies that mechanical motion in the mass which the puddler with his long iron bar can only with great labor effect. The liquid iron, owing to the intense heat gained, literally boils, bubbles, and the scum is cast off; taken from the cylinder in this state, it is "semi-steel;" allowed to remain a little longer, it becomes, as thickened liquids admit the evaporation of portions of their aqueous contents often do, of a pasty and stringy character—of that consistence that gives the fibre to the iron. How this is effected, is not quite clear. We know the *modus operandi*, but the cause of the change is beyond our view. In the case of Mr. Bessemer's iron it seems to be effected by intense heat; in the present practice the heat is less, and the exposure to the influence of atmospheric air modified or changed by its progress through the puddling furnace, would appear to be greater; for the surface of iron presented to atmospheric influence in Mr. Bessemer's cylinder cannot be more than the superficies of its circumference. Hence, in the two operations there is an important difference. Whether that difference ends in precisely the same result, so far as malleable iron is concerned, is a circumstance which only practice can substantiate.

Mr. Bessemer, in the present position of his discovery and the comparatively imperfect state in which it has been submitted to the public, must expect to encounter many doubts—doubts that only its general adoption can solve. As may be guessed from our preceding remarks, some of these have already appeared, and have received a most satisfactory and conclusive answer. Another of these doubts is the character of the pig iron, which has been the subject of experiment. A writer, who adopts the signature of "Ironmaster," wishes "to know what the quality of pig was that he used in his experiments; whether it was cold air, hot air, miney clader, or any of these mixed," as a knowledge of this is necessary to render the comparative loss by puddling and boiling accurately known—and, of course, to some extent, the value of the invention. We have ourselves, heard of pig iron of such excellent quality that, upon being heated in a blacksmith's forge and hammered, it was without puddling or any other process, converted into excellent malleable iron.

We cannot here enter into any description of the qualities that constitute good iron, further than to state that its ductility and capability of extension, either by elongation or in breadth, or by both, with

its antilaminating nature, are the constituent merits of high-class iron. It is, of course, too soon to ask that Mr. Bessemer should present us with specimens of iron of the high quality we have indicated. All that the terms of his invention allow us to require is that malleable iron produced from pig-iron, without puddling, should be shown. And this is, indeed, a high requirement. One of the principal, most extensive, and most laborious processes on iron-making will be superseded. This is gained, if Mr. Bessemer's invention should produce only a low class of fibrous iron. Improvements would naturally follow; and the cost of iron being reduced, its wonderful adaptability to the requirements and the accommodations of life would be rendered more and more evident, as human ingenuity, ever progressing, devised.

It has not been our purpose, as the reader will perceive, to dwell upon the more immediate and pecuniary result of Mr. Bessemer's invention. We wish to indicate its *benefits*, not merely with regard to its local or national, but its social result. We take it for granted that the cost of the production of iron will be materially diminished, and the consequent appliances of it to many purposes yet unperceived take place; hence a greater demand, a greater manufacture, and greater employment. A change of the mode of employment has become necessary; but the more readily that change has been accepted the greater has been the well doing of the individuals concerned. In the present case, so hard and so life-destroying is the puddler's labor that we believe there does not exist any serious objection to its relinquishment on the part of very many concerned. Loss of human life, they wisely think—and their own lives are the lives concerned—would be exhausted.

Experiments to test the invention will, we hear, soon take place. It will be advisable that they should be as numerous and as much diversified as circumstances will permit. The invention is so important that no conceivable test ought to be omitted, for by its capability of standing these tests its value must be ascertained. These tests, so far as we can judge, are likely to be rigorous, yet fair, and, we may add, conducted with every wish to find them successful. The theory of the invention, so far as we can ascertain, is believed to be perfect; in its practice, beyond the experimental range of Mr. Bessemer, some difficulties are assumed, but they are not considered to be insurmountable, and while the testing spirit is awakened, that of inquiry cannot slumber, they must work together; and we believe we can say that experiments, upon a scale calculated to show whether the invention is one of limited or of universal applicability, will soon be undertaken. In a few weeks we shall, upon safe ground, be able to speak of one of the greatest inventions of the day; and this we might say upon the supposition that it proceeds no further than its "semi-steel" process. For ourselves we do not quit it here, for we have faith; we believe that the contemplated experiments will verify the statements of the inventor.

We have yet a word to say. It is that the information of the invention has not been received with dissatisfaction by the working classes in this neighborhood.

GOD IS ONE AND INCOMPREHENSIBLE.—God then is the one Lord over all: a height which allows of no compeer, itself sole occupant of all power. Let us gather an illustration from earth concerning the empire divine. When did ever a partnership in royalty either begin with good faith, or end without bloodshed. Thus the brotherhood of the Thebans was sundered, and discord, outliving death, kept its hold in their unreconciled ashes. Neither could one-kingdom contain the Roman twins, though housed afore within the tabernacle of one womb. Pompey and Caesar were connected together, yet observed not their bond of relationship amidst the rivalry of power. Neither in man only need this draw your attention, for all nature here consents; bees have one king, the flocks one guide, the herds one ruler; far more has the world but one Ruler. Who orders all things, that are by His word, regulates by His wisdom, and accomplishes by His power. We cannot see Him, He is too bright for our vision; we cannot reach Him, He is too pure for our touch; we cannot scan Him, He is too great for our intelligence; and therefore we think of Him, worthily, when we own Him to be beyond our thought. In our own mind must be His shrine, and His consecration within our own bosom. Neither ask thou the Name of God. God is His name. . . . People oftentimes in common course make confession of God, when mind and soul become warned of their Author and first principle. We oftentimes hear it said, "O God," "God sees me," and "to God I commend him," and "God will restore to me."

and "as God will," and "if God vouchsafes."—And herein is the essence of the guilt, to refuse to own while you cannot avoid to know Him.—St. Cyprian.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

PSALM OF THE CONVALESCENT.

"The Lord hath chastened and corrected me, but he hath not given me over unto death: open me the gates of righteousness, that I may go into them and give thanks unto the Lord." PSALM cxviii., 18, 19.

THE clouds that fill'd me with dismay,
And threaten'd life, have pass'd away;
And, like the Dayspring after rain,
My life is fresh with hope again.

So the bright Sun's ascending march
Spans with a Bow the dripping arch,
To bid us with a speechless voice,
In tribulation to rejoice.

It was my Father dealt the blow,
It was my Father laid me low;
To teach me, humbled in the dust,
In his sure word to put my trust.

He made my darkness to be light;
He gave me songs to cheer the night;
And now He clothes me (most array)
With praise, my debt of love to pay.

Within thy gates I'll lift my voice,
Before thine altars steps rejoice,
With meekness kiss the chast'ning rod,
And bless my Saviour and my God.

God of my health, my soul inspire,
And touch my lips with living fire,
And let the oil'ning of my love,
As incense, fill thy courts above.

W. B.

Halifax, Oct. 6th.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCT. 11, 1856.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY, &c.

We are glad to find that a number of the Clergy have already arrived in Town, in obedience to the call upon them to attend the Meeting of the Diocesan Assembly, and the Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society. Some of them are from the extreme parts of the Diocese, from Cape Breton on the one side and Yarmouth on the other. In connection with these places, however, it may be observed that there are greater facilities now of reaching Halifax, than from many others at not one half of the distance, steam boats passing to and fro at regular intervals both from Sydney and Yarmouth. It is however an important occasion, and it may be expected that questions of much interest with reference to the temporal and spiritual welfare of the Church will undergo discussion, and many things be settled in which the Clergy and Laity are concerned, upon a basis that will prevent all future misunderstanding.

In our last week's paper special reference was made to the Diocesan Assembly, and some facts stated which it were well should not be lost sight of in estimating its importance to the Church. This week we shall hazard a few observations on another topic, in the hope that they may tend to awaken a greater interest than usual in the Diocesan Church Society among Churchmen generally.

Special objects embraced in the scope and intention of the D. C. S., are all very well to engage the attention of its members, but they ought to be subservient to the general design of the Institution, which is to carry the Gospel to the destitute portions of the Diocese—to those places that are not able of themselves to maintain a settled Minister.—Until every thing is done that can be accomplished in this way, we do consider that the real object of the Society has not been made to assume that prominence which it ought to have in the minds and affections of Churchmen. If we view the working of the Society in this light we shall probably find that comparatively too much of the small amount of funds that make up the annual subscription, is applied to special objects. We know that it is all done for very excellent purposes,—the endowment of Parishes—the building and repair of Parsonages—the subscription to Widows and Orphans fund—are all of necessity Church objects highly essential—and with a flourishing exchequer deserve the very best consideration, because the permanence of the Church and the injunction that they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel, which ought to embrace the widow and orphans of the Minister as well as the Minister himself, are involved in them—still there is the graver consideration that in doing all this, it is implied, that the Institution is working for interested purposes, rather than to promote its general

design, which is to carry the Church and her religious teaching to the remotest and most spiritually indigent parts of the country. Nor must it be supposed that by these remarks we think that the Diocesan Society has at all gone beyond its legitimate functions, in assuming so many objects—we only mean that an attention to all of these may interfere with and impair the efficiency of the most important of its objects—and while no one can imagine for a moment that too much has been done to forward any one of its designs, we do trust that an earnest effort will be made at the present assemblage of Clergy, to arouse public feeling and to enlist the religious sympathies of Churchmen, to enable it to carry out, more fully, that one of them which has for its object the glory of God in the salvation of souls.

We beg to remind the Members of the Diocesan Church Society, that the meeting for the appointment of Officers and the transaction of business, will be held at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, and that the evening meeting is intended to furnish the public with general information as to the proceedings of the Society. As there will be a large number of gentlemen from the country, both clergy and laity, in town, we hope there will be no lack of interesting and effective speeches. The hours of Prayer in the Bishop's Chapel will be, on Thursday and Friday, at a quarter after nine, and a quarter after five; and, on Saturday, at a quarter after nine, and half-past 4.

DIOCESAN ASSEMBLY, &c.—ARRANGEMENTS.

It will be seen by the following notice of the arrangements for the proceedings of the ensuing week, that a considerable amount of business, independent of the more sacred services, is marked out for both Clergy and Laity. May the great Head of the Church be present with them, and so guide and govern their deliberations, that they may further her increase, while they conduce to His honor and glory:—

The arrangements for the week of the Meeting of the Clergy are as follows:—To-morrow, Sunday, the Annual Sermons will be preached for the Diocesan Church Society at St. Paul's and St. Luke's. On Tuesday 14th, the business Committee of the Diocesan Assembly will meet to prepare business for the Meeting. On Wednesday 15th there will be a general Meeting of Members of the Diocesan Society in the National School Room at 2, and a public Meeting in the Temperance Hall at half-past 7 in the evening. Thursday 16th the Assembly will commence its Session at 10 a. m., and on Friday 17th there will be a Meeting of the Alumni of King's College at 2. On Wednesday 15th, at the 11 o'clock Service the Holy Communion will be celebrated at St. Paul's; and on the three following days there will be Morning and Evening Prayer at the Bishop's Chapel, as stated in the preceding notice.

The British dates by the R. M. Steamship *Niagara*, are to the 20th September. They do not embrace much that is important in the shape of news, although they do shadow forth a state of things in Europe that may so complicate national interests as again to enkindle the elements of strife.

The first serious difficulty will be with Naples, against which an Anglo French fleet is to be directed, for the purpose of bringing its sovereign to terms. He still continues obstinate, and it is therefore likely that the intervention will soon become active. The question is—what causes this obstinacy? Austria is said to have recommended his submission to the ultimatum of the allies—but that Austria is sincere is not at all a matter of certainty. The Naples spark, communicated by France and England, might enkindle the revolutionary flame throughout Italy—therefore it may be that Austria does not care to provoke the experiment. What interest Russia may take in the question is not very apparent. Her claim to the Isle of Serpents seems to be persisted in with a view to its enforcement by means of diplomatic astuteness—and perhaps the King of Naples expects her countenance in his opposition—while Russia may calculate upon enforcing her claim to the Isle in the Danube, by the fear on the part of the Anglo French alliance, of provoking a war, in which Austria would have to join with her for the purpose of preserving her Italian possessions.

The money market, that great political barometer was very unsettled at the latest dates, evidently occasioned by the suspicious nature of the Naples question.

Lord Hardinge, the late Commander in Chief, who was struck with paralysis, during the Review at Aldershot, died on the 25th ult. The deceased was one of the most illustrious officers of the British Army, and served with Sir John Moore, in whose retreat he distinguished himself, and also in the

Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington. His campaigns in India added to his fame. More fortunate than his companion in arms, Lord Raglan, he died in a peaceful time, surrounded by his family and friends.

We take the following from the *Bridgetown Western News* of Oct. 2:

COLONIAL SYNODS.

Since the commencement of the publication of the *Western News* we have received several communications from one individual (we believe) on the above subject. We stated in our first issue that we were not to be the organ of any party either political or religious; and for this reason alone we must decline their publication. We cater not only for the religious body to which we belong, but to those of every other body in the counties we represent. We candidly confess, however, we do not share the feelings of our correspondent when she says,—"The whole plan of restoring Convocation in England, and of Colonial Synods, is from OXFORD, and the POSITIVE PARTY originated there. (Our Bishop is from Oxford.) It is not Dr. Pusey alone who first began, or who now carries on the conspiracy. Dr. [We cannot read the name.—Ed. News] the former Divinity Professor of Oxford, was in close intimacy with French ecclesiastics, employed by the Pope for that purpose, and they laid the foundation for that school, which came out in Dr. Pusey, and all of that party. They conceal their designs, and assume every form to carry out their views. Now let us beware of this, and take no step to favor their views; keep the church on its old foundations as a basis."

That French ecclesiastics have, or ever have had, anything to do with the introduction of the Lay element into the government of the colonial church, we simply disbelieve. That Dr. Pusey or his party, as a party, originated the motion to revive—mark the word,—convocations in England, we have yet to learn. That the blending the Lay element with the ecclesiastical in the management of church affairs will have the effect of elevating the latter to the destruction of all influence of the former, we simply believe to be absurd. That the Apostolic practice—as shown by the Holy Scripture itself—was to consult the Laity in conjunction with "the Apostles and Elders," in matters connected with church practices, no dispassionate reader of Scripture can deny. See Acts, chap. 15, verse 23rd. The guilt, therefore, supposed to accrue to those who advocate the establishment of Synods, having this influence broadly extended through them, is not of that fearful character which our correspondent would have us believe.

The foregoing remarks are not intended in any degree, to impeach the motives or sincerity of the writer. We, also, having honest convictions on the subject, have felt it our duty to state them, among our reasons, for declining the publication of all letters in reference to it.

A Pamphlet has been published containing the "Lectures on Syria and the Holy Land," as delivered in the Temperance Hall by Mr. Wortabet. The phonographic report is creditable to Mr. Oldright, the Professor of Phonography—but we do not see much in the Lectures themselves, that elevate them above the descriptions of travellers, in almost any book on Palestine which has been published. Something better might have been expected from a highly educated native of those regions.

A young man named Daniel McKeon was killed on Monday night last, at a house of entertainment kept by John McDonald on the Campbell Road near the Railway Depot. A coroner's inquest was held on the body on the following morning, and a verdict of wilful murder returned against George Issett, who had been acting as a constable on the road, who committed the act. A watch belonging to Issett had been ruffled and the company being very noisy afterwards, were ordered by Issett to leave the house, which it appears they were in the act of doing when he fired amongst them with the above melancholy result—the deceased being shot in the groin, and almost immediately falling dead. Issett absconded. A reward was subsequently offered for his apprehension, and we understand he was captured on Thursday, and brought to town on that evening.

We copy the following from the *Colonist* of Thursday, and find that the Secular press is beginning to express a decided opinion upon what may be the effects of a dangerous monopoly. In this case the Company itself would be the sufferers, as there can be no doubt that the City rather than submit to the terms, would revert back to the wells and pumps of yore. Why instead of calling upon the people to sustain them, do they not call upon the Shareholders. The demand to be supported is in fact the natural

result of their own want of foresight at the outset in laying small when they should have placed large pipes—and the public must see that they meet it not by imposing additional burthens upon the community already too highly taxed, but with their own funds:

"A notice recently put forth by the Halifax Water Company that they intend at an early day to increase their rates to the extent of 50 per cent, or one half as much more as they are at present, is causing unusual excitement, and almost universal indignation throughout the city. The movement is well calculated certainly to produce dissatisfaction, for if the Company's charter is of such a character as to permit this gross imposition upon the citizens, then we are in a precarious predicament indeed. The community must make a united stand, not only now but on all occasions, against this and every similar attempt to make them the victims of a grinding monopoly. Rather than submit to it let the City Council at once take measures for constructing water works of our own for the benefit of the whole city, and leave the Company to make what arrangements they please. We wish to inform ourselves fully as to the position in which we stand, by the charter and otherwise, before saying anything further on the subject."

The R. M. S. *Canada* arrived on Thursday night. We have copied a few items of intelligence; but the news by this arrival is scanty, and generally unimportant.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Philadelphia, Oct 6.—The debate on the amendment to the sixth article of the constitution, closed this afternoon, when a vote was taken by dioceses and orders. The vote was as follows: Clergy, yeas, 18; dioceses, nays, 18. Laity, yeas, 11; dioceses, nays, 15. Maine divided, and New Jersey, Indiana, Wisconsin and Texas were not represented by the laity. Both orders of New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Maryland, Florida, Alabama, Missouri, Kentucky and California voted yeas. Both orders of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Iowa voted nays. The clergy of Connecticut, Tennessee, Illinois and Michigan voted yeas, and the laity nay. The clergy of Texas voted nay; laity not represented. The clergy of New Jersey, Indiana and Wisconsin voted yeas; laity not represented. The penal code prepared by Mr. Hoffman, of New York, in anticipation of the amendment being ratified, cannot now be considered.

The Commissioners of Emigration met on Wednesday, but did nothing beyond receiving a communication from Dr. Harris, stating that twelve new cases of yellow fever were brought to the Marine Hospital since last report, and five new cases had occurred among the employes.—*New York Herald*.

We have advices from Bermuda to the 24th ult. The *Bermudian* says:—"We regret that we are unable to announce any abatement of the fever in those parishes where it originally appeared at the beginning of the month of August. Warwick parish has still a great number of cases, but all there, we believe, are doing well. The fever has also taken a fresh start in Somerset. The two shipping ports, Hamilton and St. George, are quite healthy."

A SHIP BUILDER IN TROUBLE.—We regret to learn that our friend Donald McKay, Esq., the king of shipbuilders, has felt obliged to call a meeting of his creditors. This is owing mainly to his being called upon to pay at once a large amount the result of an award against him in England, where he has lost very largely in connection with those who purchased parts of his ships. We trust his suspension is but temporary. At a meeting of his principal creditors, held this morning, it was thought advisable to state publicly that his assets are abundant, and his property is in such a condition that a very short time will be required to liquidate all his liabilities, leaving him ample means to continue his business. We take pleasure in saying that the course pursued by him in this matter is highly creditable to him and meets the approbation of his creditors.—*Boston Traveller*, Oct. 5.

The Union Boat Club of St. John have formally challenged the oarsmen of Halifax for another race. The challenge has been unhesitatingly accepted by the same parties, J. Pryor, Esq., and others, under whose management the St. John Boatmen were so handsomely beaten at the last contest; but it happens unfortunately for the immediate decision of the contest, that the Halifax oarsmen are engaged at present in other avocations. They will however be forthcoming in time we dare say to satisfy the St. John people, that it is to skill in construction, as well as to endurance and able management, (no disparagement however to the laurels won by our New Brunswick connections) that they owed the victory.

The Rev. Mr. Cyr, a descendant of the Acadians of this Province, and a convert from Romanism to the Protestant faith, has advertised a series of Lectures, the proceeds to be devoted to the support of the Grand Ligne Mission, Canada East. The

Rev. Mr. Cyr is Editor of the *Semour Canadien* a religious weekly paper in the French language published at Montreal.

D. C. S.

Received—
 Sep. 19. Dividends on Bank Stock 26 0 0
 " 25. Amherst 18 0 0
 " 26. St. Elizabeth's, P. E. I., for W. & O. 3 0 0
 Oct. 1. St. Margaret's Bay, W. & O. 2 11 9
 " 7. Interest on Endowment money in Savings Bank. 22 0 4
 EDWARD GILPIN, JR., Secretary.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—On the 30th ult., at Arichat, C. B., Peter John Levesconte, 3rd son of Caroline and Isaac Levesconte, Esq., aged 10 years.

A GENTLEMAN'S TOILET

Is incomplete without a bottle of Clirrhugh's Tricopherous. The following is one of the many flattering testimonials received in favor of this agreeable compound:
 New York, Dec 1st 1855.

Mr. Clirrhugh.—Dear Sir:—I most cheerfully acknowledge the great benefit derived from the use of your Tricopherous as applied under your own superintendance. My hair was grey, I had been nearly bald for several years, and when I sought your advice was just recovering from a severe attack of erysipelas; after six months attendance my hair was not only restored to its original thickness, but not a grey hair was, or is yet to be seen, although three years have passed since then. I will be glad to satisfy any one that you may refer to me.

I am, &c.

J. MOSES, West, 30th Street, New York.

Sole Wholesale in Halifax at Morton's Medical and Perfumery Warehouse, 30 Granville St., by G. E. Morton & Co., Proprietor's Agent.

WORMS!! What can be a more painful spectacle, than that of a lovely child wasting day after day, rapidly sinking to its early grave, from perhaps some unknown cause? In the majority of such cases, Worms in the intestines cause the mischief. It is gratifying to know that these can now be speedily expelled by BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE, which in thousands of cases has effected perfect cures. It is purely Vegetable, pleasant to the taste and suitable to all ages.

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & CO.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills a certain remedy for Bad Breasts.—Mrs. A., after the birth of her last child had the misfortune to strike her breast by a fall against a shelf, while attending to her domestic duties, at first there was only a severe smarting pain, but ultimately it broke out into an open wound, the child was immediately weaned, and the mother became so bad that amputation of the breast was advised by the medical man as the only chance of saving her life. A relation of Mrs. A. persuaded her to try for a short time the use of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which she did, after the first week an improvement was clearly visible, and by continuing these remedies for two months, her breast was quite well, and her general health wonderfully improved.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

C. B. DeWolfe, Esq.—the Room paper was received. Rev. E. B. Nichols—remittance was received. Rev. Mr. Spike—will be attended to.

Married.

At Dartmouth, by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Rector, on Thursday evening the 9th inst., at the residence of the Bride's Father, Mr. ALEXANDER WISEMAN, of Australia, to Miss CAROLINE KISNHAD, of Dartmouth. The happy couple will leave in a few days for the distant land of Australia. At Preston, on Monday the 6th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Rector, Mr. JOSEPH EVANS, to Mrs. AMY CARTER, widow, both of that place.

At Lunenburg, Sept 23rd, by the Rev. Wm. Duff, Mr. ROBERT LINDSEY, Merchant, to Miss LOUISA TRIDER.

Died.

Suddenly, on Monday night, Mr. DANIEL McQUEEN, aged 23 years.
 At McNab's Island, on Wednesday morning, in the 62nd year of his age, PETER McNAB, Esq.
 On the 2nd inst., at Ferguson's Cove, after a short illness which he bore with christian fortitude, SAML. R. GLAZENBROOK, in the 35th year of his age.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, 4th.—H. M. Frigate *Marydice*, West Indies.
 Sunday 5th.—Stur Osprey, Corbin, St. John's, N. F. 3 days; H. M. Brig *Arab*, Ogle, P. E. Island; *Urgis*, Africa, Monaghan, Boston, 3 days; *Zilla*, Zwicker, Baltimore; *Aliso*, Anderson, Kingston, 26 days; *schs Alma*, Canso; *Mary Ann*, Glasgow, Montreal, 14 days; *Amazon*, Fox, do; *Mary*, Durkee, Salt Islands; *Augusta*, Parker, Smith, Boston, 10 days.
 Monday, 6th.—Brigt *Aurelia*, Quebec, 15 days; *schs Palestine*, McDonnell, Labrador; *Wave*, Cameron, Jo; *Mauds*, Dowsley, Havana, 20 days; *Glido*, P. E. Island; *Deseda*, Shaw, Cape Breton; *Gold Colner*, Herman, Berlin.
 Tuesday, Oct 7.—H. M. S. *Basilik*, from the Westward; *Stur Kastern State*, Killam, Boston; *barque John Barrow*, Curry, London, 40 days; *brig Desfance*, Kinkel, New York, 5 days; *schs John*, Thomas, Sydney; *Kaywell*, Williams, Regard Islands.
 Wednesday, 8th.—*Barque Wolfe*, Oyster, Liverpool, G. B., 37 days; *brig Daniel Huply*, Coalbrook, Glasgow, 57 days; *schs Sarah*, Parker, Annapolis; *Beverloy*, Maxwell, Port-au-Prince; *Granville*, Doloy, St. John, N. B., 3 days; *R. M. S. Niagara*, Wickman, Liverpool, G. B., 11 1/2 days.
 Thursday, 9th.—*Govt schs Darlig*, Daley, Sable Island; *brig Sarah*, Pictou; *schs Providence*, Ray, Bay Chaleur; *Luther Child*, Rickeron, Pictou; *brig Phoenix*, 7 days; *Reward*, Gaspé; *Gladiator*, New York, 6 days; *Hibernia*, Sullivan, Nfld; *Fra*, Potter, Westport; *Adamantine*, Gaspé.

DEPARTED.

Oct. 6.—*schs Nancy*, Lablanc, Newfld; *Uncle Tom*, Rood, Philadelphia; *Emily*, Fillette, Bay St. George; *Bloomer*, Shaw, do; *Rising Sun*, Messervey, do.
 Oct. 7.—*schs Bright Star*, Riscoy, Baltimore; *Packet*, Carnier, Bay St. George; *Commerce*, Shean, do; *Louisa Ann*, Charlottetown.
 Oct. 8.—*Superb*, Swain, Montreal; *White Star*, Merizam, Pictou; *Florida*, Arestroup, B. W. Indies; *Saxon*, Cronan, Liverpool, G. B.

D. C. S.

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 15th inst. the Annual General Meeting of the DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY (open to all its members) will be held in the National School Room at 2 P. M., when the business of the Society will be transacted.
 EDWIN GILPIN, JR., Sec'y.

A PUBLIC Meeting of the Society will be held in the Temperance Hall, on the Evening of the same day, at half-past seven o'clock.
 F. G. Jr. Sec'y.

Oct. 11, 1855.

D. C. S.

SERMONS will be Preached and Collections made for the DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY, on Sunday the 15th inst., at St. Paul's Church in the Morning and Evening, and at St. Luke's in the Morning.
 EDWIN GILPIN, JR. Sec'y

NEW SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

A SCHOOL for Young Ladies will be opened immediately, conducted by Miss KIRKLAND according to the most approved methods, which she has studied in England, France, and Germany. She will be assisted in the various branches by the following Professors—Messrs. Reid, Casseira, d'Utassy, and Woods.
 Classes will also be formed for Young Ladies who have left School, but who wish to continue their Studies in the Languages or any particular branch of Education.
 For further information apply to Miss Kirkland at Mrs. Bain's, Pleasant Street.
 Miss Kirkland will also be able to accommodate a few boarders.

WANTED—A House or two good Rooms, in a central part of the town.
 Pleasant Street, Oct. 3, 1855. 21

CARD.

SENIOR LOUIS G. CASSERES,

Professor of Music.

PRESENT RESIDENCE—MASON'S HALL.

Sept. 27.

MISSIONARY SALE.

THE Friends of the Rev. J. STANNAGE have again sent him a large assortment of elegant Fancy and Useful Articles, including German, Leather, and Wool Work, Drawings, &c., which he intends to offer for Sale at the Mason Hall, on Wednesday the 17th day of December next. The proceeds of the Sale will go towards the finishing of the St. Peter's Parsonage, St. Margaret's Bay. The kind Ladies who have often assisted him in disposing of his Missionary Goods, will it be hoped again lend their aid, and thus prove that they do not undervalue the charity of Christian friends at home, who are interested in the amelioration of this country.
 The Rectory—St. Margaret's Bay, Oct. 3, 1855.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

A Special General Meeting of the INCORPORATED ALUMNI OF KING'S COLLEGE, will be held at the NATIONAL SCHOOL HOUSE, on FRIDAY, the 17th October, at 2 o'clock P. M. A punctual attendance is requested.

P. CARTERET HILL } Sec'ys.
 FITZG. COCHRAN }

September 6.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

THE following Standard Works are now offered for Sale, and may be had at the Office of the "Church Times." Immediate application is recommended, as there is only one copy of each, and the opportunity of obtaining them in this Province is of rare occurrence.

- Hume's History of England, with Smollett's Continuation, and Portraits of the Authors. Beautiful type and paper. Fine copy, quite new, leaves uncut. 10 vols. Cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1818. 43 15s.
- Carwiltson's History of the Church of England. Quite new, leaves uncut. 2 vols. cloth. Gr. 8vo. Oxford, 1840. 15s.
- Hooker's Ecclesiastical History and other Works. Complete, in one vol. Fol. half bound Dublin, 1721. 10s.
- Taylor's (Rev.) Holy Living and Dying. New. Cloth, 12mo. Philad. 1846. 3s. 9d.
- Thucydides de Bello Pelop. Libri VIII. Gr. Recensuit F. Gaellier, 2 vols. cloth. 8vo. Lond. 1835—quite new, leaves uncut. 10s.
- Sophocles Tragediæ VII. Gr. [Musgrave] 2 vols. calf. 8vo. Oxon. 1800. 5s.
- Horatii Flaccii (Q.) Poemata, Cuthingham. Printed on large paper. Cf. 8vo. Hæz. Com. 1791. 4s.
- Vetus Testamentum Græcum. (Septuaginta). 2 vols. calf. 8vo. Amst. 1725. 12s. 6d.
- Missale Romanum. Old Cal. 8vo. Leodii, 1594. 10s.
- Cicero's (M. Tullii) Opera Omnia. This is the Celebrated Edition of Lallemand. Very neat Set. French calf 14 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1768. (Priced £3 15s. 6d. Six. of Dublin and by Moss.) £1 10s.
- Chillingworth's Religion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation. New cloth. Cr 8vo. Lond. 1846. 5s. Sept. 6.
- Zurich Letters, containing the correspondence of English and Swiss Reformers, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Published by the Parker Society. Quite new. Cloth, gilt. 8vo. Camb. 1842. 7s. 6d.
- Hursey's (Rev. James) Theon and Aspasio. A Series of Dialogues and Letters. 2 Vols. Cf. 12mo. Berwick, 1802. 4s.
- Bohn's (H. G.) Classical Catalogue, containing descriptions of about 7,000 articles. Hf. red morocco, 8vo. Lond. 1850. 4s.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER.

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

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident there. Curries made with it are pronounced excellent: and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment.
 Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c. from London. Halifax, N. S. Dec. 16

Poetry.

"JESUS WEPT."

Draw near, ye weary, bowed, and broken-hearted,
Ye onward travellers to a peaceful bourne,

The bright and spotless Hair of endless glory
Wept o'er the woes of those he came to save;

But with the friends he loved, whose hope had perished
The Saviour stood, while through his bosom rushed

Lo! Jesus' power the sleep of death hath broken
And wiped the tear from sorrow's drooping eye.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

THE following Resolution and Notices are published by order of the General Meeting of the Incorporated Alumni, held at Windsor in June 1855.

Resolved.—That it be notified that the subject of voting by proxy will be taken into consideration at a Special General Meeting to be held in the month of October next...

Mr. Almon also moved that the above Resolution and the following notices be published by the Executive Committee, and also a notice that any other Resolutions relating to the same subject...

1. Dr. King gave notice that the following Resolution will be moved and advocated at the Special General Meeting in October next.

Resolved, That this meeting be authorized to make such regulations relative to voting by proxy as may be deemed expedient by the meeting.

2. Rev. K. Gilpin Jr. gave notice that at the same meeting he will move as follows:

Resolved, That the right of voting by proxy be in no way interfered with or limited.

3. John C. Halliburton, Esq., gave notice that at the same Meeting he will move as follows:

Resolved, That no Member of the Associate Alumni be authorised to hold more than three proxies.

4. C. B. Bowman, Esq., gave notice of his intention to move at the same Meeting that it be

Resolved, That in all cases where the Executive Committee shall have considered a Subject to be discussed at any General Meeting...

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

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED.

SPIERS' & SURENNE'S Complete French and English, and English and French Dictionary. With Pronunciation, &c.—in 10 vols., 1490 pages.

Spiers' & Surenne's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of French and English Languages (School Edition) 913 pages, 12 mo. new and large type.

Surenne's French and English and English and French Dictionary. Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French—by Jewett.

Ollendorff's Method of Learning French—by Valae. Keys to each of above.

Collin's Dramatic French Reader. Rowan's Modern French Reader.

De Fiva's Elementary French Reader. De Fiva's Classic French Reader.

French Testament. De Porquessy's French Testament. Consells. A. M. P. J. N. Bouilly.

Contes A. M. P. J. N. Bouilly. L'Echo De Paris—by J. N. Bouilly.

Hamel's French Exercises. Les Moeurs du Roi. Feron's Grammaire.

Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII. Wanasroch's Recueil Choisi. Perrin's Fabl—by Bolivar.

WM. GOSSIP, 24, Granville Street.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER.

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

THIS POWDER is carefully prepared with ingredients of the finest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an Officer of the British Army who was long a resident there.

Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c from London, Halifax, N.S. Dec. 16

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER

—SUPERIOR TO SKIDDEZ—

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity of the Stomach, want of appetite, and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Solely at Langley's Drug Store, Halifax Street.

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Just Received per brig Orms, &c. &c. PAPER HANGINGS, Newest Styles, for Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Bed Rooms, Halls, or Kitchens, from 5d. to 3s. 6d. per Roll.

Also—GREEN PAPER for Window Blinds. Also—BORDERING to match the Papers. CALL AT WM. GOSSIP'S, 24 Granville Street.

Halifax, Aug. 16, 1855.

JUST PUBLISHED.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.

A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY

FOR BRITISH AMERICA.

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

By HUGO REID, of Dalhousie College, Halifax. Author of "The Principles of Education," "Elements of Physical Geography," &c. August 16. 2s.



PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Halifax, August 22, 1855.

CHAPTER 21.

AN ACT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF PHEASANTS.

Passed the 18th day of April, 1855.

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor, Council, and Assembly as follows:—

1. It shall not be lawful for any person to take or kill, within this Province, any Pheasant, or to buy, sell, or have in his possession any dead Pheasant that has been taken or killed.

2. Any dead Pheasant found in the possession of any person within this Province, shall be presumed to have been taken or killed by such person contrary to this act, until proof to the contrary be given as such person.

3. Every person offending against this Act shall forfeit the sum of five shillings for each offence,—to be recovered in the same manner in which similar amounts are now by law recoverable, and to be appropriated for the use of the prosecutor.

4. This Act shall be in force for the period of five years, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of the General Assembly.

Aug. 30.

1m

WILLIAM GOSSIP

Has Received per MUNGO PARK, from Liverpool, 4 Cases SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, and ARTISTS' MATERIALS, viz:—

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Mathematics; Stewart's Geography, Eton Latin Grammar; Greek Grammars—Barker's Demosthenes, Colenso's Artificer; Stewart's; and Hughes' Goldsmith's Geography; Sullivan's English Grammar; Hugo Reid's Physical Geography; Clumhaud's English, Mayo's Spelling, Copy Books of all descriptions.

STATIONERY.—Gold Pen; Post Folio; Demy Blotting Papers; Foolscap, Post, Letter, and Note Papers, ruled and plain; Envelopes; Painted and Bound Slate Pencils; Account Books; Red and Black Ink; Screw Top Inkstands; Violin Strings, &c. &c.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.—Prepared Canvas for Oil Painting; Oil Colors in collapsible Tubes; Poppy Oil, Nut Oil; Water Colors in collapsible Tubes; Cakes and Half Cakes all—Water Colors; do—Pure Scarlet; Sets Graduated Pencils; Extra Super, Large Sables; Porte Crayons, Grad. Pencils, Slabs, &c. &c.

Every Article in School Books, Stationery, and Artists' Materials, constantly on hand.

Look particularly for 24 Granville Street.

WILLIAM GOSSIP.

July 19.

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

THE daily use of this much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the Teeth—prevents Tartarous deposit, arrests decay, and excites a healthy action in the Gums,—and renders the Breath or a grateful odor.

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c. from London. Feb. 1855

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 despatch and dispatch.

Persons in want of GRAVE STONES will find it to their advantage to call at this Establishment before purchasing elsewhere.

THOMAS WESLEY, Corner of Barrington and Blowers Streets.

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.

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 at a handsome discount when bulk orders are taken.

WM. GOSSIP.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these the ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colic, are by its means effectually cured.

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUIC TUMOURS.

More cure has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever they may assume, as this Ointment. Scoury, Scaly Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, disseminating this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

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

PILES AND FISTULAS.

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

Both the Ointment and Pile should be used in the following cases:—

Table with 4 columns: Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Bite of Mosquitoes, Sand-Flies, Cocoa-bay, Chilblains, Chapped hands, Corns (Soft), Cancers, Contracted Joints, Elephantiasis, Pustules, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lamppost Piles, Rheumatism, Sores, Sore Nipples, Skin-diseases, Scoury, Sore-heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

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

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. P. Cochran & Co., Newport; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chapman, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibson, Wilton; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; R. Guest, Yarmouth; T. R. Pattillo, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia; also Carter, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridge-water; Mrs. Nell, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Malbone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Trenton; N. Tupper & Co., Amherst; R. B. Huestis, Wallace; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mr. Robson, Pictou; T. R. France, New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Guvborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matheson & Co., Brazer's Fort.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.

Jan. 26, 1855. General Agent for Nova Scotia.

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LARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing Paper—per yard. Anglo-Franco, Imperial, Royal and Heavy Drawing Paper; Blue, Red, and London Boards; Paper—white and tinted in great variety. Prepared by the best Artists in the world.

Patent Tracing Paper for Oil Painting. Academy boards, do Prepared Canvas for Oil; Oil Colors in collapsible tubes; Drawing Oil; Nut Oil; Poppy Oil; Moist Water Colors in tubes and boxes; Liquid Sepia; Liquid India Ink; Liquid Carmine; Water-Color Moulds; Prepared Gum Water; Superior Sables for Oil; Water Colors; Flat Varnish or Lacquering Brushes; Camel Hair Pencils; Faber's and Rowner's Drawing Pencils; Charcoal in reeds; Drawing Pens; Parallel Rulers; Compasses; Mapping Pens; India Rubber—metallic white—true bottom—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.

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LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

THESE 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 the various means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by pulling advertisements—no certificate published respecting them.

These Pills are positively 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 Biliary system. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet efficient) 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.

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