

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. XX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1889. NO. 99.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS											
MORNING.						EVENING.					
1. Aug. 13	10. Du. AL. Tru.	11. Kings	12. Acts	13. Kings	14. Jer.	15. Jer.	16. Jer.	17. Jer.	18. Jer.	19. Jer.	20. Jer.
14	11. Kings	12. Acts	13. Kings	14. Jer.	15. Jer.	16. Jer.	17. Jer.	18. Jer.	19. Jer.	20. Jer.	21. Jer.
15	12. Kings	13. Acts	14. Kings	15. Jer.	16. Jer.	17. Jer.	18. Jer.	19. Jer.	20. Jer.	21. Jer.	22. Jer.
16	13. Kings	14. Acts	15. Kings	16. Jer.	17. Jer.	18. Jer.	19. Jer.	20. Jer.	21. Jer.	22. Jer.	23. Jer.
17	14. Kings	15. Acts	16. Kings	17. Jer.	18. Jer.	19. Jer.	20. Jer.	21. Jer.	22. Jer.	23. Jer.	24. Jer.
18	15. Kings	16. Acts	17. Kings	18. Jer.	19. Jer.	20. Jer.	21. Jer.	22. Jer.	23. Jer.	24. Jer.	25. Jer.
19	16. Kings	17. Acts	18. Kings	19. Jer.	20. Jer.	21. Jer.	22. Jer.	23. Jer.	24. Jer.	25. Jer.	26. Jer.
20	17. Kings	18. Acts	19. Kings	20. Jer.	21. Jer.	22. Jer.	23. Jer.	24. Jer.	25. Jer.	26. Jer.	27. Jer.
21	18. Kings	19. Acts	20. Kings	21. Jer.	22. Jer.	23. Jer.	24. Jer.	25. Jer.	26. Jer.	27. Jer.	28. Jer.
22	19. Kings	20. Acts	21. Kings	22. Jer.	23. Jer.	24. Jer.	25. Jer.	26. Jer.	27. Jer.	28. Jer.	29. Jer.
23	20. Kings	21. Acts	22. Kings	23. Jer.	24. Jer.	25. Jer.	26. Jer.	27. Jer.	28. Jer.	29. Jer.	30. Jer.
24	21. Kings	22. Acts	23. Kings	24. Jer.	25. Jer.	26. Jer.	27. Jer.	28. Jer.	29. Jer.	30. Jer.	31. Jer.

Poetry.

THE AGED PASTOR.

He stands in the desk, that grave old man,
With an eye still bright, though his cheek is wan,
And his long white locks are backward-rolled
From his noble brow of classic mould,
And his form, though cut by weight of years,
Somewhat of its prime austerity bears.

He opens the page of the Sacred Word—
Not a whisper, not low nor loud, is heard—
Even folly assumes a serious look,
As he reads the words of the Holy Book
And the thoughtless and gay grow reverent there,
As he opens his lips in fervent prayer.

He stands as the grave old prophet stood
Proclaiming the Truth and the Living God—
Pouring reproof on the ears of men
Whose hearts are at ease in their folly and sin—
With a challenge of guilt still unforgiven,
To the soul unsteeled, earnest for Heaven.

Oh, who can but honor that good old man,
As he nears his threescore years and ten—
Who hath made it the work of his life to bless
Our world in its woe and wickedness;
Still guiding the few who were wont to stray
In paths of sin, to the narrow way.

With a kindly heart, through tapering years,
He hath shared your joys, he hath wiped your tears—
He hath bound the wreath on the brow of the bride;
He hath stood by the couch when loved ones died;
Pointing the soul to a glorious Heaven,
As the ties which bound it to earth were riven.

Metheinks ye'll weep another day,
When the good old man has passed away;
When the last of his ebbing sands have run—
When his labor is o'er and his work is done—
Who'll care for the flock and keep the fold,
When his pulse is still and his heart is cold?

We'll miss him then! every look and tone,
So familiar now, forever gone,
Will thrill the heart with inward pain,
And you'll long and listen for them in vain;
When a stranger form and stranger face
Shall stand in your honored pastor's place.

Religious Miscellany.

THE MEN WE WANT.

If I thought Christianity an unmanly thing I would have nothing to do with it, I would advise you to have nothing to do with it. We want men, men who can think, speak, reason, and act for themselves; men who can look difficulties in the face; men of stout hearts, and noble courage.—They are wanted everywhere. They are wanted in business, and in office of authority and influence. They are wanted at home and abroad, to use the hammer, the spade, and the sickle, axe, and for some time, I fear, the sword and the rifle. (And many young men soon become old, and many to slay, before these instruments of destruction are laid aside.)

Now, if Christianity were interloper with the supply of men, good and true, for the various duties of life, if it would make us a race of pygmies and simpletons, who would succumb to anything, and never aspire to the noble and the patriotic, I would say, Away with such a thing from the earth. But Christianity exerts no such enfeebling influence. It is no weak superstition, beneath which a people learns to stoop and sneak and creep, that clips the wings, and freezes the blood, and dries up the marrow and sinews. No, you will find such superstition baptized with the name of Christianity, but do not judge of the noble heart-born thing by the unworthy representations and shams of which you will meet with on the earth.

Would to God you could be made to feel that you were born to higher things than reading novels, or smoking cigars, or lounging on sofas, or sauntering in the streets, or knitting time in other equally fruitless aims. Look, my friends, at the frightful evils which blight this poor world. Millions of your fellow creatures are lost under the darkest, blackest idolatry, and superstitions, from which there is no deliverance but by the Gospel of Jesus Christ, which must be carried to them by using earnest men.—Behold what slaveries, despotisms, oppressions, grindings, all over the earth. Look at home. What reforms are needed in business—what need of shortening the hours of labour—what need of sweeping away the rottenness of deceit and dishonesty—the cruel sweating and driving. In other connections what ignorance, what filth, what intemperance, what sensuality, what hypocrisy, what superstition, what misery and crime. Will you be so cruel, so weak, so unmanly, as to stand the idle spectators of these dire evils, when you could do as much to remove them? How you would condemn the men who could stand unmoved watching a terrible conflagration, without lending a helping hand to pull out from the flames the poor children. How you would shout "shame," "disgraceful," and every conceivable bad name, were you doing all you could to rescue a shipwrecked crew, and young men stood idly on the beach with their hands in their pockets, refusing to help you when you called on them. Thou that judgest another dost the same things thyself. There are every day fires to put out, and men to save, and yet you can whistle on in indifference. Aye, you will feast upon the scene in a novel, which pictures those things; and kill your time in reading how poor men suffer and die, and how poor women are seduced and ruined; and sleep as soundly after it as if you had been reading the twenty-third Psalm, or the fourteenth chapter of St. John. Is this manly? It is not godly. It is not Christ-like.

Do not overawed by the onerity of the evil, the multitude of the enemy. Do your part. Fight the foe nearest to you and die. Kill two, three, or more, as God gives you strength: the number will be less. Reap your acre or two, before your sun goes down. Make a circle of light and happiness around you before you burn to the socket. Remember how those mighty coral islands, now covered with a rich vegetation and a numerous population, are the accumulations of the smallest insect. Remember how the mighty fortresses of Sebastopol were constructed by one spadeful of earth after another, one stone above another. Carry your stone, your spadeful. Let it be known when you die, that you have lived, and that you have lived to some purpose.

Have you done nothing, will you do nothing, to make you regretted when you die, and to leave a savour of your name behind you? Shall it be said of you, "He sold sugar for forty years, and died." "He hammered in iron or in brass all his life-time, and died." "He kept accounts for thirty years, and died." "He was a good, harmless, creature, and died."—From "The Strength of Young Men, and the Claims of Christianity upon it: a Sermon by the Rev. R. Bruce.

THE LUTHERAN PARTY IN PRUSSIA.—It may perhaps be interesting to know the views put forth in the present day by the high Lutheran party in Prussia concerning the Church. Chev Bunsen accuses them of principles which savour of popery, but the mouth of a bitter enemy is not always the most faithful exponent of the principles of his antagonist. We think, therefore, that the following theses proposed by Dr. Kahnis to the Leipzig Conference last year may be of considerable interest at the present moment. They were intended to answer the enquiry whether the Lutheran Church is the Church, or only a Church, but that Church the most pure when compared with the rest. The following are the propositions which Dr Kahnis embodied in his theses:—

1. The Church is the communion of Christians in the Holy Spirit under Christ the Head. All baptized Christians belong to this outwardly, but it consists essentially (*dem Wesen nach*) only of the faithful.
2. Under this idea we must distinguish between

the invisible Church, which is the communion of saints, and the visible, which is an organism comprising both the faithful and the unfaithful.

3. The object of this organism is first to create and educate Christians, and secondly to bind them into this communion. This object it attains by means of the formulae of confessions, by its constitution and its worship. As the centrepoint of these lies in the Word of God and Sacraments, pure doctrine and a valid (*richtige*) administration of the Sacraments are justly regarded as signs of the Church.

4. The Church is One, Holy, Apostolic, and Catholic, and this in such a manner that the two first epithets relate chiefly to the invisible Church, the two latter more especially to the visible.

5. No particular Church can ascribe to itself the attributes of the Church exclusively, and consequently the Lutheran church cannot do this.

6. But it may justly call itself the pillar and foundation of the truth, because it is the Church of the Scriptural confession of faith.

Such were in the theses in which Dr. Kahnis, the leader certainly of one of the highest sections of the Lutheran party, represented the doctrines relating to the Church, by which he was willing to stand. In the debates which occurred in regard to the theses, some intemperate language was used, but the only authentic statement of the views of this party is to be found in these propositions.—*Lit. Churchman.*

SIMONIAICAL RESIGNATIONS.—The Bishops' Retirement Act has become law, after debates enlivened towards their close by an unusually smart passage of arms between the Solicitor General and Mr. Gladstone. If we might be allowed to embody things intellectual in images physical, we should say that Sir R. Bethell made a plunge across the house at Mr. Gladstone's nose, but being caught by the collar, underwent for some ten or fifteen minutes a course of uninterrupted whipping, administered with that conscientious ardor which is one of Mr. Gladstone's most striking characteristics, and before an audience who, knowing the Solicitor General, could hardly be unmoved by his sufferings.

The main objection to the pensions granted to the retiring Bishops (for we pass over the question of amount) was the alleged simoniacal character which attached to the preliminary negotiations. Now, it appears to us that this objection may take several shapes. It may be said that this transaction is simony by the law of the church—or that it is simony morally, in its intention and character—or, lastly, that though innocent in itself, it is of such a character as to cover simony in other cases.

The first of these is easily disposed of. What is simony because prohibited by Act of Parliament ceases to be simony when it is allowed by Act of Parliament. It is the legitimate function of the supreme power to dispense in particular cases with its own laws, taking care, of course, that the exception is unobjectionable in its own circumstances, and not unsafe as a precedent.

The second objection, as far as we perceive, is on the present occasion resolvable into the first or third. The law of the church, as far as it was quoted in the House of Commons, appears to be not the formal decision of the Bishops and clergy of the church, having authority over our consciences as those who are set over us in that church, but either the law of Parliament which, on sufficient cases, may be overridden by Parliament, or deductions from the Bible and our moral sense, of the value of which we are at liberty to judge for ourselves. It is a difficult question, remembering the position which the Bishops held in the House of Lords, and the disorganised state of the English Church, how far, and under what circumstances, the authority of Parliament may be tacitly acquiesced in by the existing Church as relieving it or authorising an exception from a strictly ecclesiastical law. But this question did not arise on the present occasion. We do not perceive that the present transaction was alleged to be contrary to any ecclesiastical canon, as distinct from moral fitness on the one side, and statute law on the other.

The question, then, is narrowed to these two points:—Whether the transaction was morally indefensible, and whether it was unsafe as a precedent.

In the first of these the gist of the matter really lies. And in dealing with it we must begin by admitting that the transaction has not that lofty character with which Episcopal acts should properly be impressed. It savours over-strongly perhaps of the domestic duties—of the solicitor or man of business rather than the saint—of common sense rather than uncommon devotion. But this is no reason why it should be called by so hard a name as simony. When a man having the power of conferring a spiritual grace or function uses that power, not for the good of the Church, but to secure some personal advantage to himself, that man is guilty of simony; and those who induce or enable him to act in this way—who furnish the consideration or knowingly benefit by it, are partakers—perhaps more than equal partakers—of his sin. It is a traffic in spiritual powers or offices, which is the forbidden thing. Formerly such offices were desired even by laymen for their own sake—now they are desired for their revenues. In either case there is an inducement to buy and sell them for money, and it is this purchase or sale which the Christian law condemns as sacrilegious. So far as a transaction partakes of the character of such a sale, and so far only, it can be fairly called by the severe name of simony.

And now let us look at the case on which the question arises. A Bishop is unequal to his work. There is a recognised mode of action in such a case, that, namely, of continuing to hold his rank and revenue, while making a scanty provision for the performance of his duties. It is important to remember that this is at present the recognised, the lawful, nay, the only lawful mode of proceeding; the course which it is not only open, but usual, for Bishops to take. What do these Bishops propose to do? They propose to give up their rank and two-thirds of their revenues, if they are allowed formally to relinquish duties which, in any case, they will no longer perform. They receive nothing—not even an exemption from labour, for that was obtainable otherwise—they merely seek to abandon that to which they are no longer entitled. or, at least, so much of it, as they consider they ought to give up. They deprive themselves of some temporal advantages—they acquire none; and their motive we may with great sincerity presume to be the good of the Church, for none other is, under the circumstances, easily conceivable. How can this be the simony which consists in the sale of spiritual office or power?

To put the matter differently:—Suppose the Bishop of London had requested permission to endow with two-thirds of his revenues a coadjutor Bishop to be appointed by the Crown, by such title as might be thought fit, on the understanding that this new Prelate was to perform his duties and succeed to his office. This arrangement would have been substantially identical with that now proposed. The pecuniary result and the distribution of spiritual functions would have been the same, and the transaction would have equally arisen out of a so-called bargain or negotiation originated by the Bishop. The retention of one-third of the revenue would equally have been the "condition" of the new appointment. But would any one have called this simony? Certainly not. And is it possible that of two transactions substantially the same, and different only in their shape and clothing, the one shall be innocent, the other sacrilegious? Surely not. If, therefore, it is admitted that they are not both prohibited, they are both allowable.

But, lastly, may it not be that though under the circumstances allowable, they are yet *malè exempti*? Innocent in themselves, may they not yet, if admitted as precedents, cover transactions which are guilty? We believe, that so long as the law is in its present uncertain state, they may. They are examples of *privilegia* on a subject matter on which *privilegia* are especially dangerous. Nothing, it is justly argued, can be more dangerous than to enable Prelates to procure favourable terms of retirement by negotiation with Ministers. But this evil is capable of being met by a general law. Such a general law has long, perhaps, been desirable—the present transaction makes it a necessity. We look forward to such a law, not necessarily founded on the present precedents; but whether so founded or not, superseding both these and the discretionary power which is now vested in the Ministers of the day. And because we hope the question will speedily be so closed up, we believe it right that the cases of London and Durham should be disposed of, without any rigid scrutiny of details. In such a manner as shall most speedily place their dioceses under efficient management.—*London Guardian, July 30.*

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Canada. August 2.

ENGLAND.

Parliament was prorogued July 29, by commission, the Lord Chancellor, Lords Harrowby, Stanley of Alderley, Willoughby D'Eresby, and Monteague, acting as commissioners. The Commons having been summoned, they gave the Royal Assent to a number of bills. The Lord Chancellor then read the following Speech in a loud and distinct tone of voice:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to express to you her warm acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during the session.

"When her Majesty met you in Parliament, at the opening of the session, her Majesty was engaged, in co-operation with her allies the emperor of the French, the king of Sardinia, and the Sultan, in an arduous war, having for its object matters of high European importance; and her Majesty appealed to your loyalty and patriotism for the necessary means to carry on that war with the energy and vigor essential to success.

"You answered nobly the appeal then made to you; and her Majesty was enabled to prepare for the operations of the expected campaign, naval and military forces worthy of the power and reputation of this country.

"Happily it became unnecessary to apply those forces to the purposes for which they had been destined. A Treaty was concluded, by which the objects for which the war had been undertaken were fully attained; and an honorable peace has saved Europe from the calamities of continued warfare.

"Her Majesty trusts that the benefits resulting from that peace will be extensive and permanent; and that, while the friendships and alliances which were cemented by common exertions during the contest will gain strength by mutual interests in peace, those asperities which inherently belong to conflict will give place to the confidence and good-will with which a faithful execution of engagements will inspire those who have learnt to respect each other as antagonists.

"Her Majesty commands us to thank you for your support in the hour of trial, and to express to you her fervent hope that the prosperity of her faithful people which was not materially checked during the pressure of war, may continue, and be increased by the genial influence of peace.

"Her Majesty is engaged in negotiations on the subject of questions in connection with the affairs of Central America, and her Majesty hopes that the differences which have arisen on those matters between her Majesty's government and that of the United States, may be satisfactorily adjusted.

"We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that her Majesty desires to avail herself of this occasion to express the pleasure which it afforded her to receive during the war in which she had been engaged numerous and honorable proofs of loyalty and public spirit from her Majesty's Indian territories, and from those colonial possessions which constitute so valuable and important a part of the dominions of her Majesty's Crown.

Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to the Act for rendering more effectual the police in counties and boroughs in England and Wales. This Act will materially add to the security of person and property, and will thus afford increased encouragement to the exertions of honest industry.

"Her Majesty rejoices to think that the Act for the improvement of the internal arrangements of the University of Cambridge will give fresh powers of usefulness to that ancient and renowned seat of learning.

"The Act for regulating joint stock companies will afford additional facilities for the advantageous employment of capital, and will thus tend to promote the development of the resources of the country; while the acts passed relative to the mercantile laws of England and Scotland will diminish the inconvenience which the differences of those laws occasion to her Majesty's subjects engaged in trade.

"Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction that you have given your attention to the arrangements connected with County courts. It is her Majesty's anxious wish that Justice should be attainable by all classes of her subjects with as much speed and with as little expense, as may be consistent with the due investigation of the merits of causes to be tried.

"Her Majesty trusts that the Act for placing the coast guard under the direction of the Board of Admiralty, will afford the groundwork for arrangements for providing, in time of peace, means applicable to national defence, on the occurrence of any future emergency.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies for the present year.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Her Majesty commands us to congratulate you on the favourable state of the revenue, and upon the thriving condition of all branches of the national industry; and she acknowledges with gratitude the loyalty of her faithful subjects, and that spirit of order and that respect for the law which prevail in every part of her dominions.

"Her Majesty commands us to express her confidence that on your return to your homes you will promote by your influence and example, in your several districts, that continued and progressive improvement which is the vital principle of the well being of nations, and her Majesty fervently prays that Almighty God may attend your steps, and prosper your doings for the welfare and happiness of her people."

After the Speech had been read, the Lord Chancellor declared it to be her Majesty's will and pleasure that Parliament should be prorogued till Tuesday, the 7th October, and that it was accordingly prorogued till that day.

Mr. Mechi had a large company of City magnates and agriculturists at his annual Tiptree gathering on Saturday. The company were assembled, by the sound of a bell, around Mr. Mechi, and he led them round his farm. The first field visited was one of Italian rye grass; it was growing its fourth crop this season. The crops are raised thus rapidly by immediate irrigation, and the grass is peculiarly tender. At another field Dr. Ritterbandt exhibited a preparation from "clinkers," the dross of melted iron, which Mr. Mechi had used on his soil; there was a great deal of potash in the preparation, and this he said, prevents the potato disease. Both that and the vine disease were caused by deficiency of potash. Field after field were visited and all had good, and some heavy, crops, under the liquid manure system. The company then went to look at the cattle, which were found in excellent condition, and witnessed the operations of a steam plough. Boydell's steam horse was to have been there, but did not arrive. The collation followed, at which "British and Foreign Agriculture" was coupled with the names of Mr. Fisher Hobbs and the Hon. Mr. Cameron. In responding to his own health, Mr. Mechi said—

"Without referring to anything he had done, he was prepared to say unflinchingly that if all the lands of England were cultivated as well as his own farm, and a number of others which he could name, there would not only be food enough, but to spare, without any foreign importation. He did not make this statement without authority, but on a consideration of the acreage of the country. He thought Mr. Cameron could have told them that while England had no agricultural statistics, Canada, that young and almost untamed country, possessed the most accurate statistics of every bushel of corn that was produced. It was a hard thing to get over old prejudices. He believed that the agricultural fear which prevailed in this country relative to a disclosure of their affairs was a perfect phantom. There was no reason to despair of improvement in agriculture when the steam engine and the steam plough were at work in the field. He foresaw in the prospective that the present system of agriculture would be considered obsolete. 'Forward!' was the English agriculturist's word. They meant, to go forward; they meant to spend more money or to have less acres in their farms; and if they had not money of their own they would borrow to lay out upon the land, and they would find it a profitable operation. There would be twice as many farms in fifty years as now, and how could they obtain these additional farms unless the present holdings were cut in half. They had in towns all kinds of associations to get everybody's money out of everybody's pocket—but they had no agricultural improvement companies. Was it because the agriculturist was too proud? It was asked, when improvements were recommended, where was the money to come from. But the agriculturists had never asked for it. They chose rather to have an area of acres which were poor and proud acres, than to lay out sufficient money to improve them."

Amongst other toasts afterwards given was "The Laboring Classes."—*Guardian, July 29.*

The death of the Bishop of Graham's Town after a short illness, hastened by anxiety and toil, is a real and great loss to the Colonial Church. He was cut off amidst the plans and enterprises of a missionary Bishop in a newly-planted diocese, his college still unfinished, his grammar-school full and increasing, his candidates preparing for ordination; and what he leaves behind requires, we believe, assistance as well as superintendance.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer arrived on Monday morning in Paris on his route to the East, where he is commissioned to arrange the government of the Wallachian and Moldavia Provinces. He was attended by Captain Lyecester Vernon, M. P.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes the following telegraphic despatch from the French Consul at St. Sebastian to the Minister of Foreign Affairs—

St. Sebastian, July 28.

"There are no advices from Saragossa since my last despatch. The uncertainty of the news is to be attributed to the delay of five days granted by General Dulce to the Junta."

By the Trieste despatch in anticipation of the Overland Mail for June, we learn that the disturbances in Kidomy are over. The Revolution in China is progressing. Sixty-five Chinese rebels had been beheaded in Canton in one day. Political reports from the interior continue unsatisfactory. In Kiangsi the Imperial troops are said to have been defeated by the rebels, and to have lost 3,000 men, among them seven mandarins. In the north the insurgents appear also to have met with much success, and the town of Ningkw-foo has been taken by them. This place lies about 100 miles westward of Hoochow, the centre of the silk district. Parties are said to have approached Pun-now Chiu; and caused much alarm at Soochow.

RUSSIA.—The Crimea is by this time deserted by English troops. Here is the picture on Wednesday night, July 2:—

"The scene of destruction is as complete as the desolation in the camp. Four huge piles of timber, shattered huts, furniture, stoves, benches, tables, stabling, and planks of all sorts, are blazing fiercely in the fourth Division ground, throwing columns of light into the air, which illuminate the deserted plateau far and wide. One of these by-the-by, consists of a somewhat more valuable material than the rest. It is formed of about 500,000 lbs. of charcoal, which was left on the ground near the central depot, and it is now a grand pyramid of orange colored flame, which must be a cost in one way or the other a very considerable sum of money."

The choice of the present President of Police at Berlin, Baron von Zedlitz Neukirch, which is believed to have been recommended by Herr von Hinckley himself in a letter written to the King, in view of the contingency of his own death, proves to have been admirably adapted to close the breach that had already broken out between the noble military and the police, himself possessed of noble birth.

The marriage of a deaf and dumb couple was celebrated a few days since at Ulm. The Government had at first refused permission, but it was eventually granted on the director of the deaf and dumb establishment at Gemund declaring that the state of the parents would have no influence on any child that might be born to them.

A correspondent of the New Prussian Gazette states that "large moustaches a la Victor Emanuel, have been prohibited in Milan."

A correspondent of *Le Nord* writes from Copenhagen on the 16th.—"Admiral Sir Charles Napier arrived the other day at Tonningen by an English steamer. Although travelling simply as a tourist, his arrival was saluted by ten volleys of cannon, and the commander of the fort went himself to pay all the honors reserved for travellers of distinction. The English Admiral then left for Flensburg by railway, and found a considerable crowd assembled to greet him. It is stated that he intends leaving for St. Petersburg by the first steamer."

Editorial Miscellany.

HOME AFFAIRS.

THE resignation of Judge Haliburton at this particular juncture, has wonderfully discomposed (if we may credit all that we hear,) the Provincial Cabinet. The Judge is a shrewd politician, and is liberal, an able and conscientious man. Before he became a Supreme Court Judge, he relinquished a considerable pension, which had been bestowed upon him when the Inferior Court was abolished; and when from age, or repugnance to the duties, or from public prejudice excited against his retaining the

Judgeship, it does not matter which, he claimed to retire, it was but natural he should suppose, after a long servitude in so important a capacity, that his former pension at least might have been restored to him. Public opinion however, is decidedly against a pension list, and acting upon the Government may have gone far to prevent a favorable consideration of the claim, altho' there are precedents that might have justified the Administration in allowing him a graceful retirement. Indeed the career of the learned gentleman,—his merit on the score of authorship—the celebrity which his works have given to Nova Scotia—the stake he has in the country, with a landed property teeming with its resources—the mineral wealth he has assented to develop, —all called for some mark of popular regard, much more enduring than would be represented by the amount of the pension, independent of any opinion that might be entertained of his merit as a judge, or the justice of the claim itself. All these things however, seem to have no weight with the Government or with the influence which acts upon it—and determined to bring the question to a close, the Judge sends at length his resignation, unconditionally we understand, leaving us to infer the pension question an open one, to be settled hereafter, as a sense of propriety may dictate.

We have given Judge Haliburton credit for political shrewdness, joined with qualities which constitute the patriot. They do not always blend, as in his case we think they do, in one individual. The proof however is at our hand, in our estimation of this particular case. It shines in all his literary productions, the chief end of which is to make the Province known over the civilized world, and to direct attention every where to the value of its physical resources and its commanding position with reference to the rest of the American continent. In this way it will on all hands be acknowledged that he has done more for Nova Scotia than any man living. We must confess, however, that the explosion of the grenade he has thrown into the Cabinet, at this particular juncture, impressed us at first with an idea that as a mere politician he had seized a favorable opportunity to take his revenge for the neglect of his country, in the confusion and division that was sure to accompany the act amongst the interests to be acted upon. As a caricaturist we rather think he enjoys the fun. We are much amused ourselves at the dilemma of the administration, from which they appear to find it difficult to escape. But, believing him to be in reality guided by a higher and holier feeling, we shall endeavour to show the probable motives which may have influenced the patriot, undeterred by any selfish or retaliatory disposition. Judge Haliburton is able to be, ought to be, and we believe is above all mercenary, malicious and unworthy considerations.

The Province of Nova Scotia has for a long time been under the dominion of party spirit, a disparaging state of things to the many able men which are in it, and conducive to the elevation to political power of mediocrity of talent, and improper influences; while real ability and public virtue, languish in obscurity, and the best interests of the country are guided less by a desire for the public welfare, than by the strength of partisanship. When party bids against party for public favor, principle is soon lost sight of, and the measures and men that are the result, are about the last that would have been accepted for public purposes under a just discrimination. This too at a time when all the talent of a country is required to forward and mature measures of public improvement in which its vital interests and its general growth and happiness are concerned, and the evil can be palpably discerned. It has in fact been long perceived, and remarked upon, without the possibility of averting it. The very force however, of public improvement, has tended to compel a crisis, and it is not attributing to Judge Haliburton a very extraordinary degree of political sagacity, combined with patriotism, when we express our belief that he felt himself master of the situation, and that he has done his part to realize a conclusion, advantageous to Provincial interests—if after his act, persons who are as much interested in the prosperity of Nova Scotia, throwing aside party feelings, will unite to bring it to that desirable result. That a question should be entertained in the Executive of fitness for the vacant Judgeship, considering who are the parties who contend for it, is to say the least, most astonishing. That there should be any question at all, only prove the inveteracy of party; and confirms a reluctant impression, that our politics are made a handle to serve other than public purposes. We trust that the Administration will view this resignation as we doubt not Judge Haliburton has done, as all honest men must do,—as an effort to stay the operation of party action in the Government and in the country, and to unite all classes in an

eager desire to develop out great resources, and to make us fit for the position which we ought to occupy in the eyes of the world.

Since writing the foregoing we have learnt that the vacant Judgeship has been accepted by Mr. Wilkins—that Mr. Henry accepts the Provincial Secretaryship, and Mr. A. Archibald the office of Solicitor General. We supposed that the difficulty in the Council would have lasted until our next issue at least. We are glad, however, to learn, that the Administration have resolved it with an enlightened regard for the public welfare. The acceptance of the Judgeship will vacate the representation in the Assembly of the Township of Windsor. There can be no doubt, we believe, as to who will be returned in the room of Mr. Wilkins.

We copy the following sage opinion by Lord Clarendon from a late English paper—and we ask, what is it worth? The Russians are a wise people in their generation—the British rather a simple one, but exceedingly magnanimous withal. Lord Clarendon's opinion in the present instance is an easy one, and must be very consolatory. It is remarkably decisive too, from the utter impossibility that any action can ever be taken upon it, or that it can ever reflect upon the power that has prevented by their destruction the strong fortresses from being used against it as an obstacle to its future designs. We are forcibly reminded by these events of the destruction by the Russians of the Turkish fleet at Sinope—both being preventive measures. But the parallel ends here. The Sinope massacre might have been avenged, and yet, how chary were the British Administration of their "opinions" upon that atrocity. In dealing with a power like Russia, matter of fact should govern opinions. The matter of fact would have been in this case, the set off of the destruction of the fortresses of Kertch, Kinburn, Eupatoria, &c., which the allies had as much right to dismantle as those of Sebastopol. Russia will laugh from the borders of China to the Gulf of Finland, at the magnanimity of the allies, and the funny speech of Lord Clarendon:—

THE TREATY WITH RUSSIA.

The *Earl of Malmesbury* complained on Monday, that the Russians had dismantled the fortresses of Ismail and Rani, in the Danubian Principalities; and had not yet sent an ambassador to England. Lord Clarendon had heard that the fortress in question had been dismantled, and he thought it a very unusual proceeding. No arrangements were made at the Congress about them, as it would have been thought an affront to require an explanation about which there was no difference of opinion:—

"I understand the Russian Government to say that they considered that they had a right, until the boundary of the frontier was marked out, and until the country had been given over to the allies, to demolish any fortresses on the Danube in the same manner as the allies had to demolish the fortresses at Sebastopol. But there is this very great distinction. Since the peace has been signed nothing has been demolished by the allies, nor any act of aggression committed; whereas the dismantling of these fortresses took place after the peace was signed. We being in possession of Eupatoria, of Kinburn, and, more especially, of Kertch, we might, in retaliation, have destroyed all the public works of those places, but we considered that, as soon as peace was signed, the place became Russian, it would have been dishonourable on our part to meddle with those works; and, on the same principle, we contend that Russia has no right to meddle with these Danubian fortresses. Such, my lords, is the opinion of her Majesty's Government on the subject." Kars had been partially dismantled before the news of peace having been signed had reached the fortress, but immediately it was known the work of destruction was ordered to be discontinued. Again, some Crown lands were being sold in Moldavia, but the arrangements were stopped by the Russian Government, who admitted that they were no longer theirs to deal with. "The Russian Government have stated in the strongest terms, that their object is to carry on everything connected with the peace in the most faithful manner, and I can only hope that for the future nothing will occur to destroy the good-will on which the peace is founded. With respect to the last inquiry of the noble earl as to the arrival of a Russian Ambassador to this country, I have to state that, in the last communication received through Baron Brunow, an official announcement was made that Count Krepovitch was appointed to this Court, and that no disrespect was intended to her Majesty by the delay. I have inquired not only into the reason of that delay, but when an ambassador may be expected, and I have been informed that he may be expected here about the end of this month, and that his non-arrival has been the result of unavoidable causes."

Lords Ellenborough and Derby complained of the neglect of Lord Clarendon in not having the fortresses of Ismail and Rani mentioned in the treaty, and their preservation provided for. "The noble earl admitted the latter, "that in this case Russia has been guilty if not of a breach of faith, yet of a breach of understanding, which does not seem to augur very well for the continuance of the peace negotiated by him."

Willie's Department.

WILLIE AND I

We love to go to Sabbath-school—
Willie and I,
And ho the weather foul or fair,
We purpose to be always there,
To listen to the opening prayer—
Willie and I.

Our teacher we do dearly love—
Willie and I,
She comes and takes us by the hand,
And points us to the better land,
And tries to make us understand—
Willie and I.

Our father—mother, too, we love—
Willie and I,
While many boys and girls are there,
Whose parents for them do not care,
We of the good things richly share—
Willie and I.

We ought to love the Saviour most—
Willie and I,
For if we love and serve him best,
In his own bosom we shall rest,
And be in heaven forever blest—
Willie and I.

NOAH'S CARPENTERS.

It was a late hour at night. The city of N—, with its many turrets and spires, was sleeping under the shadow of those rocky sentinels which have guarded the plain since the Flood. The waves of the ocean fell gently and soothingly on the beach. The moon waded through the fleecy autumn clouds, now playing with the waters and lighting up the scene, and then concealing her glory, as if to make its revelations more prized. It was a night for pious thoughts and conversation.

Two persons were leaving the city and passing along the waterside to a beautiful valley, where one was a resident and the other a guest. The taller the elder of the two, was actively engaged in a work of benevolence. The work was too heavy for him, and he had invited his young friend, a thoughtless lad, of whom we will speak as Henry, to aid him. Together they had spent many a weary day in supplying the Christian laborers who had co-operated with them, with the choicest means of usefulness, as they crowded the depository of truth. Exhausted by their toils, they were now returning for a night's repose. Hitherto, not a word had been addressed to the obliging boy about his soul. The proper occasion seemed to have arrived. A quiet but fitting manner was chosen.

"Henry," asked the older, "do you know what became of Noah's carpenters?"

"Noah's carpenters!" exclaimed Henry, "I didn't know that Noah had any carpenters."

"Certainly, he must have had help in building one of the largest and best proportioned ships ever put up on the stocks. There must have been many ship-carpenters at work for a long time, to have constructed such a vessel in such an age. What became of them think you, when all the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened?"

"What do you mean by such a queer question?" Henry replied.

"No matter what, just now. Please answer the inquiry. And you may also tell me, if you will, what you would have done in that dreadful hour, when the storm came in its fury, and Noah's prophecies were all fulfilled, and all but the family of the preacher of righteousness were ready to be engulfed in those black waters?"

"I don't know," said Henry, in a half thoughtful, half trifling manner. "Perhaps I should have got on the rudder."

"This is human nature exactly, Henry. It would 'climb up some other way,' rather than enter the fold by the only door. It would 'get on the rudder' in its pride and short sightedness, rather than go into the ark of safety. It would 'save itself' by hanging on at the hazard of being swept away into the gulf of despair instead of being saved by the provision of infinite love. But I'll tell you plainly what I mean, Henry, by Noah's carpenters. You have kindly and generously given me your aid, day after day, in building an ark in N—, by which many, I trust, will be saved. I feel grateful for your help. But I greatly fear that, while others will be rejoicing in the fruits of our labours, you will be swept away in the storm of wrath which will, by-and-by, beat on the heads of those who enter not the ark of Jesus Christ. No human device will avail for you. 'Getting on the rudder' will not answer; you must be in Christ, or you are lost. Remember Noah's carpenters, and flee to the ark without delay."

"We reached the house, and parted. The winter came. Henry was placed at a boarding school in ——. He visited home during the winter vacation, and pre-

sented himself to the church for admission to its communion. He then stated that the conversation detailed above had never passed from his memory. It led him to serious reflections, and ultimately we trust, to the ark of safety. He is now entering a career of wide spread public usefulness. He will never forget Noah's carpenters.

Though Noah's carpenters were all drowned, there are a great many of the same stock now alive; of those who contribute to promote the spiritual good of others, and aid in the upbuilding of the Redeemer's kingdom, but personally neglect the great salvation.

Sabbath School children, who gather in the poor, or contribute their money to send tracts and books to the destitute, or to aid the work of missions, and yet remain unconverted, are like Noah's carpenters.

Teachers in Bible classes and Sabbath schools, who point their pupils to the Lamb of God, but do not lead the way, are like guide boards that tell the road, but do not travel on it; or like Noah's carpenters, who built an ark, and were overwhelmed in the waters that bore it aloft in safety.

Careless parents, who instruct their children and servants, as every parent should, in the great doctrines of the gospel, yet fail to illustrate these doctrines in their lives, and seek not a personal interest in the blood of Christ, are like Noah's carpenters, and must expect their doom.

Preachers, sowers, and binders, engaged in making Bibles and religious books, booksellers and publishers of religious newspapers, who are doing much to increase the knowledge of the gospel and to save souls, but so many of whom are careless about their own salvation, will have the mortification of knowing that, while their toils have been instrumental of spiritual good to thousands, they were only like the pack mules that carried a load to market without tasting it, or like Noah's carpenters, who built a ship in which they never sailed.

Wealthy and liberal, but unconverted men, who help to build churches and sustain the institutions of the gospel, but who will not come unto Christ that they may have life, are hewing the timbers and driving the nails of the ark which they are too proud or too careless to enter. Perhaps they think they will be safe on the "rudder;" but they find too late, when they would ride they must swim—that what they would float they must sink, with all their good deeds, unmixed with faith, as a millstone about their necks.—*Churchman's Penny Mag.*

Selections.

THE CHINESE BIBLE.

Those who are accustomed to trace God in history as well as in His written revelation, will, doubtless, feel an interest of the deepest and most thrilling kind, in the coincidence to which we now call attention. It is precisely at the period of this wonderful movement of the Chinese towards the renunciation of their idols; that the great evangelizing societies of our country have prepared for them the New Testament at the extraordinary low price of fourpence, and in a greatly improved translation. The book is now lying on our table, and, of all the marvels of the typographic art this is the most marvelous. It is a small volume, five and a half inches long by three and three quarters wide and more than an inch and a quarter thick. The paper is beautiful, and the type exquisite. Of all the specimens of Chinese printing we have ever inspected, we should be disposed to say this must appear to the Chinese themselves the most beautiful exhibition of their language that has ever been presented to them; and that this should have been effected by the 'barbarians,' who, for ages, their rulers have taught them to despise, may contribute not a little to lower their self-confidence, and modify their national prejudices. But that such a work should have been brought to perfection just at this era of their history, that it should be possible to multiply, by means of the modern improvements in printing, to any extent, these Chinese New Testaments for fourpence, presents to the contemplative mind the fact that deserves and will well repay attention. Is it the design of Providence that China should read, in its own tongue, the wonderful works of God? Then Providence has produced that word without miracles or the gift of tongues. But all that labor, ingenuity, that mechanical skill and perseverance which have accomplished this work, might have remained for ages abortive, as seed laid up in a granary, had not the present movement presented the wide field made accessible, and, as it were, ploughed up almost from end to end, and ready to receive the precious seed. Dr. Morrison's types, tho' excellent in their day, were comparatively costly

—not adapted for the masses. It would have been impossible to give copies of his Bibles to any great extent. In his day, the metal Chinese types were unknown. This is the invention that was to synchronize with the opening of China; and though the two facts have been brought about by two very different sets of individuals, without concert, or even the knowledge of each others purposes, yet they both develop themselves almost at the same moment. One mail brings us the intelligence that China is being revolutionized by a set of men who possess only a part of Genesis in their own language, but who recognise the whole Bible as their religion, though they read it only in fragments; and the next mail brings to this country the first completed copy of the New Testament in their language, as remarkable for cheapness as it is for beauty.

The London Missionary Society has the honor of supplying the men who have made translation and cast the type; while to the Bible society is due the honor of affording pecuniary aid towards the requisite machinery. Had not both these societies been in operation, no one could have said how China was to have an adequate supply of Bibles. No other nation could have produced them, and she could not have produced them for herself. Then, again, if China had not been prepared to accept the Bible, little could have been done with the work now accomplished except at the trading ports upon the mere fringes of the empire. In all probability, the demand for these cheap Testaments, will now become immense. Another year, or even a few months, may decide the fate of the Tartar dynasty; and whether the revolution issues in one universal monarchy, or in the four cardinal ones at present suggested by the title of the princes—East, West, North, and South—in either case, the efforts of the missionaries to spread the Scriptures are likely to be left perfectly free; and when it is remembered that though the pronunciation of the language is different in the different provinces, yet that the character and power of it are the same everywhere, what an entirely new and vast scope will be given for the operation of that Word of life which has, in great part, emancipated the mind of the Western world, and has now to emancipate the Eastern from the consolidated darkness of four thousand years.—*British Quarterly Review.*

FLIGHT OF HAY IN SOMERSETSHIRE.—A gentleman was jogging along the road under the west side of Brent Knoll, Somerset, when he was startled at seeing a few yards before him a large quantity of hay circling about in the air, not unlike a dense flock of small and great birds mingled together. The very next moment the dust of the road was gathered up and whirled high aloft, ascending in the form of a spiral pillar. Wreaths of hay soared to a great height, floating away towards the west, as if borne away by some powerful current of air, till the sight of them was lost in the distance. Whether they descended on any of the intermediate fields or were carried out to sea, has not been ascertained. The owner of the hay, a good natured farmer, of the true Somerset kind, was trudging on the road to his field, and, as may be supposed, was taken "quite aback" at the spectacle, exclaiming continually, "Well, I never saw such a sight before, why there is half a ton of hay gone, I'll engage!" Then shouting to the haymakers, "Why did you not keep it down?" he was met by the quiet answer, "Why sure we did sit upon it, but we could not keep it down." In droil fashion rejoined our farmer friend, "Where be I to take my team to fetch it back, I should like to know?" It need not be added that the neighbours around were aghast at the spectacle, and the stillness of the wind (which had just before been blowing fresh from the N.E.) made the matter yet more wonderful in their eyes.

The Roman Catholic *Weekly Register* professes its concern at the line of argument taken by the counsel of Archdeacon Denison in his behalf, as showing the weakness of Tractarians, and adds, "We have many misgivings that too many of them at least are less inclined than the body was some years ago to seek truth where alone it is to be found—in the Catholic Church. There is no diminution in the number of converts, but they have recently come not so much from the ranks of Tractarians as from the Low Church and even Presbyterian school. Not that we regret this. That any party should adopt a retrograde movement is, of course, sad; yet it is satisfactory that really religious persons in the most adverse schools are beginning to get the better of their prejudices, and to appreciate the real character of the Catholic Church."

From the result of a series of experiments by Dr. Læwrie and Dr. Cowan, published in this month's *Glasgow Medical Journal*, it would appear that chloroform arrests the action of strychnine.

A Cunard steamer, the *Zebra*, coming from Havre to Liverpool last week, ran upon the Lizard Point during a thick fog, and knocked a hole in her bottom. No lives were lost.

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Canada, August 9.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Heywood moved an address to the Crown, praying that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to give such directions as to her might seem meet for the appointment of a Royal commission, consisting of learned men well skilled in the original languages of the Holy Scriptures, and conversant with modern Biblical scholarship, to consider of such amendments of the authorised version of the Bible as had been already proposed, and to receive suggestions from all persons who might be willing to offer them; to point out errors of translation, and such words and phrases as had either changed their meaning or become obsolete in the lapse of time, and to report the amendments which they might be prepared to recommend.—

The hon. member observed that it was a singular fact mentioned in *Disraeli's Curiosities of Literature*, that in this country the Bible was not much in use before the restoration of monarchy in 1660. Previously to that period it remained in the possession of the learned, and a very considerable time elapsed before it passed into the hands of the great body of the people. After the Restoration it was reprinted, and obtained a general circulation. About the year 1769 there was at Oxford a certain Dr. Blaney, a man of learning, who took great pains to revise the current version, and what was not a little remarkable was, that his revised edition had been the standard authority ever since, so that from 1769 down to 1856 the progressive discoveries of scholars, commentators and critics, which were found of such service in interpreting other books, had been disregarded by the University of Oxford in the case of the Bible. Mr. Parker, the bookseller of Oxford, who was one of the witnesses examined before the committee, had stated that the learned body had given peremptory orders that the edition of Dr. Blaney was the only edition to be followed, and it had been followed accordingly to the present day. He, (Mr. Heywood), thought that such a proceeding was a neglect on the part of those high authorities, and he really did not believe that we possessed a translation in that accurate form which was quite attainable and beyond question desirable. This was a matter which came within the province of the Crown. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was taken up by several very eminent men, and Lord Cromwell, who was Secretary of State and the Queen's Vicegerent in sacred matters, recommended to the King to give his sanction to a new translation of the Scriptures. A body of learned men was appointed for the purpose. They were assisted by Archbishop Cranmer and other eminent persons, and the version of the Bible published under their direction soon became popular throughout the country.— Then came the reign of Queen Mary, during which there was a bitter persecution of Protestants, many of whom had to fly for refuge to Geneva and other places. At Geneva a fresh translation, or to speak more correctly, a revision of the former translation, was undertaken and completed, and upon the revival of Protestantism, when Elizabeth came to the throne, that revised version was brought over to England. That edition had followed Beza, as also had all subsequent editions, and it was worthy of remark that when an erroneous translation was detected, it generally turned out that Beza was in fault. Beza was a decided Calvinist, and did not scruple to turn a text so as to suit his own purposes. However, he was esteemed a great authority, and his influence was paramount. At the beginning of the reign of James I. an application was made to the Crown to have the Bible again revised, and a commission was appointed for that purpose, in which the Puritan element was unrepresented. A reference to the preface of any family Bible would show that this body did not attempt to make a new translation, but merely to revise the old one—their object being to carry as much public feeling as possible along with them in the execution of their task. A similar spirit ought to actuate any commissioners selected at the present day to revise the existing translation. Unnecessary changes, which could only give offence to many persons, ought to be strictly avoided; but there were various passages at present incorrectly rendered that demanded alteration. There were portions of the Scriptures which it was painful to many clergymen of the Church of England to have to read to their congregations in the precise words of the authorised version; but, however faulty and repugnant to scholarship they might be, those clergymen had no alternative but to give them as they stood. This matter was felt to be so pressing among the learned, that Professor Sel-

wyn, of Cambridge, had given notice of a motion for directing the attention of the clergy in Convocation specially to it. Even so slight an alteration as that of the punctuation would render many passages clearer.

A recent article in the *Edinburgh Review* also pointed out the advantages of a division of the chapters of the Bible into paragraphs instead of verses. As an illustration of the errors of the present translation he might mention the text of the celebrated sermon on 'Religion in Common Things,' preached before the Queen by the Rev. Mr. Caird. The text chosen on that occasion was, 'Be not slothful in business,' and it was remarkable that the word 'business' did not appear in the original Greek. The correct word was 'zeal,' and the passage read 'Be not backward in zeal.' So that there was really no connection between the subject of this excellent discourse and the true interpretation of the text in which it was ostensibly based. Other examples of careless translation might easily be cited. In the Acts of the Apostles, for instance, the phrase 'Those matters which are written in the law and the prophets' was put into the mouth of St. Paul in lieu of the exact words, which were, 'These matters which are according to the law, and which are written in the prophets.' The correct reading showed that St. Paul, who was a believer in tradition, held tradition in connection with the law, but took the prophets literally. The passage in the first chapter of the First Epistle of St. John relating to the three heavenly witnesses, on which an important doctrinal point turned, was not in the original Greek but had been interpolated by some interpreter. This text was, however often used in argument by the learned, and sometimes also by the learned but disingenuous. On one occasion it was quoted by a theological disputant, when his opponent asked him, 'Did you not know the verse is not in the original Greek?' His reply was rather singular; it was—'I did know it, but I was not aware that you did.' (A laugh.) The people of the United States were so impressed with the importance of having the correct sense of the sacred writers made public that they had formed a society to revise the existing translation of the Bible. This body which was supplied with funds from voluntary subscriptions, has gone through a considerable portion of the Old and New Testaments. The new version being printed by them on the same page with the old translation, to enable the reader to judge between the two. It might be asked, why not form a voluntary society to carry out the same object in this country, and thus avoid the necessity of applying to Parliament on the subject? His answer was that the work could be most efficiently done under the authority of the Crown, the labors of the Commissioners appointed by whom, if impartial and competent for their task, as no doubt they would be, would command the largest amount of public confidence. Opposition to such an undertaking might be apprehended from the Bible Society; but that body would have timely notice of the intended change and could easily dispose of all its copies in the old version before the new one was ready for publication. Eminent divines belonging to all the leading denominations of Christians were convinced of the necessity of the alteration now proposed, and it was to be hoped that during the approaching recess hon. members would consult with the clergy and ministers of their respective neighbourhoods on this important subject. The more public attention was called to the subject the more every reflecting mind must feel the urgency of the revision he suggested. He could not reasonably expect that immediate steps would be taken for giving effect to his views, but he believed that in no more fitting assembly than that of the representatives of the people, coming from all parts of the kingdom, could so grave and serious a question be launched for full and fair discussion. Trusting, therefore, that the object which he contemplated would gradually make its way into public favour, and be ultimately accomplished to the satisfaction of the country, he begged now to move the resolution of which he had given notice."

Sir G. Pechell seconded the motion.

Sir G. Grey said the hon. gentleman had intimated that he did not intend to take the sense of the house upon the motion, and he (Sir G. Grey) conceived that the house would do wrong to move in a matter of so much importance unless it was well supported by public opinion. For his own part he believed that the object of the address was not at all in accordance with the existing state of public opinion, and that the appointment of such a commission as the hon. gentleman proposed would create general apprehension and alarm, and would have a tendency to unsettle the faith of a great body of the people, and to lessen their respect and

revere-ence for the authorised version of the Scriptures. There were, no doubt, certain errors in the translation of that version; it might contain some words the meaning of which had altered since the date when the translation was made; some slight inaccuracies might be found in it; but, speaking of it as a whole, he believed he expressed the general opinion of the Christian community of this country when he said that, owing to the accuracy and fidelity of the translation, and to the purity, beauty, and simplicity of the language employed, it was justly entitled to the respect and reverence with which it had been regarded. His hon. friend had said that it was very hard upon clergymen that they should be obliged to read from the authorised version of the Scriptures, in the services of the Church. Certain passages which they believed not to be literal translations of the original, and not fully convey its meaning. He (Sir G. Grey) thought, however, that there were few passages the reading of which would oppress the consciences of clergymen, and they certainly had the less reason to complain because it was their duty not only to read but to explain the Scriptures. If, therefore, they conceived that there were any errors in the translation they were at liberty to point out what was the true meaning of the text. If the motion had been pressed he (Sir G. Grey) would have dealt with the subject more in detail, but as the hon. gentleman did not intend to take the sense of the house, he (Sir G. Grey) would only say that he thought it would be most inexpedient to entertain the question, or to do more than to allow the learned men to whom the hon. member had referred to continue the practice they had hitherto pursued of publishing critical notes upon the Old and New Testament.

The motion was then by leave withdrawn.

Archdeacon Denison's case, which has excited so much interest during the past few months, was commenced yesterday before his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, at the Guildhall, Bath. The court was opened at 11 o'clock, some time before which it was well filled with one of the most intelligent and respectable audiences we have ever witnessed, among which was a great number of clergy. His Grace was accompanied by Dr. Lushington, Dr. Heartley, Margaret Professor of Divinity at Oxford, the Very Rev. G. S. Johnson, Dean of Wells, assessors; Dr. Twiss, Vicar-General, T. H. Dyke, Esq., Registrar, were also present.

Dr. Bayford, instructed by T. Blackburn, Esq., was counsel for the prosecution, and Dr. Phillimore, assisted by H. A. Batturst, Esq., appeared for the Rev. defendant, Archdeacon Denison. The Mayor of Bath, together with some of the leading members of the Town Council, were seated on the right of his Grace.

Dr. Bayford succinctly stated to the court the steps which had been taken by the promoter, the Rev. Mr. Ditcher, of South Brent, to bring the case before his Grace, and briefly stated that the commission of inquiry which sat at Clevedon in 1852 had reported that there was a *prima facie* case against Archdeacon Denison. The learned gentleman proceeded to mention the various preliminary steps that had been taken by the rev. promoter, and which the law required to be taken, concluding his observations by saying that although it was the intention, he believed, of the legislature, that the depositions already given and filed in the registry should be considered sufficient proof of the matter they referred to, yet he was prepared with the witnesses, if his Grace should deem them necessary upon the present occasion.

Dr. Phillimore said he wished to know if he were called upon to make any answer?

Dr. Lushington—Any answer to what?

Dr. Phillimore—Any answer to the statements of my learned friend. The whole proceeding is very new, but I am prepared to give an answer, if necessary.

Dr. Lushington having offered a few remarks, from which we gathered that he thought Dr. Phillimore was bound to make some replication, the gentleman observed that the case was one of a highly criminal character, because it had pleased the promoter not only to proceed by articles against the Archdeacon, but under the 13th Statute of Elizabeth, by which law no sentence could be passed, except acquittal or deprivation; therefore these proceedings were of a penal and criminal character. The learned gentleman having complained that Dr. Bayford had been totally silent on all the essential regularities that should precede this inquiry, and define the nature of his Grace's jurisdiction in this court, and its nature.

Dr. Lushington said he concurred to a great extent in saying that this court was like an ecclesiastical court, but still the practice of the ecclesiastical

courts in its entirety could not be introduced; neither could his Grace lay down any particular course to be followed on this occasion. The ordinary course must be taken, but still the defence should have every latitude possible given them; in fact, his Grace wished Dr. Phillimore to take the amplest means of defence which he could, whether it were technical, legal, or otherwise.

Dr. Phillimore then having indicated the course which he intended to follow proceeded to refer to each of the articles mentioned in the promoter's "indictment," and having quoted many portions of them, endeavoured to establish two principal, and, as he considered, fatal objections; namely, that the Archbishop, in his present capacity, had no jurisdiction over offences committed beyond the limits of the diocese of Bath and Wells; secondly, that the promoter had not conformed to the requirements of the Act of Parliament, by commencing his suit against the defendant within two years; the statute making that provision. Quoting the Tenth Article, the learned gentleman for the prosecution remarked that it was worded in a very vague manner, for it said, "sometime in the year of 1853 the reverend gentleman did write and publish a sermon," &c. The term "sometime" was a phrase which would not be used in the court of any indictment. He also objected that the locality in which the sermons complained of were published was, generally, not mentioned. The Eleventh Article complained of an offence committed in the diocese of London, while his Grace was adjudicating upon it in another diocese, and the learned gentleman quoted Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, who said that "articles must be confined to offences committed within the diocese;" and other eminent authority was quoted in support of the view that the time which the promoter had given was not sufficient, for the commission could not have had any charge before them of any offence committed in 1853, for they reported in 1854; and inasmuch as the whole foundation of the jurisdiction of the court rested upon the report of the commission, his objection was fatal to so much of the article as referred to 1853. He had another objection: it was this—the law required that the sermons complained of should be filed in the Registry Court of this diocese, and not as they had been in the diocese of London. The Twenty-third Article he supposed was intended to provide for the laches made in the others respecting the locality, but he had an equal objection to it. He objected also to the constitution and proceedings of the commission, and the articles were headed in the most loose, unsatisfactory way imaginable. No one could tell where the articles were registered, when the parties were proceeded against, nor where they were to appear. Recurring again to the question of citation and of time, the learned gentleman quoted from Sir H. J. Fust to prove that the commencement of proceedings dated from the time a citation was served; this was pronounced in a case before the Court of Arches, and he asked for the principle which was recognised in that court to be acted upon now. The learned gentleman having referred to other legal criteria,

Dr. Bayford, in reply, said, if the "notice" were to go back two years, and were to be taken as the commencement of the proceedings, they would have to go back to 1854, and consequently all the matters in their articles are altogether out of date, and the present proceedings must come to an end. Whether it would be desirable for the Archdeacon or the party against him was another thing—they probably would not let it drop in such a way: at any rate the proceedings would have to be commenced *de novo*. Therefore he applied himself to what had been said respecting the notice. First, it had been said that the citation was informal, and had surplusage. He was not aware that surplusage affected its validity, and his client was not responsible for any irregularity over which he had no control. The promoter had a control over the citation. As regards the "two years," he had anticipated the objection raised upon that point, and was satisfied that the promoter was right. The learned gentleman proceeded to say that the form of the articles complained of by Dr. Phillimore was precisely like that which had been used in Mr. Stone's case, and he submitted that the articles were entitled to be received. As to the charge that there was no locality stated—that was true, but the same form was observed in Mr. Stone's case, and there was one article which brought the publishing of all the sermons in this diocese, and he maintained that a Bishop might proceed in a case which did not occur in his own diocese. As to the charge that these articles were filed in London, and not in the diocese of Bath and Wells, the real truth was that they were filed in both registries, and afterwards served on Mr. Denison. Having combated each argument *seriatim*, he conclu-

ded by stating that if there was anything wrong in the filing of the report, they were not responsible for it.

Dr. Phillimore said that he was bound to state that, in taking the objections which he had taken, he was only discharging his duty as the advocate of Archdeacon Denison, but he was far from conveying, even by implication or idea, that his client had either written, read, or done anything, at any time or place, that was inconsistent with allegiance to the Church of England. Indeed, he emphatically denied putting forth any plea of this kind whatever. Having made some remarks on the apologetic part of Dr. Bayford's address, Dr. Phillimore gave Burn's definition of the word "citation," then he reminded Dr. Bayford that the law had been considerably altered since the case of Mr. Stone was heard, and therefore there was a necessity for altering the phraseology of the articles, &c. Having reiterated many of his former arguments and objections, he emphatically stated that those informality and irregularities were fatal to the further proceeding of the case.

A telegraphic despatch from our reporter this morning states that the Court ruled the citation good. Articles to be amended. The objection against the filing of the report not sustained. Dr. Phillimore had already said he should wish to appeal to a superior court; but this by implication has been refused.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1856.

CHURCH PAPERS.

The discontinuance of a religious periodical in Canada, which has done good service to the Episcopal Church, is suggestive of a few observations on the necessity for a better support of those which are left. There is sufficient proof in this event, that the patronage of any one Provincial Diocese, is not adequate to sustain a Church periodical in a high degree of usefulness; and that the consideration that we would endeavor to obtain the attention of the Church authorities in the Lower Provinces. A co-operation of several dioceses would prevent all risk of failure; and we conceive that a periodical established upon this basis would strengthen the bond of union between them, so far as the common interests of the Church are concerned; while for all ecclesiastical and instructive purposes, of special application, it might be made an official medium for communicating useful intelligence in each of the separate Bishoprics.

We believe that all or nearly so, of the other denominational papers published in Nova Scotia, derive a large share of support from those persuasions in the adjoining Provinces whose cause they advocate. They are thus able the more extensively to promote denominational interests. Why should the Church be an exception in this respect? Her organization is as perfect as theirs—her means as ample—her necessities as great. If they find it to their advantage, similar, if not better results would follow a good understanding in this respect, on her part. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick united, or joined with Newfoundland, could well sustain a Church Paper, not inferior in its editorial talent, amount of reading matter, and excellence of typography, to any publication on this side of the Atlantic.

It may be thought by many that the object is any of attainment, especially when it is recollected that this mainly depends upon its being earnestly recommended by the Bishops and Clergy, who are the best judges of its importance. In truth, however, it is at this point that the general design is in danger of being marred. Could the difficulty which here presents itself, and which consists in not being able to combine the earnest endeavors of the Church authorities of the separate Dioceses, be overcome, we should not have the least doubt of the ultimate success of the project. We trust that it may be overcome. Isolated efforts are liable to failures, and at the best can only be partially successful, but it will not be denied that they have had their value, in restraining bigotry, correcting misrepresentation, and conveying ecclesiastical information and sound religious instruction. They establish the fact however, that a combined exertion could not fail, and would be of much advantage to the Church in all her interests.

For the last seven or eight years we have been engaged in upholding a Church paper in this Diocese, always endeavouring to make it useful without committing it to party views. In this employment we have had to contend with many difficulties which can only be rightly estimated by those who have had to encounter them; but amidst them all our Paper has never forfeited the confidence of the authorities of the Church, nor the respect of Churchmen in general. We might have pursued a different course,

have engaged in fierce religious controversy, or become the champion of a class or party, and by so doing have added a few names to our subscription list, or retained a few others, who are too extreme in their views to bear the expression of a moderate opinion, if not all distinct from what they themselves entertain. We are not however disposed to acknowledge any class dogma as a standard of gospel truth, and prefer to have a safe conscience in such matters, taking as our guide the Bible, and for its commentary the Articles and Formularies of the Church, and inculcating them in a Christian spirit. The imperfections of the Paper, and it has many, may be fairly attributed to the difficulties to which we have alluded—and the only way to successfully overcome them is by united action. The middle course is, we are persuaded, the safe one, and the true—and we only take that upon principle, which the most extreme must acknowledge they are very often obliged to pursue from a Christian policy, which inculcates moderation in spite of their opinions.—We have lost none of our usefulness, by not being partisans, and we might ask those who are, with no fear of an affirmative reply, if theirs is at all increased by an avowal or enforcement of exclusiveness on either side of the mean. We would like to see this principle of moderation fairly tried, and to prove its effect in more than one diocese; and as we believe that a Periodical published here, in which the Church authorities of the neighboring Dioceses would take an active interest, would be of as much service to them as to ourselves, we take the present opportunity to lay the matter before them for their careful consideration.

The R. M. Steamship *Canada* arrived on Monday afternoon last, in 9 days from Liverpool. We do not find much that is important in the intelligence by her arrival. We have published on the fifth page the opening proceedings in the Denison case. The *London Guardian* gives a full account of the subsequent arguments. They may be shortly summed up in the following paragraph from an English paper:

"The case against Archdeacon Denison, together with the defence, has been terminated at Bath. Dr. Lushington said the charge against the Archdeacon was not that the doctrines were not conformable to Scripture, but that they were not conformable to the articles of religion—which must be taken to be conformable to Scripture; and to adopt the other course would be to try whether the articles were conformable to Scripture, which the law did not allow the Court to do. The Archdeacon's task was to reconcile his sermons with the articles. Dr. Phillimore then proceeded with his reply on the part of the defendant, quoting a number of authorities in order to show that the opinions maintained by the Archdeacon were the opinions held by the Catholic fathers and the early churchmen. Dr. Bayford replied, and at the conclusion of his address the Court was declared to be adjourned."

We regret to have to record the death of the Right Rev. D. Anderson, Bishop of Natal. His Lordship was an active prelate, and the Diocese was flourishing under his care. His death, after a short career of usefulness, is much lamented.

The insurrection in Spain had been well nigh quelled, by the vicar of O'Connell. It does not appear that Espartero has been connected with the outbreak.

Parliament has been prorogued by Commission.—Her Majesty's Speech will be found in another column. The Central American Question is in a fair way of being settled after the usual British fashion in dealing with the United States.

The R. M. Steamship *Arabia*, which arrived yesterday morning from Boston, struck on Seal Island in the fog, on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock. The damage sustained has been considerable, and will deter her from proceeding on her voyage. A Telegraphic despatch has been forwarded to the United States for another Steamer of the line to proceed to England with the Mails, &c. of the *Arabia*.

This Cape Breton News states that the sea serpent has again made its appearance on that coast. We think it high time for the Press to dismiss this lengthy subject from the coasts of Nova Scotia. Let it seek a more congenial clime.

Robert Hutchinson, Esq., has been reelected Mayor of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

ERRATUM.—Owing to a misapprehension of the corrector of the press—an omission occurred in the first paragraph of the leading Editorial in last week's *Church Times*, which should read thus—

"We had intended to publish a letter signed *Clericus*, which has lately appeared in the *Church Witness*, together with the Bishop's reply to it, but the last number of that Paper has relieved us from the necessity of so doing, since the Editor now admits that the Bishop is not chargeable with the grave offence imputed to him, and "Another *Clericus*" has admitted to the first writer a castigation which requires no admission from us."

We deeply regret to hear of the very sudden and melancholy death of the Rev. JOHN COSGROVE...

In the morning he complained of feeling unwell, and in the afternoon procured some medicine...

The cause of his death is supposed to have been an affection of the heart.

A coroner's inquest was held on the body. The jury brought in a verdict that deceased died by the visitation of God.

He leaves a wife and four children to mourn their loss. We tender our most sincere condolences to the family.

WILSON'S LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS. PITTSBURG, PA. From the unqualified testimony continually offered from all quarters of the country...

TORONTO, April 27th, 1854.

Messrs. FLEMING BROS.

Since I take this opportunity of informing you of the benefits I have derived from Dr. Wilson's valuable Pills...

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. WILSON'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburg, Pa.

Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Taylor.

A disease of the Skin of 12 years standing cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills. Mr. Anderson, residing in St. John's N.S., was for many years afflicted with a most inveterate disease of the skin...

Married.

At Truro, by the Rev. T. C. Leaver, Mr. CHRISTOPHER DILLMAN, to Miss SARAH OLIVE, daughter of Mr. Saml. Yalil, on the 18th of June.

Also, by the same, on the 9th inst., Mr. JACOB ENELER, to Miss ELIZABETH JANE BURROWS, of Brookfield Shubenacadie.

At East Boston, 3rd Dist., by the Rev. John Ervin, Mr. JOHN H. BRADY, to Miss PRISCILLA FRASER, both of Halifax.

Died.

On Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, MARY wife of William Aylward, in the 48th year of her age.

On Wednesday after a short and severe illness, THOMAS SULLIVAN, in the 77th year of his age.

On Wednesday, 16th inst., WILLIAM, son of William and Mary Ann Riley, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Aug 9.—Schrs Harriet Newell, Parsons, Bay St. George; British Queen, P. E. Fortuna Bay; Undine, do Sunday 10.—Brig Africa, Meagher, Boston, 3 days; sch Blue Nose, McEwen, Mayaguez, 29 days.

Monday 11.—R. M. S. Canada, Lang, Liverpool, G. B. 9 days; St. John, N. F. 31 days; bark Halifax, Lybold, Boston; Strks Corleis, Johnson, Glasgow, 24 days; Daphne, Ingraham, Bermuda. A. C. Chapman, Spearwater, Mahone Bay, 51 hours; schr Uncle Tom, Rude, Richmond, Va.

Tuesday 12.—Brig Rover, Morrison, New York, 6 days; brig Dart, Dolan, Boston; Eastern State, do; Franklin, Bermuda; schrs Lord Raglan, O'Brien, Richmond, 7 days; Liverpool, Ford, 10 hours; Mary, Bay St. George.

Wednesday 12.—H. M. S. Basilisk, Weston, Charlottetown P. E. I.; schr Jasper, Nickerson, St. John, N. F.

Thursday 14.—Brig Ornate, Fenton, New York, 8 days; Louisa, Ellinger, Ponce; schr Triumph, Lauchner, Porto Rico, 13 days; brig Nancy, Grant, St. John's P. E. I.

Friday 15.—R. M. S. Arabia, Stone, Boston, 45 hours.

CLEARED.

August 9.—Schr Eastern State, Killam, Yarmouth; brig Cordelia, B. W. Indice.

August 11.—Brig Orion, Barnes, Matanzas; schrs Mary Jane, Terris, Newfld., Antigua, Montreal; Emerald, Stewart, P. E. Island.

August 12.—America, O'Brien, Boston; Jane, Porfir, Bay Chaleur; Canada, Lang, Boston.

August 13.—Frances Ann, LeBlanc, Gaspe; Elrit, Walsh Magdalen Islands; Industry, Allard, Bay Chaleur; Mary Ann, Piacentia Bay; Ariel, LeBlanc, Montreal.

August 14.—R. M. S. Osprey, Corbin, Newfld.; brig Cordelia, Johnson, Windsor; barque Halifax, Lybold, Boston; Florence, Toy, Windsor, N. S.; brig Falcon, Hodgson, Trinidad; schrs Liverpool, Ford, Liverpool; Only

San. Sheet Harbour; Maria, Archa; Majestic, Newfld.; Victoria, Kingston; J. J. James, Newfld.; Mary Ann, Glawson, do; Sarah, P. E. Island; E. H. Miller, Malaga.

PASSENGERS.

R. M. S. Canada, from Liverpool to Halifax.—Mrs. Daniels and party, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Brown, Miss Blatch, Mrs. O'Dell, Rev. J. Wilson and lady, Miss O'Dell, Mr. Acton, lady and infant, Capt. W. Edmondson, Messrs. Thompson, S. Steer, Smith Jennings, Paul Cumming, Wilson, J. D. Lawson, P. Mackenzie, S. A. Hannigan, Howson, Capt. S. and Mrs. Merrick and lady.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 16.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Bacon, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Hams, Hay, Homespun, Oatmeal, Oats, Potatoes, Soaks, Yarn, Canada Flour, Am., Rye, Corn Meal, Wood, Coal.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wood, Coal.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT PAPER HANGINGS.

Just Received per brig Ornate, &c. &c.

PAPER HANGINGS, Newest Styles, for Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Bed Rooms, Halls, or Kitchens,—from 5d. to 3s. 6d. per Roll.

Also—GREEN PAPER for Window Blinds. Also—WINDOW BLINDS, painted. Also—BORDERING to match the Papers.

CALL AT WM. GOSSIP'S, 24 Granville Street.

Halifax, Aug. 16, 1854.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

THE following Standard Works are now offered for Sale, and may be had at the Office of the "Church Times,"

- 1. Hume's History of England, with Smollett's Continuation, and Portraits of the Authors. Beautiful type and paper. Fine copy, quite new, leaves uncut, 10 vols. Cloth, 8.0. Lond. 1819. £3 15s. 2. Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, with Portrait of the Author. Newly printed in double columns. Complete in 1 vol. quite new, leaves uncut, Cloth, thick 8vo. (containing 1250 pages) Lond. 1834. £1. 3. Carwiltzen's History of the Church of England. Quite new, leaves uncut, 2 vols. cloth, 12mo. Oxford, 1819. 15s. 4. Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity and other Works. Complete in one vol. Folio half bound. Dublin, 1721. 10s. 5. Cave's Lives of the Apostles and Evangelists, with Frontispiece. 2 vols., Cloth, 12mo. Lond. 1836. 6s. 3d. 6. Horns' (Bp.) Commentaries on the Psalms, with Portrait. Quite new, leaves uncut, Cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1851. 6s. 3d. 7. Taylor's (Bp.) Holy Living and Dying. New, Cloth, 12mo. Philad. 1848. 3s. 9d. August 16.

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 1856.

On motion of Hon. M. B. Almon, Resolved.—That it be notified that the subject of voting by proxy will be taken into consideration at a Special General Meeting to be held in the month of October next as near as convenient to the Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society.

Mr. Almon also moved that the above Resolution and the following notices be published by the Executive Committee, and also a notice that any other Resolutions relating to the same subject and intended to be moved, shall be filed with the Secretary on or before the 20th of August next in order to be published.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. C. B. 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, of such consequence as to require the special attention of the Members of the Corporation, and shall have given notice thereof in the Church Times at least three weeks immediately prior to such Meeting, all proxies to be used at such General Meeting shall specify the nature of the vote to be given on that subject; and on all other subjects which may come before the Meeting, the Members holding proxies, shall be at liberty to vote in such manner as they shall deem best, unless otherwise restricted by such proxies.

A true extract from the Minutes.

P. C. HILL, Sec'y.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

REV. D. W. PICKETT, Principal. PROF. STIEFELHAGEN, Teacher of Modern Languages.

THE duties of this SCHOOL will be resumed on FRIDAY the 15th of August next.

The design of the Principal is to provide competent Teachers in each department of the School, and thus secure to the boys placed under his care, such facilities as will enable them to prepare thoroughly for College, or the Commercial and active pursuits of life.

Particular advantages are afforded for acquiring a useful knowledge of the Modern Languages, and instruction will be given in Drawing in all its branches. New Pupils will be received at any time, and charges made from the date of entrance. The usual quarter's notice will be required before removal.

TERMS.—Boarders, £35 per annum. Day Scholars £8 Fee for Modern Languages, whether one or more be studied, only 15s per Quarter. All payments to be made Quarterly and in advance.

Each Boy will provide his own sheets, pillow cases and towels, and all articles of clothing should be distinctly marked with the owner's name.

A reduction of £5 per annum will be made in favor of Sons of Clergymen, when the number of other Boarders shall exceed twenty.

Two Prizes of £8 and £4 respectively will be open for competition in June, 1857.

Windsor, July 7, 1854. Gw J. 19.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

WANTED—A TEACHER in the English Department. The applicant must be a member of the Church of England, and produce testimonials of character and proficiency.

Apply by letter (postpaid) to the Rev. D. W. PICKETT, Collegiate School, Windsor. Gw July 19.

BAZAAR AT NEWPORT!

A BAZAAR in aid of the Funds for erecting a New CHURCH in the Parish of St. James, Newport will be held in the Parsonage Grounds, on WEDNESDAY, the Third of September next.

Contributions will be received by the following Ladies: "Useful and Ornamental Work" by Mrs. Hooper, Miss Jane Cochran, Mrs. Chas. Shaw, Mrs. Wm. Woodruffe, and Mrs. Spilke.

"Refreshments" by Mrs. Henry Smith, Mrs. James F. Cochran, Mrs. John Cochran, Mrs. B. W. Cochran, and Mrs. W. B. Mumford.

N. B. Should the Weather prove unfavorable the Bazaar will be held the first fine day after.

Newport, N. S. July 28, 1854.



Has been before the public more than 20 years, and is deservedly popular in the cure of Spavins, Sweeney, Ringbone, Windfalls, Pole Evil, Callous, Cracked Heels, Gall of all kinds, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Fistula, Sifted, Sand Cracks, Strains, Lameness, Foundered Feet, Semicles or Givase, Mange, Foot Rot in Sheep, Garget in Cows, Rheumatism, Bites of Animals, External Poisons, Painful Nervous Affections, Frost Bites, Boils, Corns, Windrows, Burrs and Scalds, Chillsblains, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractions of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles, &c.

Pamphlets gratuitously furnished by agents. Sold Wholesale in Halifax, at MORTON'S Medical Warehouse, No. 33, Granville Street.

Dealers supplied at Proprietor's Prices, on application to G. E. MORTON & CO. July 19.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

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

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

WM. GOSSIP 24 Granville Street.

Poetry.

SHADOWS.

O'er, the shadows—the beautiful shadows,
Floating far o'er the hills away;
As over the sky
The light clouds fly,
So o'er the mountains wander they:

Oh, the shadows—the beautiful shadows,
Sleeping soft on the meadows green.
Fair are the flowers
In sunbright bowers,
But fairest the flowers those shades between!

Oh, the shadows—the beautiful shadows,
Dancing light on the ocean spray;
Changing each wave
From gay to grave,
Like the frowning smiles of a child at play.

Oh, the shadows—the beautiful shadows,
Sinking deep in the moonlit lake;
Where the mountains seem
As if view'd in a dream,
And a world of purer beauty make.

Oh, the shadows—the beautiful shadows,
In the world without and the world within,
For joy may borrow
A charm from sorrow
And charity smiles on repentant sin.

Oh, the shadows—the beautiful shadows,
Falling soft on the dazzled vision:
When the tender thought,
By memory brought,
Tempereth the glare of hopes chimeric.

And there are shadows—merciful shadows;
Dropping like balm on the bleeding heart,
When first it knows
That love's flame glows
Stronger and purer when joys depart.

Then bless the shadows—the beautiful shadows
And take this thought as you gaze abroad;
That in heaven and earth
Shades owe their birth
TO LIGHT—AND LIGHT IS THE SHADOW OF GOD.

Fraser's Magazine.

WILLIAM GOSSIP

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

SCHOOL BOOKS—Mathematics, Stewart's Geo-
graphy, Eton Latin Grammar, Greek Grammars,
Barker's Demosthenes, Colenso's Arithmetic, Stewart's
and Hughes' Goldsmith's Geography, Sullivan's English
Grammar, Hago Reid's Physical Geography, Chambers's
Tables, Mayor's Spellings, Copy Books—all descriptions.

STATIONERY—Cold Demy, Paper, Demy Bior-
ning Papers, Footcap, Post, Letter, and Note Papers,
lined and plain, Envelopes, Padded and Round Note
Papers, 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
small Cases all Water Colors, do. Pure Scarlet, Sable,
Graduated Pencils; Extra Super. large Sables; Porte
Crayons. Grad. Pinks, Sables, &c. &c. &c.

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

Look particularly for 24 Granville Street
WILLIAM GOSSIP.

July 10.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED.

SPIERS' & SURENNE'S Complete French and
English, and English and French Dictionary. With
Pronunciation, &c.—one large 8vo. volume, 1490 pages.
Spiers' & Surenne's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of
French and English Languages (School Edition), 93
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 Value.

Keys to each of above Methods.

Collin's Dramatic French Reader.

Ilwan's Modern French Reader.

De Fiva's Elementary French Reader.

De Fiva's Classic French Reader.

French Testaments.

De Porquier's Tresor.

Annales A la Pille—par J. N. Bouilly.

Contes A la Pille—par J. N. Bouilly.

L'Echo De Paris—by Le Page.

Hamel's French Exercises.

Les Messagers du Roi.

Ferlon's Telemaque.

Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII.

Wanderer's Recueil Choisi.

Perrin's Fables—by Bolmar.

May 3, 1857.

WM. GOSSIP.

24 Granville Street.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE

TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX PRE-

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