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The Church Times

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. 5. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1857. NO. 21.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.		MORNING.		EVENING.	
Day	Date	Text	Epistle	Gospel	Lesson
S.	May 21	Gen. 1	1 Cor. 1	1 Cor. 1	1 Cor. 1
S.	22	Gen. 2	1 Cor. 2	1 Cor. 2	1 Cor. 2
S.	23	Gen. 3	1 Cor. 3	1 Cor. 3	1 Cor. 3
S.	24	Gen. 4	1 Cor. 4	1 Cor. 4	1 Cor. 4
S.	25	Gen. 5	1 Cor. 5	1 Cor. 5	1 Cor. 5
S.	26	Gen. 6	1 Cor. 6	1 Cor. 6	1 Cor. 6
S.	27	Gen. 7	1 Cor. 7	1 Cor. 7	1 Cor. 7
S.	28	Gen. 8	1 Cor. 8	1 Cor. 8	1 Cor. 8
S.	29	Gen. 9	1 Cor. 9	1 Cor. 9	1 Cor. 9
S.	30	Gen. 10	1 Cor. 10	1 Cor. 10	1 Cor. 10
S.	31	Gen. 11	1 Cor. 11	1 Cor. 11	1 Cor. 11

Poetry.

THE UNSHOWN BATTLE-FIELD.

Turne is an unshewn battle-field
In every human breast,
Where two opposing forces meet,
But where they seldom rest.

That field is veiled from mortal sight,
'Tis only seen by One
Who knows alone where victory lies,
When each day's fight is done.

One army clusters strong and fierce,
Their chief of demon form;
His brow is like the thunder-cloud,
His voice the bursting storm.

His captains, Pride, and Lust, and Hate,
Whose troops watch night and day,
Swift to detect the weakest point,
And thirsting for the fray.

Contending with this mighty force
Is but a little band;
Yet there with an unquailing front,
Those warriors bravely stand!

Their leader is of God-like form,
Of countenance serene;
And glowing on his naked breast,
A simple cross is seen.

His captains, FAITH, and HOPE, and LOVE,
Point to that wondrous sign;
And gazing on it, all receive
Strength from a source divine.

They feel it speaks glorious truth,
A truth as great as sure,
That to be victors they must learn
To love, confide, and dare.

That faith sublime, willdest strife
Imparts a holy aid;
For every deadly wound,
For every wound-balm.

And when they win at battle-field,
Past toil is quite forgot;
The plain where edge once had reigned,
Becomes a hallow spot;

A spot where flower joy and peace
Spring from the soil,
And breathe the perfume of their praise
On every breeze--God.

—Knickerbocker.

Religious Miscellany.

THE SUCCESS OF TIME. NOAH AND HIS DRAWAL.

Whilst we strive to trace successions of the primeval Church, and see that we can identify in Melchisedec that s. Noah who had been particularly blessed by his r, and who again reiterates a similar blessing ram, we cannot help indulging a natural and l curiosity respecting Noah himself! Although now he lived 250 years after the deluge, an r two incidents of him are recorded near ent, yet after these Noah seems to retire out and amid the general spread of the rising there is nothing to remind us that he is now living. After the general statement of his y, there is nothing more recorded of him.

From this absolute sil regard to one so prominent in the prime orations, we might infer that he had withdr the more responsible functions of public was engaged in a more retired capacity, in ment of his mission for the training of men i wledge and practice of truth. That he tly to retire from the performance of pub tal acts, such as that on coming forth fro may reasonably

be inferred from a due consideration of his natural feelings after the last incident of which we read, as well as the terrible curse with which he rebuked it. The indignation he uttered showed how deeply he resented the indignity, and this was doubtless a turning point to his decision. Henceforth he lays aside the public functionary, and retires from public life in these parts, and his office he transfers to another. The blessings pronounced upon Shem thus acquire now meaning. It was not only a transient blessing or invocation of prosperity, it was in truth a consecration. "Blessed be the Lord God of Shem,"—a benediction, not only a blessing pronounced and invoked, it was also a recognition of the God of Shem, and of Shem as his servant. The form itself with the honor given to God, transferred authority as His priest, from Noah, who was priest and high priest of the same God, to Shem, now his consecrated minister. The more we consider the solemn form of this benediction, the more we are satisfied, that it is not merely the grateful expression of a father's gratitude for filial piety, but that it was intended as a paterfamilias, patriarchal, and sacerdotal act, implying in all its fulness the transfer of his own prophetic and priestly functions to his son Shem. This appears also the more we compare the blessings with the words addressed to Japheth. Shem, indeed, appears as the principal actor or mover in guarding the honor of their father, and he manifests the more prompt sensibility to the demands of duty, so that the benediction seems chiefly for him. Japheth participates, but Shem is the principal scope of it. The benediction opens with blessing the Lord God—the Jehovah Elohim, and through Him it is laid or placed upon Shem as its object. There is here, indeed, no imposition of hands, there is no formal institution, but there was the simple solemn word, the ~~expressed feeling~~ ~~of religion~~ ~~now passes over to his son, who as the heir of his own religious convictions is also the heir of his office.~~ It is true, as in other matters, there is no record of all this, but every one can see, and we believe must admit, that this event in Noah's life is a period of change. He lays down his office with his benediction upon Shem, and hereafter we read no more of Noah. As in the case of Adam after the fall, history is silent, and the two fathers of different worlds though not forgotten or indifferent, yield their posts to their posterity. But when Noah thus retired, whether did he go? Did he remain among the children who had passed with him over the waters of the flood, or did he go elsewhere, and henceforth separate himself with his wife from them, for some other distant abode, leaving them now to carry out the tenor of his benediction either for a blessing or a curse? Would that we could give such an answer to such queries as would be more than probability. Yet as Noah survived this event more than 300 years at least, it is too long a time in the history of one so prominent in history, to suppose that he was now and henceforth totally buried to the world, and that he left no further traces of his existence. It could not be. He retires indeed from his antediluvian family, and leaves them now, never perhaps to meet them again on earth, though that might also not be improbable, yet with the intent to live aloof from them, and devote the remnant of his days to such duty as under a closer communion with his God might become his vocation.

We might with much reason indeed suppose that Noah would have remained with his antediluvian children, and that Shem, especially, his favored son, would be the one with whom he would be most likely to take up his future abode. But if that had been the case, it must have given rise to events too stirring and important to be passed over in that silence which is observed in Scripture. Noah is no more named or noted after the last words recorded of him, and we are thus left to follow him in the vague generalities of conjecture, such as we can cull from the nature of his position, the relation in which he stood to the existing world, and the facts that glimmer through the modified traditions of the remote East. Noah, in all probability, that seems confirmed by all the testimony of the remoter Oriental mythology, became the founder of a new family

springing from him, and in that the founder of a new new race, a new people, none of whom, as Shem, Ham, and Japheth, had seen the world before the flood. It was to the benefit of this new race springing from him, his postdiluvian children, that he now devoted the remnant of his life, and with his eye intent on the beckoning of heaven, and his soul armed with redoubled energy, even in the decline of his days, he wrought for the honour of God and the welfare of rising nations. There are remarkable features in the whole aspect of the further Oriental nations that can hardly be explained without referring back to Noah, or which derive much elucidation by following out the course that Noah seems to have taken. He appears to be especially the father of all the races, between the Indus and the Ganges, and all beyond these limits to the Islands of the East. The Hindoo, with their Vedas, their rigid polity, and their amazing structures, that exceed everything else of the kind on earth, the Great Lama on the plateaux of Thibet, the Chinese and the Japanese, the Malays, and the whole race scattered over the Islands that sprinkle the waters of the vast Pacific, must here seek the solution of their origin, and we believe it can be found nowhere else. All these nations are the post diluvian offspring of Noah, or nations sprung from children born to him after the flood, of which Scripture makes no mention, because its object is limited to that race or branch of the Nozemitas, in whom and among whom was deposited the guardianship of God's revelation. With them the light travelled West, in due time to come round again and illumine what we now call the far East. Noah, thus separated from his Western family, removes towards the further East, and whether within the Ganges or beyond, whether on the table lands of Thibet or the coasts of Hindostan, all problematical as the ~~subject~~ ~~of their origin~~ ~~they seem to settle down~~ ~~founder of a new race~~ ~~that the long time had no connection or communication with their Western relatives, and who, in manners, habits, and general character, became perfectly distinct.~~ It may be, that Noah finding himself exposed to neglect or contempt from the thoughtless generation springing up around him, or liable to the resentments of the children of Ham from the remembrance of the curse upon Canaan, was no more as he once appeared in their sight, and, this among other reasons, may have prompted his retirement from thence, and all this unquestionably for further good. The fall of Noah, if so it may be called, was an event which God's Providence overruled, no doubt, for the wisest and best of purposes. The faults of good men have often been the hinges of their brightest virtues, and upon which have turned the greatest blessings to the world. The fall of Peter in the Passion history, the scepticism of Thomas after the Resurrection, the virulence of Saul of Tarsus before his conversion, and the very imbecility of the Apostles before our Lord's Ascension, all became the turning point of their subsequent decided influence and power as instruments of God. They start from their former nothingness to become the moral levers of the world, and their moral force is felt with increasing power down to the remotest ages. We believe God separated Noah from his children of the West, to carry him for other purposes towards the further East. His humiliation in the midst of his improvements of the soil, becomes the turning point, and his last words, embracing his blessing and his curse, are more like the prophetic valedictory of a resignation, than the resumption of perpetuated authority among his antediluvian children. Noah now becomes the founder of a new world. The dividing line we do not stop to draw on the map, but if drawn from the southern extremity of the Caspian Sea, to some point beyond the Persian Gulf, or between that and Hindostan, it might not be far from the boundary that separated the two Eastern worlds of those primeval ages. Noah's life was full of remarkable events on a grand scale. He was born to illustrate Providence in colossal proportions, and we may rest assured that though Scripture is silent, his form transpires through the pores of tradition everywhere over the great Asiatic world with its swarming populations sending forth its hordes from the North and its restless myriads to the scattered isles of the East and the South. He is the great Janus, not of the doubt-

ful, ambiguous myth, but of historic mystery, that glimmers with lucid points irradiated by the page of revelation, over the unravelled scroll of the past. He stand before us first the representative and symbol of a world destroyed and a world regenerated and saved, and he rises again before our minds after his fall, the representative of two worlds a second time, two worlds almost as distinct as the world destroyed and the world saved. Two Mogul, the Tartar, the Malay, and the Hindoo, with their kindred races, are the postdiluvian children of the man who was commissioned to save one world in the ark, and whose very fall was made the ground to create another. Asia beyond the Ganges is all purely postdiluvian Noachic. These nations, with their boasted antiquity and their astonishing monuments that exceed all that even Egypt can display, are still the youngest of our race. They have achieved wonders in the labour of solid structures that seem to have required ages to finish, and of which all tradition has been lost. The art that produced them meant by these to give a symbolic impersonation to truth that needed an expounder, but the truth, whatever it be, lies hidden in these monuments, and the interpreter has not yet come. Neither Veda nor Shashtra suffices to expound them, and the learned Brahmin cannot explain their origin. They stand out the monuments of those postdiluvian sons of Noah, who as they spread, perpetuated their traces without their names, and leave us thus in the midst of wonders to ask who has reared them. We wait for the interpreter. They prophesy a future as they record a past, and the prophecy of the solid wall will come to light when the plaster of the history is washed away. Men must speak in figures until the figure has impressed the forms of its transient coating, and when the work is done, the coating and the plaster, the veil and the vesture falls away, and the sanctity of truth stands forth in all its beauty to the gaze and the admiration, the love and the reverence of holy contemplation. The great sanctuary has already been opened by the life and death of the Son of God, and in Him we see all antiquity engraven upon monuments more durable than the granite block that refers us back to times whose records have perished save in the memory of Him to whom the past perishes not. He holds the key that opens the sanctuary, and whoever is wise will knock at this gate, until he hears that voice that bids him enter—and sits down to the unearthly words of Him who once on earth did say.—*Learn*
N. York Churchmen.

News Department.

Extracts from latest English Papers.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY, MAY 7.
THE ROYAL SPEECH.

The seventeenth Parliament of the United Kingdom, (the fifth summoned during the present reign,) and the second session of 1857, were to-day formally inaugurated by a Royal speech. The occasion had been looked forward to with considerable interest, owing to the anxiety of the public to learn the intention of ministers upon the great political questions of the day; notwithstanding, therefore, the absence of the Sovereign, the attendance of both peers and commoners was exceedingly numerous. The auditory also included many peeresses, ladies, and distinguished strangers, whose eagerness to hear the Royal address equalled that of the crowds of spectators assembled either below or within the bar.

Shortly after two o'clock the Lords Commissioners, in their peers' robes, took their seats at the foot of the throne, and the Usher of the Black Rod was directed to summon the Commons to hear the commission read. In a few minutes, the Speaker, attended by the Sergeant at Arms, several of the ministers, and as many members of the lower house as could be accommodated at the bar, appeared before their lordships in obedience to the summons.

The Lord Chancellor then intimated that as it was not convenient to her Majesty to be present in person, she had been pleased to direct a commission to issue under the great seal, empowering the Lords Commissioners to do, in her name, all such acts and things as were necessary for the opening of the session.

The commission having been read by the clerk at the table, the Lord Chancellor, amidst profound silence, delivered the following royal speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen.—We are commanded to inform you that her Majesty has availed herself of the earliest opportunity of having recourse to your advice and assistance after the dissolution of the last Parliament; and her Majesty trusts that there will be found sufficient time during the present session to enable

you satisfactorily to deal with various important matters, some of which had occupied the attention of Parliament in the beginning of this year.

We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that the general aspect of affairs in Europe affords a well grounded confidence in the continuance of peace.

All the main stipulations of the Treaty of Paris have been carried into execution, and it is to be hoped that what remains to be done in regard to those matters will be speedily accomplished.

The negotiations upon the subject of the differences which had arisen between the King of Prussia and the Swiss Confederation, in regard to the affairs of Neuchâtel, are drawing to a close, and will, her Majesty trusts, be terminated by an arrangement honourable and satisfactory to all parties.

The negotiations in which her Majesty has been engaged with the Government of the United States; and with the Government of Honduras, in regard to the affairs of Central America, have not yet been brought to a close.

We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that a treaty of peace between her Majesty and the Shah of Persia was signed at Paris on the 4th of March by her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris and by the ambassador of the Shah; and her Majesty will give directions that this treaty shall be laid before you as soon as the ratifications thereof shall have been duly exchanged.

Her Majesty commands us to express to you her regret that, at the date of the latest advices from China the differences which had arisen between the high commissioner at Canton, and her Majesty's civil and naval officers in China still remained unadjusted. But her Majesty has sent to China a plenipotentiary fully instructed to deal with all matters of difference, and that plenipotentiary will be supported by an adequate naval and military force, in the event of such assistance becoming necessary.

We are commanded to inform you that her Majesty, in conjunction with several other European powers, has concluded a treaty with the King of Denmark for the redemption of the Sound Dues. This treaty, together with a separate convention between her Majesty and the King of Denmark, completing the arrangement, will be laid before you, and her Majesty's engagements thereby ~~conferred~~ ^{are} ~~to be~~ ^{for} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~fulfilling~~ ^{the} your consideration.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the present year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with a careful attention to economy, and with a due regard to the efficiency of the departments of the public service to which they severally relate.

My Lords and Gentlemen.—Her Majesty commands us to recommend to your earnest consideration measures which will be proposed to you for the consolidation and improvement of the law.

Bills will be submitted to you for improving the laws relating to the testamentary and matrimonial jurisdiction now exercised by the ecclesiastical courts, and also for checking fraudulent breaches of trust.

Her Majesty commands us to express to you her heartfelt gratification at witnessing the continued well-being and contentment of her people, and the progressive development of productive industry throughout her dominions.

Her Majesty confidently commits to your wisdom and care the great interests of her empire, and fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may be vouchsafed to your deliberations, and may lead you to conclusions conducive to the objects of her Majesty's constant solicitude, the welfare and happiness of her loyal and faithful people.

At the conclusion of the speech the Commons withdrew, and prayers having been read, their lordships adjourned till 5 p. m.

The ceremonial part, if it can be called so, of the assemblage of a Parliament and the election of a Speaker have passed before our eyes this week. What is chiefly characteristic in it is the absence of ceremony—which it is the instinct of Englishmen to get rid of—and the strict adherence to forms; and forms are historical and for the most part useful, and they are gone through with a strong internal respect for them, yet with an outward ease and carelessness which serve as a compromise, as it were, between that respect and our national dislike of stiffness and parade—a tacit protest against being supposed to obey the form for the form's sake. From the first moment, when a Whig member rises in his place and moves simply "that Mr. John Evelyn Denison do take the chair," you have the plain business-like usages of a popular assembly,

governed at every step by a religious regard to precedent and order, without which indeed no popular assembly can transact the most trivial affairs. And how these usages carry you back to older times! Who could dispense, although they may seem, with these twice repeated "petitions" for the "undoubted rights" of the Commons—for freedom of speech, personal immunity, and a favourable construction of their words and acts—petitions which, in their slight incongruities of phrase, breathe so exactly the spirit of the Constitution, and recall, in their good, terse, sturdy Elizabethan English, and in the mixture of proud submission with jealous independence, the contrast between the old status of the house and its actual position? Who would not preserve the gravely condescending but equally brief and business-like reply, and the nice but significant attention to propriety of address whereby the gentleman who is plain "Mr. Denison" till the words conveying the Royal approval have passed the Chancellor's lips becomes "Mr. Speaker" directly afterwards?

Mr. Speaker's deportment on his accession to his dignity gave satisfaction to experienced observers, and was deemed to promise well for his future career. The congratulations which it devolved on Mr. Walpole to tender came gracefully from him, and the absence of Mr. Disraeli, which gave him the opportunity of appearing in an amiable light, may be considered a happy accident. It is remarked as ominous by the malevolent Liberals that the motion was intrusted by Lord Palmerston to a Whig of the old school, who led the opposition to Lord John Russell's Reform Bill, Lord Harry Vane.—*London Guardian.*

The Queen has been pleased to order a *congé d'ère* to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Norwich to elect a Bishop of that see, the same being void by the resignation of the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. Samuel Hinds, late Bishop thereof; and her Majesty has been pleased to recommend to the said Dean and chapter the Hon. and Rev. John Thomas Pelham, M.A., to be by them elected Bishop of the said see of Norwich.—*London Gazette of Friday.*

The resignation of another Bishop makes the inquiry more common. *How Bishops who have their sees should be addressed?* They must, of course, retain their title understood that they are to be called by their family name, "Bishop Bloomfield" &c. It has also been decided by the highest authority that they do not lose their temporal rank, and, therefore, are still to be addressed as "the Lord Bishop."

We are glad to find her Majesty has been pleased to grant Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, K.C.B., the usual service pensioner the loss of sight of one eye, of which the gallant admiral was deprived by the explosion of a Russian infernal machine on board the *Exmouth* in the Baltic—*Plymouth Mail.*

IRLAND.

The Dublin Protestant Association recently presented a memorial to Lord-Lieutenant, complaining of outrages against the Protestants during the late election, adding they had observed—

"With intense pain and indignation, that for a series of years past faithless to Protestant principles has been looked upon unworthy the countenance of the Executive authorities, especially in Ireland; and that the profession of principles avowedly hostile to the British constitution has been a sure passport to Executive favour." "Executive," they said, "seems to have become a dexter; while the lives of Protestants are placed in jeopardy, liberty of conscience outraged, the laws void, and truth dishonoured."

Lord Carlisle replied, although he had never recognised this self-styled association, still, out of deference to its respectable members, he had given its representations consideration. In future he will adopt a different course:—

As for the first (thin his recollection, he has in the office which holds under her Majesty, in common with his peers and official colleagues, been exposed to real and highly disrespectful and disparaging charges an association of persons in no way authorized him in any collective capacity, he must with decline to receive any further addresses or communications from the body styling itself the Protestant Association.

The association, denying that it had any intention of using language, and standing upon the rights of members "as citizens" to address the Lord-Lieutenant, as it had addressed the Queen, the House of Commons, and the Secretaries of State.

Mr. John M'Gregor, late of the British Bank, and M.P. for Glasgow, died at Boulogne on Thursday. He had been, it is stated, living in great privation, and his end is said to have been hastened by the mental anxiety consequent upon his recent misfortunes. The necessary comforts of his last illness were administered by the English Consul, Mr. Hamilton, and for the last week by his brother. Mr. M'Gregor was born in Stornoway; received an ordinary education, and was placed with a commercial firm in Canada; he afterwards commenced business for himself in Liverpool and becoming known by the publication of some commercial and statistical volumes, after failing in business, was sent on commercial business by the Government to Germany, Austria, and Paris. In 1840 he became one of the secretaries of the Board of Trade, where he strongly supported Mr. Joseph Hume in his reform of the Customs tariff. Two crown octavo volumes on *The Progress of America*, four of the same size entitled *Commercial Statistics*, and twenty-two volumes of *Reports on Foreign Tariffs and Trade*, published by Mr. M'Gregor since 1847, together with an almost incredible extent of private statistical correspondence, show how extended a knowledge he had of the theory of commerce; the Royal British Bank, and his own abortive business speculations, manifest how little he knew of its practice.

BORNEO.—The Chinese in Sarawak, Borneo, had risen on the 17th of February, and massacred several Europeans. Sir James Brooke saved his life by swimming across a creek. One of the Borneo Company's steamers, subsequently arrived at Sarawak, and, with the aid of Sir James, at the head of a body of Malays and Dyaks, avenged the destruction of the settlement by killing 2,000 Chinese. A war-steamer was sent over by the Dutch authorities, but her services were not required.

The arrival of the mail yesterday fortunately brought full particulars, confirming the main facts, but dispersing the rumour, which, exaggerating the mischief that had been, left an impression that probably every European, including the Bishop and missionaries had been massacred.

The Duke of Malakoff (Pelissier), now a veteran of sixty, is, it is said, about to be united in matrimony to a young lady of nineteen, a Miss St. Paul, sister to the wife of General Fleury.

UNITED STATES.

THE DALLAS-CLARENDON TREATY.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* wrote as follows on Thursday evening:

"Lord Napier had a formal interview with the President yesterday, which lasted nearly two hours, in reference to the Dallas Clarendon treaty. He read Lord Clarendon's dispatch to him on the subject.

"That despatch sets forth that the exclusive ground for rejecting the treaty, by the British government, is the non-confirmation of the Convention between Honduras and Great Britain. All the other amendments made by the Senate, except that qualifying the article in regard to Honduras, were accepted in their entirety and without reservation, by the British Cabinet. There is, therefore, no misunderstanding as to the alleged or real point of difficulty.

"Lord Napier endeavored, with much earnestness, to impress the President with the belief that no other than friendly feelings were entertained towards the administration or the country by the ministry, and cited expressions from Lord Clarendon's dispatch as justifying this language.

"In conclusion, he proposed to institute a new negotiation, founded upon the conditional acquiescence of Honduras. This suggestion was properly and promptly declined by the President, and there the matter rests for the present.

A NEW TREATY PROPOSED.—Washington, May 11.—The official papers just communicated to government by Lord Napier, contain a proposition for a new Central American Treaty, but the administration will probably do nothing in the premises until the meeting of the next Congress.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.—An arrival at New Orleans brings the long expected announcement that Walker's misrule in Nicaragua is at an end, he having left Rivas, and taken refuge on board a British steamer. We have no information of the condition of the few hundred misguided men who have clung to his waning fortunes.

One of these items of California news is that Brigham Young is a fugitive from the wrath of the Saints of Utah.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The *Royal Gazette* of Wednesday contains His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's proclamation, proroguing the General Assembly from the 16th to the 30th May—but the words "then to meet for the despatch of business" are not added.—*St. John Courier*, May 16.

"We understand that the Committee for Lloyd's at London have appointed Samuel Laphorne, Esq., their Surveyor for the North shore of New Brunswick, to the supervision of the Ports in Nova Scotia situated on the Gulf Shore, in addition to his other duties in New Brunswick. We believe this arrangement has been made in accordance with the wishes of the Agent to Underwriters residing at Pictou, and some of the principal shipbuilders at New Glasgow and elsewhere, so as these ports in the Gulf Shore can enjoy the same facilities for survey and classification as the ports on the North Shore of New Brunswick out of Miramichi.—*Ibid.*

Editorial Miscellany.

"Our new administration appear to be very brave in doing that which costs them nothing. They have restored the old magistrates, good and bad, the latter perhaps an excusable step. The weekly *Gazette* is flooding the country with officials, in the hope, perhaps, that they may prove zealous partisans—we trust they will have some gratitude. There are some things done already in this way which are not very creditable, and there are rumors of changes that will be more remarkable than any thing that has yet been done. Several things they ought to have done at once without instigation, which so far as appointments go and the distribution of patronage, they appear inclined to overlook altogether or not to heed. Why is not S. P. Fairbanks, Esq., the late Treasurer of the Province, whose dismissal on all hands was deemed an unwarranted stretch of power, and by every Conservative in the country an insult and a wrong, not placed in some office at present filled by useless occupants? Why was not Jacob Miller restored in less than a week after the new Administration had the power to do so? These are questions which every body is asking—therefore we see no harm in being the medium of giving them ventilation through our Press, while there is yet time for the Government to answer them satisfactorily to the country.

LITERARY.

Mr. Cunnebell has published a Book on Musical Instruction, entitled "No. 1 of the Youth's Vocal Music Instructor, designed for the use of Schools and the younger members of the Family Circle." We have no doubt from Mr. Cunnebell's ability as an Instructor, that the above work, which embraces improvements which have resulted from his own experience as a Teacher, and which are not to be found in other books of tuition, will be a useful manual of instruction.

A Volume of Poems in two parts—Part 1 by Sarah Herbert—Part 2 by Mary E. Herbert, has just been published by E. G. Fuller & Co. The work is neatly got up, and creditable to the authoresses. Some of the pieces are of more than average merit, and all are pleasing. They are chiefly of a moral and religious character, and this effort to contribute to the Provincial literature ought to meet with encouragement. We subjoin one of the pieces entitled

TO CHILDREN AT PLAY.

LITTLE ones, whose tiny feet,
With the butterfly compete,—
Gathering through the morning hours,
Childish store of fruits and flowers:
Bright your eyes, and pure your glee;
What hath care to do with ye?

Yet I marked, by yonder glen,
Sunburnt groups of toiling men;
Swiftly fell each reaper's stroke,
Not a word the stillness broke,—
Checked seemed every sign of glee,
Yet they were once as young as ye.

On your cheek a tint there glows
Such as only Health bestows;
Thick your sands, and slow to pass
Through the ancient mower's glass:
Years before you seem to be,—
What hath Death to do with ye?

Yet, through yonder shady lane,
See a melancholy train:
Now, with solemn steps they bear
To his rest a man of care;
Life hath nought for such as he,
Yet he once was young as ye.

But I would not have you trace
Thoughts like these upon my face;
Innocent and happy things,
Seize the joy each moment brings;
Many may these moments be,
Ere life's shadows fall on ye!

It is with much regret that we notice in the *Eastern Chronicle* of the 7th inst., the bereavement sustained by the Rev. Chas. Elliott, Rector of St. James', Pictou, in the death of his excellent lady. We had the pleasure, a long time since, as a resident of Pictou, of being intimately acquainted with herself and various members of her family, and can testify, as an individual, to her worth, and share in some degree in their sorrow. The loss to the husband and family is indeed severe; and they will find their best consolation in their reliance that He who hath sent this affliction hath done all things well.

(From the *Eastern Chronicle*.)

On Tuesday last, after a very protracted and painful illness, borne with the greatest patience and resignation to the will of her Heavenly Father, JANE, the beloved wife of the Rev. Charles Elliott, Rector of St. James', in this town, in the 41st year of her age.

We think the death of this excellent lady is entitled to more than a passing notice, whether we look to her family and connections, or to the situation which she occupied among us. Born in Pictou, many of our readers will remember her days of childhood and youth, and must at that early period have seen traces of those virtues which so fully manifested themselves in after life. A love of retirement, diffidence, self-denial and humility were the leading traits of her character, qualities which she naturally possessed, but rendered what they were by the influence of true religion. She has descended to the grave respected by all classes of the community, lamented by many, and dearly beloved by those who knew her. We are informed that her departure was a beautiful exhibition of the power of faith over the fear of death.

We much regret to record a melancholy list of deaths in the vicinity of Pope's Harbor—no less than seven—having within a few days found a watery grave. In one boat were Jacob Romkey, senr., and his two sons, Isaac and Jacob, and another person—all four drowned! Another boat with Peter Hubley and David Hubley, brothers, and a person named Newcomb was upset in the sight of the father of the two former, who succeeded in saving Peter when nearly gone—but the brother and Newcomb perished. The seventh case was that of Jacob Richards, a native of Lunenburg, as we believe the most of the others also were, when returning from Halifax with supplies alone, is supposed to have fallen overboard and perished—the boat being found, next day, bottom upwards. He has left a wife and three children, and is said to have been a sober, industrious young man.

This is indeed a sad calamity, which must diffuse a general gloom over the neighborhood to which the poor fellows belonged, and must cause many a heart to ache and many a tear to flow.—*Journal*.

Rev. J. Ambrose begs leave by this method gratefully to acknowledge a contribution of paint and oil from Messrs. Bessonet & Brown, of Halifax, to the "mission boat" at Petite Riviere, by which he expects more safely than formerly to visit the congregations on the islands in the parish of New Dublin.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Halifax, May 16, 1857.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:

To be a Gauger and Proof Officer for the Port of Halifax—Mr. Joseph W. Quinan.

To be the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane—James Ratchford DeWolf, Esq., M.D.

To be a Deputy Surveyor of Crown Lands in the County of Shelburne—Mr. John Furth, in the place of Mr. Alex. Hamilton.

May 19.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having been pleased to appoint Tuesday the 26th day of May, instant, for the due celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, notice is hereby given that the Public Offices and Warehouses will on that day be closed.

May 20.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:—To be Justices of the Peace—In the County of Cape Breton—Augustus McGulvray, Grand Narrows; John Dawling, George's River; Michael McKenna, North Bar; Michael Tracy, do.; Donald John McNeil, Sydney Mines; Alex. McInnis, Sydney; Donald Macaulay, Mire River; Caleb Huntington, do., and Alexr. J. Ball, North West Arm, Esqrs.

In the County of Pictou—Andrew Hunter, Barney's River; John F. MacDonald, New Glasgow; Jas. Fraser, do.; Basil Bell, do.; Henry Elliot, Pictou; John H. Lane, do.; John Gray, West Branch, East River; Peter G. Campbell, E. Branch, E. River; Wm. Ross, Mount Dalhousie; Angus McLeod, Mill Brook; John Ross, West Branch, River John; David A. Ross, Salt Springs; and Donald McDonald, Cape John, Esqrs.

In the County of Halifax—Henry Henricsey, Esq. To be an additional Coroner in the County of Halifax—Edward Jennings, Esq.

To be Judge of the Court of Probate of Wills for the County of Shelburne—Alex. McNaughton, Esq. in the place of Henry Wm. Smith, Esq. resigned.

To be the Board of Commissioners of Schools for the north district of the County of Pictou, the previous Commission being hereby cancelled:—The Revd. Charles Elliott, Revd. Andrew Herdman, Revd. Jas. Bayne, Revd. Murdoch Sutherland, Revd. Andrew McArthur, and James Crichton and Wm. Gordon, Esqrs.

Selections.

CHINA.—In the *Spirit of Missions* a letter from the Rev. Robert Nelson, one of our Missionaries at Shanghai, is given, which contains the latest, the most startling, and the most horrible budget of news received from that miserable country for a long time. We give it in full. The "Christianity" of these Rebels will no longer be much of a problem:—

SHANGHAI, CHINA, Jan. 5, 1857.

Some of the mystery which has so long hung over the true state of things among the insurgents at Nankin, is at length cleared away by information just received from three persons recently arrived here directly from that place, which they left about the 12th ult. Two of these are Europeans, and the third a Chinese boy, and all of them illiterate. The two foreigners state that, during their absence from Shanghai, they entirely lost their reckoning of time, months as well as days, and therefore can give only rough guesses for the precise dates of the events they relate. But having been eye-witnesses, and often actors in the scenes they describe, they can, of course, bear clear testimony to facts, and with some approximation to the order and time of the occurrence. The credibility of their testimony is inferred from the substantial agreement of the accounts they have each separately given to Dr. Bridgman and myself, their further agreement in many points with what has been learned from other and independent sources, and from the minute knowledge which these persons show of the localities about Nankin, and for hundreds of miles above and around it, as tested by Dr. Bridgman, who had seen many of them himself.

The substance of their narrative is as follows:—Some time late last Spring, or at the beginning of the Summer, these two foreigners went up to "Ching-Kiang," where they were for a little while in the Chinese Imperial service, after which they passed over to the other lines and joined the Insurgents. About that time the rebel garrison at Ching-Kiang became very short of provisions, and sent up to Nankin for relief; and the appointed signal of relief coming, was charcoal floating down the Yang-Tze-River.—After a sufficient time the charcoal was seen, and was soon followed by a reinforcement with supplies, under the Chief, or King, styled No. 7. It may be observed, that these men almost invariably speak of the Insurgent Kings by their numbers, as No. 1, for "Tai-Ping Wong—No. 2, for the Eastern King," &c.

With the No. 7, these two foreigners went up to Nankin, when he returned some six weeks, perhaps, after their arrival at Ching-Kiang, or about the middle of the Summer. They went first to the quarters of No. 7 in Nankin, and were carried by him to No. 2, the Eastern King, who was famous for calling himself the Holy Ghost. By No. 2 they were well treated, and had good quarters assigned them among his officers. They were sent for, from time to time, by No. 2, and questioned as to the foreign mode of eating, fighting, and using arms, such as pistols, swords, &c. Generally they spent their time as they liked, going to and fro when and where they chose, and being treated as rather privileged characters. In this way passed a month or more, during which they had opportunities of seeing more of the Insurgents than any other foreigners have seen. Knowing, however, nothing of the Chinese written character, and a very small amount of the spoken language, their means of communication were necessarily limited, and they found no help except from a Canton carpenter, who could speak a little broken English, and the boy whom they brought down here with them, who joined them at a later period, and whose English vocabulary is not very large. As we might expect of them under such circumstances, they know nothing of the theories of the Rebels, whether political or religious—of their future plans or prospects of empire; but of their actual government, they state that "Tai-Ping-Wong," or Tien-Wong, or No. 1, was the still living head of the whole movement. They never saw him, as he kept himself entirely secluded from public view. His proclamations and orders were delivered from a lofty arched door-way, in front of his palace, by female-messengers, who heralded them aloud in the hearing of the people. Next to him was the Eastern King, or No. 2 (under whom they were enrolled), and subordinate to these—No. 3 and No. 4 having been killed in a battle before reaching Nankin—were Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8. Each of these Kings had his own palace, and his own army of followers. The government was entirely despotic; and if not the laws, at least the execution of them, was registered in blood. For almost any offence, the penalty was beheading.

As to the religion of the Insurgents, these men know only that at their meals the head man of each mess says grace before they eat; that they have a Sabbath once in seven days, which they celebrate by offering incense and reciting prayers, &c. at midnight previous. What day of the week it is, they don't know, but they think, from the calculation of their time when they arrived there, that this "Saturday night," as they called it, when the Rebels have their worship, is Wednesday night; and when they first went into the presence of No. 2, they were required to kneel, and some one said a kind of doxology over them: further, that No. 1 was reputed to have been up to heaven, and was called the Brother of the Heavenly Father. Beyond these items, and the destruction of idols wherever they went with the Rebels, they seem to know nothing of their religion.

The Kings, except Nos. 1 and 2, went out from time to time with their respective followers, to fight with the Imperials, and to secure the regions they had previously gained—making the people pay taxes, or submit to having their produce taken from them. Small trade went on actively in Nankin, and presents of all manner of provisions were frequently sent from the country to the Chiefs in the city. Such, these two foreigners testify, was the general state of things for the first month or more after they reached Nankin.

This period having elapsed, they witnessed another not in the great tragedy of Nankin, the like of which has rarely been enacted. The preparation for it had been going on behind the scenes. As they afterwards learned, No. 2 had for some time been suspected of designs upon the head of the celestial King No. 1; and the power and influence of No. 2 rendering him very dangerous to his "elder brother," orders were sent out to Nos. 5, 6 and 7, who were at various distant points with their armies (No. 8 being in the city), to return with dispatch to Nankin (but for which orders they suppose the Rebels would at that time have come further down towards Shanghai.) They came, except No. 6, who being several days further off than the others, either did not receive his orders in time, or when received, did not obey them. The others being within the city, No. 1 commenced the execution of his plan. The first of it, known to these two foreigners, was the report of guns, very early one morning, towards the latter part of August; after which they discovered that the palace of the Eastern King, No. 2, was strictly guarded by a strong force; and in the course of the morning they saw the head of No. 2 himself hanging up over the gateway in front of the palace of Tai-Ping-Wong. And whereas there had been a long continuance of drought before, just after this an abundance of rain fell, which was interpreted as the approval of Heaven for what had been done; and with this began a course of butchery which hardly has its parallel in modern history.

To effect his purpose the more easily, No. 1 on the following day caused a public announcement to be made by his female messengers, that No. 5 and No. 7, who had been the chief agents in the execution of No. 2, had transcended their orders, for which they should be punished by a certain number of blows with a stick. This punishment, however, their friends were permitted to share with them, by interposing their hands to receive the blows, in which these two foreigners participated. Nos. 5 and 7 expressed much sorrow for their offence, and submitted to the penalty. Besides this, the officers and followers of No. 2 were invited to come and receive other appointments from No. 1, with the promise that no harm should be done to them.

This blind had the desired effect. The followers of No. 2 were entirely deceived, and came many of them to the palace of No. 1. The principal of the officers and men were induced to go in and be disarmed, and then, to the number of 6000, they were crammed into two large walled enclosures, or apartments, two stories high, of the palace of No. 1; those of highest rank in one, and the remainder in the other, and there secured. The next day, the doors and windows of these apartments being forced in, the unfortunate inmates were slaughtered, so mass, with all the implements of destruction which could be gotten. Fire-pots—small jars very commonly used in fighting by the Chinese, filled with explosive materials of the most offensive smell—were thrown in upon them; and guns, spears, knives, were all used to do the deadly work, until human blood was up to the knees in depth, and the dense masses of mangled bodies were past all description. The officers and men, on both sides, made all possible resistance, and some even got upon the house top, and fought until all the tiles on the roof were exhausted.

On the other side they seemed panic-stricken, and made no opposition to their murderers. When dead they were all stripped of their clothing, and as soon after as might be, their bodies were carried out to an open space, not far from the palace of No. 1. The palace of No. 2 was plundered of all its rich adornings of gold and silver, silk and satin, which they describe as truly magnificent. Among these ornaments, they mention particularly a golden lion, weighing some fifty pounds; a golden bell, and many other things of exceeding richness and splendor among the garments of the Eastern King. When this pillaging was done, the building was destroyed, to leave no trace of the greatness of "Yang-Siu-Tsing." But these atrocities were only the beginning of the work. The city gates having been closed, that none of the followers of No. 2 should escape, systematic search was made for them from day to day, from week to week, until all who had "eaten of the rice of No. 2," were hunted out and exterminated. This "Reign of Terror" lasted about two months, during which, not only the fighting men, but the aged, the lame the blind, women, children, and infants at the breast, were all unmercifully butchered. These men mention the horrid spectacles they witnessed, of blind and lame dragged to their fate, and of women with their children in their arms, and others hanging to their clothes, and beheaded in their turns with many more barbarities too horrible to tell. Their estimates of the whole number thus destroyed is over 30,000; and they speak of afterwards having seen those masses of dead on the ground above mentioned, in the vicinity of the palace of Tai-Ping-Wong.

During the progress of this bloody work, No. 6 returned to Nankin with a portion of his army, leaving most of it without the city. He there sharply reproved No. 5 (who had been the chief actor in the destruction of No. 2 and his followers, and particularly for having killed so many who were not guilty of any crime). But finding himself not very comfortable there, and perhaps in danger of sharing the same fate with No. 2, No. 6 left the city the same night with what followers he could collect, and killing two of the gate-keepers, took the keys and made his exit, and joining his forces again went off to Ngan-Hwuy. About a month after this, he sent back and demanded of No. 1 the head of No. 5, (who in his absence had killed his wives and sons), threatening to destroy Nankin unless his head were sent; whereupon the head of No. 5 was cut off and sent in a box of salt to No. 6, who had it publicly exposed.

After the horrid scenes above mentioned, No. 7 left Nankin, taking with him these two foreigners, whom he had again attached to himself after the death of No. 2. Soon after the decapitation of No. 5, however, No. 7 was ordered back to Nankin, whereupon they went and joined themselves to No. 6, whom they found, after several days of searching. It was not very long after this before they returned with No. 6 to Nankin, having been absent some two months, or more. They found, among other changes since they went away, that the great Porcelain Tower had been blown up and destroyed, most probably by order of No. 1, for fear that No. 6 should take advantage of it for executing his threat against the city. No. 6, a few days after reaching Nankin, made himself master of the chief places of power and profit, and had Nos. 7 and 8 (who, it appears, had particularly informed No. 1 against No. 5, the friend of No. 6) beheaded. All rivals were thus removed, leaving no one in the way but the "Celestial King." And there were not wanting those who said that his head would follow the others before many days; and as more trouble seemed to be brewing, and those with whom these two foreigners had been associated before were all gone, and they might themselves meet a like fate, they concluded, if possible, to make their escape. So sending to No. 6 (whom they could not now see, since he had grown so great) for clothes and money, with a few Chinese garments, and a little money apiece, they passed the city gate early in the morning of about the 12th December, and made the best of their way down here to Shanghai, where, after many "hair breath escapes," they arrived about two weeks ago; and after all, they have made nothing by their long adventure, arriving here without money, and having even had to sell some of their clothing by the way.

The testimony of these men establishes the fact which has long been a matter of doubt, that Tai-Ping Wong, or No. 1, was alive and in power up to the time of their leaving Nankin; and that the Eastern King, No. 2, was put to death with his followers—uncertain rumours of which were long since heard through the Chinese; and what had not been heard before, we learn from them, the fall of Kings No. 5, No. 7, and

No. 8; and the very remarkable event, the destruction of the Porcelain Tower. Their testimony upon this point is the more satisfactory as they appear to have had no idea of the fame of this Pagoda, speaking of it as a "high tower outside of the city wall;" though when questioned closely about it, they easily identified the "Porcelain Tower of Nankin." The indirect testimony of these men, as to the religion of the Insurgents, and their direct testimony to the enormities they are guilty of, and the lives they lead, show that it Christianity ever "had a name to live" among them, as some fondly imagined and once loudly proclaimed to the world, it is now "dead;" or at least most foully stained and disfigured by the blood of thousands of victims, who have perished so inhumanly under the "great celestial elder brother's" hand.

News Department.

Extracts from latest English Papers.

The death of Bishop Skinner may be said to break the last living link of connection between the Scottish Episcopate of the eighteenth and the Scottish Episcopate of the nineteenth century—between the prescribed and the persecuted remnant which a hundred years ago met by stealth in garrets and in cellars, and the peaceful and prosperous communion whose stately churches now adorn the streets of every considerable town in Scotland. The late Bishop's grandfather—the first Episcopate of the family—was the Rev. John Skinner, of Longside, in Aberdeenshire, the author of an *Ecclesiastical History of Scotland*, and no unsuccessful writer of Latin verses, but now best known by the *Reel of Tullochgorum*, which Burns pronounced to be "the best Scotch song ever Scotland saw." Such was the severity of the penal laws which then afflicted the Episcopal Church in Scotland, that this learned and estimable clergyman, after his humble church had been given to the flames amid the jeers and shouts of a licentious soldiery, was himself, in the year 1753, dragged to the jail of Aberdeen, where he was imprisoned for six months, for having celebrated divine service in the presence of more than four persons. His youngest son, a child of nine years who asked and was allowed to share his father's captivity, became in 1774 the pastor of St. Andrew's Church in Aberdeen, and in 1782 was consecrated Bishop-coadjutor of that diocese. Two years after he was one of the three Scottish Bishops who, in an upper chamber of a mean dwelling-house in a dingy lane of Aberdeen, consecrated the first Bishop for the United States of America. This act, as it was prompted by some of the English Bishops, so it served to recall the attention of the English Church at large to the intolerant laws under which the Scottish Episcopate, that had sprung from her own loins, was still languishing; while the death of Prince Charles Edward, in 1788, removed the last pretext for maintaining restrictions of which Mr. Hallam has said that "even at first they were hardly reconcilable with the general principles of religious liberty." Even before the hapless Chevalier was laid in that tomb in the Vatican which bears the vain inscription of "Charles III. and Henry IX., Kings of Great Britain"—while both the grandsons of King James II. were yet alive, the pastor of Longside, in a remarkable Latin address delivered in a diocesan Synod of the clergy over whom his son was Bishop, had discussed the question—*"Qua ratione Ecclesiola nostra, extraneis adiutamentis tamdu nudata, legibus depressa, et tantum non penitus extincta, inter tot et tantas, quibus, undique circumdatur, angustias eo genere debeat, ut externæ qua in presentia frumur paci provide consulatur, officium subditorum in rempublicam rito prestetur, et conscientia, quam veneranter omnes, sua quies sacra et inviolata conservetur."* His counsel was that the Episcopal clergy should no longer hesitate to pray for King George by name; and little more than a twelve-month passed before that counsel was adopted—although not without murmurs from a few of the laity, grey heads that had fought at Culloden, or younger men whose fathers had perished on the scaffold at York and Carlisle, or whose own infancy had witnessed the outrages of Cumberland's troops. The path was thus, at length, open to demand a repeal of the penal laws; and in 1792, Bishop John Skinner, who four years previously had been chosen Primus of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, succeeded in obtaining the consent of the Legislatura to a statute which freed his communion from all its bonds but one. That the emancipation was not complete was owing only to a capricious whim of Lord Thurlow. Neither Pitt nor Fox, the Ministry or the Opposition, desired that the

act of grace should be disfigured by the imposition of any new restraint. The Church of England took the same liberal view; and it is still more to the credit of the Church of Scotland that the eminent divines who then swayed her deliberations—the greatest names, perhaps of which she has to boast, Robertson and Campbell—used their influence to secure the total removal of the disabilities which pressed upon their Episcopalian fellow subjects. The good old pastor of Longside, who had seen these disabilities imposed, and who had been carried to prison under them, lived to see them abolished. He died in 1807 at the great age of eighty-six. His son, Bishop John Skinner, survived to the year 1816, when he died in his 73d year, after an illness equally brief, and of the same disease which has now cut off his son and successor in the Episcopalian office, at the age of seventy-nine. The Episcopalian of the north will have difficulty in realizing that, for the first time during three-quarters of a century, they have no "Bishop Skinner of Aberdeen."—*Edinburgh Courant.*

The daily papers state that Bishop Terrot, of Edinburgh, will be Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church in succession to Dr. Skinner, deceased.

The question of what constitutes a legal member of the Church of England was raised in the case of "Lunham v. Blundell," heard before Vice Chancellor Stuart last week, one of the objects of which was to obtain payment of certain annuities given by the testator in the cause to his two nephews, with a direction and a declaration that they should respectively become members of the Church of England as by law established, and that, in the event of their not complying with that injunction, they were not to be entitled to the benefits of his will. The testator died in June, 1843, and for many years after that period the executor had paid the annuities, but he now refused to continue paying them on the alleged grounds that the nephews declined to give him any evidence of their being members of the Church of England, and that they did not partake of the Holy Communion according to the rites of that Church. The nephews had been baptised according to those rites, and they declared that they were members of that Church from conviction, but they contended that it was not requisite that they should be partakers of the Lord's Supper in order to entitle them to payment of their annuities. The Vice Chancellor said—

He thought it would be very unreasonable to say the nephews should not be entitled to their annuities unless they partook of the Lord's Supper. They had been baptised according to the rites of the Church of England, and it must therefore be presumed, unless the contrary were shown, that they were now members of that Church. There must be a declaration that the nephews were entitled to the annuities given by the will.

Her Royal Highness Mary Duchess of Gloucester sank peacefully to rest at a quarter after five on Thursday morning, at the ripe age of eighty-one, the whole of the Cambridge family being present at the time, including the Grand-Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who, with her mother, brother, and sister, had been at Gloucester House the whole of the night. The operas and theatres were in consequence closed on Thursday evening, and the State apartments at Windsor will be closed till further orders.

The deceased Duchess was born April 25, 1776, and was the last remaining of the thirteen children of George III. and Queen Charlotte, viz., George IV. Frederick, Duke of York; William IV.; Edward, Duke of Kent; Ernest, King of Hanover; Augustus, Duke of Sussex; and Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge. Of the six daughters three died unmarried, and three were married. The names in the order of birth stand thus:—The Princess Royal, Charlotte Augusta, who was married to the King of Wurtemberg; the Princess Augusta, who died unmarried; the Princess Elizabeth, who was married to the Prince of Hesse Lieuburg; the Princess Mary, married to her cousin, the Duke of Gloucester; and, finally, the Princesses Sophia and Amelia, both of whom died unmarried. It is singular, however, how few in number are the representatives of this numerous family in the present generation. Queen Victoria, the King of Hanover, and three children of the late Duke of Cambridge are, we believe, now the only survivors, and the Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV., is the only one who has passed away. The deceased Duchess was taken ill on the 18th of April, since which time the Duchess of Kent, Prince Albert, and the Royal children have been constant in calling at Gloucester House. Her Royal Highness, remarks the *Times*, was never called upon to play any prominent part on the public scene, but her private life was marked by every womanly virtue, and by profuse but unostentatious charity. She was a distinguished ornament of the high society in which she had so long moved, and her loss will be most deeply regretted by those who knew her best. From a biography in the *Daily*

News, we gather that her life was not without its romance. After giving a history of the Royal Marriage Act, the narrative proceeds:—

During the long course of years in which many of the other members of the family were involved in the penalties and perplexities of their rank, with regard to love and marriage, it was believed that the Princess Mary and her cousin, the Duke of Gloucester, were attached. She was interested in his Cambridge life (his education being finished there); and she gloried in his receiving the General's thanks in the field, when he was fighting in Flanders, so early as 1794. He proved himself both a gallant and able soldier, and really won his rank—which rose to that of Field-Marshal in 1816. When the young people were one-and-twenty the Princess Charlotte was born; and as it soon became understood that there would be no heir apparent if the Princess of Wales lived, the necessity was admitted of keeping the Duke of Gloucester single, to marry the presumptive heiress of the Throne, in case of no eligible foreign Prince appearing for the function. For twenty of their best years the Duke and the Princess were kept waiting, during which interval (in the year 1805) he succeeded to his title on his father's death. Everybody liked and loved the Princess Mary, who was a pattern of duty and sweetness through all the family trials she had to witness and share in; and the Duke, though not a man of much political ability, was in that part of his life a Whig, and on the generous and liberal side of almost every question. We are obliged to say "almost," because he supported with his whole force the exclusion of Dissenters from the Universities, when he was Chancellor of the Universities of Cambridge, after the death of the Duke of Grafton. On the anti-slavery question he was earnest in his own way as Wilberforce in his, and kind and hopeful in all matters of charity that came before him. Romilly tells us a curious thing of him—that he volunteered in a *l'été-à-été* with Sir S. Romilly, his declaration that Queen Caroline was innocent, and that her accusers were perjured. He latterly became a Tory; but for the greater part of his life the same genial spirit of liberality and personal unassumingness distinguished him and the Princess Mary. As for her, she pleased old and young alike. Lord Eldon used to tell with delight a joke of Queen Charlotte's—about the last person in the world whom any one would suspect of jesting. Her Majesty used to charge the Lord Chancellor with flirting with her daughter Mary; and the Chancellor used to reply that he was not Emperor, King, or Prince, and that, moreover, he was married already.

In 1814, when the Prince of Orange was in England, and his father announced his approaching marriage with the Princess Charlotte, Princess Mary looked bright and happy. Lord Malines recorded in his diary what her manners were like when the charm of youth was past, and the character of womanhood was marked. He said she "was all good humor and pleasantness;" adding, "her manners are perfect; and I never saw or conversed with any princess so exactly what she ought to be." And no one living, perhaps, knew more princesses, or more of what they really were, than the old diplomatist. The Prince of Orange went away, and Princess Mary drooped. Everybody was saying that the Duke of Gloucester must be the Princess Charlotte's bridegroom after all. But a few months more put an end to the long suspense. When the Princess Charlotte descended the great staircase of Carlton House, after the ceremony of her marriage, she was met at the foot with open arms by the Princess Mary, whose face was bathed in tears. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were married in a few weeks—on the 23rd of July, 1816. The bride's demeanour was so interesting and affecting that Lord Eldon shed tears.

No application was made to Parliament for an increase of income in this case. The benevolent habits of the Duke and Duchess had taught them in a practical way the value of money; and they arranged their plan of life so as to make their means suffice, and leave enough for much support of schools and aid to many a good cause.

They lived together eighteen years—the Duke dying in November, 1834. It surprised no one that his wife proved herself the most assiduous and admirable of nurses during her husband's decline. After his death, she lived in as much retirement as her rank admitted, doing good where she could, and universally beloved. She saw the last of her immediate relatives drop from her side, and herself left the survivor of that long family train that used to look so royal and so graceful when returning to the admiring salutations of the public on the terrace at Windsor.—*London Guardian, May 6.*

The *Fox*, a screw yacht, lying at Aberdeen, has been purchased for Lady Franklin's Arctic expedition.

tion. The *Times* calls public attention to the fact of a subscription having been opened to pay the expenses, but adds—"For one thing, however, we stipulate. Let it be clearly understood by Captain M'Clintock and his officers and crew that, come weal, come woe, another series of voyages in search of them is not to be commenced."

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1857.

SYNOICAL.

As we expected, and as we believe was fully expected by every person not actuated by ultra prejudices, or determined to find Puseyism and Popery in the endeavours on the part of Churchmen, to bring back their Communion to its proper and just distinctiveness amongst the numerous sections into which Protestantism has become divided. Her Majesty's assent has been most fully and freely accorded to the Bill for constituting Church Synods in Canada. There could be no doubt that the principle was conceded in the instance of the Church in Australia, but it suited many in this part of the world to show opposition until the last moment when they thought it would be effectual, directly and indirectly, against it may be their own convictions, but most assuredly to the detriment of the Church, which for want of Synodical government, is in a deplorable condition with reference to and in comparison with other religious bodies, with no concentration to resist their encroachments and attacks, and with no bond of union among her own members, whereby they could work with one mind for her spiritual or temporal advancement.

We shall not refer here to the arguments urged by the opposers of Synodical government, further than to state, as we have often stated, that they refute themselves, and sometimes lead to the impression that those who use them are not very staunch members of their own communion. They are in general intended to weaken the Episcopacy in the Church. They tend to ignore instead of to direct the authority of the Bishop. They would lower the influence of the Clergy by making them totally subservient to lay influence, which would be wielded in most instances by a few individuals, so that the former could neither preach doctrine, reprove manners, nor act independently, except under the dictation of the latter. This is in effect to overturn the system of Church government entirely, and to invert the gradation of established authority, and whether sitting or with a disinterested motive, to such ends it appears to us the opposition has been directed. Now it has all along been contended by the supporters of Synodical Government, that it would preserve to the authorities of the Church their proper consideration in all matters that relate to her government, and give to the laity also, that consideration which they have never yet enjoyed, of directing that authority, and of originating measures in the great council of the Church, that may be conducive to her welfare. That the lay element in Church government, lost since the earliest ages of the Church, by the upsetting of kingdoms and corruption of Christianity, would be restored, exactly as it was then exercised, so far as we can judge from the Apostolic writings, and the Church in the just adaptation of her various parts in these latter days regain her pristine purity of constitution. We cannot see why an approach through the medium of primitive Church government should not in some degree lead also to an approach to the happiness of those ancient or early times, when Christians were all of one mind, and brotherly love abounded. The results cannot be otherwise than beneficial, provided that the members of the Synod are actuated by a desire to rule them for the good of the Church. If on the other hand they bring to the discussion of her sacred interests, those passions that govern them in her disjointed state, and those prejudices which are strengthened by her disunion and the influence of other bodies working upon warm temperaments, they cannot expect that the present evils will be much lessened, although it is scarcely possible that they can be aggravated by Synodical action.

The advocates of Colonial Synods have never for a moment contemplated that they should possess the power to change the formularies and standards of the Church, or to make canons that would in any wise affect her liturgy or her faith. If their adversaries, who in our opinion are much more eager for innovations of this nature, chuse to abate of their opposition on the point that all such alterations are prevented by the Acts which have constituted them, there can be no objection to their being so pleased, although they have done every thing possible to

retard and prevent, and done nothing to forward or obtain any such measures. Let them cultivate this disposition instead of its opposite, and we venture to assert that in the arguments that will spring up in their minds to confirm the utility of Synods, they will soon wonder that they were ever blind to their necessity. The internal holiness of the Church can never be impaired by human precautions, which, we may rest assured would not be permitted to succeed unless they were a Divinely appointed means to sustain her integrity. Upon all such endeavors, followed with a single eye to the glory of God, a blessing may be expected to rest from on High—and we may be certain that they will yield those fruits of the Spirit, which have never yet attained to perfection under the present imperfect state of the government of the Church, and which seem to be so much desired by all her Members.

The following notice relative to the election of a Bishop for the new Canadian diocese has been published by the Lord Bishop of Toronto:—

Toronto, April 29th, 1857.

The Bishop of Toronto gives notice to the Clergy and Lay Delegates, whom he has requested to meet him at London on the 13th May next, for the purpose of proceeding to the election of a Bishop for the new Diocese about to be erected in Upper Canada, that in consequence of the expected promulgation, within a very short period, of the royal assent to the Synod bill of last session, such election is postponed and will not be proceeded with until after the proclamation of the royal assent to the measure has been issued.

The Bishop of Toronto also gives notice, that he will at an early day convene the Synod of the diocese, with the view of receiving the co-operation and assistance of the Clergy and Laity in framing a Constitution in accordance with the statute; which receiving the sanction of the clergy and delegates in the Diocese Toronto before any division has taken place, may hereafter be adopted as the Constitution of the new diocese.

The R. M. S. *Niagara* arrived on Tuesday morning, in 10 days from Liverpool. The news is interesting, without being of great importance, consisting principally of details of events which were known before. The death of the Duchess of Gloucester, last remaining daughter of George the Third, is recorded. Parliament was opened on the 30th ult. Mr. Denison was chosen Speaker. Her Majesty's Speech will be found in our columns. Prince Albert was present at the opening of the Manchester Exhibition. The Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, has visited France, and is expected in England ere he returns to his own country. Lady Franklin is fitting out another expedition at Aberdeen, to ascertain the fate of Sir John Franklin, which is to be commanded by Captain McClintock.

The news from Persia announces the capture of Mohammerah by the British troops under Sir James Outram. The Persian army had retired from their position, before a British force not 400 strong.

The Lord Bishop will leave Halifax on Wednesday next for Prince Edward's Island, and will hold Confirmations at Stewiacke on the 27th, and at Pietou and Albion Mines on Whitsunday.

The anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth Day, falling this year upon Sunday, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has postponed its celebration until the following Tuesday, which will be a general holiday at the public departments. There will be a grand review on the Common.

CHURCH MAGAZINES.

We can supply the back Nos. of "The Penny Post" from January inclusive—the Subscription is only 1s 6d. per annum. It is published by John Henry & James Parker, London.

We have received 50 copies of the *Gospel Missionary*, a Monthly Magazine for children, intended to subserve the Missionary exertions of the Church. It is published by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at the low price of one halfpenny sterling. We shall send them abroad at 9d. currency per annum, commencing with the May No., payment in advance. As the price will not warrant extra trouble—it is requested that for those ordered for any place only one address may be given—and that the party ordering will kindly take upon himself their distribution to subscribers. It is a good little work for Sunday Schools, making the children acquainted with the designs and the wants of Missions, and it is presumed that there are few Parishes in the Diocese, where it will not find an acceptable entrance.

The Protestant Association of P. E. Island have presented an address to the Hon. Joseph Howe, which is published in the *Morning Chronicle*, together with Mr. Howe's reply.

The fine Steamship *Circassian* arrived on Tuesday, only twelve days, via Newfoundland, from Liverpool. She had 400 passengers, the greater number emigrants to the United States, but enough for Halifax, besides freight, to show the advantages of the Port as a place of call. We wish her success, and it is to be hoped that the line will meet with consideration from the Government.

Dr. Smith's "Electric Oil" of Philadelphia, cures Rheumatism.
Dr. Smith's Electric Oil cures Neuralgia.
Dr. Smith's Electric Oil cures Piles.
Dr. Smith's Electric Oil cures Gout.
Dr. Smith's Electric Oil cures Burns.
Dr. Smith's Electric Oil cures Croup.
Dr. Smith's Electric Oil cures Sprains.
Dr. Smith's Electric Oil cures Pain.
The Genuine Electric Oil must have "A. E. Smith" on the Label.
Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

WORMS.—These destructive creatures which make such havoc with the constitutions of children: by the use of Gurry's Tasteless Vermifuge, are speedily dislodged and driven from the body, where unseen they had been sapping the very foundation of life. In all cases of Worms this remedy effects a prompt and permanent cure. All children will swallow it, as it is not nauseous, and it cannot produce evil effects. Try it.
Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co.

THE BALM OF ORANGE FLOWERS gives a delicate perfume to the breath, and thoroughly cleanses the teeth, eradicates Tan, Pimples and imparts a rosy bloom to the Complexion; makes a soft and beautiful lather for Shaving, removes Dandruff, and gives a fine gloss to the Hair.
Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

Reader, are you afflicted with any kind of humors or suffering from the effects of indigestion, flatulency, costiveness, troubled with bilious stomach, affection of the liver, or the piles? If so procure a bottle of G. W. Stone's Vegetable Liquid Cathartic, as it has been proved a reliable remedy in all the above complaints.
Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Lacerations of the flesh, bruises and fractures, occasion comparatively little pain or inconvenience when regularly lubricated or dressed with Holloway's Ointment. In the nursery it is invaluable as a cooling application for the rashes, excoriations, and scabious sores to which children are liable, and mothers will find it the best preparation for alleviating the torture of a "broken breast." As a remedy for cutaneous diseases generally, as well as for ulcers, sores, boils, tumors, and all serofulous eruptions, it is incomparably superior to every other external remedy. The Pills have a reputation for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaints, and disorders of the bowels, so extensive with the range of civilization.

Married.

On Tuesday, 19th Inst., by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis. Mr. JOSEPH R. JENNETT, to MARGARET M., eldest daughter of Joseph Bennett, Esq.

At Dartmouth, on Wednesday the 13th Inst., by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Rector, Mr. DAVID PARKER, to Miss ANN McGRATH, both of Dartmouth.

On the 14th Inst., by the Rev. H. Stamer, of Pugwash, Mr. ANDREW FORSTNER, of the head of Wallace Bay, to MARGARET ANNE, daughter of John H. Peers, Esq., J. P. of the same place.

On the 20th May, at St. Andrew's, Lower Stewiacke, by the Revd. Thomas Dunn, Mr. ELISHA GODFREY, to Miss HANNAH DUNSFORD.

Died.

On Monday morning, 18th Inst., at his residence in Göttingen Street, of a disease of the heart, in the 41st year of his age, JOHN FRENCH, a native of Edinburgh, leaving a wife and five children to mourn their irreparable loss. For many years he discharged the duties of Teller in the Bank of Nova Scotia, in this city, with ability and accuracy; and his death is felt as a public loss. During his illness he frequently expressed an entire resignation to the Divine Will—looking unto Jesus for a full redemption and the Holy Spirit for a preparation for the company of the Redeemer.

On Tuesday last, after a long and painful illness, JOHN F. SMYTH, aged 13 years, leaving a widow and 1 child to mourn their irreparable loss.

At St. John's, N. E., 6th Inst., ELLEN KATHARINE, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Pearson.

At St. John, N. B., on the 4th Inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. BENJ. NEWCOMB, of Wilmot, N. S., aged 35 years.

At St. Domingo, March 16th, Capt. JOHN P. DORT, aged 30 years, son of J. P. Dort, of Weymouth. Also, ANNA HARRI BARR, aged 25 years, son of Brock Barr, both of Brig. "Arabella" of Weymouth, N. S.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, May 17.—Brig President, Rude, St. Mary's; schrs Julia, Simpson, St. John, N. B.; Hope, Lang, Bay Chaleur.

Sunday, 17th.—R. M. S. Merlin, Corbin, St. John's, Nfld; ship Sunderland, Curry, Liverpool, G. B., 33 days.

Monday, 18th.—schr Gold Corner, Herman, Newfoundland, 5 days.

Tuesday, 19th.—R. M. S. Niagara, Wickman, Liverpool, G. B., 9 1/2 days; Steamship Circassian, Powell, Liverpool, G. B., via St. John's Nfld; brig Luropa, McDougall, London, 32 days; schrs Bright Star, Magdalen Isles, Shouting Star, do.

Wednesday, 20th.—Ship Kelvin, Hatfield, Liverpool, 25 days; brig Boston, O'Brien, Boston, 7 days; schrs Kiplid, Smith, Magdalen Isles; Salome, Hopkins, do.

Thursday, 21st.—Brig Columbus, Marseilles, via Gibraltar, 27 days.

Friday, 22nd.—R. M. S. Europa, Leitch, Boston, 40 hours CLEARED.

May 18.—Sarah, Hopkins, Porto Rico; Hero, Crowell, Fortino Bay; Dart, Meanev, Burin; Borerley, Bland, Newfoundland; Montano, Gault, P. E. Island.

May 19.—Circassian, Powell, Portland; Niagara, Wickman, Boston; Favorite, Miramichi; Emerald, P. E. Island.

May 20.—John Silver, Hilschey, Quebec; Lilla, Fraser, New York; Eastern State, Killam, Boston and Yarmouth.

PASSENGERS.
R. M. S. Niagara—from Liverpool to Halifax.—Mr. Jones, Lady and 2 Children, Mrs. and Miss Vaughan, Dr. Dickey, Mrs. B. Gray, 2 Children and servant, Mrs. S. Doran and child, Messrs. E. Dickson, G. McLeod, J. Allan, J. Davis and Irvine.

PRICES CURRENT.

SATURDAY, MAY 23.

Apples	None.
Beef, Fresh, per cwt.	45s. a 50s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. 3d a 1s. 6d.
Cheese	7d. a 9d.
Chickens, per pair	none.
Calf Skins, per lb.	6d.
Ducks, per pair	3s. a 3s. 6d.
Eggs, per dozen	1s.
Geese, each	none.
Homespun, wool, per yd.	2s. 6d.
Do. cotton & wool,	1s. 9d.
Hay, per ton,	43d. a 53d.
Lamb, per lb.	17s.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	6s. 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel	5d. a 6d.
Pork, per lb.	none.
Turkeys, "	2s. 6d.
Yarn, "	40s. a 41s. 6d.
Am. Spl. Flour, per bbl.	38s. 9d a 41s. 3d.
Can. Spl. " "	37s. 6d a 40s.
Sifted " "	22s. 6d a 25s.
Rye Flour, "	20s. a 21s. 3d.
Cornmeal,	4s. 6d.
Indian Corn, per bushel	66s. 3d.
Sugar, bright P. H. per cwt.	3s. a 3s. 3d.
Molasses, per gal.	2s. 6d. a 2s. 9.
clayed "	2s. 2s. 6d.
Lumber—1 Inch Pine,	3 10s.
" 1 Inch Pine,	55s.
" Shipping Pine,	40s. a 45s.
" Spruce,	35s. a 37s. 6d. a 40s.
" Hemlock,	25s. 0s.
Wood, per cord	35s.
Coal, Sydney, per chd.	35s.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

THE Annual Meeting of the Governors of the above Institution, will take place (D. V.) in the Library of the College, on THURSDAY, the 25th DAY OF JUNE next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on which day the ENCEMIA will be celebrated, and all the customary exercises will be performed. The Alumni of the University, and all others interested in its welfare, are particularly invited to attend.

By order of the Board,
JAMES C. COCHRAN,
Halifax, May 21st, 1857. (25th Sec'y.

NOTICE.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

THE Annual General Meeting of the ALUMNI of King's College, Windsor, will be held in the College Hall, at Windsor, on Wednesday the 24th day of June, at half-past nine o'clock, A. M., for the election of a President and three Members of Committee, and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary. Two Governors will also be elected in the place of the Revd. George Hill and Revd. W. Bullock, who in the order of their election go out of office, but who may be re-elected.

Parties desirous of voting by proxy will hand in the same to the Secretaries previous to the opening of the General Meeting of the Alumni.

By order of Committee,
P. C. HILL, } Secretaries.
FITZG'D. COCHRAN, }
Halifax, 13th May, 1857.

AN ORGAN FOR SALE.

AN excellent ORGAN, built by Berington, London, five years ago, containing 51 notes full Church scale, and five Stops, viz: Stopped Diapason Bass, Stopped Diapason Treble, Dulciana, Principal and Fifteenth. Gilt pipes in front, stained and varnished case. Stands 9 feet 6 inches high, 2 feet 6 inches deep, 5 feet 8 inches broad. The instrument is in perfect order, a fine tone, sweet and powerful, and will give entire satisfaction to the party purchasing. It will be sold cheap to parties applying immediately. For further particulars apply to Box 167, P. O. Halifax.
Mar 23rd, 1857.

**"WHITE STAR,"
FROM LONDON!**

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received per the above vessel, a large and varied assortment of ARTISTS' MATERIALS, for Water and Oil Colour Drawing, consisting of DRAWING PAPER, all sizes and descriptions—SOLID SKETCHING BLOCKS, various sizes—Tinted and White—Graduated Tints—WATER COLORS in Cakes and half Cakes—MOIST WATER COLORS in Japanned Boxes. A splendid Assortment of SABLE BRUSHES, &c., &c., &c. Call and examine for yourselves, as the like assortment of Articles in that line, is not to be found in the City. The above are all direct from the celebrated Establishment of Winsor & Newton, London, and are warranted to be of the best quality.

WM. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.
April 17, 1857.

CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS!

JUST RECEIVED from NEW YORK, a large Assortment of Cheap PAPER HANGINGS, well adapted for Parlours, Bed Rooms and Kitchens. Call and see them at No. 24 Granville Street, at
WM. GOSSIP'S
Book and Stationery Store.



At a Council held at the Government House,
Eight day of May, 1857,
PRESENT.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

It is ordered that the Commissioner of Crown Lands do notify the several Deputy Surveyors and applicants for the purchase of Crown Lands, that on and after the first day of June next, the regulated price for ungranted Lands is to be paid only to the Receiver General, who will give a receipt therefor to the applicants, respectively, and a duplicate thereof to the Crown Lands Commissioner, and that no other payments for the purchase of Crown Lands after the date before mentioned, will be recognized, the Commissioner and Deputy Surveyors of Crown Lands being hereby strictly prohibited from receiving any sums for or on account of Crown Lands.
Crown Land Office, May 16, 1857. 3m

FRESH IMPORTATIONS

**Spring and Summer GOODS,
THIS MONTH.**

W. & C. MURDOCH & CO.,

ARE now receiving their Spring Stock, Landing from various ships, and comprising a general assortment:

WOOLLEN, COTTON, & SILK GOODS,
Of every variety, plain and fancy, and respectfully invite the attention and inspection of buyers.

- Straw and Silk BONNETS,
- Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts, &c.
- Ribbons, Laces, Parasols, Stays,
- Silk Mantles, Dress Caps, Flowers, Feathers,
- Velts, Ladies' and Gents' Straw Hats,
- SHAWLS of every variety,
- Dresses do. Gloves do.
- Hdkfs. & Scarfs do.
- Cloth Caps, Hats, Combs.
- Ready made CLOTHING.
- Stationery, Plain and Fancy Soaps.
- Pepper, Indigo, Tobacco Pipes.
- Cotton Warp, Starch, Nutmegs.
- CONGOU TEA.

Granville & Duke Streets. Wholesale and Retail.
April 25. 6w

EDWARD ALBRO. JOSEPH WIER.
ALBRO & CO.

Birmingham House—Corner of Duke & Hollis streets
EDWARD ALBRO & CO.

Lower Water Street—South of the Queen's Wharf,

HAVE COMPLETED THEIR
SPRING IMPORTATIONS

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| HARDWARE, | CUTCH, |
| CUTLERY, | SHOT, |
| CORRAGE, | PAINTS; |
| BRUSHES, | GLASS, |
| BLACKING, | PETTY, |
| LEATHER, | LINES, |
| INDIGO, | TWINE, |
| WHITELEAD, | NETS, |
| FISH-HOOKS, | NAILS, |
| CART GREASE, | SPIKES, |
| SHEET LEAD, | IRON, |
| LEAD PIPES, | TIN, |
| CURLED HAIR, | STEEL, |
| HAIRCLOTH, | STARCH, |
| HOLLOW WARE, | GLUE, |
| LINSEED OIL, | SCYTHES, |
| SALT PETER, | SAWS, |
| VIOLIN STRINGS, | VICES, |
| WHIP CRONOS, | BELLOWS, |
| BELLIED POTS, | WIRE, |
| CAMP OVENS, | ZINC, &c. &c. |

Per *McCue, White Star* and *S. I. Tilley, Khersonese* Circassian and the *Conard Steamers*.

ON HAND—Of this country Manufacture,
1000 sides of Black grain & Waxed Neats Leather.

Also—1000 kegs superior CLT NAILS, including fine finishing, roofing, Lath, Cooper's, Skingling, and Board NAILS.

All of which they offer for Sale at low prices for Cash or approved credit. 4w May 9.

**TO THE CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, and
MECHANICAL.**

VALUABLE BOOKS.

NORIE'S Epitome of Navigation; Bowditch's Epitome of Navigation; Blunt's American Coast Pilot; Boyd's Author's Virgil; Boyd's Author's Horace; do. do. Cicero; do. do. Sallust; do. do. Cæsar; Alex. Reid's Geography; Thomson's Arithmetic; McCulloch's Course of Reading; Houk's Theological Dictionary; Crombie's Etymology; WEALE'S Cheap SERIES of Mechanical and Scientific Publications; Webster's Dictionary.
Dec. 20. WM. GOSSIP.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

LEATHER! LEATHER!! LEATHER!!!
DOUBLE BOILED and Raw LINSEED OIL just received from Hull, via *White Star*, from London—in Elderkins, Barrels, Hogheads and Pipes.
ALSO—300 sides SOLI LEATHER, per *Jerome* from New York. For sale in bond or duty paid.
ALBRO & Co.
Birmingham House.
may 9 4w

CARPETS, CARPETS.

THE largest assortment of the very newest style in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestries, 3 ply and stout Scotch 8 Star, with RUGS to match; Woollen, Hemp and best felt DRUGGETS—all just opened.
May 2. 6w W. & C. SILVER.

E. BILLING, JR. & CO.'S

FIRST GRAND DISPLAY

Spring and Summer FANCY GOODS.

APRIL 28, 1857.

WE will have the pleasure of submitting to the inspection of the public this morning, the contents of 72 cases FANCY GOODS,

Received per '*América*,' and other Steamers.

Our assortment of NEW DESIGNS in

DRESSES in every texture,

far surpasses in profuse extent any of our previous immense importations.

Striped, Checked and Flounced SILKS,
French Flounced Burages, direct from Paris,
Silk and Wool Materials, in endless variety,
P'ecolomini, Zephyr and other new Robes.
With several large lots of very low priced DRESSES, much under value.

MAINTLES AND MANTILLAS,

Of the latest Parisian designs.

Black Glaze Silk Mantles, from 10s. to 60s.
Black Mohr Antique Mantles, from 10s. to 70s.
Velvet Mantles, from 40s. to 100s.

A very elegant display of SHAWLS,

In Silk, Tissue, and Burago Longs.

Parisian and French Filled do

Cashmere Scarfs, &c.

Bonnet Ribbons, French Bonnetings.

Feathers and Flowers,

Elegant Worked Muslins, Lace Goods, Silk Scarfs,

E. BILLING, JR. & Co. London House.

N. B.—We would especially invite attention to our stock of

BOYS' WEAR

which is the largest and most varied we have ever imported.
L. H. Jn. & Co.

ROOM PAPER.

Just Received from PARIS.

A FURTHER supply of very handsome French Gilt Room PAPERS of the latest styles, being balance of Spring Importations, comprising a stock of over 20,000 rolls, which is now offered for inspection.

Also.—Now opening from Germany, a variety of STAINED GLASS, of all colors, suitable for Church Windows, Lanterns and Ornamental purposes, cut to any size or shape required.

White Lead; Colored paints, ground or dry; Brushes; Glass Putty; Spirits Turpentine; Linseed Oils; Gold Leaf; Varnishes, and all kinds of Painters' Materials, always on hand at reasonable rates.

GEORGE SMITHERS,

May 16. 3w. 101 Granville Street.

VALUABLE BOOKS FOR SALE,

At the Church Times Office, 24 Granville Street.

- HOLY BIBLE and Apocrypha, of the Geneva Translation, with Copious Marginal Notes, Curious Woodcuts, &c. Containing also, Speed's Engraved Genealogies, with Sternhold and Hopkins' Old Version of the Psalms. In good preservation—but slightly imperfect. Bound in Half calf, small Fol. Lond. 1011. £1 5s.
- Illustrated London News, with many thousand Engravings. 3 vols. (one of them quite new) Fol. Cloth, Lond. from Jan. 1819 to June 1850. £1 10s.
- Hume's History of England, with Smollett's Continuation. Beautiful Set, quite new. 10 Vols. cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1819. £3 10s.
- Carwthen's History of the Church of England. Quite new. 2 vols. Cloth, Crown 8vo, Oxford, 1819. 12s. 6d. March 21, 1857.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

THE great popularity acquired by these Pills during the twelve years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by pulling advertisements—no certificate published concerning them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, are effectual in their operation, yet so gentle that they may be taken at any time with perfect safety, by persons of both sexes; nor do they as do most other Pills, necessitate the constant use of Purgative medicines, the ingredients of which they are composed effectually obviating this common difficulty.

Sold in Boxes, Price 1s.

WM. LANGLEY,

March 21. Chemist & Druggist, Hollis St.

Halifax, March 27, 1857.

THE Corresponding Committee of the COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY, give notice that they are prepared to give assistance towards expenses of persons desirous to qualify themselves at the Society's Training Schools as Teachers in connexion with the Society.
BRENTON H. COLLINS, Sec'y.
March 28. 3m.

BAZAAR.

THE LADIES of St. John's Church, Arichat, C. B., intend holding a BAZAAR in October next, to raise Funds for building a SCHOOL HOUSE, and for other Parochial purposes.

Contributions in useful or fancy articles will be thankfully received by any of the following Ladies.—Mrs. John Hubert, Mrs. King, Mrs. Foxot, Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Bent, Miss Wollenhaupt. 31m. April 18.

RICH DELHI CASHMERES!

RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

250 DRESSES of this beautiful material, unequalled for durability, in rich and elegant patterns, opened at

LONDON HOUSE.

12s. 6d. per dress of 12 yards.
E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

Dec. 6.

MISS KIRKLAND'S Day and Boarding School, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MISS KIRKLAND begs to inform her Friends and the Public, that she has removed to a House in the South end of Hollis street, on the East side, where she will continue her Classes as usual.

TERMS PER ANNUM. The usual branches of an English Education, including Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, History and Physiology, £12. For further particulars apply to Miss K. Mr. d'Ussy continues his Classes for French and Grammar. Mr. W. will open a Drawing Class for Young Gentlemen—Terms £1 per annum.

WILLIAM LANGLEY, CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, FROM LONDON.

Hollis Street, a few doors South of Province Building, HALIFAX, N. S. GENUINE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, COMBS, BRUSHES, SOAPS GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS LICHENS, ETC.

DRAWING BOOKS—ENVELOPES—COPY BOOKS.

WM. GOSSIP, 21 GRANVILLE STREET, has just received from England a large Assortment of Drawing Books, all sizes—Cream and Envelope, adhesive, all sizes—and Ruled Copy Books—which he will sell wholesale and retail at the lowest rates.

CHISWELL'S PECTORAL BALSAM

HAS been used for several years with increasing reputation, through the recommendation of those who have been relieved by its use, and having proved of great service it is now offered to the public with full confidence in its value as an effectual remedy in all cases of coughs, colds, hoarseness, and complaints arising from exposure to cold or damp.

LANGLEY'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SANSAPARILLA.

Under the Patronage of the Medical Faculty. THIS Extract is obtained from the best imported Sarsaparilla, and contains besides Sarsaparilla the other ingredients ordered by the Royal College of Physicians for the compound Decoction—but is in a concentrated form for the sake of convenience.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

THE following FRENCH BOOKS are to be obtained at the Book and Stationery Store of WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville Street. Ollendorff's French Grammar, Value. Do. do. do. Jewett. Key for each of the above. Noel & Chappal's French Grammar. Leizac's French Grammar. Wagnstroch's French Grammar. Pinney's First Book in French. De Fiva's Elementary French Reader. De Fiva's Classic French Reader. Collot's Dramatic French Reader. Rowan's Modern French Reader. Adventures de Telenique. Historie de Charles XII. Recueil Choisi. Bolmar's Perrin's Fables. Petit Preceptor. Chambaud's Fables. Spler's & Surene's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary. Do. School Dictionary. Book of Common Prayer, in French and English. French Testaments.

SCIENCE & ART! LIST OF WEALE'S SERIES OF RUDIMENTARY WORKS.

—On Hand of previous Importation— Science and Art. Principles of Design in Architecture, Rudimentary Architecture, by W. H. Leeds, Esq. Geology, by Lieut. Col. Portlock, R. E. Recent and Fossil Shells, Pt. 1 and 2 and supplement with numerous illustrations. A Treatise on Ship's Anchors, by Gen. Costell, N. A. with numerous illustrations. Galvanism and the general principles of animal and vegetable electricity, by Sir W. Snow Harris, F. R. S. Art of Playing the Piano Forte, by Charles Child Spencer. Perspective, with 36 engravings on copper and wood. Gas works and the practice of Manufacturing and Distributing Coal Gas. Magnetism, being a complete exposition of the general principles of Magnetical Science. Treatise on Music.

Mathematical. Elements of Euclid, by Henry Law. C. E. Treatise on the Integral Calculus, by Homersham Cox, B. A. Do. on the Differential Calculus, by W. S. B. Woolhouse, F. R. S. A. S. T. S. Key to the Elements of Algebra, by J. H. Young. First Mnemonic Lessons in Geometry, Algebra and Trigonometry. Equational Arithmetic, applied to Questions of Interest, Annuities, Life Assurance and General Commerce, with various Tables. Modern Languages, Classics, History, &c. New and Complete Dictionary of the English Language, by John Ker, D. D. L., Grammar of the English Language, by John Ker, D. D. L. French, Italian, and English, by Alfred Lives. Dictionnaire Francais—Anglais, Part the first. Grammar of the Italian Language, by Alfred Lives. Grammar of the Spanish Language, by do. Grammar of the French Language, by do. German Reader, by G. L. Stein. Latin of the English and Greek Languages. Grammar of the Greek Language, by Hon. Claude Hamilton. Latin English Dictionary, by T. Garton, A. B. F. C. D. Catalogue of Hours of England by Douglas Hamilton. Outlines of History of Greece. Outlines of History of Rome.

WM. GOSSIP. PER STEAMER "EUROPA." FIRST ARRIVAL OF NEW SPRING GOODS AT LONDON HOUSE, March 30, 1857. TWENTY-ONE PACKAGES, AS FOLLOWS:

- 3 CASES New Dress MATERIALS. 2 do. Patterned and Cashmere Len SHAWLS. 2 do. BONNETS. 1 do. Dress Straw HATS. 1 do. Bonnet Shapes. 1 do. RIBBONS and FLOWERS. 1 do. Sewing Machines, Buttons, Sleeves, Collars, Hoop Skirts, &c. 2 bales 54 FANCY CLOTHS. 1 do. WHITE SHIRTINGS. 1 do. BROAD CLOTHS. 1 do. Shawls. 1 do. Hats and Youth's CLOTHING. 1 do. Hats, Shirts, Collars, &c. We will sell the above THIS DAY, at 128 and 129, Granville Street. E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO. April 4.



HAS received from England his usual supply of Fresh Garden and Flower SEEDS, which he believes to be good and true to their kinds. LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, 21 Hollis street. April 11.

BOOKS,—Per Ship Micmac.

JUST RECEIVED, A FURTHER Supply of CHAMBERS' HISTORY OF THE PENINSULAR WAR. Chambers' Architectural and Mechanical Drawing Books. Chambers' Mathematics, Key to do. Arithmetic, Key to do. Algebra, Key to do. Chemistry. History of British Empire, Principles of Education. And all the other School Books published by Messrs. W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh—Wholesale and Retail. WM. GOSSIP, 21 Granville street. April 25.

SPELLING BOOKS & GRAMMARS, HISTORIES, &c. &c.

GULLIVAN'S Spelling Book Superseded; Carpenter's Mayor's, Dilworth's, Universal, Union and other Spelling Books. Lamban's Hand Book of the English Language; Quackenbush's Course of Reading and Composition, an excellent Work; Murray's, Lennie's and McCulloch's Grammars; Chambers' Latin Grammar; do. Introduction to do.; Russell's Grammar, Elements of Grammar. Histories of England, Greece, Rome and France. Large School Bibles, clear price and strongly bound, 1s 3d and 1s 1 1/2d; Testaments do. do. at 7d and 6d; Church Services and Books of Common Prayer 6d, 3d, 10d, 1s 3d and upwards, to 25s. Halifax, Dec'r 1856. WM. GOSSIP.

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS. I HAVE now on hand, handsomely bound in Morocco and Gold—a number of the New Edition of the PSALM & HYMN BOOK. These are well adapted for Presents. Sold singly at 3s.—a handsome discount when half a dozen or more are taken. WM. GOSSIP, Nov 7.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS? CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady, whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

ALARMING DISORDERS. Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these remedies. In all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alternative and tonic, they relieve the bowels, purify the blood, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time. General Weakness—Nervous Complaints. When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victim of general debility.

DELICATE FEMALES. All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these Pills, but inflexible alienists, who consider her who regards her own or her children's health should fall to have them within her reach.

SCIENTIFIC ENDORSEMENTS. The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany have endorsed the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases: Asthma, Diarrhoea, Indigestion, Gravel, Bowel Complaints, Dropsy, Inward Weakness, Secondary Sympptoms, Coughs, Fever & Ague, Liver Complaints, Venereal Affections, Glands, Female Complaints, Lowness of Spirits, Worms of all kinds, Chest Diseases, Headaches, Piles, Costiveness, Indigestion, Stomach and Dyspepsia, Influenza, Stone and

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 21 Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and 53, Maiden Lane New York; also by a respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—25 cents; 50 cents; and \$1 each Box. Sub Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., Newport; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Christian, Kenyville; E. Caldwell, N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibson, Wilmet; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; R. Guest, Yarmouth; T. R. Patten, Liverpool; J. F. More, Caledonia; Mrs. Carter, Pleasant River; John West, Bridgewater; J. Neil, Lunenburg; D. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Pupper & Co., Annsbury; R. B. Huestis, Wallace; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & O. Voss, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Joan, Sydney; J. MacLennan & Co., Bras d'Or. There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia. Jan. 26, 1857.

PAPER HANGINGS. NEW STOCK.

JUST Received, a new Stock of the above from Five Pence per Roll to 3 Shillings, Bordering to match Green Paper for Window Blinds. Order stating quality, description and price, carefully attended to. Country Dealers had better forward their Orders in time, that they may be ready for the Spring demand. WM. GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street. March 11.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having this day entered into Co-partnership, will in future transact business under the name of MACILREITH & CABOT. M. MACILREITH, J. E. CABOT. Halifax 31st March, 1857. Macilreith & Cabot return thanks for the kind patronage awarded them in former business connections, and individually, and beg to solicit a continuance of the same for the present Firm. They purpose keeping a stock of GOODS that in quality and variety will not be surpassed in this City, and intend to have all orders promptly and faithfully executed under their personal supervision. A large stock suitable for the present and approaching seasons has been selected for them in England, with great attention to style and quality, and may be expected in a few days. Their business will, for the present be carried on at No. 23 Granville Street, until the old stand in Hollis Street is rebuilt. April 4.

NEW BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

A FURTHER Supply of the following interesting Works in various Bindings, viz.: Bread upon the Water—Sarah Barry's Home. The Sign of the Cross. The Jewels of the Lord. The Little Episcopalian. Just Received by WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville street. May 9.

PUBLISHED every Saturday by WM. GOSSIP, Proprietor, at the Church Times Office, No. 21 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocese. All Correspondence for the Paper, intended for publication, or on matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, must be prepaid. Terms.—Ten Shillings per annum, payable in advance.