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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. IX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1866. NO. 62.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Days	Dates	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. Aug.	10	2 Kings 10	2 Kings 18
M.	11	Jerem. 61	Jerem. 61
T.	12	Levi. 2	Levi. 2
W.	13	Levi. 2	Levi. 2
T.	14	Levi. 2	Levi. 2
F.	15	Levi. 2	Levi. 2
S.	16	Levi. 2	Levi. 2
S.	17	Levi. 2	Levi. 2
S.	18	Levi. 2	Levi. 2
S.	19	Levi. 2	Levi. 2
S.	20	Levi. 2	Levi. 2

Poetry.

THOUGHTS OF DEATH.

BY MYRTA MAT.

In this world of sin and sighing,
In this world of pain and dying,
Where the purest joys are fleeting,
And the brightest hopes are chattering,
Where the flowers we fondly cherish,
All too soon must fade and perish;
Born on earth, to breeze,
Sighing through the waving trees,
We may hear a faint strain,
Like a plaintive, sweet refrain,
Sung by the angelic band—
In the far-off "Spirit-land."

While the scalding tears now,
Whispering voices, soft and low,
Bid us look from earth, above,
To that better home of love,
Where in those immortal bowers,
Blossom never-fading flowers,
Where the white-robed angels dwell,
And the mournful word "Farewell,"
Never thrills the aching breast,
"Where the weary are at rest,"
In those realms of endless day,
"Every tear is wiped away."

And when earthly ties are riven,
Still we fondly dream of Heaven;
So impatient while we wait,
The opening of the "Pearly Gate."
Ever hoping, when at last
All life's weary days are past,
We shall "meet, to part no more,"
With the loved ones "gone before."
We shall sing that new, glad song,
Never learned by mortal tongue;
When we join the angel-band,
In the bright, the better land.

Yet, while thus we're fondly dreaming,
While the lights of joy is beaming,
Oh, how oft the dark Death-wing,
Will o'er the heart its shadow fling,
Casting on our path the gloom,
Of the dark, and dreary tomb;
And we whisper, with a sigh,
"Tis a fearful thing to die!"

—N. Y. Oct.

Religious Intelligence.

THE CHURCH'S ENCOURAGEMENTS FROM THE EAST.

If anywhere in the history of the Church of God, there are plain marks of the presence and protection of its Divine Head, those marks appear in the pages where stands recorded the story of our Reformed Anglican Communion. What a history it is from first to last! And what lessons of unwavering trust in God, and the power of His grace, ought it to teach us!

How stood our Church three hundred years ago? Twenty-two years had elapsed since the Convocation had solemnly and to all man declared, that the Bishop of Rome had no jurisdiction in the realm of England; and during all these years, the work of Reformation had been advancing; not without drawbacks and mistakes, indeed, but still advancing steadily and surely. But now, an evil day had come upon the Church. The bones of their martyrdom were all that remained on earth of her Archbishop and three of his brother prelates, and many faithful priests and laymen. The iron bonds of Rome were on her once again, and by the waters of Babylon she was weeping bitter tears. Was it all over with the reformed and liberated Church? So thought her Roman foes. But she rose from those ashes, strengthened and renewed.

A country went by. How stood the Church of England? Her Archbishop slept in his bloody grave, a headless corpse, and his ancient see was vacant. Her prelates and clergy were dead or exiles. The voice of her solemn ritual was silent in the land; her holy houses were shattered, desecrated,

and abandoned. The chapel of the British ambassador, in Paris, was the only place in the Eastern world where the Book of Common Prayer was publicly used in the worship of the sanctuary; inasmuch, says John Evelyn, "that in various controversies, both with Papists and Sectaries, our divines used to argue for the visibility of the Church, from his chapel and congregation. Was all lost then? So Papist and Puritan both thought, and they watched to see that little spark die out, and the Mother Church sink in utter annihilation. But God kindled up that spark again into a mighty flame, and it shone out with a new and glorious lustre.

Another century went by. The branches had gone over the sea, and one had taken root here among us. Yet it was a dark and evil time. An ungodly government steadily refused to send bishops to North America. Too many of the Church's prelates were more occupied with attendance on the Court and Parliament, than with their proper duties as successors of the Apostles. From the pulpits was heard a poor, and meagre, and low morality, but little of redemption by the blood of Christ, or sanctification by the presence of the Spirit. A grievous schism had just rent the Church, which claimed allegiance only as the creature of the State. Brethren were cast out, who might have been retained, and who would have been retained, but for the timidity, and lukewarmness, and narrowness of the Church's rulers. And even such a man as Bishop Butler had not long before been fain to say, in the bitterness of his spirit, that "it was too late to save a falling Church."

Did the Church fall? Pass over one century more; come to the present time, and let the whole, wide world give answer to the question. The Episcopate of that Communion girls the globe. Her clergy are numbered by their thousands, her laity by their tens and hundreds of thousands. Daughters have sprung from that honored mother, that are bearing far and wide, our English Bible, and our Book of Common Prayer, and all the precious privileges that God has preserved to us, through ages of blood, and fire, and denial, and lukewarmness. Everywhere, the little one has become a thousand, and the small one a strong nation, for God has hastened it in his time.

Did time permit, brethren, I might go on, and speak to you of our own diocese. I might lead you back to the days in 1722, when Johnson stood the solitary sentinel on the watch-towers of our Zion, and yet brave and fearless, and looking forward with prophetic instinct to a brighter day; and then ask you to come down to that day, when in a little upper room in a provincial town in Scotland, Seabury knelt down to receive his commission as our first Bishop, and so came back to his feeble diocese—thrown now upon her own resources—alone, and yet how mighty in his loneliness; and then, bid you again pass on to the time when he who sits among us now in his venerable age, stood in the vigour of his maturity as your third Bishop; and then ask you to think of all that he, and those who went before him through honoured lives to honoured sepulchres, did for our struggling Church. But I forbear. That story, I am sure, is written in all our hearts. And could must those hearts be in death before its remembrance shall cease to make them swell with deep emotion.

Here, then, in all these memories of the Past, and all these indications of the Present, we have special grounds for encouragement and hope. It cannot be, that a Church which has been thus marvelously preserved and guided; raised up time and again from the jaws of destruction; saved from her enemies on this side and on that; renewed from torpid coldness; delivered from fiery frenzy; and now sent out into all the world, and the scattered islands of the sea; it cannot be, that such a Church has not, if she will but gird herself to it, a mighty work to do for Christ her Lord. He must be a coward, who, as he reads the story—on the barest outlines of which I have had time to touch—can entertain one fear for the issues of the future, except the fear of faithlessness. He must be worse than a coward, must be blind or stupid, who can doubt that God has of a truth been with our Church, and given her a share in the gifts and blessings which form the heavenly dowry of the Saviour's Bride.

And O! my brethren, to think, that with such a past to rest upon, with such a present—allowing for any and every drawback of man's infirmity—to rejoice in, with such a future to look forward to, men should have been found, who could shut their eyes to all of it, and making nought of all these living proofs of living unity with Christ, could seek that blessed gift where all the unity there is results from the pressure of a spiritual despotism that has crushed out all the life, and left the unity that we see, "when the human voice is stilled, the hand motionless, the breath suspended, and the will to frame locked in the iron grasp of death." They have chosen to "sing the Lord's song in a strange land;" they have striven to "forget thee, O Jerusalem;" and how often have we seen their right hands forget their coupling, and their tongues cleave to the roof of their mouths.

So much, then, for one side of the picture. And how bright a side, resplendent with what almost dazzling hues, it is. Let it nerve us, rouse us, cheer us, as we thus seem to hear our fathers telling us, "of the noble works which God did in their days, and in the old time before them;" and as the present causes us to feel that "He is with us as He was with those fathers," that He doth "not leave us or forsake us." And now let us turn to the other side, and consider some of our dangers.—*The Assistant Bishop of Connecticut's Conv. Sermon.*

WHY NO MORE MIRACLES.

Among those who passed up Lake Superior in the course of the present summer, there may be some who will recollect a scene of great danger in which they were at least passive participants. The large and powerful steamer on which they were travelling, met with a serious accident in her machinery which entirely disabled her. Carrying no sail, she was thus at the mercy of the winds. A strong land breeze was then blowing, and continued during the night. The next morning it was found that the vessel was slowly drifting against a reef of rocks, that extend for half a mile east and west, near the centre of the lake. Had the wind continued, there was no possible means of extricating her. No vessel was in sight, and in the charmed atmosphere which hangs over that remarkable lake,—not the least remarkable in the transparency of the air above, and of the earth beneath,—even had a sail been observed in the far horizon, it would have been hours before she could have come up. It would have been equally long before the damaged machinery could be repaired. So deficient was she in boats, that but few or a small proportion of her passengers and crew could, in this way, have escaped. Had not the wind abated, therefore, the destruction, both of the vessel, and of by far the greater part of those on board of her would have been inevitable; for she could not have grated against the sharp edges of the reef without being lost. But the wind did abate, and this just at the time when its continuance would have been fatal. If, therefore, there ever was a solemnizing moment, we would suppose it was when this ship and those in her thus lay in the hollow of the Almighty's hand. We could hardly look around without witnessing His great presence; and yet if there was a moment when that presence was peculiarly unfelt, it was then. Profanity is the disgrace of the officers and crew of our Western boats, but the profanity of that moment assumed an intense and vehement type, which seemed to raise its crest against Him who was in the winds and the waves.—The Lord spoke, but He was not heeded. He spoke in warning, and then He spoke in mercy, but neither voice was heard. Perhaps when the boat at last entered into port, there were none that felt that the solemnities of eternity were brought near to the heart by the direct and awful manner in which they had been introduced to the eye.

And is it not so always? The wild and outlaw revelries on the San Francisco at the moment she was expected to be ingulphed,—the voluptuous festivities in which, when the plague was raging in Florence, those who might the morrow be carried off in the dead cart, spent that night which alone they could expect to call their own, and the light and equally voluptuous elegance with which Boccaccio has not hesitated to describe these amazing scenes,—the outrages committed at Philadelphia during the

favor of 1793, when the most awful sanctities of the dead were invaded by the worst passions of the living—these things all tell the same truth. It is not by the supernatural that the conscience is to be reached. Immediate interpositions of the God of nature, no matter how direct and impressive, seem not to arrest the intellect or to alarm the soul. If one should rise from the dead, we are told, he would not be heard. And so it is when Jehovah the Great, even through his greatest natural attributes, speaks to the living. There is something in this which teaches a great lesson. It shows us how wonderful is the moral probation of the human soul,—a probation to which the immense machinery of the visible world performs only an auxiliary and inferior part. It makes conscience seem better us in the most majestic dignity, leaving almost unseen by its side the providences of the wind, the sea, and the earth. It unrolls the vast sheet of grave in which the territory of the physical occupies so small a part, but in which the moral and the spiritual absorb nearly the whole canvas. The sinking of the sinner before the dealings of God in the secrecy of his conscience, and the hardness of the same sinner when God sweeps the natural world with His night, form, indeed, two wonderful pictures. We may well pause and admire them, for they show the benignity of that God who deals with us, not as machines, but as spirits,—elevates us from the range of matter, to be acted on by matter, to that of the Spirit, to be dealt with by Himself, as of all spirits the Father. Well indeed is it for us to look on this great truth, and adore.

But there is something more than this. Precious indeed is this conscience whose value is thus exhibited to us, and whose moral grandeur is vindicated; and as a precious treasure should it be guarded!—"Do I," is the question for each of us. "Elevate thus my soul to its true dignity by communion with my God. And as He has come down to me, in condescension to my poor human nature, do I walk with Him in the sweet paths in which He leads? Am I often on the way to Emmaus—on the road to Calvary—in the Garden? Alas! if I am not, let me remember that I am not on the path to Heaven."—*Episcopal Recorder.*

Reminiscences of the late Captain Vicers, 97th Regt. Taind Edition. London. M. Brown. Glasgow. Macnair. Edinburgh. Graig and Son.
Memorials of Captain Hedley Vicers, 97th Regiment. Nisbet.

The most delightful of religious biographies is, of course, that of a person towards whom we feel not only admiration, but sympathy and agreement in all the minor shades of sentiment and principle. But there is occasionally a peculiar pleasure arising from disagreement—even of a serious kind. In reading, for instance, the lives of devoted Roman Catholics, we feel, or ought to feel, with thankfulness and comfort, that however alarming the errors (in our view) of their worship and teaching, He is still among them, from whom alone all piety and disinterestedness proceed, and that in Him, in spite of all our controversies, we are one with them. And if this evidences to the unity of the Universal Church is a support to the Catholic, the Englishman may feel a still keener satisfaction in perceiving unmistakable signs of a divine presence even among those sections of his own church whose opinions he is obliged to suspect, and often contended to oppose. The evil-consequences of division cannot, alas! be escaped; but its bitterness may be in a great degree modified. These thoughts arise at once on reading the book before us.

The early part of his life appears to have been what is called wild; but never so much as to withdraw him from the influence of a religious home. In Jamaica he appears to have broken off his irregular habits, but subsequently to have fallen back, and the permanent change in his character commenced at Halifax. It is observable that it was accompanied by immediate devotion to works of charity of different kinds and careful self-examination. We extract a few phrases from his journal:—

"6th July. I was with Jones. I told him I had been to see Cranny and Brunt. I was afraid I did so with the idea that I should be thought well of. I must strive much against self-righteousness.

"8th. Lost my temper once or twice with the men. I feel I am unable of myself to do anything right.

"9th. I have forgotten God to-day. Thoughts wandering in prayer.

"23th. Was prevailed, in answer to my prayer, from evil temper at drill.

"Aug. 6th. Talked on religious subjects felt a good deal of pride in talking. Oh, my God, enable me to overcome this.

"10th. Showed how far I am from being sin, by

telling with pleasure of some of my mad acts at Halifax to two of my brother officers.

"24th. I must give up teasing; it is unchristian-like.

"26th. Spoke ill-naturedly of one or two. I would that I could do two things—never speak about myself, and never speak evil of any one."

And here is the plan of his day:—

"Rise every morning at seven o'clock. Meditate on a text while dressing. From eight to nine, read a chapter in the Old Testament, and prayer. From nine to ten, breakfast, and read newspaper, or any light book, carefully avoiding novels. From ten to one, orderly room work. From one to half-past two, a chapter in the Gospels and prayer. From half-past two to four, orderly room work. From four to six exercise, visiting sick people, &c. Offer up a short prayer before going to mess that God would keep me from temptation. After dinner, offer up a prayer to God first; then read books of general interest, and give an hour to my Bible and prayer, before going to bed; and Oh, I beseech Thee, My heavenly Father, to enable me thus to devote the remainder of my days to Thee! May thy motto be, "Not slothful in business, but fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

The tone of this self-criticism reminds us singularly, even in phraseology, of the Remains of Mr. Frodo; and Captain Vicers, like him, seems to have been wise enough in the commencement of his active Christian life to doubt his own sufficiency for guiding himself.

"He told me of all his trials," writes the clergyman who was his adviser, "and we often knelt together in my study, laying them all before the Throne of Grace." Being of an eminently bold and active character, he set himself to work by kindness and professional diligence to change the character of his regiment, and was so successful that one of the men, perhaps with some degree of affectionate exaggeration, declared that he had "sobbered and steadied nigh four hundred of the drunkonest and wildest in the regiment." From Halifax he returned to England, and before long was ordered to Greece. Here the cholera gave him increased opportunity of showing what he was. He was constant in his attendance on the sick and dying, and in volunteering to take the command of funeral parties, in order to gain opportunities of addressing the men. One of these burials is touchingly described; it was that of the soldier who had given him so good a character:—

"Do you remember poor young Reynolds, the soldier whom you noticed particularly when you gave the hymn-books to the men at Kensington Barracks, and those kind words of parting counsel which they have never forgotten? I buried him and another comrade last night. I had intended speaking a few words to my men over the open graves of their dead messmates; but it was as much as I could do to get through the service; and soon as I began to speak to them afterwards, I could not fit the life of me help crying like a child. The men cried and sobbed around me. It was of no use to try to go on, so I ordered them to 'fall in,' and we went mournfully back to the barracks."

In the Crimea he was, in like manner, at every- body's service—an officer (and a strict one), a friend, and a missionary. His letters—somewhat too unsparingly printed (at least in the *Memorials*—for the *Reminiscences*, written with care and judgment, are not open to this criticism) show with what joy and zeal he threw himself into his different duties. The account of his death is well known. On the night of the 22d of March a large body of Russians burst into the French lines, to the right of the English right attack, and turning sharp round, crossed the ravine that separated the allied armies, and advanced to take our men in flank and rear. They were at first supposed to be French. Captain Vicers, who was in command of about 200 men, was the first to discover they were Russians; and he immediately ordered his men to lie down till they came within twenty paces.

"When the enemy was close enough," writes a brother officer—

"Vicers shouted, 'Now, 97th, on your pins, and charge!' They poured in a volley, charged, and drove the Russians quite out of the trench. Vicers himself struck down two Russians, and was in the act of cutting down a third with his sword, when another man, who was quite close (for the coat was singed), fired. The ball entered his uplifted right arm, close to where it joins the shoulder, and he fell. The main artery was divided, and he must have bled to death in a few minutes."

And so ended a career which few of us will read without some chills at our own short comings.

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Arabia, July 19.

THE CANTERBURY COLONY.

The Canterbury Association was formed about eight years ago for the purpose of founding a colony in New Zealand, and most of our readers remember how this scheme at first ran its course as a nine days' wonder,

after the usual British fashion; how it was grossly misrepresented and immoderately pushed; had its meetings, and breakfasts, and newspaper articles; involved its supporters in severe pecuniary losses; and was finally set down, with universal clamour, as a "failure."

We never participated in the general sentiment about this enterprise; we always thought the promoters of the scheme were far too sanguine as to the extent to which they would be able to carry out their views, and we could not but disapprove in many instances of the means by which they thought to do so. But, at the same time, we felt convinced that the men were in earnest, and that their principles were sound and true; we saw that, beneath all this noise and extravagance, a great and substantial work was going on; and we recorded from time to time our conviction that it would not be long before the public would have to reverse its verdict of failure.

And now that verdict is reversed, and the members of the Association meet with no contradiction when they point to their colony as presenting greater collective success, with less of individual failure, than any other colony in the empire did at the same period of its growth. Nor are there mere assertions, with respect to the truth of which there may be a difference of opinion; they are founded on known and incontrovertible facts. From the latest accounts we gather that the population of the Canterbury province is now 6000; that their public revenue is estimated this year at £23,000, or £5 a head; their exports at £60,000, or £12 a head; and that they subscribed upwards of £1,400, or nearly 6s. a head, to the Patriotic Fund. If the above statistics be compared with those of the United Kingdom, it would be found that, to correspond with them, we ought to show a revenue of £160,000,000; an export of £600,000,000; and a contribution to the Patriotic Fund of £8,000,000.

But this is not all; the Canterbury Association can not only boast of the material progress of their colony; they can point also to the triumph of the leading principles of colonisation on which it was founded. Those principles were—1. The establishment of free political institutions in the colony at its very birth; 2. The endowment of the Anglican Church, and encouragement to the immigration of members of that Church; 3. The institution of a uniform price of waste land sufficiently high to prevent gambling in land, and to check inordinate dispersion. They have been carried out as follows:—1. Within a year and a half after the arrival of the first ships, the most liberal constitution which has been given to any British colony since the foundation of Rhode Island was bestowed upon New Zealand, and it is not too much to say, mainly through the exertions of the Canterbury Association; 2. At the last census of the province, we find that upwards of four-fifths of the people were returned as Churchmen; while the ecclesiastical endowments of the province are now producing upwards of £1,500 a year, or 6s. per head of the population; and as that endowment is in land, its value will increase as the population increases. 3. The experiment of a high price for land has been considered by the colonists themselves, after a fair trial, so successful, that on the waste lands being handed over to their management last year, they established, with universal assent, a uniform price of £2 an acre, which is just double the highest upset price affixed to land in any other new country.

Tried, then, by all the ordinary tests of success, the Canterbury colony must be said to have succeeded, and it has just given a signal proof of the high moral sense of its people, as well as of their gratitude to their founders, by assuming the outstanding liabilities of the Association to the extent of £51,000.

But notwithstanding all this, the warmest friends of the Canterbury Association must admit that while it has accomplished a great work, and achieved an amount of success sufficient to satisfy all reasonable ambition, still it has fallen short of the anticipations of its most earnest and sanguine members; and a valuable lesson will be learned from its shortcomings as well as from its triumphs. The Canterbury Association professed to transplant to New Zealand a section, complete and perfect in itself, of English society. But it has not done so even approximately;—and why? Because the conditions of such an enterprise are impracticable. *Natura opposuit fines.* You cannot build up a complete civilisation in a year, or in a century. It is physically impossible to transport across 15,000 miles of ocean the accumulated materials of comfort and luxury, and refinement, which are of the essence of our daily existence in England. Again, you cannot, generally speaking, induce men and women of opulence, and cultivation, and leisure, to cross the world for the purpose of beginning life anew. And

if they did, they would have to change so many of the habits and traditions of our life, that they would soon be absorbed in a society—some respects better and in some respects worse than English society, but at any rate a perfectly different society. The population of a new country is, from the necessity of the case a population exclusively composed of workers, and, to a preponderating extent, of manual workers. There are very few rich men, because rich men do not emigrate; there are very few poor men, because every man can get on in the world. And there is a constant tendency in Society towards an average, or level in education, manners habits, and, to a certain extent even in morals and religion—a level far indeed above the lowest in England, but also much below the highest. We have not space to pursue this train of thought farther, but we have said enough to illustrate our meaning, which is, that any man who goes out to Canterbury, or to any other young colony that ever was or ever will be founded, expecting to find "a section of English life and society," will inevitably be disappointed. To the great majority, indeed, of those who go, the fact that it is very different from England, inasmuch as its peculiar conditions offer them superior opportunities and increased comforts, is the reason for going, and such as have not that motive had better stay at home.

But there are many persons in England whose position does not satisfy them, who desire a freer scope for their energies, or a better provision for their children, but who yet enjoy moral and social advantages which they will not consent to lose; who hesitate to go where they cannot command access to the services of their Church, a good education for their children, the society of gentlemen and ladies, and the enjoyment of complete political freedom. To such persons we can say with confidence—Emigrate to Canterbury.—*London Guardian.*

HOUSE OF LORDS, JULY 11.

The Dukes of Buccleugh and Richmond urged upon the Government the necessity of keeping up an efficient militia staff in times of peace, suggesting that they were not properly paid, that they ought to receive full pay, and not be allowed to do anything else. The Duke of Somerset hinted at the necessity for economy. Lord Panmure replied that the Government intended to take care that the militia did not fall into the condition which it existed before the war:—

"They proposed to maintain a permanent staff, which, although not in itself sufficient to furnish non-commissioned officers for all the regiments, would yet be adequate in time of peace to the discharge of the duties intrusted to it. He could see no objection to a system of that kind, and he could assure their lordships that the staff would not be stinted in numbers. It was, in his opinion, of the greatest importance that the non-commissioned officers of the militia should, during a state of peace, engage in civil occupations, and, therefore he could not agree in the remarks which had been made as to the inadequacy of their pay. Their military duties were not sufficient to occupy the whole of their time, and if asked to abstain from other employment—their pay being increased—they would be compelled to spend the greater part of the year in comparative idleness. He saw no great necessity for furnishing them with rations, or allowance in lieu of rations, but the suggestion that they should be permitted to draw their bread and meat at contract prices was worthy of consideration, and might, perhaps, be adopted."

CANADA.

THE CATHOLICS AND THE GOVERNOR—Sir E. Head is just now in disgrace with the Catholics of Montreal for having dared to receive the address of the Orange body presented to him by a deputation on the 12th of July. The Address was sufficiently harmless, being merely expressive of loyalty, and the Governor's reply was as cautiously worded, for the purpose of returning thanks for loyalty alone, as it was possible to be. The Catholics have held a meeting, numerously attended, at which several speakers urged in strong terms the impropriety of Sir E. Head's conduct, and the result was a resolution that a petition should be forthwith prepared, for the signature of the Catholics of the city, and immediately forwarded to one of the Irish members of Parliament for presentation, demanding the recall of the Governor-General, and a Committee was appointed for this purpose.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

CARLETON WATER WORKS.—An interesting experiment was tried on Wednesday last, at Messrs. Fleming & Humbert's Factory, the object of it

being to test by hydraulic pressure the resisting strength of the main pipe, now in course of being laid down, for the purpose of conveying water from Spruce Lake to Carleton, under the authority of an Act of the General Assembly. The portion of pipe experimented upon was made of sheet iron, rivetted in the usual way; it was six feet long and fourteen inches diameter. The inside lining of hydraulic cement, being one inch thick, thereby reducing the interior diameter to twelve inches. Several gentlemen were present to witness the mode of proof and its ultimate result; among the number were Mr. W. M. Smith, the Provincial Inspector of Steamboats, under whose direction the experiments were mainly conducted—Mr. Ball, of New York, the patentee of this description of pipe, Mr. Murdoch, superintendent of the Saint John and Portland water works; Mr. Beard, the contractor for the Carleton water works; Hurd Peters, Esq., Engineer of the same, and two of the Carleton Water Commissioners, the other commissioner being at present in Nova Scotia.

Great care was manifested by Mr. Smith to secure a reliable test. After it was ascertained that the weighted lever, belonging to Messrs. Fleming and Humbert, and Ashcroft's patent guage, both of which were used on the occasion, showed the same indication, hydraulic power was at once applied by the agency of a force pump, and it was thus ascertained that the pipe resisted an internal pressure amounting fully to 200 lbs. to the square inch. The testing valve was then weighed to the extent of 250 lbs. to the square inch, and the force pump again set in motion, when shortly before the pressure had arrived at the weighted point, and after it was indicated that a minute portion of water had passed, the valve seat, and the strain had reached to upwards of 240 lbs., a rupture of the iron took place at the riveting, and thus the maximum of pressure that the pipe could sustain was indicated.

It is said that the water on no portion of the line where the 12 inch pipe will be laid will present a pressure exceeding 40 lbs. to the square inch, and, assuming this calculation to be correct, then it is evident that the pipe of the quality experimented upon, possesses a far greater amount of strength than even the strictest regard to safety could reasonably require. After the main pipe terminates, near to the southwesterly boundary line of Carleton, the water will be conducted by one or more six inch pipes into the town; the resisting strength of the latter kind is necessarily greater, being in proportion to their diminished area, and thus adapting them for the increased pressure of the water as it descends to lower points than those that are occupied by the main. The experiment was highly satisfactory to those who witnessed it, and fully established the fact, that so far as resisting qualities are concerned, the pipe experimented upon is admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is designed.—*Com. St. John Courier.*

Editorial Miscellany.

At a meeting of the City Council, on Friday last, Mr. WILLIAM GOSSIE, jun., was elected to the office of City Surveyor by a nearly unanimous vote. In noticing this appointment, we have to congratulate our citizens on securing the services of the young gentleman whose name for the first time we believe is brought under their notice in a public manner, but whose status as a Civil Engineer is well known to many of his fellow citizens notwithstanding. Mr. Gossie has already won a proud name for himself in the United States. (where he has been engaged for the last three and a half years,) of which this public acknowledgment on the part of the Corporation of his native city is all the creditable and gratifying. That the young gentleman will do honor to the appointment, as well by his amiable personal qualities, as by his high professional attainments, all who know him will feel assured.—*Colonist Tuesday last.*

We copy the above from our contemporary the *Colonist*. It embodies what might have been our own recorded sentiments on the appointment of any young man of ability, a native, to an important situation. It is but justice to those who have been born and educated among us, if their character and acquirements fit them for public employment, that their services should be made available when needed, in preference to those of strangers; and we are persuaded that our Authorities, Provincial or Civic, will not often have to look abroad—if upon such occasions they will only first look at home—for sufficient talent in any industrial or scientific pursuit, the exercise of which the growing resources and exigencies of their own country way demand. There be many in our midst, and always have been, who if a helping hand were extended to them, would do credit to their native country; and we cannot but think it a defect in our social relations, that native talent is not more frequently noticed and fostered to maturity; and that there seems to be a disposition rather to depend upon foreign aid, than upon that which

lodges which has been acquired by our own people abroad, or which has grown up to perfection among ourselves. The City Fathers will do well upon all opportunities, to set themselves to remedy this defect; and no act of theirs can be more graceful, or more worthy of public appreciation. Mr. Gossie who is the son of the proprietor of this Paper, has for the last three years and more, been engaged in the City Engineer's Office, Boston, an Institution which has already provided two able Civil Engineers for our Railroads and Canals, and whose services, as his excellent testimonials prove, have been highly valued. We have no doubt whatever, that he will acquit himself to the public satisfaction in the service which he has undertaken for the City of Halifax.

We regret to learn that the publication of the *Church* newspaper, of Hamilton, Canada West, which has been rather extensively patronized in this and the neighbouring Provinces, is about to be discontinued.

The New Brunswick Legislature was closed on Saturday the 26th ult. with the following Speech:

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the attention which you have given to the public business.

The measure which you have passed and to which I have readily given my assent for the repeal of the Act Prohibiting the Importation and Manufacture of and Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, will have a material effect in improving the financial condition of the Province; and intimately acquainted as you are with the feelings of the people, I do not doubt that this measure is in accordance with their wishes.

In relieving you from further attendance, I desire to assure you of my cordial good wishes for the success of the avocations to which you will now return.

The Meeting of the Diocesan Assembly of Nova Scotia is appointed to be held on Thursday October 16th, being the day after the Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed James Royer Smith, Esq., to be Registrar of the Court of Vice Admiralty for this Province.—*Chronicle.*

The *Journal* says—A fine young woman residing at Cow Bay, met with a serious accident on Sunday last. It appears that she was swinging, and when at a considerable height the rope parted, and she fell, and broke one of her ankles so dreadful, that it was deemed prudent to have her immediately conveyed to the city, but it is feared amputation will have to be resorted to.—*Id.*

The judges appointed by the Halifax Agricultural Society have awarded their prizes as follows:—For the best quarter acre early Potatoes, £1 10s. to John King, Esq.; 2nd prize of £1 to Archibald McCulloch, Esq.; for the best quarter acre late Potatoes, £1 to A. McCulloch; 2nd prize 12s. 6d. to Wm. McCulloch. Prizes for Turnips, Mangel Wurtzel, Wheat Oats and Barley will be offered sometime during the Fall. Here is a chance for the Farmers on the Peninsula to contest in generous rivalry. Amateur farmers may also compete by becoming members of the society.—*Id.*

Patrik O'Neill, a lad 16 years of age, son of Mr. Richard O'Neill, of Portuguese Cove, left his Father's House on Monday morning last, for the purpose of searching after the cows and has not since been seen or heard of. A diligent but fruitless search through all the neighbouring woods has been made by his relatives and neighbours during the three days he has been missing. It is supposed that through the denseness of the fog which prevailed all that day, he has got astray into some of the adjoining Settlements, or perhaps into the City; he is a lad about five feet high, of mild and easy disposition, and his parents are the more anxious on his account as he has never been known to leave his home before, upon any account whatever. Should any one fall in with him, they will confer an everlasting favor upon his parents, (and will be paid for any trouble they may have with him) by taking care of him and giving information of him to his parents at the Cove, or to James Duggan in this city.—*Id.*

We learn by telegraph from Dieby, that a young woman named Pappoon, in Lower Granville, on Monday last, while assisting her husband in stowing hay, fell from the mow upon the pitchfork in his hand, which penetrated her heart—causing instant death! She had been married only a fortnight previously.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

Major General Sir William Eyre, arrived at Quebec, 29th ult., to assume the Command-in-Chief of the Troops in British North America, and has selected Montreal for his Head Quarters.

By the burning of the Jefferson block, Boston, a few days since, sixty families lost their homes. Several women and children perished in the flames. The charred remains of a mother, holding her dead infant in her arms, were found among the ruins.—*Sci.*

Selections.

CHURCH MUSIC.

The cause of true Church Music appears to be making good progress in England. Evidence of this was to be shown the other day in the success of the first meeting of the Staines and Clonbrook Choral Association. It consists of ten combined parishes, each of which pay their quota towards the salary of a singing master. The choirs of the various parishes met at 10 o'clock in the schoolroom, and moved into the parsonage meadow at eleven. At half-past eleven, the Bishop of Oxford having arrived, the procession formed the various singing boys and men, leading, followed by the Bishop and clergy and the female members of the association, with the general company. The *Benedictus* was sung to the first Gregorian, second ending, harmonized, and all moved into the Church. The Morning Service was said in monotone by the incumbent; the Litany by the Rev. Seymour Neville, vicar of Wyrdisbury. The *Veni* was sung to the fifth tone; the Psalms of the day, the 90th to the sixth, 91st, 92nd to the second tone, to which the *Te Deum* was sung, and the *Benedictus* as before. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Oxford, taking for his text Revelation xiv. 2, 3. After tracing the history of Church music through the Scripture story, he enlarged upon the object, the use, the dangers, and the guards of the association which was assembled. His words are described as being eloquent and earnest; his concluding address to the choirs was such as to go home to the hearts of all. After Church, the choirs dined in picnic style on the terrace and lawn of the parsonage, and from that time till Evening Service the air rang with the shouts of those who were engaged in playing every conceivable game in the adjoining field. At Evening-song, the choirs again assembled in the Church, and gave sublime effect to the service. "The good which such associations do," says the *London Guardian*, from which we abridge this account, "the harmony, vocal and social they engender, the life and energy they put into our Services, render them very valuable aids to the Church. And, which is a great advantage, if sufficient number (twelve) of parishes combine, the working is very simple: in most places of about 700 population a single class may be got up, while, if fourteen members subscribe, a quarter, is self-supporting, and music is published at so cheap a rate that but a small sum suffices for this item. As a consequence, the Church Services are rendered more attractive, and influence is gained over a class difficult to reach—the young men of the Parish."—*N. Y. Churchman*.

A little paragraph in our Church of England column affords an instance of the admirable manner in which the cause of true church music is being advanced there, which, we heartily wish, could be made available among ourselves. It is a simple, easy method, applicable alike to town and country, and suited to all who wish to have music appropriated as it ought to be, in the services of the sanctuary. Several adjacent parishes combine together, and form a choral association. Their united means will enable them to procure the best instruction for their classes, to qualify the requisite number for choirs, and to train the other members to acquit themselves creditably as singers in the congregations. They meet together, and practice together, and emulate and encourage one another. And thus, in process of time, they are enabled to apply it all to the public worship of their respective parish churches, infusing a degree of life and spirit into their services which they never possessed before, and which all find to be most conducive to true devotion. And this is just what we want in this country. The present most profane and preposterous orchestral system is an utter disgrace to us, in our Christian worship, and must be broken up, root and branch. It is the people themselves, the whole congregation, that is required to sing the praises of God in his sanctuary, and not an orchestra to perform the duty for them. A choir, of course, there must be, to lead and sustain the congregation, but it should be placed side by side with the officiating ministers, whose own co-operation herewith is indispensably necessary to the proper celebration of Divine worship, according to the ritualism of the church. All this, then, may be done by association,—invariably, of course, including therein the rector himself, whose sanction in the first place, indeed, must as a matter of course be secured. The occasion to which the paragraph of English Church news we point to relates, was the annual meeting; it will be seen, of such an association, when one of the most exemplary and distinguished bishops of the church did not hesitate to identify himself with

the proceeding—taking part (as he always delightedly does) in the choral service, preaching to them an appropriate sermon, and mingling in the subsequent festivities of so harmonious a gathering, sanctified throughout to the praise and glory of God. Would that we might soon be called upon to report such a meeting in our own church!—*New York Churchman*.

THE "GREAT EASTERN"—She will sail a thousand yards per minute. Let us fancy her rushing through the night in full career—an arrow 27,000 tons in weight propelled by a bow 3,000 horse power. Can we, without a shudder, contemplate the possibility of a collision with such a resistless force? A line of battle ship with a thousand hands on board, cleft in two as swiftly as the apple by the shaft of Tell.

Every precaution will indeed be taken to avert such a catastrophe. The electric light will be fixed at the mast head, so that in dark nights the ship will carry a moonlight atmosphere wherever she goes. In case of any fatal injury to herself, boats have been provided capable of taking off her passengers even if counted by thousands. She will have two screw steamers, of ninety feet in length, a paddle box boat, and will carry a large number of the collapsing air bellows boats. These expand and shut like a Gibus hat or a hood of a carriage, occupying so little room that half a dozen of them of large size, can be stowed away in the space occupied by a jolly boat, and seem to be as easily opened as a parasol or umbrella. The *Himalaya*, as she steamed up the Bosphorus, filled the lazy Turks with astonishment; and the cloud of steamers and sailing vessels which carried the allied armies to the shores of the Crimea, was an exposition of maritime magnificence such as the world never witnessed before; five vessels such as the *Great Eastern* could bring home over 50,000 troops from the Crimea, with all their artillery and baggage, in ten or twelve days.

THE LONDON WILD BEAST MARKET.—Every one knows that London can furnish anything for money, and if any lady or gentleman wants lions and tigers, there are dealers in Ratchiff Highway and the adjacent parts who have them on the premises, and will sell them at five minutes' notice. They "talk as familiarly to lions as ladies do of puppy dogs;" and a gentleman who purchased a bear of one of them, lately informed us that the salesman coolly proposed that he should take him home in a cab! We once had occasion to visit the establishment of one of these dealers, and were shown up a ladder into the cockloft where, bearing a bumping, and perceiving a lifting motion in a trap door, he enquired the reason, which called forth the dry remark that it was only three lions at play in a box below.

Although these men generally manage to secure their live stock in a satisfactory manner, yet accidents will occur in the best regulated lion stores. A wild beast merchant, for instance, informed me that one night he was awakened by his wife, who drew his attention to a noise in the back yard, where he had placed two lions on the previous evening. On putting his head out of the window—his room was on the ground floor—there were the lions, loose and, with their paws on the window sill, looking grimly in upon him. A good whip and a determined air consigned Leo to his cage again without further trouble. On another occasion this same man, hearing a noise in his back premises, found to his horror that an elephant with his picklock trunk, had let out a hyena and a nyctau from their cages, and was busy undoing the fastenings of a den full of lions! The same resolute spirit, however, soon restored order. Amateurs have not always the same courage or self-possession, and they immediately have recourse to the Garden folks to get them out of their difficulties, as a house keeper would send to the stationhouse on finding a burglar secreted in his cellar. On one occasion a gentleman who had offered a rattlesnake and its young to the gardens at a very high price, sent suddenly to the superintendent to implore immediate assistance, as the said snake with half a score of venomous offspring, had escaped from their box and scattered themselves in his nursery. The proprietor, to avoid worse losses, was only glad to be rid of his guests at any pecuniary sacrifice.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN IN HIS GIG.

It is now about a century since Benjamin Franklin, Postmaster-General of the American Colonies, by appointment of the Crown, went out in his old gig to make an official inspection of the principal routes. It was about eighty years since he held the same office under the authority of Congress, when a small folio, (now preserved in the department at Washington,) containing about three quires of paper, lasted

as his account book for two years. These simple Lots bring up before us, more forcibly than an elaborate description, the vast increase in post-office facilities within a hundred years; for if a postmaster general were to undertake to pass over all the routes at present existing, it would require six years of incessant railroad travel, at the rate of a hundred and twenty-five miles daily, while, if he were to undertake the job in an "old gig," he would require a life time for its performance. Instead of a small folio, with its three quires of paper, the post-office accounts consume, every two years, three thousand of the largest sized ledgers, keeping no less than one hundred clerks constantly employed in recording transactions with thirty thousand contractors and other persons.—*Am. Review*.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND THE LATE CALAMITY—Among the forerunners among the benevolent institutions of Philadelphia, perhaps the foremost of all in opening its doors and extending its aid to the sufferers of the late terrible accident on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, was the hospital of our own church, to whose great usefulness we have frequently borne tribute. Those who were injured, as is well known, were almost exclusively members of an excursion party from St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church. The opportunity has thus been opened for a kind and cordial interchange of generous sympathy and kind aid on the part of members of other religious bodies. It may not be hereafter forgotten that, when the Roman Catholic priest who had charge of the excursion, lay crushed under the ruins, it was an Episcopal clergyman who was the first minister of religion to arrive at the spot where the dead and dying were collected, and it was to an Episcopal Hospital that the first of them that were brought to the city were conveyed. It is well that it is so; for it is another lesson to remind us, that above all denominational limits, there extends the catholicity of a common nature, of common sympathy, and of a common Saviour. And, in this light, it gives us additional cause to be satisfied with that wisdom which under Providence, enabled our own communion in Philadelphia to put herself, in this way, in a position to dispense, in a district where no similar opportunities exist, these charities, which tend so greatly to the refinement, as well as the relief, of society.

One other remark we may be permitted to make. It was a body of Christian Sunday school children upon whom this great disaster has fallen. Most of the sufferers belong to the most destitute classes, and have small means to procure for themselves those comforts which their sufferings require. Will not some of our own Sunday schools step forward to relieve, as far as they can, some of these little sufferers? Now that the first flush of public sympathy is over, aid is peculiarly needed for those whose sickness will be protracted, and we should be most glad to be the channel through which it is to pass. In one Sunday school, that of St. Paul's Philadelphia, the contributions amount we learn, to fifty dollars.—*Episcopal Recorder*.

MAN'S PLANS AND GOD'S PURPOSES.—The following illustrations of human folly and Divine power, is worthy of public attention:

There is one circumstance connected with the Napoleon family which historians have not, as yet observed, but which is well worth mention. Napoleon the Great set aside his own best friend and counsellor, to obtain an heir to the throne of France. He married a princess of Austria, and by her he had a son. That birth was the culminating point of his power and his dignity. From thence he did nothing but descend. He died in exile—his son also. Who succeeded to his name, his fame, his power? The child of Hortense, who was the child of Josephine. In the person of the Emperor of the French, we find not the offspring of Napoleon the Great, but the offspring of his discarded wife. What an illustration of the truth of the adage, "That it is man who proposes, but God who disposes!"

HOW TO DEAL WITH COLONIES.—A letter from Rotterdam says.—"The Dutch Government, having resolved to attempt to acclimatise the quinquina tree in Java, procured last year some plants from Central America, and in January last obtained a further supply. The Government has already introduced the cultivation of indigo, tobacco, tea, &c. into that island, and that cultivation has prospered so greatly that in 1854, 600,000 kilogrammes of indigo, worth 7,600,000f.; 2,217,000 kilogrammes of tobacco, worth 3,760,000f.; and 1,030,550 kilogrammes of tea, worth 5,621,000f., were exported.

Idleness is the mother of many wanton children.

They that do nothing, are in the ready way to do that which is worse than nothing.

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Arabia, July 19.

ITALY.

The state of Italy was the subject of discussion in both houses on Monday. In the Upper House Lord Lyndhurst took the initiative in a powerful denunciation of oppressive wrongs, sustained by a clear recital of facts, and asking for information as to the intentions of Government, whose policy in publishing the protocols of the Paris Conference in reference to the affairs of Italy he had always doubted, unless it was intended to do something more than raise hopes and expectations of breaking the chain of military tyranny doomed to be completely disappointed, and leading, in all probability, to a calamitous state of things.

"I need hardly add, my lords, that of all military tyrannies the military tyranny of Austria is the most galling and odious. It is not in Italy alone that we have had experience of the military occupation of Austria; we have had more recent evidence with respect to it in the Principalities. The Austrians entered the Principalities as friends and protectors—professedly as friends and protectors, in virtue of a treaty with the Sovereign of that country. It might be supposed that under such circumstances the Austrians would maintain most strict discipline, that they would abstain from all violence and injury to the inhabitants, or that if, by any accident, any injury or violence were committed, that it would be speedily redressed. Unfortunately, however, things took a different course, and I think I am authorised, from the information I have received, in saying that the people of that country lamented that Russian invasion was exchanged for Austrian protection. The Austrian occupation of those countries has been spoken of in favourable terms, but I have seen so much of the evidence from official documents, that I feel certain the statement I have made is perfectly correct. My lords, by the treaty of Vienna the line of Austrian power in Italy was strictly defined. They have passed this boundary; they have stretched themselves along the coast of Ancona, and they are now in the occupation, with an immense military force, of the duchy of Parma, and a portion of the State of Modena. They command, indeed, the whole south of Italy. I will not enter upon an inquiry how far their original entry into the Legations was legal, and how far it was justified by the condition of the country and of the Governments. These things I pass over. They are well worthy of consideration and discussion, but they would take me from my present object. What I wish is to bring before your lordships the present state of the country. From the time the Austrians have passed the boundary seven years have elapsed. For seven years they have had possession of this territory, and they have placed the greater portion of it in a state of siege and under martial law during the whole of that period. My lords, when is this to cease? What termination is to be put to this state of things? I ask this of my noble friend. He will tell me that the short answer returned by the Austrian Government to this question is, that they will leave this territory when they can do so without danger of insurrection. A bad Government produces dissatisfaction, disturbance, and possible insurrection. That leads to the invasion of a military force. The possession by a military force continues and increases dissatisfaction, protests bad Government, produces disturbances, and renders it impossible to remove the troops; so that to the evils of the possession of such a country by a hostile force there appears to be no reasonable termination. My lords, that is a sad prospect for Italy." When is such a state of things to cease? The answer of the Austrian Government to that question was, that they would leave the territory when they could do so without danger of insurrection, but he submitted, the military force by which they kept possession of the country had a continual and inevitable tendency to produce dissatisfaction, disturbance, and possibly insurrection among the Italian people. A man, he thought, would be credulous indeed who supposed that Austria would voluntarily quit possession of Italy, either from a sense of justice, or from inconvenience it imposed upon the Austrian Government itself, but it might possibly yield to the pressure of France and England acting in concert. "But I may be permitted to say that, although a short time ago I was sanguine as to the effects of the concurrence of France and England, yet certain events have since occurred—certain symptoms have appeared of such a nature and character as to lead me to entertain very serious doubts whether these hopes will be realized. Not that there is any coolness between the two countries, or any want of

energy on the part of England; but there are circumstances in the situation of France which lead me to doubt whether she is disposed cordially to co-operate on this subject."

Turning to Naples, nothing, said the noble lord, could exceed the infamy of the Neapolitan Government. As a proof of this, he adverted to the well-known pamphlet of Mr. Gladstone. "That publication was circulated extensively throughout the continent of Europe. It went through various editions, and caused a great impression. An official answer was returned to it by the Government of Naples. I do not know how many of your lordships have read it; but, so far from refusing the statements of my right hon. friend, it only confirmed the accuracy of his details. I will take that publication. I strike out everything out what fell under the observation of the author—a man of truthful character and conduct—and, referring to that document alone, I say it marks the infamy of the Government of Naples. But it may possibly be said that these occurrences took place four or five years ago, and that great improvements have taken place since that period. But, so far from any change having taken place, the same system has continued from that time to the present—the same infamous system of tyranny and oppression. It is suggested that a change has taken place, let me refer to what is passing at this hour in the kingdom of Naples—to the political trials that are going on, the counterparts of those described by my right hon. friend (Mr. Gladstone) in which there has been a disregard of every principle of justice and a violation of every right. Persons have been suborned to be witnesses against the accused, and men have been threatened with imprisonment and punishment unless they consented to give false witness. I will not go through the details, but your lordships must have read them, and must have seen that a greater violation of right and principle never existed in the history of the world. But what makes this case worse—if it could be made worse—that this state of things is founded upon no law, not even upon the law of arbitrary government. The constitution of Naples was sworn to by the King. After the disturbances he ratified the adoption of that constitution, which has never been revoked, and is now the law of that country. The obligation of that constitution is, therefore, still in force, and everything has been done in open defiance of the law and in direct violation of the constitution." He was told that the King of Naples had sent an answer to the note from the English Government, denying our right of interference, and positively refuses to give any explanation. "There is no country in the world, I should say, more open to the power of England than the King of Naples.—If the kingdom of Naples sets our power and authority at defiance, which is the interpretation which I put upon that conduct? It is this—that they feel that there is some lukewarmness, some backwardness on our part to co-operate in extreme measures for the purpose of obtaining the object which we have in view, and they think, further, that we should not like to adopt measures which might give rise to conflict with Austria. We threaten the Government of Naples. We say, 'Your conduct is atrocious, is infamous; we require you to change it.' They refuse to change it. If we do nothing, what becomes of the prestige of England?"

Then there was the conduct of Austria in the Legations, where she had established martial law during the last seven years. "Of all instruments of arbitrary power martial law is the most effective and the most fatal. Acts of oppression are exercised without restraint or limit, and upon bare suspicion peaceable citizens are apprehended and thrown into prison. As Englishmen, we have a very imperfect idea of what being thrown into prison means. We have a notion of well arranged apartments, inspected and visited by magistrates and officials; but we must not transfer that notion to the Lathams dungeons in which men of education and men of station are imprisoned with the vilest and most atrocious malefactors. Such is the state to which many of the inhabitants of the Legations are now reduced—occasionally drawn forth for the purpose of undergoing trial. What species of trial? Trial by a military tribunal of foreigners, every member of which is subject to the control of the prosecution; a trial without any form, without any rule of law, in which everything is directed according to the will and discretion of those by whom the proceedings are instituted. And what is the result?—The result, I am told, from the highest possible authority, is, that since the Austrians have been in possession of the Legations, 200 prisoners have been shot

and between 2,000 and 6,000 sent into exile. I go to another spot—Parma. An immense military force now occupies that territory. A conflict takes place between the invaders and the Government. The Government insists that the trial of parties accused shall be before the ordinary tribunals. What say the Austrians?—that they shall be tried by a court martial of foreigners. Every man who in that kingdom is attached to the due administration of justice, must wish to be tried by the ordinary tribunals. But this fact has occurred, and it is a melancholy fact—that before the conflict took place, the Austrians had seized a great number of persons and transferred them to the dungeons of Mantua, where they lie in a helpless state, for if brought to trial they will be tried according to the discretion of the Austrians. It is while this conflict is going on that it is consistent with duty for her Majesty's Government to do everything to interfere and support the cause of the people; yet, my lords, although this contest has been going on for a very long period, it is only within a very few days that our ambassador has arrived at Parma. Whether we shall derive any great advantage from his presence I will not pretend to say, but if reports speak truly, his inclinations and opinions are opposed to the rights which it should be the duty of her Majesty's Government to defend."

As a contrast, Lord Lyndhurst called the attention of the house to the kingdom of Sardinia, which under circumstances of the greatest difficulty, had succeeded in establishing a free constitution by the exercise of firmness, vigor, moderation, and wisdom. That constitution, which he trusted England would exert all its power to perpetuate and support was regarded with jealousy and hatred by Austria, forming, as it did, in the estimation of that power, a most dangerous example to the whole of Italy, and it would do its utmost to subvert it. "Allow me to point out to your lordships the bitter feelings of Austria towards Sardinia, as exemplified in the case of the sequestrations. There never was an affair of such bitterness—if the affair had been between women, I should say, of such spite." The Austrian government gave permission to some Sardinians to quit their country. They settled in Piedmont, upon which, on some alleged suspicions, their property was immediately sequestered, no grounds assigned, no evidence stated, no justification assigned, and all remonstrance during the last three years unheeded. Having stated these facts, the noble lord concluded by asking, what is the course recommended by the friends of Italy? "They are earnest in advising that there should be no attempt at insurrection; that for the moment the idea of a united Italy should be abandoned; that all hopes and wishes for revolutionary movements should be abandoned. The plan of a united Italy is impracticable. Revolutionary movement would be immediately crushed by the disciplined bands of Austria, and the pressure of her despotism would be increased tenfold. Such, therefore, must be the advice given by all real, genuine friends of Italy. I have taken some pains to enquire, and I understand that the great mass of the intelligent and well informed men throughout Italy are most moderate in their views. They desire no great changes, they do not wish to alter the existing Governments, but what they desire, and what they are entitled to demand, is an impartial administration of justice, and a firm, honest, and intelligent administration of social affairs. Give them that, and I firmly believe the great majority of the people of Italy will be content. When the French code of laws was introduced into the Legations, and civil affairs were firmly and honestly administered, the people, before discontented, became satisfied, happy, and wealthy, and that period of its history is regarded in that district as the happiest it has ever known. We know well that, in Tuscany, the laws which the good Duke Leopold introduced were productive of happiness and contentment among his people; and we also know that at the present time the people of Piedmont are contented, happy, and prosperous. That is what the people of Italy now require—that is what will satisfy them, and I would advise them most strongly not to seek to disturb the boundaries of different States; but to labor with all moral force, by all the means in their power, to gain the objects they so much desired—impartial administration of justice—good administration of civil affairs. My lords, there is one way in which that object may be attained, and with facility—it is by the cordial union and earnest co-operation of England and France. Whether we may hope for that co-operation for such an object I will not undertake to predict—it may occur, it has occurred, and it has produced great benefit to the people of the country to whom that united action was applied. That is the only hope of the Italian people, and I trust I shall have the explanation from my noble friends which will justify them in cherishing that hope. My lords, I very much regret that the

Austrian Plenipotentiary at the Congress was not content to discuss with my noble friend and the French Plenipotentiary the question of the affairs of Italy. At the same time I am not at all surprised, because with Austria there is only one rule of government, and that is, force, coercion, direct military repression. It is a principle with Austria, that the people are for the Government and not that the Government is for the people. There is not one liberal idea in their whole system. For such a system to exist in another country, supported by foreign bayonets, must be horrifying, and with what feeling that aversion is regarded by the Italians we have most abundant evidence to establish."

The reply of Lord Clarendon was guarded and diplomatic. The sympathies of the country were with the oppressed Italians, and he regretted he could not produce the correspondence alluded to, to show the opinion of the Government, and the steps taken to produce a better state of things in Italy. "But the correspondence on that subject is incomplete. It is still going on, and we have favourable expectations of the result. I can, therefore, conceive that nothing but injury would occur to the cause my noble and learned friend has at heart by so production at this moment of that correspondence. It might be the means of putting an end to the friendly and confidential communications with those Powers which are chiefly concerned in the condition and welfare of Italy. My lords, we cannot improve Italy by force. We must come to an understanding with those countries from which the movement must proceed. There are many facts to which my noble and learned friend has alluded which exhibit a state of things of long standing. There are many flagrant abuses of authority to which he has referred which seem to be the necessary consequence, to a certain extent, of the caprices of men in the highest state of society, and which can only be remedied by Government and by a power which cannot be produced suddenly and by external pressure. I have endeavoured to collect all the information I can with respect to the present state of Italy, and to separate it from all exaggeration and all party spirit; and I admit that in order to establish a really better state of things, not only a state of things adapted to the character and wants of the people, but which must have some reference to the unfortunate circumstances of Italy, I am certain—and I rejoice to hear the opinion and advice given by my noble and learned friend on that subject—that revolution, however momentarily successful, will not lay the foundation of any substantial prosperity. It is our earnest hope, that the people of Italy are too sagacious and have profited too much by former experience, to resort to means the result of which will render their position worse. My lords, nothing has been done by her Majesty's Government, either to promote or excite revolution. I feel that it would be both unjust and cruel to excite expectations which could not be realised—or rather, I should say, expectations which we are not prepared ourselves to realise. Because if we excite expectations on the part of a portion of Italy—if we lead them to expect aid from us, I say that we are bound to render that aid. And though I am prepared to say that there are cases in which intervention in the affairs of other States not only becomes a right but an obligation as strong as any treaty, still I hold, as a general rule, that interference with the internal affairs of other States, is not justifiable, and can only be resorted to upon the clearest grounds and as a last resource."

Having justified the interference of the Paris Congress in the affairs of Italy, the noble lord paid a compliment to the moderate and dignified conduct of Count Cavour, as the representative of Sardinia, and went on to say that it was not to be inferred that because three months had elapsed without visible results, that nothing was done. "I wish I could say that the result of our communications with the King of Naples was satisfactory. I cannot do so, for it is impossible that any two Governments could be more at variance in respect of the facts of the case than her Majesty's Government and the Government of the King of Naples. Our representations were made to him in the most friendly spirit. We stated our reasons for believing that the existing state of things was dangerous to the stability of his throne, and also injurious to the peace of Europe. We particularly pointed out what were the dangers which threatened his Majesty, and we more especially pointed to the necessity of a better administration of justice. We pointed out the inexpediency, not to say the danger, of a policy characterised by systematic arrest and unjust persecution, and, as we all, we show how essential it was that all subjects of his Majesty, irrespective of their political opinions, should have sufficient security for their persons and their property. I think, my lords, that a milder representation with respect to the existing state of

things could hardly have been addressed to any Government. It is true that at last we received an answer to this representation, but we have not yet been able to confer with the Emperor of the French on the subject of this answer. Until we have communicated with the French Government on the subject, and have determined with them upon the course which it may be necessary to pursue, I think it will be better not to lay that note upon your lordships' table, and I shall confine myself to saying that it was impossible for any answer to be less satisfactory or less indicative of future improvement. But, my lords, the question of reforms in the Pontifical States and the withdrawal of foreign troops from those States, have also been pressed upon the consideration of the Powers principally interested, and, I must say, have been discussed in a manner and in a spirit very different from that in which the King of Naples has met the suggestions made to him. Although my noble and learned friend may be incredulous, I believe the Austrian government itself desires to withdraw its troops from the Pontifical States. I believe that the French Government also wishes to withdraw its troops, and this desire, so far from meeting with any opposition on the part of the Roman Government, is shared and approved by it. If, then, it be true that this desire is sincere on the part of the three Powers principally concerned, I cannot believe that much time will elapse before the withdrawal I have spoken of takes place, and before those precautions are taken which will be undoubtedly necessary after so protracted a foreign occupation, in order to prevent the recurrence of disasters which we should all regret. Unfortunately the exhibition of confidence in the Italian people had never been attempted, and the policy hitherto had always been fear, founded on the apprehension of immediate revolution, without steps having been taken to ascertain whether those fears were justifiable. In conclusion, I could only state that her Majesty's Government had as much at heart the question of the improvement of Italy, as the people of this country, and they would use every effort to advance it.

The Marquis of Clanricarde urged upon her Majesty's Government the production of the correspondence between them and the Neapolitan Government, as a means of bringing the light and force of public opinion to bear upon the dispute.

The Marquis of Lansdowne concurred in the hope that, with regard to other Powers, there existed, in a greater or less degree, a bona fide and deliberate intention of getting rid of the existing interference in Italy, to which it was desirable for the interests of Europe to put an end; and if eventually interference should become necessary by England, acting with other Powers, he trusted it would be firmly and vigorously applied towards a useful result, though he confessed he did not despair of seeing the existing difficulty surmounted by the application of moral means.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1856.

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

We confess that we were very unwilling to assist in circulating the violent invectives of *Clericus*, and it will now be sufficient to give a very brief statement of the case for the information of our readers. The Bishop addressed a letter to the Parishioners of St. Paul's upon the subject of their late divisions, vindicating the Clergy and particularly mentioning the obligations resulting from the oath of Canonical obedience. *Clericus* then wrote to the *Church Witness* charging his Lordship with imposing a new oath upon the Clergy, and abusing him in unmeasured language for so doing. A letter from the Bishop followed, to the same effect as that from the Archdeacon addressed to ourselves. And the Editor has now admitted that "as regards the fact of requiring the oath to be taken by his Clergy the present Bishop of Nova Scotia is not open to the charge of having ventured upon an innovation, or of having imposed upon his Clergy an obligation contrary to Ecclesiastical Law." Here then it is allowed that *Clericus* has openly slandered his Bishop, and we trust that he will now make the only amends in his power both to the Bishop and to his Clerical

Brother, by acknowledging his error over his own name, for at present all the Clergy of the Diocese are to some extent injured, whilst it is unknown which of them is the aggressive party. There are many indeed, such as our own Parochial Clergy, whom no one could for a moment suspect, but there are others, of whom, though equally innocent, we cannot speak with such certainty because they are not generally so well known.

That the interpretation of the oath adopted by the Curates of St. Paul's and defended by the Bishop, is disliked by the Editor of the *Witness*, we are not surprised; but his anxiety to prove that it will bear another explanation seems to us to betray a consciousness that his own position is not quite so strong as he professes to believe. And after all he is setting up his own giant for the purpose of knocking him down, since his Lordship has stated that he only expects the Clergy to act conscientiously, and to regard their oath as any "honorable man of ordinary intelligence" would understand it. His views therefore can only affect them so far as their consciences bear witness that he is right in his estimate of their obligations, and since it is allowed that "the private opinion or interpretation of the Bishop who administers the oath is of no signification to the subscriber," we do not see what good is to be gained by the discussion of its meaning in a controversial spirit.

The Bishop intends to hold an Ordination on Sunday, Sept. 21st, and all candidates are required to send their papers to his Lordship, or the Archdeacon, before September 1st.

We are glad to hear that the children attending the Sunday Schools, at St. Luke's and the Bishop's Chapel, are to have the pleasure of a Pic Nic on Friday next, in Mr. Henry Pryor's pretty field on the N. W. Arm. We think these annual gatherings have a very good effect, and strengthen the bond of union between the teachers and the taught; for children can understand this sort of practical proof that their teachers feel a real interest in them, and are more ready to attend to the instruction of those who will take the trouble to provide occasionally for them the innocent recreation suitable to their age.

It is only about a week since the papers made famous or rather infamous, the outrageous doings in the city of some young men from the quiet town of Lunenburg—and following fast upon the heels of their escapade, some other party or parties, have been engaged in the destruction of the ornamental trees bordering the side walk of Brunswick street. We do not think that any citizen would so wantonly interfere with a systematic attempt to beautify our streets and to make Halifax more attractive, and we are more inclined to attribute the affair to the vandalism which sometimes clings to the disposition of strangers that may come among us, half seas over, than to any merbid perversion of correct taste, or any outbreak of savage ideas among ourselves.—From whatever quarter however, such a desecration may proceed, we hope that the rogues will be discovered, and independent of the twenty-five pounds reward, it is the duty of every good citizen to ferret them out and to see that they are punished.

A sermon will be preached tomorrow in St. Paul's and a collection taken in aid of the House of Refuge.

LATER NEWS.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Atlantic*, arrived at New York on the 4th inst., bringing European dates a few days later than previously received. The substance of the news is as follows:—

It appears that some difficulty has arisen with Brazil, on account of the treatment of the British Minister at Rio Janeiro, in a question growing out of the slave trade. It was alluded to by the Earl of Malmesbury in the House of Lords, when Lord Clarendon explained that Brazil had no ill will towards Great Britain. Earl Malmesbury ought to have recollected that the present administration think such small matters as insults to ambassadors on this continent, beneath their notice. Lord Clarendon is an impersonation of the spirit of Christianity in that respect.

There had been a collision at Aldershot, between the German Legion and troops of the line, in which several Germans were killed, and some wounded on both sides. This however, is undoubtedly a repetition of the news by the Cunard Steamer. The Germans appear to make fractious soldiers. Their conduct, during the review at Aldershot by Her Majesty, was very obstreperous. They are, however, in good hands, and by a patient course of dis-

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