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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. 8.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1857.

NO. 20.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MOORNING.	EVENING.
M.	May 17	Gen. 22. 1-10.	Deut. 10. 1-10.
T.	18	2 Kings 18. 1-10.	19. 1-10.
W.	19	20. 1-10.	21. 1-10.
T.	20	22. 1-10.	23. 1-10.
F.	21	24. 1-10.	25. 1-10.
S.	22	26. 1-10.	27. 1-10.
S.	23	28. 1-10.	29. 1-10.

* Proper Prayers for Ascension Day—Morn. 8, 16, 21. Even. 21, 27, 108. The Athanasian Creed to be used.
a Begin ver. 11. b To ver. 17.

Poetry.

STANZAS SUGGESTED BY A CONFIRMATION.

Oh! ye who choose to-day
Your Saviour's narrow way,
Through the straight gate entering resolved and bold,
Hope not at once to feel
Soft airs around you steal;
Hope not for summer's warmth 'mid spring's young cold!

Hope not with love to glow,
Hope not zeal's gushing flow;
No sudden burst of joy or sweet surprise,
Hope not with raptur'd ear
Heaven's strains at once to hear,
Nor with blest visions to glad entranced eyes!

Hope not at once to find
Earth's clinging chains unwind,
Leaving your soul to God entirely free,
Too much of natural sin
Must linger still within,
Too much of aced sin ingrained may be.

Not all unstained and white,
In God's unerring sight,
The robes baptismal that again ye wear;
E'en partial human eye
Some spots must needs espay,
Traces of earthly guilt and earth's low care.

Hast thou, since first thy soul
Knew God and law's control,
Bowed to that holy yoke thy constant neck?
Nursing, in humble mood,
Sent from God's throne thy wandering will to check.

Or hast thou mann'd thy heart,
Slighting the better part,
Firmly to hold thy own irregular way?
Greedy to take thy fill
Of pleasure, good or ill,
As one who reck'd not of the Spirit's sway?

Ransack the records sad
Of passions wild and bad,
That in thy heart have left their mark unclean;
In spite of shame and pride
Still settling side by side
All that thou art with all thou might'st have been!

Therefore with trembling breath,
As yet in sight of death,
Though from his icy grasp by Christ set free,
Pray at each step for aid,
As one to fall afraid
Save when His holy arm thy star may be.

Yet keep thy high intent!
Heavenward thy glance be bent
On the bright towers thou yet may'st hope to win!
Twice made a child of grace,
Set thou thy altered face
N'er to look back on cherished haunts of sin!

Think not thy race is run;
Hope not till set of sun
At Jesus' feet to lay thy armour down;
Where, for the saints secure
Who to the end endure,
Gleams on the Tree of Life each deathless crown!

Yet, let those visions dear,
Distant, yet ever near,
Gild with reflected light thy present road!
Yet strive amidst the noise
Of earthly cares and joys
To catch the far-off harmonies of God!

Earth is thy battle-field,
Therefore still humble wield
All the keen weapons that thy Lord hath given;
Heaven is thy destined prize,
Therefore still keep thine eyes
Raised above earth to promised joys of heaven!

Cautious, yet hopeful, too,
Should be Christ's faithful crew,
Tost on the billows of this troublesome world;
'Mid winds' and waters' night
Keeping the port in sight
Where on the God-lit shore all sails are furled!

—London Guardian.

FAULTS.—To hide one fault by another is both unwise and wicked: Sin is overcome only when by God's grace we repent of it, abhor it, and forsake it.

Religious Miscellany.

REVIVALS AND BACKSLIDINGS.

The *Southern Churchman* gives us an excellent article on this subject, of which we here give the conclusion:—

"But it appears also, that the persons who profess to be converted by the means employed, do most earnestly believe they are converted, and they are encouraged to this belief, by the preachers and conductors of the revivals. The process is one after this kind. A series of meetings are originated, in which a given congregation is taught to expect a revival. Many go to the meeting. Exciting subjects are the themes of exhortations. A peculiar kind of singing is resorted to, tending to produce excitement. When this is finished, prayers are offered, accompanied by "exhalings of the breath," groans, tears, and loud Amen's. We doubt whether there is generally, much hypocrisy in this. These are considered the means of producing a revival, and as such are used. When these means have been tried a sufficient length of time, then the conductors proceed through the aisles, clapping their hands, crying "Glory, Glory," and such like. It is not at all strange that after all these efforts, some nervous female or weak-minded man should begin to yield and grow excited. When this is seen in any one, he or she is approached by a preacher, and exhorted to come up to the altar. When this is done, it is no wonder the person should give way to loud cries and even convulsions. And this is the signal for the pent up feelings of others to show themselves. Here take place loud cryings and groans from others. These are brought forward to the altar also. They come with minds exceedingly agitated and with feelings deeply depressed. And thus, these persons are taught to look upon as conviction of sin! That with some there may be an Evangelical conviction, we have no doubt. But we are to speak of the majority. We have to account for the "army of backsliders" made known to us, by our religious contemporaries. These depressed, awfully depressed feelings, being looked upon as a wholesome conviction of sin; the groans and fears and bodily contortions, as true evidences of a genuine repentance, this is the beginning of the fatal error. From this all the evil originates. True conviction of sin, is by reason of the feeling "it is against God that I have sinned." True repentance is giving up sin; not crying out about its consequences. It is very well indeed to look at the consequences of sin—even the eternal torment in reserve for it. But this, only in order to the making us forsake it. But when people look upon cries, and groans and tears and faintings and convulsions as true conviction and genuine repentance, it is no wonder all the work is spoiled. Those at the anxious bench, believing that their misery is the sign of conviction, also believe, if their miserable feelings can undergo a revulsion, that from great unhappiness, they are suddenly made to feel "happy," then this revulsion of feelings is a conversion, the new birth of the soul from Satan to God and from sin to holiness. Why, all these things can take place, do take place at every modern revival, and yet are only the natural acts of the mind, in which the Spirit of God may have nothing more to do, than He has with the unhappiness and happiness of every day.

Here then we have the secret of the "backslidings:" (1) Deep distress and excitement, are looked upon as conviction of sin. (2) The cries, groans, convulsions, &c., are regarded as true evidences of repentance. (3) The natural change in the feelings from unhappiness to happiness, is called "Conversion." Thousands upon thousands who have undergone these "experiences" and nothing more; called "converts," so called by the preachers themselves; these persons are after some probation admitted to the Church. But their hearts have not been changed at all. Is it any wonder that in time of temptation they should fall away? They do fall away, as we have seen by the statistics given by a religious paper, by thousands. Some of them, who believe this is the only way of conversion, repeat the process quite often. At every revival they are seen at the altar; they "get through" again; and again go back. Others are made infidels.

They had what Christians told them was "religion;" they found there was nothing in it; and hence they believe nothing. They have found out the falsity of the whole subject. Others without becoming infidels, are hardened in their sins—the Gospel has but little power over them, and their prospect of eternal life, is far worse than before. These are great and serious evils connected with this matter of "revivals." We have written with no unkind feeling toward those who practise such things. Much has Methodism for instance, done for the world. We rejoice at it. All we could ask of them or any others who do such things is, enquire first, not how they may keep the converts, but first enquire, have they been converted at all.

We append an extract bearing on this subject, taken from Rev. Dr. Alexander's "Religious Experiences" on the power of *Sympathy* well worthy of reflection.

"I should be unwilling to bring before the religious public all the scenes that I have witnessed under the name of religious worship. But as the subject of sympathy is still under consideration, I will relieve the reader by a short narrative. Being in a part of the country where I was known, by face, to scarcely any one, and hearing that there was a great meeting in the neighbourhood, and a good work in progress, I determined to attend. The services had commenced before I arrived, and the house was so crowded that I could not approach near the pulpit, but sat down in a kind of shed connected with the main building, where I could see and hear the preacher. His sermon was really striking and impressive, and in language and method, far above the common run of extempore discourses. The people were generally attentive, and so far as I could observe, many were tenderly affected, except that in the extreme part of the house, where I sat, some old tobacco planters kept up a continual conversation in a low tone, about tobacco plants, seasons, &c. When the preacher came to the application of his discourse he became exceedingly vehement and boisterous, and I could hear some sounds in the centre of the house which indicated strong emotion. At length, a female voice was heard, in a piercing cry, which thrilled through me and affected the whole audience. It was succeeded by a low murmuring sound from the middle of the house; but, in a few seconds, one and another rose in different parts of the house, under extreme and visible agitation. Casting off bonnets and caps, and raising their folded hands, they shouted to the utmost extent of their voice; and in a few seconds more the whole audience was agitated, as a forest when shaken by a mighty wind. The sympathetic wave, commencing in the centre, extended to the extremities; and at length it reached our corner, and I felt the conscious effort of resistance as necessary as if I had been exposed to the violence of a storm. I saw few persons through the whole house who escaped the prevailing influence; even careless boys seemed to be arrested and to join in the general outcry. But what astonished me most of all was, that the old tobacco-planters, whom I have mentioned, and who, I am persuaded, had not heard one word of the sermon, were violently agitated. Every muscle of their brawny faces appeared to be in a tremendous motion; and the big tears chased one another down their wrinkled cheeks. Here I saw the power of sympathy. The feeling was real, and propagated from person to person by the mere sounds which were uttered; for many of the audience had not paid any attention to what was said; but nearly all partook of the agitation. The feelings expressed were different, as when the foundation of the second temple was laid; for while some uttered the cry of poignant anguish, others shouted in the accents of joy and triumph.—The speaker's voice was soon silenced, and he sat down and gazed on the scene with a complacent smile. When this tumult had lasted a few minutes, another preacher, as I suppose he was, who sat on the pulpit steps, with his handkerchief spread over his head, began to sing a soothing and yet lively tune, and was quickly joined by some strong female voices near him; and in less than two minutes the storm was hushed, and there was a great calm. It was like pouring oil on the troubled waters. I experienced the most sensible relief to my own feel-

ings from the appropriate music, for I could not bear the words sung. But I could not have supposed that anything could quickly allay such a storm; and all seemed to enjoy the tranquillity which succeeded. The dishevelled hair was put in order, and the bonnets, &c. gathered up, and the irregularities of the dress adjusted, and no one seemed conscious of any impropriety. Indeed, there is a peculiar luxury in such excitements, especially when tears are shed copiously, which was the case here. But I attended another meeting in another place where there had been a remarkable excitement, but the tide was far on the ebb; and although we had vociferation and outery of a stunning kind, I did not hear one sound indicative of real feeling, and I do not think that one tear was shed during the meeting.

News Department.

Extracts from latest English Papers.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.—On Saturday afternoon, the 4th instant, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Panmure, Lieut. General Sir W. Codrington, Admiral Edan, and Mr. Monsell, accompanied by the Persian ambassador, Ferouk Khan and suite, arrived at Woolwich for the purpose of witnessing a series of interesting experiments which were carried out at the Government practice range, Royal Arsenal. The distinguished visitors were received by Sir W. F. Williams. The experiment commenced with trials of shells, each filled with molten iron, which was fired against an immense erection of timber work, resembling the bulkhead of a vessel with masts. The second shell pierced completely through the bulkhead, and ignited the timber, which burst into flames. The next experiment was against an immense target, faced with iron plates four inches thick, with 68 pounders, from a range of 400 yards, when several of the plates were damaged. The second discharge was at a range of 800 yards, and the iron plates were splintered and crushed. The experiments concluded with a trial of Capt. Boxer's newly invented signal parachutes. His royal highness and party left Woolwich for London, in open carriages, at 4 p.m.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Independence Beige*, a Mr. Hume, known to the initiated as a highly gifted "medium," has been at Paris, performing before the Emperor. He has also, it appears, suddenly left the French capital. The Belgian gossip says:—

"I can state upon authority, that the sudden departure of Mr. Hume, the spirit-rapper, was in obedience to an order from the Emperor. The Emperor was so much affected that her august consort dreaded the continuance of the diabolical scenes. The ladies of honour were not less excited than their Sovereign. They could speak of nothing but the redoubtable conjuror. The Emperor made a wise revolution in the household; and the poor devil, who, though playing the part of a personage with £40,000 a year, was really penniless, has left for the country of the Rappers. A few days ago, the Emperor met the learned physician, M. Becquerel, and remarked, 'I want to consult you upon what I saw that trickster do;' and his Majesty then told how Mr. Hume had made a table turn round without touching it, and caused it to be struck by an unseen hand as many times as he liked. The Emperor received from the physician the very natural reply, 'Sire, I can say nothing upon facts which I have not witnessed.'

PERSIA.—The following description of the brilliant charge of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, at Koosh-ab, is given in a letter from an officer:—

When Forbes, who commanded this regiment, gave the order to charge, he and his adjutant, young More, placed themselves in front of the 6th troop, which was the one directly opposite the nearest face of the square. The other Moore, Malcolmson, and Spens came the least thing behind, riding knee to knee, with spurs in their horses' flanks, as if riding after a hog. In rear of them rushed the dark troopers of the 3rd, mad to avenge the death of poor Malet at Bushire. In spite of steel, fire, and bullets, they tore down upon the nearest face of the devoted square. As they approached, Forbes was shot through the thigh and Spens' horse was wounded, but, unberding, they swept onward. Dashed by the flashes and the fire and the noise and crackling of the muskets, the young More's horse swerved as they came up. Dropping his sword from his hand and letting it hang by the knot at his wrist, he caught up the reins in both hands, screwed his head straight, and then coolly, as if riding at a fence, leaped at the

square. If, therefore, any man can be said to have been first, the younger More is the man. Of course the horse fell stone dead upon the bayonets; so did his brother's, ridden with equal courage and determination. The elder Moore—18 stone in weight, and 6ft 7, or thereabouts, in height—cut his way out on foot. Malcolmson took one foot out of his stirrup, when he saw his brother officer down and unarmed (for his sword had been broken to pieces by the fall), and, holding on to that, the younger Moore escaped. The barrier once broken, and the entrance once made, in and through it poured the avenging troopers. On and over everything they rode, till getting clear out they reformed on the other side, wheeled and swept back—a second wave of ruin. Out of 600 Persian soldiers of the 1st Regular Regiment of Pers, who composed the fatal square, only 20 escaped to tell the tale of its destruction. Thus the 3rd Light Cavalry, to use their own phrase, gave our enemies "an answer for the death of Malet Sahib Bahadur."

TURKEY.

Before the British fleet quitted the Bosphorus, the Sultan honored Lord Lyons with a visit on board her Majesty's ship *Royal Albert*. It was made with much state on the morning of Saturday, March 28, when shortly before 11 o'clock the Pashas who were to be in attendance went on board. They were Redschid Pacha, Grand Vicer; Riza Pacha, Minister of War; Moumnet Ali Pacha, Minister of Marine; Omar Pacha, Generalissimo of the Army; and Ethem Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Lord Stratford and suite came on board about the same time.

About a quarter before 12 the Sultan was seen to step into his caïque. The ships immediately wanned yards and rigging, dressed with flags, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the *Caracra* and ourselves. The marines formed the guard of honor on both sides of the quarter-deck, and presented fine specimens of British troops. The band was stationed across the poop, and the officers were standing on the after side of the quarter-deck. Six of the youngest naval cadets acted as side-boys, two at the bottom of each ladder. The Sultan was received at the entry port on the middle deck by the Admiral, Ambassadors, Pashas, and Captains of the fleet. He was conducted to the upper deck by the Ambassador, who was obliged to help him up the ladders. He wore the fez, with a button at the top, a loose over-coat, the collar and cuffs of which were a mass of diamonds worth about £50,000. He appeared very much exhausted and nervous, and did not seem to be at all at ease. After he had recovered a little he threw open his coat, so as to show the Riband and Star of the Garter, telling the Admiral that he felt proud to be able to wear it before so many "brave sailors and soldiers." A chair was brought out for him, which he refused, saying in French, which he speaks fairly—"Je ne suis pas fatigué."

After the usual complimentary speeches had been exchanged, the Admiral conducted him to the cabin and after a short rest he again came on deck and walked forward. Returning he noticed the Oriflamme medal on the breast of one of the Marines, and said that he observed all the men wore the same decoration. The Marine, poor fellow, was evidently very uncomfortable at having become so conspicuous. While on deck this time the Sultan had evidently got over his nervousness, and laughed and chatted a good deal, apparently taking considerable interest in all he saw. On returning to the Admiral's cabin, he requested the Admiral, Ambassadors, and Pashas to be seated, a thing which has never before taken place. The Sultan then begged Lord Lyons to inform her Majesty the Queen how grateful he felt for the prompt assistance that had been rendered to his country, and for having sent such a man as the Admiral to be one of the defenders of Turkey. He afterwards paid the Admiral a very handsome compliment. His Majesty said—"I loved you when I first saw you, and that affection and regard has since been increased by the nobleness of your conduct, and I feel that it is no small thing to come on board such a ship to see such a man; and I trust that, if again England become the defender of Turkey, your Sovereign may choose you, if your services can be spared, to again command the fleet, and I hope you may long live to adorn the profession of which you are such a bright ornament." The Captains and Commanders of the fleet were then presented, as also the officer of the guard of honor. Before leaving, the Sultan again walked along the main deck, and, after having been on board an hour, left the ship, the same honors being paid to him, with the addition of the ships' companies giving three such hearty cheers as his Majesty probably never heard before. The caïque in which the Sultan came off was very handsome,

painted white, the top, inside and out, being richly carved and gilded. In the bows was the figure of a white dove. This marks the Sultan's caïque.

According to accounts from Constantinople of the 6th inst., the first experiment in European colonization has just been made. A party of one hundred and thirty Poles has embarked for the purpose of settling on the dominions of Rodschid Pacha in Thessaly.

The Sultan, it is said, has made a present to the English Government of the ground on which the Casino di Pera is built, but where an English church and hospital are to be constructed. The site is an excellent one.

At Kirkiisi there has been a revolt in a harem, where the fair dames declare they will no longer pay obedience to harem laws, and announce to the Pacha their intention of adopting the Frankish costume for the future.

CANADA.

FEDERAL UNION OF THE PROVINCES.—Mr. Rankin has given notice that, on Monday next, in the House of Assembly, he will move for a Committee of the whole to consider the following Resolutions:

1st. That in the opinion of this House the time has arrived when it becomes the duty of those to whom the people of Canada have entrusted the representation of their interests, to take a comprehensive view, not only of the resources of this Province, but seriously to consider the capabilities and destiny of the British possessions on this continent.

2nd. That although in a material point of view the progress of Canada since the Union has been most satisfactory, it is but too apparent that the causes which have hitherto (to a certain extent) prevented that harmonious action for the good of the whole which should distinguish the proceedings of the Legislature of one United Province, are increasing in magnitude and quality to such a degree as to demand the serious consideration of Parliament.

3rd. That in view of the fact that the usages, laws, religion and language of the vast bulk of the inhabitants of Lower Canada of French origin are widely different from those of the people of British origin inhabiting Upper Canada, and bearing in mind that the people of the latter part of the Province are already demanding an increase in their representation in Parliament proportionate to their supposed more numerous population, and whereas it is evident that such demands (if persisted in) will be resisted to the utmost by the representatives of the people of Lower Canada, and will, if carried out, give rise to a wide spread feeling of apprehension and discontent among Her Majesty's French Canadian subjects, and have a tendency to weaken, if not completely to undermine that spirit of loyalty to the British Crown which now so happily exists among them, it is the duty of this House carefully to consider the best means of guarding against the consummation of a state of things which there is reason to apprehend would be productive of the most disastrous consequences, not only to the people of Canada, but to British interests on this Continent.

4th. That in the opinion of this House, the best means of diverting the evils growing out of the peculiar condition of society in this province, populated as it is by the descendants of distinct European nations, speaking different languages, influenced by different and adverse religious creeds, and differing widely with each other on questions affecting the peace and welfare of the country, would be found in the adoption of a plan by which Canada might be divided into three or more confederated Provinces, each having full power to regulate and manage its own internal affairs in accordance with the views of the majority of the inhabitants within its boundaries.

5th. That considering the position of the other British Provinces on this continent, in a geographical point of view, bounded as they are in their entire length by the powerful and rapidly progressing Republic of the United States, whose influence is already widely extended throughout the British American Possessions, the House believes that a federal union of those provinces with Canada, under one general government, would not only interpose a powerful barrier to the progress of that influence, but prove the best means of promoting the happiness and prosperity of her Majesty's colonial subjects, and thereby strengthening and perpetuating the existing connection between Great Britain and her North American provinces.

6th. That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in an Address to the Queen, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to recommend the views of the House upon the important subjects re-

ferred to, to the serious consideration of the Imperial Parliament.

7th. That a Select Committee be appointed to draft and report said Address.—*Quebec Chron., May 1.*

IMMIGRATION.—On a motion which was subsequently withdrawn, for an address on the subject of encouraging immigration to this country, the Minister of Agriculture made the following remarks:—

“Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet said that the Government had taken measures for diffusing information in regard to Canada, and had at the same time taken care to prevent immigrants from supposing that they might rely upon the aid of the Government. He thought that the Government of the United States had pursued the proper course in not inviting immigration as a Government, but by fostering the enterprises of private individuals. The Government of this Province has circulated in Europe documents in various languages, setting forth the advantages of Canada, but have not thought it expedient to employ lecturers, although many applications have been made by gentlemen desirous of engaging in this occupation. He believed from accounts received by him, that during the coming year a larger number of immigrants would come to Canada than ever before. The Government had thought it best, before making further efforts, to wait and observe the effect of the coming immigration. He could have no objection to the motion for an address upon the subject, but as his Excellency was fully disposed to encourage immigrants in every way which appeared expedient, and as it was therefore entirely unnecessary, he hoped that the motion would be withdrawn.”

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.—The festival of St. George was celebrated yesterday with more than usual eclat. The procession from the place of rendezvous to the Cathedral itself was filled to overflowing. Judging from the profusion of roses displayed on the occasion, we should be disposed to think the progress of floriculture in the vicinity was considerable.

Prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. McKie, and the lessons by the Rev. A. W. Mountam. A full choral service was chanted by the choir, including the responses and verses by Tallis, the psalms of the day, the Te Deum and Jubilate from Dr. Boyce's service, in C. The anthem was the final chorus in Haydn's Creation: in the able manner in which this majestic piece of music was executed is to be taken as an earnest of the performance of the entire oratorio on Monday week, we shall look forward to that occasion with feelings of interest. After the Sanctus, by Dr. Elvey, the ante communion service was read by his Lordship the Bishop of Quebec, the responses to the commandments being chanted as usual. Before the sermon Haydn's hymn for the emperor was sung to the well known words: “Lord of Heaven and earth and Ocean;” this noble hymn has always a most impressive effect when well sung, and it was especially so on the present occasion; the symphony on the organ before the last verso was strikingly grand and most ably executed.

The Lord Bishop preached the sermon of the day. His text was from Isaiah xlv. 18. “Thus saith the Lord that created the heavens; God himself that formed the earth and made it; he hath established it, he created it not in vain, he formed it to be inhabited; I am the Lord there is none else.” We will not attempt to give an abstract of his Lordship's very eloquent and interesting discourse. After taking an extended view of the power and providence of God, as exhibited in the works of creation, and of the effect produced, and which ought to be produced, on man from the contemplation of the same, his Lordship alluded to the dispersion of the different nations of races over the world, and the responsibility of nations for the blessings enjoyed or the sins committed by the people, illustrating the same by the history of the Israelites. The same Almighty disposer of events guides the destiny of the different races of men to the end of time. Nothing was left to chance, the reins were retained in God's hands. If reverses were suffered in the history of the Church, her position was recovered by increased power and agency. Eloquent allusion was made to the art of printing, at the era of the Reformation, to the application of the power of steam, and the discovery of the electric telegraph in the present age, when the whole world seemed to be opened up for the dissemination of the Gospel. The important mission of the Anglo-Saxon race was next referred to, as destined to spread abroad the great principles of religious and political freedom. They had not been commissioned in taking possession of portions of

this continent to exterminate the savage occupants of the soil, as the Israelites with regard to the Canaanites. But here there were desert wilds to be brought into culture, there was a soil fit for the cultivation of allmentary productions, materials to build habitations on the spot, and to furnish the rest of the world with supplies of useful articles. There were lakes and water communication on an unequalled scale, all proving the adaptation of the country for the residence of civilized man. The Eastern Townships were referred to as an example of the opportunity afforded even in Lower Canada for the abundant produce of nourishing food; and the useful mineral resources lately developed in the neighbouring county of Megantic testified the providence of the Creator. And yet these regions were to be peopled by the redundant population of the old world, and the people of Britain found here a country prepared for them. After a cursory glance at the objects and present state of the St. George's Society, his Lordship concluded with a brief but impressive peroration, reminding us that we were all but pilgrims and sojourners as our fathers were; that the earth itself was not to be inhabited long, and that we should endeavour to make the best use of the time allowed us before the night came when no man could work.

The Offertory address was read by Dr. McKie, and the collection amounted we hear, to about £22 13s. Before the Benediction the Hallelujah chorus was sung with great accuracy and power by the choir. The closing voluntary was “Rink's Organ variations on the National Anthem,” which, as well as the opening voluntary of Haydn's overture to the occasional overture, attested the skill and ability of the Organist.—At the conclusion of the service, the procession was formed and proceeded, we suppose, on the usual round of congratulatory visits.

The celebration of the anniversary concluded with a ball in the evening.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ELECTION OF MAYOR.—On Tuesday last our citizens were called upon to choose their Chief Magistrate for the ensuing year. The candidates were William O. Smith and Isaac Woodward, Esquires, both gentlemen well known as active and efficient public officers. The contest resulted in the re-election of Mr. Smith.—*St. John Courier, May 9.*

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH IN THE WEST INDIES.—Meetings have been held in most of the West India Islands to hear explanations from Captain Raasbøff, C. E., formerly a Danish military officer of distinction, relative to the project of uniting the Windward and Leeward Islands by electric telegraph, with the London and Newfoundland Company's submarine cable. The enterprise has so far met with great favor at the hands of the West Indians, and it is expected that the Legislatures of each of them will come down handsomely to the object in view. Governor Hincks proposed that Barbadoes should pledge itself for £2,500 on behalf of the Windward Islands; British Guiana £2,500; and Antigua, on behalf of the Leeward Islands £1,500 per annum. He does not expect much from the smaller Islands. Trinidad appears to be very anxious to participate in the undertaking, and the Leeward with her neighbors. Captain Raasbøff has also been successful in his appeal to the French, Danish, and Spanish Islands.—*Ibid.*

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—(New York Herald Correspondence) Highly important despatches were received to-day at the State Department, brought by the Africa. Gen. Cass has just received a communication from Mr. Dallas, announcing that the British Government has rejected the Dallas-Garendon Treaty. This rejection has not been accompanied, as yet, by any explanation of an extensive character, but by the next steamer it is expected that a full statement of the views of the British Government will be forwarded by Mr. Dallas. The British Minister, Lord Napier, has also received the same intelligence. It has much astonished him, and there is a great deal of excitement at the White House and the State Department at this unexpected announcement.

It is stated that the cause of the rejection of the Dallas-Garendon Treaty is this: The treaty between England and the Honduras relative to the island of Ruatan was not yet been ratified by Honduras. Until this is done some of the provisions of the treaty cannot properly, in the view of the English government, be accepted. Neither the President nor Lord Napier regard this result as at all likely to interrupt the present friendly relations of the two countries.—*Boston Traveller.*

The merchants and business men in this city are taking up a subscription of ten thousand dollars,

which will be paid to any person or persons ascertaining the cause of the poisoning cases at the National Hotel. The developments that have recently come to light have caused much excitement here.

FAILURES IN BOSTON.—Heavy Defalcation.—We regret to announce that three failures took place on Monday, in the dry goods trade, in this city. The parties are the well known firms of Whitney, Forno & Co., Chapman, Lord & Hale, and Shaw, Sampson & Bramhall. The failure of the first named party was caused by the defalcation of their chief clerk, whose delinquencies were stated to amount to from \$50,000 to \$100,000.—*Boston Journal.*

The late failures of dry goods firms, of this city, probably reach the amount of \$1,250,000. We hear of one case where as high as 12-per cent. for money has been paid within six months. It is feared by shrewd, business men, that we have not seen the last of such failures, the present season.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE NEW CENT.—The Philadelphia *North American* of last week says:—“We are informed by Col. Snowden, director of the U. S. Mint, that in about three weeks time this much desired coin will be distributed to the public. About a million are already completed, and two millions more will be finished before the mint commences paying them out. It is then to be hoped that the present cumbersome copper coin will disappear. Col. S. informs us that, since the establishment of the U. S. Mint, no less than 1800 tons of copper cents have been coined, making of distinct pieces one hundred and fifty millions. Of these a large number have been lost and converted into “washers” for machinery, or otherwise taken out of circulation. We had supposed that the Spanish money had either found its way to the Mint or been returned to Cuba and the ports on the Spanish Main. Colonel Snowden, however, informs us that he estimates the quantity still in the country at not less than two and a half millions of dollars.”

There is prospect of further agitation about vestments. Since Mr. Westerton and his friends are determined to enforce the old laws to the utmost they can against the “Tractarians,” the latter are naturally disposed to revive all that those same old laws will allow. They think it is a very poor rule that will not work both ways. Their spirit seems to be,—“Hast thou appealed unto Caesar? unto Caesar shalt thou go.” The same law which requires a moveable wooden table in place of a stone altar, authorizes also the alb, chasuble, and tunics as the proper vestments to be worn during divine service, and there is talk of their being revived forthwith. Their opponents threaten to retaliate by bringing the Holy Table down into “the body of the church,” according to the option left in the rubric. It is not likely, however, that many persons will go to either extreme.—*New York Church Journal.*

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH LOTS.—The sale of this fine property took place on Wednesday last at noon, by Edward Lawson Esq., who congratulated the crowd present on their being within the pale of the True Church. The property was put up in two lots; the first (North) after some spirited biddings was knocked down to Messrs. Doall & Miller, Dry Goods Merchants of this city, for the sum of £2000; and the second (South) to the same parties at £1150. These premises it scarcely necessary to repeat, measure on Hollis Street 81 feet 10 inches, and 68 feet on Prince Street. No time will probably be lost in erecting an elegant building on the vacant space. We cannot forbear congratulating the present proprietors of the St. Matthew's Lots on having secured the very best business site in this city.—*Chron.*

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—Halifax, May 6 1857.—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to re-instate and appoint—Richard Smith, Esq. to be one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Hants, and to direct that that Gentleman shall take the rank and precedence in the General Commission of the Peace, which he would have held and enjoyed had his name been therein inserted according to priority in the previous General Commission.

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

William Clarke, Esq., to be Custos Rotulorum for the County of Guysborough, except St. Mary's District, in the place of the Hon. Robert M. Cutler, resigned.

To be Justices of the Peace.
In the County of Victoria—Malcolm Campbell, Baddeck, Charles Campbell, Malazawacht, Alexander McDonald, Cape North, Malcolm McLennan, Upper Baddeck, John McLeod, Island Point, Lanchan McDonald, Grove's Point, James McAuley, Bonardero, Donald Morrison, Baddeck.

In the County of Cape Breton—Donald John McNeil, Esquire.

In the County of Guysborough, except St. Mary's District—Abraham N. Whitman, Donald Gunn, John Stuart, Joseph David, Joseph Horton, John Smith, James Fitzgerald, Godfrey Peart, Andrew Sangster, James A. Jory, Joseph Hadley, Wm. Hartshorne, John A. Torg, Colts Chisholm, Joseph G. Hadley, Jonathan Hartley, Esqrs.

In the District of St. Mary's District, Guysborough—John Rudo, Senr., Robert Kennedy, Senr., Israel Nickerson, James W. Young, Thomas Smith, Wm. Pride, Alexander Sinclair, Wm. Lynch.

In the County of Pictou—Roderick McKenzie, Pictou James Crichton Pictou, Alexander McKay, West River Charles McLennan, River Pictou.

Selections.

THE SUNDAY MORNING'S DREAM.

[The following very impressive tract is now being largely circulated in England, and is reprinted for the first time in this country in this paper.—Ed. Ep. Rec.]

My first day of returning health, after many weeks of severe illness, was a bright Sunday in June. I was well enough to sit at an open window in my easy chair, and as our house stood in a pleasant garden in the suburbs of London, the first roses of the year scented the soft breeze that fanned my pale cheek, and revived my languid frame. The bells of our parish church were just beginning their chimes, and the familiar sound awakened in me an intense longing to be with my family once more a worshipper in the house of God. I took up my Bible and Prayer Book, which had been placed ready on the table beside me, intending to begin to read, when the hour of the eleven o'clock service should be announced by the ceasing of the bells; and, in the mean time, closed my eyes, and soothed my impatient wishes by picturing to myself the shady avenues of blossoming limes that led to our church, and the throngs that would now be entering it for the public worship of the day.

All at once I seemed to be walking in the beautiful churchyard, yet prevented from gratifying my eager wish to enter the church, by some irresistible though unseen hand. One by one the congregation, in their gay Sunday dress, passed me by, and went in where I vainly strove to follow. The parish children in two long and orderly trains defiled up the staircases into the galleries, and except a few stragglers hurrying in, as feeling themselves late, I was left alone.

Suddenly I was conscious of some awful presence, and felt myself addressed by a voice of most sweet solemnity in words to this effect: "Mortal, who by divine mercy has just been permitted to return from the gates of the grave, pause before thou enterest God's holy house again; reflect how often thou hast profaned his solemn public worship by irreverence, or by inattention, which is in his sight irreverence; consider well the great privilege, the unspeakable benefit and blessing of united prayer, lest by again abusing it thou tire the patience of thy long-suffering God, and tempt him forever to deprive thee of that which hitherto thou hast so little valued." Seeing me cast down, my eyes and blush with conscious guilt, the gracious being continued in a milder tone, "I am one of those angels commissioned to gather the prayers of the saints, and form them into wreaths of odorous incense that they may rise to the throne of God. Enter thou with me, and thou shalt, for thy warning, be able to discern those among the devotions about to be offered which are acceptable to him, and to see how low in number, how weak, and unworthy they are."

As he ceased speaking I found myself by the side of the angel still, but within the church, and so placed that I could distinctly see every part of the building.

"Observe," said the angel, "that those prayers which come from the heart, and which alone ascend on high, will seem to be uttered aloud. They will be more or less audible in proportion to their earnestness—when the thoughts wander the sounds will grow faint, and even cease altogether."

This explained to me why the organist, though apparently playing with all his might, produced no sound, and why, presently after, when the service began, though the lips of many moved, and all appeared attentive, only a few faint murmurings were heard.

How strange and awful it was to note the sort of death-like silence that prevailed in whole pews, in which, as was thus evident, no heart was raised in gratitude to heaven. Even in the Te Deum and Jubilate, the voices sometimes sunk into total silence. After the Creed there was a low murmuring of the verses, and then distinct and clear above all other sounds, a sweet childish voice softly and reverently repeated the Lord's Prayer. I turned into the direction of the sound, and distinguished among the parish children a very little boy. His hands were clasped together, as he knelt his eyes were closed, his gentle face composed in reverence, and as the angel wrote on his tablets the words that fell from those infant lips, his smile, like a sunbeam, illuminated the church for a moment, and I remember the words of holy David, where he says, "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings Thou hast perfected praise."

Presently I was again reminded of a scripture passage—the prayer of the publican. A wretched-look-

ing man, who swept the crossing near the church, lounged into the centre aisle during the reading of the lessons, his occupation being for the hour suspended. The second lesson was the 24th chapter of St. Matthew, some verses attracted his attention: he listened with more and more seriousness, until at length he put his hand over his face and exclaimed aloud, "What will become of me at the day of judgment; Lord have mercy upon me a sinner." That prayer was inserted on the angel's tablets. Oh, may it not stand alone, but be an awakening of better things. May God indeed have mercy on such poor neglected ones as he, and raise up some to teach them, and care for their immortal souls.

After this, growing accustomed to the broken murmurs and interrupted sounds, I followed many a humble Christian through large portions of the Litany: through often, while I was listening with hopeful attention, a sudden and total pause showed but too plainly that the thoughts of the kneeling suppliant had wandered far away, and that he who appeared so earnest in his devotions had become languid and silent like the rest of the congregation.

"Thou art shocked at what thou hast observed," said the angel, "I will show thee greater abominations than these. God is strong and patient: he is provoked every day. Listen now, and thou shalt hear the thoughts of all these people; so shalt thou have some faint idea of the forbearance God continually exercises towards those who draw near to him with their lips, while their hearts are far from him."

As the angel spoke my ears were deafened with a clamor which would have been shocking in a public meeting, but which here, in God's holy house, was awfully profane. The countenance remained indeed as composed and serious as before, the lips moved with the words of prayer, but the phrases they uttered were of the world and its occupations.

"How shamefully late Mrs. Slack always comes," said one woman, who, looking over the edge of her Prayer-Book, saw her neighbor and a train of daughters bustle into the next pew. "What an example to set to her family, thank goodness no one can accuse me for that sin." "New bonnets again already!" exclaimed the last comer, returning the neighborly glance from the other seat, ere she composed herself to the semblance of devotion. "How they can afford it heaven only knows, and their father owing all his Christmas bills yet. It my girls look shabby, at least we pay our debts."

"Ah! there's Thom Scott," nodded a young man to his friend in the opposite gallery, "he is growing quite respectable and respectable, I declare. He has been to church two Sundays running: How much longer will the devout fit last?"

These were shocking and striking examples of irreverence. there were happily not many such, the involuntary wanderings of thought were more common.

I was much interested in a young couple near me, whose attention for a considerable part of the service had been remarkable. From the dress of the young man I judged him to be a clergyman, the lady wore deep mourning; they were evidently betrothed,—they read out of one book. Gradually he forgot the awful presence in which he stood, his eyes wandered from the Bible to her gentle face, and fixing there, called off his thoughts from heaven. "How good she is," he began to say, "how attentive to her prayers, as to all other duties! What a sweet wife she will make! How happy I am to have won her love." By this time the countenance of the young girl wore an expression which showed that she felt the earnestness of his gaze; her eyelids trembled—her attention wavered, and though she looked at the book some minutes longer she too began to murmur of earthly things, and I heard her say, "Oh, how he loves me—even here he cannot forget that I am beside him." It was many minutes before either of them returned in spirit to their devotion.

As the service proceeded, the attention of the congregation flagged more and more—the hubbub of worldly talk increased. One man composed a letter he intended to send, and even altered whole passages, and rounded elegant periods, without one check or recollection of the holy place where he stood. Another repeated a long dialogue which had passed between himself and a friend the night before, and considered how he might have spoken more to the purpose. Some young girls rehearsed scenes with their lovers—some recalled the incidents of their last ball. Careful housewives planned schemes of economy, gave warning to their servants, arranged the turning of a gown, or decided on the most becoming trimming of a bonnet-

To me, conscious of the recording angel's presence, all this solemn mockery of worship was frightful. I would have given worlds to arouse this congregation to a sense of what they were doing; and, to my comfort I saw that for the involuntary offenders, a gentle warning was provided.

A frown from the angel, or the waving of his impatient wings, as if about to quit a place so desecrated, recalled the wandering thoughts of many a soul, unconscious whence came the breath that revived the dying flame of his devotions. Then self-blame, tears of penitence, and bitter remorse, of which those kneeling nearest knew nothing, wrung the heart, shocked at its own careless ingratitude, wondering at and adoring the forbearance of the Almighty, while more concentrated thoughts, and I trust more fervent prayer, succeeded to the momentary forgetfulness.

In spite of all these helps, however, the amount of real devotion was small: and when I looked at the angel's tablets I was shocked to see how little was written therein.

Out of three hundred Christians, thought I, assembled after a week of mercies, to praise and bless the Giver of all good, are these few words the sum of what they offer!

"Look to thyself," said the angel, reading my inmost thoughts. "Such as these are, such hast thou long been. Darest thou, after what has been revealed to thee—act such a part again! Oh, could thy mortal ears bear to listen to the songs of the rejoicing angels, before the throne of the Almighty, thou wouldst indeed wonder at the condescending mercy which stoops to accept these few faint wandering notes of prayer and praise. Yet the smiles angels veil their faces before him, in whose presence man stands boldly up with such mockery of worship as thou hast seen this day. Remember the solemn warning, lest hereafter it be counted to thee as an aggravation of guilt."

Suddenly the sweet solemn voice ceased, the glorious angel disappeared, and so oppressive seemed the silence and loneliness that I started and awoke. My watch pointed to the hour of eleven, it must have been the stopping of the bells that interrupted my slumbers, and all this solemn scene had passed before my mind in the short space of a few minutes.

May the lesson I learned in these few minutes never be effaced from my heart; and if this account of them should recall one wandering thought in the house of prayer, or teach any to value more highly and cultivate more carefully the privilege of joining in the public worship of our church, it will not have been written in vain.

A MERCHANT'S SYSTEM OF GIVING.—A merchant in answer to inquiries, refers back to a period when he says, "In consecrating my life anew to God, aware of the ensnaring influence of riches and the necessity of deciding on a plan of charity before wealth should bias my judgment, and I adopted the following system:—

"I decided to balance my accounts as nearly as I could every month; and, reserving such portion of profits as might appear adequate to cover probable losses, to lay aside, by entry on a benevolent account, one-tenth of the remaining profits, great or small, as a fund for benevolent expenditure, supporting myself and family on the remaining nine-tenths. I further determined, that if any time my net profits, that is, profit from which clerk hire and store expenses had been deducted, should exceed five hundred dollars in a month, I would give twelve and a half per cent.; if over seven hundred dollars, fifteen per cent.; if over nine hundred dollars, seventeen and a half per cent.; if over thirteen hundred dollars, twenty two and a half per cent.; thus increasing the proportion of the whole, as God should prosper, until, at fifteen hundred dollars I should give twenty five per cent. or three hundred and seventy-five dollars a month. As capital was of the utmost importance to my success in business, I decided not to increase the foregoing scale until I had a certain capital, after which I would give one quarter of all net profits, great or small, and on the acquisition of another certain amount of capital, decided to give half, and on acquiring what I determined would be a full sufficiency of capital, then to give the whole of my net profits.

"It is now several years since I adopted this plan, and under it I have acquired a handsome capital, and have been prospered beyond my most sanguine expectations. As, though constantly giving, I have never yet touched the bottom of my fund, and have repeatedly been surprised to find what large drafts it would bear. True, during some months I have encountered a salutary trial of faith, when this rule has led me to,

lay by the tenth while the remainder proved inadequate to my support; but the tide has soon turned, and with gratitude I have recognized a heavenly hand more than making good all past deficiencies.

"This system has been of great advantage to me, enabling me to feel that my life is directly employed by God. It has afforded me happiness in enabling me to portion out the Lord's money, and has enlisted my mind more in the progress of Christ's cause. Happy privilege, which the humblest may enjoy, of thus associating the common labors of life, with the grateful service of the Saviour, and of making that which naturally leads the heart from God subserve the highest spiritual good.

"This system has saved me from commercial dangers by leading me to simplify business, and avoid extensive credits. It has made me a better merchant; for the monthly pecuniary observations which I have been wont to take, though often quite laborious, have brought me to a better knowledge of the state of my affairs, and led me to be more cautious and prudent than I otherwise should have been. I believe this system tends to enlarge the Christian's views, to increase his disinterestedness, and leads him to shun the tricks of trade. My own observation also confirms the belief that even warm-hearted Christians must determine beforehand on the system they will adopt, if they would secure the benefits of the Gospel plan to themselves, under the grace and providence of God, or its happy results to the cause of Jesus Christ."—Calendar.

LETTER FROM AN ITALIAN NOBLEMAN.—The Secretary of the valuable "Association for making known upon the Continent the principles of the Anglican Church," has received the following letter from an Italian Nobleman:—

I think that a translation of the Bishop of Oxford's sermon against the immaculate Conception, or, I would rather say, against the new, most useless, and contradictory dogma that the Pope has imposed on Roman Catholicism, would be not only useful but acceptable to the Italians. This measure, suggested solely by the Jesuits, who lean the Pope by the nose, and who have thought fit to defy the opinion of the world concerning the infallibility of the papal decisions;—this measure, I say, has stirred up a succession and controversies here even amongst the higher Roman Catholic clergy, and several doctors and bishops of different parts of Italy have firmly opposed it, and protested loudly against it. Rome, as usual, has combated the good reasons of these adversaries by suspension, imprisonment, and excommunication. By this act of ill-timed religious despotism, Pius IX, without perceiving it in his short-sightedness, has given a great blow to that pontifical infallibility which he believed himself to be strengthening in the sight of the whole world. The poor man does not know his century, and tries in vain, under the guidance of bad counsellors, to bring back to the Holy See the time and the policy of the middle ages.

Besides that, the new dogma contradicts and indirectly excommunicates some of the ancient doctors, who in their own days opposed and absolutely denied it, both in act and in writing, and consequently involves a contradiction to the decisions of Rome itself, which has canonized these opponents, and so numbered them among the saints; besides all this, I know pious and sincere persons, eminently Roman Catholic, who do not admit of the newly-imposed dogma, and who, in consequence of the bondage imposed by Rome on the spirit as on the conscience, cease to belong to the Roman Church; for, according to the pretences of the Vatican, any one who doubts the Pope's infallibility is ipso facto cast out of that Church. These are the advantages that the Pope has gained by this stupid measure for himself and for his people, for whom he would have done better to procure the light and the bread that they lack.

The introduction of this translation into Italy, then, would be very useful, and it would be read with a satisfaction approaching to avidity, even if it did not appear till some little time hence; for it would then awaken a question which might be beginning to slumber, as happens to all things here below, and it would oppose it with the usual richness of historical and theological learning in which the writings of the Oxford Doctors abound.

USEFUL FACTS.—We have had 63 Bishops consecrate, 23 of whom are now in Paradise; 36 are in active exercise of their Episcopate; 4 have retired.

The average age of the deceased Bishops at the close of their career was 67 years; their average age at

consecration, 49 years; their average service in the Episcopate, a fraction over 17 years.

The mean age of the Bishops now in office is 56 years; their average age at consecration, 42 years; their average Episcopal service thus far, 14 years.

The average age of the first 31 prelates at consecration was 44 years; of the last 32 Bishops, 44 years.

We find that the mean age of our whole body of prelates (from Seabury down) at consecration, is the ripe age of 45 years; and that in general we may count upon from fifteen to twenty years of active service in the Episcopate.

The longest Episcopate was that of Bishop White, extending a fraction over 49 years; the shortest was that of Bishop Parker (of Mass.), of three months duration:—he died "ere he had discharged a single duty of his now dignity.

The oldest prelate at consecration was Bishop Bass (of Mass.), aged 71 years; the youngest were Bishops McCoskry, Polk, and Hawks, aged 32.

The youngest Doctor in Divinity among those who became Bishops was Delon (of S. C.), who received his degree at the age of 32; the oldest Decorated was (Bass of Mass.), at the age of 63 years; the average age of the Bishops at their consecration may be placed at a fraction above 40 years.—Banner.

MINISTERS' CHILDREN.—Proverbs are not always true. Ministers' children, we have long been satisfied, have been quoted below par long enough. It is clear that they are fairly entitled to rate at a premium.

For two years the Secretary of the Massachusetts Sunday School Society has gathered facts to refute the oft-repeated proverb, "that the children of ministers and deacons are worse than other children." The following are the results:

In two hundred and forty-one families of ministers and deacons there were one thousand one hundred and sixty-four children over fifteen years of age, eight hundred and thirteen of whom, or more than three-fourths, were hopelessly pious: seven hundred and thirty-two had united with the church, fifty-seven more intended to do so, and only half of whom became so while residing with their parents. In fifty-six of these families there were two hundred and forty-five children over fifteen, a half of whom were hopelessly pious.

The Report tells the following extraordinary story, if true:—"A short time since a certain clergyman of good rank, in the west of London, was invited to a house at the west of London, and, by dint of perseverance, succeeded in gaining the dining-room. While the young ladies of the house were sitting at the piano, he was asked to play a piece of music. He complied, and having disposed of this, he turned to the young ladies, and said, 'I am permitted to introduce to you a young lady, the daughter of the Bishop of Orange, who has just expressed a desire to do what she can to help the cause of the poor. I had to do with the young ladies, but I thought he was himself a clergyman, and that he would be able to help himself into society, or as the Apostle would say, to help into heaven, and lead captive every thought to the obedience of Christ. It appears, we have in our midst a merit agency—an underground current, trying to subvert the cause of Scripture truth, and to subvert the cause of common human error.'"

MORE TROUBLE ABOUT THE NEW DOGMA.—Besides the Canon of the Immaculate Conception, another potent cause of trouble within the Sanctuary of the Catholic Church. Recently, a priest of ability and of irreproachable character, M. Braun, of the Diocese of Passau, has been visited by his Bishop with the greater excommunication, for having ceased to read from the pulpit in his church the bull relative to the new doctrine. M. Braun, a man of conviction and of character, remains attached to the Catholic Church, but he has just published a book, in which, after having proved from the fathers of the Church the absurdity of the doctrine, he boldly charges with heresy all who have received it, the Pope at their head. Then he relates with the same decision, although with a praiseworthy moderation, the history of his contest with his bishop, which has at length issued in his excommunication. M. Braun is certain that thousands of priests would have acted and spoken like himself, had they only dared to do so. Oh! moral courage, what a rare thing it is in this world, and especially amongst those black slaves who are called Catholic priests! The work of M. Braun is important enough to be the subject of notice in another letter, should time permit me to return to it.—Corresp. of Christian Times.

Social questions have been prominent during the past week, and we are reminded by several reports and movements of the vast evils with which we have to deal before any prospect can arise of any great amelioration of the lowest classes of English population both in town and country. First, we have the report of Dr. Letheby, the City Medical Officer of Health, who, at the meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers yesterday evening, reported that the mortality in the city of London had risen from 25.9 per thousand, which is the annual average, to 26.2. As usual he says, the three City Unions have contributed very unequally to the general aggregate; the mortality of the East London Union has been at the rate of 31.4 per 1,000, while that of the West London has been but 29.0, and that of the City 20.7. Dr. Letheby tells us that he has been at much pains, during the last three months, to ascertain the precise conditions of the dwellings, the habits, and the diseases of the poor. He has inspected 2,208 rooms, and the general result is that nearly all of them are filthy, or over crowded, or imperfectly drained, or badly ventilated, or out of repair:—

In 1,989 of these rooms—all, in fact, that are at present inhabited—there are 5,791 inmates, belonging to 1,576 families, and, to say nothing of the too frequent occurrence of what may be regarded as a necessitous overcrowding, where the husband, the wife, and young family of four or five children, are cramped into a miserably small and ill-conditioned room, there are numerous instances where adults of both sexes belonging to different families, are lodged in the same room, regardless of all the commoner decencies of life—where from three to five adults, men and women, besides a train or two of children, are accustomed to herd together like brute beasts or savages, where all the fibres of nature are performed in the most public and offensive manner, and where every human instinct of propriety and decency is smothered. Like my predecessor I have seen grown persons of both sexes sleeping in common with their parents—brothers and sisters and cousins, and even the casual acquaintance of a day's tramp—occupying the same bed of filthy rags or straw—a woman sitting in a chair in the midst of males and females of different families that tenant the same room where birth and death go hand in hand—where the child but rarely born, the patient cast down with fever, and the old, so waiting for interment, have no respite from each other, or from the rest of the inmates. Such instances as these, and I might add others of even more extreme description, are to be found in almost every part of this City; and though they call loudly for interference, yet I hardly know how the powers of this Commission can be exercised in suppressing them. . . . In the vast London, a narrow lane called Moonsditch, there is a narrow passage called Ro-salley, which leads from the main thoroughfare into Ro-salley. The alley contains a row of twelve houses, which are in a filthy, dirty and ruinous condition. Each house contains from six to seven rooms, which are inhabited by the very poorest of the Irish. In all there are seventy-seven rooms; and of these there are twenty-six tenanted by sixty-three families of the poorest of the very poor. The rooms are occupied by ten men, seven women, and twelve children. In one room there are five men, three women, and one child; and in another, one man, four women and two children; and when about a fortnight since I visited the back room on the ground-floor of No. 5, I found it tenanted by one man, two women and two children; and in the dead body of a poor girl who had died in childbirth a few days before. The body was stretched out on the bare floor, without shroud or coffin. There it lay in the midst of the living, and we may well ask how it can be otherwise than that the human brain should be deadened to all the gentle feelings of a nature, when such sights as these are of common occurrence? These rooms are let at from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per week; and they are wretchedly dirty and miserably furnished; in fact, they are infested with that peculiarly fusty and sickening smell which is characteristic of the filthy haunts of poverty. There also lurk the germs of disease which wait only for one last condition to bring them into fatal activity.

Of course "Ro-salley" is the constant abode of disease. Six weeks ago almost every male adult was stricken down by fever, and the medical attendant of the poor in that district ordered the removal of each patient as soon as he was seized with the malady. Nor is bodily sickness the only consequence of heaping human beings into such contracted localities. Dr. Letheby recalls the language of his predecessor, Mr. Simon, to show that there stalks side by side with this pestilence a yet deadlier presence, blighting the moral existence of a rising population, rendering their hearts hopeless,

Fresh Garden Seeds, 1857. For sale by G. E. Morton & Co., 39 Granville Street.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a package of Dr. Metcalfe's Tussilage for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, &c.

Dr. Metcalfe's Tussilage, for Cough. The numerous ingredients composing this Gaudy have been recommended by Physicians of eminence.

TO LADIES AND MOTHERS.—MY ELECTRIC OIL, will perfectly cure gathered Breasts, Teething Gums, and the most painful complaints, very agreeably and speedily.

Take it to the Cottage of the lovely, and relieve the pains of accident or disease; take it to the mansions of the rich, to soothe the suffering; that neither station nor wealth can mitigate, take it every where through the wide world, and say if Dr. Smith's Electric Oil is not on its benign mission, healing, soothing and relieving, as has not been done since the day, the Good Samaritan anointed the weary pilgrim.

The deaf shall hear, the trembling limb be strong, And groans of anguish mellow into song.

On Wednesday evening, 13th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Cochran, Mr. ALEXR. McPHERSON, of Nine Mile, River, Douglas, to Miss SARAH JANE LIVERLY.

At Dartmouth, on Sunday evening, 10th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Rector, Mr. JAMES PUNTCOVEN, to Miss ELIZABETH SIZAN, both of Dartmouth.

At her residence in Hollis street on Tuesday morning, CATHERINE NEWTON, aged 77 years, daughter of the late John Newton, Esq., Surveyor of H. M. Customs.

On Saturday 29th ult., Mr. JAMES THOMPSON, Mariner, aged 77 years.

On Saturday evening, 9th inst., after a long and painful illness, Lucy, wife of John Young, in the 31st year of her age, leaving a husband and 4 children to mourn her loss.

On Saturday morning last, MARY, daughter of the late John Stayner, Esq.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, May 9.—Barque Halifax, Laybold, Boston, 2 days; brig Roseway Belle, Crowell, do; schrs Peerless, Pearce, Shelburne; Beverley, Maxwell, Richmond, Va.; Jasper, Crowell, St. John's, P. R., 21 days; D. P. King, Burko, P. E. Island.

Sunday, 10th.—Brigs Don, Morgan, St. John's P. R., 13 days; Orion, Levett, Montanas, 16 days; Leader, Leveche; Baltimore, 15 days; Isarah, Fitzgerald, Albert Mines, 6 days; schrs Brilliant, Curry, P. R.; Royal, Danlap, Liverpool, 8 hours; Shelburne, P. R.; McLearn, S. Albane, Arno, Crow, Horton; Isabella, Halsey, Guysboro; Packet T. G. P. E. Island, 12 days.

Tuesday, 12th.—Schrs Mazzeilton, Foote, Pictou; Olive Branch, Bouchard, Hillsboro; Elizabeth Ann, Ross, N. York, 6 days; Hero, Crowell, do, 8 days; Inter-mun, King, Newfoundland; Lurgaret, Harped, do; Lunenburg, Westhaver, Lunenburg, 8 hours; James, Walsh, Boston, 4 days.

Wednesday, 13th.—Govt schr Daring, Dair, Sable Island; brig Arab, Mason, Cienfuegos, 10 days; schrs Margaret Ann, Queen of the Isles, Oriental, and Virgin, from P. E. Island; Orbit, DeWolf, Cardenas, Cuba; Garland, Hopkins, Burin, Nfld; Apollo, Martell, Anchat, 3 days; Brig Margaret Mortimer, Barke Cienfuegos, 19 days.

Thursday, 14th.—Schr Newall, P. E. Island.

Friday, 15th.—Schr Eastern State, Killam, Boston via Yarmouth, 2 days.

CLEARED.

May 11.—Port Spain, Johnston, New York; Lady Ogle, Lauchner, Trinidad; Rover, Lawrence, F. W. Indies; Mic Mac, McNutt, Charleston, S. C.

May 12.—Mary, Thomas, F. W. Indies; Dumbarton, Lockhart, Bathurst, N. B.; Enterprise, Letre, P. E. Island; Halifax, Purdy, West Indies; Beauty, Croizatton, Jamaica; Pursuit, Gardner, Fishing.

May 13.—Lydia, Burke, Newfld; Charles, McKinn, P. E. Island; Don, Morgan, Jamaica; Phillips, Mortimer; Hochibucto.

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.

The usual branches of an English Education, including Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, History and Physiology, £13.

Mr. d'Ussay continues his Classes for French and Grammar.

Mr. Woods will open a Drawing Class for Young Gentlemen—Terms £4 per annum.

Reference is kindly permitted to the following Gentlemen in Halifax and others, Parents of Children now under Miss Kirkland's care:—A. M. Unlucke, Esq., P. Lynch, Esq., A. Woodgate, Esq.

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.

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, FITZGERALD COCHRAN, Secretaries

Halifax, 13th May, 1857.

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 require.

White Lead; Colored paint, 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, 101 Granville Street.

EDWARD ALBRO, JOSEPH WIER, ALBRO & CO.

Birmingham House—Corner of Duke & Hollis streets, Lower Water Street—South of the Queen's Wharf,

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

- HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SHOT, PAINTS, GLASS, PUTTY, LINES, TWINES, NETS, NAILS, SPIRES, IRON, TIN, STEEL, STARCH, GLUE, SCYTHES, SAWS, VICES, BELLOWS, WIRE, ZINC, &c.

Per Messrs. White Star and S. L. Tilley, Khersonese Circassian and the Cunard Steamers.

ON HAND—Of this country Manufacture,

1000 tons of Black grain & Waxed Neats Leather.

Also—1000 kegs superior CUT NAILS, including fine and heavy flooring, Lath, Cooper's, Siding, and Board NAILS.

All of which they offer for Sale at low prices for Cash or approved credit.

E. BILLING, JR. & CO'S FIRST GRAND DISPLAY

Spring and Summer FANCY GOODS.

APRIL 28, 1857.

WE will have the pleasure of exhibiting to the inspection of the public this morning, the contents of

72 cases FANCY GOODS,

Received per American 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 Barages, direct from Paris, Silk and Wool Materials, in endless variety, Piccolomini Zephyr and other new Robes.

MANTELES AND MANTILLAS,

Of the latest Parisian designs. Black Glace Silk Mantles from 10s. to 60s. Black Moore Antique Mantles, from 10s. to 70s. Velvet Mantles from 20s. to 100s.

A very elegant display of SEAWALS,

In Silk, Tissue, and Barage Longs, Paisley 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

BONNETS

which is the largest and most varied we have ever imported.

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. 24 Granville street.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Members of THE ST. PAUL'S NATIONAL SCHOOL SOCIETY will be held at the National School House, on THURSDAY next, at 3 o'clock p.m., to appoint a President and Managing Committee for the ensuing year. A full and punctual attendance is requested. All Parties interested in the welfare of this excellent Institution are invited to attend.

By order of the President and Committee, JOHN SILVER, Secretary.

Halifax, May 6, 1857.

OIL! OIL! OIL!!!

LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!!!

DOUBLE BOLLERED Raw LINED OIL, just received from Halifax, via White Star, on London—in Kilder King Barrels, 100s each barrel.

ALSO—1000 lbs SOFT LARD, per Jerome from New York. For sale to order or duty paid.

ALBRO & Co., Birmingham House

CARPETS, CARPETS.

THE largest assortment of the very newest style in Carpeting, Brussels, Papered, 3 ply, and stout Scotch & English Carpets, in Wool, Hemp and best Belting, all just of red.

W. & C. SILVER.

CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS!

JUST RECEIVED from NEW YORK, a large quantity of the very best PAPER HANGINGS, well adapted for Parlors, Bed Rooms and Kitchens. Call and see them at No. 24 Granville Street, et

WM. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store

Halifax, March 27, 1857.

THE Corresponding Committee of the COLONIAL EDUCATIONAL AND SCHOOL SOCIETY, give notice that they have received a large quantity of books towards the expenses of persons desiring to qualify themselves at the Society's Training School, in connection with the Society

Mrs. G. B. BRANTON H. COLLINS, Sec'y

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**SPECIAL NOTICE.
SECOND DIVISION OF PROFITS.**

Proposals for Assurance lodged at the Head Office or at any of the Agencies, on or before 25th May, will be entitled to participate to the extent of Three Years' Bonus at the Division of Profits in 1920.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Capital—£1 000 000 Stg.
Established 1816.

GOVERNOR
The Right Hon. the Earl of Eglinton and Kincardine.
HEAD OFFICE :
Edinburgh—5, George Street. **LONDON**—81 Lombard St.
Board of Directors in Halifax, N. S.
OFFICES—50 in all now.

The Hon. M. B. Almon, Banker
The Hon. William A. Black, Banker.
Lewis Hest Lsq.
Chas. Twining, Esq. Barrister.
John Harley Blau Lsq.
The Hon. Alex. Keith, Merchant.
Members at Large.
D. McNell Parker, M.D., Lewis Johnston, M.D.
General Agent and Secretary.
MATTHEW H. LITTLE.

ADVANTAGES AFFORDED BY THE COMPANY.
Moderate Rates of Premium and Liberal Conditions with reference to Residence in the British Colonies, in India, and other places abroad.
Premiums received in any part of the world where agencies have been established.
Immediate Redemption of Premiums on change of Residence from a less healthy to a more favorable climate, according to fixed tables, no Medical Certificate being required.
Claims settled at Home or Abroad.
POSITION OF THE COMPANY.
A Bonus of 22 per cent. per annum was declared at last investigation in 1891, since which the profits have accumulated. Next Division of Profits in 1907.
Amount of Assurance effected at the establishment of the Company in 1816, £1,000,000.
Income of the Company about £5000 sterling per annum.
Prospectuses, and full information regarding the Company, may be had on application to
MATTHEW H. LITTLE
at Halifax, N.S.

AGENCIES.

Amherst.	Robert B. Dokey.
Annapolis.	J. A. Gray.
Bridgetown.	Thomas G. Carr.
Charlottetown (P. E. I.)	John L. L. South.
Georgetown (P. E. I.)	W. S. Harrison.
Kentville.	T. W. Jones.
Liverpool.	J. N. S. Marshall.
Lunenburg.	H. S. J. St.
Pictou.	Jacobs Graham.
Pagwash.	A. B. G. G. G.
St. Edward's (P. E. I.)	T. C. G. G. G.
Sydney, C. B.	G. L. G. G. G.
Truro.	Hon. A. G. Archibald.
Windsor.	Joseph G. G.
Yarmouth.	H. A. C. G. G.

April 14, 1857.

LANGLEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE great popularity acquired by these Pills during the twelve years they have been in use, is a strong and undeniable proof of their efficacy and the means of increasing their sale, and their use, by putting 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 Astringent. 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 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.

March 21.
WM. LANGLEY,
Chemist & Druggist, 10-11 St.

DEAFNESS—ITS TREATMENT.—An English Physician restored to hearing by an eminent French Artist, after great suffering from noises in the head and chronic deafness, deems it his duty to make the means of cure known for the benefit of sufferers from its affliction, and by the advice of several medical friends has published a book with directions, which will be sent to any part of the world on the receipt of seven stamps; or the author will apply the treatment at his residence without operation or one moment's inconvenience from whatever cause arising, hearing will be perfectly and permanently restored, whether in youth or old age. **G. BRANSTON BECKM.** Esq., M.R.C.S., may be consulted from eleven till four daily, 23, Manchester-street, Argyll Square, King's-cross, London.

Prepared from an English recipe, and sold wholesale and retail by
WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c.,
10-11 St., Halifax, N. S.

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. To Ministers or public speakers it will be found valuable, giving increased strength and tone to the voice. Price 2s. 6d.
Prepared from an English recipe, and sold wholesale and retail by
WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c.,
10-11 St., Halifax, N. S.

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.
Nor 1.
WM. GOSSIP.

DUFFUS & CO.,
No. 3, Granville Street.

HAVE just Opened—the largest and most Elegant Assortment of
FANCY GOODS,
Ever offered to the public.
Barege and Filled SHAWLS,
MANTLES and CAPS in every variety,
SILK DRESSES, Fanned and Plain.
Ribbons, Parasols,
Wrought Muslin and Lace Sets,
French Flounced MUSLINS,
Do. Ball Dresses, Hangers, &c.
Do. Flowers and Head Dresses,
Personally Selected from the most recherche Stocks of Paris.
2w. May 2.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS
of
Spring and Summer GOODS,
THIS MONTH.

W. & C. MURDOCH & CO.,
ARE now receiving their Spring Stock, Landing from various ships, and consisting of a general assortment:
OF—
WOOLLEN, COTTON, & SILK GOODS,
Of every variety, thin and fine, and respectfully invite the attention and inspection of buyers.

STRAW AND SILK BONNETS,
Muslin Collars, Habit Skirts, &c.
Robings, Laces, Parasols, &c.
SILK MUSLINS, Dress Caps, Flowers, Feathers,
Yarns, Laces and Girls' Straw Hats,
SHAWLS of every variety,
Do. do. Gloves do.
Do. do. Scarfs do.
Cloth Caps, Hats, Combs,
Real Lisle CLOTHING,
Starches, Cream and Lather Soaps,
Peppars, Balm of Gilead, &c.
Cocoa Butter, Starch, Natives,
CONDENSED MILK,
Graham's Biscuits, &c. Wholesale and Retail.
April 25, 1857.

PER STEAMER "EUROPA,"

FIRST ARRIVAL OF NEW SPRING GOODS
AT
LONDON HOUSE,
May 30, 1857.

TWENTY-ONE PACKAGES,

- 2 CASES NEW Dress MATERIALS.
 - 2 do. PAIRS of Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHAWLS.
 - 2 do. HATS.
 - 1 do. DRESSING RATS.
 - 1 do. Boys' Caps.
 - 1 do. LACES and FLOWERS.
 - 1 do. RIBBONS of every variety, Sleeves, Collars
 - 2 do. SHIRTS, &c.
 - 1 do. BROAD CLOTHS.
 - 1 do. MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING.
 - 1 do. GENTS' HATS &c.
- We will show them THIS DAY, at
148 and 149, Granville Street.
April 4.
W. & C. MURDOCH & CO.

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.
March 14.
21 Granville Street.

**LANGLEY'S COMPOUND FLUID
EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.**

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. Sarsaparilla as this is combined is considered by many of the most eminent practitioners at home and abroad, the BEST VEGETABLE ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE in USE, for purifying the blood and improving the general health.
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Dec. 20.
WM. GOSSIP.

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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

**MEDICAL REVOLUTION!
THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!

THE virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin, as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influence.
SKIN DISEASES AND GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.
Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. **ANGRY Eruptions,** such as **SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, TETTER RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SCABIES** (or Itch) &c. do out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

ULCERS, SORES, AND TUMORS.
The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula and other violent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the pus in which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterwards complete are safe as well as permanent.
Wounds, Bruises, Burns, and Scalds.
In cases of the fracture of the bone, inflammation caused by steam explosions, Buttes, Burns, &c. its inflammation, softens the joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

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The Medical Staff of the English and French Armies in the Crimea have collectively signed the approval of Holloway's Ointment as the most valuable dressing for carbuncles, abscesses, and gunshot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Burrows	Mercurial Eruptions	Swelled Glands	Sprains
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Hemorrhoids	Salt Rheum	Sore Head	Venerical Sores
Chest Pains	Stiff Joints	Sores of Lips	Wounds of all kinds
Constipation	Stiff Joints	Sores of the Face	
Female Complaints	Skin Disease	Sores of the Neck	
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Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 24 St. John's Lane, London, and 80, Maiden Lane New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World; at the following prices—2s. 6d. per box, and 5s. each box.
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There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.
Jan. 26, 1857. General Agent for Nova Scotia.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having this day entered into Co-partnership, will in future transact business under the name of
MACILREITH & 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. 25 Granville Street,
until the old stand in Hollis Street is rebuilt.
April 4.

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LONDON HOUSE!
LADIES' Alpine Kid, best quality, in every size and color, 1s. 6d. per pair; three pairs for 4s. 3d.
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