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The Church Times

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

Vol. 80

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1857.

NO. 25.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
June 21	2 Sam. vi. 1-5	Judges 4
22	Job 1-2	Luke 8
23	Job 3-10	Judges 5
24	St. John 8:12-18	Job 11-17
25	Malachi 1	Luke 9
26	Prov. 1	Malachi 2
27	Malachi 3	Prov. 2
28	Malachi 4	Prov. 3
29	Malachi 4	Prov. 4
30	Malachi 4	Prov. 5
1 July	Malachi 4	Prov. 6

* The Athanasian Creed to be used. a To verse 13

Poetry.

LITANY FOR THE HOURS.

Another hour has passed away,
One is striking: let us pray;
God is one, eternal, high,
Sovereign of the earth and sky,
God of love, and Lord of light,
May we worship Thee aright!

Another hour has passed away,
Two is tolling: let us pray;
Two the ways to mankind given,
One of earth, and one of heaven,
One is broad, the other strait,
Lead us through the narrow gate!

Another hour has passed away,
Three is tolling: let us pray;
Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,
Worshipped by the heavenly host,
Teach us how to honor Thee,
Ever blessed Trinity!

Another hour has passed away,
Four is tolling: let us pray;
Four the Gospels writ, to show
How the Saviour came below,
May His sacred blood and tears
Wash away our sins and fears!

Another hour has passed away,
Five is tolling: let us pray;
Five the loaves that Jesus gave,
Suffering multitudes to save,
Re our spirit be Him,
With the true, the living bread!

Another hour has passed away,
Six is tolling: let us pray;
Six the water-pots of stone,
Stood, with water filled alone,
Thou who turned it into wine,
Change our hearts to love divine!

Another hour has passed away,
Seven is tolling: let us pray;
Seven the deacons, sent to feed
Christian brethren in their need,
Give us open heart and hand,
For the poor in all the land!

Another hour has passed away,
Eight is tolling: let us pray;
Eight bestitudes were spoken,
Left us for a blessed token,
Saviour, smiling from above,
Make us understand Thy love!

Another hour has passed away,
Nine is tolling: let us pray;
Nine ungrateful lepers healed,
Turned away from God revealed,
By Thy living grace renewed,
Keep us from ingratitude!

Another hour has passed away,
Ten is tolling: let us pray;
God hath sent commandments ten,
To be kept by sinful men;
Guard us by Thy wondrous power,
Or we break them every hour!

Another hour has passed away,
Eleven is tolling: let us pray;
The laborers watched eleven hours,
Ere the Lord called forth their powers;
Grant us patience--let us be
Immovable till called by Thee!

Another hour has passed away,
Twelve is tolling: let us pray;
Twelve men did the Saviour choose,
To announce His blessed news;
May we spread it far and fast,
Till all nations hear at last!

Lord! be with us, guard our way,
Through the night and through the day;
That each hour may bring us near
To Thy holy faith and fear;
And eternity may find
Willing heart and ready mind!

—N. Y. Church Journal.

"In Christ's humiliation stands our exaltation; in his weakness stands our strength; in his ignominy our glory; in his death our life."—Cudworth.

Religious Miscellany.

THE INTERMEDIATE STATE.

It is often asserted that the Church's doctrine of the "Intermediate State" is not warranted by the Holy Scriptures. While this objection is held and advanced with the greatest sincerity, it is nevertheless only urged from an ignorance of what our doctrine is, and a want of due consideration of the language of the Bible. For fear of falling into the doctrine of Purgatory, men seem to overlook some of the plain teachings of the New Testament. I propose not to build up a doctrine from a text of Scripture, but to compare our own doctrine, as we have ever held it, with a passage from the Second Epistle of St. Paul to Timothy. And if any reader of this article has not understood the doctrine of our Church on this subject, or has been taught to believe that the doctrine is the tradition of mistaken men, let me urge him to examine with me these few lines of Scripture; and then, if he can, interpret them differently from the teachings of our Fathers. If I misunderstand them, I beg to be set right by the candid reader. I proceed to give the language of St. Paul in verses 6, 7, and 8,—“For I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day; and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing.”

I must first premise that, as the reader is aware, St. Paul was in prison at Rome. (See chap. i. verses 8, 12, 16, 17, and chap. ii. 9.) It matters not for our present purpose, whether this was his first or his second imprisonment there; although that was “the uniform tradition of the Church,” and has been avowedly maintained by many learned divines. It is sufficient to know that he was in prison; and that this Epistle was written, as Dr. Horne remarks, to “his most intimate friend, under the miseries of a jail, and the near prospect of death.” I quote again from Horne: “Imagine, (says Dr. Benson,) a pious father under sentence of death for his piety and benevolence to mankind, writing to a dutiful and affectionate son, that he might see and embrace him again before he left the world; particularly that he might leave with him his dying commands, and charge him to live and suffer as he had done,—and you will have the frame of the Apostle's mind during the writing of the whole Epistle.

The first two verses quoted are as follows:—“For I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith.” In this passage the Apostle represents himself as on the point of departure. It matters not whether his martyrdom actually occurred within one or several months after these words were penned. He hopes for no escape from imprisonment; and states that he is “ready to be offered.” The time of his departure is “at hand.” He has “fought his fight,” and has “finished his course.” He has no more work to do. He must submit to his allotted death.

The passage thus far proves something too. It proves that man's allotment in the world is come and settled here. There is “no work or device in the grave” to which he is hastening. His endless destiny cannot be affected by the prayers of saints or by masses, or by any intercession, when he has passed the liminary line of life. The Apostle's acceptance with Christ has been made sure; because he “has fought a good fight,” and because he has “kept the faith.” Two most admirable evidences that he is prepared for his departure.

The remaining verse runs as follows:—“Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day; and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing.”

As St. Paul represents himself on the point of departure, and his future allotment settled, we may reasonably regard the word *henceforth* as referring to the time commencing with the hour of his death. His “course” could not be “finished” until then; nor could he say with exulting certainty that “he

had kept the faith” until the last moment, so as to be secure of the “crown.” There would not be room to become a “castaway.” “Henceforth,”—that is, from the “time of my departure,”—there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day.” But to avoid all uncertainty, let us suppose that the Apostle does not allude in the word “henceforth,” to the time commencing with the hour of his departure, but to the time of writing the words in question; and the argument is no way affected. If he has already secured his reward, “henceforth”—that is, from this present writing onward—“there is laid up for me,” he says, “a crown.” When is this crown to be awarded? Not most positively not, at the “time of his departure,” which is “at hand;” but at “that day.” The Scripture reader need not ask the meaning of the words “that day.” The “righteous Judge” shall give the reward “at that day,”—at what day?—Manifestly when he comes as our Judge. At the “Day of Judgment”—the final day. Did any doubt of this exist, the closing expression would be the effectual answer. “And not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing.” All this is to take place at “that day.”

It would seem that no other passage were needed to convince the student of Scripture that the state of those who “die in the Lord,” the “Paradise” of the grave, is a state of “rest from their labors,” and not the “crown of righteousness” which is laid up until “that day.” It is as though men were striving in a contest or were running in a race, and a day were appointed in which he that is victorious shall be crowned. They strive; they run; and one is victor. His victory is secure; the judgment is virtually decided. He has “fought a good fight,” to make his victory more certain. *And do, no doubt him of his laurel. Henceforth there is laid up for him a crown; and he shall receive it on “that day.”* He has but to wait, “resting from his labors.”

In all this there is nothing new to the well informed Churchman; and for such I do not write. I write to meet an objection that is made through thoughtlessness in interpretation, or through ignorance of our real doctrine. And the error of those who deny this doctrine is cemented by constant erroneous teaching, and life-long prejudice. Perhaps I should not have written at all, had I not heard this doctrine objected to from the pulpit, in a sermon upon the Parable of Dives and Lazarus. But in the whole range of Scripture there is nothing in mere exact accordance with this primitive doctrine than the parable in question. Lazarus rests in bliss from his labours, and Dives is in torment. There is a “great gulf fixed;” so that their allotments, settled at death, cannot be changed. One cannot pass to the other. 1st. Here is no Purgatory for man's smaller offences, from which the prayers of the faithful may release him. 2nd. Quite as little is it asserted that either Dives or Lazarus have yet received the great punishment or reward of the final day, although they are absolutely certain as to which it will be. It is indeed said of Dives that in “hell he lifted up his eyes.” But this hell is “Hades,”—the hidden place,—and never applied specially to a place for the wicked. He was indeed in Hades, the “hidden place;” hidden from our sight by the veil of death. And so was Lazarus in Hades, though in a state of blissful rest. And so was Christ in Hades, when the penitent met Him in Paradise. For it is written, “Thou wilt not leave my soul in hell; (or Hades), &c. By Hades we always understand a “hidden place of departed spirits.” Hades may be a place of torment, or may be Paradise according to our fixed allotments here. Because in Hades we may be looking forward in our long rest to the yet distant “crown of righteousness,” or with tormenting dread to the day of destruction. “Christ had been in Hades with the penitent thief, when He arose from the dead and said, ‘I am not yet ascended unto my Father and your Father.’” (St. John xx. 17.) David had been a thousand years at rest in Hades, when St. Peter said, “David is not ascended into the heavens.” Acts ii. 34. Because in our language we have applied the term *hell* also to the final condition of the wicked, who

should not on that account misinterpret Scripture language. The term *Hades* is used of the state of the righteous after death, as well as of the wicked. There is rest as well as torment in the "place of departed spirits," though the one side may not pass to the other. We believe that the souls of the righteous in Hades, as well as their bodies in the earth, "do rest in hope."—*Corresp. New York Churchman.*

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

STANZAS.

My home is in a valley,
Where Nature smiles and sings,
Where, morn and eve, the zephyrs
Bring odors on their wings,—
Fresh odors daily gathered,
Where herb and floweret spring.

The hills are crowned with verdure,
The trees majestic rise,
The waters of the river
Reflect the glowing skies,
And a rich note their murmurs
In Nature's harp supplies.

The happy birds of morning
Pour music on my ear;
The merry frogs of evening
'Tis my delight to hear.
O Nature, while adorning,
Gives many songs to cheer.

Those seasons bright returning
I've watched for many a year:
Sometimes they brought me mourning—
Sometimes they brought me cheer.
We've much, while here sojourning,
That's wintry, dark, and drear.

And many a living flower
I've seen to ope its eye;
But, ere the noontide hour,
I saw it droop and die!
Nor wealth, nor lore had power
To change its destiny.

While others grew in stature,
Like trees of noble height,
Noble in form and feature,
And intellectual might,—
On Science, Art, and Nature,
They poured new floods of light.

Some sought for earthly glory;
Some an immortal crown;
Some live in ~~the world~~
A few, like me, are hoary,
Whose lamps must soon go down.

Why must the green leaves wither?
Why must the blossoms die?
Why must the darkness gather
And hide the beautiful sky?
And why must we too wither,
And all that's earthly die.

Behold! a world more glorious
Shall from these ruins rise,
Eternity before us
In light and beauty lies.
O'er sin and death victorious,
Through Christ, whose love we prize.

There youth shall bloom for ever,
And beauty undecayed;
The trees shall never wither;
The flowers never fade;
And friends shall dwell together,
In charity arrayed.

Then while we journey onward
To that bright world of bliss,
The blessings on us showered
We'll take with thankfulness,
Even clouds shall guide us forward
Through the dark wilderness.

A. M.

Kentville, June, 1857.

News Department.

Extracts from latest English Papers.

ENGLAND.

THE COURT.—The Grand-Duke Constantine paid his flying visit to the Queen at Osborne, on Sunday. His Imperial Highness arrived on Friday at Cherbourg, in the French Emperor's yacht, the *Reine Hortense*. Having inspected the dockyard, he went on board the Admiralty yacht *Osborne*, Captain Seymour, and passed the night. At six o'clock on Saturday morning they sailed for the Isle of Wight:—

While en route, after breakfast, his Highness expressed a wish that the officers of the *Osborne*, should be presented to him, and Captain Seymour accordingly presented, Mr. G. H. K. Bowen, master of the *Osborne* (who was master of the *Agamemnon*, under Admiral Lyons, when she went in at Sebastopol, at the bombardment), and whom the Grand-Duke asked if he did not find himself in a

very 'hot berth'; Mr. Pym, additional master; Mr. Gow, chief engineer; and Lieutenant Robinson, of the *Victory*, who accompanied Captain Seymour.

After a remarkably fine and quick passage across, near Cowes he received his first greeting from the United States paddle-wheel frigate the *Susquehanna*, a heavily armed vessel, which his Highness inspected by steaming slowly round her. The yacht arrived off Osborne at 5-18. Captain the hon. Joseph Denman immediately put off in the Queen's barge, and landed his Highness on the beach, where a guard of honor of the 93rd Highlanders, under Captain Middleton, was drawn up. His Highness looked at the Highlanders with an expression that plainly betokened considerable interest and admiration. Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred were at the pier to receive their Imperial guest. Carriages in waiting upon the beach conveyed the party to Osborne House. The Queen received his Highness at the hall door. In the afternoon the Queen and Prince, accompanied by the Grand Duke and the Duke of Cambridge, walked and drove in the grounds. The Royal dinner party in the evening included his Imperial Highness the Grand-Duke Constantine, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Royal, and the Duke of Cambridge; his Serene Highness Prince Leiningen, the Russian Minister and Countess Chropowich, the Earl of Clarendon, and Viscount Palmerston:—

On Sunday afternoon, at 4.30, her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Grand-Duke Constantine, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, embarked on board the *Victoria and Albert* yacht, which at once stood away towards Spithead. The keen lookout kept on board the squadron detected the Royal yacht before she had moved two lengths from Osborne. The ships were moored in two lines, and the *Colossus*, *Exmouth*, *Archer*, *Malacca* and *Briar* beat to quarters, and got ready to salute, while the crews of the *Vesuvius*, *Derwent*, *Volcano*, *Itala*, and *Sealark* stood ready to man yards. As the Royal yacht approached, with the Russian ensign at the fore, and the Royal Standard at the main, the salute was thundered out from the checkered sides of the squadron in beautiful order, both large and small ships manning yards, with the standards of Russia and England at the fore and main. The unwonted sound of a Royal salute from the squadron on a Sunday afternoon brought all the loungers of Portsmouth to the beach. The garrison should have saluted from the King's bastion, but were prevented by the rapid progress of the Royal party, who were scarcely reported as abreast of the town ere the yacht had flown to Spithead. The men of the Artillery were mustered in hot haste and brought down to the harbor at a hard gallop, but by that time the *Victoria and Albert* was past the Nab Light, and for all the attention the salute would have commanded it might as well have been fired at the Tower. The yacht then stood well out to sea. It had been intended that the Royal party should have made a trip round the island, but a stiff breeze blew outside, with a heavy swell, so that after steaming out about twenty miles the yacht's head was put about, and she returned through Spithead, the same remonies being observed as she repassed the squadron. Immediately after landing his Highness the yacht went into harbor to replenish coals; and then returned to Osborne, where the Grand-Duke and suite, at 11 p.m., re-embarked, and slept on board. She left at sunrise on Monday morning, so as to save the tide into Calais labour, at seven the same evening. From Calais a special train was to convey his Highness towards Hanover.

The important question of the right of the Crown to presentation to benefices vacated by the appointment of colonial Bishops was argued in the Court of Queen's Bench on Friday, at the sittings in *deno*, before Lord Campbell and Justices Coleridge, Erle, and Crampton. The question was raised by an action of *quære impedit*, brought by the Attorney General against the Provost and College of Eton and the Revd. John Alexander Clarke (clerk). The argument in this case occupied nearly the whole day. The Court reserved its decision.

The Government has promised a Bill on Church-rates, which is to give satisfaction to all parties. We have no great faith in Lord Palmerston's notions of what is pleasing in Church matters, and shall not be disappointed to find this as a factory bill turn out to be a great delusion. No doubt the Church-rate question is a very provoking one, but it has been proved by parliamentary returns that it only provokes five per cent of the English and Welsh parishes to a refusal,

and that chiefly in cases where many other things concur to make the rate obnoxious. Whatever measure may be introduced, it ought to respect the immense difference between town and country parishes. Where the population is considerable, it may be possible to raise an equivalent for Church rates; but in a country parish it would be quite impossible. The only plan in those cases would be to change the incidence of the rate, and make it fall upon property in some other way than it now does. This is the problem, and we fear that at present there is very little probability of its being satisfactorily worked out.—*Literary Churchman.*

Mention is made of a Mr. Crowther, a negro priest, as successor of the late Rev. Dr. Weeks, Bishop of Sierra Leone, but the report is not confirmed. Supposing him to be otherwise qualified, his race and colour are a recommendation. We must look forward to the organization of native Churches in all their integrity. But it would perhaps be wise not to be in too great a hurry to appoint native bishops. A more gradual process of elevation would be better. A negro archdeacon first, and then a bishop. It would be hardly wise to appoint one black bishop until there was a sufficient native staff of able men to whom we could look confidently for a succession of suitable candidates for the episcopal dignity.—*Ibid.*

The discovery of a spring producing 5,000 gallons of water per minute, in the centre of London, is truly a godsend. Such a discovery has been made, the locality being Duck Island, in the ornamental waters of St. James' Park. The supply above named is obtained from a well ten feet wide, a depth of only 25 feet; the water evidently comes from the Thames, being filtered on its passage through a bed of sand two-thirds of a mile in thickness.

The claim of Lord Talbot to the Earldom of Shrewsbury is now at length fairly before the House of Lords, and it will come on for hearing at the earliest possible opportunity after Thursday next. The claim directly involves the first and oldest earldom in the land, and indirectly affects estates of the annual value of £40,000. The printed document formally asserting the claim on the part of his lordship was laid upon the table of the Upper House on Thursday last. It consists of forty-one pages of genealogical and other matter. The opponents of his lordship's claim are three in number—first, the Duke of Norfolk, as guardian of the interests of his infant son, to whom the late earl bequeathed his magnificent property at Alton Towers; secondly, the Princess Donia Pamphili, of Rome, as only surviving child of John, sixteenth earl; and thirdly, Major Talbot, of Castle Talbot, county Wexford, as a rival claimant to the title. Lord Talbot claims as descendant.

THE ATLANTIC SUBMARINE CABLE.—Mr. W. Brown, M.P., chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, Mr. Brett, and Mr. Pickering, Directors, accompanied by Captain Kells, have been on board the noble ship *Niagara*, Captain Hudson, at Gravesend, to confer and arrange with him about laying down that portion of the submarine cable which is to go to the westward, to connect and bind the Old and New Worlds, permanently, we trust, in harmony and peace. After going through the ship, it was found that, without ruining her by cutting away stanchions, there was not space to make sufficiently large circular coils of the cable to secure its safe delivery in the ocean, which in such an enterprise, is the first point to be attended to. Captain Hudson stated that his orders from the Secretary of the Navy, were to do everything in his power to forward the enterprise, and that he, his officers, and crew felt a deep interest in it, and were ready to do anything that would contribute to its success. It was felt by all parties that, probably, the best thing that could now be done was for the *Niagara* to take on board the shore end of the cable, and lead the van of that part of the squadron going to the Western World, and be ready to give every necessary assistance. In this suggestion, Captain Hudson most cheerfully acquiesced.

Representative institutions wear another shape in France. With a view to the general election, which is now about to take place, the Government sends down the name of its puppets; a most elegant address issues from the proper department, recommending them in the mass to the suffrages of the public; and, when the ballot boxes are opened, they will be returned by immense majorities which no test that you could apply would show to be otherwise than genuine. There is nothing novel in the process itself, but what is characteristic in it is the consummate coolness of it.

—the vigour and coolness with which Louis Napoleon works out his ideas of Democratic Imperialism—the large, free, open way in which the real principle of popular representation is ignored, perverted, and depraved. You don't know what to think of this great military despotism, appealing so earnestly for popularity to a people who cannot so much as wag a finger against it—and that with every appearance of success. The French themselves, who ought to understand themselves, don't quite know what to think of it yet.—*London Guardian.*

PRUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says it will be gratifying to the friends of the Church of England to learn that a very satisfactory answer has been given here to a preliminary inquiry made by the Colonial Church and School Society in England, as to what reception a mission from that body would meet with in Prussia, the object of which is to appoint and provide for ministers of the Church of England to perform the usual religious offices for the various congregations of English Episcopalians scattered throughout the kingdom. The answer returned by the *Oberkirchenrath*, or Supreme consistory, has been that it would welcome the deputation with great cordiality, and further its views. There is, therefore, some chance now of the spiritual destitution of the English residents in Prussia being relieved, for hitherto, Protestant as the country is, and eminently favourable as the king is to our Church and its ministrations, we have not as yet, had one single consular or other chaplain appointed to any congregation throughout the kingdom.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces the opening of the campaign in Kabylic by a brilliant affair, which, after a combat of some severity, and two hours' duration, against the offending tribes of the Beni-Raten, left the French army in possession of all the enemy's positions in the centre of his territory. The loss of the invaders is stated at from 400 to 500 men hors de combat. Operations were momentarily suspended by the coming on of rain, fog, and bad weather. The insubordinate tribes are not supposed to be able to muster more than 10,000 fighting men—a force little likely to be able long to hold over their mountain fastnesses against 30,000 French Zouaves and light troops.

PERSIA.—By accounts received through Bagdad to the 21st of April, we learn that General Outram had evacuated Mohammerah, and taken his troops back to Busbire. The British were beginning to experience rather severe losses by disease. On the other side, the Persians had already quitted Ferah, and were preparing to evacuate Herat.

INDIA.—We are told by the last mail from Calcutta, that the mutinous spirit in the army appears to have received a check. The fate of the 19th Native Infantry has frightened men who, whatever else they may wish, do not wish to cease to be soldiers. The 34th, though still sullen, are completely cowed, and the wavering regiments have made up their minds to side with the strongest. It is now hoped the affair will blow over, and probably lead to a reorganisation of the army. The behaviour of Lord Canning, who has exhibited much firmness and fearlessness, has gained great admiration. The news of peace with Persia, and the promised war in China, are both popular topics at Bombay. Sir James Brooke is one of the heroes of the Anglo-Indian community, and at Singapore the very men who, in 1854, called for the commission of inquiry, have passed at a public meeting an address, congratulating the Rajah on his "just severity."—Fruel Alee, the Dacoit chief who murdered Mr. Boileau, the deputy-commissioner of Secrora, Oude, has been put to death by a band of Irregulars, who pursued the chief with his band into the Nepal Jungle and cut them to pieces. Gholab Singh, the Maharajah of Cashmere, is believed to be on his deathbed. His nephew Jowahir Singh has left Lahore to look after his own interests. His successor is his son Runbeer Singh, but it is not certain if he will succeed.

The East India Company have taken possession of the Island of Porim, in the Straits of Babelmandel, and completely commanding the entrance to the Red Sea. The ostensible cause is, that two years since, an English ship, which was wrecked on the coast of Arabia, was pillaged by the natives. An artillery garrison from India is already placed on the Island.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

EMIGRATION FROM THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND TO CANADA.—The total number of emigrants who have left Aberdeen this spring, direct for Quebec, has been 351, being about the same number as last spring. They have consisted very largely of relatives going out to previous emigrants, and will, no doubt, in turn be followed by other connections.—*Aberdeen Journal.* This is the kind of emigration we should like to see

going on in this Province. Make settlement in this country easy and desirable to those already in it, and they will soon invite others to come to them, and they others again, and so on, in a steady, continuous, self-feeding stream, the same as it is to Canada and Australia. But where, we ask, is the use of inviting emigrants to a country in which the inducements to remain are so small that its own native born children are daily leaving it to seek better fields of enterprise.—*St. John, N. B., Courier.*

BOAT RACE.—The arrangement for a boat race between the Union Club of St. John and Halifax Club have been completed by Mr. Walter Welsh, of this city and Jas. Fryor, Esq., of Halifax, for £300 a side. The race is to come off in Halifax harbor on Thursday the 23d of July.—*Freeman.*

Editorial Miscellany.

PREACHING IN EXETER HALL.

THE English papers by the last mail notice a movement on the part of some of the Bishops and Clergy of the Church, of a novel and interesting nature. For the purpose of more effectually reaching the hearts of the masses, public worship, according to the doctrine of the Church, has been held in Exeter Hall, and so far the experiment has been attended with a good measure of success. The general sentiment appears to be in its favour, although a portion of the press expresses doubts as to its propriety, and are not well pleased that the Church should thus fall in with the practice of the dissenting bodies. They adduce evidence to show that there is no necessity for this movement, and that the parishes and others who have taken part in it, should have tried the effect of a public preaching in the Churches of the land, in the nave of St. Paul's Cathedral, and other consecrated places, ere they resorted to such a focus of religious rivalry as Exeter Hall. There is some reason in these arguments, although it may be doubted if any attempt to congregate the masses inside of the Established churches or cathedrals, would be half as successful, as that which will bring them to a meeting which they imagine they have a prescriptive right to attend, where all grades feel themselves at their ease, and the whole congregation are on that footing of perfect equality with respect to each other individually, which they assume in the eye of the Divine Majesty. We confess that we like the idea, and think that if energetically carried out, it will tend to elevate the Ministry of the Church in public estimation, and afford that comparison with other religious bodies which under preexisting circumstances of her worship it was very difficult for the general public to institute. We like it all the better, because something similar has been tried among ourselves with happy results, in the Bishop's Chapel; and because it amounts to a condemnation of the exclusive pew system, which, whatever may be advanced in its favour, is a great hindrance to general religious instruction, creates by comparison a feeling of bitterness at their lot in the minds of the poor, and virtually operates to exclude them from the house of God.

The following observations with reference to this subject were made in the House of Lords on Thursday, May 28:—

Lord Duncannon, referring to the discourses being delivered in Exeter Hall on successive Sunday evenings by right rev. prelates and other dignitaries of the Church of England, said:—

"Some persons were of opinion that this was not for the interests of the Church, and that it was calculated to introduce a sort of Spurgeonism into the Church of England. That hall was very much used for public meetings, but he was not aware that it had ever been consecrated or set apart for divine worship. The case was a new and singular one, and he must say such as he had never heard of before in connection with our Church. He should be glad to hear from the right rev. prelate whether these meetings take place with his sanction, and whether they are in strict conformity with the practice and discipline of the Church. No doubt the right rev. prelate was better informed on such matters than he could possibly be; but, considering that these things take place in an unconsecrated building, he could not help calling his attention to them, and should wait for his reply with some anxiety. The question he had to put was, whether these proceedings had the approval of the right rev. prelate, and whether he considered them to be strictly in conformity with the rules and discipline of the Church?"

The Bishop of London—I am not aware that the noble lord is exactly in order in putting this question; but at the same time I am quite ready to give whatever information is in my power to the noble lord. I may state to the house that I believe there is no doubt whatever that such a meeting as he has described did take place in Exeter hall last Sunday evening, and also that it is the intention that such meetings shall be continued for several successive Sundays. I must say, however, that I believe the request that two right rev. prelates of the Church, two learned Deans, and several other clergy should on successive Sunday evenings address the assembled people in Exeter hall, is strictly in accordance with the act which I hold in my hand, and

which is entitled "An Act for the better securing of the liberty of religious worship," in which it is provided that among the cases in which such addresses may be made, are meetings similar to those now taking place in Exeter hall. The act provides that convocations or assemblies for religious worship held in any building or place not consecrated for religious worship are legal. That bill was brought in by my noble friend the Earl of Shaftesbury, and it was the very intention of the bill that such addresses and such meetings as the noble lord has referred to should be allowed. I will also, if permitted, state that not only do I consider these meetings strictly legal, but in the highest degree expedient. I believe from my heart that there are thousands upon thousands of people in the metropolis and other large towns, of whose condition your lordships are pained to hear, who have not entered a place of worship for many years. I believe that some such persons were present at the meeting to which the noble lord has alluded, and I fondly trust they were not brought there without receiving benefit. I believe that those who are conducting these meetings have most earnestly at heart the welfare of the laboring classes of this country, and there is every reason to hope that by bringing those classes where they will hear the Word of God and the sacred services of our Church in such places as these, it will ultimately make them what they are not—habitual worshippers within the walls of the Church. (Cheers).

Lord Kinnaird could confirm what had fallen from the right rev. prelate, and had much pleasure in expressing his cordial approval of these meetings in Exeter-hall. Their lordships were aware that there were thousands in this metropolis and other large towns who never entered the house of God from year's end to year's end, and who never heard the sound of the Gospel. There was no way in which they could ever hear the Word of God but from mouths of missionaries and Scripture-readers and at such meetings as those in Exeter-hall. Their lordships were also aware that on Sundays there were meetings in large halls in this metropolis where crowds of these persons were brought together to hear the exhortations addressed to them by ministers not connected with the Church of England, and surely it would be matter of regret if members of the Church of England did not provide for them the same religious opportunities. He also thought the public had cause to rejoice that these services in Exeter-hall had been instituted. He was present at the first meeting last Sunday evening, when no fewer than 4,000 persons were present. Meetings of this sort were usually composed in a great measure of the fair sex, but on this occasion he was happy to see one-half of the audience composed of real working men—men who would not go into well filled and luxurious churches. As they entered the hall the beautiful Litany of the Church of England was put into their hands, and that every one appreciated it was proved by the earnest manner in which they joined in the responses. Every word that fell from the right rev. prelate who addressed them, urging them to search the Scriptures, was listened to with the utmost attention for about three quarters of an hour, and he never witnessed anything more striking than when the assembly rose to join in a hymn of praise to their Creator. He rejoiced greatly in this movement, and believed that it would be the means of effecting much good.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said he thought the question put by the noble viscount (Duncannon) had been fully and completely answered by his right rev. brother, and therefore he would only ask the noble earl, who was, he was certain, anxious for the welfare of the Church, whether it would be wise, even were it possible, to stop what he called these innovations? He could not imagine that any greater reproach or disparagement could be cast upon the Church than to suppose it was incapable of accommodating itself to the changing necessities of the age.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

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

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

Sold in Boxes, Price 1s.

WM. LANGLEY,

March 21. Chemist & Druggist, Hollis St.

AN ORGAN FOR SALE.

AN excellent ORGAN, built by Bevington, London, five years ago, containing 34 notes full Church scale, and five Stops, viz: Stopped Diapason Bass, Stopped Diapason Treble, Dulciana, Principal and Fifteenth. Gilt pipes in iron stained and varnished case. Stands 9 feet 6 inches high, 2 feet 6 inches deep, 5 feet 0 inches broad. The instrument is in perfect order, a fine tone, sweet and powerful, and will give entire satisfaction to the party purchasing. It will be sold cheap to parties applying immediately. For further particulars apply to Box 137, 10, Halifax. May 23rd, 1857.

Youths' Department.

SUFFERING WRONGS PATIENTLY, OR, THE PATH TO GLORY.*

After living some time in the constant fear of assassination, the royal family attempted an escape, but they had not gone far, before at Varennes they were discovered, and brought back prisoners to Paris. From this time they were confined in a gloomy building called the Temple, and morning and evening the little Dauphin prayed that God would have mercy not upon them only, but upon the poor misguided, wicked people, who were bent upon their destruction. The patience, the gentleness, the cheerfulness with which they endured hardships and the sorrows which now came upon them, proved that they had learned of One who bore the cross for us. The king's first words on entering their new abode, were words of prayer, "O God, Thy judgements are terrible! Help us to adore the hand that chastens us, as that which has so long blessed us." And they were helped, wonderfully helped! The king's youngest sister, Madame Elizabeth, who shared their imprisonment, was a great comfort to them, and while they wept together, and strengthened themselves with the consolation God gives to those who suffer patiently, they were happier than the cruel people without. Beautiful it was to see how quickly the Dauphin learned to conciliate by all gentle ways and words, the rude; and even brutal keepers of their prison; and Marie Antoinette's tearful face still brightened up from time to time as she listened to her truly loyal child.

The thorny path was leading on to glory, but the thorns were multiplied. The king was put to death, and the Dauphin was torn from his widowed, heart-broken mother, and given to the care of cruel jailors, a man named Simon and his wife. I can hardly bear to tell you the sufferings of the gentle and princely boy—how books were taken from him, and the tame canaries reared for him by his aunt Elizabeth, and how when Simon found him with uplifted hands beside his flock bed, he seized him by the arms, and flung the terrified child into a dark dungeon, where he was kept for some days on bread and water; but sad as it is to think of this, I have no doubt that there was One with the child, guiding, soothing, comforting him with a comfort which we know not of; and when the worn out sufferer slept on his hard bed, dreams of his beloved ones, dreams of a rest that remaineth to the people of God, and of a time when God Himself shall wipe away tears from off all faces, lit up the pale face with a gleam of joy and peace, such as the world can neither give nor take away. The lessons, the holy lessons of his parents, lessons of endurance, and of patience, of forgiveness, and of faith, and hope, and love, were not forgotten. He might not bow down and pray to God before Simon, but in secret none could hinder him from pouring out his full heart in the bosom of his Father in Heaven; and God and holy angels ministered to him, and the thought of God was to him a strong tower. One day when he was building a house of cards, Simon bent over the table, and blowing down the work of his little captive, asked with a savage laugh, "Eh, Capet" (for so he was called), "what do you say to my breath?"

"I say that the breath of God is more mighty still," replied the child, and the calm majesty of his answer shook even the proud and evil heart of his tyrant. On another occasion, Simon asked him tauntingly, what he would do if the Vendean, who had taken up arms for the royal family, were to set him at liberty. "I would pardon you," was the instant answer of the noble child.

The wicked people, anxious to find some show of evidence against the queen, in order to condemn her to death, used every means to procure the signature of her little son to the paper which they had drawn up; but neither threats nor promises could prevail on Louis Charles to sign he knew not what. It was only by administering to him strong intoxicating drink, that they succeeded in forcing him, while under its influence, to affix his name to the evidence.

Marie Antoinette well knew that violent and unfair means could only have rung from the reluctant child what could in any way be used against the mother he so loved and honored. Her death was determined on; and she met it in the faith and hope of a Christian; but when the tidings reached Louis Charles in connection with the story of his own signature, his loving heart sank within him. "I will speak no more; they may do what they will with me. They may kill me, but not another word shall pass these lips." And

Concluded from last week.

from that time for eighteen months, not one word was ever heard from him.

It was not the stern determination of a proud spirit but the steadfast resolution of a Christian child, that sealed his lips, for in the words of Scripture he might well say, "I will keep my mouth with a bridle while the wicked is before me. I was dumb with silence, I held my peace even from good, and my sorrow was stirred."

Only the grace of God could have enabled him to persevere in such a course, lest in some unguarded moment a word should escape him, which might injure his few remaining friends.

And who can tell of the holy and blessed communications with his God and Saviour that cheered the lonely hours of the day, and the dark and dreary solitude of night? Might it not be given to him to hear the songs of angels, and to listen in his sleep for the gentle voices that in other days had sounded in his ears?

Weaker and weaker he got in mind and body, pale and worn, yet beauty still lingered in his look and smile, and those who looked upon him could not but acknowledge that months of captivity and agony had passed gently over him; for all that the wicked could do to him, could not hinder him from prayer, and in prayer he found help and consolation. A touching story was told of him at an earlier period, when on the 10th of August, 1792, the rabble broke into the palace of the Tuilleries after putting the Swiss guard to death. The wainscoting of a secret passage in which the royal family had taken refuge, appeared to be giving way under the repeated blows of the mob, when the Dauphin, letting go his mother's hand, fell on his knees, and prayed, "O God, save mamma! Thou art able to do everything—oh send away these men! a poor child is praying for his mother! O Thou good God, wilt Thou not hear him?" and, as if in answer to his child-like prayer, the people desisted from their work of destruction, and the noise suddenly ceased.

The same spirit pervaded the whole family. On the walls of his sister's prison chamber, the following prayer was traced in pencil by her own hand, "O my Father, watch over me from heaven! O my God, forgive those who have put my parents to death."

The thorny path was wellnigh trodden—the gentle boy lay upon his bed in fever, sick unto death. Two physicians who had been sent to examine the state of his health, could not refrain from expressing their indignation at the neglected condition of the tenderly-reared and royal child. The long sealed lips were unclosed, and with a sudden effort, he whispered, "Speak low, sir; I pray you speak low, lest my sister should hear you, and I should be so sorry that she should know I am ill; it would grieve her so much." A proof, if any were needed, that the fount of affection was unchilled, and the unselfish heart still cared for others first. The little sufferer was now treated with comparative kindness—his apartment was changed, and as he sat by the open window which looked out upon a garden, the fresh air seemed for a moment to revive him, and the attendant said to cheer him, "You will soon be able to walk and play about the garden."

"I!" was the answer, "I shall not go anywhere but to my mother, and she is not on earth."

"You must hope the best, sir," said the physician soothingly.

A smile was the only answer—he could smile, for a dearer joy was before him. On the 8th of June, 1795, about two o'clock, he made signs to have the window opened. His wish was gratified, and raising his eyes to heaven, he softly whispered, "Mother?" and fell on sleep, aged ten years and two months, leaving an example of suffering wrongs patiently, which may well teach us of this work of mercy, this witness bearing for Him, who was led as a lamb to the slaughter, while in the words of Scripture, "We count them happy which endure."

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN DEATH.—A Sunday-school scholar was dying. Her friends had gathered around to listen to her dying words. After she had been raised in bed, and had spoken a few words to each one, she said:

"Now, mother, I would like to have you lay my head down on the pillow."

Her request was granted.

"Now," said she, "I want to say the Lord's Prayer, just as I said it when I was a little child."

Slowly and fervently that beautiful prayer was repeated. For a few moments a smile played around the lips of the dying girl, and then her happy spirit winged its way to that better land, where prayer is lost in praise.

News Department.

Extracts from latest English Papers.

(From the Aberdeen Journal, June 3.)

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

ELECTION OF THE BISHOP OF ABERDEEN.—This event, which, for some weeks past, has been looked forward to with great interest by members of the Episcopal communion, and by the public generally, took place on Thursday last, within St. Matthew's Church, Melthrum, in terms of a summons issued to the clergy of the diocese by the Dean, acting under a mandate received from the Bishop of Edinburgh, as the senior member of the Episcopal College. The following is an authentic statement of what was done on the occasion.

After Morning Prayer and celebration of the Holy Communion, of which the clergy and several of the laity partook, the special Synod for the election was constituted about one, P. M. All the diocesan incumbents—twenty-four in number—were present—the Very Rev. David Wilson, the Dean, occupying the chair, and the Rev. Arthur Ranken officiating as Synod Clerk. The sederunt having been taken, the members agreed to put on record their sense of the loss the diocese had sustained by the lamented decease of the late Primus. After this, the Episcopal mandate was read. It bore date 5th May, 1857, and required the Presbyters of the diocese to meet within thirty days thereafter, to elect a fit person for the office of Bishop, in room of the Right Rev. Dr. Wm Skinner, the late Ordinary, the election to take place betwixt eight, A. M., and four, P. M.

Mr. Ranken then preferred a request that, owing to the importance of the business before the Synod, and the part he had himself to take as one of the electors, he might be allowed the assistance of one or two laymen of the diocese, which was unanimously acceded to, and Messrs. George Grub and Norval Clyde, advocates, Aberdeen, were introduced and requested to assist Mr. Ranken.

The Very Rev. James Smith, Forgue, moved that in order that a full report of the proceedings might be furnished to the members of the Church, a professional Reporter should be allowed to be present, which motion was seconded by the Rev. Patrick Cheyne, St. John's, Aberdeen. The Rev. Gilbert Rorison, Peterhead, and others of the clergy, opposed it as unnecessary and inexpedient in the circumstances; and a vote being taken, the motion was supported by nine members, while fifteen voted against it, and it was consequently lost.

It was unanimously agreed that lay-members of the Church within the diocese should be admitted as spectators, and several laymen availed themselves of this privilege.

After a short address from the Dean, stating his views in regard to the manner in which the meeting should be conducted, he called upon the presbyters to nominate a fit person as Bishop, upon which,

The Rev. Nathaniel Grieve, Ellon, proposed the Rev. Dr. Thomas George Suther, incumbent of St. Andrew's Church, Aberdeen, whose nomination was seconded by the Rev. A. Bruce, Banff.

The Rev. A. Ranken, Deer, then proposed for the vacant office the Rev. Patrick Cheyne, incumbent of St. John's Church, Aberdeen, and the Rev. W. Webster, New Pittligo, seconded the nomination. In both cases, the proposer and the seconder addressed the meeting in support of their respective nominees, three of the speeches being read, and extending to a considerable length.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Cheyne rose, and, explaining that, under no circumstances whatever would he vote for himself, requested leave to retire during the discussion, which, he presumed would follow the above nominations; and Dr. Suther made a similar request in regard to himself. Both gentlemen, therefore, left the meeting. No other candidate was proposed.

A long discussion ensued relative to the qualifications of the respective nominees, various members of the Synod expressing their sentiments in speeches, some of which were of considerable length, and partly written and partly extemporaneous. It is impossible to give here even an outline of the views urged by the different speakers, so as to do anything like justice to them. It may be mentioned, however, that a principal topic was the Scottish Communion office, the speakers on both sides urging, on behalf of Dr. Suther and Mr. Cheyne respectively, their firm attachment to that office, and determination to maintain it in its integrity. Another point of debate was the incom-

patibility, as alleged by Mr. Chayne's supporters, of a congregational charge, especially one so important as St. Andrew's, with the efficient superintendence of a diocese; Mr. Chayne himself, immediately before retiring, having declared his purpose, in the event of his election, to resign the cure of St. John's, and devote himself to the duties of the Episcopate. He explained, at the same time, that in consenting to be proposed for the vacant See, he wished that his doing so might be considered as a protest, on his party against such a combination of duties as that just referred to.—On the other hand, the supporters of Dr. Suther maintained, that in the person of an active prelate, and with the aid of an efficient curate or curates in his charge, the combination was not open to objection in this country, at least, and that in the case of the diocese of Aberdeen, in particular, it had not been found objectionable, the late Bishop having, for many years, efficiently discharged both his diocesan duties, and those connected with his incumbency of St. Andrew's Church. It was also urged by Dr. Suther's supporters that his election would be acceptable to the greater number of the laity; while Mr. Chayne's friends represented the evil which had attached to the undue exercise of lay influence. To this it was replied by one or two members, that the best remedy for each an evil was to restore to the laity the position they held in regard to the choice of bishops in primitive times. The speeches were marked with great courtesy and good feeling. They continued to be delivered until within a very short time of four, P.M., before which, by the terms of the Episcopal mandate, the election required to be completed.

The Dean, before closing the discussion, stated that he wished to take this opportunity of explaining the course he had individually taken in regard to the election. Notwithstanding all that had been said against it, he was not ashamed of having looked to England, for, in doing so, he had acted under the conviction that, could a fit person—willing to undertake the office of Bishop—have been found, external to the diocese, or even beyond the limits of this portion of the Church, it would have tended more, under existing circumstances, to promote the harmony and welfare of the Diocese and the Church than the appointment of either of the two candidates named. He then desired the roll to be called over, in order that each presbyter, beginning with the youngest, might record his vote for either candidate. The votes were found to stand as follows:—

For Dr. Suther—Messrs. Davidson, Meldrum; Troop, Buckie; Temple, Cuminstone; Leslie, Meiklefolla; Morrison, Peterhead; W. Walker, Monymusk; Low, Longside; Bu-sfield, Lomay; Cooper, Portsoy; Pressley, Fraserburg; Bruce, Banff; N. Griere, Ellon; and the Dean—13.

For Mr. Chayne—Messrs. W. Y. Moir, Strichen; W. T. Griere, Banchory-Ternan; R. Walker, Tillymorgan; Harper, Inverury; Smith, Forgue; Christie, Turriff; Webster, New Pitsligo; Ranken, Deer; and Pratt, Cruden—9.

There being thus a majority of 13 to 9 for Dr. Suther, the Dean declared him to be duly elected Bishop and pastor of the diocese of Aberdeen, subject to confirmation by the Episcopal College, in terms of the canons.

Dr. Suther having returned to the meeting shortly before, then rose, and, with evident emotion, expressed his acceptance of the office in words of the following import:—Very Rev. Sir and Rev. Brethren—The high position to which your vote has called me cannot be taken with silence on my part; and yet there are such solemnizing considerations connected with it, that I feel quite unable to enter upon subjects which some of you may think that I ought to notice. I must therefore ask your indulgence, that you will allow me to pass by these for the present. I believe that it was once a custom for persons in my position to say *noio Episcopari*. I do not pretend to such indifference; for though I have not sought this office from any of you, nor have I secretly desired it from any proud idea of pre-eminence, yet, as a Scotchman, and a Scottish priest who has laboured for twenty years in the service of this Church, I do feel gratified; more than words can express, by the high honor which the issue of your vote to-day has conferred on me. With everything human, there will be mingled human passions and infirmities; and perhaps even the solemn passions in which we have just been engaged may not have been free from this defect. It has, I believe, been said that the laity of our Church have exercised an undue influence in this election. There is no doubt that our laity have been greatly interested as to the result of to-day's proceedings, and I believe that I have many friends of all classes among the laity. But lay friends have been active on both sides, and

it may be that in some cases the partiality or decided preference of those friends may have caused them to overstep the bounds of prudence; but I have not heard of any case in which anything like coercion has been used; and short of this, I would be the last man to interfere with the laity in exercising their undoubted privilege of expressing their approval or disapproval of the person whom you elect for their bishop—a privilege for which they have precedent in the purest age of Christian antiquity. But if a single case can be adduced where even an attempt at coercion has been made—such is my estimate of the sacredness of the right of individual judgment in this matter, that I would protest against such an exercise of influence, even if it were used for my own advancement. But I am sure no such case can be brought forward. With regard to the honor which you have conferred upon me, I feel myself unworthy of it; and I feel that there are some things in me which render me inferior to my reverend brother, and less able to discharge the lawful duties of the Episcopate. But, if your vote be confirmed, I believe that my weakness will be supplied with strength by the mighty power of Him who hath left that glorious promise on which the Church relies, "Lo, I am with you always even to the end of the world." To you my rev. brethren, by whose votes I have been elected, I return my most heartfelt thanks; and I would assure those of this diocese who have shown their preference for my rev. brother, for whom also I entertain the highest possible regard, that I respect their honest convictions, and am ready henceforth to forget that they have been this day my opponents. In earthly contests, when the strife is over those who have been engaged in them can meet as friends, and the hands which in the day of battle were raised to strike are clasped in friendly embrace. I do not mean exactly to apply this metaphor to ourselves; for I trust that we have acted throughout this business in a different spirit, and that the only rivalry amongst us has been the endeavour to do our utmost to secure the best man for the diocese—the man who, according to our several opinions, would best serve the cause of our beloved Church, and help her to fulfil her exalted mission of advancing the glory of Almighty God, and promoting peace and good will on earth. With regard to myself and my conduct in future, if that future be granted me, all I can say is that I have never at any period of my life been a party man; and certainly now that you have called me to this high dignity, I will be more than ever careful to maintain that character which those who know me best will testify that I deserve—the character of keeping myself detached from party action. I love the Church "for my brethren and companions' sake;" I love her because I believe her to be "the House of the Lord our God" in this land. I will never sanction any step to destroy her independence—I will never give my aid to impair that distinct testimony which our Church is rightly supposed to bear to certain important doctrines of the Christian faith. But when I think of the magnitude of the work, and the temptations and difficulties by which I shall be beset, I am compelled to ask "who is sufficient for these things?" My rev. brethren, I rely on your assistance, and I earnestly beg you will give me your advice and co-operation, and, above every thing else, that you will give me your earnest and constant prayers.

The formal declaration of the election was then subscribed by the Presbytery who had recorded their votes for Dr. Suther, and the Dean was authorized to transmit the document to the Senior Bishop, as Primate.

At the request of the members, the Dean expressed the thanks of the Synod to Messrs. Grub and Clyne for their assistance.

To Dean Wilson himself the Synod unanimously and cordially gave a vote of thanks for the very able and impartial manner in which he had presided over the meeting.

This terminated the business of the Synod.

Dr. Suther, the Bishop-elect, is a native of Scotland, and in Scotch orders. He is the son of P. Suther, Esq., M. D., Deputy Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, and was born in Edinburgh in 1814. He was educated at King's College, in the University of Windsor, Nova Scotia; took the degree of B. A. in 1833; was ordained deacon in March, 1837, by the late Dr. Walker, Bishop of Edinburgh; and Priest in December following, by the same prelate. Dr. Suther served in Leith for two years as assistant to the learned and excellent Dr. Russell, late Bishop of Glasgow, and was, for about sixteen years, incumbent of St. George's, York Place, Edinburgh, and Chaplain at Edinburgh Castle. He was elected to the incumbency of St. Andrew's Church, Aberdeen, in 1855. The degree of D. C. L. was conferred on him in 1854 by Windsor University.

ENGLAND.

The inhabitants of Stockport lately organized a resistance against the high price of milk, and after a agitation of one month succeeded in obtaining a reduction. They are now trying to obtain a reduction in the price of sugar, and a number of the inhabitants have pledged themselves to abstain from its use till the price is reduced 2d. a pound. Circulars have been issued in every town in the kingdom, calling on the people generally to join in the movement. A meeting of householders on the same question has been held at Leeds, and a similar resolution came to.

A remarkable experiment has been made by her Majesty's ship *Locust*, on the efficiency of the new plan, by Clifford, of lowering boats from the ship's

side at sea. When the *Locust* was off the Bill of Portland, during a fine breeze from the north-west, from the time of the commander calling out, "A man overboard; let go the life buoy; man the boat" till the boat was lowered, full manned, oars out, and clear of the ship—only 25 seconds elapsed. The experiment was repeated with a like result on entering Hamoaze, when the *Locust* was at full speed.

The third report of the Postmaster General on the Post-office, commences with noticing the extension of inland service during the last year, in which period 368 post offices have been added, making the whole present number in the United Kingdom 10,866. The establishment of pillar boxes is noticed as a successful experiment, and it is intended in a short time to put up a large additional number in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, and in various parts of the country. The measures adopted for accelerating the delivery of letters in London—including the sorting of country letters before they reach town and the division into postal districts—have been so far successful that the morning delivery of letters commences thirty-three minutes earlier and is completed forty-five minutes earlier than before. The conveyance of mails, exclusive of steam vessels, and not counting the walks of letter-carriers, within the United Kingdom, extends to over a distance of 61,000 miles per day, being about 2,600 miles more than in the end of 1855. The number of letters delivered in England last year amounted to 338,000,000, being an increase of about 5½ per cent., on the preceding year. The letters delivered in Ireland in the same period were 42,000,000, and in Scotland 48,000,000, the former being an increase of only 1-25 per cent., and the latter of 4½ per cent. on the year preceding. The proportion of letters is in England 20 to each person, in Ireland 7, and in Scotland 16. The reduction of the postage on letters to India from 1s. to 6d., made in the beginning of the year, has already caused an increase from 800,000 to nearly 1,100,000. The correspondence with France has also increased, owing to the reduction of postage, about 1,000,000, or nearly one third of the whole former number. The interruption of the packet service to the United States consequent on the exigencies of the late war caused a considerable diminution in the correspondence, and, though last year there was an increase of 125,000 letters, the number is still considerably less than it was before the interruption. The number of newspapers which passed through the Post office last year is estimated at 71,000,000. Of letters returned, owing to imperfect directions, there were about 2,400,000, and of newspapers 550,000. The money transmitted through the agency of money order offices, amounted last year to £11,805,562 for the United Kingdom, and the profit from the transmission, after deducting all expenses, was £25,674. The gross revenue of the Post office last year is stated to have been £2,867,954, being an increase of 5½ per cent. As compared with the first year of penny postage (1840) the gross revenue was increased by 111 per cent., and, even as compared with the last year of high rates of postage, there has been an increase of 20 per cent. The report notices the continued practice of sending money and other valuables in unregistered letters as offering great temptation to theft, and as not unfrequently raising groundless suspicion. Numerous instances are mentioned of blame being attached to the Post office, and to the letter carriers, when the faults arose from negligence of the parties sending the letters, or from the roguery of the persons to whom they were intrusted to be put into the Post-office. The recent recommendation to adopt district initials to letters has been responded to very satisfactorily. Already about 55,000 letters daily, or one-third of those posted in the London districts, are so addressed.

Exeter Hall has been engaged under the special sanction of the Bishop for a series of sermons, addressed particularly to the working classes, on Sunday evenings. Among the clergy advertised to preach are Dr. Villiers, Bishop of Carlisle; Dr. Bickersteth, Bishop of Ripon; Dr. Close, Dean of Carlisle; the Rev. Hugh Stowell, of Manchester; the Rev. Dr. McNeill, of Liverpool, the Rev. W. W. Champneys, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's; and the Rev. R. Burgess, Rector of Upper Chelsea. The Earl of Shaftesbury and the Hon. A. Kinnaird were present, and the *Record* makes the following report of the first evening's service:—

"There is every reason to feel encouraged with the result of the opening service yesterday evening, when the Bishop of Carlisle preached. The doors were opened at half past five, and although the rate at which the congregation generally assembled indicated that the intention to hold the services had not become generally known, the numbers gradually augmented till the hall was filled by upwards of

3000 persons. The great majority evidently belonged to the working-classes, and there were some examples of men attired in clothing which would probably deter them from appearing in a church or chapel. The seats being all free, the respectable looking and those who bore the outward stamp of poverty were mingled together. Thus, on the platform we observed an aged man in work-day attire, doubtless because he had none other, and somewhat behind were three unmistakable City Arabs, to whom, we trust, Exeter-hall will be the portal of a ragged school. The fixed attention of the congregation was remarkable. Nowhere could a drowsy look, and hardly a wandering gaze, be seen. The manner in which they responded and united in the singing was also very pleasing. The prayers consisted of the Litany, which, together with the hymns, had been printed in a separate form, and distributed to every person on entering. The Bishop conducted the service, first giving out the hymn, "Come, let us join our cheerful songs," then reading the forty-fifth chapter of Isaiah, "Ho! every one that thirsteth," &c., and then the Litany. Another hymn having been sung, the Bishop of Carlisle preached from Rom. iv. 3, "What saith the Scripture?"

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1857.

THE BISHOP'S VISIT.

We have received the following description of the Bishop's progress, which is very satisfactory, from the Albion Mines:—

Albion Mines, 15th June, 1857.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

SIR.—I gather from your papers that you are glad to be made acquainted with the Bishop's movements, and to receive some account of his Lordship's visits to the different localities of his extensive Diocese. We had the pleasure of a visit from him on the 31st. of May, accompanied by the Revd. Charles Elliott of Pictou.

The carriage of James Scott, Esq., Manager of the Mines, conveyed him from the Ferry to Mount Randell House, where he was cordially welcomed by his Lady and the members of his family.

A few minutes rest only were allowed, when the deep tones of the excellent Church Bell summoned his Lordship to the house of God, which was filled by a large congregation.

Previous to the Sermon eight candidates offered themselves for Confirmation, and were very ably and solemnly addressed by the Bishop, who took occasion to show the scriptural authority for the administration of the same, called upon them seriously to examine the state of their hearts, and addressed a hope that though young they would follow on to know the Lord, and not rest satisfied until they had presented themselves at the Lord's table. It was a singular circumstance that the eight candidates were all males, as it is generally found that two-thirds of those who receive Confirmation are females—he however hoped and trusted that on the next occasion a large number of both sexes will be found ready to join in that reasonable service of the Church.

The Bishop availed himself of the opportunity to advert to the peculiar situation of the Church at the Mines as at present without any settled Minister, and urged upon the people the necessity for large liberality and united exertion in order to secure a resident pastor.

Many persons felt the force of his Lordship's observations, and still more so when in his admirable Sermon from Luke 13th Ch. 7th verse, he entreated all his hearers to consider what benefit they had derived from the continued ministrations of the Church for the last three years. They had been put upon their trial, and if found wanting should trace the evil home to their own hearts, and not ascribe it to any deficiency in the services and ordinances of the Church. He hoped for better things, and assured the people of his warm interest in their favour; and that when circumstances would permit he should rejoice to send them a Clergyman who would feed them with convenient food, and gather together the scattered sheep.

On Monday the Bishop, in company with Mr. Scott, visited the principal establishments on the Mines—spent some time in the Grammar and female Schools, with which his Lordship expressed himself highly gratified. He also descended into one of the pits, to the great surprise of the miners there employed; to examine some new and interesting application of Engine power, for the purpose of

raising coal from the lower to the higher levels; even here his Lordship embraced the opportunity of imparting words of peace and encouragement to all around him.

Though the Bishop called it a holiday, it was one not unprofitably spent, as it evidently afforded recreation to his Lordship after his travels, and gave him an opportunity of ascertaining how things really stood at the Mines. In the afternoon of the same day, after he had received every attention which kindness and hospitality could extend, his Lordship was driven to Pictou, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Scott, and also by Neil McKay, Esq., who though a Presbyterian, takes a lively interest in the Church, and is always willing to aid in her advancement.

We sincerely trust the neat built and commodious Church at the Mines, erected for the purpose of supplying the Miners on the spot with the ministrations of religion, will thrive and prosper, and that it will contribute its part to the building of the Redeemer's Kingdom.

With best wishes, I am, Sir,
A SUBSCRIBER.

The Rev. Dr. Suther, an alumnus of King's College, Windsor, has been chosen Bishop of Aberdeen. An account of the proceedings has been forwarded to us in the Aberdeen Journal. The Bishop a short time ago, was high being a successful candidate for the primacy of Scotland. He married, we believe, Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Honble. James Fraser, of Halifax. It is no bad sign of the intellectual stamina of Novascotians abroad, (we may claim Bishop Suther, altho' not a native,) when we find them, few as they must be amongst the population of the world, competent in ability to achieve the highest honors and distinctions, in every grade and profession, and reflecting the utmost credit upon their native country, in their mental developments.

It is said we are to have that pleasurable recreation during the hot months, the trips to Seakville of one of the Dartmouth Company's Steamboats, renewed. We are glad of it, as an exception for an hour from the choking dust and heated atmosphere of the city. One of our journals, hopes that the sale of intoxicating liquors on board will be interdicted. The caution we should think was quite superfluous. The Company's arrangements in this respect, have hitherto been very satisfactory. It might be better if attention were directed to prevent the sale of liquor on shore, as we venture to state, that no one on board of the boats has ever been intoxicated by what they drank there, and can be evidently taken by those to whom the refreshment is entrusted, that no occurrence of the kind shall take place. We believe that both the Railway and Steamboat Co. will be benefitted by these excursions, by which those who choose to enjoy two kinds of locomotion on one day, can have a sail on the Basin, and a rail-ride on its margin, at a reasonable rate.

The Horticultural Gardens are to be opened to the public on the payment of a small sum for entrance on Monday and Fridays of each week. Regimental Bands will be in attendance. We have no doubt that a great number of the inhabitants will avail themselves of this opportunity, by which they will be benefiting a laudable enterprise, and at the same time enjoying themselves.

The Legislaturo of New Brunswick is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on Wednesday the 24th inst.

We are glad to see in the columns of the Catholic that young Mr. O'Brien, to whose talents as a painter we have more than once called attention, is about to proceed to Europe to enjoy the benefit of instruction from the masters in his art, who are there to be found. We believe he would have done so before, had he possessed the means of defraying the expenses of a year's sojourn abroad. We are glad to find that through the exertions of Henry Pryor, Esq., some generous friends of naive genius have now enabled him to do this, and he will shortly embark for England. Additional evidence, at once of his artistic talent, and of the need of timely cultivation and improvement, may be seen in Wetmore's window, in the picture lately executed by him, of the Yacht scene in our harbor. We heartily wish him a successful visit, and safe return to his native land.—Journal

Various Meetings of Religious Bodies take place this month. The Wesleyans have been holding theirs for some days, and many of their Ministers have attended it. The Free Church Synod, we believe, meets to-morrow. That of the Nova Scotia Presbyterian Church and the Established Kirk of Scotland at an early day. The Diocesan Church Society, as appears by advertisement, will hold its annual meeting on Tuesday the 30th inst. The Baptist Association also will meet next week at Hantsport.—Ibid.

It appears by the reports, that on motion of Alderman Bell, the application for the use of the Common for horse-racing, has been refused 9 to 7.—Ib.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Freeman Tupper, jr., while driving logs near Knowles' Mill, Milton, yesterday afternoon, accidentally fell in, and receiving an injury in the head which rendered him incapable of making any exertion to save himself, he was carried over the rapids and his body was not found for upwards of three quarters of an hour after wards, below the falls. Every exertion was made by persons present but their efforts proved unavailing. He was a son of Freeman Tupper, Esq., Custos, about 22 years of age,—was an enterprising and industrious young man and highly esteemed. His loss will be much felt in that place.—Liverpool Transcript.

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

To be the Board of Examiners for Provincial Medical Licenses: W. J. Almon, M. D. (Principal Medical Officer); Hon. Wm. Grigor, L. R. C. S. E.; D. McN. Parker, M. D.; Rufus R. Black, M. D.

To be one of the Commissioners of Schools for the County of Cape Breton: Rev. Robt. Arnold, A. B.

To be Chief Inspector of Pickled Fish for the County of Cape Breton: Mr. Misbael McKenna, in the place of Mr. Thos. S. Brown, resigned.

To be one of the Commissioners of Schools for the Northern District of Inverness: W. Chisholm, Esq.

To be Justices of the Peace, for the County of Inverness: Matthew McDaniel (Margaree), John Ross, Angus McInnes, (Mabou), Hugh Cameron, Roderick McNeil, Esquires, (Craignish).

To be Justices of the Peace in the County of Halifax: Donald Murray, Esq., Halifax; Samuel Caldwell, Esq., do.; James Bezanon, Hammond Plains; Edward Ryan, Prospect; Geo. L. Chipman, Prospect; W. E. Brine, Margaret's Bay; Joseph Browner, Sheet Harbor; David Falconer, Dartmouth; Thomas N. Gates, Three Fathom Harbor; David Dauphiney, St. Margaret's Bay.

To be Superintendent of St. Paul's Island: Mr. S. Campbell, in place of Mr. John Campbell, resigned.

To be a Health Officer for Annapolis—Dr. Randall.

To be the Commissioner of Schools for the City of Halifax, in place of the former Board: The Reverend Robt. Willie, Rev. Dr. Hannan, Rev. Chas. Churchill, Rev. David Freeman; J. W. Ritchie, T. S. Tobin, A. Mackinlay, Dr. Black, P. Power, J. Dou, Esquires.

THIS WAY, 97th.—The last words of Capt. Hedley Vicars—A song written by Miss Todrig. Music by Frederic Chirwell. A few copies received at the News Agency of G. E. Morton & Co.

TO SMOKERS.—Prince Albert's Aromatic Cigars for performing the breath after smoking. The Smoker's Tooth Powder, for all the purposes of a dentifrice, and to prevent discoloration of the Teeth from the use of Tobacco. Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

Abbott's Bitters act most beneficially on the Liver, the Stomach and Bowels, and in constipation connected with long continued derangement of the biliary organs, termed Bilious Dyspepsia, will be found a most wonderful medicine. For those of sedentary habits it is the safest and best remedy. Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

CURE YOUR COUGH!—Dr. Metcalf's Tussilage gives instant relief, and effectually cures Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, &c. Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

THE SMITH'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE. It will be found to be equally economical with common Coffee and is known by medical Gentlemen, who are acquainted with it, to be more whole-some—and suitable for those with weak digestive powers, and Invalids—than Coffee prepared in the ordinary way. Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

Among the most important discoveries which have ever been made in medical science, we may number that of G. W. Stone's Liquid Cathartic, a Family Physic in the most desirable form, perfectly agreeable to the taste, and a reliable remedy for Biliousness, Affections of the Liver, Impurity of the blood, Piles, Epilepsy, Scrofulous humors, Dyspepsia, Bilious Affections, Dysentery, and all diseases of the bowels, will be completely removed by its use. Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

Fresh Turnip Seeds, Mushroom Spaw, &c. Received by G. E. Morton & Co. 39 Granville Street.

Inquire Within—A house of 3,000 facts worth knowing, and on all subjects. Sent by G. E. Morton & Co.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Bureaux of Health, hospitals and dispensaries have never accomplished half the good that has been achieved through the agencies for the sale of these remedies. Fortunately for the sick, these agencies pervade all countries. Every dwelling, however, should be furnished with the preparations, for they may be suddenly and imperatively required at any hour. If universally and appropriately used in all cases demanding medical treatment, the average duration of human life would be increased, and the amount of human suffering greatly lessened. The effect of the Ointment on eruptions, ulcers, tumors, and all kinds of external diseases and in furles is little short of supernatural.

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Mr. HENRY WALKER, of Dartmouth, to REBECCA, daughter of Mr. George Taylor, of Truro Road.

On Saturday last, at the South East passage, by Rev James Stewart, Mr. ELIAS HORNE to Miss MARGARET MCKENZIE.

On Sunday last, by the same at Dartmouth, Mr. HENRY ROBERTSON, to Miss HANNAH BLAKELY.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. England, Corporal JAMES EAST, of the 6th Regt., to SUSAN, second daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Cole, of Halifax.

DECEASED.

On Monday morning last, ROBERT SKOON, aged 60 years, a native of England. He was 40 years in H. M. Ordnance Department. His end was peace.

Shipping List.

Saturday, June 13.—Stur Eastern State, Kilmam, Boston via Yarmouth; barque Krimin, Carl, Boston, 4 days; brig Frank, Jones, Matanzas, 10 days; brig Mary, Doble, Ponce, P. R., 14 days; Kaloolah, Hays, Demorara, 21 days; scho Morning Star, Burk, Conroy, Newfld; Rival, Dunlap, Liverpool, Saranac, Hutchins, Baltimore; Ivy Green, Johnston, New York.

June 15.—Challenge, Walters, Trinidad; Florida, Arcstroup, B. W. Indies; Queen of the West, Spoken, Porto Rico; Matchless, Gotsou, Day Chalcour, Cathaw, Caldwell, do; Cornelia, Youcel, do; J. D. Lohnes, Lohnes, Fishing; Wallace, Whetab, Labrador; Lady Sale, Oxner, North Bay.

June 16.—Majestic, Thompson, Labrador; Perseverance, Garrett, Day Chalcour, Aurora, Crowell, do; Florence, Johnston, B. W. Indies; Golden Rule, Sampson, Porto Rico; Sultan, Day, U. States; Helen McGregor, McAlpin, Fishing.

PASSENGERS. R. M. S. Europa—Liverpool to Halifax.—Mrs. Poarse, Mrs. Hare, Mr. & Mrs. Kenny, Mrs. Walsh, Rev. P. Butler, Capt. Hardie, R.N., John Garvie, 5 boys 63rd Regt.

PRICES CURRENT.

Table with columns for goods (Apples, Beef, Butter, Cheese, etc.) and prices. Includes sub-sections for PASSENGERS and CONSIGNMENT.

CONSIGNMENT of Rich Oriental and French SILK TISSUE SHAWLS. LONDON HOUSE, June 6, 1857.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now offering a Case of RICH SILK TISSUE SCARFS, 16s. 3d. each. Manufacturer's price was 25s.

Also—A lot of French BARAGE and India Tissue LONG SHAWLS, 20s. to 30s. The new Wire Ground French Tissue LONG SHAWLS, 27s. 6d. June 6. E. HILLING, JUNR. & CO.

SPELLING BOOKS & GRAMMARS, HISTORIES, &c. &c. SULLIVAN'S Spelling Book Superceded; Carpenter's Mayor's, Dilworth's, Universal, Union and other Spelling Books.

D. C. S. THE ANNUAL MEETING of the DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY of NOVA SCOTIA (open to all its Members) will be held (D.V.) at Halifax, on TUESDAY, 30th JUNE next. By order of the Executive Committee. EDWIN GILPIN, Jun., Sec'y. May 30.

NOTICE. KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR. THE Annual General Meeting of the ALUMNI of King's College, Windsor, will be held in the College Hall, at Windsor, on Wednesday the 24th day of June, at half-past nine o'clock, A. M., for the election of a President and three Members of Committee, and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR. THE Annual Meeting of the Governors of the above Institution, will take place (D. V.) at Windsor, on THURSDAY, the 25th of JUNE, instant. At 10 o'clock, A. M., the Governors and Members of the University will proceed to the Parish Church, where the Annual Sermon will be Preached by the Rev. Dr. GRAY, Rector of St. John, N. B.

LADIES' SCHOOL, AT PARSBORO. To re-open 22nd July. PRINCIPALS: Mrs. and Miss HATCHEFORD. BOARD AND WASHING, with instruction in the usual English Branches and Needle Work—£30 per Academic Year.

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. &c. JUST RECEIVED, per Ship Felicity from Glasgow, the balance of my Spring Importations of BOOKS & STATIONERY, comprising a General Assortment of Educational Books in general use in Schools, Academies and Colleges.

SACRED MUSIC. ON hand, from recent Arrivals, a Supply of the "AMERICAN VOCALIST and ZEKNER'S ANCIENT LYRE." Also, "Boston Academy."

SCIENCE & ART! LIST OF WEALE'S SERIES OF RUDIMENTARY WORKS. Just received and for Sale at the BOOK & STATIONERY STORE of WM GOSSIP, 24 GRANVILLE STREET.

CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS! JUST RECEIVED from NEW YORK, a large Assortment of Cheap PAPER HANGINGS, well adapted for Parlours, Bed Rooms and Kitchens. Call and see them at No. 24 Granville Street, at WM GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store. PER STEAMER "EUROPA." FIRST ARRIVAL OF NEW SPRING GOODS AT LONDON HOUSE, March 30, 1857.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE Subscribers having this day entered into Co-partnership, will in future transact business under the name of MACILREITH & CABOT. M. MACILREITH, J. E. CABOT. Halifax, 31st March, 1857.

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

NEW BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG. A FURTHER Supply of the following interesting Works in various bindings, viz.: Bread upon the Waters, Sarah Barry's Home, The Sign of the Cross, The Jewels of the Lord, The Little Episcopalian, Just received by May 9. WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street. THE Friends of the Bridgewater Mission, who during my late visit in Halifax, kindly promised to work for a Bazaar in aid of our new Church, are requested to send their contributions to Mrs. DARTER, Spring Gardens, by the first of July next, whence they will be forwarded to their destination.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SECOND DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Proposals for Assurance lodged at the Head Office or at any of the Agencies, on or before 15th May, will be entitled to participate to the extent of Three Years' Bonus at the Division of Profits on 1857.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Capital—£1,000,000 Stg.
Established 1816.

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Moderate Rates of Premium and Liberal Conditions with reference to Residence in the British Colonies, in India, and other places abroad.

Premiums received in any part of the world where agencies have been established.

Immediate Reduction of Premiums on change of Residence from a less healthy to a more favourable climate, according to fixed classes, no Medical Certificate being required.

Claims settled at Home or Abroad.

POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

A Bonus of £2 per cent. per annum was declared at last investigation in 1851 since which date large profits have accumulated. Next Division of Profits in 1859.

Amount of Assurance effected since the establishment of the Company in 1816, £2,300,000 sterling.

Income of the Company about £25,000 sterling per annum.

Prospectuses, and full information regarding the Company, may be had on application to

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Amherst.	Robert B. Dickey.
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Kentville.	T. W. Harris.
Liverpool.	J. N. S. Marshall.
Lunenburg.	H. S. Jost.
Pictou.	James Crichton.
Pugwash.	A. B. Chandler.
St. Eleanor's (P. E. I.)	Thomas Hunt.
Sydney, C. B.	G. E. Leonard.
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April 4, 1857.	

LANGLEY'S COMPOUND FLUID
EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Under the Patronage of the Medical Faculty.

THIS Extract is obtained from the best imported Sarsaparilla, and contains besides Sarsaparilla the other ingredients ordered by the Royal College of Physicians for the compound Decoction—but is in a concentrated form for the sake of convenience. Sarsaparilla as this is combined is considered by many of the most eminent practitioners at home and abroad, the BEST VEGETABLE ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE IN USE, for purifying the blood and improving the general health.

Sold by **WM. LANGLEY,**
Hollis Street.

March 21.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

THE following FRENCH BOOKS are to be obtained at the Book and Stationery Store of **WILLIAM GOSSIP,** No. 24 Granville Street

Ollendorff's French Grammar.	Value.
Do. do. do.	Jewett.
Key for each of the above	
Noel & Chapsal's French Grammar.	
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De Fiva's Elementary French Reader.	
De Fiva's Classic French Reader.	
Collot's Dramatic French Reader.	
Kowan's Modern French Reader.	
Adventures de Telemaque.	
Historic de Charles XII.	
Recueil Choisi.	
Bolmar's Perrin's Fables.	
Petit Preceptor.	Chambaud's Fables.
Spieler's & Surene's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary.	
Do. School Dictionary.	
Book of Common Prayer, in French	
French Testaments.	Dec. 13.

Chambers' Russian War.

A FURTHER supply of this best History of the Russian War. Also a general assortment of Chambers' Educational BOOKS—Miscellany, Repository, Pocket Miscellany and Juveniles.

Haswells Engineers Pocket Book

An excellent work for Engineers and Mechanics, embracing a great variety of Tables and calculations, and useful information on many branches of Art and Science. Neville's Hydraulic Formulas.

Hugh Miller's Testimony of the Rocks.

Some copies of the above last work of this celebrated Geologist, on hand, at lowest rate, direct from the publishers.

WM. GOSSIP.

1856

24 Granville Street.

E. BILLING, JR. & CO'S

FIRST GRAND DISPLAY

Spring and Summer FANCY GOODS,

APRIL 28, 1857.

We will have the pleasure of submitting to the inspection of the public this morning the contents of

72 cases FANCY GOODS,

Received per "America" and other Steamers.

Our assortment of NEW DESIGNS in

DRESSES in every texture

far surpasses in profusion extent any of our previous importations. Striped Checked and Flounced SILKS, French Flounced Barages, direct from Paris, 50 cent Wagon Silks, in endless variety. Percolomine Zephyr and other new Robes. With several large lots of other low priced DRESSES much under value.

MANILES AND MANTILLAS,

Of the latest Parisian designs.

Black Glace Silk Mantles from 10s. to 60s.

Black Meise Antique Mantles, from 10s. to 70s.

Velvet Mantles, from 10s. to 100s.

A very elegant display of SHAWLS,

In Silk, Tissue, and Barage Lougs.

Palettes and French Filled do

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Feathers and Flowers

Elegant Worked Muslins, Lace Goods, Silk Scarfs.

BOWNETS

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

EDWARD ALBRO. **JOSEPH WIER.**

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HAVE COMPLETED THEIR

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HARDWARE,	CUTCH,
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WHITELEAD,	NETS,
FISH-HOOKS,	SALES,
CAST IRON,	SPICES,
SHEET LEAD,	IRON,
LEAD PIPES,	TIN,
CURLED HAIR,	STEEL,
HATCLOTH,	SCARF,
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