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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. IX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1858. NO. 80.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Days	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
July 27	10	Edw. 21	John 28
28	11	John 21	John 21
29	12	John 21	John 21
30	13	John 21	John 21
31	14	John 21	John 21
Aug. 1	15	John 21	John 21
2	16	John 21	John 21
3	17	John 21	John 21
4	18	John 21	John 21
5	19	John 21	John 21
6	20	John 21	John 21
7	21	John 21	John 21
8	22	John 21	John 21
9	23	John 21	John 21
10	24	John 21	John 21
11	25	John 21	John 21
12	26	John 21	John 21
13	27	John 21	John 21
14	28	John 21	John 21
15	29	John 21	John 21
16	30	John 21	John 21
17	31	John 21	John 21

Poetry.

THE WAY BY WHICH THE LORD LED THEE.

When we reach a quiet dwelling
On the strong eternal hills,
And our praise to Him is swelling
Who the vast creation fills;
When the paths of prayer and duty
And affliction, all are trod,
And we wake and see the beauty
Of our Saviour and our God;

With the light of resurrection,
When our changed bodies glow,
And we gain the full perfection
Of the bliss begun below;
When the life that "death" bereaveth
In each radiant form shall shine,
And the joy that eye endureth
Flashes forth in beams divine;

While we wave the palms of glory
Through the long eternal years,
Shall we ever forget the sadness,
Of our mortal griefs and fears?
Shall we ever forget the sadness,
And the clouds that hung so dim,
When our hearts are filled with gladness,
And our tears are dried by Him?

Shall the memory be banished
Of His kindness and His care,
When the wants and woes are vanished
Which He loved to soothe and share?
All the way by which He led us,
All the grievings which He bore,
All the patient love He taught us,
Shall we think of them no more?

Yes! we surely shall remember
How He quickened us from death,—
How He fanned the dying ember
With His Spirit's glowing breath.
We shall read the tender meaning
Of the sorrows and alarms,
As we tread the desert, leaning
On His everlasting arms.

And His rest will be the dearest
When we think of every way,
And His light will seem the clearer
As we muse on cloudy days.
Oh, 'twill be a glorious morrow
To a dark and stormy day!
We shall recollect our sorrow
As the streams that pass away.

Religious Miscellany.

On Wednesday afternoon the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was held in Willis's Rooms, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding. His Grace was supported by the Bishops of Lichfield, St. Asaph, Salisbury, Edinburgh, and Colombo; by Archdeacon Sinclair and Grant, by the Rev. Lord John Thynne, the Rev. J. C. Kempe, and other clergymen. Among the laymen present were Mr. Gladstone, Sir T. Acland, Colonel Lefroy, Mr. Dickenson, and Mr. Cameron, of Toronto. The Hall was filled. From a paper circulated in the meeting it appears that the Society has been engaged for 154 years endeavouring "to plant the Church of Christ among our countrymen abroad and among the heathen." North America, the West Indies, India, South Africa, New Zealand, Ceylon, and Borneo are embraced in the field of its operations. When the Society was first founded there were probably not twenty clergymen of the Church of England in those lands. There are now congregations under the pastoral care of 2,965 clergymen, of whom 461, stationed generally in the most destitute places, are assisted by the Society. There have been established in the British colonies seventeen colleges, in which clergymen are educated. To fourteen of these the Society lends aid. In 1854 the society's expenditure was £94,143., and the demands on its resources increase year by year.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, having opened

the meeting, Mr. Gladstone moved the first resolution:—

"That the growth and organization of the Colonial Church, and the efforts which it is making for the support of its own clergy and institutions, are an encouragement to the society to persevere in its own special work of following British emigrants and settlers with the ministrations and ordinances of religion."

The resolution directed his attention mainly to two points—first, that the society had a special work, secondly, that that special work was one in which it was encouraged to persevere. They were entitled, without disparagement to other institutions, to lay their claims to the special care and support of the nation upon the ground of the peculiar association that existed between the work of the society and the destinies of England. The propagation of the Gospel was a duty which attached to the Church of Christ wherever it was found; but it had pleased Providence to assign to this country an important part in the promotion of civilization and religion throughout the world. Not one of the nations of Europe—not that which was now setting to its neighbours, even in the infancy of its free institutions, an example such as would do credit to the maturest wisdom and experience—not any of those that could boast of a long past, and whose names were written in distinction and glory upon the annals of the world—occupied the position that had been assigned to England.

There were but two countries that appeared to bear within themselves the true expansive principle, and he could not doubt that to England and America it was resolved to occupy the waste places of the earth and to imprint upon them the marks of their character, their institutions, and their religion. If such was the mission of England, it followed that a Society which provided for the spiritual sustenance of those of her children who went forth to perform her special function upon the face of the globe had peculiar claims upon our attention and support. The emigration of our countrymen from the shores of England had in almost all ages been due to the pressure of necessity at home, but of late years it had materially altered in its character, and he rejoiced to say that, in a great multitude of cases, it was no longer the pressure of poverty but the hope of advancement which induced some of the most excellent and best conditioned members of the community to bid the adieu, with their families, to their native land for the purpose of propagating the feelings and institutions of Englishmen in the distant possessions of the British Crown. But if it was consoling to think that the language, character, and institutions of England were likely to be propagated in many countries where as yet even the name of civilization or of religion was scarcely known, it would be melancholy and shameful were it to be said that we sent forth our fellow-countrymen armed with bodily strength and mental vigour to develop the resources of nature and to build up a fabric of secular institutions but without the means of practising that religion to which we were justly accustomed to trace our pre-eminence among the nations of Europe. The experience of the past was full of encouragement. The society carried upon its brow a century and a half of years, yet it showed none of the marks of debility attendant upon age, but, on the contrary, had exhibited within the last twenty years a youthful vigour which any institution even of yesterday might envy. About twenty years ago the society was mainly, though not exclusively, stipendiary upon the bounty of the State, the administrator of the funds which the House of Commons supplied from year to year for the sustentation of the clergy in the North American colonies, the voluntary contributions of private Christians not amounting to more than £20,000 or £25,000. But at that time Parliament, on the recommendation of the Government of the day, somewhat suddenly resolved to withdraw the grant of £16,000 voted on behalf of the North American clergy—a measure which bore at the moment a most distressing aspect, yet one which the society had no just reason to regret. Nothing was now received from the State, but the voluntary contributions had been increased from £6,000 or £7,000 to £60,000 or £70,000, and he did not anticipate the society would stop there. The wealth and resources of the country were not exhausted; the springs of Christian piety were in themselves essentially inexhaustible, and the Society had nothing to

do but to make its wants known in order to make a corresponding sense of duty on the part of the people. They were encouraged to persevere by the growth, organization, and efforts of the Colonial Church itself. Twenty or thirty years ago there were but few Bishops, and those entirely dependent upon the aid of the State, in our colonies. The clergy, including many excellent and devoted men, were placed under circumstances so disadvantageous that it was impossible for them to make full proof of their ministry; and in general there was little of an expansive or progressive character manifested in the colonial branch of the Church of England. What was the state of things now? A real Episcopate extended throughout almost the whole of the colonies, and was fed and supported from the same voluntary resources which had so largely increased the funds of their own society—an Episcopate which, in its character and apostolic qualifications, was calculated to increase the renown of the Church of England in every part of the globe. Ever since the Reformation, it had been made a matter of reproach against the Church of England that under the shade of State protection she could live, but, if thrown upon her own resources, the native poverty of the institution would not fail to exhibit itself. That question had been fairly tried in the colonies, and the result was that in every quarter we saw not only the complete development of the Church in its organization and ministry, but a steady and progressive movement on the part of the Church towards giving a fixity and efficacy to its own laws and system. Much had been done in New Zealand, while in Melbourne, which ten years ago was not a colony at all, though now its revenues exceeded that of many not inconsiderable States of Europe, a recent act secured by law to the Church the free exercise of its energies in the management of its own concerns. The Canadian Parliament had recently lifted its voice on behalf of the necessity of giving free development to the energies of the Church. Everywhere great progress had been made, and, when they recollected how seldom in this world the result equalled the expectation, they had reason to rejoice that during the last twenty years the great object of their society had prospered beyond the most sanguine anticipation. While thankful for the success which had crowned their past labours, he trusted they would not content themselves with what they had already done, but would be encouraged to renew and increase their efforts in the same good work, satisfied that they were contributing at once to the glory of their country and to the advancement of religion.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Cameron, a member of the Canadian Legislature, seconded the resolution, which was agreed to unanimously.

The Bishop of Colombo moved the second resolution:—

"That the wise liberality which has of late been exercised by the East India Company in grants for the education of their native subjects, and by the Imperial Government in establishing schools and institutions for the purpose of civilizing the wild tribes of South Africa, calls for corresponding efforts on the part of the society to diffuse among them the saving truths of the Gospel."

The right rev. prelate eulogized the Marquis of Dalhousie for having used his great influence and large capacities of his mind to open the Government schools in India to the teachers of religion, and bore a distinct and cordial testimony to the progress of the Christian policy which now characterized the rule of the East India Company. He expressed the hope that the influence of their example would be felt in his own diocese, where, however, the labours of this society had been attended with remarkable success, and declared that it was the determination of the clergy in Ceylon to look to the Church alone and not to any of the shifting influences of the present day, for the means of carrying on the work of their Master.

The Bishop of Edinburgh seconded the resolution, which was also agreed to *non con.*

Archdeacon Grant proposed the third and last resolution:—

"That the new fields for missionary exertion which have of late been providentially opened afford a favourable opportunity of extending the Kingdom of Christ among nations to whom His name is still unknown."

The Rev. A. Symonds, of Madras, described the successful results which had attended the

of the society in India, and made an earnest appeal for renewed efforts, concluding by seconding the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

On the motion of the *Bishop of Lichfield*, seconded by *Mr. F. H. Dickenson*, a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to his Grace the Archbishop, for his valuable services to the society upon that and former occasions, and the proceedings then terminated.

The next day a very crowded meeting was held at the Egyptian-hall Mansion-house, Alderman Copland presiding in the absence of the Lord Mayor, attended by all his insignia of office. The speakers were again the Bishop of Oxford and the Hon. Mr. Cameron, aided by the Rev. Canon Chastanoy, Mr. Wigham, Governor of the Bank of England, Dr. Newman, Dean of Capetown, the Bishop of Colombo, the Revs. T. M. Rowell, J. V. Porah, the Archbishop of London, and the Dean of St. Paul's.

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Niagara, July 5.

ENGLAND.

ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PARLIAMENT, &c.—Lord Lyndhurst, as if ashamed of the policy which introduced a "Jew Bill" into the House of Commons, under the hypocritical pretence of a measure for amending the Abjuration Oath, distinctly assured the Peers that the real object which he, for one, had at heart in promoting the Bill forwarded from the Lower House, was the removal of the existing obstacle to the admission of Jews to Parliament. Not that his Lordship ought to have much credit given him for the tardy virtue of this avowal, because it was extorted from him: so much rubbish had been talked during the debates about the need of ridding ourselves of the "absurdity" of an oath against the Pretender, that Lord Derby announced that, if such were all that honorable members desired, he would certainly test them, so soon as the present measure were disposed of, by introducing a Bill expressly to attain all the objects of the existing law, without compelling scrupulous consciences, (such as exist in Parliament now), to abjure a "shadow."—Making a virtue of necessity, therefore, the Judaizers among the Peers cast to the wind the thin veil which their partisans had tried to wear—(though its tissue was first woven by their learned and venerable leader, last year)—and put forward, through his Lordship, another theory to account for their present attempt, viz. that it is "contrary to the fundamental principles of the Christian religion to exclude Jews, because we are bound to do to others as we would that they should do unto us" and further, that it is contrary to the British constitution to exclude a citizen from any privilege indirectly, and without doing so in express terms. The Lord will not increase his reputation by these notable arguments,—the former of which might be urged by any culprit against his accuser or his judge, while the latter is contradicted by the experience of every man who finds himself often restrained practically from many a course of life or conduct, though there may be no Act of Parliament against it. Lord Lyndhurst must have borrowed the idea from Mr. Queecis in "Nicholas Nickleby," yet a train of reasoning most suitable for "Do-the-boys Hall," is hardly suitable in St. Stephen's. At all events, it did not convince the Lords, who threw out the disguised Jew Bill by a majority of 32 in a House of 168 members. It is noticeable that, with the exception of Lord Lyndhurst in the Peers, and Mr. Disraeli in the Commons, the Conservative party appears to rally round the idea of the "Christianity" of the Legislature as something not to be preserved.

It is not without apprehension that the Church state, however, from the same learned Lord, that a measure of the Upper House is now "considering" the law of Divorce.—*Literary Churchman.*

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—Parliament has been abused by itself with a sham fight on this somewhat stale subject, for no other purpose, apparently, than to give the party leaders on both sides a small opportunity of organizing their forces, and shewing off their best men. Mr. Walpole has succeeded in carrying an address to the Queen for an extension of State assistance to certain Protestant schools in Ireland which are at present unaided because of their unregulated Scripture-reading. This was met by a resolution on the part of the Government, that the present system of Irish education is good, and shall be maintained,—a resolution which Mr. Walpole would not dispute, as it could not interfere with the "supplementary" measure which he desired, and the "address" asked for. Lord John Russell, with his usual inconsistency, objected to Mr. Walpole's suggested scheme,

and thought it would endanger the peace of Ireland to give State assistance to schools in which the Bible was openly read. His Lordship's friends of the British and Foreign School Society, over whom he delights to preside, must get him, as Mr. Napier said, to clear up this discrepancy between his "Borough-road" views and his speeches in Parliament. The address to Her Majesty, and the resolution intended to neutralise it, are, it seems, alike to be recorded as parts of the business of the session; and very innocuous parts, too. The progress of this Irish national system can hardly be estimated by anything in this debate. By the Government speakers, the system was declared to be successful to a wonderful degree; the Opposition members alleged, that at least one-third of the schools of Ireland are excluded from all aid by the present plan.—*Id.*

CHURCH EXTENSION.—An important effort has been made to increase the efficiency of the church in the diocese of London. The Archbishop of Canterbury has presided at a public meeting summoned for this purpose. The remarkable statement (which may be regarded as in some sort the ground of the present effort) was put forth, that notwithstanding the large additions to the numbers of metropolitan churches and schools during this century, the population has so increased, that it is less provided with spiritual instruction than it was forty years ago.

It is not without interest to compare with this a report just issued on the state of the metropolis of our great neighbours and allies. The Vicar General of Paris, M. L. Abbe Darbois, has given the following religious statistics. The population of the diocese is nearly half that of London, viz. 1,700,000 souls, of which number it is alleged (surely with inaccuracy, if not tauterity of a surprising kind,) that 1,600,000 are Roman Catholics! These are contained in 133 parishes, served by 627 clergymen. The number of inhabitants before the Revolution was only 700,000, and the parishes 71. There is one striking difference between their case and that of London: the increase here is in the suburbs; with them it is principally in Paris itself, and is more accessible. In addition to this, the French Church has a body of 400 regulars in Paris, making their clerical staff upwards of a thousand for a population half the number of London. Yet there is the deepest impression among our neighbours, that the Church is inadequate to their wants; and their zeal is rising with the emergency.—*Id.*

THE EAST.—The prospects of Oriental Christianity are not such as European politicians would have anticipated from the lately promulgated decree. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, ever anxious to defend Christianity against Turkish fanaticism, has again memorialized the Porte on the growing disorders in the provinces, rendering Christian life and property more and more insecure. Jews and Christians are subjected everywhere to the grossest indignities and injuries, with no possibility of redress. Unless a strong European force remain in the East, the Sultan will only be found to have issued in his late firman a fresh instrument of torture for his "unbelieving" subjects.

At present the *de facto* authority is everywhere in Musulman hands, and it is uniformly abused. Nor can the Sultan himself be acquitted of the odious charge of bad faith with his allies. The pretended equality granted by him to Christians made them, it was thought, eligible to serve in the army: it has been attempted, however, to draw upon the Christian population for soldiers in such disproportionate numbers as would not only decimate and impoverish the Greeks, but (by the tyrannical mode of enlistment) convert the new levies into a species of Janissaries. Then the taxation, laid heavily on those persons who decline personally to serve in the army, is made a source of emolument to the Government,—the money being paid into the Sultan's treasury, instead of being spent in obtaining substitutes to serve in the ranks. Europe it is feared, will have again to interfere in the affairs of Asia.—*Id.*

THE CONTINENT.—The Emperor of Austria has dismissed the Synod of Bishops with words of encouragement and support, and they are resolved to carry out the Concordat to the letter. The injustice attempted to the "non-Catholic" part of the population of the empire is not to be alleviated. Count Leo Thun, the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs, has issued another circular, which confirms the fear of the betrayed Protestants. It should be remembered, for a full understanding of their grievance, that the "non-Catholics" of Vienna formerly had their own burial-place, and surrendered it on account of the Emperor Joseph's attempt to unite his subjects in one body as much as possible in all public affairs,—instruments being part of the public system. Very little is known as to the

results of the late episcopal deliberations, as the press was not allowed to publish anything; but a very short time will suffice to elicit the true state of the case. In the meantime, a new sect of Protestants, called "Brethren of St. John," are giving the police trouble.

The Ultramontane journals still proceed with confidence a Concordat for Tuscany. Possibly the efforts so successfully made to get liberty for poor Ruggieri, will quicken the zeal of the Propagandists. The advocate employed on the side of Ruggieri, M. Salvagnoli, is said to have covered himself with forensic glory by his elegant speech, which appears (unlike most speeches) to have materially influenced, if it did not entirely cause, the decision arrived at by the Court. This "Royal Court of Florence" has not only acquitted an individual Bible reader, but done so on grounds that must alarm the friends of persecution in Italy. It was openly proclaimed "that there are no works, not even Diodati's Bible, or any books in the Roman Index, which are prohibited by law in Tuscany." Warning with his subject, the advocate exclaimed, "Nay, more, I, though a Catholic, maintain that it is a thousand times better to read the Bible than to read the obscene poetry and superstitious legends which the priests so often put into our hands. Just think of such a book as the 'Life and Visions of Sister Gertrude,' a book published with the sanction of the Archbishop of Florence—a book of such foul obscenity, that for very shame the priests were obliged to disavow it."

There are rumours that France has sent encouraging messages to the Anti-Concordat party in Tuscany. This is enigmatical, when the state of France itself is looked at. But France is an enigma. The Protestants of the *Haute Vienne* have just been favoured with religious liberty, though the Papal Proxy has scarcely terminated his mission at the Imperial Baptism. Parties all over the Continent are undoubtedly "taking their places" for a moral and political struggle. The King of Prussia is quite as fully resolved to uphold all kinds of Protestantism as the Emperor can be to enforce his Concordat for Rome. There is to be a league of some kind formed at Berlin next year, for the union and mutual protection of French, English, German, and Italian liberty of thought. Rome must thank herself for the consequences, be they what they may. The advocates of persecution are mistaken, if they think to avail themselves of the protection of Protestant toleration while seeking, on principle, to coerce and enslave the opinion of all Europe, wherever their power extends.

Sardinia holds a strange middle position: persecution yet thrives at Chambery; and efforts are made by the Government of Turin to have the credit of being half Protestant and half Catholic; while Rome rejects the friendship so proffered.—In Switzerland there is a strong disposition to put down popery, as roughly as even Popish principles could require. There is a struggle at St. Gall which is not likely to end in mere words. The Education question is the ground of the strife; and the remonstrant bishops have had their letters sent back to them by Government. At Tessin the difficulty is the Marriage Law; and a scheme is projected for the suppression of all convents. Yet, untaught by the signs of the times, the Ultramontane journals which chronicle these things, exultingly record as "another triumph of Catholicism," a petty Concordat with Hesse-Darmstadt.—*Id.*

It is, we believe, her Majesty's intention to raise Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., to the rank of Lieutenant-General, in consideration of his distinguished services in the Crimea.—*Daily News.*

In consequence of an urgent demand for civil servants from the Government of India, the competition candidates who last year successfully passed their initial examination are to be despatched to India without being subjected to the final test. Of these, fifteen are to proceed to Bengal and five to Bombay.

All parties employed in Devonport Dockyard, who keep public houses or beer-shops, have been informed that unless they give them up within one month they will be discharged from Her Majesty's service. The Admiralty regulations on this subject are very stringent but they have hitherto been evaded.—*Plymouth Journal.*

There was a landslip on the banks of the Tamar, near Northwellham, Devon on Wednesday. At noon on that day a peculiar rushing, rumbling noise was heard, and presently the trees, which clothed the side of the deep bank, were observed to move, to the great consternation of the beholders, turn roofs upwards, and with the ground on which they stood, from a height estimated at about 400 feet, and about 100 feet in

breadth, rolled down to the river with a tremendous crash. It is believed that no lives are lost. The branches of the trees have fallen amongst the debris in such a way as to form a passage across, on which persons can easily walk. Two merchant vessels at the head of the river are shut in, and will have to remain there until the stream is cleared, which will fall to the east of the Duke of Bedford, on whose property the land-slip occurred.

Mary Eliza M'Nair, alias Minikin, widow of a captain of the Indian army, was a prisoner at the bar of the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday. The charge against her, which was instituted by the East India Company, was, that being, as a widow of one of their officers, entitled to participate in a fund called "Lord Oliver's Fund," as long as she remained unmarried; she had married again in 1840, and gone on receiving the money under a false pretence up to the present time. It was a painful case, the unfortunate woman having apparently acted in a great measure under the influence of her second husband, a worthless fellow, who has now deserted her. The jury found her guilty, and she was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

The *Gazette* of last night states that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have duly considered all claims preferred by persons deeming themselves entitled, and have determined Dr. James Rao to be entitled, on behalf of himself and companions in his expedition, to the reward of £10,000 offered to any party or parties who should first succeed in ascertaining the fate of the expedition under the command of Sir John Franklin.

On Monday the Queen took a drive with the Princess Royal; the first time her Royal Highness had been out since the previous Tuesday, when she was engaged about midday in her boudoir, in the act of lighting a wax taper, a spark ignited the sleeve of her gauze dress, and in an instant the whole sleeve from the wrist to the shoulder was in a blaze. Her Royal Highness manifested remarkable presence of mind under the trying circumstances, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they had communicated with the body of the dress. The Princess's arm was much burnt, and her Royal Highness was prevented by this circumstance from accompanying the Queen to the party at Grosvenor House.

It is stated of the Coldstreams, who have just arrived at Aldershot from the Crimea—

"The present representatives of this famous battalion are young, stalwart, sinewy men; but it must not be supposed that they are in the main, or even in a large proportion, the identical guardsmen who left London in the dim dawn of a raw March Morning in 1854. Of the 850 who followed the drum on that memorable occasion only 112 have returned, and even these are so strangely altered that, as Sheridan wittily remarked of the change in his own appearance, 'Their oldest creditors would not know them.'"

On Monday, there was a sitting at the Court of Bankruptcy in re Strachan, Paul, and Bates. It transpired in the course of the proceedings that a dividend of 1s. 9d. had been paid on the joint estate, and the amount now in hand, it is anticipated, will yield a further dividend of 1s. Dividends of 1s. 8d. have been paid on each of the separate estates, and further dividends will be declared on them of probably the same amount as on the joint estates.

Sir John Pakington writes to the *Daily News* denying that he is unanswerable for erecting the Bay Islands into a colony. The documents were all prepared by Earl Grey, and only waiting the signature of the colonial secretary, which Sir John did not feel justified in withholding on succeeding to office.

The *Moniteur* contains the project of the *Senatus Consultus*, concerning the regency of the French empire. The following is a brief abstract of the leading provisions of the proposed measure:—"The Prince Imperial is to be a minor to the completion of his 18th year. In the event of the death of the Emperor without any further disposition, the Empress-Mother will become regent of the empire, and guardian of her son. While in that capacity she cannot marry again. In default of the Empress the regency belongs to the first French prince, and in his default to the next in succession, unless otherwise ordered by the present Emperor before his decease. In default of any French prince, the council of regency shall convocate the senate, who, on the proposition of such council, shall nominate a regent. If there be no council of regency, the ministers of state shall form such council. Both regent and council must be Frenchmen, upwards of twenty-one years of age. All acts of the regency are to be in the name of the Emperor-Minor. The regent shall exercise all the powers of the Emperor, except where

specially limited by the powers of the council of regency. All the acts that protect the person of the Emperor shall protect the Empress-Regent, or the Regent in her default. The functions of the regency commence from the moment of the Emperor's death. Should the Emperor-Minor die, leaving a brother heir to the throne, the present provisions shall apply to him without any new formality."—The possibility of the death of the imperial Prince is provided for in this way. The regency of the Empress is to cease should the order of succession call to the throne a prince that is not her son; in that case the provision made above for the joint operation of the council of regency and the senate, in default of the Empress, is to be adhered to. Should the Emperor-Minor die, and the new heir be a minor, the same regency shall continue till the new Emperor-Minor is of age. The regency, once appointed, is not removable until his functions expire by the accession of the Emperor. The Empress-Regent has exclusive right over the person of the Emperor-Minor. In default of the mother, the duty devolves on the council of regency. If the Empress and council of regency have not taken the oaths prescribed in the lifetime of the present Emperor, they are to take them in solemn form before the Emperor-Minor and the great ministers of state before proceeding to enter upon their functions. The council of regency to assist the regent is to be composed of—1. The French princes; and 2. Of persons appointed by the Emperor; or, in default of such appointment by him, then of five persons named by the senate. No member of such council can be removed. The regent is to preside or to delegate a president. The council of regency shall deliberate on—1. The marriage of the Emperor. 2. The declaration of war and the conclusion of treaties. 3. The organic drafts of senatus-consulta. A majority of votes will be necessary to a decision. The regent to have a casting vote.

A thoroughly orthodox Romanist priest, the Abbe Michon, in a pamphlet just published in Paris, seriously advocates the expediency of the Pope renouncing all dominion at Rome, and going to Jerusalem, there to reside as the spiritual head of the Church.

General Todleben is daily expected to arrive at Vienna. It is his intention to visit the most remarkable fortresses in Germany and France.

The Russian General Rudiger died at Karlsbad, on the 22nd ult., of dropsy, without having had time to take a bath or drink any of the waters. His body has been embalmed, and is to be sent to Russia. Mr. Sidney Herbert was present at the religious ceremony in the Evangelical Church.

Dr. O'Connor, one of the staff surgeons in the Crimea, has committed suicide in a state of mental aberration.

TURKEY.—There are 14,000 French troops at Constantinople, but complaints are made that already the rule among the Turks, now the system of police is no longer kept up. Marshal Pelissier had fixed the 5th of July for the final term of the evacuation of Turkey. After that period, according to the *Presse d'Orient*, the military protection of the allies would be withdrawn from the Ottoman Empire.

From the Principalities we learn that all the principal inhabitants of Jassy, nobles and others, have agreed on a representation to the allied commissioners, demanding—

"1. The union of the Principalities under a Prince of one of the reigning families of Europe (not of the neighboring States), and

"2. The establishment of a capital in the centre of the new State."

The Porte is also reported to have addressed a note on the subject to the Powers interested in the matter, stating—

"That the union of the two provinces under one Sovereign would endanger the suzerainty of the Porte over them; and that whilst the instructions to the Turkish commissioners are to assist in everything that can benefit the Principalities and their people, they are equally firm in forbidding them to consent to anything that may weaken the Porte's suzerainty."

CANADA.

THE TORNADO AT CHATEAUGUAY.—The *Chateauguay Advertiser* gives the following account of the tornado, which swept over that village on Monday, June 30:—

"About 10 o'clock of that day, the thriving village of Chateauguay lay in a mass of ruins. But one house in the whole village escaped, while the rest were either unroofed, removed from their foundations, or totally demolished. Barns, sheds, and outbuildings were scattered like chaff in all directions. Scarcely a tree

or fence in the track of the tornado remains. The Catholic Church is totally demolished, flat to the ground. The Presbyterian Church lost its steeple, and in other respects badly damaged. Hilliker's Hotel is in ruins. Roberts' Hotel is wrecked, barns and stables demolished. A part of the house of Hon. K. B. Smith, collector of this district, blown away, shed and barn down. Engine house at the railroad depot flat on the ground. A stone school house met a similar fate. The lumber yard south of the depot was stripped of its piles of lumber. Planks and boards were taken up like feathers, and scattered over the adjoining fields. In short, as far as the eye can see, the effect of the terrible gale is astonishing to behold and beyond description.

"We are told that a hand car, which generally weighs about a ton, was carried some distance from the track into the woods, and dashed to pieces. Heavy green railroad ties, eight feet long and one foot in thickness, were taken up and carried from fifteen to twenty feet.

"The track of the tempest is about two miles in width, and its length is not known, probably many miles, and the destruction of farms, dwellings, barns, sheds, fences, fruit trees, &c., is immense. The forest through which it passed is completely levelled with the ground.

"The mail train which left here at 8 A. M., going West, was caught in the midst of the gale, but fortunately, was headed square against it, and with a 24 ton locomotive found its march. The train came to a deep stop until the tempest passed. Had the train been struck broadside, it is thought the cars would have capsized.

"Mr. R. W. Smith, mail agent, informs us that he was an eye witness of the awful scene. He and his wife were just entering the village of Chateauguay, in a one horse waggon, on his way to take the train, when the tornado struck the village. When they saw the shingles flying from the roofs of buildings they both jumped out of the waggon, but the next instant boards shingles, and parts of the roofs were flying around their heads, and they had a very narrow escape with their lives; in fact a piece of a roof about 15 feet square passed over their heads and struck the ground within ten feet of them.

"We are informed by Mr. Joseph Shiff, that he arrived at Chateauguay on the morning of the 30th, about 9 o'clock. Stopped at Mr. Roberts' hotel, ordered his horse put in the shed, and called for breakfast. While waiting for breakfast, he, with several others, stepped out to take a view of the approaching storm. Suddenly, it became as dark as midnight, the next moment commenced the whirlwind. One man clasped his arms around one of the pillars; another held to the man at the pillar, another held to the second, another to the third, another to the fourth, another to the fifth, and in this way the six clung to each other, expecting every moment the house would blow over and crush them.

"While in this predicament, some one inside of the house raised the horrid cry of fire! yes, the house was actually on fire; it had caught from the fire in the cook stove. Fortunately at this moment the violence of the tempest had passed, and Mr. Roberts seized a pail of water and extinguished the fire. This state of things lasted about three minutes; minutes of horror that will not be forgotten in a life-time.

"Mr. Shiff thinks that at least 400 houses and barns in the town of Chateauguay, must have been demolished or nearly so. In the short distance he went to Chateauguay village and the Summit, he counted upwards of seventy."

We understand, and from authority we can rely on, that Messrs. Drummond, Carlier, Cauchon, and Lemieux were denounced from the altar of the Roman Catholic Cathedral here on Sunday morning last, for the course they thought proper to pursue in their places in Parliament, on the Separate School question, and on the Catholic Bequests, or Ecclesiastical Incorporations Bill. The denunciation was in the shape of a letter from Bishop Charbonnel, which was read by the officiating Priest, and is, we are told, to be read in every Church in the Bishop's diocese. It created a great sensation, we are informed, in the Church, more especially as it not only denounced the gentlemen we have named, some, if not all of whom, were present, but it went so far as to say that they should not receive absolution.—*Toronto Colonist*.

FISH.—Our fishermen are having a pretty good time with seining mackerel. Three very fair stops having been made and of somewhat larger run than were taken last summer. Pollock are plentiful in the harbor and many boats employed in catching them.—*Liverpool Transcript*.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

BAPTISM OF A CHINESE.

For the following account of the baptism of a Chinese we are indebted to the *Banner of the Cross*. As the subject to which it relates, (the evangelization, &c., of the whole Chinese race) is one of deep interest to Churchmen, we shall copy without abridgment from the columns of our Philadelphia contemporary:—

The Sacraments of the Church are often administered at times and in places and to persons, which from peculiar associations clustering around them, impart to the sacred mysteries of our most holy faith a befitting solemnity and impressiveness. Such, we doubt not, was the case on Sunday, fourth after Trinity, when at St. Andrew's Church, in the presence of a large and reverent congregation, the Chinese youth, Leeth Yun, received Baptism at the hands of the Rev. Dr. Stevens, and so was "grafted into the body of Christ's Church." Here, before Christ's minister and Christ's people, stood one who but a few years back scarcely knew so much as the name of the Saviour, and perhaps regarded his people as seekers of their own good, and oppressors of the weak. Once he had bowed to the earth to wood and stone, to the work of men's hands, and burned incense before shrines dedicated to the embodied conceptions of men groping amid the gross darkness of superstition and ignorance;—but now, on this beautiful prayer and thanksgiving day, he knelt before the only true God and Saviour in humble penitence for past transgressions, and waited upward the welcome incense of a thankful and regenerate heart.

Leeth Yun was one of a band of Chinamen who left their homes for California, there to gather the perishable treasures of this world. But disappointed in this expectation, and advised by a self-interested schemer, they set sail for New York, to try their fortunes in Chinese theatricals. This likewise proving a failure, mainly through the rascality of him at whose suggestion they came, the party was disbanded, and left to get their "daily bread" as best they could. It will be remembered by many, that these poor men, unable to obtain employment, and destitute of the necessaries of life, attracted the attention of the benevolent, and of the Rev. Mr. Syle, our missionary to China. By his kindness they were relieved, and while several remained with him, the rest preferred returning to California. At Mr. Syle's suggestion, the Rev. Dr. Stevens undertook the oversight and support of two—he placed them in suitable schools—and soon saw the fruit of his kindness in the steady progress of both. One, however, gave up his studies for a situation in a store in New York, but the other, Leeth Yun, continued at the P. E. Academy, and so correct has been his deportment, and close his application, that he has won the esteem of his instructors, and been several times "specially commended" to the Bishop of the diocese. He has for some time desired to make a public renunciation of his former idolatry, and also a profession of faith in a crucified Saviour, and after a close examination of his views and motives he was permitted to do so. The Christian name given him was Bedell, after the devoted first Rector of St. Andrew's. The word "Bedell" in old Saxon, signifies a messenger, and in some antique Testaments the word is found occurring in the place of "angel," thus: "Unto the Bedell of the Church of Ephesus write," &c. Well, therefore, did Dr. Stevens, when alluding to the name in his discourse, (which by the way was most appropriate to the occasion, and marked by much feeling,) say he trusted that this youth, who had now "by Baptism put on Christ," would one day, in the providence of God, indeed prove a Bedell to some church in the distant and curious land of China.

This, we believe, is the first baptism of a Chinese in the United States, at least in any of the Eastern States. May it not be the last, but the forerunner of a large ingathering into the fold of the Holy Catholic Church of these semi-civilized but yet benighted people.

Selections.

ITALY.—The account of the political trials at Naples, so far as they have proceeded, are full of interest. They have been suspended until some witnesses have been examined in the galleys at Procida. One of the accused is an Augustine monk, the Padre Ruggiero. In his defence, the General of the Order and some of his brethren came forward to exculpate him:—

"After one had been examined as to the character and conduct of the Padre, another was summoned before the court, who, at an swearing to tell the truth, by

placing his hand on his heart, was asked some trivial questions, which he answered so as completely to exculpate Ruggiero. He then exclaimed, 'I have sworn to tell the truth, and may God help me to do so.' When the Commissary Campagna came to the monastery, he examined room after room. As to myself he stripped (unrobed) me, threatened to lash and to imprison me.' 'Do you tell the truth?' said the President. 'I call God to witness that I do—that God who gave me my voice and my strength. I must and will speak the truth.' At this moment not the slightest sound could be heard in the court—all were listening with the utmost attention; the Foreign Ministers bent over as if unwilling to lose a single word, and several of the Judges shut their eyes as though willing to conceal any signs of agitation. 'Signor President,' said the Attorney General, 'may I ask one question? Was not the witness reputed to be mad?' 'Mad!' sneered the monk; 'yes I had a fever some five years ago.' 'I never heard that he was mad,' said another monk. 'I was informed that he was mad,' said the Attorney General, 'and that it would be unnecessary to take his deposition,'—notwithstanding that in the very earliest stage of the proceedings a considerable effort had been made to extort some information from him. This man, without the slightest charge being made against him, was imprisoned twelve days. The Superior of the Augustines was then examined. He had known Ruggiero for thirty years. Believed that no suspicious persons frequented his room, and that he had no connection with any conspiracy. He spoke of threats having been used by the police, and, from his manner, appeared to be very impatient at the mode in which the body had been treated.

"The last witness called was the General of the Order—a handsome, determined looking man, whose appearance evidently produced a most favorable impression. 'I have thought it my duty, as the General of the body,' said he, 'to come here this day to defend my son. I have known him for many years as a most respectable and useful member. I was astonished at the charges brought against him, and immediately ordered a most rigid and searching investigation; but I have found nothing against him. One of the fraternity, after having been examined by Campagna, and deposed against Ruggiero, came to my room, and throwing himself at my feet, confessed that all he said was false—that he had been menaced, and feared exile or the Ergastolo.'"

The Roman correspondent of the *Post* relates an extraordinary outrage on some British subjects, who landed at Porto d'Anzio, to take in a supply of water, for the barque "Lady Franklin," of which they stood in much need. Mr. Evans, part owner of the vessel, Mr. Allen, the mate, and two sailors were in the boat making signals, to which they obtained no reply. Mr. Evans stepped out of the boat on to the shore, but got in again immediately on being informed by the mate that it was contrary to the regulations of the place to land after sunset. They were returning to their vessel, when a boat followed them, signalled them back, and invited them to land. This Mr. Evans did immediately, and was arrested:—

"The mate had put into his hands the ship's papers, with a clean bill of health, which he showed, but to no purpose. He went for the British consul at Porto d'Anzio, and that functionary came, but not speaking a word of English or French, could be of no service to Mr. Evans, who, upon being thrown into a dungeon, remonstrated and produced his Foreign-office passport, at the sight of which they laughed immensely, though the only portion of it they understood was the official signature. He was refused food of every kind, as were also the mate and men in the boat. He wished to send the papers back to the ship, but that also was refused. The ship was in the utmost danger from wind and tide, but no advice was allowed to be sent to her, and the following day she was no longer to be seen.—Three or four days have since passed by, but the mate and two ancient mariners, who remain at Porto d'Anzio, can see or hear nothing of her. On the day after his incarceration, Mr. Evans was taken before the head of the police of the town, and asked if he would confess. He replied that he would cheerfully reply to any questions they might choose to put, and then followed a running chain of interrogatories, put and answered in French, but written down in Italian; at the conclusion of which Mr. Evans was requested to sign the document, purporting to be his own statement given on oath. This he refused to do, until he could be sure of their having faithfully transcribed it. Upon making inquiries if there were any English residing in the place, he found that an Eng-

lish lady, Mrs. Lennard, happened to be there for the benefit of the sea air, and upon application being made to her, she kindly came forward as interpreter. She then, to the utter consternation of Mr. Evans, translated from the Italian into English, his confessions, as taken down, and which I will not go into in detail, but merely mention that they were to the effect that the "Lady Franklin," heavily laden with arms and ammunition, had been sent by Lord Palmerston, with instructions to enter Porto d'Anzio by night, and distribute them to the inhabitants, and with a large sum of money to be portioned out to all of them who would enlist under the banner of Palmerston as King of Italy, &c. It is needless to say that Mr. Evans did not sign the confessions, but by the aid of Mrs. Lennard, had a message sent to Rome, to Mr. Freeborn, the British consular agent, who consulted Mr. Lyons, the diplomatic agent, and, in reply to a representation made to the ministry, an order was sent down to release Mr. Evans on parole, and allow him to come to Rome; this was done, and Mr. Evans has been here some days. I have not alluded to the many acts of cruelty he suffered from the hands of the authorities at Porto d'Anzio, and for which reparation being demanded here, the Government consented to order the said authorities to make an apology to Mr. Evans. The mate and sailors continue to testify to the continued kindness of their countrywomen at that place, but as yet nothing can be heard of the "Lady Franklin."

The agitation is very great in Naples and Sicily. It not only shows itself in placards to this effect—"Viva la Costituzione!"—"Consistadini siamo governati da un Caino, e moriremo come Abela se non oi ribelliamo"—it also shows itself in acts. On the fête of the Sanfedisti, the Reactionists were attacked and beaten by the Constitutional party. Mazzini is said to be at Genoa.

A number of "the Romans," including many nobles, have presented a gold medal to Count Cavour, bearing on one side the effigy of that statesman, and on the other this inscription—"For the defence of the oppressed Italian populations, undertaken at the Congress of Paris of 1856, grateful Rome."

Letters from Rome do not concur with the Earl of Clarendon in holding out hopes of a speedy evacuation of the States by the French and Austrian troops. It is, indeed, stated that the two Ambassadors have not yet determined upon the reforms they shall demand of the Papal Government. On the other hand—

"The state of brigandage has now become intolerable in the Romagna, that certain communes have determined on petitioning the Roman Government on the subject, but accompanying their petitions with a declaration that unless the civil power is employed for the protection of their lives and property, they will not pay the Government taxes."

The suit *Croome v. the Churchwardens of Tewkesbury*, after dragging on a slow life in the Gloucester Consistory Court (the citation was first issued in 1854) was decided by the judge, C. J. Monk, Esq., on Wednesday last. The charge was that the churchwardens had refused or neglected to set up the Ten Commandments at the east end of the church, as enjoined by the 82nd canon of 1603. It was not part of the charge, however, that the Ten Commandments had not been set up, but that they had not been put in the proper place. The facts seem to be as follows:—Tewkesbury is an ancient abbey church, wherein service is only performed in the choir, which is separated at its east end from the outer wall by a stone screen distant from the outer wall about twenty-two feet; the Ten Commandments are not placed on the screen, but in an elevated position at a distance of twenty-two feet beyond it. Prior to 1848 there was a second screen, six feet to the westward of the stone screen, on which the table of the Decalogue was placed. In that year, however, the tables were moved to their present position as an improvement, at the suggestion, it appears, of the vicar. During the progress of the case witnesses have been called on both sides; some said they could see and read the Commandments in their present position while in church, other said they could not. The judge noticed that the promoter had actually gone into a neighbouring county for a witness, who had simply deposed that he could not read the Ten Commandments from certain points of the choir. The Judge proceeded—

"The canon is to be obeyed not only in the letter but in the spirit, and although there was no difference of opinion as to the precise spot upon which the Ten Commandments ought to be placed, I apprehend that the canon does not require them to be set up merely to be seen and read during divine services. At the

time of the Communion Service the Commandments are read by the minister in the ears of the whole congregation. Those who are not provided with Prayer-books—those who cannot read themselves—(and in 1608 the illiterate probably formed a large proportion of the congregation)—hear them read by the minister. But the Church provides by her canons that the Ten Commandments shall be set up on the eastern end of the church or chapel where the people may best (conveniently is the word in the Latin version) see and read them. Not merely I, take it, during divine service, for many of the congregation must be too far removed from the east end to be able to see and read them from their seats, but that they may be reminded at all times, when they go into the Lord's House, of their duties both to God and man, by seeing and reading the Commandments, and by storing them up in their thoughts. That the Commandments, as at present placed in the abbey church of Tewkesbury, may be seen and read from different parts of the choir, is abundantly proved. They may, likewise, be seen and read perhaps best (*i. e. commodissime*) by the people from behind the stone wall or screen, and thence those may conveniently repair to read them who cannot see and read them from the choir."

In conclusion, the Judge said he was of opinion that the churchwardens had committed no ecclesiastical offence whatever, and that, having found the Commandments in the position they are now, "they exercised a sound discretion in not removing them at the mere wish and request of a parishioner, and took a right and proper course in informing Mr. Croome that the tables should remain where they were until the next visitation, when they would act as the ecclesiastical authorities might direct." "It appears," he added, "to the Court that it has a plain duty to perform, and when public officers have been subjected to a criminal charge, which (to say the least) has not been proved, that it ought to dismiss them with their costs." The result of the case (which it may be noted was a criminal one, and would have involved penalties had the decision been the other way) was immediately telegraphed from Gloucester to Tewkesbury, and placarded; the abbey bells were rung, a band of music paraded the streets, and in the evening there was a brilliant display of fireworks.

A statement appears in the daily papers to the effect that Palmer made, before his execution, a virtual confession. The statement is said to be founded on the report of the chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Goodacre, to the magistrates. We are told—

"Early on the morning of the Friday, the day preceding the execution, the chaplain had been conversing with him in a most serious manner, and urging the vital necessity, in his then position, of evincing sincere repentance of the crimes he had committed in this world. The prisoner appeared a good deal affected. He was lying upon the bed in his cell, and he suddenly raised himself up, and, addressing the chaplain, said, 'Thou it will not be enough to save my soul to confess to this murder (Cook's), but I must also confess to the murder of my wife and my brother.' The Chaplain, amazed at the observation of the prisoner, inquired of him whether he was to understand that he admitted having committed those crimes. Palmer made no reply, but heaved a deep sigh, thrust his head under the bed-clothes, so as to conceal himself from observation, and burst into a flood of tears. We believe it may be stated, in the most positive manner, that the prisoner made other admissions of a still stronger character, but the authorities of the gaol do not feel justified in allowing them to be made public, without the sanction of the visiting justices."

AN INTEMPERATE MAN REFORMED.—At the recent annual meeting of the Temperance League in Glasgow, Scotland, the Rev. W. Reid delivered an eloquent address. He referred to the death of one of their most zealous and devoted agents, Mr. Jas. Sirling. Mr. S. had been, at one time, a man of very intemperate habits, and Mr. Reid stated the following as the manner in which he had been led to reform and become so earnest a labourer:—"While he would be absent on his drinking rambles, his wife was usually employed in reading a chapter to the children. On returning home one night from a drunken revel, his wife was reading the passage—'And he shall set the sheep on his right hand, but the goats on the left.' (Matt. xxv. 28.) On opening the door, he heard one of the children say—'An ill father he on the left hand?' The words sank deep into the father's heart. That night was an awful night for James.—Ere the morning dawned, he had resolved never to

drink again. He sought an interview with the minister, and proposed to him the formation of a total abstinence society. He consented; James signed first and eleven followed, some of them for a certain number of years. When asked by the minister how long he had pledged himself for, James firmly replied, 'For ever, sir.' During sixteen years of his life, after his reformation, he visited 406 places, each of these on an average of about ten days, and thus addressed about 4,000 public meetings. During the last four years he had been so infirm that he had to be carried out to the meetings, so that he might with his latest breath advocate the cause which had been the means of doing him so much good.

At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society for the season, held last week, it was stated that a letter from Mr. Bunney, Mozambique, dated March 1856, reports that Dr. Livingston had arrived safely at Iseo, a Portuguese station on the Zambezi; a confirmation of this is anxiously expected by the Society.—The secretary read a letter from Capt. Stokes, R. N., communicating the opinion of Capt. Richards on the expediency of despatching at once a vessel in search of the relics of the Erebus and Terror, and a memorial to Lord Palmerston on the same subject, was read by Sir Rodrick Marchion. Impressed with the belief that the Erebus and Terror, or their remains, are still frozen up at no great distance from the spot whence the relics of Sir John Franklin and his crew were obtained by Mr. Rae, the memorialists urge the desirableness of sending out an expedition to "satisfy the honor of our country, and clear up a mystery that has excited the sympathy of the civilized world." Although most persons have arrived at the conclusion that there can be no survivors of Franklin's expedition, yet it seems "there are eminent men in our own country, and in America, who hold a contrary opinion."

A yeomanry regiment in the north, recently on permanent duty, were going through their movements, when a private not suiting his sergeant, the latter bawled out, "Private Jackson, if you don't pay more attention, I shall report you." The private rejoined, "Ay, do it if thou dar, and aw'll raise the' thy rent." The effect may be imagined.—*Carlisle Journal.*

GENEROSITY IN HUMBLE LIFE.—During the present week a circumstance, arising from the death of an old inhabitant of Stoke Bishop, has been the subject of much interesting conversation in that neighbourhood. It appears that an old man named George Watts, who was formerly a day labourer in that parish having, by dint of his own honest exertions, raised himself in the social scale, had amassed sufficient funds as a potato dealer, to purchase several cottages, some situated in Stoke Bishop, others in the neighbouring parish of Westbury, and the remainder on Durban Down. Latterly Watts had retired from business, and lived on the income arising from the rent of his houses. Punctually every Monday the old man called on his tenants to receive his rent, and was always respected by them as a kind and considerate landlord. On Tuesday last he died, leaving neither "kith nor kin," and upon opening his will it was found that each tenant had his own little cottage left to him as a legacy from his landlord—a legacy, which we need not add was exceedingly welcome, and occasioned much joyful surprise to the fortunate recipients.—*Bristol Mirror.*

Provincial.

PROVINCIAL, ASPEC BAY, July 1856.

SIR,—The work of laying a Telegraph Cable between Newfoundland and Cape Breton having been successfully accomplished in the short space of fifteen hours, I feel it due to the public interested in the momentous question of uniting the two continents by the Electric Telegraph, to give some account through your columns of its progress.

Perhaps you are aware that Messrs. Kuper & Co. accepted the responsibility of laying the Cable for the Telegraph Company, and early in June had secured the services of the Propontis, an efficient screw steamer of eighty horse power, for that purpose.—The whole direction of the service was very properly confided to Mr. Canning, who had been on the ground two years before, and whose ability and energy, joined with great equalness and generosity of temper, make him a general favorite, and pointed him out as eminently fitted to carry out this, and the still greater work of spanning the Atlantic Ocean.

If I mistake not, eighty-three miles of cable were placed on board the Propontis, and in due time Mr. Canning and his staff of operators and workmen arrived at Sydney, C. B., where he embarked and fitted the drums for playing out the cable, and completing with co., sailed on the 5th July for Aspec Bay and Cape Ray. By the direction of the Admiralty, soundings across the Strait between Cape Ray

and Cape North had been taken by Commander Orlebar and Shortland, in the Columbia a few weeks previously, and a chart of the soundings was given Mr. Canning, by Commander Orlebar on his arrival at Sydney. The Propontis reached Cape Ray cove on Tuesday afternoon at half-past two, P. M. the foggy weather and easterly wind of the two previous days having prevented her making out the land. The surveying tender Ariel, Commander Orlebar was lying at anchor in the cove, and, according to previous arrangement he gave his aid in landing the cable, and afterwards embarked in the Propontis, and assisted in piloting her across to Aspec Bay. Some attempts had been made to secure the services of the fishermen, but for some unexplained cause, although a promise was given, none came to assist, and the steamer's boats were forced to undertake the duty of landing the end of the cable. This was only difficult on account of the surf running so very high, but by a judicious arrangement of Mr. Canning, a manilla rope of 500 fathoms was first laid out from the stern of the Propontis to the shore, when the long boat and whale-boat, having each some cable coiled in them, were hauled on shore by the rope paying out cable from the long boat until close in to the surf, when, on a given signal, the rope being cut in two, the whale boat holding on was dragged through the surf by a party on shore, whilst the long boat, being fast to the other part, was hauled on board. The cable was made fast by noon, and tested by operators; and all being found correct, and the gentleman in charge of the station having been landed, the anchor was weighed; and at a quarter past two, P. M., the Propontis steamed off to sea, paying out the cable. There was a long southerly swell, but the surface of the sea was unruffled, whilst a clear sky, a light westerly air, and high, steady barometer, gave us fair promise for the voyage. At first the rate of going hardly exceeded two knots—then it was increased to three, and at the end of the second hour a speed of six knots was attained, and continued until it became dark. At 10 some little delay was experienced in commencing the paying out of that part of the cable in the after part of the hold, but after that everything went on smoothly, until at twenty minutes past five the following morning, the Propontis came to an anchor off the Telegraph station, Aspec Bay. The distance across is 64 geographical and 74 statute miles, and the depth for 80 miles of that distance was over 200 fathoms—the deepest, 265 fathoms. The bottom was fine sand in the shoaler water, and black mud in the deeper. Nobody could have witnessed the progress of that work without the conviction, that in such hands the spanning of the Atlantic Ocean would be a safe undertaking. Mr. Canning never left the deck, he was ably seconded by the ship's officers, and by his own men, who behaved admirably, and attended to all parts of their work unflinchingly, whether in the hold or at the breaks. I ought to mention that the Victoria steamer, with Mr. Gisborne on board, en route from Aspec Bay, joined us at 4, P. M., and kept company with the Propontis. For some hours after nightfall the Victoria signalled their satisfaction at the progress of the work, by firing rockets and blue lights.

The morning opened with light rain, which continued till about noon, but the work of getting the end of the cable on shore had to be done, and all hands setting to work, by 2, P. M., the end was on shore; and being tested by Mr. Eddy, one of the directors of the Telegraph Company, was found in excellent working order, and communications were freely transmitted from shore to shore.

The two steamers will remain a day or two at Aspec Bay, whence proceeding to Northumberland Straits, the Propontis will lay down another length of ten miles cable, communicating Prince Edward Island with the main, after the completion of which work you will probably hear again from us. It is felt, however, by all engaged, that the great work of the season is accomplished, and there is a slight feeling of disappointment, that there are no more difficulties to be encountered, and dangers to be overcome. In conclusion, I must not omit to say, that the rain did not prevent a very hearty expression of satisfaction at the successful termination of the work. Guns were fired from the steamers, and hearty hurrahs were given by all hands, whilst the hospitality of the worthy contractor was freely extended to all employed.

Let me hope, sir, that the enterprising spirit of this Telegraph Company will be infectious, and that the grand effort the Company still contemplate will meet with such favor from the Governments of the two great countries, that losing sight of the vexatious questions agitating the South, they may together bend their energies to connect England and America by the triple cord of electricity, free trade, and righteousness.—*Correspondent. Mon. Chron.*

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1856.

THE EDUCATIONAL QUESTION.

We perceive that this question is making considerable stir in Canada West, where the conduct in the Assembly of several of the French Canadian Members, in voting in favor of the present law, and consequently against the principle of denominational schools, has brought down upon them the open censures of the Roman Catholic Bishop Charbonell.—Our readers will recollect that the subject of Education, in connection with the Government measure introduced into our Assembly, met with some consideration in the *Church Times* during the last Session of the Legislature. That measure altho' objectionable upon principle, which involved in a great degree the sacrifice of the religious element in the education of our youth, and altogether of denominational teaching, was no doubt lost through the pressure upon the Administration of the denominational principle, urged mainly by one religious body; all the others, for the sake of the experiment, being willing to forego distinctive privileges if a common good could be derived in so important a matter.—The Bill was withdrawn, and we think that another upon the same basis will not be again attempted.

We confess to no great degree of disappointment at the result of the Administrative attempt to bestow a general education upon the country. It was we may say conceived in the best possible spirit, and with the purest intention of doing good; and in so far there is no blame to be attached to, and no consequences prejudicial to the strength of the Administration ought to follow, its failure. But the effort ought not to stop here. We are quite unprepared to maintain that the administrative measure was the only one, or the wisest that could be matured. It was the assertion of a principle doubtless, in which a great many were disposed to acquiesce, some for the sake of experiment, others because they thought it best, and many because they supposed that at length a time had arrived when an important subject, productive of a good deal of interest in the minds of the people, would be set at rest upon a basis with reference to which there would be no very serious cause of disagreement.

We see that the same efforts are at work in other provinces and Colonies as in our own to bring about the denominational system. The difficulty with regard to it appears to be in the proper apportionment of the funds. The principle itself is we think a just one. It would permit each denomination to inculcate its own religious teaching. The details which are to be managed are not however of easy application. Population must be the basis, and an accurate religious census would determine the amount to be awarded to each persuasion; but when the equal application of the principle is to be legislated upon, it will be found that in many places there will be a mixed and scattered population, with too few of any or some one denomination to form a separate school, and we do not know how a compromise is to be made which shall give to such places where education will be most needed, the benefit which the Legislature contemplated, and at the same time carry out the object aimed at in its full integrity. This embodies one of our chief objections to the measure of denominational education. It has many advantages, and if its defects could be reconciled, we are not sure but that a trial should be made of such a plan, to an extent that should fully test its applicability. One principle has failed of operation, through the opposition that has been brought against it—we do not know that any great amount of opposition would be excited by the denominational principle if fully acknowledged by the Government, and a measure of strict justice, based upon it were introduced into the Legislature.

We are not aware that the Provincial Administration contemplate the introduction again of an Educational Bill; but the subject is one that must ere long be seriously entered upon by the Government, with a view to adopting and enforcing some measure of practical utility. Taxation for the support of education is now generally recognized and affirmed as the essential groundwork of any Legislative plan. It remains then that it be not made to bear unfairly, but that all who in this way contribute to its support should enjoy the fullest privileges recognized in the principle, by a system that shall not be unequal in its operations.

The ship *Eugenie*, 26 days from Cork, with dispatches for the 62nd and 63rd Regiments, arrived at this port on Wednesday. She brought out 11 ladies, 3 officers, 369 soldiers, 72 children, 11 servants, 50 soldiers' wives, making in all 621.

THE BAZAAR.

The Bazaar in behalf of the National School, was held on Wednesday and Thursday. Wednesday was a rainy day, and after the opening, and testing the general desire of patronage, the Committee deemed it advisable to postpone the Fair until the day following. The result proved the wisdom of their calculation. Over £180 was realized on day the first, *maugre* all the wet; but the crowds that collected on the second day showed a determination to push the object to its estimated conclusion. It is not too much to say, that the arrangement and the display, the supply of all things equal to the demand, and the comfort and convenience felt by the visitors, surpassed all that had been anticipated. Nothing to equal this has ever before been witnessed in Halifax. The Committee and every one concerned in the realization of this success, deserve the greatest praise for their exertions; and they will have the happy reflection in after years, that their effort is mainly attributable to the permanency of an institution, enhanced, no doubt to several of them by a recollection that in it, in their earliest years, the rudimentary branches of that knowledge had been imparted to them, which fitted them for various stations in life, and made them feel a respect and affection for the Church, whose handmaid the National School has ever been, and whose principles, we trust, it will never cease sedulously to inculcate to all her children.

The Lord Bishop and Lady appeared to take a warm interest in the success of the Bazaar, and lent it their countenance on both of the days. Several of the Clergy were also present.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Le Marchant, visited the scene on Wednesday, and purchased many of the articles offered for sale.

The Band of the 62nd Regiment, was present on both days and amused the large assemblage, altho' at rather long intervals.

The display was wound up by an apology on the part of Henry Pryor Esq., for the disappointment experienced in not being able to procure the contemplated fireworks—and by an announcement that three of our most famous auctioneers, Messrs. Wm. M. Allan, Wm. Ackhurst and Jno. D. Nash, were to try their persuasive powers, against each other, to dispose of the remains—all of which speedily disappeared under the force of their hammers. After which the large assemblage rapidly dispersed, the whole business, from first to last being an admirable example of order and decorum.

The amount realized is about £400.

THE CANADA CHURCH BILL.—This measure to give effect to Synodical action in the Canada Church, which passed the Legislature unanimously, has been reserved for the Royal assent, according to the established rule, by which all laws touching in any degree upon the exercise of the prerogative, do not pass into operation before being formally sanctioned by Her Majesty. There can however be not the least doubt that the Royal assent will be immediately given, as the measure is in strict conformity with the suggestions of Her Majesty's Ministers, for the guidance of the Governor General, and the Canadian Parliament, and but little time will therefore elapse, before its benefits will be felt in the Toronto diocese, and an example afforded, that cannot fail to have the greatest weight in all the other Bishoprics of British North America.

The extra Session of the New Brunswick Legislature was opened on Thursday, July 17. The Lieut. Governor's policy is supported by a large majority. The Hon. Charles Simonds was elected Speaker without opposition. His Excellency made the following Speech:—

The President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have gladly availed myself of the first opportunity of meeting you after having recurred to the peace of the people.

The Law which prohibits the importation, manufacture of, and traffic in, intoxicating Liquors, forms a subject for earnest deliberation, and I trust that a measure on this subject, which will be submitted to you without delay by the Government will receive at your hands the consideration which its importance essentially demands.

I do not doubt that your decision on this question, which so deeply affects the social and financial interests of the community, will be satisfactory to the people, and it will afford me the most sincere pleasure to find that the exercise of a power entrusted to me by the constitution, has been productive of consequences so beneficial to the Province.

You may be well assured that I have no wish but to consult the general welfare, and by a uniform adherence to the principles of the constitution, to uphold in their just balance the rights of each branch of the

legislature, and thus to secure the maintenance of liberty and order.

I leave you to your deliberations with the heartfelt prayer that Providence may bless them for the peace and prosperity of the Province.

Mr. Kent introduced a bill to continue the act to provide for the expenses of the Legislature.—There was a long discussion about reporting the proceedings of the House, which ended in the appointment of a committee to make arrangements for publishing the debates of the present session. The committee will report to-morrow.

The address in reply to the Governor's Speech, was moved by, Mr. Boyd and seconded by Mr. Desbrisay; and its consideration stands as the order of the day for Saturday.

The House adjourned shortly after 4 o'clock.

The House of Assembly have proposed the following Address in answer to the Speech:

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, May it please your Excellency,

We, the faithful Commons of New Brunswick, offer our thanks to your Excellency for your Speech at the present Session.

We acknowledge with satisfaction the propriety of your Excellency's having recurred to the sense of the people, and believe that so judicious an exercise of the power entrusted to your Excellency by the Constitution, will not fail to be attended with the most beneficial effects.

The law which prohibits the importation, manufacture of and traffic in, intoxicating Liquors, affecting as it does, the social and financial interests of this Province, is a subject for earnest deliberation, and any measure bearing thereupon, which may be submitted to us, will receive that grave consideration which its importance demands.

We cordially agree with your Excellency that the maintenance of liberty and order can only be secured, by a uniform adherence to the principles of the Constitution, and by preserving in their just balance the rights of each branch of the Legislature.

We feel assured that your Excellency has no wish but to consult the general welfare and preserve unimpaired the Constitution, and we regard the promptitude with which your Excellency has called the Legislature together, as affording an additional proof of your watchful care for the public interests.

We shall proceed with our labours with the hope, that under the guidance of Providence, they may conduce to the peace and prosperity of the Province.

Good butter is an essential article in every family, and in order to ensure its marketable quality much care is necessary, as well in selection and packing, as in making. The following hints and directions, which we copy from a "Commercial Review" in a late Canadian paper, may therefore be of service to some of our Agricultural readers impressed with the wholesome idea that a good article will always command the best price:—

"The price of good butter in the British market ranges, by last advices, from 96s. to 104s. per cwt., and grease butter is scarce and high. There are orders in town for large quantities of this latter quality, which cannot be filled. The quotations in New York show a range of from 12 to 22 cents, the latter being Orange County dairy butter, or something equivalent, and the former being about equal to our dearest samples of Canadian butter. This range shows a judicious discrimination, which it would be well that dealers in Canada exercised. The butter that would bring from 12 to 13 cents in New York, would bring about the same price here, but that which would bring 18 to 20 cents in New York, would not command over 9d or 15 cents here. The consequence will be, that the superior qualities from Canada West will find their way to the best market, and we shall only get the middling and inferior parcels, until our dealers and consumers learn to discriminate. There is a prejudice on the part of Lower Canadian dealers against buying butter in kegs or firkins. They have found so many deceptions and such quantities of salt in ends of the kegs, that they wish to see the butter turned out before buying. There is also a general idea that butter in tubs is of a better quality than that in firkins, and the consequence is, that the former will sell far more readily, and perhaps a half-penny higher than the latter, though both should be precisely the same quality. There is also great demand for small tubs, say about 50 lbs. weight of butter, and the best shape is straight, with ears, and a stick across. The cover may be tacked on by means of three little strips of leather. These tubs should be white ash, well seasoned, and thoroughly soaked with brine before packing, and there should be no loose salt at top or bottom, but a clean white cloth soaked in brine laid over the top. Good butter, neatly and cleanly put up in this way, will never wait a ready market, so far as home consumption is concerned; for shipment it must be packed in kegs. The price in Montreal is nominally about 8 1-2."

The Union Bank, we believe, is about to commence its business operations. We copy the following list of Officers and directors handed us yesterday:

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Bank, held at the Mason Hall, on Monday 21st of July instant, for the Election of Seven Directors by Ballot, the following were chosen. The votes stood thus:—William Stairs, 756; John Gibson, 737; Jas. A. Moren, 784; John Duffus, 705; Edward Kenny, 567; John W. Ritchie, 528; T. O. Kincaid, 497.—*Colonist.*

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

The Steamship Persia arrived at New York on Wednesday morning. Dates from Liverpool to 12th inst. Broadstuffs is abate higher; sales moderate. Wheat advanced 2d. per bushel. Flour advanced 6d. to 1s. per barrel. Corn—holders demand an advance. Provision market unchanged—business moderate. Money Market unchanged. Consols for money 95 1/2 and 95 3/4. Sugar market firm, with an upward tendency. The London Times is more moderate on Central American affairs. A serious disturbance has taken place with the militia at Tipperary—Military turned out, 3 persons killed, order restored. No other news.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Halifax, June 27, 1853.

APPOINTMENTS.

To be Warden of the River Fisheries for the County of Inverness:—Angus McInnis, of Mabon. To be Commissioners of Schools for the Rural District of the County of Halifax:—The Rev. Robert Sedgwick, Henry A. Gladwin, Adams Archibald, Matthew Burrows, David Archibald, Samuel Archibald, and Wm. G. Archibald, Esquires. For the Shore district of the County of Halifax:—The Rev. R. Jamieson, the Revd. Jas. Breeding, Wm. Anderson, Wm. Hall, Jr. and Patrick Murphy, Esqrs. For the Western District of the County of Halifax:—The Rev. Patrick Murphy, and the Revd. T. H. Porter, in the place of the Revd. James Kennedy and J. W. Hares, Esq removed from the County.

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

FLEMING BROS. SOLE PROPRIETORS.

No remedy ever invented has been so successful as the great worm medicine of Dr. McLane, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburg. All who have used it have been equally astonished and delighted at its wonderful energy and efficacy. To publish all the testimonials in its favor would fill volumes; we must therefore content ourselves with a brief abstract of a few of them. Japhet C. Allen, of Amboy, gave a dose to a child 6 years old, and it brought away 65 worms. He soon after gave another dose to the same child, which brought away 60 more, making 125 worms in about 12 hours. Andrew Downing, of Cranberry township, Venango county, gave his child one tea-spoonful, and she passed 177 worms. Next morning on repetition of the dose, she passed 113 more. Jonathan Houghman, of West Union, Park County Ia. writes that he is unable to supply the demand, as the people in his neighbourhood say, after a trial of the others, that none is equal to Dr. McLane's Vermifuge. Messrs. D. & J. W. Co. of Winchester, Ind., happened last spring to get some of this Vermifuge. After selling a few bottles, the demand became so great for it that their stock was soon exhausted. They state that it has produced the best effect wherever used, and is very popular among the people. Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburg, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS. Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Naylor.

A most astonishing cure of General Debility.—Mr. Henry Ambrose, of Toronto, was for 13 years an alarming sufferer from General Debility, at night he had the most horrible dreams, when asleep, and when awake, he was low spirited, with thoughts of self destruction, dislike of society, and involuntary blushing, this was the catalogue of his complaints, his friends were constantly alarmed, and in his calmer moments he wished for death to relieve him of his sufferings. As might be expected the best advice from time to time was obtained, but it was utterly unavailing, at last, he was determined to commence the use of Holloway's Pills, which he did; nine weeks perseverance with this celebrated medicine saw him such a man as he had never been before in his life, the bloom of health upon his cheek, and every symptom of his host of disorders completely eradicated.

Married.

At Dartmouth by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Rector, on Monday evening 21st inst. Mr. ROBERT THOMAS BOOTHBY, of Portsmouth, Eng., to Miss MARY JANE DILLMAN, of Dartmouth. At the same place by the same, on Wednesday evening, the 23rd inst. Mr. FRANCIS C. ELLIOTT, to Miss MARY H. FOSTER, all of Dartmouth. At St. Mary's Church, Aylesford, by the Revd. R. Avery, Rector, on 18th ult. JAMES PARKER, Esq. of the Grange, Aylesford, to Miss CAROLINE L. MORRISON, daughter of the late Wm. Morton, Esq., and niece of the Hon. John Morton, M. L. C. Also, by the same, Mr. CHAS. McAVLEY, to Miss CAROLINE McMAHON, daughter of Mr. Francis McMahon, of Morden. Also, by the same, Mr. SAM. G. McAVLEY, to Miss ELIZA McANNALY. On Tuesday last, at the Wesleyan Chapel, by the Rev. James England, Rector, MORRIS, Jr. Esq., Barrister at Law, to RACHEL, second daughter of the late Jas. Fleming, Esq. of Stewiacke.

Died.

On Sunday evening, 20th inst., after a severe illness, ELIZABETH, daughter of Anna and Wells Boardwell, aged 5 years, 3 months, and 27 days. On Saturday morning, JOHN ROBINSON, Esq., in the 63rd year of his age. On Saturday morning, after a short illness, Mr. EDWARD EUSACK, in the 50th year of his age. On Saturday morning, 19th inst., after a short illness, ANN, wife of James McGuffee, in the 49th year of her age.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, 19th—Driz Seagull, Farness, Cadiz, 50 days; schs Ware, Cameron, St. George's Bay; Emily, do, 5 days; J W Hart, Evans, Boston, 4 days.

Monday, 21st—Ship Eastern State, Killam, St John, N B, 50 hours; schs Delegate, Nowell, Philadelphia, 8 days; Susan, L. do, Sydney. Tuesday, 22nd—Brigs Hill, Anderson, Cienfuegos, 19 days; Reindeer, Curtis, New York; brig Africa, Menager, Boston, 3 days; Maude, Johnson, P. Rico; schs Flying Cloud, Bennett, Richmond, 10 days; W A Henry, Bartlett, Porto Rico. Wednesday 23rd—Ship Eugenie, Cork, 29 days; brig Ada, Simpson, St John NB; schs Catherine, Hall, Sydney; Emerald, Kenny, Suclburne, 3 day. Thursday, 14th—Govt Steamer T. J. Langlands, England via Quebec.

CLEARED.

July 10th—Packet, Pabin, P E I; Empire, Maxwell, Mandalen Islands; Margaret, Lewis, City Point US; Golden Rule, Edwards, Malaga, America, O'Brien, Boston; Lark, O'Brien, Bathurst, Cernoh, Bears, Miramichi. July 21—Hero of Kara, Fraser, Labrador; Eastern State, Killam, Yarmouth and Boston; Charlotte, LeBlanc, P E Island. July 22—schs Bellindo, Caldwell, Dalhousie; Reindeer Smith, Labrador. July 31—barquo Halifax, Laybold, Boston; sch Caroline, Harbor Grace.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

The following Resolutions and Notices are published by order of the General Meeting of the Incorporated Alumni, held at Windsor in June 1853. On motion of Hon. M. B. Almon, Resolved,—That it be notified that the subject of voting by proxy will be taken into consideration at a Special General Meeting to be held in the month of October next as near as convenient to the Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society. Mr. Almon also moved that the above Resolution and the following notices be published by the Executive Committee, and also a notice that any other Resolutions relating to the same subject and intended to be moved, shall be filed with the Secretary on or before the 20th of August next in order to be published. 1. Dr. King gave notice that the following Resolution will be moved and advocated at the Special General Meeting in October next. Resolved, That this meeting be authorized to make such regulations relative to voting by proxy as may be deemed expedient by the meeting. 2. Rev. E. Gilpin Jr. gave notice that at the same meeting he will move as follows. Resolved, That the right of voting by proxy be in no way interfered with or limited. 3. John C. Halliburton, Esq., gave notice that at the same meeting he will move as follows: Resolved, That no Member of the Associate Alumni be authorized to hold more than three proxies. 4. C. B. Bowman gave notice of his intention to move at the same Meeting that it be Resolved, That in all cases where the Executive Committee shall have considered a Subject to be discussed at any General Meeting, of such consequence as to require the special attention of the Members of the Corporation, and shall have given notice thereof in the Church Times at least three weeks immediately prior to such Meeting, all proxies to be used at such General Meeting shall specify the nature of the vote to be given on that subject, and on all other subjects which may come before the Meeting, the Members holding proxies, shall be at liberty to vote in such manner as they shall deem best, unless otherwise restricted by such proxies. A true extract from the Minutes. F. C. HILL, Secy.

BIBLE, PRAYER BOOK, AND RELIGIOUS BOOK & TRACT DEPOSITORY. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. No. 21, Granville Street.

The Depository for the Sale of Bibles, Prayer Books, Catechisms, Religious Books and Tracts, and the Educational Works of the above Society is kept at the Book & Stationery Store of WM GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street. The following have just been received:— Pulpit or Family BIBLES, &c. Royal Quarto (English) mar. references, with apoch. 27s 6d. Do. do. do. 25s. Medium Quarto do. mar. references, with apoch. 17s. Do. do. do. 17s. Demy Quarto do. apoch. 16s. Do. do. do. 13s 9d. Men's Notes, 1 vol. calf, royal 4to 22s 6d. Royal 8vo. Pica, apoch. 11s. Do. do. 11s. Do. Small Pica, apoch. marginal ref. 12s. Do. do. 7s. Do. do. 5s 6d. School Bibles 1s 12d a 1s 2d. School Testaments 6d a 7d. French do. 2s 3d. Books of Common Prayer Demy 8vo. Great Primer 3s 9d. Do do Pica, with new version Psalms 2s 0d. Royal 2mo. gilt edge 2s 9d. Ruby 32 mo. do (new version) 1s 2d. Do do 10d. Man's Book of Common Prayer. (blue calf) £1 11s. Book of Offices. (mor) 9s 0d. Do (ref) 3s 7 1/2d. The Liturgy compared with the Bible 6s. Pious Parishioner Instructed 1s 5d. Catechisms, per hundred, 2s 3d. Do broken, per doz. 9d. Arithmetical Tables per doz. 1s 4d. School Maps, varnished and cold, on Canvas and Roller. Map of the World in hemispheres, 5ft 3in by 4ft 4in 13s 6d. Do. Europe, 13s 6d. Do. Asia, 13s 6d. Do. Africa, 13s 6d. Do. North and South America, separate, each 9s. Markham's History of England, 6s 0d. Do. France, 6s 0d. New Tracts on Confirmation. (various) 6d. FOR SALE BY WM. GOSSIP, 21 GRANVILLE STREET.

The Constitution of the Diocesan Assembly adopted at an adjourned Meeting of the Diocesan Assembly of Nova Scotia, held at Halifax, in the Bishop's Chapel, Oct 11, 1853. March 22.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

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

The duties of this School will be resumed on FRIDAY the 15th of August next. The design of the Principal is to provide competent Teachers in each department of the School, and thus secure to the boys placed under his care, such facilities as will enable them to prepare thoroughly for College, or the Commercial and active pursuits of life. Their religious and physical cultivation will also engage his strict attention. Particular advantages are afforded for acquiring a useful knowledge of the Modern Languages, and instruction will be given in Drawing, in all its branches. Now Pupils will be received at any charge made from the date of entrance. The usual quarter's notice will be required before removal. TERMS.—Boarders, £35 per annum. Day Scholars £8. Fee for Modern Languages, whether one or more be studied, only 15s. per Quarter. All payments to be made Quarterly and in advance. Each Boy will provide his own sheets, pillow cases and towels, and all articles of clothing should be distinctly marked with the owner's name. A reduction of £5 per annum will be made in favor of Sons of Clergymen, when the number of other Boarders shall exceed twenty. Two Prizes of £8 and £4 respectively will be open for competition in June, 1857. Windsor, July 7, 1854.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

WANTED—A TEACHER in the English Department. The applicant must be a member of the Church of England, and produce testimonials of character and proficiency. To one who wishes to receive instruction in the higher branches of study an excellent opportunity is now offered of doing so free of expense. Apply by letter (postpaid) to the Rev D W PICKETT Collegiate School, Windsor. July 15. Gw.

WILLIAM GOSSIP

Has Received per MURGO PARK, from Liverpool. 2 Cases SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, and ARTISTS' MATERIALS, viz.— SCHOOL BOOKS—Mathematics; Stewart's Geography. Eton Latin Grammar; Greek Grammars, Barker's Demosthenes, Colenso's Aristotonic, Stewart's and Hazler's Goldsmith's Geography, Sullivan's English Grammar, Hugo Reid's Physical Geography, Chamberlain's Tables, Mavor's Spellings, Copy Books of all descriptions. STATIONERY—Cold Demy; Post Folio; Demy Blotting Papers; Foolscap, Post, Letter, and Note Papers, ruled and plain; Envelopes; Painted and Round Slate Pencils, Account Books; Red and Black Ink; Screw Top Inkstands, Violin Springs, &c. &c. ARTISTS' MATERIALS—Prepared Canvas for Oil Painting; Oil Colors in Collapsible Tubes, Poppy Oil, Nut Oil, Water Colors in Collapsible Tubes; Cakes and Half Cakes all Water Colors, do. Pure Scarlet; Sets Graduated Pencils; Extra Super, large Sables; Porce Crayons Grad Pinks, Slates, &c. &c. Every Article in School Books, Stationery, and Artists' Materials, constantly on hand. Look particularly for 24 Granville Street. WILLIAM GOSSIP. July 19.



Has been before the public more than 20 years, and is deservedly popular in the cure of Swains, Sweetney, Ringbone, Windgalls, Polv Evil, Callous, Cracked Heels, Gall of all kinds, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Fistula, Sifted, Sand Cracks, Strains, Lameness, Fouled Feet, Scratches or Grease, Mango, Foot Rot in Sheep, Garget in Cows, Rheumatism, Bites of Animals, External Poisons; Painful Nervous Affections, Frost Bites, Boils, Corns, Whitlows, Burns and Scalds, Chillsblains, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractions of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles, &c. Patent Blisterers gratuitously furnished by agents.

Sold Wholesale in Halifax, at MORTON'S Medical Warehouse, No. 39, Granville Street. Dealers supplied at Proprietor's Prices, on application to G. E. MORTON & CO. July 19.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER.

With a Receipt for cooking a Curry—by an East Indian. THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident there. Curries made with it are pronounced excellent; and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment. Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c. from London, Halifax, N. S. Dec. 16.

Poetry.

A WALK IN A CHURCHYARD.

We walked within the churchyard bounds, My little boy and I— No laughing, running happy rounds, I pacing mournfully.

"Nay, child! 'tis not well," I said "Among the graves to shout, To laugh and play among the dead, And zasko this noisy rout!"

A moment to my side he clung, Leaving his merry play, A moment with his pious woe, Almost as hushed as they.

Then, quite forgetting the command In life's exulting burst Of early glee, let go my hand, Joyous as at the first.

And now I did not check him more, For, taught by Nature's face, I had grown wiser than before, Even in that moment's space;

She spread no funeral-pall above That patch of churchyard ground. But the same azure vault of love A hush o'er all around

And white clouds o'er that spot would pass, As freely as elsewhere, The sunshine on no other grass A richer hue might wear

And formed from out that very mould In which the dead did lie, The daisy with its eye of gold Looked up into the sky.

The rook was wheeling overhead, Nor hastened to be gone— The small bird did its glad notes eke, Perched on a gray headstone.

And God, I said, would never give This light upon the earth, Nor bid in childhood's heart to live These springs of gushing mirth—

If our one wisdom were to mourn, And linger with the dead, To nurse, as wisest, thoughts forlorn Of worm and earthy bed.

Oh, no! the glory earth puts on, The child's uncheck'd delight, Both witness to a triumph won, ("No but road aright!")—

A triumph won o'er sin and death, From these the Saviour saves, And, like a happy infant, Faith Can play among the graves.

Poems by Richard Chenevix Trench.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED.

SPICERS' & SURENNE'S Complete French and English, and English and French Dictionary. With pronunciation, &c.—two large vols., 1400 pages. Spicers' & Surenne's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary, of French and English Languages (School Edition), and pages, 2 mo. new and large size. Surenne's French and English and English and French Dictionary. Oudinot's New Method of Learning French—by Jewett. Oudinot's Method of Learning French—by Valat Keys to each of above Methods. Collet's Dramatic French Reader. Rowan's Modern French Reader. De Fiva's Elementary French Reader. De Fiva's Classic French Reader. French Testaments. De Porquet's Tresor. Conseils A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bonville. Contes A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bonville. L'Echo De Paris—by Le Page. Hamel's French Exercises. Les Messagers du Roi. Ferlon's Telemque. Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII. Vanastrecht's Recueil Choisi. Perrin's Fables—by Bolmar. May 3, 1853. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street

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With a Receipt for cooking a Curry—by an East Indian.

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident there. Carries made with it are on all occasions excellent, and when the accompanying Receipt is carefully followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment. Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c from London. Halifax, N. S. Dec. 16

FALL SHIPS!

From Liverpool & London to Halifax, N. S.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

To sail 20th to 25th August, positively.

THE A. I. Clipper Ship "ALLIANCE," CAPT. Com- mander, will be on a loading berth in good time to sail for Halifax 20th to 25th August. As this ship has made very quick passages and delivered her cargoes in first rate order, she offers without exception the only steady and safe chance for importers of fine and heavy goods, from Liverpool to this Port. Importers will please make their arrangements in good time to ensure their goods coming by this conveyance, as the "ALLIANCE" will positively sail as advertised, and every attention will be given by Captain and Agents to see that proper care and attention is given to their property, as well in the delivery as in the receipt of it.

A second First Class Ship will sail from Liverpool between the 5th and 10th September, to accommodate late Importers, and if Merchants will encourage ships owned in their own port, and not run the risk of accidental ones, they may depend on having their goods properly carried, and delivered to them without interference.

Please apply in Liverpool to J. E. GILLEN WOOD & CO., No. 1, India Buildings, or here to BAIRD & HARRIS Commercial Wharf. Jy 12.

LONDON TO HALIFAX.

THE A. I. Clipper Barque "WHITE STAR," 343 Tons, ROSSIER W. MERRIAM, Commander, will be on loading berth to sail for Halifax 20th to 25th August, and will be positive. The character of this ship is too well known to say anything about her, as her two last voyages from London will prove. Importers will know that she was the only vessel from London that made short passages and delivered her cargoes in unquestionable order. Importers may rest assured that Captain Merriam and his Agents will do all in their power to give them their goods before any other ship, and in better order.

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A LARGE Assortment of BOOKS published by A. JOHN HENRY PARKER, London, viz., Tales for the Young Men and Women of England, pts. 1 to 10 at 1s. 6s. each—comprising—Irrevocable. Jonas Clint. Old Jarvis's Will. Windycote Hall. The Tenants at Tinker's End. The Two Cottages. False Honour. The Railway Accident. The Recruit, a Tale of the Present War. Wanted a Wife. Mother and Son. James Bright the Shopman. The Sisters. The Strike. Caroline Elton, or Vanity and Jealousy. Gd. Servants! Influence, Gd. str.

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WM. GOSSIP.

May 17. 24 GRANVILLE STREET.

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SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ— THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street. July 2.

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LARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing Paper—per yard—Antiquarian, Imperial, Royal and Demy Drawing Paper; Bristol, and London Boards, Crayon Paper—white and tinted in great variety; Prepared Mill Boards, for Oil Painting; Academy Boards, do; Prepared Canvases for do; Oil Colors in collapsible tubes; Drying Oil; Oil; Poppy Oil; Moist Water Colors, in tubes and boxes; Liquid Sepia; Liquid India Ink; Liquid Carmine; Water Color Megilp. Prepared for Water; Superior Sables for Oil or Water Colors; Flat Varnish or Lacquering Brushes; Camel Hair Pencils; Fisher's and Rowley's Drawing Pencils; Charcoal in reeds; Drawing Pins; Drawing Knives; Compasses; Mapping Pens; Slates; India Rubber—metallic white—gum bottle—and patent Crayons—soft in square, and hard in round boxes; Mathematical Instruments.

The above are chiefly from the London Manufacturers—and will be warranted superior articles. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

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These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

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Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. They soon give a healthy tone to those organs, how ever much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

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Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

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