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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. IX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1858. NO. 67.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.		MORNING.		EVENING.	
Day	Date	Text	Psalm	Text	Psalm
S.	17	1st Cor. 13	108	1st Cor. 13	108
S.	18	1st Cor. 13	108	1st Cor. 13	108
S.	19	1st Cor. 13	108	1st Cor. 13	108
S.	20	1st Cor. 13	108	1st Cor. 13	108
S.	21	1st Cor. 13	108	1st Cor. 13	108
S.	22	1st Cor. 13	108	1st Cor. 13	108
S.	23	1st Cor. 13	108	1st Cor. 13	108
S.	24	1st Cor. 13	108	1st Cor. 13	108
S.	25	1st Cor. 13	108	1st Cor. 13	108
S.	26	1st Cor. 13	108	1st Cor. 13	108
S.	27	1st Cor. 13	108	1st Cor. 13	108
S.	28	1st Cor. 13	108	1st Cor. 13	108
S.	29	1st Cor. 13	108	1st Cor. 13	108
S.	30	1st Cor. 13	108	1st Cor. 13	108

* One of the Luther Week Collects to be read on this day and each day in this week.

Poetry.

Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow.—Matt. vi. 28

Sweet dwelling of the vernal set,
Bathed in soft airs, and fed with dew,
What more than make in you lies
To fill the heart's fond view?
In childhood's sports, companions gay,
In sorrow, on life's downward way,
How soothing! in our last decay,
Memorials prompt and true.

Belts ye me of Eden's bowers,
As pure, as fragrant, and as fair,
As when ye crown'd the sunlit hours
Of happy wanderers there.
Yell'd all beside—the world of life,
How is it stain'd with fear and strife!
In Reason's world what storms are rife,
What passions range and glare!

But cher'ful and unchang'd the while
Ye first and perfect form ye show,
The same that won Eve's untraced smile
In the world's opening glow.
The stars of heaven a course are taught
Too high above our human thought:
Ye may be found if ye are sought,
And as we gaze, we know.

Ye dwell beside our paths and homes,
Our paths of sin, our homes of sorrow,
And guilty man, where'er he roams,
Your innocent mirth may borrow.
The birds of air before ye fleet,
They cannot brook our shadows cast—
But we may taste your solace sweet,
And some agree to-morrow.

Ye fearless in your nests abide—
Nor may we scorn, too proudly wise,
Your silent lessons, unadvised
By all but lowly eyes:
For ye could draw th' admiring gaze
Of Him who worlds and hearts surveys:
Your order wild, your fragrant maze,
He taught us how to prize.

Ye felt your Maker's smile that hour,
As when the peac'd and own'd you good;
His "sing on earth's primal bower,
Ye it all renew'd."
What care ye now, if winter's storm
Sweep ruthless o'er each silken form?
Christ's blessing at your heart is warm,
Ye fear no vexing mood.

Alas! of thousand hosoms kind,
That daily court you and caress,
How few the happy secret find
Of your calm loveliness!
"Live for to-day! to-morrow's light
To-morrow's cares shall bring to sight,
"Go sleep like closing flowers at night,
"And Heaven thy morn will bless."

—Keller's Christian Year.

Religious Miscellany.

THE APOSTLE PAUL IN COMMON LIFE.

We hear much in the present day about religious and secular education; but, even for the present life, the Bible is the best book after all. No situation in which man can be placed, either collectively or individually, is omitted in its pregnant pages; for every such situation we may find an example, a promise, or a warning. The famine and the pestilence are there; the battle and the tempest are there, the journey by land and the voyage by sea; the siege and the ambush; the furious mob and the grand assembly; the shout of victory and the wail of defeat. Every incident in domestic life is there; the marriage and the funeral; the joy for a first-born son, and the grief at parting with an aged parent; the sweets of home-bred affection; the horrors of fraternal discord; the mortification of the proud; and the calm enjoyments of the humble.

It is our intention, in the present paper, to select a few incidents in the life of the Apostle Paul, for the purpose of showing his manly and practical common-sense in business and intercourse of life. We do not mean to expatiate on his apostleship, which he received not from man, nor by the will of man, nor on those letters of theology and morals which take

their place among the "other Scriptures,"—an inheritance forever to the Church and mankind, far more precious than all that Greece could boast as entitled to that distinction. Nor shall we dwell on any of those orations in the Acts, where he adapts his sentiments and language with such manly dignity and propriety to the character and circumstances of his hearers. A few transactions and advices, not particularly prominent in his history, but well worth attending to, are the following:

I.—There was a sect called Stoics among the ancients by the name of Stoics, whose pretensions to wisdom and virtue were of the loftiest character. Their wise man was not only a man, but equal to the gods. They counted virtue the only good, and vice the only evil; outward things they reckoned to be quite indifferent. They spoke loftily concerning oppression: neither pain, nor exile, nor imprisonment, nor death, made any impression on them—*Neque mors neque vincula terrent*. On one occasion, St. Paul showed that he had no sympathy for such transcendental apathy. When he wished the highest good for those royal and august personages, before whom he was pleading his own and his Master's cause, he said: "I would to God, that not only thou, but also all that hear me this day, were both almost, and altogether, such as I am, except these bonds."

II.—Epaphroditus, one of the apostle's companions in his travels and preaching of the gospel, had been dangerously ill, and the knowledge of this had occasioned great sorrow in the hearts of his Christian friends at Philippi. No doubt they were persuaded, that to their pious friend death was but the entrance into life eternal. St. Paul had told them, in the very letter, that to himself to live was Christ, and to die was gain; yet, still, the universal feeling of human nature is, that when our friends are sick, we should like them to recover, and accordingly, we find the great apostle speaks as a plain, everyday man, when he says, "Indeed he was sick, nigh unto death; but God had mercy on him, and not on him only, but on me also, lest I should have sorrow upon sorrow."

III.—At Philippi, St. Paul and his companion, Silas, had been shamefully treated, scourged with many stripes, and their feet made fast in the stocks. There, in the inner prison, they sang praises to God; and God by His mighty power interposed in their behalf, loosened the bands of every prisoner, and made their keeper a trophy of redeeming grace. The magistrates, who had so barbarously misused them, whether from some misgivings as to their own proceedings, or terrified by the transactions of the night, sent a message by their factors in the morning to let them go. Their new convert no doubt completely softened in temper by his wondrous change, was delighted to give them tidings of their delivery, and to bid them go in peace. But Christian as he was, the apostle felt as a man; he had been unjustly handled, and he would not sneak away like a craven felon. "They have beaten us openly uncondemned, being Romans, and have cast us into prison; and now do they thrust us out privily? Nay, verily, but let them come themselves and fetch us out." And they did come, and had to own themselves in the power of those whom they had insulted; they besought them and brought them out.

IV.—A vexatious persecution, on the part of the Jews, had subjected the apostle to much inconvenience, and even to imminent danger of his life, both from popular tumult and from a conspiracy for his assassination; and although not quite in a dungeon or in the stocks, the time-serving and bribe-loving provincial magistrates had kept him a prisoner for more than two years, so that he determined at length to endeavour to obtain justice from the higher powers. We can easily imagine some zealous countryman of his own attempting to dissuade him from this step. Would you sanction by your acknowledgment of his authority the usurpation of the emperor over the land of our fathers, or plead your cause before a tyrant infamous for every crime, and stained with innocent blood? I find, might the apostle say, I find in the Providence of Him who gives the kingdom to whom he will, that this man has power over the Roman world; I inquire not how he got that power, nor with what crimes he is chargeable;

I can he actually can control all inferior judges; I fly from petty tyrants to the throne; I appeal unto Cæsar."

V.—We have little idea in our times and in countries professing christianity, what difficulties beset the hourly path of the first converts from heathenism. Living in cities wholly given to idolatry, surrounded by temples of surpassing beauty, lured on every hand to practice rites well adapted to please the sensual appetites of fallen man; where the ox, as Gibbon says with great gloom, at once appeased the gods, and furnished a supper for their joyous votaries, it was no easy matter for the newly-enlightened converts to keep themselves unspotted from the world. If they ate things offered to idols, it was equivalent to owning their existence and their sacredness, and thus denying the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom he had sent. We can suppose the weak and the timid telling them their need of the utmost circumspection, that it was their duty to abstain from the appearance of evil, and not to eat a morsel of meat, till they had inquired diligently whether it was in any way connected with an idol. No one knew better than St. Paul, what a precious jewel a tender conscience is: in this he exercised himself "to maintain a conscience void of offence towards God and men." But he did not perplex himself with needless scruples, nor did he lay undue burden on his beloved converts. Even in the licentious Corinth itself, he tells them to go to the public market, eat what is sold there, asking no questions, for conscience sake.

It would not be difficult to select, from the sayings and doings of the great apostle, many more instances of his noble, manly, practical character. No monkishness or misanthropy is to be found in him. A heart burning with zeal for the eternal interest of his fellow creatures, was united with a frankness and common sense view of common things, that would have made him a delightful companion, even if he had never travelled beyond his own street or village. The inference we wish to be drawn from this paper, by our readers, and especially by our young friends is this, that it is as true now as of old, that God's word is the best lamp unto their feet, and the best light unto their path; that its hidden treasures will reward all their search; that it should be read and read, and read again, till it truly becomes the engraved word, which is not only able to save your souls, but to teach them to order the affairs of this life with discretion.—*Excelsior*.

"I DO NOT LIKE THE PREACHER."—But you should not attend church, merely to hear the preacher, for Christ says that "His house is a house of prayer," and prayer is as superior in importance to preaching, as receiving a blessing is to hearing it. This going to hear the preacher, is likely to prove a species of man-worship, and the devotee will at length think heaven depends on some particular mortal, who would doubtless do well if not spoiled by such flattery. The effect of this is seen in some congregations that do not like any one to take their pastor's place for a Sunday, and some pastors so yield to this feeling, that they hesitate in extending the courtesy of an invitation to their brother ministers. A lady some years ago, on her pastor's going to a neighbouring city, actually followed him to hear his sermon, and thus avoid the substitute he had provided. But while such persons cannot tolerate other pastors than their own, some do not like their own preacher. What has yours done that you dislike him? Why, perhaps nothing in particular,—or some one has slandered him, or he has plainly told the impatient that they must repent or perish, or he has reproved kindly one of his flock who was openly breaking the promises of confirmation, or he did not know immediately when Mrs. S was taken sick, and consequently did not go until sent for, or he does not visit Mr. B. every week, sick or well, or he visits Mrs. C. more than Mrs. D., or his wife does not please every body.

But perhaps you like the man well enough, but do not like his sermons. Do they contain false doctrine, contrary to the Church's understanding of Holy Scripture? Not but he is so cold, and does so little good; crowds do not flock to hear him as they do to hear Mr. —; that is, he does not scream as though his people were deaf, nor does he say things which suppose his people are wanting in com-

most sense, nor preach to draw crowds, but endeavour to please God and his own conscience. Nor is he successful, for such persons as you, instead of improving by his example, and bringing others to hear him, take opportunity to find fault with them, and say away for such slight causes as are discouraging. The fault is in you, and not in him. He is most probably a faithful minister, who preaches plain and scriptural sermons, and it is not he that fails of success, but the Spirit of God which employs him as an instrument, and which in vain seeks entrance into your heart, and where you repel its gracious offer, you blame the preacher. The true reason is this—you do not like him because you do not like the truths he preaches. It is you that are cold; for were he to preach in the same manner and tone on the best mode of making investments, or of selecting a particular candidate, he would be found animated enough; but when he reproves sin, then he is too cold, or too long, or anything for an excuse. Holy Scripture explains your distaste when it says, "Every one that doeth evil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be reproved." Doubtless you think the Bible itself cold, and consequently neglect its study; but when you wake up to a sense of your real condition, you will think very differently.—*Legion, or Feigned Excuses.*

Provincial.

NOMINATION DAY AT WINDSOR—MR. HOWE'S SPEECH.

The nomination day at Windsor passed over without awakening any unusual excitement in that thriving little town, further than that a good many persons were present from different parts of the country, and a stir beyond ordinary was observable.

At 10 o'clock the Sheriff's Court was opened, and at 11, after the Sheriff had read the writ, &c.

Bennett Smith, Esq., rose and nominated the Hon. Joseph Howe, and Matthew Allison, Esq., seconded the same.

Mr. Howe then addressed the meeting for about an hour;

He commenced by claiming the indulgence of his audience, as he was still suffering, he said, from the effects of a recent accident. Any very lengthened observations, under the circumstances, he did not feel himself equal to; but yet he thought it would be scarcely expected that he would remain silent; although few explanations from him were indeed necessary. He referred to the highly influential position of the two Gentlemen who had moved and seconded his nomination, expressed the pride and gratification which he felt on receiving the requisition, which he confessed contained the names of Gentlemen he had not expected would sign it,—and trusted that nothing in his after life would render him unworthy of the trust thus reposed in him by men of all parties. Looking back on the past, we might account for those unfortunate collisions, renewed every four years, which were wont to split up parties; but now that every question which formerly divided the people has been settled and disposed of, he could see no necessity that we should still differ. He believed it was this feeling which dictated the requisition; and he felt deeply the honor of being elected by such a body of men as signed it. And although old questions have been settled, enough remained for all to do. In a short time the journey from Halifax to Windsor would be accomplished in an hour and a half. He would visit them often, taking counsel from their leading men, how best to advance the interests of that Township.

It would not be expected that he should go into any particulars of the Province at large; but he would explain why he consented to accept the requisition. It was the constant inquiry of his friends—Why go back to the House of Assembly? If he consulted his own comfort and convenience, he would not have consented to do so. He had held one after the other, all the higher offices, and there was nothing farther to tempt him, so that when he took his present office, he considered that his political life was over. He had no personal objects to gratify, and certainly to take part in the Government would not give him any pleasure.—But he would explain what his reasons were:

Mr. Howe then proceeded to say, that one member of the railway board being required to have a seat in the Assembly, when he lost his election for Cumberland, he thought he was in duty bound to get another seat the first opportunity, although all parties had dealt generously in not requiring it. One of his friends had placed his seat at his service, but he would not accept it. Mr. Wood died last winter, and made a vacancy, and he would state the reason that he would not consent to take an active part in that election. First, no

man could look after the affairs of a large county unless he spends at least one month in summer in it, which he could not do. Then, a large portion of the constituency belonged to a body of men with whom he (Mr. Howe) might be called upon presently to differ, and another reason was the position in which he stood with regard to the Mining Company; although Mr. Curran had fully secured him of the support of the Agent of the Company at Cape Breton. He therefore told them, that unless left free and unpledged upon every question, he could not allow himself to be put in nomination. Now, the difference with Windsor is, that you can ride round it in a day—it was near to him now—it would soon be nearer, so that his non-residence would amount to nothing. There was no question on which he could possibly differ with his constituents, who were on their part all he could desire—honorable, intelligent, and independent.

Mr. Howe then adverted to the subject of the railway, which occupied a great part of his address, but his observations were obliged to condense into a small compass. He confessed that the expenditure for this object was very large, but went on to show that a large amount of work had been done, and that while the railway was thus being paid for out of the monies of the people it would eventually be owned by the people. He detailed at some length the progress of the work, and referred to the construction of the Board of Commissioners as an evidence of the desire to have it regarded as entirely disconnected from party. In the management patronage was distributed without any regard to party, and no man had ever been displaced except for some fault of his own. When the undertaking was commenced, they knew but little about such matters, but they had appointed two competent engineers, and the Board never took a step without their advice, in any matter of importance.

The whole road to Windsor will be open next spring except the section near Mount Unacke, which, he said presents great difficulties in the way of extensive rock cuttings, heavy fillings, &c. He was doubtful if this section would be open by the 8th of June, but in the course of the next summer the entire line would be completed. By November next the line would be open up to Shultz's, while the whole line to the eastward now under contract as far as Nelson's, would possibly be opened simultaneously with the Windsor branch. Reference, he said, had been made in some of the newspapers, to the mode of keeping the accounts. He felt that it was the duty of gentlemen of the press, when they imagined that the public service was not being faithfully performed to call upon those in charge of our affairs, to make things clear to the public at large; and if there was a suspicion of wrong, the press would not discharge its duty unless it did so. But in the present instance, the Board, he said, had appointed to the office of accountant, the most competent men they could get in the whole city of Halifax; the accounts were audited regularly by two of the Commissioners, Messrs. Pryor and Anderson; then examined by the Financial Secretary.—And the committee of the legislature from the both branches, for the last years had not changed these accounts to the extent of £5, nor, he believed, to the extent of 5s.

But he would make a proposal. The editors of Halifax who are dissatisfied in the matter, may select three of the best accountants in the city, the railway accounts will all be laid before them, and he (Mr. H.) will give 50 guineas to the man who will detect an error to the extent of a £5 note.

He then gave a statement of the expenditures which all the contemplated lines would involve; that is, to Windsor, to Pictou, and to Cumberland; amounting to £1,200,000. This he acknowledged, would be a serious responsibility (some £50,000 per annum) if the road after being built, yielded nothing; but instead of this result, he entertained hopes of its future prospects so florid, that while he relied on their ample fulfilment himself, he could hardly venture to express them.

Mr. Howe concluded by saying, that for the support which he would give the Government, he would claim patronage of the Township, which would be dispensed honestly and impartially. He would be ready to protect them from any unfair action of the Government, while the poorer freeholder in the Township would never be denied access to him night or day.

No opposition having been offered during the day, at 4 o'clock, the Sheriff declared the Honorable Joseph Howe duly elected.

Mr. Howe again addressed the meeting, and the Court was adjourned.—*Colonist.*

CHESTER REGATTA.

Chester, Sept. 3, 1856.

Mr. Editor.—I forwarded to Halifax a few days ago, a brief account of the Regatta held in this harbour, which, as it has not been published, has I presume,

been mislaid. Notices having appeared which are not correct, may I beg your insertion of the following:

THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1856.

First Race.—Six of four oars. Prize, Ladies' Purse. Two boats—the "Alert," 50 feet in length, and the "First Step," 51 feet, ran a distance of 4 miles. The "First Step," built in Chester (and owned) by David Millatt, rowed by Benjamin, Joseph, and Thomas Nash (brothers) and William Coolen, took the lead in starting and kept it thro' the race, accomplishing the distance in 23 minutes. Money in Purse, £6 13 6.

Second Race.—Whalers of four oars. The "Queen of the East" and "Betsy" started. "Betsy" came in first. An objection being made that the winning boat was not built in the County, the prize is withheld until satisfactory proof be given. "Queen of the East" owned by Alexr. Duncanson, and "Betsy" by Thomas Dwyre.

Third Race.—Flats. Five boats started.—Dasher, Fly, Lucy Short, Lucy Long, and Eastern Belle.—Winning Boats, 1st Lucy Short, owned by John Lacey; 2d Lucy Long, owned by Henry B. Mitchell; 3d Eastern Belle, owned by Esau Moreland. Prizes 2, 3, and 4 dollars.

Fourth Race.—Punt, rowed by boys under 18 years. Four started, Flint, Alma, Silver Tip, and Tom Thumb. Winning boats "Alma," (Wm. Evans, Jr.) "Flint," (G. Richardson, Jr.) "Silver Tip," (Albert Richardson). Prizes 10s., 7s. 6d., and 5s.

Fifth Race.—1st—Sail boats. Nine Boats started. All open boats but two. Course twelve miles. No time allowed for tonnage. Winning boats: Katy Darling, 20 feet keel, (decked), built in Chester by Wm. Hinch, and owned by E. J. Robinson, and Rev. P. M. Holden. 1st prize Silver Cup, value 24 dollars: "Secret" 23 feet keel, (open), built in Chester by Charles Hilshey, and owned by Wm. Pearson, M.D.; 2d prize 16 dollars; "Star" 23 feet keel, (decked), built and owned by B. McLaughlan, Lunenburg, 3d. prize 8 dollars.

Sixth Race.—While the last race was being sailed, two Canoes started—one paddled by Thomas Hammond and others, the other by Nicholas Paul and others. 1st prize Thomas Hammond, 4 dollars; 2nd prize Nicholas Paul 2 dollars.

FRIDAY, Sept. 5.

Seventh Race.—2nd Sailing Boats. Eleven open boats started, course twelve miles.—Winning boats, "Secret," Dr. Pearson, passed winning post twenty-five minutes ahead, 1st prize Silver Cup, value twenty dollars; "Quickstep," owned by John Hyson, Mahone Bay, 2d prize, 12 dollars; "Mayflower," owned by Nathan Isnor, Middle River 3rd prize, 4 dollars.

Boats entered 40. Amount of prizes won £39 16 0. It is estimated that over three thousand persons witnessed the Regatta.

The illumination, torch light procession, and display of fire works terminated the interesting proceedings.

It is to be hoped that the regatta will exert a powerful stimulus in the further improvement of the boats built in this County, admired as they already are, for speed and safety.

M. B. DENNISAY,
Secretary.

Editorial Miscellany.

"We have had to record this season, several important steps in the progressive traffic of the St. Lawrence intimately connected with the future prospects and prosperity of the city. In addition to the successful career of the mail and passenger line of steamers between Liverpool and Montreal or Quebec, we have witnessed the establishment of a direct line of screw steamers, more especially for trading purposes, between this port and the metropolis of the British Empire.—We have greeted the arrival of the first of a fleet of Tug steamers, a specimen in every respect suitable for the purposes intended, and worthy of the river and gulf of St. Lawrence. Measures have also been taken for the immediate completion of several lighthouses so long and so much wanted below. And still more lately the people in the West have begun to question whether after all the St. Lawrence may not be the shortest and most convenient, as it is the natural highway for the conveyance of their productions to the ocean. The construction of canals and railways, shortening immensely the distance between the western lakes and Lower Canada, has been more than merely noted; an important initiative towards this desirable consummation has received the sanction of the Legislature.—All these considerations, as well as several others, indicate an important crisis in the fortunes of Quebec."—*Quebec Chronicle.*

The above paragraph is quite significant of the success of an effort on the part of the Canadian, to participate in the present advantages and future prospects, which steam and railway enterprise offer to every part of British America. The Canadian

demand for their fine line of steamers, and with perfect justice, a portion of the encouragement bestowed by the British Government, for carrying the mails. The quick passages of these noble vessels, prove that the mails can be disseminated through all the western part of the American continent by that route, during the summer months, with as great facility as by the New York and Boston steamers; and if it is of essential importance for Great Britain to establish a quick communication with her noble Province of Canada, hardly second to the United States in the ability to supply her with the overplus of agricultural commodities, necessary for her sustenance, she cannot too soon encourage those efforts which are being made to increase business and emigration facilities, and which must lead to much greater efforts being extended along the whole course of the Lower Provinces. Nova Scotia ought to feel as much interested in the success of the Quebec line of steamers as the Canadians themselves.—The Cunard line has been of little service in developing any public interest among us, owing to circumstances which make Halifax at present a touching Port only—and the commercial importance of the country being of so little moment that it has not been able to promote in the least degree the extension of any benefit which that line is so well calculated to bestow, were the country opened and a free communication in existence between the several Provinces. The Line of Steamers to Quebec is a very different thing. It will react advantageously upon our own Railroad prospects. It will tend to the opening eastward of the Railroad that is to connect Halifax harbour with the great West. The commerce of that country is a giant force that will spread in all directions, and must at all seasons have a natural escape. We believe with the paragraph in question, that the St. Lawrence "is the shortest and most convenient, as it is the natural highway" to the ocean, through all the vast countries that skirt its banks, and that all that is wanted to make it permanently so, is such an outlet, that in winter as well as summer will allow of their productions being sent to Europe, and European productions being returned. That winter outlet, which in addition will open an immense territory to commerce, sooner or later must be Halifax harbour. It will easily be perceived then of what importance it is that all enterprise conducive to this end should be encouraged. Nor can the Government any longer be blind to a positive duty. If they consider it imperative to sustain the mail conveyance to the United States at an enormous outlay, by the Boston and New York line, they are at the same time more particularly interested in encouraging any project that will place them more nearly in communication with the rapidly growing Canadian country, which has a natural claim upon so many grounds of preference, to their best consideration.

CIVIC AFFAIRS.

We observe that a good deal of excitement prevails with reference to the Civic elections. There is nothing like keeping cool upon these occasions.—When people get heated, either with respect to persons, or parties, they generally go wrong, and are sometimes sorry afterwards for what they have done in a state of excitement. There is likely to be a contest for the Mayoralty, and the candidates are understood to be the present Mayor and one of the board of Aldermen. Let it be well remembered that the intelligence and character of the city will be estimated by the character and qualifications of the party who is placed in the position of Chief Magistrate. This is the legitimate application of the principle of popular elections. Let every citizen lay this to heart, and there will no doubt be a good choice out of the material at his disposal. The chief civic officer above all things ought to have a proper sense of the dignity of his office—and suffer no disparagement of it, either in his own person, or from those who sit in council around him. He should be a gentleman in manners and education, firm in the discharge of his various duties, and conciliatory without—for all these qualities are likely to be in request during his short term of office. The want of them—abusive propensities—overbearing behaviour—should be a sufficient disqualification for civic employment in the eyes of the citizens. Having both the Recorder and City Clerk at his elbow, there is no good reason why he should be, or pretend to be, anything of a lawyer; but he ought to possess shrewdness, quickness of comprehension, ability to grasp the truth of matters that he may have to decide upon, and a sense of justice that will award a just punishment to offenders, with a leaning to mercy. The whole wants of the city should be constantly in his mind, and his great care should be to get them supplied, without additional fiscal burthens.

Halifax is growing fast, but the taxes seem to be growing faster. Its growth and prosperity depend much upon the Mayor, and may be promoted or retarded by the measures of the Corporation, over which he will always, if a man of prompt decision, have a controlling power, to advise, direct, to execute. Its citizens do not half realize the importance of these truths, or they would take a great and surpassing interest in the appointments of all their officers. They would attend all summonses of the meetings of the City Council, and watch carefully, that all the officers whom they have chosen for that purpose, attended likewise. In this way they would be much better able to judge of the proper material to promote the welfare of the City, than by a contemplation of the specimens that may be occasionally brought to the hustings for their approval, and when it is too late to make a proper choice. Of Mayors we have had good, bad and indifferent—of Aldermen likewise—and with some few exceptions they have been in general the officials of accident, without much question as to their real ability,—they have in fact been chosen because they think themselves competent. This ought no longer to be the case, for great interests are at their disposal, and in the way in which they may be dealt with require the vigilant watchfulness of the citizens. We must not be construed by these observations, to mean any reflection upon the present Incorporated body, which is neither better nor worse than its predecessors—if any reflection is conveyed in them it is upon the citizens in general, who by neglecting public interests do not perform the duty they owe to themselves and to the community at large.

During the past week, a series of lectures upon Syria, have been delivered in the Temperance Hall, by Mr. G. Wortabet, a native of Beirut.—They must have been very instructive to those who had not read much about that country, and to those who had they were strikingly corroborative of the statements of recent travellers, and brought very vividly to the mind the difference in manners and customs between the oriental and the European members of the human family. Mr. Wortabet bore testimony to the influence of the Bible in ameliorating the condition of the Syrian people, and the happy effects that had followed the labours of the missionaries at Beirut and elsewhere, in the spread of Christianity. He seemed to be quite at home upon all matters relative to the political and religious condition of Palestine, and particularly alluded to the impulse which freedom had received in that land, by the proclamation of the Sultan in favor of the religious liberty of his Christian subjects. In what we suppose we must call a Syrian accent, but with a volubility that showed an intimate acquaintance with the English language, Mr. Wortabet chained the attention of his audience for several hours, and left them at last well pleased with his illustrations, and instructed by his facts, and by delineations of the Syrian character.

THE ELECTIONS.—By telegraph we learn that Adams G. Archibald, Esq., and Wm. A. Henry, Esq., have been returned as members of the House of Assembly. The former to represent the county of Colchester, and the latter the county of Sydney. No opposition being offered in either case.

We copy from the Colonist the proceedings at the nomination and election of the Hon. Joseph Howe for Windsor. The sentiments contained in the speech we have published, if generally acted upon, would soon be felt in Nova Scotia, in a grand impulse to every Provincial interest.

A meeting to take into consideration the propriety of getting up a Regatta to come off the present month was held in the hall of the Province Building on Thursday evening. His Worship the Mayor in the Chair. It was resolved that the Regatta should take place, and Committees were appointed for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions.

Correspondence.

The Editors of "The Church Times" do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions of their correspondents.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR,—Another letter has appeared in the Church Witness, signed Clericus, who by the way must be nearly related to Cura, who formerly filled so many columns of the same Paper with his long and obscure compositions. You will probably not think it worth while to take any further notice of one who is evidently afflicted with the "ecclesiastical scurvy", and will probably write about something, or nothing, so long as any Editor will publish for him. But I am induced to beg a small space, in order to notice the positive manner in which he lays down the

law as to the interpretation of the oath of Canonical obedience, and talks of "doing violence to the sense, the arrangement and the integrity of the words" of the oath. The reference to the arrangement has led me to notice it more particularly, and having had some experience in the interpretation of formulas, I venture to suggest that the arrangement raises a strong presumption against his accuracy.

If the words had been "all things canonical and lawful and honest," his view might have been correct, but now the word canonical, if we are to attend to "the arrangement," must be taken with true, and the meaning will then be, true obedience such as is required by the Canon Law, and so far as my reading goes I imagine this term will strengthen, rather than weaken, the force of the obligation, for the complete subordination of every Priest to his Bishop is one of the fundamental maxims of that law. I have consulted Burns, who says that the Canons of 1603 are only a small portion of our Canon Law, the greater portion being the old laws and customs, which were confirmed by Act of Henry VIII., so far as they are not contrary to the civil law or to the prerogative, and to these the oath must refer, being, as I am informed, much older than the Reformation. If this is correct the limitation of this entire obedience, required by the Canons, to "things lawful and honest," is natural and proper; but take it in the other way and see what a strange conclusion we arrive at. If obedience is only promised in what is ordered by the Canons, the last words are worse than useless; for the introduction of these would imply that some things ordered by the Canons are not lawful and honest; a sentence of self condemnation which even Clericus will scarcely suspect the Church of the olden time of passing upon itself.

Clericus has quoted a passage from the Bishop's letter, in which his Lordship claims the right to decide whether he will enforce any regulation of the Assembly in unrepresented Parishes; but, as before, he stops in the middle of the sentence, for the Bishop adds, "he will have the same power to enforce it, as he would have, proposing the Assembly did not exist, and no more." Clericus denies that the Bishops have any such discretion, and says, "If any course of action is legal and canonical, they are bound to use every practical means to enforce it." What would the Editor of the Witness say, if our Bishop were to enforce strictly all the rubrics and canons? and yet according to Clericus he is bound to do so.

He ends with an alarming list of three practical results, on which I cannot refrain from saying a word. The most alarming is No. 1: "The equipage of our present system must inevitably be destroyed!" "This system," he says, "recognizes a certain degree of power or authority vested in the Bishop, assigns professional privileges and positions to the clergy, and accords to the Laity peculiar immunities as connected with faithful membership." That the Bishop is destroying this equipage by admitting the laity to a share in the administration of Ecclesiastical affairs, they will not be very likely to allow, not: notwithstanding the arguments formerly urged by Curz against their admission to the Synod. That he interferes with the rights of the clergy, is an assertion that has not been proved, and in short, I cannot understand how the equipage is to be destroyed. In one sentence only can I agree with Clericus, where he allows that the Parishioners of St. Paul, when insisting upon electing their own chairman, were offering violence to our system of discipline and order.

His second result is, that an imputation is thrown on the integrity of those clergymen who oppose the Synod. His logic is here so peculiar that his conclusion contradicts his premises, for he first states that the meeting is not lawful, and then that if the clergy are bound to obey in all things lawful, they must be guilty of perjury in not attending. Why the weakest understanding could perceive that, even according to the most stringent interpretation of his oath, any clergyman conscientiously believing the Synod to be neither lawful nor honest, would not be bound to attend it.

The falsehood of No. 3 is so apparent that, notwithstanding my respect for the cloth, I must believe either that Clericus has willfully endeavored to lead careless readers astray, or that his brain is so muddled that he does not perceive his own blunders. He is seized with a sudden feeling of concern for the Clergy supporting the Synod, who, as he pretends, may be required by the Bishop to take some action in reference to the temporalities of their Parishes contrary to Law, and will therefore have to violate their obligations as Members of the Parochial Corporations, or be charged with perjury. In other words he pretends that a Clergyman, who admits that he is bound by his oath to obey his Bishop in all things lawful, must feel guilty of perjury if he does not obey in what is manifestly unlawful. If this is a fair specimen of the reasoning powers of our Clergy, we are not likely to learn much from them.

I am not standing up for the oath, which might, well, according to my mind, be abolished by authority; but whilst it is retained the Clergy who have voluntarily taken it should not set the example of explaining it away, and forcing its language to bear a meaning contrary to its "literal and grammatical sense." If they evade their obligations in this way, we may expect soon to have them teaching the Popish doctrines of mental reservation, and affixing a peculiar sense to the words of an oath when swearing. To a looker on it is amusing, although painful and humiliating, to observe how good men are often blinded by prejudice, and allow their judgments to be warped by their inclinations.

SPECTATOR.

Selections.

DISABILITIES OF SCOTCH AND AMERICAN BISHOPS AND CLERGY IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone, in the British House of Commons lately made the following remarks on this subject, in connection with the withdrawal of a small parliamentary grant from the Episcopal Church in Scotland:—

What he now wanted to bring under the consideration of the Government and of the House was the extraordinary burden of disability under which the bishops and clergy of the Scottish Episcopal Communion now laboured. There were at this moment in our statute book prescriptive laws against the holding of cures of souls or benefices in England against two limited bodies of men only. It might be expected that the subjects of these prohibitions were Methodists or professors of some heretical or unheard of form of religion; but such was not the case. They were, on the contrary, the members of the two religious communions with which on questions of doctrine and discipline the Church of England stood in the most immediate relation of agreement. They were the Protestant Episcopal communities of Scotland and of the United States, which sprung from the loins of the Church of England respectively in the 17th and 18th centuries. The ministers of any other religion might, by fulfilling the proper legal conditions, qualify themselves for the Ministry of the Church of England. Any member of the House of Commons might qualify himself, be ordained, and become a minister of the Church. Any Roman Catholic priest was, by his orders, qualified to present himself for ordination. Any priest of the Greek or Eastern Church, any priest, minister, or layman of any Christian denomination whatever, any Mahomedan and Hindoo, any Caffie, any Hottentot, upon complying with certain rules, might be presented to a benefice in the Church of England, but the unfortunate minister of the Episcopal Communion in Scotland, and of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, could not, as the law now stood, by any possibility, hold a cure of souls or a benefice in that Church. To make the matter still more ridiculous, this disability was founded on no spiritual incompetency, because the competency of these persons had been fully recognized by a recent Act of Parliament, which allowed the ministers of these two communities to administer in England, with the licence of a bishop, all the more sacred offices of the Church. They might preach, baptize, offer prayers, celebrate the Eucharist, and, if bishops, confirm and ordain, and do all other things which were within the Episcopal functions; yet we committed the absurdity of saying, that in no case should they hold a cure of souls. This was a state of the law which required alteration, and the moment at which the law mark of temporal consideration for these persons had been withdrawn was a most appropriate time for making this alteration. He hoped that his right noble friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whom he saw in his place, would yield to the fairness of this claim, and would admit that this was a most invidious prescription, and one to which an end ought to be put.—He (Mr. Gladstone) was quite ready to admit that it might not be wise simply to repeal these laws without making some provision to prevent improper persons resorting to Scotland or America for ordination with a view to holding benefices in England. The agreement of these communities with the Church of England was a reason why Parliament should take security against the abuse of any facilities for ordination which might exist in those countries. He did not imagine that there would be any such facilities, because he believed that with regard to ordination the Scottish bishops were quite as strict as the English ones—indeed stricter than some of the more lenient of the latter prelates. Still he admitted that there was a fair ground for seeking special rules, such as that according to which a clergyman ordained by a bishop of the Colonial Church could not hold a benefice in England without the consent of the bishop of the diocese, and also the archbishop of the province. The existing prohibition was monstrous, and quite at variance with the spirit of modern legislation; and he was, therefore, sanguine that his right noble friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) and other members of the Government, would take a view of it similar to his own, and would speedily introduce into Parliament a Bill for its abrogation. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentlemen concluded by moving for papers relating to this subject.

ENGLAND'S CHARACTERISTICS AS AN EMPIRE.

As soon as you enter England, which, with Wales, is no larger than the State of Georgia, this little land stretches by an illusion to the dimensions of an empire.

The innumerable details, the crowded succession of towns, cities, cathedrals, castles, and great and decorated estates, the number and power of the trades and guilds, the military strength and splendour, the multitudes of rich and of remarkable people, the servants, and equipage, all these catching the eye, and never allowing it to pause, hide all boundaries, by the impression of magnificence and endless wealth.

I reply to all the urgencies that refer me to this and that object indispensable to be seen,—Yes, to see England well needs a hundred years; for, what they told me was the merit of Sir John Soane's Museum, in London,—that it was well packed and well saved,—is the merit of England;—it is stuffed full, in all corners and crevices with towns, towers, churches, villas, palaces, hospitals, and charity houses. In the history of art, it is a long way from a trough to York minister; yet all the intermediate steps may still be traced in this all-pervading island.

The territory has a singular perfection. The climate is warmer by many degrees than it is entitled to by latitude. Neither hot nor cold, there is no hour in the whole year when one cannot work. Here is no winter but such days as we have in Massachusetts in November, a temperature which makes no exhausting demand on human strength, but allows the attainment of the largest stature. Charles the second said, "It invited men abroad more days in the year and more hours in the day than another country." Then England has all the materials of a working country except wood. The constant rain,—a rain with every tide, in some parts of the island,—keeps its multitude of rivers full, and brings agricultural production up to the highest point. It has plenty of water, of stone, of potter's clay, of coal, of salt, and of iron. The land naturally abounds with game, immense heath and downs are paved with quails, grouse, and woodcock, and the shores are animated by water birds. The rivers and surrounding sea spawn with fish; there are salmon for the rich, and sprats and herring for the poor. In the northern lochs, the herring are in innumerable shoals; at one season, the country people say, the lake contains one part water and two parts fish.

But England is anchored at the side of Europe, and right in the heart of the modern world. The sea which, according to Virgil's famous line, divided the poor Britons utterly from the world, proved the ring of marriage with all nations. It is not down in the books,—it is written only in the geologic strata,—that fortunate day when a wave of the German Ocean burst the old isthmus which joined Kent and Cornwall to France, and gave to this fragment of Europe its impregnable sea wall, cutting off an island of eight hundred miles in length, with an irregular breadth reaching to three hundred miles; a territory large enough for independence, enriched with every seed of national power, so near, that it can see the harvests of the continent; and so far, that who would cross the strait must be an expert mariner, ready for tempests. As America, Europe, and Asia lie, these Britons have precisely the best commercial position in the whole planet, and are sure of the market for all the goods they can manufacture. And to make these advantages avail, the River Thames must dig its spacious outlet to the sea from the heart of the kingdom, giving road and landing to innumerable ships, and all the conveniency to trade that the people so skilful and sufficient in economizing water-front by docks, warehouses, and lighters, required. When James the First declared his purpose of punishing London by removing his Court, the Lord Mayor replied, "that in removing his Royal presence from his league, they hoped he would leave them the Thames."

In the variety of surface, Britain is a miniature of Europe, having plain, lochs, marsh, river, seashore, mines in Cornwall; Caves in Malbeck and Derbyshire; a delicious landscape in Dovedale, delicious sea view at Tor Bay, Highlands in Scotland, Snowden in Wales; and, in Westmoreland and Cumberland, a pocket Switzerland, in which the lakes and mountains are on a sufficient scale to fill the eye and touch the imagination. It is a nation conveniently small. Fontenelle thought that nature had sometimes a little affectation; and there is such an artificial completeness in this nation of artificers, as if there were a design from the beginning to elaborate a bigger Birmingham. Nature held counsel with herself, and said, "My Romans are gone. To build my new empire, I will choose a rude race, all masculine, with brutish strength. I will not grudge a competition of the roughest malts. Let buffalo bore buffalo, and the pasture to the strongest! For I have work that requires the best will and snow. Sharp and temperate northern breezes shall blow, to keep that will alive and alert. The sea shall disjoin the people

from others, and knit them to a fierce nationality. It shall give them markets on every side. Long time will I keep them on their feet by poverty, border-wars, seafaring, sea-risk, and the stimulus of gain. An island,—but not so large, the people not so many as to glut the great markets and depress one another, but proportioned to the size of Europe and the continent."

With its fruits, and wars, and money, must its civil influence radiate. It is a singular coincidence to this geographic centrality, the spiritual centrality, which Emanuel Swedenborg ascribes to the people. "For the English nation, the best of them are in the centre of all Christians, because they have interior intellectual light. This appears conspicuously in the spiritual world. This light they derive from the liberty of speaking and writing, and thereby of thinking.—*English Traits*, by H. W. Emerson.

TOBACCO.

MANY of our readers may not have seen King James' denunciation of the "weed."

"For the vanities," he says, "committed in this filthy custom, is it not both great vanity and uncleanness that at the table, a place of respect of cleanliness and of modesty, men should not be ashamed to sit tossing of tobacco pipes and tossing of the smoke of tobacco one to another, making the filthy smoke and stink thereof, to exhale athwart the dukes, and infect the air where very often men that abhorre it are at their repast. Smoke becomes a kitchen far better than a dining chamber, and yet it makes a kitchen also oftentimes, in the inward parts of men, soying and infecting them with an unctuous and oily kind of soot, as hath been found in some great tobacco takers that after their death were opened."

"The angry and fuming king goes on to loudly complain that no time or action was exempted from the public use of that unclean brick, making our manners worse than those of the wives of Dieppe. To avoid appearing singular, men of sound judgement and compelexion were also drawn into imitation. But let him speak for himself, for we shall not interrupt him again.

"Is it not a great vanity that a man cannot heartily welcome his friend now but straight they must be hand with tobacco, for it has become in place of a curse a point of good fellowship—he that will refuse to take a pipe among his fellows (though by his own relation he would rather feel the scour of a snake) is accounted peevish, and no good company, even as they do with tipping in the cold eastern countries. Yes, the mistress cannot in a more mannerly kind entertain her servant than by giving him out of her fair hand a pipe of tobacco. But herein is not only a great vanity, but a great contempt of God's good gifts—that the sweetness of man's breath, being a gift of God, should be willfully corrupted by this stinking smoke, wherein, I must confess, it bath too strong a virtue, and to that which is an ornament of nature and can neither by any artifice be at the first acquired nor once lost recovered again, shall be filthily corrupted with an incurable stink, which vile quality is as directly contrary to that wrong opinion which is holden of the wholesomeness thereof, as venous of putrefaction is contrary to the virtue preservative.

"Moreover, which is a great iniquity and against all humanity, the husband shall not be ashamed to reduce thereby his delicate, wholesome and clean complexioned wife to that extremity that either she must also corrupt her sweet breath therein, or else resolve to live in a perpetually stinking torment.

"Have you not reason, then, to be ashamed and to forbear this filthy novelty, so basely grounded, so foolishly received, and so grossly mistaken the right use thereof?—to your abuse thereof, sinning against God, harming yourself both in person and goods, and taking also thereby the notes and marks of vanities upon you by the custom thereof, making yourself to be wondered at by all foreign civil nations, and by all strangers that come among you, to be scorned and contemned, a custom both fulsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking fumes thereof, nearest resembling the horrible Stigian smells of the pit that is bottomless."

A ROMANTIC STORY.—About ten years ago, at the York Lodges, an Almondbury man, named Joseph Lodge, who was convicted of breaking into the house of Samuel Stringer, Castle-hill, and stealing £20, was sentenced to twenty years' transportation. He was sent, along with others, to work out the sentence at Bermuda. Shortly after his arrival, he was appointed servant to a doctor, and thus became acquainted with a mulatto named Jane Romeo, who kept a store, but

husband being employed under Government as inspector of the convict sailmakers. A correspondence was begun between Mrs. Romeo and the parents of the convict Lodge, who resides in Almondbury, near Huddersfield, keeping a beer house. On one occasion, she sent his mother a £10 note. During this time Lodge had conducted himself in such a manner as to make it likely he would receive a ticket-of-leave, and he was sent over to England to obtain one. However, before he was liberated, the Mrs. Romeo appeared in Almondbury, and took up her abode at the beer house kept by his parents. Patiently she waited, but nothing was heard of the absent Joseph. She passed as a widow, and it was said only waited for Lodge's appearance to be united to him in wedlock. She had left her husband and three children, asking with her £800.—The husband had, in consequence of information he had received, written to a person in London, who came to Huddersfield with a detective policeman, last week, and accompanied by Superintendents Heaton and Beaumont, went to Bradford, where the love-stricken mulatto had been since the previous Friday, on a visit to a brother of Lodge's. She returned to Huddersfield, stayed all night at the county lock-up, and requested Mr. Neaton to get her luggage from Almondbury, as she would go back to her friends and children, but not to her husband, who used her cruelly. The trunks were obtained, and in one of them the sum of £500 in gold was found placed, part in an old stocking, part in a bag, and stashed up in some cloth. The money was transmitted to a friend, named by her, at Bermuda, and she left Huddersfield for Liverpool, from whence she sailed for Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Saturday morning, intending to go from there to Bermuda. Lodge has not appeared on the scene, and when he does will find his "dream of bliss vanished into thin air."—*English paper.*

CURIOUS SCIENTIFIC FACTS CONNECTED WITH COLD.—The greatest cold that can be produced in the chemical laboratory is about 150 degrees below zero. At this temperature, carbolic gas becomes a solid substance like snow, and, if touched, it produces just the same effect on the skin as a red hot cinder, blistering the fingers like a burn. Quicksilver, or mercury, freezes at 40 degrees below zero, that is, 72 degrees below the temperature at which water freezes. This solid mercury may then be treated as other metals, hammered into sheets, or made into spoons; such spoons, however, would melt in water as ice. It is pretty certain that every liquid and gas that we are acquainted with, would become solid if exposed to the cold of the regions of space. The gas we light our streets with would appear like wax; oil would in reality be "as hard as a rock;" pure spirit, which we have never yet solidified, would appear like a block of transparent crystal; hydrogen gas would become quite solid, and resemble metal; we should be able to turn butter in a lather like a piece of ivory.

SLEEPING IN THE CARS.—On some of the French lines of railway, berths have been fitted up, and a traveller can undress and go to bed as comfortably as he can in the stateroom of a steamer. The price charged for this extra accommodation is only double the price of an ordinary ticket. In the U. States the railway companies have expended a great deal of money to make their passenger cars beautiful to look at, without and within, and to make them comfortable for day travellers. But when night comes and the passenger is weary, he cares but little for the mahogany, rosewood, velvet plush, gilt mouldings, and other nice things which adorn the car in which he is to pass the night. The most indifferent hammock in which the sailor was ever rocked to sleep would be of far more real value at such a time. Who that has ever travelled all night by cars would not have paid something handsome for a bed, a mattress, or even a board, to stretch his weary limbs upon? In some sections of the country we are happy to know that railroad companies have turned their attention to make passengers in the night trains comfortable. A Cleveland paper states that some of the cars manufactured by the Buffalo car company for the Illinois Central Railway, have had new features introduced into them. One of them contains six state rooms, each room having two seats with backs, long enough for a person to lie upon. The backs of the seats are hung with hinges at the upper edge, so that it may be turned up at pleasure, thus forming two single berths, one over the other, where persons may sleep with all the comfort imaginable. In one end of the car is a small wash-room, with marble wash-bowl, looking-glass, etc. On the opposite side of the car from the state room is a row of seats with revolving back, similar to barber's chairs, so arranged that the

occupant may sit straight or recline in an easy attitude at pleasure. Other cars have each two or three similar state rooms, the remainder of the car being furnished with seats of the usual kind. With cars of this kind, railway travelling will soon become as easy and comfortable as riding upon the luxurious steamers.—*Am. Railway Times.*

THE INFLUENCE OF THE LONDON TIMES.—It may not be generally known, says a cotemporary, that the leader of the London Times is telegraphed every morning to all the principal towns of England; then written out in large letters and affixed to a bulletin board, and is placed in the public exchanges. At Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and other towns of less commercial importance, crowds of merchants and others may be seen early in the day reading this article. As it thus, in effect, does the thinking for the mass of the middle classes of Great Britain, its influence with them must be very great. It is difficult, in fact, to understand its extent and power, which no class, we presume, and not even the government itself fails to acknowledge.

SPAIN.—The French papers make us acquainted with the report of the commission of inquiry into the charges against Queen Christina, *alias* Madame Munoz, *alias* Duchess of Rianzaros, of having violated the common law of Spain in retaining the guardianship of her children after marrying again, and a special article of the Constitution that the father or mother shall not marry again during the minority of the Sovereign; also in marrying without the leave of the Sovereign. It appears, we are told, "taking the fairer side of the question," that her Majesty married Don Fernando Munoz within three months after the death of her first husband, King Ferdinand. In the *Gothic Almanach* she is described as having married that person on the 24th December, 1838 (Ferdinand VII. having died on the 29th September of the same year); and that "she received the nuptial benediction on the 13th October, 1844;" and the motive alleged in the royal decree of the 11th October, 1844, was, that it was necessary "to render legitimate the children that God had given to Donna Maria Christina." The baptismal certificate of the eldest daughter was produced at her marriage a few months back, dated Dec 12, 1834, but no authentic copies can be obtained of any of the documents alluded to. Remarkable upon these facts, the commission declines to make reflections upon them or deduce any consequences:—

"It limits itself merely to stating those which clearly follow from this simple narrative of facts; and it is enabled to affirm, either that Donna Maria Christina de Bourbon contracted marriage in contempt of the law of the land, and of the political Constitution, and, concealing that marriage, continued to exercise the functions of Regent and guardian, which were incompatible with her married state; or that if such marriage did not take place at all she was equally incompetent to exercise those functions; yet that up to the month of August, 1854, she continued in the receipt of allowances amounting to 128,972,864 reals and eighteen maravedis, which, without this concealment or without those functions, would have been less." The report, moreover, declares—"She acted in an irregular and arbitrary manner with regard to the will of the late king; that she consequently injured the interests of the Queen and Crown; that she abstracted the documents connected with the said will when she left the country in 1840; and that she left everything connected with the palace in such confusion that a commission had to be named soon after her departure. Moreover, the disappearance of the inventory of the Crown diamonds, the integral part so to speak, of the will of Ferdinand VII.; the absence of those same diamonds, and of other articles comprised in the accounts of the privy purse, are grave questions which the Congress in its wisdom will know how to appreciate." The report then proceeds to other matters of more recent date, but of much interest, such as the expeditions of General Flores, the Aranjuez, and other railway, canal, and mining speculations, in which the family and friends of Queen Christina took a part. The sum above mentioned applies to her income as Regent, guardian and widow, and is exclusive of the proceeds of her commercial and industrial speculations.

Admiral Sarcow, of the Russian navy, has just expired at St. Petersburg, from the effect of his wounds. It was he who directed, at the siege of Sebastopol, with Colonel Narew, the construction of the bridge of wood, 800 metres long, which crossed the harbour, and enabled the Russian army to evacuate the place after the taking of the Malakoff Tower, on the 8th of September.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editors of "The Church Times" cannot hold themselves responsible for the opinions of their Correspondents.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Mr. Editor: It is gratifying to learn, through the columns of the *Church Times*, the praiseworthy efforts which many of the country parishes have been making for some months past, towards the creation of new Churches and Parsonage houses, in places where these most desirable edifices were wanting, and by supplying many valuable improvements in others, which long have been used for the worship of God. St. Margaret's Bay is again setting a noble example in the work of improvement by successfully carrying towards completion, at the present moment, another new church, and an additional parsonage house. The good people of Newport, it seems, have been bestirring themselves with becoming energy for the restoration and necessary repairs of their parish church, which had been for some time past falling into decay. The ladies of Chester have spent their evenings in a very becoming manner, and their fingers have been employed to good purpose, in manufacturing so many beautiful articles for their Bazaar, the proceeds of which are to be devoted entirely to parochial use. The congregation of St. John's Lunenburg, I am sure, will be amply repaid for their late expenditure, in listening to the delightful and solemn strains pealed forth in anthems of praise to Almighty God on their new organ; and doubtless many, whose voices were before silent in this delightful part of worship, will now gladly join with hearts attuned to melody in swelling the note of praise.

Many of the readers of your valuable paper will also be pleased to learn that a handsome new Church at Ship Harbor, in the county of Halifax, has some time since been finished, and is at present used for the legitimate object for which it was erected, the worship of God: and the subscriber would avail himself of the present opportunity of recording his most grateful acknowledgments to those truly Christian friends in Halifax and elsewhere, who have aided him with their contributions. The names of some of these have already been recorded by way of acknowledgment in this paper. Several others have since contributed to the same object, and thereby have encouraged the congregation to persevere with the work, and carry it towards completion, without leaving a farthing of debt on the building. As the work is now done, and the Subscription List complete, you would greatly oblige by giving it insertion in its entire form, should it not encroach too much on your valuable space:

The Lord Bishop	£5	0	0
Capt. Bayfield, R. N.	1	5	0
Com. Orsbar, R. N.	1	0	0
Rev. E. Maturin	1	0	0
Rev. F. R. Uniceke	2	0	0
Rev. J. T. Twining	0	10	0
Rev. T. D. Ruddle	0	10	0
Rev. J. Stannage	1	0	0
Edward Binney, Esq.	1	0	0
Edward Albro, Esq.	2	0	0
John Esosa, Esq.	2	0	0
J. A. Bell, Esq.	1	0	0
Wm. Jordan, Esq.	1	0	0
Messrs. Bauld & Gibson	1	0	0
Mr. Wm. Danbar	0	6	3
A Friend	0	13	1 1/2
A Friend	0	2	6
A Clerical Friend	0	5	0
A Country Clergyman	0	10	0
A Rev. Friend	0	10	0

In addition to the above, I should not omit to refer to the beneficence of a lady in Halifax, Mrs. Caroline Anderson, who has kindly provided carpeting and other becoming materials to furnish the Communion, Pulpit, and Reading Desk, not only for this church, but also on a former occasion, for the chapel of St. James', Jeddore.

I remain, yours truly,

ROBERT JAMESON.

Ship Harbor, Sept. 2, 1856.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

NEW PARSONAGE HOUSE.

The congregation of St. George's, Sydney, C. B., have lately given some additional evidence of proper zeal in behalf of the church, and of their appreciation of her services, by providing an excellent Parsonage-house for the residence of their rector. For some time past they have been gradually preparing to build a Rectory; but an excellent opportunity having offered of purchasing one already built and prepared in every way for occupation, they gladly embraced the opportunity, and secured, for the time

of £400, a very pleasant and comfortable house. It has been purchased from a gentleman now residing in the neighbourhood of Sydney, who, when it was formerly his own residence, expended upon it much pains and taste. It is very pleasantly situated upon the highest part of the Esplanade, in a good neighbourhood, commanding a view of the Sydney River, and at a short distance from the Church. The ground around it is adorned with shrubs and flowers, some of a choice kind, and the whole appearance of the place bears no little resemblance to some of the pretty Rectories and Vicarages of England, partly concealed, as they often are, by shrubbery and evergreens. It is altogether a very suitable abode for a Clergyman, as well as creditable to the parish by whom it has been provided.

Sydney, July 24th, 1856.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 1856.

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

THE Eighth Report of the Halifax Association in aid of the Colonial Church and School Society, has just been put into the hands of its Members and Subscribers in this Province. It affords satisfactory information of the progress of the Society during the past year 1855, and gives some account of the employment of the Clergy, Catechists and Teachers of the Branch, and extracts from their Journals.—As a confirmation of the statement that the pecuniary support of the Society has not diminished, it is asserted that the Society's income amounted to £18,547 for the year 1854-5, being an increase of £1,824 18 9 above that of the preceding twelve months, and it appears that more than £1000 of the augmentation in the Society's funds has arisen through an increased amount of contributions from the Colonies. A few attached friends of the Society in this city contributed a special donation of £101 to its general funds.

The total number of the Society's agents is now about 180, forty of whom are missionary clergymen. Three chaplains had been furnished to the Crimean army, by the Society, who were paid, if we gather aright from the Report, by private contributions.

The balance sheet of the Society in Nova Scotia shows a sum of about £1800 for 1855; one half of that amount has been raised in the Province, and the other portion drawn from the funds of the parent institution. The expenditure has been about £1670, exclusive of the sum remitted to the Committee in London as a special donation in aid of the general income of the Society.

The number of Agents of the Society employed in Nova Scotia during the past year has been 20; five of whom are clergymen; eight catechists and schoolmasters, and seven female school teachers.

The Report gives the following information relative to the Training and Model Schools:—

"The number of pupils admitted to the Model School to the present date is 191, of whom 70 remain in daily attendance, whilst during the more favorable portions of the past year, for school attendance, the number amounted to about 90.

"There has been received £220 from all local sources towards the support of this institution during 1855, including a grant of £50 from the legislature, and £45 from the Commissioners of Education for this city; thus showing that about £125 has been received for tuition fees alone in twelve months.

"In the Training department 50 candidates for schools have been received from the commencement; but this number does not include several teachers who have obtained leave to be present, to witness the operation of the system pursued, without entering themselves as regular students for training."

The Report notices the labors of Mr. Marriott and Mr. Studd, (the former Principal, the latter Assistant teacher in the Model and Training School,) with well deserved commendation. Since its publication Mr. Studd has retired from the School to fill an important office in one of the Banking Institutions of the City. Four of the female teachers have also left the Institution to take charge of Schools in various parts of the country.

After the reference to the Model and Training School, of which the foregoing sentences comprise the substance the Report enters at some length upon extracts from the Journals of the Clergymen and Catechists of the Society. We have not room for them in detail, and shall content us, by transcribing a few sentences from that of the Society's Agent, the Rev. Mr. Dunn, who takes care of some outlying stations of St. Paul's Parish, including Burn's Bay, Portuguese Cove, Spryfield, &c.—only remarking that we were not prepared for the unflattering state of the Church as therein described, at such a short distance from a wealthy capital, and

to build which a large amount of money was subscribed. Surely some of our zealous Churchmen will enquire into this, with a view to a remedy.

"The out-stations of Halifax, including the above named places, with some others, have been committed to the pastoral care of the Rev. T. Dunn, the Society's General Agent for this Province, who has always felt anxious to have specific ministerial duty in connection with his other engagements, in behalf of the Society. The mission now entrusted to him is one of no easy description, whether it relates to the distances to be travelled, and the nature of the roads; or the moral and educational wants of the people residing in the places of which it is composed. Whilst the places comprising this mission are situated at distances from Halifax, varying from 20 to 14, and 6, miles, the residences of the people are few and far between, widely scattered, and in many cases almost inaccessible. It is generally understood that a few years since most of the inhabitants of those places were nominally members of the Church of England; but from the lack of pastoral superintendence, a large number have become Papists, whilst others have joined the first denomination that opportunity placed in their way. At the present time the Church of Rome is particularly active among these poor people; and but for the establishment of this mission many more might have been led into the meshes of that false and pernicious system.

"In one portion of this mission a Church has been erected, but is still wholly unfinished in the interior; and consequently cannot be used in the winter season for Divine Worship, owing to the exposure to cold. The exterior will also soon decay, if left in its present state, as it has never yet been painted.

"Mr. Dunn reports the general desire of the people living in the different localities he visits to hear the Word of God, and to attend Divine Worship, and that the congregations vary from 15 to 80; that in every case there is the utmost attention and proper behavior, although to most of them the services of our Church would at times appear tedious, from the fact that scarcely any can join in the services, as they cannot read."

The Steamship *Niagara* arrived yesterday morning. Civil war has broken out in various parts of the Union, and is imminent on the Pacific side of the continent. The Californians have a chance before them of becoming an independent country, disjoined as they are by nature from the Atlantic side of the United States. Indeed, it would be much to their advantage to form a Pacific republic, and no better opportunity than the present will be afforded during the next hundred years. The day must come, however, sooner or later.—

Our telegraphic despatch from Washington represents the Secretary of War as busily engaged in seeking for authority to put down the San Francisco Vigilance committee. Should he ascertain that he is clothed with the necessary power, he will, it is stated, transmit orders to Gen. Wool by the next steamer, to concentrate his whole available force upon San Francisco. Doubtless a portion of the naval force in the Pacific will be ordered to co-operate with the army, and we may possibly have another demonstration, *a la* Greytown, in this attempt of the administration to crush out the vigilants.—*N. York Herald*.

As far as we can learn, the yellow fever has died out at Staten Island. There are no fever patients inside of the Marine Hospital, and no new cases reported outside the walls. There were yesterday 108 vessels doing quarantine, classified as follows:—Steamer 1; ships 7; barks 37; brigs 51; schooners 12. Seven deaths are reported as having occurred at Fort Hamilton between noon of Friday and noon of Monday, and seven new cases are also reported. The disease, however, is rapidly declining in these last named localities, and with the continuance of the remarkably fine weather prevailing at present we shall doubtless in a few days announce the total disappearance of that unwelcome visitor—Yellow Jack.—*ib*.

Our despatches from Kansas are highly important. The pro-slavery forces have succeeded in turning the tables on their free State opponents, and much blood has been spilled and property destroyed, if the accounts that have reached us are reliable. At Oswatomie, on the 30th ult., the bellicerents, to the number of three hundred on each side, fought for an hour, when the free State men were routed, with a loss of twenty killed and several wounded. Mr. Brown, the leader of the defeated party, and his son, are reported among the killed. On the 2d inst., the pro-slavery men attacked the free soldiers in Leavenworth, drove every one of them out of the town at the point of the bayonet and destroyed or confiscated their property. It is also stated that parties of Missourians have possession of the Iowa road, thus cutting off the retreat of the free-state men. In connection with this intelligence we publish the substance of the correspondence which has passed between the authorities of Kansas and the general government with reference to the troubles in the Territory, together with the instructions to Col. Geary, the newly appointed Governor, who was at St. Louis on the 4th inst., en route for the scene of the disturbance. The force of regular troops being inadequate to the exigencies of the case, the Governor is ordered to enroll and organize the militia of the Territory. One division under General Richardson, is already in the field. Requisitions have also been made upon the Govern-

ment of Kentucky and Illinois for two regiments of infantry, to be placed under the enrolment of Gen. Smith, to aid in suppressing insurrectionary combinations against the consolidated government of Kansas.

The free State fugitives from Kansas who have tracked St. Louis corroborate the reports recently received relative to the proceedings of the pro-slavery forces. The latter, it is asserted, not only persist in driving out the free soldiers, but have ordered all the non-combatants to leave the Territory.—*N. Y. Herald*.

President Moore has issued an address to the people of Costa Rica, enforcing upon them and the citizens of the other Central American Republics, the necessity of an obdurate resistance to the aggressions of Walker and his filibusters. This document is remarkable for the lucid exposition which it gives of the causes which have enervated and retarded the people of Central America in the path of progress, and it points out the means by which they may raise themselves to the level of those who now presume upon their weakness to spoil them of the magnificent heritage which Providence has bestowed upon them.

We have news from Honduras. The dates are, Omoa, July 30, and Truxillo, Aug. 12. The inauguration of Walker's administration in Nicaragua has excited much uneasiness, and Honduras was busily engaged in raising troops to join the league formed by Guatemala, Costa Rica and San Salvador against him. All Americans were suspected, and a governmental decree had been issued ordering none of them to land in the republic. The United States Consul had protested against the execution of this decree, and forwarded copies of the paper to the cabinet in Washington.

The Bishop intends to hold his Ordination on 21st inst. at Rawdon, of which Parish one of the Candidates is the resident Minister. The examination will be held at Windsor, commencing Wednesday 17th, under the superintendance of the Rev. Professor Hill.

His Excellency Gen. Eyre, Commander of the Forces in British North America, arrived here on Wednesday last. He was received at the Railway Depot by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and suite, and escorted to Government House, where a Guard of honor was in waiting, the band striking up "God save the Queen" on his approach. On Thursday, His Excellency General Eyre reviewed the troops in Garrison on the Common. The Lieut. Governor and Staff were also present. The brigade manoeuvres appeared to give much satisfaction to the General, and great delight to the numerous spectators who were present.

We regret to learn that this brilliant display did not pass off without accident. Mr. Geo. McLean, late of the Bank of Nova Scotia, received a wound in the leg by a wad from one of the soldiers muskets.

The following Address was presented to Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Eyre, by the Inhabitants of Windsor, on his arrival at that place on Wednesday last from St. John, on his way to Halifax:

To Lieutenant General Sir WILLIAM EYRE, K. C. B.,
Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in
North America:

SIR,—We, the Clergy, Magistrates, and other inhabitants of the Township of Windsor, beg leave to welcome you to the Province of Nova Scotia.

Though far removed from the theatre of war, and happily exempted from its burthen, we have not been indifferent spectators of the arduous struggles by which the honor of our country has been maintained in the Crimea, and we rejoice that the defence of British America has been entrusted to a soldier so distinguished, and whose valor and conduct have been conspicuously displayed in presence of the Allied Armies.

We sincerely trust that on this continent peace may be preserved, and that the warriors who have defended our national flag in the east, may, in the west, repose on their laurels amidst the enjoyments of social life.—But, sir, of this be assured, that you may rely upon the yeomanry of Nova Scotia should their services at any time be required, to aid the gallant troops under your command in the defence of this portion of Her Majesty's Dominions.

(Signed) JOSEPH ALLISON, High Sheriff.

And a large number of others.

Windsor, 10th Sept. 1856.

REPLY:

Gentlemen,—I feel very much obliged to the Clergy, Magistrate, and the inhabitants of the Township of Windsor, for their kindness and attention in welcoming me on my arrival in Nova Scotia. It is a source of much satisfaction to me, and I am sure must be to all who served with the army in the East, to find their services appreciated as they have been by their countrymen. Nothing cheers and animates a soldier in the performance of his duties—duties which in war are inseparable from much hardship and suffering—more than the sympathy of a generous public.

In no part of Her Majesty's Dominions was this sympathy more conspicuous than in Nova Scotia, and the liberal subscription which was entered into by all classes to alleviate the sufferings of the soldiers fighting for their country in the cause of justice and in defence of the oppressed, will be long remembered by the British Army and by the country at large. Cordially do I respond to your sentiment in hoping that Peace which now blesses the nation will long be

was beated to us by Providence; but, if the stern duties of war devolve upon us, I doubt not that the spirit of the yeomanry of Nova Scotia will not be found wanting, and that, aided and supported by Her Majesty's troops, the honor and character of our Fatherland will be safe in their hands.

WILLIAM FYRE, Lieut. Gen.

To the High Sheriff and others, Windsor, Sept. 10, 1853.

Two Steamship Cambria arrived yesterday afternoon, 13 days from Liverpool.

The inhabitants of London gave a grand banquet to the men of the brigades of Guards who have served in the Crimea, on the 20th August. Over 2000 of the rank and file of the British army were present. Such a sight (says the News of the World) was never before witnessed within the shores of Britain.

A statement has appeared in the Cologne Gazette to the effect that the Czar has promised to support King Bomba in his resistance to the remonstrances of the Western Powers, supported as the latter are in appearance by Austria.

Rumors were afloat that the health of the Emperor of the French was much impaired—and some scandalous reflections upon the Empress were afloat.—Neither one nor the other are worthy of confidence.

The count of Paris, son of the Duke of Orleans, has completed his 18th year, and reached his majority.

It is stated in a Constantinople letter that the fortifications of Kara are to be re-established, and that it is to be made a fortified place of the first order.

Commotion had been excited in Milan, by the appearance of placards on the mansions of the Grappi, Traversa, and Poldi, in that city, on which were conspicuous and legible the mottoes "Long live Victor Emanuel!" and "Long live Cavour." They were removed by the police in the most imposing manner.

The matter of the Isle of Serpents is to be submitted to the Second Plenipotentiaries concerned in the Treaty of Paris, who still remain a permanent Conference as regards its application.

The belief that a Congress will be held to define the succession of the Greek Throne grows confirmed. The refusal of Prince Adalbert to allow his children to adopt the Greek faith renders a settlement of the question imperatively necessary. It is said the Congress will assemble in London.

It is understood that a warning has been given to King Ferdinand of Naples, that if any outbreak takes place in his dominions, he is not to look to foreign assistance from any quarter for its suppression. Austria has joined in this warning.

The Steamship Arabia was to sail Thursday, Sept. 4, for Halifax and Boston.

H. M. Ship Brilliant arrived on Wednesday last from Portsmouth, England—she reports having passed in latitude 43° 23' N. and lon. 48° 6' W two icebergs, the largest of which was about 160 feet high and 600 feet long, apparently aground. They are in the track of vessels bound for New York, Quebec and Halifax.

Monday last was the anniversary of the taking of Sebastopol, there was no demonstration of any kind Civil or Military. We noticed a display of flags from the National School, on the occasion, the Principal of that institution making it a rule to instil loyalty with the education of the youth.

The Germans of our city are about forming a National Charitable Society, for the relief of their countrymen in distress.

ANOTHER CASE OF FEVER AND AGUE CURED.

A few days ago we recorded an astonishing cure of Fever and Ague by the use of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh Pa. We have now another to mention, viz: that of Mr. James Sharpe, of Madisonburg, who states that he had laboured under a very severe attack of ague and fever, and was soon restored by the use of these Pills. Mr. Sharpe also expresses an opinion, founded on observation, that the Liver Pills are the best for bilious complaints ever offered in his section of country.

Although long known as a Sovereign remedy for chronic cases of Hepatic derangement, or diseases of the Liver, the proprietors, Fleming Bros., of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, were not prepared for the frequent, but gratifying evidence of its general utility and curative capacity. In this respect, this invaluable medicine has exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and induced them to hope that it will be introduced into every family in the United States.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, new before the public. Dr. M'LANE'S genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores.—None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Naylor.

late nature of the complaint prevents Professor Holloway from giving publicity to names, but their astonishing cure in this peculiar class of disease renders this invaluable to the patient who pines with affliction, unwilling to let the world know the amount of agony endured, to which these medicines afford almost instantaneous relief, and by preserving a lasting cure.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

The following Standard Works are now offered for Sale, and may be had at the office of the Church Times, on application is recommended, as there is only one copy of each, and the opportunity of obtaining them in this Province is of rare occurrence.

- 1. Burns's History of England, with Smollett's Continuation, and Portraits of the Authors. In beautiful type and paper. Five vols. with new leaves uncut. 10 vols. Cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1848. £1 15s.
2. Carwathen's History of the Church of England. Quite new. leaves uncut. 7 vols. cloth, Cr. 8vo. Oxford, 1847. 15s.
3. Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity and other Works. Complete in one vol. Fols. half bound, Dublin 1721. 10s.
4. Taylor's (H. P.) Holy Living and Dying. New, cloth, 12mo. Philad. 1842. 3s. 2s.
5. Taylor's (H. P.) Corn Law Opera. Recensent Jo. Fr. Gannavine, 2 vols. call. 8vo. Amer. 1845. very neat. This copy was formerly priced £3 3s. 6d. by a London Bookseller. 15s.
6. Huet's (H.) Historiarum Libri IX. Gr. Edm. T. Galaford, 2 vols. half call. 8vo. Oxon. 1824—with some MS. Notes. 10s.
7. Theoclydes de Hella Pelop. Libri VIII Gr. Recensent F. Gaehtler, 2 vols. cloth. 8vo. Lond. 1835—quite new, leaves uncut. 10s.
8. Sophocles Tragediæ VII. Gr. [Masgrave] 2 vols. call. 8vo. Oxon. 1809. 5s.
9. Horatii Flacci (Q.) Poemata. Cunningham. Printed on large paper. Cr. 8vo. Har. Com. 1721. 4s.
10. Vetus Testamentum Græcum, (Septuagint). 3 vols. call. 8vo. Amst. 1725. 12s. 6s.
11. Patrum Apostolorum Opera. Gr. & Lat. new. hf. cf. 8vo. Tubingæ, 1841. 10s.
12. Chrysostomus (S.) De Sacerdotio. Gr. & Lat. Accersit S. Gregorii Nazianzenis Oratio. Gr. & Lat. Cr. 8vo. Cantab. 1712. 12s. 6s.
13. Augustinus (S.) De Civitate Dei. 2 vols. in 1, fine copy, new, hf. cf. red leaves, 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1825. 15s.
14. Augustini (S.) Confessiones. New, cloth, 8vo. Oxon. 1838. 6s. 3d.
15. Augustinus (S.) De Doctrina Christiana, et Eucharistia. New. Romæ. 16mo. Lipsiæ, 1838. 5s.
16. Ambrosius (S.) De Officiis Clericorum. New, hf. cf. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1830. 5s.
17. Missale Romanum. Old Call. 8vo. Lond. 1574. 10s.
18. Cicero's (M. Tullii) Opera Omnia. This is the Celebrated Edition of Lallemand. Very neat Set, French call. 14 vols. 18mo. Paris, 1768. (Priced £5 15s. 6d. Str. by Dibdin and by Moos.) £1 10s.
19. Chillingworth's Religion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation. New, cloth, Cr. 8vo. Lond. 1840. 5s. Sept. 8.

Married.

On Saturday, 6th inst., at the Garrison Chapel, by the Rev. J. T. Twining, D. D., Garrison Chaplain, HARRIET FARRER, WIMINGTON INGRAM, R. N., Commander H.M.S. Beccawen, to CATHERINE MARY, second daughter of Chas. Twining, Esq., of this city.

On Saturday last, at Christ Church, Dartmouth, by Rev. Jas. Stewart, Mr. Wm. Sparks, to Miss ELIZABETH ALLAN at Newport, 9th inst., by the Rev. H. M. Spike, Mr. AUGUSTA O. CARPENTER, of this city, to ELIZA, third daughter of the late John Cochran, Esq., of the former place.

At Liverpool, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. A. Martell, J. A. BROWN, Esq., of Windsor, to Miss MARY O. daughter of L. D. Geldert, Esq., of Liverpool.

On Wednesday evening, 3rd inst., by the Rev. P. G. McGregor, Mr. RICHARD CURRIE, to SARAH only daughter of Wm. Davis, Esq., of this city.

Died.

On Monday morning, at 1 o'clock, A. M. after a short illness, ELIZABETH MARY, in the 36th year of her age, wife of Capt. Henry Cleverly, and eldest daughter of the late George and Henry Barton.

On Sunday morning last, Mr. ALLEN KNEVELL, aged 60 years.

At Jacksonville, Florida, Sept. 5, WILLIAM M. CAMPBELL, Esq., Merchant of this city, son of the late Hugh Campbell, Esq.

At Truxillo, Honduras, Central America, July 15, CHAS. MACCOLLY, son of the late William MacCully, of Truro N. S., in the 28th year of his age.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, September 6.—Brig Muta, Downs, Porto Rico, 19 days; schrs Messager, Canoe, Glory, Leblanc, Miramichi; Volant, Ellis, New York, 6 days.

Sunday, Sept. 7.—R M & Ospray, Corbin, St. John's, N.F. 31 days—5 passengers; brig Belle, Scaife, Havana; Mercury, Hilton, Cienfuegos, 19 days.

Monday, Sept. 8.—Schr Elizabeth, Gillo, Gaberouse, CB; Dart, Williams, Cienfuegos, 24 days, Liverpool, Day, Liverpool, Emerald, Crowell, Barrington, Catherine, Leblanc, Bay Chaleur; W A Henry, Martell, Sydney; Saranac, Hutchison, Montreal; Flirt, Magdalen Isles; Planet, Musquodoboit.

Tuesday, Sept. 9.—Brigt. Mary Ann, Baicom, Sydney; schrs Eugenia, Fishing Banks, Alexander, Shelmut, Bethurat, Hector, Fraser, Sydney; Queen of the Isles, Arichat; John, Magdalen Isles, Planet, Crow, New York; Cherub, Bears, Miramichi; Sophia, Nfld.

Wednesday, Sept. 10.—Brigt Eclipse, Martell, Sydney; schrs Emma, Muggah, do. J. C. Archibald, do; Village Belle, Smith, LaHave, 24 hours; Sophia, Young, Lunenburg, 34 hours; Undine, Fortune Bay; Three Brothers, bearing, Newell; Cygnat, Brown, Bay Chaleur; H M Ship Brilliant, England.

Thursday, Sept. 11.—Brigt Eclipse, Mitchell, New York; brig General Casabart, Pitou; schrs Splendid, Perry, Roseway.

CLEARED.

Sept. 9.—Barran Voyager, Newfoundland, schrs Curlew, P E Island, Kakapo, Sydney; Rachel, do, Glen, St. Mary's; Flora, Wampoor, Rising Sun, Bay St George; Aurora, Nfld, Jenny, Canoe, Clifford, Pictou.

Sept. 10.—Schr Quickstep, Dorman, Boston; Active, Arzier, do.

Sept. 11.—R M & Ospray, Corbin, Nfld; brig Velocidade Cuba; Rosalie, Hantsport; schrs Dart, Fortune Bay; Clara, Montreal; Brilliant, Kluque, do.

MEMORANDA

H. M. Ship Brilliant, at this Port from England, passed on the morning of the 21st inst., lat 41° 11' N, long 48° 6' W, two icebergs, the largest of which was 160 feet high and 600 feet long, and about 6 miles from the ship, apparently aground. They are in the track of vessels bound to New York, Halifax, and Quebec.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

A Special General Meeting of the INCORPORATED ALUMNI OF KING'S COLLEGE, will be held at the NATIONAL SCHOOL, HALIFAX, ON FRIDAY, the 17th inst. at 7 o'clock P. M. A punctual attendance is requested.

P. CARTFRET HILL, Secy. H. ZIG. COCHRAN, Pres.

September

D. O. S.

THE Annual General Meeting of the DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY of N. S., will be held 10. V. in Halifax, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of OCTOBER next at 2 P. M. in the National School.

By order of the Executive Committee, EDWIN GILLEN, Jr., Secy.

A Public Meeting of the Society will be held in the evening of the same day at half-past seven, in the Temperance Hall. August 22, 1853.

MISSIONARY SALE.

THE Friends of the Rev. J. STANMAZE have again sent him a large assortment of elegant Fancy and Useful Articles, including German, Leather, and Wool Work, Drawings, &c., which he intends to offer for Sale at the Mason Hall, on Tuesday the 11th day of October next, at half-past One, P. M. The proceeds of the Sale will go towards the finishing of the St. Peter's Parsonage St. Margaret's Bay.

The kind Ladies who have often assisted him in disposing of his Missionary Goods, will it is hoped again lend their aid, and thus prove that they do not undervalue the charity of Christian friends at home, who are interested in the amelioration of this country.

The Rectory—St. Margaret's Bay, Aug. 18, 1853.

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

I HAVE now on hand, handsomely bound in Morocco and Gold—a number of the New Edition of the PSALM & HYMN BOOK. These are well adapted for Presents. Sold singly at 3s.—a handsome discount when half a dozen or more are taken. WM. GOSSIP.



Has been before the public more than 20 years, and is deservedly popular in the cure of

- Spavins, Swiney, Ringbone, Windgalls, Pole Evil, Callous, Cracked Heels, Gall of all kinds, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Fistula, Sifted, Sand Cracks, Strains, Lameness, Pounded Feet, Scratches or Grows, Mange, Foot Rot in Sheep, Garget in Cows, Rheumatism, Bites of Animals, External Poisons, Painful Nervous Affections, Frost Bites, Bolls, Corns, Whitlows, Burns and Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractions of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Obdurate Breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles, &c.

Pamphlets gratuitously furnished by agents

Sold Wholesale in Halifax, at MORTON'S Medical Warehouse No. 39, Granville Street.

Dealers supplied, at Proprietor's Prices, on application to July 19.

G. E. MORTON & CO

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRAN AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. THE daily use of this much admired Tincture preserved and beautified the TEETH—prevents Tartarous deposit—restores the natural healthy action in the GUMS—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour.

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London. Feb. 1855.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.

A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY

FOR

BRITISH AMERICA.

BEING AN ELEMENTS OF GENERAL GEOGRAPHY, in which BRITISH AMERICA is treated with the fulness and detail requisite to impart to British American Youth some knowledge of their own country. The work will include the Geography of the other leading countries of the world, and Outlines of Physical and Astronomical Geography.

By HUGO REID, of Dalhousie College, Halifax. Author of "The Principles of Education," "Elements of Physical Geography," &c. August 16.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WITH reference to the Notice issued from this Office on the 15th May last, regarding the treatment of Letters, &c. for England, which may be dropped into the Letter Box after the hour of closing the Mail, and up to the arrival of the Express from London...

30th Aug 1855. Wm F. M. Gossip, General.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT PAPER HANGINGS.

Just Received per brig Ornate, &c. &c. PAPER HANGINGS, Newest Styles, for Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Bed Rooms, Halls, or Kitchens...

Will be published in a few days.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.

A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY

FOR BRITISH AMERICA.

BEING AN ELEMENTS OF GENERAL GEOGRAPHY, in which British America is treated with the fullest and detail requisite to impart to British American Youth some knowledge of their own country...

By HUGO REID, of Dalhousie College, Halifax. Author of "The Principles of Education," "Elements of Physical Geography," &c.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER

-SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ-

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED.

SPICER'S & SURENNE'S Complete French and English, and English and French Dictionary. With Pronunciation, &c. - One large 8vo. volume. 1400 pages.

Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French - by Jewett. Ollendorff's Method of Learning French - by Valois. Keys to each of above Methods.

WM. GOSSIP, 24, Granville Street.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER.

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

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident there.

Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c from London, Halifax, N.S. Dec. 18.

WILLIAM GOSSIP

Has Received per MURC PARK, from Liverpool, 2 Cases SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, and ARTISTS' MATERIALS, viz: -

SCHOOL BOOKS - Mathematics, Stewart's Geography, Eron Latin Grammar; Greek Grammars; Barker's Demosthenes, Colenso's Arithmetic, Stewart's and Hunter's Goldsmith's Geography, Sullivan's English Grammar, Hugo Reid's Physical Geography, Chamberlain's Fables, Mavo's Spellings, Copy Books of all descriptions.

STATIONERY - Cold Demy; Post Folio; Demy Blotting Papers; Foolscap, Post, Letter, and Note Papers, ruled and plain; Envelopes; Painted and Bound Slate Pencils; Account Books; Red and Black Ink, Screw Top Inkstands, Violin Strings, &c. &c.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS - Prepared Canvas for Oil Painting; Oil Colors in Collapsible Tubes; Poppy Oil; Fat Oil; Water Colors in Collapsible Tubes; Cakes and Half Cakes all Water Colors; do Pure Scabber; Sets of Coloured Pencils; Extra Super. large dabs, Pencils, Charcoal, Grad. Pinks, Slabs, &c. &c.

Every Article in School Books, Stationery, and Artists' Materials, constantly on hand.

WILLIAM GOSSIP.

July 19.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

THE following Resolutions and Notices are published by order of the General Meeting of the Incorporated Alumni held at Windsor in June 1855.

On motion of Hon. M. B. Almon, Resolved, - That it be notified that the subject of voting by proxy will be taken into consideration at a Special General Meeting to be held in the month of October next...

Mr. Almon also moved that the above Resolution and the following notices be published by the Executive Committee, and also a notice that any other Resolutions relating to the same subject and intended to be moved, shall be filed with the Secretary on or before the 25th of August next in order to be published.

1 Dr. King gave notice that the following Resolution will be moved and advocated at the Special General Meeting in October next.

Resolved, That this meeting be authorized to make such regulations relative to voting by proxy as may be deemed expedient by the meeting.

2 Rev. F. Clifton gave notice that at the same meeting he will move as follows: Resolved, That the right of voting by proxy be in no way interfered with or limited.

3 John C. Halliburton, Esq. gave notice that at the same meeting he will move as follows: Resolved, That no Member of the Associate Alumni be authorized to hold more than three proxies.

4 C. B. Bowman, Esq. gave notice of his intention to move at the same Meeting that it be Resolved, That in all cases where the Executive Committee shall have considered a Subject to be discussed at any General Meeting, of such consequence as to require the special attention of the Members of the Corporation, and shall have given notice thereof in the Church Times at least three weeks immediately prior to such Meeting, all proxies to be used at such General Meeting shall specify the nature of the vote to be given on that subject; and on all other subjects which may come before the Meeting, the Members holding proxies, shall be at liberty to vote in such manner as they shall deem best, unless otherwise restricted by such proxies.

A true extract from the Minutes. P. G. HILL, Sec'y.



PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Halifax, August 22, 1855.

CHAPTER 21.

AN ACT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF PHEASANTS.

Passed the 18th day of April, 1855.

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor, Council, and Assembly as follows: -

1. It shall not be lawful for any person to take or kill, within this Province, any Pheasant, or to buy, sell, or have in his possession any dead Pheasant that has been so taken or killed.

2. Any dead Pheasant found in the possession of any person within this Province, shall be presumed to have been taken or killed by such person contrary to this act, until proof to the contrary be given by such person.

3. Every person offending against this Act shall forfeit the sum of four shillings for each offence, - to be recovered in the same manner in which similar amounts are now by law recoverable, and to be appropriated for the use of the prosecutor.

4. This Act shall be in force for the period of five years, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of the General Assembly.

Aug. 20. Im

BIBLE, PRAYER BOOK, AND RELIGIOUS BOOK & TRACT DEPOSITORY.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

No. 24, Granville Street.

THE Depository for the Sale of Bibles, Prayer Books, Catechisms, Religious Books and Tracts, and the Educational Works of the above Society, is kept at the Book & Stationery Store of WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street. The following have just been received -

Table listing various books and their prices, including Royal Quarto [English] mar. references, with apoch. 27s 6d, Do. do. 25s, Medium Quarto do. mar. references, with apoch. 20s, Do. do. 17s, Demy Quarto do. apoch. 16s, Do. do. 13s 9d, Mant's Notes, 1 vol. calf, royal 4to 22s 6d, Royal 8vo. Pica, apoch. 14s, Do. do. 11s, Do. Small Pica, apoch. marginal ref. 12s, Do. do. 8s 6d, Do. do. 7s, Do. do. 5s 6d, School Bibles 1s 1d a 1s 3d, School Testaments 6d a 7d, French do. 2s 3d.

Books of Common Prayer.

Table listing books of common prayer and their prices, including Demy 8vo. Great Primer 3s 9d, Do. do. Pica, with new version Psalms 3s 6d, Royal 24mo. gilt edge, 2s 3d, Zuber 32mo. do. (new version) 1s 2d, Do. do. 10d, Mant's Book of Common Prayer, (big calf) £1 11s, Book of Offices, (mor) 9s 9d, Do. (rf cf) 3s 7d.

Table listing religious books and their prices, including The Liturgy compared with the Bible 6s, Pious Parishoner instructed 1s 3d, Catechisms per hundred 2s 3d, Do. broken, per doz. 8d, Arithmetical Tables per doz. 1s 4d, School Maps, varnished and col'd, on Canvas and Roller.

Table listing world maps and their prices, including Map of the World in hemispheres, 5f 3m by 4f 4m 13s 6d, Do. Europe, do 13s 6d, Do. Asia, do 13s 6d, Do. Africa, do 13s 6d, Do. North and South America, separate, each 6s, Marlham's History of England, 6s 9d, Do. France, 6s 9d, New Tracts on Confirmation, (various) July 12.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY

FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND INTERNAL REMEDY

BY the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colic, are by its means effectually cured.

BRUISES, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBU-TIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scabby, Scald-heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE THROATS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has dispatched to the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure and ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years' standing.

PILES AND FISTULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the Ointment be well rub'd in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

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

Table listing ailments and corresponding treatments, including Bad Legs, Chills, Gout, Sore-throats, Bad Breasts, Chapped hands, Glandular Swellings, Skin-diseases, Burns, Corns (Soft), Swellings, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Wounds, Ulcers, Yaws, Contracted Joints, Elephantiasis, Sore Nipples.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 23 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 89, Maiden Lane New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices - 1s. 3d., 3s. 7d., and 6s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia. - J. F. Cochran & Co., Newport; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chisham, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibson, Wilmot; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; R. Guest, Yarmouth; T. B. Patillo, Liverpool; J. F. Morse, Caledonia; Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Nell Lunenburg; B. Leggo, Mahons Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Amherst; E. B. Haines, Wallace; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robinson, Pictou; T. K. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. C. Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B. - Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Jan 23, 1855. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT

PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by puffing advertisements - no certificates published respecting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax.

HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS.

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TABLE TOPS, &c.

MANUFACTURED of the best Italian and American MARBLE on reasonable terms. Orders from the Country than kindly received, and executed with neatness and despatch. Persons in want of GRAVE STONES will find it to their advantage to call at this Establishment before purchasing elsewhere. THOMAS WESLEY, Corner of Barrington and Blowers Streets.

NEW LADIES' SCHOOL.

A NEW SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, conducted by a Lady of accomplishments and experience in tuition, from England, with the assistance of Gentlemen giving stated lessons in certain departments, according to the method of LADIES' COLLEGES, generally pursued in England, will be opened in Halifax early in September. Further particulars will be speedily announced. August 18.

PUBLISHED every Saturday by Wm. Gossip, Proprietor, at the Church Times Office, No 24 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocese. All Correspondence for the Paper, intended for publication, or on matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, must be prepaid. Terms - Ten Shillings per annum, payable in advance.