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His Majesty

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order."

VOL. X. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1857. NO. 10.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. May 10	Levit. 11	1 Sam. 16
M. 12	2 Kings 4	1 Kings 19
T. 13	1 Sam. 16	1 Kings 19
W. 14	1 Sam. 16	1 Kings 19
T. 15	1 Sam. 16	1 Kings 19
F. 16	1 Sam. 16	1 Kings 19
S. 17	1 Sam. 16	1 Kings 19

Poetry.

WORDS OVER A GRAVE.

[These exquisite lines are the last ever written by the gifted authoress of *Lays of a Lifetime*. They are a fitting conclusion to a volume full of beauty, and rich with tender and true feeling.—*Eds. N. Y. Ch. Journal*.]

Did she suffer long? O yes! and 'tis best
To wipe our tears, when such weary ones rest,
Fond hearts watched o'er her, for many a day,
Lest life's torn petals should fall to their clay:
But they fell to their clay.

Did she sorrow to live, when her husband was near?
There lay 'neath her eyelid an unshed tear;
But it trickled not till her boy drew nigh,
And asked his pale mother never to die!
Never to die!

Did mind flit from her, with Death afar,
And left it the gate of the grave, afar?
While tenantless life, quitted as before,
Was the shadow of mind through that open door?
Through that open door.

No; praise to Jehovah! for mercy thus shown,
The light and its shadow at once were withdrawn,
Yet she trimmed her faith, ere she went away,
God grant there was oil in the lamp that day,
In the lamp that day.

The funeral train, like a gulf stream, wound
Through the ocean of life that was heaving around,
In silence it moved, as the wreck it bore,
Where the grave-stones pebble the churchyard shore,
The churchyard shore.

We lingered long by that cold grave-side,
While back to the world swept the funeral tide,
Far from the Death-beach it ebbed away,
Nor missed from its bosom a drop of spray,
A drop of spray.

And must dust absorb it? Ah no!—if she shone
Among Christ's jewels, a precious stone,
When Judgment shall open the grave's rough shell,
She may lie a pearl,—but we cannot tell,
We cannot tell.

Religious Miscellany.

SCOTCH EPISCOPAL CLERGY.

The following concise statement of the case of the *Scotch Episcopal Clergy* has been sent to us with a request for insertion:

The seven Bishops who now exercise Episcopal functions in Scotland derive their order by lineal succession from the four Bishops who were consecrated at Westminster for the Church of Scotland on the 15th December, 1661. Of the clergy officiating under them, rather more than one half have been ordained by Scotch Bishops, and the rest are presbyters of the United Church of England and Ireland. The laws of the Episcopal Church are contained in the "Code of Canons of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, as revised, amended, and enacted by an ecclesiastical Synod, holden for that purpose at Edinburgh on the 29th day of August, and continued by adjournment till the 6th September, inclusive, in the year of our Lord 1838." By these canons it is shown that the creeds, articles, and formularies which the Scotch Episcopal Church have adopted are the same as those of the United Church of England and Ireland, with the exception that a Communion Office, commonly called the Scotch Communion Office, and allowed by canon to be "of primary authority," is used at present by about one-third of the congregations, while the other two-thirds use the Office in the English Prayer book.

Episcopacy having been re-established in Scotland in the year 1661, retained its legal ascendancy till the Revolution, when Presbyterianism, or "the government of the Church by Presbyteries, Synods, and General Assemblies," was adopted by the Scotch Legislature; and all the acts of that Legislature subsequent to the Restoration, having for their object the establishment or confirmation of Presbytery, were repealed. The Scotch Bishops and clergy were thus deprived of all which they had re-

ceived from the State, but retained all which they had received from the Church—viz. the right to administer God's Word and sacraments, and to maintain order and discipline among those who acknowledged their spiritual authority. These offices they continued to exercise, without any serious interference from the State, till the year 1746, when, in consequence of the adherence of the Episcopal Church to the cause of the Stuarts, severe penal statutes were enacted, affecting both the clergy and laity of that communion, prohibiting their assembling for public worship to the number of five or more, and imposing heavy penalties of fine and imprisonment on all who frequented such meetings.—Under these penal statutes the Episcopalians of Scotland continued to suffer till the year 1792, when, their dutiful allegiance to the reigning Sovereign having been satisfactorily proved, the penalties which had been imposed, on political grounds, were withdrawn. The Act of Relief, however, which was passed in that year, while it gave complete toleration to the clergy and laity of the Scotch Episcopal Church, contained the following provision:—"No such (Scotch Episcopal) pastor or minister of any order shall be capable of taking any benefice, curacy, or spiritual function, within that part of Great Britain called England, the dominion of Wales, or the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, or of officiating in any chapel or chapel in either of the same where the liturgy of the Church of England, as now by law established, is used, unless he shall have been lawfully ordained by some Bishop of the Church of England or of Ireland."

This provision was little noticed at the time by those who were too thankful for relief from liability to fine and imprisonment, to complain of exclusion from offices and emoluments the possession of which they had never contemplated. But a succeeding generation felt that a measure of relief ought not to have been marred by the imposition of a new and arbitrary disqualification; and in 1840, chiefly through the influence of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and with the general concurrence of the English Bishops, they obtained (by the Act 3rd and 4th Victoria, c. 38) permission to officiate in England "for any one day or any two days," under a written license from the Bishop of the diocese, renewable at pleasure—which is so far similar to the footing upon which English clergy stand, that they cannot by ecclesiastical law officiate for a continuance out of their own diocese without Episcopal permission.

By this act it is distinctly seen that the Scotch Bishops are recognised in English law as Bishops, and the priests recognised as priests; and, moreover, that both Bishops and priests are legally admissible "to perform divine service, and to preach, and administer the sacraments" in the churches of England and Ireland.

Thus one portion of the disabling provision in the act of 1792 was repealed; but the other portion, viz. that which enacts that no person in Scotch Episcopal Orders shall be capable of admission to any cure or benefice in England, still remains in force.

When it is considered that one who has been a Romish priest may, by conforming to the Established Church of England, become qualified to accept any benefice in it; and that a minister, or indeed any member of any Dissenting community, may by ordination become qualified for admission to any benefice to which he may be presented, it seems hard that clergymen holding orders which have been by law declared valid for all spiritual purposes, and who, consequently, cannot be re-ordained, and who prove their orthodoxy and Protestantism by every test applied to the English clergy—namely, by signing the Thirty-Nine Articles, and by taking the Oath of Supremacy at their ordination—should be absolutely excluded from all possibility of holding cure or benefice in a Church of which they, in common with every member of the Scotch Episcopal Church, so soon as they cross the Border, consider themselves members.

This is the disability which the Scotch Episcopal clergy now seek to remove. They ask no alteration of their position as ministers of a tolerated Dissenting body within the kingdom of Scotland. But they desire that, the validity of Scotch orders hav-

ing been fully admitted by the act of 1840, the Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland shall be permitted to license or institute, as the case may be, any clergyman of the Scotch Episcopal Church, of whose learning and piety they may be satisfied, by strict and personal examination.

The Scottish clergy are advised by the best legal authority that, in seeking the removal of this disability, they are in fact asking for nothing more than the restoration of a right of which they were deprived in 1792. Had the Scotch Acts by which Presbyterianism was established, or the Act of Union, or any act, either of the Scotch, English, or Imperial Parliament previous to 1792 imposed upon them the restriction of which they complain, the disabling provision in the act of 1792 would have been unnecessary. That restriction would appear to be inconsistent with the spirit of toleration in which the rest of the act is framed; and they feel that they owe it to themselves, and to the large body of the Scottish laity who belong to their communion, and whose sons, if ordained in Scotland, are now excluded from the prospect of preferment in the sister Churches of England and Ireland, to seek for the repeal of a provision which has no longer, as they believe, any ground whatever to rest upon, either in an ecclesiastical or civil point of view.

Edinburgh, March, 1857.—*London Guardian*.

THE BIBLE AND THE ANGLICAN RACE.—The Holy Scriptures, as translated in the reign of King James the First, are the noblest heritage of the Anglo-Saxon race. Contemporary with the rise of colonial emigration from the great hive of parent life and enterprise, the English Bible, of that epoch, would seem designed, by Providence, to be the parting blessing of the Mother of Nations, to her adventurous progeny. Itself the product of long years of fidelity to the great Charter of man's salvation, it presented to the emigrant, not alone the love and care of the Church of that particular age; but it came to him, hallowed with the memory of a long line of witnesses, to whom he owed it under God. It was the work, in some degree, of all, who, in the successive stages of England's growth and development, had contributed to that great principle of the Anglican Reformation; that the Bible, with all its precious promises, is, by covenant with God, the rightful treasure of every Christian man, and of every Christian child. It was the Bible of Adhelm and Bede and Ælfrie and of Alfred; of Stephen Langton and Rollo of Haupole; of Wiclif and Tindal and Coverdale and Cranmer and Parkers and of all the noble army of Marian Martyrs. Finally, it was the Bible which had been winnowed from whatever was unsubstantial in the fruits of all their labors, and which combined the merits of all; it was the finest of the wheat. When it appeared, Shakespeare and Spenser had written in poetry, and Hooker in prose, and Milton was just born. The English language was in its prime and purity; its wells were undefiled. As yet, there were no developed schisms in the great family; recusants were few, and non-conformists were not yet dissenters. The great work was, itself, an Ironi-con, and for a time, it seemed as if the spreading plague of religious dissension might be stayed. If not, it remained to be seen, as it yet does, whether this golden casket might not contain the elixir of renovation, and prove, in the end, the "healer of the breach," of the common family to which the English language is the mother-tongue. It went abroad, in every adventurer's chest, the talisman of the ancestral faith, and the keepsake of home affectionate. It went to Jamestown, and it went to Plymouth Rock. It was read by the campfire of Smith, on the Virginia river, and by the Winter fire-side of the Fathers of New England. There was at least one thing hold in common by both these colonies; and whatever may have been the discontent of the Puritan, he could not open his Bible without a kindly thought towards the Church of England, as a Mother, whose breasts were flowing with the milk of God's Word, even though her hands were employed in chastisement and discipline. "For myself," said Robinson, the leader of the Puritan emigration to Holland, "I believe with my heart, and profess with my tongue, that I have one and the same faith, hope, spirit, baptism, and Lord, which I had in the Church of England, and

nono other." So, on the deck of the *Arabella*, Winthrop and his associates wrote their famous letter, "calling the Church of England, their dear Mother," and declaring that they could not part from "their native country, where she specially resideth, without much sadness of heart, and tears in their eyes; over acknowledging that such hope and part as they had obtained in the common salvation, they had received in her bosom, and sucked it from her breasts."

And now, after two hundred years of the sending forth of colonies, the Anglo-Saxon people dwell in every latitude and longitude; they mingled their blood with other races, and yet remain one with the parent stock. Time, indeed, is working changes; and far-soured branches of the same original family must have their own household feelings, and immediate ties at home. It is not altogether true, alas! that this mighty people have all, "one Lord, one faith, one baptism." If it were so, the world would be their easy conquest for the Cross. They do not pray the same prayers, nor with one heart and one mouth, confess the same "form of sound words." But as yet, over and above the common spirit of their laws, they hold fast the great Charter, from which their free laws have proceeded; they possess the same Bible.

Can it be necessary to argue that no one can inflict a graver wound on the unity of the race, and on all the sacred interests which depend on that unity, under God, than by tampering with the English Bible? By the acclamation of the universe, it is the most faultless version of the Scriptures that ever existed in any tongue. To complain of its trifling blemishes, is to complain of the sun for its spots. Whatever may be its faults, they are less evil, in every way, than would be the evils sure to arise from any attempt to eradicate them; and where there is so much of wheat, the few tares may be allowed to stand till the end of the world. Two centuries, complete, have identified even its slightest peculiarities with the whole literature, poetry, prose, and science, as well as with the entire thought and theology of those ages, and the time, to all appearance, is forever past, when any alteration can be made in it, without a shock to a thousand holy things, and to the pious sensibilities of millions.

The care with which the Hebrews guarded every jot and tittle of their Scriptures was never reproved by our Saviour. It is our duty and interest to imitate them in the jealousy with which God's Holy Word is kept in our own language. Even the antiquated words of the English Bible will never become obsolete, while they are preserved in the amber of its purity; and there, they have a precious beauty and propriety which they would lack elsewhere. The language lives there in its strength, as in a citadel, and knows no damage, while it keeps that house like a strong man armed. He who would rub off those graceful marks of age which adorn our version, vulgarizes and debases that venerable dignity with which the first ideas of religion came to the youthful mind and heart from the old and hoary Bible.—*Rev. A. C. Coxe.*

News Department.

Extracts from latest English Papers.

ENGLAND.

On Thursday the *Times* stated that Mr. Evelyn Denison, the member for *North Notts*, had been selected as the Ministerial candidate for the office of Speaker; the claims of Mr. H. Fitzroy and Mr. M. T. Baines having been put on one side. The objection to the latter is that he is "fifty-eight years of age and does not carry his years well, and is so short-sighted that, even with spectacles, he can scarcely see across the house," as to Mr. Fitzroy, it is "only suggested that his natural warmth and quickness of manner might unfit him for a post which requires imperturbable calmness." On the other hand—

The candidate on whom the choice of the Government has ultimately fallen, Mr. Evelyn Denison, has in an unusual degree all those personal advantages which we are accustomed to look for in a Speaker. A tall, handsome man, with a good voice and manner, must be very wanting to his natural endowments if he cannot command the attention and respect of a body of English gentlemen. Mr. Evelyn Denison, though connected by marriage with the house of Portland, is a thorough representative of the Commons of England. His seat for the Northern Division of his county will make him acceptable to the county members. He has sufficient fortune, and is altogether what would be called a singularly unexceptionable candidate, which in these critical days is more than half the battle. In ability he was quite up to the mark—more so, indeed than his performances in the house hitherto would appear to promise. He is willing to be put in nomina-

tion, and will have the support of the Liberal members. It is true he is not so young as would be desirable, being in his fifty-seventh year, but he has the look of health and strength; and his long Parliamentary career, beginning with a severe contest for Liverpool, will be fitly concluded with a peerage. What tells more, however, than all we could say of him is, that he will probably be chosen without a contest.

Mr. Baines does not seem to relish being so set aside, and replies to the *Times* article—

The writer appears to be under the impression that my health is now bad, and, moreover, that I have been visited with an extraordinary infliction of short-sightedness. As to the first, I am sure my friends will be glad to know that I was never better in my life; and as to the second, that with the aid of an ordinary pair of shortsighted glasses I can see as well as any man. The rest of the article is so courteous in its tone as to deserve my best thanks, which I beg to offer you accordingly.

The following circular has been issued to the members of the Liberal party:—

"Whitehall, April 15, 1857.

"My dear Sir—As the first business upon the assembling of Parliament will be the election of a Speaker, I take the liberty of informing you that Mr. J. E. Denison will be proposed as a candidate, and I trust that the whole of the Liberal party will attend and concur in his election. May I press upon you the importance of being present on the 30th of this month, on which day the election will take place? I should feel greatly obliged if you would have the kindness to inform me whether I may rely on your presence and support.—Very truly yours, W. G. HAYTER."

The election of sixteen Peers to represent Scotland in the Upper House of Parliament has just taken place within the ancient picture-gallery of Holyrood Palace, in presence of a crowded and brilliant assemblage of about 1,000 persons. The roll of the Peers of Scotland was called as it stood at the period of the Union. The oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration were taken by the Peers present, and afterwards subscribed. Their votes were then taken both *viva voce* and by signed lists, the result being that all those present voted for the same Peers as represented Scotland in last Parliament—namely, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earls of Morton, Home, Strathmore, Airlie, Leven, Selkirk, Orkney, and Seafield; Viscount Strathallan, Lords Gray, Sinclair, Elphinstone, Colville of Cudross, Blantyre, and Polwarth. All the Peers sending signed lists voted for the same. These Peers were thereupon duly elected to serve in the ensuing Parliament.

In our last number we announced that the conduct of the Bishop of Moulins in the administration of his diocese was about to undergo investigation before the *Conseil d'Etat*. A recent statement in the *Moniteur* declares that the Bishop has exceeded his powers, and that all his acts in excess are suppressed by the authority of the Emperor. The Bishop, it is said, appeals to Rome, to be heard there in his own defence. This case assumes a growing importance. It is the first instance of serious interference by the Emperor in the administration of ecclesiastical affairs. Under the Empire, the Church has enjoyed an immunity from vexation and dictation from the State which she had not known for many years previously. Under these favourable circumstances, the whole strength of Rome has been put forward, through the Ultramontane party, to restore the influence of the Papal See in its fullest development. One mode of doing this has been to enlarge in each diocese the personal power of the Bishop, who, though directly responsible to Rome, was to act as irresponsibly as possible of the civil power. If the Bishops could be sovereign in their dioceses, the Pope could be supreme over the Bishops, and the thing would be done. The Bishop of Moulins, in carrying out this purpose, has rather overdone his work; and the Emperor, fully awake to the whole movement, uses this particular instance as a means of putting the rest of the party in check. His firm severity towards the Prelate of Moulins is a significant hint to his defenders, which it is not to be supposed that they will fail to detect. "Check to your Bishop, Pic." This is the first point of importance. The second is the appeal to Rome. The inconvenience of such appeals is not new; and Napoleon is not ignorant of it. The difficulty is, that the Emperor will not be disposed to compromise the finding of his Council of State; and the Pope will be unwilling to disavow the acts of his instrument. Between the two, an awkward misunderstanding is quite possible. But

the political interests of both lie in a compromise, and there are long heads at Paris and Rome quite capable of concocting one. Anything but a Concordat: Louis Napoleon has seen too much of the world for that.

The project of colonising Turkey is, perhaps, one of the last which would have struck any one out of Utopia half-a-dozen years ago. Yet the scheme is now gravely put forth, the terms and conditions of protection to settlers are drawn up and have become law. Grants of lands, freedom from military service for a terminable period, free rights of religion, and worship, and education, are among the inducements held out. The project is too new and unlooked for to command very great attention at first, but in due time we may look to see the broad corn lands of the Danubian Principalities in the hands of Anglo-Saxon cultivators, and English-looking spires and towers at intervals across those fruitful plains. It is in a missionary, rather than a commercial, point of view that this prospect becomes interesting to the readers of this journal: add we direct attention to the opening that will ere long be afforded of extending the triumphs of the Cross where the delusions of the false Prophet have hitherto been the dominant religion.—*Lit. Churchman.*

RUSSIA.

By telegraphic despatch from Trieste, we are informed that the Circassians, attacked by the Russians in the last few days of March, repulsed the strong columns which had penetrated into the mountains of Tnab. The Russians lost 700 men; the Circassians 300. Mehemet Bey is giving to Circassia a military organisation. The tribes of Daghestan have captured Fort Saliah and massacred the garrison. The garrisons of the neighbouring villages surrendered.

UNITED STATES.

TAXATION IN BOSTON.—The City Council of Boston have agreed to raise by taxation, to pay the expenses of the city for the coming year, the sum of two millions two hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars. Since then, however, the amount of the State tax has been announced, which is \$100,000 larger for Boston than was anticipated, so that in round numbers the tax will be nearly \$2,400,000. Last year the amount raised by taxation was \$1,981,000, an increase this year of between three and four hundred thousand dollars. This will probably necessitate, unless there is an unexpected increase in the valuation, a slight increase in the rate of taxation. The rate of taxation the last year was 80 cents upon the hundred dollars; in 1855, 77 cents; in 1854, 92 cents; 1853, 92; 1852, 64; 1851, 70; 1850, 68; 1849 and 1848, 65; 1847 and 1846, 60; 1845, 57; 1844, 60; 1843, 62, and 1842, 57.

The legislature of Ohio, just adjourned, passed a law which makes it a state prison offence to use strychnine in the manufacture of whiskey. By the use of a certain quantity of this poison mixed with tobacco juice, every bushel of grain is made to produce 5 gallons of whiskey, while with an honest distillation the product is only half that amount. The black republicans did not think it worth while to legislate on the subject till they found out that it was the drainage from these strychnine distilleries that killed their hogs, causing the hitherto mysterious disease known as hog cholera. Fish have also been killed in the Scioto river at Chillicothe by the drainage of distilleries in which this delightful beverage is prepared. A chemist says a barrel of it contains strychnine enough to kill thirty men. Do the Kentuckians use this poison in making the "pure Bourbon"? In the name of outraged humanity, what shall folks drink whose stomachs require something besides water?

THE STATE PRINTING.—The attention of the House of Representatives was chiefly occupied yesterday with the consideration of the resolves relative to the State printing. The office of State Printer is doubtless the most lucrative in the gift of the Commonwealth. The aggregate payments under this head last year were \$57,513, all of which passed through the Printer's hands, and more than \$20,000 of which he was legitimately entitled to a fair profit.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Mr. Editor,—I will thank you to have the enclosed problem, which I copied from a late number of the *Protestant Churchman*, inserted in your useful paper. To solve it satisfactorily, may usefully employ some of the idle hours, and puzzle the heads of some Nova Scotians as well as Americans.

A PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED.—I would be hard to find a more puzzling clerical problem than this one, which we take from a Southern contemporary. Many of our Missionaries and county clergy would consider

its satisfactory solution more interesting than the equaring of the circle:—

"Given a man with a wife and six children, more or less; let him be expected to exhibit himself, (particularly on Church days) in a suit of black, such as will not undermine the foundations of Episcopal gentility, or give offence to eyes polite, by a paltry pobleian glossiness, or an unseemly whiteness at the edges,—in a snowy cravat, which may be, to his better half, a serious investment of labor in the hemming, starching, and ironing departments; and in a hat which shows no symptoms of taking to the hideous doctrine of expediency, and shaping itself according to circumstances; let him have a Parish large enough, (pretty sure to be the case), to create an external necessity for a horse and vehicle, with all the *et ceteras* of hay, fodder, corn, curry-combs, and brushes, and an internal necessity for numberless loose dinners and half-dinners, for distribution to servants, as he regards the life of his beast; in his round of pastoral calls,—an item of expense little, if at all appreciated by the visited; and lastly, let him be compelled, by his own pride, and other people's, to dress his wife and children with gentility, from *bannon-strings* to shoe-strings. By what process of division can the sum of from four to six hundred Dollars (and too often but badly paid at the last) be made to yield a quotient that will cover that man's weekly expenses?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER.

Sir—The following extract is from your Editorial in the *Christian Messenger* of April 29th:—

"The difficulties of infant sprinkling are continually leading its advocates into strange positions. They make baptism essential to church membership, just the same as Baptists; but the question is not yet settled with them whether a wicked man or woman who was sprinkled in infancy is a member of the Church or not."

1. Will the Editor of the *Christian Messenger* inform an inquirer what he thinks of the case of Simon Magus in relation to the Christian Church? After his baptism, was he a Member, or was he not? He is exhorted to repent after his baptism. Was he then a baptized wicked member of the Church? Or, if baptism becomes vain by subsequent sin, was Simon Magus re-baptized?

2. Will the Editor of the *Christian Messenger* inform an inquirer what he thinks of the characters of those persons in relation to the Christian Church, whom St. Paul addresses in the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians as "saints," "called unto the fellowship of His Son Jesus Christ our Lord." "Ye are God's husbandry—ye are God's building. Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you . . . the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are . . . ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's." And yet, in the same chapters, and to the same persons to whom he applies these highly spiritual epithets, he addresses the following condemnatory admonitions:—

"It hath been declared unto me of you my brethren, by them which are of the household of Chloe, that there are contentions among you, that every one of you saith, 'I am of Paul, and I of Apollos, and I of Christ.' Is Christ divided, &c. And I, brethren, could not speak unto you as unto spiritual but as unto carnal, even as unto babes in Christ. Ye are yet carnal, for whereas there is among you envying and strife and divisions, are ye not carnal?" Were these persons, whom St. Paul calls "Saints," "God's husbandry," "God's temple," "God's building," members of the Church, and yet "carnal, contentious, full of envy and strife?" Please to inform me how you view these cases, because, in the extract I have placed at the head of this letter, you seem to intimate that baptized wicked persons are not members of the church?

3. Would you also please to inform an inquirer what you think of the case of the Prodigal Son in the Parable. Was he still his father's son while he was spending his substance among harlots in riotous living? Were not his privileges of sonship only in abeyance as it were, during the period of his disobedience, but fully restored upon his repentance? and does not the case of the Prodigal seem to illustrate the relative position of a disobedient Christian to his Heavenly Father, and his restoration to his Father's home and affections, the acceptance of the penitent Christian through Christ. Your answers to the above questions will oblige one who cannot reconcile your statements in the *Messenger* of the 29th ult. with Scripture.

INQUIRER.

Editorial Miscellany.

THE Editor of the *Christian Messenger*, cavils at our use of the term "Dissenters," as applied to the supporters of the Bill to deprive the Rectors of their rights. He says he is at a loss to know what or who we mean. We had thought that the significance of the term was quite well enough understood,—meant nothing offensive by our use of it—and intended to convey just such a meaning as it bears in England, where, (whatever he may suppose himself to be now,) the Editor of the *Christian Messenger* was a dissenter by law. We have yet to learn that his emigration, however much it may have bettered his condition, by relieving him from his share of taxation for the support of the national religion or otherwise, makes him anything else. We profess to use the term to that of Sectarian, which we might apply with great propriety. Either is in truth more just than the term "Baptists," which his persuasion delight to appropriate exclusively—for all Christians baptize, the difference between them, being chiefly in the mode of administering the Sacrament, and belief in its efficacy. The cavil of the *Christian Messenger*, with other things that appear occasionally in the columns of that paper, are almost enough to raise serious doubts as to whether the Baptists are fairly entitled to the name of Christians. Suggestive however, as such things are, of a different origin, we are not desirous of disputing any claim they may make to that designation, any more than we care about the name they have chosen by which to distinguish their peculiar tenets. We question whether many of them do not believe they are followers of John the Baptist—and in their zeal for the antiquity of the sect, they seem inclined to date its rise from the Forerunner (John's Baptism) rather than from the Saviour, or the Christian Baptism, which contained the promises of his disciples. The following paragraph from the *Christian Visitor* of St. John, N. B., which forms part of an article highly applauded by the *Christian Messenger* of Halifax, is curious, as corroborative of that idea:—

"Political or religious tyranny, or tyranny of any sort, will meet with no favor from the Baptist Press or the Baptist people. From the days when the head of John the Baptist was placed in a charger until now, they have been schooled in the furnace of persecution for conscience' sake, and they will know how to prize the sweets of civil and religious liberty."

The Editor in the *Messenger*, quotes John the Baptist, favouring the idea, altho' not so positively. Treating upon the evil of Dancing, he says:—

"As it was this carnal amusement which caused the murder of John the Baptist, so the fact is well known that it, together with the drinking of intoxicating liquors—things frequently combined—was manifestly the occasion of the shooting of McKeown by Izat in Halifax, last autumn."

The Editor may rely upon some such origin as the above to prove that he is not a dissenter. We do not think he will make much of it however, or in any other way.

The Annual Meeting of the Nova Scotia Bible Society was held at Temperance Hall on Tuesday evening. Rev. Dr. Twining, President, in the chair. After singing, and prayer by the Rev. E. Maturin, the Rev. President gave a synopsis of the proceedings. S. L. Shannon, Esq. read the Report, which was adopted. Several Resolutions were spoken to, and passed. The Nova Scotia auxiliary has remitted to the Parent Society during the past year £200 as a free contribution—and it was shown that £158 had been remitted from Pictou county. After appointing office-bearers, the meeting closed with a doxology and benediction.

[From last Saturday's City Edition.]

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down to the Council Chamber, and prorogued the Legislature. His Excellency was received with the usual honors, and a salute of artillery was fired on his arrival at and departure from the Province Building.

SPEECH.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker and Honorable Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

The change of Administration which occurred soon after the meeting of the Legislature, resulting from the principles of responsibility inherent in the existing constitution of the colony, necessarily occasioned an interruption of your deliberations, and unavoidably protracted the duration of this session.

In releasing you from further attendance upon legislative duties, which you have discharged with

zeal and assiduity, I beg to assure you, that in the ensuing recess my best efforts shall be directed to the accomplishment of those important objects which you have entrusted to Executive management and control.

It affords me great satisfaction to contemplate the probability of a final adjustment of the difficulties which exist between the Provincial Legislature and the General Mining Association.

The liberality with which you have increased the appropriation for the encouragement of common school education, affords gratifying evidence of your attention to that important element of public improvement.

You may rest assured, that in the interval between this and the next meeting of the Legislature, I shall superintend with care, conduct with economy, and prosecute with energy, the great public works in progress, in the success of which the prosperity and happiness of the Province are deeply involved.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The funds which you have provided for the public service shall be faithfully applied to the objects to which you have directed their appropriation.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I take leave of you with the conviction, that you will return to your homes to cultivate those social virtues which, by uniting all classes, can alone render a people prosperous and happy; and to cherish those sentiments of loyalty to our beloved Sovereign, for which this fine Province has ever been distinguished.

After closing the Session, his Excellency went to the Parade, and inspected the Volunteer Artillery, and expressed himself much pleased with their appearance.

THE RECENT MURDER AT WINDSOR.—An awful murder was committed about 4 miles from Windsor, on the evening of the 28th of April, by a man named James Kennedy, upon the person of Edward Wallace. It appears that Wallace had a sum of money taken from his pocket while sleeping on a bench in the house of Mary Gallagher. When he awoke he thought something was wrong. He then left the house and went to his boarding house to count his money, when he found that the sum of eight pounds had been taken from his pocket. Kennedy and Mrs. Gallagher were living together, and were the only persons living in the house with Wallace, when he lost his money. He with two other persons went to the house of Mrs. Gallagher and told her that his money had been taken from his pocket when he slept in her house, and then asked her where Kennedy was. She told them he had gone out. Presently they saw him pass from her bedroom into another room, with a large stick and a brick in his hands. Wallace and the other two men went back into the house. Kennedy then went up stairs. Wallace came to the bottom of the stairs, and asked Kennedy if he knew anything about his money. Kennedy replied—"I will give you money!" and whilst Wallace was looking up talking to him, he struck him on the forehead with the end of a bar of iron, sending it four inches into his head. Wallace died that night. As soon as it was known at Windsor that a murder had been committed, Joseph Rickards, Esq., with a constable, proceeded to the spot and found the house surrounded by men, and Kennedy up stairs with an axe and the bar of iron in his hand with which he committed the murder. He threatened the life of any person that would attempt to come up stairs to take him. But at last being persuaded by Mr. Rickards and others he came down and gave himself up. He was secured, and with Mrs. Gallagher committed to jail. The next day an examination took place at the Court House, when they were committed for trial—Mrs. Gallagher as an accomplice. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against James Kennedy. Wallace was a Protestant, Kennedy a Catholic—both working on the Railroad.—*Chron.*

VALUABLE BOOKS FOR SALE.

- At the Church Times Office, 24 Granville Street.
- HOLY BIBLE and Apocrypha, of the Geneva Translation, with Copious Marginal Notes, Curious Woodcuts, &c. Containing also, Speed's Engraved Genealogies, with Sternhold and Hopkins' Old Version of the Psalms. In good preservation—but slightly imperfect. Bound in Half calf, small Fol. Lond. 1611. £1 5s.
 - Illustrated London News, with many thousand Engravings. 3 vols. (one of them quite new) Fol. Cloth, Lond. from Jan. 1849 to June 1850. £1 10s.
 - Hume's History of England, with Smollett's Continuation. Beautiful Set, quite new. 10 Vols. cloth. Bro. Lond. 1848. £3 10s.
 - Carwithen's History of the Church of England. Quite new. 2 vols. Cloth. Crown 8vo, Oxford, 1849. 12s. 6d. March 21, 1857.

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Dec. 6.

Youths' Department.

FRANK'S DREAM.

"We haven't said our prayers, mother."
 "Never mind, dear, I'll hear them in the morning."
 "Please to hear me say mine, mamma!"

The earnest pleading tones in which these words were uttered, made the mother hesitate for a minute before she replied, "You know mamma's in a hurry, dear. There is company in the parlor; but she'll hear them in the morning." And with a kiss and a look of unutterable fondness bestowed upon each of her little boys, the young, beautiful, and loving, but careless, thoughtless mother, descended to the parlor, leaving the door ajar, so that if the little ones should call for anything, they could be the more distinctly heard. The wind blew in this crevice, making the light of the candle flicker, until at last it was extinguished. There was silence in the room for some ten minutes: then a sweet silvery voice asked, "Are you asleep, brother?"

"No!" was the reply.

"I wish nurse was come home to-night."

"Why?"

"Because she would listen to my prayer."

Another silence followed. Then again was heard the same sweet voice, "Let us get up and say our prayers, brother!"

"Why it is all dark, Willie."

"Never mind I will take hold of each other's hand, and you know God can see us in the dark, just as plain as if it were light."

"But it's so cold."

"We won't stay in the cold long; and we will soon get warm again, when we get back into bed. Will you brother?"

"Mother said it was no matter; she said she would hear them in the morning."

"May be God will not take care of us until morning, if we do not ask Him to, brother. Will you?"

"Mother knows best, and she said never mind!"

After another silence there was a slight rustling in the room.

"Where are you, Willie?"

"By the bedside, brother. I will pray for you, too."

Some ten minutes elapsed, when again a slight movement was heard, which showed that the little fellow was creeping back into bed. "O, how cold you are, Willie!" was the exclamation, as his feet touched his brother's.

"I do not mind it, brother, I am so happy. I wish you had prayed, too, but I asked God to take care of you, too, to-night, and I think He will. Brother, if I should die to-night, I would not be afraid. I don't think it is hard to die."

"I do. I never want to die, and leave pa and ma."

"I would be willing to leave ma and pa, to live with God in heaven, and be always happy and always good. Wouldn't you?"

"No! I think it is a great deal pleasanter here. I don't believe that they have any kites or tops in heaven."

"But you know nurse says that the little angels have crowns of gold on their heads, and harps in their hands, and that they play such beautiful music on them and sing such pretty hymns. Oh, I'd like to be in heaven with them!"

"I would rather spin my top, than play tunes on a harp."

But it isn't like playing common tunes; it is praising God! O, brother! if you would only pray, you would love and praise Him! I do not mean to say your prayers after mother or nurse, although it is very pleasant to have them teach us pretty ones. But I mean to ask God for whatever you want, just as you do ma and pa, and to coax him to make you good. O, how I wish, mamma, papa, and you would learn to pray so!"

"Where is nurse, mother? she has not been in our room this morning."

"Then she did not get home last night. She said that if her sister was worse, she would stay all night with her. But where is Willie?"

"He is asleep yet; I spoke to him, but he did not awake."

"Then I will keep some breakfast warm for him, and we will let him sleep as long as he will. I do not think Willie is well. Did you notice, dear," continued the mother, turning to her husband, "how heavy his eyes looked yesterday? But when I asked him if he was sick, he answered in his usual gentle way, 'Only a headache, mamma; don't be worried.'"

"I did not observe that he looked ill," was the reply. "But if he does not appear well to-day you had better send for a physician."

"O, I had such a funny dream last night, about Willie and I," exclaimed little Frank.

"What was it, my boy," asked his father, "ling to be amused with the prattle of his child."

"Well, after mamma left us last night, the light blew out; and Willie wanted me to get up in the cold and dark with him to say our prayers, and I wouldn't, because mamma said that we needn't say them till morning, and I thought she knew best. But Willie got up and said his, and when he came to bed again he was so cold that it made me shiver all over to touch him. But he said he didn't mind it, he was so happy, and he talked a great deal about dying, and about the angels in heaven, until I fell asleep, and it was that which made me dream, I suppose; for I thought Willie and I went to bed just as we had done, and that he said his prayers, and that I wouldn't say mine. But I thought the window was raised, and that the shutters were wide open, so that I lay on the bed looking up in the sky, and thinking how beautiful the moon and stars looked, when I saw away up in the heavens, further up than the stars, two shadows moving, that looked alike; but they kept floating down till they reached the lower stars, and then I saw that they were angels; but they looked so small at such a distance that I thought them baby-angels, but as they came nearer and nearer, they grew larger, and when they floated through the windows into our room, they looked like two very lovely ladies, with crowns on their brows, like Willie told of. But one seemed rather younger than the other, and she appeared to look up to the other angel, as if to be guided by her. But O, such beautiful voices as they had! When they spoke it sounded even sweeter than the church organ, when it plays very soft and low.

"When they came towards our bed Willie smiled, and stretched out his arms to go to them; but I was frightened, and covered my face with the bedclothes. I was afraid they would take me away with them, and I remembered that I had refused to pray, so I did not want to be taken where God was, then I heard one of these beautiful voices ask, 'Are we to take both?' O such music as was made when they talked! All around our room it floated sweeter than the soft, low carol of a bird; and I heard the answer, 'No: only the one that prayed. We are to leave the other one a while longer upon the earth, in hopes that he may learn to pray before we carry him before the great Hearer of prayer.' Then they came close to me, and I trembled dreadfully, and my heart beat so that I could scarcely breathe; and they uncovered my face and looked at me, but I dare not look at them; by-and-by I felt a big tear drop on my cheek. O, mamma, how grieved I was then, to think that I had made the angels weep; for I now thought I would much rather have crowns like they wore, and be as good and as lovely as they, and have God to love me, than have all the kites and tops, and marbles that are in the world! But they passed away from me, and they went to the other side of the bed, then I opened my eyes to watch them and they both smiled on Willie; and when they smiled their whole face grew bright, until they shone like the sun: then they stooped down and kissed Willie, and he smiled too; and I saw that his face was shining like theirs; and he stretched out his little arms again, and the taller angel lifted him from the bed, and laid him on the bosom of the younger one, who hugged him close to her, as though she loved him so much. Then the other angel twined her arms around both, and they all three floated through the air, until they sailed past all the stars, and became like pale white clouds that grew smaller and smaller, until they were nothing but little specks, and I saw them no more! For a long time I lay very still, looking up into the bright sky, hoping to see them come again, and bring Willie back again. But when I found they came no more—oh, I was so lonesome! I cried so hard, and when I looked at Willie's place in bed, and thought he would never lie there again, and that I must always sleep alone, and have no little brother to play with or to talk to, I thought my heart would break! But when morning came, and I awoke and found little Willie in bed with me, I was so glad and happy! His eyes were only half closed, that made me think at first that he was awake; and his lips were parted with the same sweet smile that he wore last night when the angels looked at him, which made me look so like one of them; that made me feel so strangely again, so that I could not speak loud, but whispered softly, 'Willie! Willie!' but it did not wake him; then I laid my hands on him very gently, but he was so

cold that it made me start. When I found that he did not get warm all night I put the bed clothes tight around him, and did not try to wake him again."

A strange chill crept through the mother's heart as she listened; and, rising from the breakfast-table, she hastened to the children's room. She found her little Willie lying on the bedside, pale, cold, and very beautiful, in that sleep which knows no waking.—*Ladies Visitor.*

Selections.

GOD'S PROMISES.—Do the promises of God concerning our stability, think you, make it a matter indifferent for us to use or not to use the means whereby to attend or not to attend to reading? to pray or not to pray, that "we fall not into temptation?" Surely, if we look to stand in the faith of the sons of God, we must hourly, continually be providing and setting ourselves to strive. It was not the meaning of our Lord and Saviour in saying, "Father, keep them in my name," that we should be careless to keep ourselves. To our own safety, our own sedulity is required. And thou blessed forever and ever be that mother's child whose faith hath made him the child of God. The earth may shake, the pillars of the world may tremble under us, the countenance of the heaven may be appalled, the sun may lose his light, the moon her beauty, the stars their glory; but concerning the man who trusted in God, if the fire has pronounced itself unable as much as to singe a single hair of his head, if lions, beasts ravenous by nature, and keen with hunger, being set to devour, have as it were religiously adored the very flesh of the faithful man—what is there in the world that shall change his heart, overthrow his faith, alter his affection towards God, or the affection of God to him? If I be of this note, who shall make a reparation between me and my God? Shall tribulation, or anguish, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? No; I am persuaded that neither tribulation, nor anguish, nor persecution, nor famine, nor nakedness, nor peril, nor the sword, nor death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall ever prevail so far over me. I know in whom I have believed; I am not ignorant whose precious blood hath washed for me; I have a shepherd full of kindness, full of care, and full of power; unto him I commit myself; his own finger has engraven this sentence in the tables of my heart, "Satan hath desired that thy faith fail not;" therefore the assurance of my hope I will labor to keep, as a jewel unto the end; and by labor, through the gracious mediation of his prayer, I shall keep it.—*Hooker.*

THE WEEKLY OFFERTORY.—It is a mode most agreeable to the practice of the early Church; it is a mode adopted by almost every Church in the world except our own; it is a mode which seems fitted for almost all the various conditions of our parishes. It is well adapted to the congregations of manufacturing parishes, where large gains are frequently made in short periods, and where each one who feels disposed to return to God in proportion to the way in which he has been blessed has the opportunity weekly of doing so. It is well adapted to agricultural parishes, where the farmers' gains are made by the aggregate of small savings, and where there are more unwilling to give largely than frequently, and where they have the opportunity of putting their weekly mite into the plate. It is well adapted to the poor, who have the right to be presented with such an opportunity of giving. It is the only means that I know of by which a large result can be produced without these constantly recurring excitements which cannot be kept up without great effort. The subject was mooted somewhat twenty years back; but most unfortunately the attempt became connected, accidentally, as we usually say, with certain schemes of doctrine, and a prejudice was thus created against the practice from causes with which it had no necessary connection whatever, for we know there is not the slightest connection between the weekly offertory, and any scheme of doctrine. It is practised in almost every Protestant community. It must have been a most unreasoning prejudice which could ever have connected this primitive usage with any forms of doctrine seeming to tend towards Rome. Of late it has been a very hopeful sign of the times that a growing feeling in favor of the revival of the offertory has been springing up in the minds of the laity themselves. It has been adopted by a clergyman at Kidderminster, at the request of his parishioners. A similar movement has recently taken place at Manchester. In my own diocese it has been adopted in some agricultural parishes with marked success.—*The Bishop of Lincoln in Convocation, 1857.*

SYNODICAL ACTION IN DENMARK.—The *Independent* says that the draft of a new constitution for the Danish Church has been published by the committee, which had of its own accord taken this matter into its own hands, in order to bring the question of the promised new constitution to one issue or other. According to this draft the national Church would receive an ecclesiastical council, consisting of all the bishops of the country, the members of the theological faculty, and one member of the faculty of law, of eighteen more clerical and twenty-six lay members. All actual clergymen are to participate in the election of the clerical, and all members of the Church in the election of the lay, representatives. No change shall be made in the ecclesiastical law without having previously the opinion of the ecclesiastical council. It shall assemble every second year, and the duration of its regular sessions is fixed at two months, but the government will be at liberty to prolong the regular session, or to convolve extraordinary ones. The assemblies shall always take place at Copenhagen, and the members not residing in Copenhagen will receive per diem the indemnification of four florins (or about two dollars and a half) for travelling expenses and board. We have not heard of any new steps of the Minister of Public Worship relative to the constitution, but his last appointments were all in favor of the party from which the above draft proceeds. The Danish people have been in expectancy of a new constitution ever since June 5th, 1849, when the new fundamental law was promulgated. This law made all civil and political law independent upon any religious creed, and introduced full religious liberty, yet declared the evangelical Lutheran Church, to which the majority of the population belongs, as the national Church; which as such, would receive the support of the State, without, however, compelling any one to contribute for the support of any other denomination than his own. Concerning the constitution of the Church, it was only said that a special law would regulate it. This law has not yet appeared. A committee appointed by Prof. Madvig, when Minister of Worship, came to no result, and therefore the national party in the Church undertook to prepare the draft above mentioned.

SUPPOSED REMAINS OF THE TOWER OF BABEL.—M. Ernest Pillon gives an account of some curious archaeological discoveries that have been made in Western Asia by the French Consul at Mossul. In the course of some operations he opened trenches through an enormous tumulus, which appeared to be formed by the falling down of a series of terraces. The earth which had fallen down between the walls of different apartments received and perfectly preserved impressions of sculpture and bassi-relievi, and was, moreover, found to contain a multitude of small ornaments, engraved stones, and coins of ancient Nineveh. He says,—"The wonder of wonders, the greatest sight that we can behold in these days, is Babel. The proud tower has lost six of its gradations or floors, and the two that remain are visible twenty leagues off. The quadrangular base is one hundred and ninety-four metres on each side. The bricks of which it is built are composed of a pure white clay, but slightly fired to a pale yellow tint, which before firing was covered with characters. The pitch with which we are taught they are bound together is still found in a spring close by." Among other relics of an almost forgotten civilization were found inscriptions on bands of gold, silver and copper, and on a metal which is unknown, but which seems to have somewhat the appearance of ivory.

—*Building News.*

A LITTLE Swedish girl, we are told by a contemporary, was walking with her father one night, under the starry sky, wistfully meditating upon the glories of heaven. At last, looking up to the sky, she said, "Father, I have been thinking if the wrong side of heaven is so beautiful, what will the right side be?"

News Department.

Extracts from latest English Papers.

ENGLAND.

We are happy to state that her Majesty's recovery from her confinement has been rapid and satisfactory. The last bulletin was issued on Monday, as follows:—
Buckingham Palace, April 20, 9 a.m.
The Queen is convalescent. The infant Princess is well.
JAMES CLARK, M. D.
CHARLES LOOOCK, M. D.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
Her Majesty's recovery is so far advanced that no further bulletins will be issued.
As soon as her Majesty is strong enough to travel, it is recommended by the medical gentlemen in attendance that the Queen should make a short trip to the sea-side, so as thoroughly to complete her recovery,

and restore her health to its usual vigour in the shortest possible time. For this purpose it is expected, should everything go on as favourably as it has hitherto done, that her Majesty may be enabled to leave town for her marine palace, Osborne, Isle of Wight, the latter end of the first week in May.—*Observer.*

The Duchess of Gloucester is in a dying state, apparently from natural decay. The Queen is reported convalescent, but in want of sea air, and the health of the infant Princess all that could be desired.

Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales go out most days for rides. On Monday they visited the Tower. The Royal Family are also very regular in their inquiries at Gloucester house after their dying relative, the last of the children of George III. On Sunday they attended as usual in the private chapel of the palace, when the Dean of Windsor officiated at divine service.

Tuesday, the 5th of May, is fixed by His Royal Highness Prince Albert as the day on which he will open the Manchester Exhibition. The next day the Prince will visit Salford, receive an address from the corporation, and will inaugurate the status of her Majesty, to commemorate her Majesty's visit in 1851, when she was enthusiastically received by upwards of 70,000 Sunday school children and teachers.

The following circular, establishing a system of examination for staff appointments, has been issued from the Horse Guards:—

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief having had under his serious consideration the question of army education, especially as relating to qualifications for staff appointments, is pleased to promulgate, for general information, that from and after the 1st of January, 1858, the undermentioned requirements will be considered indispensable before appointment to the situations annexed. Every officer, before appointment, will be required to undergo an examination on the subjects mentioned, in such manner as shall be hereafter announced. This regulation is not intended to affect officers now on the staff.

Aides-de-Camp.

To write a distinct and legible hand, and compose English correctly.

To have a good colloquial knowledge of one foreign language.

To have a good eye for a country, and to be able to produce an intelligible sketch of it.

To know the use of sketching compass, or pocket sextant—in order to lay down and protract the leading features of a country to be described.

To have a thorough knowledge of regimental duty—the tactics and field movements on an extended scale.

Also a knowledge of field fortifications, both as regards construction and correct description on reconnaissance.

Brigade-Majors.

To have all the qualifications of a good Adjutant—the same acquirements as are exacted from an Aide-de-Camp—and a thorough knowledge of military law, and the army and War-office regulations.

The following further acquirements will be required to qualify for Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General and Deputy-Assistants Quartermaster-General, viz.:—
Deputy-Assistants Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General.

Practical sketching—both on horseback, called "flying sketching" as well as correct and finished plotting; practical trigonometry and geometry, with knowledge of logarithms.

To write, read, and speak at least one foreign language; to judge of ground and its proper occupation by all arms; to have a perfect knowledge of castrametation, and the principles of permanent fortification.

And to be thoroughly acquainted with geography and military history—especially as relates to the campaigns of ancient and modern Commanders.

Assistant Adjutant and Assistants Quartermaster-General.

To the whole of the foregoing will be added for Assistants Adjutant and Assistants Quartermaster-General, the elements of mechanics, hydrostatics, and geology; the construction of military bridges, dams, &c.; an acquaintance with the principles of strategy; and statistics of the army.

All Staff Officers should be able to ride well. By command of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief,

G. A. WETHERALL, Adjutant-General.

The reported appointment of the Rev. and Hon. J. T. Pelham, brother of the Earl of Chichester, to the see of Norwich, appears to have been at least premature. The *Globe* says that—

As the Queen has at present no power to accept the resignation of the Bishop of Norwich, and that in ordinary course some two or three months must elapse before an Act of Parliament can be passed making it lawful for her Majesty to do so, it is unnecessary for us to say that no step has yet been taken for filling up a vacancy which is only prospective.

It would appear, however, to be not the less certain, for the *Observer* says subsequently—

We are enabled to state positively that the selection of the Queen has fallen upon the Hon. and Rev. J. T. Pelham, Rector of Marylebone, for election to the bishopric of Norwich, in succession to Dr. Hulse, who has placed his resignation in the hands of his metropolitan, the Archbishop of Canterbury. This announcement may set at rest all speculations as to the filling up of the vacant see, which may have been

meant to influence the decision before it seemed to be finally made.

At the last monthly meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, held at the Society's house, 70, Pall-mall, a financial report of very encouraging character was presented by Lord Lytton, chairman of the finance committee. In the year ending 31st. December, 1856, the Society's income (excluding balance, &c.) from general and special funds, amounted to £104,470. Comparing this result with the estimates which had been made in the beginning of 1856, the report showed that the variations from those estimates were favourable to the society, in respect to both the income, which exceeded, and the expenditure, which fell below what had been calculated at the beginning of the year. The report gave the following estimate of expenditure on account of the general fund in 1857, being the amounts (exclusive of the special funds) which the society stands pledged to raise in 1857 for the several dioceses, viz.:—Nova Scotia £4,252, Fredericton £4,088, Quebec £2,680, Montreal 3,650, Toronto (last instalment) £4,937, Rupert's Land £200, Newfoundland £5,110, Jamaica 1,050, Antigua £100, Barbados £150, Guiana £1,200, Capetown £941, Grahamstown £1,500, Natal £550, Mauritius £200, Seychelles £77, Calcutta £7,785, Madras £9,821, Colombo £1,828, Labuan £1,500, Sydney £950, Melbourne £650, Adelaide £500, Perth £250, Newcastle £300, Tasmania £125, Norfolk Island £100, New Zealand £1,171. The report further showed that the society had in hand a surplus balance, which, after paying off the last instalment of a grant voted in aid of the Clergy Reserves Commutation Fund, in the diocese of Toronto, amounted to £10,500; and it recommended that this sum should be expended in grants spread over three years. But besides this it appeared that an additional sum of £4,500 a year might fairly be appropriated from the ordinary income of the society, which therefore had an available sum of £8,000 a year for the next three years, to apply in any way which might seem most instrumental to the propagation of the Gospel. After a full and careful consideration of the finance report, and of the various claims upon the society's funds, the following new grants were made:—Diocese of Capetown £1,200, diocese of Natal, for heathen missions, £1,000. A grant to Grahamstown, amounting, out of the Society's general fund, to £2,250, was renewed. Heathen missions:—Diocese of Labuan (Borneo) £500, diocese of Colombo £200, diocese of Mauritius £300, diocese of Newcastle, £200, diocese of Rupert's Land £50. It was resolved also to devote a sum of £250 a year towards the establishment of a mission in Vancouver's Island, where there is a population of 26,000 native Indians. The sum of £3,000 a year was reserved for new missionary operations in India; £300 of it only having been appropriated to the very promising mission of Cuddapah, in the diocese of Madras. For the most profitable expenditure of the remaining £2,700 the Society waits for well-considered schemes to be sent home from India.

AUSTRIA.

On the 9th the ceremony of "The Washing of Feet" took place at the Austrian Court:—

At nine o'clock in the morning twenty-four old people—twelve men and as many women—who were dressed in the ancient German costume, were conducted to the "Hall of Ceremony" of the palace. On their arrival the men were placed on one side of a long table, and the women on the other. As soon as the seniors had taken their seats their Majesties entered, and placed before them a great number of dishes, which were brought in trays by the Imperial servers. The Emperor handed the "crochery" in a masterly way, but the Empress required assistance of the ladies. After the dishes had been set on the table they were removed and placed in twenty-four large baskets, which were sent to the rooms occupied by the paupers in the almshouse. At ten o'clock the washing of feet began in the chapel of the palace. The Emperor performed the ceremony on the twelve old men, and the Empress on the women. His Majesty received from the hands of his Lord Steward a gilt ewer, and poured from it a few drops of water on one of the feet of each of the men. After a towel had been pressed once or twice on each of the wetted feet, and a little bag containing thirty-two silver groats had been hung round the necks of the old people, the ceremony was at an end. Her Majesty, who was attended by her Lord Steward, acted in exactly the same way as her Imperial consort.

GERMANY.

Prince Alfred is just now the subject of discussion in Germany. According to a letter from Coburg to the *Kreuz Zeitung*:—

Prince Alfred of England is destined to succeed to the united sovereignty of the duchies of Coburg

Gotha. His Royal highness will arrive at Gotha on the 6th of May, and after a short sojourn there will come to this place and remain at the ducal country mansion of Rosenau. He will subsequently remove to Bonn. When Prince Alfred succeeds to the throne of the two dukies the reigning house of Gotha will gain a step in German hierarchy. At present the Sovereign is only entitled to the designation of Highness or Ducal Highness. Prince Alfred being, however, of immediate royal descent, will retain for himself and assume for his heirs the title of "Royal Highness." The latter title is now restricted to the Elector of Hesse and to Sovereign "Grand"-Dukes, such as Oldenburg, Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, the two Mecklenburgs, and Woiwar.

We also read in a letter in the *Times*—

Prince Alfred, who is still at Geneva, is expected at the beginning of May to arrive at Gotha, where he will reside for a short time at Schloss Rosenau. At the conclusion of this visit he will repair to the University of Bonn, and pass some few terms there. For the Prince of Wales there has also been taken a convenient and agreeable dwelling in the immediate vicinity of the University town, where he will shortly come to reside, and enjoy the advantages of the academic course, without necessarily being mixed up with the *oi polloi* of the students, as the habits of students at German Universities do not exactly tally with English notions of refinement and gentlemanly bearing. The strong feeling we entertain on this point has, however, almost no applicability to the students at Bonn, which is the Christ Church of Germany; Prince Albert, the young Princes of Prussia, and many of our own nobility and gentry, have matriculated and studied there.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1857.

THE EASTER MEETING.

WITH reference to the report of the Easter Meeting published in our last number, we have been requested to correct the statements made respecting the rejection of the Resolutions of the Parishioners of St. Paul's at the Synod in 1855. We are informed that the Bishop did not use the expression attributed to him "they cannot receive any consideration from me because they are not signed by the Rector," and that the Resolutions were rejected for the very sufficient reason that the Parish of St. Paul's had no standing in the Assembly, that it could not enjoy the privilege of being out and in at the same time, and that, as it did not send any representative, it could not be permitted to place its Resolutions before the Assembly through any other agency. It would therefore not have altered the case if they had been signed by the Chairman and by every one present at the Parish meeting, and in fact the St. George's Resolutions were similarly rejected, although signed by all the proper authorities.

This being the case the charge against the Rector falls to the ground; but we cannot refrain from adding a few observations upon the inconsistencies of its supporters, who object to being in any way represented in the Assembly. They allege that the Archdeacon ought to have offered to sign the Resolutions, at the same time when they were rejected, or in other words that he ought to have appeared and acted as Rector of St. Paul's, and thus have represented the Parish in the Assembly. But they would have been the first to condemn any such violation of the principle, that the Clergy attend the Synod as individuals, and not in any respect as Parochial ministers. They next allege this supposed neglect on the part of the Rector as a reason for wishing in future to appoint their own Chairman. But we ask in the name of common sense, what would be gained by this? If a layman had been chairman at the Easter meeting of 1855, he certainly could not have signed the Resolutions at the Synod of that year, for he could not have been present. The insufficiency of such a plea must be self evident to every one, and its adoption proves that the advocates of a change must have been sorely perplexed to find some plausible reason for proposing an alteration in the old established customs.

It was stated in the course of the discussion, that the Bishop had authorised the Clergy to relinquish their rights to the Choir. But we happen to know that his Lordship has from the first disclaimed the power to do so. He only recommended each Rector to retire after the conclusion of the ordinary business of the Easter meeting, leaving the duty to elect their own representatives without the possibility of interference on his part. And the Constitution of the Assembly only provides, that the election of the representative shall be valid without the presence of the Rector, being designed as a suggestion that he

may as well absent himself on such occasions. That the parishioners may appoint their own Chairman, in the absence of the Rector, is not disputed, the claim on his behalf being merely that, when present, it is his duty and his privilege to preside at every meeting.

SYNODICAL.

This paragraph we copy below embodies a most important concession to the Colonial Church. It upsets also, all the objections to the Synod, based upon doubts of its allowance by Her Majesty. We are glad to see this acknowledgement of the competency of Synodal action to deal with the most important affairs of the Church; and we hope that it may lead to a better appreciation of collective Church government on the part of the people, and to that unanimity with reference to it, which is alone required to make it work advantageously.

ELECTION OF A BISHOP IN CANADA.—We find the following important notice in the *Toronto Colonist*: A deputation of the clergy and laity of the proposed Western Diocese, waited upon his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, at his residence, and laid before him documents showing that upwards of ten thousand pounds had been provided for the endowment of the future Bishop. His Lordship being fully satisfied therewith, accompanied the deputation to Government House, where his Excellency the Governor General received them most courteously, and declared his readiness to comply with their wishes, by designating as Bishop whatever gentleman should receive the suffrages of the delegates representing the clergy and laity of the new diocese. The Bishop of Toronto has named the 13th of May next, as the day on which the Convention or Synod shall assemble to choose their Bishop.

The *R. M. S. Europa* arrived on Tuesday, a quicker passage than the Steamers have made of late from England. There is but little news of importance by this arrival.

The election of Proctors to serve in Convocation, has caused some stir in the English Dioceses, and a warm expression of opinion has in many instances been elicited from the Archdiocese of York on Synodal action, where it is now inoperative, "from the fact" as asserted by one of the speakers at the elections, "that his Grace the Archbishop did not consider that he had sufficient authority to give the Convocation the powers of action which it enjoys in the Province of Canterbury."

We doubt not that the effect produced already by the meetings of Convocation will still increase until it again regains its perfect action. Something of its operation may be gathered from what was stated in its behalf by Rev. Canon Vincent at the election of Proctors for the Diocese of Bangor. He spoke to the following effect:—

"Mr. Chancellor and reverend brethren—I feel very highly honoured by your confidence in electing me a second time as one of your representatives in Convocation; and I am the more gratified, because, although it is natural that men may not be able to concede exactly on all points, you have, I trust from a belief that I am not likely to be an advocate of any extreme opinions, elected me unanimously. Perhaps the action of Convocation may not, in some respects, have been so rapid as to its effects as some minds may have desired; still a very great object has been attained, for by the moderation, quiet unobtrusiveness, and respectful firmness of its proceedings, it has, in a great measure, disarmed the hostility of many, and the most distinguished in both houses, who, from honest yet groundless apprehensions, were opposed to a revival of its action, and secured the support of many friends, who were previously undecided. It is not to be denied that when first it met after the last election with some expectation, or at least hope, that it might be permitted to deliberate, many anticipated the possibility, perhaps the probability of a collision of supposed parties, but the result has proved how thoroughly without foundation such anticipations were—for never was there, I believe, an assembly whose deliberations, under many disadvantages, have been conducted with more good feeling and brotherly sympathy, or with a deeper sense of the seriousness of the duties to which they were called. I believe that I am not unduly presuming when I express my conviction that the conduct of Convocation has not in any way dishonoured the holy cause whose advancement ought to be the chief object of every Church assembly. With regard to myself, as a member of the last Convocation, I have taken a deep interest in its proceedings, and although not distinguished as a speaker, I trust I have not been altogether idle, making known, in various ways, its real objects, and in endeavouring to remove from the minds of some, such timidity as often arises from a want of inquiry into facts. I may say that the very first session dispelled many of the erroneous apprehensions of anticipated collision or violent antagonism which occasionally prevailed, and it is my privilege to be able to mention it as a fact, drawn from various correspondence and communications which I myself have had, that the views of some of our leading opponents, in consequence of what they have witnessed, have been so greatly modified as to lead them to the admission that, with certain provisos,

the revival of Convocation might be, notwithstanding their original misgivings, a great benefit to the Church. Had this change of feeling been the only consequence of the friendly communications which have taken place it would in itself have been an important gain, by establishing its character, not only as being "zealous of good works," but prudent as to the mode of their accomplishment."

We copy the following summary from the *Manchester Examiner*:—

"The decision of the Court of Arches was given April 23, and it virtually amounts to a reversal of the previous decision at Bath. Thus, that which was held to be an absurdity has actually taken place. The sentence of the Archbishop at Bristol has been set aside by another decision of the Archbishop at Westminster, pronounced for him by his official representative Sir J. Dodson. Strange to say this decision does not touch the merits of the question at all; it merely decides that the suit was not commenced within the time allowed for the prosecution of ecclesiastical offences by the Church Discipline Act. That Act provides that every prosecution must take place within two years from the commission of the alleged offence. Now the most recent of the sermons containing the alleged heretical sentiments was preached by Dr. Denison on the 14th May, 1854. Articles were filed against him in 1855, but the citation to appear before the Archbishop was not served upon him till the 10th June, 1856. Thus supposing the suit to have commenced not with the filing of the articles, but with the serving of the citation, the allotted interval of two years had been overstepped by some 28 days. The whole question therefore to be decided by the Court of Arches was, whether the suit against Mr. Denison commenced with the filing of the articles or with the citation. Sir John Dodson decided in favour of the latter view, the result of which of course was, the quashing of the whole proceedings from first to last. Here, at all events, the case ends? By no means. An appeal is already entered to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council."

The birth of a Princess of England was officially announced on the arrival of the *R. M. Steamship*. A royal salute was fired from the Citadel, upon the occasion. We extract from one of our files the following notice of the event:—

"Tuesday afternoon, April 14, at seven minutes before two o'clock, the Queen was safely delivered of a Princess. There were present in her Majesty's room—Prince Albert, Dr. Locock, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse. In the adjoining apartments, besides the other medical attendants (Sir J. Clark and Dr. Ferguson), were the Mistress of the Robes, the Lady in Waiting on the Queen, and the following officers of State and Lords of the Privy Council, the Duke of Cambridge, the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Palmerston, Sir George Grey, the Earl of Clarendon, Mr. Secretary Labouchere, Lord Panmure, Sir Charles Wood, the Bishop of London, and the Marquis of Breadalbane. It was announced that the condition of Her Majesty is as favorable as the wishes of her affectionate people could desire."

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. Mr. Beach—have no book of offices except kind sent—and none of 2nd part. &c.—rem order attended to. Rev. Mr. Stinner—will try and procure the books you require. Rev. Mr. Smith—will be attended to.

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

"Inquire Within"—A Book of 3,700 facts worth knowing, and on all subjects. Sold in Halifax by G. E. Morton & Co.

London Journal, sold by G. E. Morton & Co.

Cassell's Paper, sold by G. E. Morton & Co.

Reynold's Miscellany and London Family Herald, sold by G. E. Morton & Co.

Harper's Newspaper supplied in Halifax by G. E. Morton & Co., at New York price.

N. B.—Back Nos. supplied from January 1.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a package of Dr. Metcalfe's Tussilage, for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, &c. We have sent the package with our compliments to a party who is sorely afflicted, and hear of marvels being performed by it; the very name seems to give one confidence, and the taste is first rate.—Pro. Wesleyan.

Dr. Metcalfe's Tussilage, for Cough. The numerous ingredients composing this Candy have been recommended by Physicians of eminence. The pleasantness of this Medicine gives it an advantage over others. Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & CO.

TO LADIES AND MOTHERS.—MY ELECTRIC OIL, will perfectly cure gathered Breasts, Teething Gums, and the most painful complaints, very agreeably and speedily. The Drowning Girl new vigor shall sustain. Bloom on the lip and circle in the vein.

Take it to the Cottage of the lowly, and relieve the pains of accident or disease; take it to the mansion of the rich, to soothe the suffering that neither station nor wealth can mitigate, take it everywhere through the wide world, and say if Dr. Smith's Electric Oil is not on his 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 melt into song.
The boy that friendship scarcely hoped to save,
Shall measure back his footsteps from the grave;
The infant, moaning on its mother's breast,
Shall fondly play, or smiling sink to rest.
All who have tried Dr. Smith's genuine Electric Oil, can
testify to its soothing and curative powers.
Agents in Halifax **O. B. MORTON & Co.**

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Skin diseases cannot be cured by lotions and embrocations. A detergent capable of reaching and neutralizing the sources of irritation that lie under the superficial integuments can alone eradicate these unsightly disorders. Holloway's Ointment, when rubbed upon the surface, quickly disappears. It dives down to the nucleus of the malady, and reduces outward inflammation by extinguishing its elements. The cure it accomplishes in cases of scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, mercurial eruptions, blotches, boils, ringworm, scald head, and other affections of the skin and glands, are therefore as complete as they are rapid. The operation of the Pills upon the internal organs is of the same thorough character.

Married.

At Dartmouth, on Saturday, 21 inst., by Rev. Dr. Shreve Rector, Mr. RICHARD WALKER, to Miss MARGARET SILVER.

On Wednesday, 20th ult., at St. James' Church, Picton, by the Rev. Chas. Elliott, Rector, EDWARD VILLIERS RAYNES, Esq. H. M. Store Department, to HELEN IRENE, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Lane, Town Major, V. R. Island.

Died.

Suddenly, on Monday evening, ELLA MAUDE, second daughter of J. S. Bessonnet, in the 8th year of her age. On Monday morning at her residence near Fort Needham, SOPHIA HAWKINS, in the 90th year of her age.—Much esteemed and respected in this Community.

On Monday evening, after a lingering illness, Mr. Wm. CAMPBELL, aged 65 years.

On Sunday last, CHARLES BILBY, aged 16 years. At Dartmouth, on Wednesday, 6th inst., HENRY LOWE, aged 85 years.

At Musquodoboit, on 24th ult., in the 80th year of his age, ADAMS ARCHIBALD, Esq., universally regretted.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, May 2.—Ship S. L. Tilley, Corning, Liverpool G. B., 30 days; Brigs Jessie, P. R., 19 days; Dumbarton, Lockhart, New York, 5 days; Rover's Bride, Thorne, Baltimore, 10 days; schr Mary, Antigonish; Mary and Chas, Lormay, Sydney, 6 days; Isabella, Nuggah, do; Susannah, Muggah, do.

Monday, 4th.—R M S Merlin, Corbin, St. John's, N.F. via Sydney, 4 days; schrs Mary Elizabeth, Burke, P. E. Island, 4 days; Emerald, Stewart, do.

Tuesday, 5th.—R M S Europa, Letch, Liverpool, G.B. 91 days—148 passengers; brig America, Meagher, Boston, 31 days; schrs Ocean Wave, Young, Baltimore, 9 days; Embloom, Port aux Basques, 8 days.

Wednesday, 6th.—Steamship Khersonese, Thompson, Portland, 3 days; barque Leamahago, Devan, Cadiz, 43 days; brig Velocipede, McDonald, Cienfuegos, 25 days; Rob Roy, Vigors, Porto Rico; schr Inkerman, Jamaica, 25 days.

Thursday, 7th.—Brigt Africa, Alick, Kingston, Jamaica, 22 days.

Friday, 8th.—R M S America, Ryrie, Boston, 40 hours. CLEARED.

May 2.—Cordella, Griffin, B. W. Indies; Boston, O'Brien, Boston, Mary, McEwan, Newfoundland; John & Rachel, Blackburn, Magdalen Islands; Pride of the North, Hepson, Sable Island, Alexander, Shelburn, Bay Chaleur.

May 4.—Mars, Pitts, Newfoundland; Lady Seymour, Smith, Kingston, Ja.

May 5.—Star Europa, Letch, Boston; Telegraph McNeil, Newfoundland; Hemeline, Desjardins, Quebec; Susan, Day, Richbucto; Reindeer, Curtis, F. W. Indies.

PASSENGERS.

For Steamer Europa—From Liverpool for Halifax.—Capt. Hay, lady, nurse, 3 children and servant; Miss Godard, Lieuts. Byron and Allerides, Capt. Gurgime, Ensign Sergeant, Capt. B. Hawas, Messrs. W. Miller, Campbell, Sweatland, H. Morrow, P. M. Cunningham, M. Cochran, J. Hawes; 5 Sergeants and 2 Drummers 52nd Regt.; 4 Sergeants 63rd Regt.; 1 Private and 4 Drummers 76th Regt.; 5 Sergeants wives, 1 Private's wife and 6 children.

PRICES CURRENT.

SATURDAY, MAY 9.

Apple	None.
Beef, Fresh, per cwt.	40s. a 50s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. 4d a 1s. 5d.
Cheese	6jd. a 7jd.
Chickens, per pair	2s. a 2s. 6d.
Calf Skins, per lb.	6d.
Ducks, per pair	3s. a 3s. 6d.
Eggs, per dozen	1s.
Geese, each	2s. 6d a 2s. 9d.
Homespun, wool, per yd.	2s. 6d.
Do. cotton & wool	1s. 9d.
Lamb, per lb.	4jd. a 5jd.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s.
Potatoes, per bushel	5s.
Pork, per lb.	5jd. a 6d.
Turkeys, "	11d. a 1s.
Yarn, "	2s. 6d.
Am. Spfl. Flour, per bbl.	40s. a 41s. 6d.
Can. Spfl. " "	38s. 9d a 41s. 3d.
" " " " "	37s. 6d a 40s.
" " " " "	22s. 6d a 25s.
Rye Flour, " "	20s. a 21s. 3d.
Cornmeal, " "	4s. 6d.
Italian Corn, per bushel	62s. 6d. a 65s.
Sugar, bright P. R. per cwt.	2s. 9d. a 3s.
Molasses, per gal.	2s. 6d. a 2s. 9.
" " " " " "	£4 2s. 6d.
Lumber—1/2 Inch Pine,	3 10s.
" " " " " "	3 10s.
" " " " " "	50s. a 52s. 6d.
" " " " " "	40s. a 45s.
" " " " " "	35s. a 37s. 6d. a 40s.
Wood, per cord	20s. Od.
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	35s.

E. BILLING, JR. & CO'S
FIRST GRAND DISPLAY
OF
Spring and Summer FANCY GOODS.
APRIL 28, 1857.

WE will have the pleasure of submitting to the inspection of the public this morning, the contents of **72 cases FANCY GOODS,** Received per 'America' 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 Plouced SILKS, French Plouced Barages, direct from Paris, Silk and Wool Materials, in endless variety. Piccolomini, Zephyr and other new Robes. With several large lots of very low priced DRESSES, much under value.

MANTLES AND MANTILLAS, Of the latest Parisian designs. Black Glace Silk Mantles, from 10s. to 60s. Black Melre Antique Mantles, from 10s. to 70s. Velvet Mantles, from 40s. to 100s. A very elegant display of **SHAWLS,** 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

BOYBETS

which is the largest and most varied we have ever imported. E. B. & Co.

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

Lower Water Street—South of the Queen's Wharf,
HAVE COMPLETED THEIR
SPRING IMPORTATIONS

—OF—

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CORDAGE, BRUSHES, BLACKING, LEATHER, INDIGO, WHITELEAD, PINE-BLOCK, CAJUT GREASE, SHEET IRON, LEAD PIPES, CURLED HAIR, HAIRCLOTH, LIME OIL, LIME OIL, SALT PETRE, VIOLIN STRINGS, WHIP THONGS, BELLIED POTS, CAMP OVENS,	OUTCH, SHOT, PAINTS, GLASS, PUTTY, LINES, TWINES, NETS, NAILS, SPIKES, IRON, TIN, STEEL, STARCH, GLUE, SCYTHES, SAWS, VICES, BELLOWS, WIRE, ZINC, &c. &c.
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Per Mic Mac, White Star and S. L. Tilley, Khersonese, Circassian and the Cunard Steamers.
ON HAND—Of this country Manufacture,
1000 sides of Black grain & Waxed Neats Leather.
Also—4000 kegs superior CUT NAILS, including fine finishing, flooring, Lath, Cooper's, Shingling, and Board NAILS.
All of which they offer for sale at low prices for Cash or approved credit. 4w May 9.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

LEATHER! LEATHER!! LEATHER!!!
DOUBLE Boiled and Raw LIMESEED OIL, just received from Hull, via White Star, from London—in Kilderline, Barrels, Hogsheads and Pipes.
ALSO—300 sides SOLE LEATHER, per Home from New York. For sale in bond or duty paid.
ALBRO & Co.
Birmingham House.

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.

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

MISS KIRKLAND begs to inform her Friends and the Public, that she has removed to a House at the South end of Hollis street, on the East side, where she will continue her Classes as usual.
TERMS PER ANNUM.
The usual branches of an English Education, including Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, History and Physiology, £12.
For further particulars apply to Miss K.
Mr. d'Utassy 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. Untacke, Esq., P. Lynch, Esq., A. Woodgate, Esq. 3w May 2.

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

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, Plouced and Plain.
RIBBONS, Parasols,
Wrought Muslin and Lace Gowns.
French Plouced MUSLINS.
Do. Ball Dresses, Barages, &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 comprising a general assortment:
—OF—
WOOLLEN, COTTON, & SILK GOODS,
Of every variety, plain and fancy, and respectfully invite the attention and inspection of buyers.
—ALSO—
Straw and Silk BONNETS,
Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts, &c.
Ribbons, Laces, Parasols, Stays,
Silk Mantles, Dress Caps, Flowers, Feathers,
Vests, Ladies' and Gents' Straw Hats,
SHAWLS of every variety.
Dresses do. Gloves do.
Hdkfs. & Scarfs do.
Cloth Caps, Hats, Combs.
Ready made CLOTHING.
Stationery, Plain and Fancy Soaps.
Popper, Indigo, Tobacco Pipes.
Cotton Warp, Starch, Nutmegs.
CONGOUTEA.
Granville & Duke Streets. Wholesale and Retail
April 25. 6w

BAZAAR.
THE LADIES of St. John's Church, Arichat, C. B., intend holding a BAZAAR in October next, to raise Funds for building a SCHOOL HOUSE, and for other Parochial purposes.
Contributions in useful or fancy articles will be thank fully received by any of the following Ladies:—Mrs. John Hubert, Mrs. King, Mrs. Fixott, Mrs. Chandler, Miss Bent, Miss Wollenhaupt. 1m. April 18.

SCIENCE & ART!
LIST OF WEALE'S SERIES OF RUDIMENTARY WORKS.
—On Hand of previous Importation—
Science and Art.

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

Mathematical.
Elements of Euclid, by Henry Law, C. E. Treatise on the Integral Calculus, by Homersham Cox, B. A. Do. on the Differential Calculus, by W. S. B. Woolhouse, F. R. A. S. T. L. S. Key to the Elements of Algebra, by J. K. Young. First Mnemonical Lessons in Geometry, Algebra and Trigonometry. Equational Arithmetic, applied to Questions of Interest, Annuities, Life Assurance and General Commerce, with various Tables.

Modern Languages, Classics, History, &c.
New and Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language, by Hyde Clarke, D. C. L.; Grammar of the English Tongue, by do. Dizionario, Francese, Italiano, Inglese, containing the French before the Italian and English, by Alfred Elwes. Dictionnaire Francais—Anglais, Part the first; Grammar of the Italian Language, by Alfred Elwes. Grammar of the Spanish Language, by do. Grammar of the French Language. The German Reader, by G. L. Straust. Lexicon of the English and Greek Languages. Grammar of the Greek Language, by Hon. Claude Hamilton. Latin English Dictionary, by Thos. Gordon, A. B. T. C. D. Outlines of History of England, by Douglas Hamilton. Outlines of History of Greece. Outlines of History of Rome.

WM. GOSSIP.
CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS!

JUST RECEIVED from NEW YORK, a large Assortment of Cheap PAPER HANGINGS, well adapted for Parlours, Bed Rooms and Kitchens. Call and see them at No. 24 Granville Street, at
WM. GOSSIP'S
Book and Stationery Store.
Halifax, March 27, 1857.

THE Corresponding Committee of the COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY, give notice that they are prepared to give assistance towards expenses of persons desirous to qualify themselves at the Society's Training School as Teachers in connexion with the Society.
BRENTON H. COLLINS, Secy.
March 23. 3m.

Poetry.

TRUST IN THE LORD.

Give to the wind thy fears,
Hope, and be undimmar'd;
God hears thy sighs, and counts thy tears,
God shall lift up thy head,
Through waves, through clouds and storms,
He gently clears thy way.
Wait thou his time, so shall the night
Soon end in joyous day.

Thou see'st our weakness, Lord,
Our hearts are known to thee,
Oh, lift thou up the sinking hand,
Confirm the feeble knee!
Let us, O Lord, and death,
Hold the truth declare;
And publish with our latest breath
Thy love and guardian care.

SEEDS.

By Steamers Niagara and Europa from Liverpool, and Bright Boston, from the U States.

THE Subscribers having completed their Stock of Kitchen Garden, Field and Flower SEEDS, now offer for Sale their usual well selected variety, which they are confident are sound and good. Among them are true German Flower Seeds, imported in the original sealed packets. American CLOVER and Nova Scotia TIMOTHY SEEDS.

April 11. Wm AVERY, BROWN & CO.

WILLIAM LANGLEY, CHEMIST and DRUGGIST,

FROM LONDON.

Hollis Street, a few doors South of Province Building, HALIFAX, N. S.

IMPORTER OF

GENUINE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, COMBS, BRUSHES, SOAPS, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, LEECHES, ETC.

AGENT for English and American, PATENT MEDICINES.

SEA and FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS furnished with the finest Drugs and Chemicals.

March 21

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having this day entered into Co-partnership, will in future transact business under the name of **MACILREITH & CABOT.**

M. MACILREITH, J. E. CABOT

Hullfax, 31st March, 1857.

Macilreith & Cabot return thanks for the kind patronage awarded them in former business connections, and individually, and beg to solicit a continuance of the same for the present firm. They purpose keeping a stock of GOODS that in quality and variety will not be surpassed in this City, and intend to have all orders promptly and faithfully executed under their personal supervision. A large stock suitable for the present and approaching seasons has been selected for them in England, with great attention to style and quality, and may be expected in a few days. Their business will, for the present be carried on at

No 23 Granville Street.

until the old stand in Hollis Street is rebuilt.

April 4.

TO THE CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, and MECHANICAL.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

NORF'S Epitome of Navigation; Rowditch's Epitome of Navigation; Blunt's American Coast Pilot; Boyd's Anthon's Virgil; Boyd's Anthon's Horace; do do. Cicero; do do. Sallust; do do. Caesar; Alex. Reid's Geography; Thomson's Arithmetic; McCulloch's Course of Reading; Hook's Theological Dictionary; Crombie's Etymology; WALKER'S Cheap SERIES of Mechanical and Scientific Publications; Webster's Dictionary.

Dec. 20.

WM. GOSSIP.

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., Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

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 thus combined is considered by many of the most eminent practitioners at home and abroad, as the most valuable ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE IN USE, for purifying the blood and improving the general health.

Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Hollis Street.

March 21

Halifax, March 27, 1857.

THE Corresponding Committee of the COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY, give notice that they are prepared to give assistance towards expenses of persons desirous to qualify themselves at the Society's Training School as Teachers in connexion with the Society.

BRENTON H. COLLINGS, Secy.

March 21

PER STEAMER "EUROPA." FIRST ARRIVAL OF NEW SPRING GOODS

AT LONDON HOUSE,

March 30, 1857.

TWENTY-ONE PACKAGES,

AS FOLLOWS:

- 3 CASES New Dress MATERIALS.
- 2 do. Paisley Filled and Cashmere Len SHAWLS.
- 2 do. BONNETS.
- 1 do. Drab Straw HATS.
- 1 do. Bonnet Shapes.
- 1 do. RIBBONS and FLOWERS.
- 1 do. Sewed Muslins, Flouncings, Sleeves, Collars, Habit Shirts, Gulpuro Sets, &c.
- 2 halves 5-1 FANCY PRINTS.
- 1 do. WHITE SHIRTINGS.
- 1 do. BROAD CLOTHS.
- 1 case Linings.
- 1 do. Men's and Youth's CLOTHING.
- 1 do. Gents' Shirts, Collars, &c.

We will show the above THIS DAY, at

148 and 149, Granville Street

April 4. E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO

NEW GOODS,

Per Steamer Europa.

- LACE JACKETS, Muslin Sleeves, Collars and Sets.
- Whisker and Mangle Blonds.
- Black Silk LACLS. Bugle Trimmings.
- Tissue and Grendine SHAWLS.
- Twilled Paisley do.
- Flounced and Double Skirt ROBES.
- SILK UMBRELLAS.
- Military, Oxford, Piccadilly and University SHIRT COLLARS.
- Moire Antique and Black Moire Noir Silk ROBES.
- Black Gros du Naples, &c. &c
- A few choice Evening Flowers and Wreaths.

—Also—

- 5-1 PRINTS, 7-1 Cobourg, colored and black.
- Printed Delaines and Figured Lustrés.
- GLOVES, FLANNELS.
- Ready Made CLOTHING.
- And a large Variety of GOODS suitable to Wholesale Dealers.

DUFFUS & CO.

April 4. 1m No. 3, Granville Street.

J. B. BENNETT & Co.

BEG to inform their Friends and Customers, that they are now Removing to their NEW WAREHOUSE at the Old Stand,

No. 4, Granville Street,

which they shortly expect to open with an Extensive Stock of

New Spring and Summer GOODS,

personally selected in the different Markets of Great Britain.

BOOKS,—Per Ship Micmac.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FURTHER Supply of CHAMBERS' HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN WAR.

Chambers' Architectural and Mechanical Drawing Books.

- Chambers' Mathematics. Key to do.
- Arithmetic. Key to do.
- Algebra. Key to do.
- Chemistry.
- History of British Empire.
- Principles of Education.

And all the other School Books published by Messrs. W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh—Wholesale and Retail.

WM. GOSSIP,

April 25. 21 Granville street.

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. 24 Granville Street.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

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

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

Sold in Boxes, Price 1s.

WM. LANGLEY,

March 21. Chemist & Druggist, Hollis St.

REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES,

—AT— LONDON HOUSE!

LADIES' Alpine Kid, best quality, in every size and color. 1s. 6d. per pair; three pairs for 4s. 3d. Real Paris, 2s. 6d. per pair, with registered fastening.

The Alpine Gauntlet, 3s 6d per pair.

The Swedish (Winter) 5s

The Empress Eugenie Gauntlet, lined, in all the new autumn and winter colors.

E. BILLING, JUNR., & CO.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS?

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD!

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

ALARMING DISORDERS.

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alternately and tonic, they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints.

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victim of general debility.

DELICATE FEMALES.

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild but infallible alternatives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

SCIENTIFIC ENDORSEMENTS.

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

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:

Asthma	Diarrhoea & Dropsy	Inflammation of the Liver	Gravel
Bowel Complaints	Debility	Inward Weakness	Secondary Symptoms
Coughs	Fever & Ague	Liver Complaints	Veneral Affections
Cold	Female Complaints	Lowness of Spirits	Worms of all kinds
Chest Diseases	Headaches	Piles	
Costiveness	Indigestion	Stomach and	
Dyspepsia	Influenza		

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and 50, Maiden Lane New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—25 cents; 62½ cents; and \$1 each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia—J F Cochran & Co., Newport; Dr Harding, Windsor; G N Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chipman, Kentville; E Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwallis; J A Gibson, Wilton; A B Piper, Bridgetown; R Gues, Yarmouth; T R Patillo, Liverpool; I F More, Caledonia; Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs Neil, Lunenburg; B Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N Tupper & Co., Amherst; R B Huestis, Wallace; W Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T R Fraser, New Glasgow; J & C Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P Smyth, Port Hood; T & J Jost, Sydney; J Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

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

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. BRANSON RUGGS, Esq., M.D.C.S., may be consulted from eleven till four daily, 23, Manchester-street, Argyll Square, King's-cross, London.

DRAWING BOOKS—ENVELOPES—

COPY BOOKS.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 GRANVILLE STREET, has just received from England a large Assortment of Drawing Books, all sizes—Cream Laid Envelopes, adhesive, all sizes—and Ruled Copy Books—which he will sell wholesale and retail at the lowest rates.

This stock imported previous to the imposition of the 10 per cent. duty, may be purchased on more favourable terms than the Spring importations.

ON HAND—A valuable Stock of Paper of all kinds, and a variety of Stationary.

Call at No. 24, Granville Street.

March 26

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.

Nov 1.

WM. GOSSIP.

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