

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires:

There are some creases in the middle of the pages.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. IX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1860. NO. 80.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S.	July 20	9 Sam. of Tria.	1 Kings 19; Jerom.
M.	21	1 Kings 19; Jerom.	1 Kings 19; Jerom.
Tu.	22	1 Kings 19; Jerom.	1 Kings 19; Jerom.
W.	23	1 Kings 19; Jerom.	1 Kings 19; Jerom.
Th.	24	1 Kings 19; Jerom.	1 Kings 19; Jerom.
F.	25	1 Kings 19; Jerom.	1 Kings 19; Jerom.
S.	26	1 Kings 19; Jerom.	1 Kings 19; Jerom.
S.	27	1 Kings 19; Jerom.	1 Kings 19; Jerom.
S.	28	1 Kings 19; Jerom.	1 Kings 19; Jerom.
S.	29	1 Kings 19; Jerom.	1 Kings 19; Jerom.
S.	30	1 Kings 19; Jerom.	1 Kings 19; Jerom.

* The Apostles Creed to be used.

Poetry.

THE BURIAL OF MOSES.

"And he buried him in a valley in the land of Moab, over against Beth-peor: but no man knoweth of his sepulchre unto this day."—DEUT. xxxiv. 6.

By Nebo's lonely mountain
On this side Jordan's wave,
In a vale in the land of Moab
There lies a lonely grave.
And no man durst that sepulchre,
And no man saw it ever;
For the angels of God upturned the sod,
And laid the dead man there.

That was the grandest funeral
That ever passed on earth,
But no man heard the trampling
Or saw the train go forth.
Noiselessly as the daylight
Comes when the night is done,
And the crimson streak on ocean's cheek
Grows into the great sun;

Noiselessly as the spring-tide
Her crown of verdure weaves,
And all the trees on all the hills
Open their thousand leaves;
So, without sound of music,
Or voice of them that weep,
Silently down from the mountain
The great prophet's body crept.

Perchance the bald old eagle,
On gray Beth-peor's height,
Out of his rocky cryo
Looked on the wondrous sight.
Perchance the lion stalking,
Still shuns that hollow'd spot:
For beast and bird have seen and heard
That which man knoweth not.

But when the warrior dieth,
His comrades in the war,
With arms reversed and muffled drum,
Follow the funeral car.
They show the banners taken,
They tell his battles won,
And after him lead his masterless steed,
While peals the minute-gun.

Amid the noblest of the land
Men lay the sage to rest,
And give the bard an honour'd place
With costly marble drest.
In the great minister transept,
Where lights like glories fall,
And the choir sings, and the organ rings
Along th' emblazoned wall.

This was the bravest warrior
That ever buckled sword;
This the most gifted poet
That ever breathed a word;
And rever earth's philosopher
Traced with his golden pen
On the deathless page truths half a sage
As he wrote down for men.

And had he not high honor?
The hill-side for his pall.
To lie in state his angels wait
With stars for tapers tall,
And the dark rocks place like tossing plumes
Over his bier to wave,
And God's own hand in that lonely land
To lay him in the grave.

In that deep grave without a name,
Whence his uncoffined clay
Shall break again, most wondrous thought!
Before the judgment day;
And stand with glory wrapped around
On the hills he never trod,
And speak of the strife that won our life
With th' Incarnate Son of God.

Oh, lonely tomb in Moab's land,
On dark Beth-peor's hill,
Speak to these curious hearts of ours,
And teach them to be still.
God hath his mysteries of grief,
Ways that we cannot tell;
He hid them deep like the secret sleep
Of him He loved so well.
—Dublin University Magazine.

Religious Miscellany.

THE MORAVIAN BROTHERS RECOGNISED AND ASSISTED BY THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

THE CONNECTION between the English and Moravian Churches, has been remarkable from the beginning of the Reformation. Huss was the founder of the latter, and Wickliffe of the former. It was from Wickliffe's writings that Huss derived his knowledge of the true faith and Wickliffe's protest against the sentence of burning pronounced upon the Hussites by the Archbishop of Prague, first excited persecution against himself. Hence, it is not strange that a strong sympathy should be felt and manifested by these Christian peoples towards each other, and it is delightful to observe the noble liberality which the prosperous Church of England has shown to her afflicted, yet faithful sister, at various periods of their history. This is one of many aspects in which our mother church has proved herself to be the protectress of the "Protestant religion," and entitled herself to the love and gratitude of the Protestant world.

This subject has been briefly alluded to on a former occasion; but it is believed that the facts are worthy of being more fully set forth.

A volume is still extant which contains "the Acts of the British Parliament touching the Moravian Brethren, A. D., 1749." The occasion of these "Acts" was a petition of Deputies from the United Parliament to their Settling in His Majesty's Colonies in America, especially in Georgia. Before leave was given them, the character and claims of the Brethren and their church underwent a severe investigation. Among other grounds of confidence which the Deputies alleged, was, that the said church had been already countenanced by the King and State of England. To support this assertion, the deputies produced twelve vouchers, among which was a document containing an Account of the Distressed State of the Ancient Church of the Fraternal Unity, addressed to the Church of England, given in the Synodal Convenion of Lyssa in Great Poland, Feb. 10, 1683—whence account was recommended by Archbishop Sancroft, and Bishop Compton, of London, to "the consideration of all pious and compassionate Christians."

In this address it was set forth (among other things) "that the Bohemian Church had been free from her infancy, for almost seven hundred years, from the encroachments of the Romish See; but that crushed at last by its piling power, it was sinking apace with death and ruin, when being ready to expire, she brought forth a Benoni, a progeny which, growing up the several parts of Bohemia, animated and acty one spirit, obtained the name of 'Fraternality.'"

"That this church, the less of the truly ancient faith, watered and enlivened by the blood of Huss, and Jerome of Prague taking deep root in Bohemia, spread its boughs far as Poland, renouncing the growing error of Popery, and preserved the succession of Episcopal orders.

"That King Frederick (Polonia being roused and dispossessed of his realm) this church shared the same fate.

"That this church in Poland continued for many years prosperous, under the privileges granted and confirmed of diverse kings and princes; but nothing able to contend with more potent strength of the Roman Catholics, was bereft of her former protection, languishing since under the rage and fury of those who ate all faith.

"That it was through the envy of the English Church they were formerly from a fatal ruin,

* Wonderful to tell, those are "growing still"—vide Immaculate Conception.

but that after so great suffering, they have scarce recovered their spirits."

The deputies also produced an account of the sufferings of the Episcopal Reformed Churches, and an address to the Church of England, by the encouragement of George the First, and the solicitation of Archbishop Walker, and Bishop Robinson, of London, A. D., 1716—G.

So that on four different occasions, viz: at the date of those two documents, 1683 and 1716, at the "former" period here referred to, 1780, and again on occasion of this very application, 1749, substantial aid was given to the Moravian Brethren by the Anglican Church, together with the highest testimony to the validity of their claims, and again at the date of this very application, A. D., 1749.

Their petition, (on this last occasion) was presented and strongly supported by General Oglethorpe. It was under consideration from February to May; in March it passed the House of Commons unanimously, and in the House of Lords, after a speech by the Earl of Halifax, and one by the Bishop of Worcester, in which he declared the approbation of the whole Episcopal Church, the bill passed *nem con*. The venerable Bishop Sherlock, of London, at first objected, but after full consideration, withdrew his opposition, and ever after became a firm friend of the Brethren.

Again, great calamities were experienced in their continental settlements during the campaigns of 1808 and 1812-13, at which times, large sums were remitted from England for their relief.

Another fact is worthy of notice in this connection.

Archbishop Potter, the well-known writer on church polity, was waited on by a committee appointed by the Board of Control for the Colonies, to desire his opinion concerning the Moravian Brethren, to know whether any thing in their doctrine was so far repugnant to those of the Church of England as to make it improper to admit some of the "Acts" of the Brethren in Christianity. On this occasion the Archbishop has pleased to declare—

"That he had been long acquainted by books, with the church of the Moravian Brethren, and that they were Apostolical and Episcopal, not containing any doctrines repugnant to the Thirty-nine Articles, and that he was confirmed in this opinion, by the conferences he has lately had with Count Zinzendorf."

The archbishop addressed to Count Zinzendorf, on the occasion of his election to the office of Bishop in the Moravian Church, a congratulatory Latin epistle, of which the following is a translation:

"John, by Divine Providence, Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Rt. Rev. Count Nicholas Lewis, Bishop of the Moravian Church, sendeth greeting:

Most sincerely and cordially do I congratulate you upon your having been lately raised to the sacred and justly celebrated episcopal chair of the Moravian Church (by whatsoever clouds it may be now obscured) by the grace of Divine Providence and the plaudits of the heavenly host; for the opinion we have conceived of you does not suffer us to doubt it. It is the burden of my ardent prayer, that this honor so conferred, and which your merit so justly entitles you to, may prove no less beneficial to the church, than at all times acceptable to you and yours. For insufficient as I am, I should be entirely unworthy of the high station in which Divine Providence has placed me, were I not to show myself ever ready to use every exertion in my power for the assistance of the universal church of God; and especially to love and embrace your church, united with us in the closest bond of love, and which has hitherto, as we have been informed, invariably maintained both a pure faith and primitive discipline, neither intimidated by dangers, nor seduced by the manifold temptations of Satan. I request, in return, the support of your prayers, and that you will salute, in my name, your brother bishop, as well as the whole Christian flock over which Christ has made you an overracer. Farewell.
Given at Westminster, July 10, 1737.

THE LITURGY.—The English Liturgy indeed gains by being compared even with those five ancient Lit-

* Holmes History.

ergies from which it is, to a great extent, taken. The essential qualities of devotional eloquence, conciseness, majestic simplicity, pathetic earnestness, and supplication, embodied by a profound reverence, are common between the translations and the originals. But in the subordinate graces of diction the originals must be allowed to be far inferior to the translations. And the reason is obvious. The technical phraseology of Christianity did not become a part of the Latin language till that language had passed the age of maturity, and was sinking into barbarism. But the technical phraseology of Christianity was found in the Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French long before the union of these two dialects had produced a third dialect superior to either. The Latin in the Roman Catholic services, therefore, is the Latin in the last stage of decay. The English of our services is English in all the vigor and suppleness of early youth. To the great Latin writers, to Terence and Lucretius, to Cicero and Cæsar, to Tacitus and Quintilian, the noblest compositions of Ambrose and Gregory would have seemed to be not merely bad writing, but senseless gibberish. The diction of our Book of Common Prayer, on the other hand, has directly or indirectly contributed to form the diction of almost every great English writer, and has extorted the admiration of the most accomplished infidels and of the most accomplished nonconformists, of such men as Robert Hall and David Hume.—*Macaulay.*

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Niagara, July 5.

ENGLAND.

A General Order states that the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has had the honor to receive her Majesty's commands that Major-General Sir William Fenwick Williams, Bart., K.C.B., be appointed to the command of the garrison at Woolwich, vice Lieut-General Whymster, C.B., resigned:—

"Viscount Hardinge has the greatest pleasure in notifying to the army this further mark of her Majesty's approbation of the conduct of so distinguished an officer.

The foresight and skill which marked all his arrangements in preparing the defence of Kars—his heroic conduct in repelling the assault of a brave enemy—leading the troops of her Majesty's army, aided by a small but devoted band of officers whose names will be a record in history—his constancy under sufferings and difficulties of the most appalling kind—his moral command over a large and famishing garrison, reduced at length to their last ration—have made the reputation of Sir Fenwick Williams of Kars a source of great pride to the artillery corps to which he belonged, to the army at large, and to his countrymen, who are equally loud in their admiration of his splendid achievement.

"The Field-Marshal cannot resist on this occasion expressing the universal sentiment of respect felt throughout the British army towards General Mousaviéff for the generous treatment which Sir Fenwick Williams and his garrison received from that distinguished Russian commander."

The past week was one of great oration to General Williams, the hero of Kars. The Corporation of London have voted him the freedom of the city, which is to be presented to him, accompanied by a sword valued at 100 guineas:—

At the Trinity House banquet, on Saturday week, as the last toast, Prince Albert proposed "the guest," coupling with the toast the health of that hero—(cheers)—whom Providence had allowed to return to them, after almost superhuman trials, and whose name would be imperishably connected with the history of British valour and endurance, "General Williams the hero of Kars." (General cheering.) General Williams rose, and thanked the distinguished company for the honor they had done him, and alluded to the expressions of kindness which he had everywhere received since his return to this country.

On Thursday he laid the foundation stone of the chapel of Harrow School, to be built as a memorial to the Harrovians who fell in the late war. In addressing the assemblage, he brought forward prominently on this, as he has done on every opportunity, his comrades at Kars. There was Colonel Lake, a Harrow man, Captain Teesdale, his aide-de-camp, "and then here is my secretary, Mr. Churchhill, (and laying his hand on that gentleman's shoulder, the gallant General said, "Come forward, Churchhill, and draw him forward, he himself appearing much affected). Mr. Churchhill has (continued General Williams) though a civilian, done

great good in the service of his country." The gallant soldier continued:—

"I have addressed you collectively, but now I will say a word or two to the Harrow boys I see around me. It is strange that we all try to be thought well of after death, and the more we progress the more that feeling will be spread. Now of the list of names that Dr. Vaughan has read to you, of those Harrovians who fell in the war, it was my honour to know two or three of them well. Among others there is Major-General Estcourt, whom I always knew to be one of the best officers. Then there was Captain Pechell, who had title and fortune, was the only son, and yet he preferred honour and glory to staying at home. It is impossible to portray the fortitude of that noble man, and I feel sure if there had been two or three sons in that family they would have been given up their country. I therefore hope that those examples may be borne in mind by the Harrow boys I am now addressing. If they die in glory; if they live, they live for honour and reward. (Cheers.) Then, coming to the question of education, I may, perhaps, be permitted to say that I feel very glad to think that positions in the army are to be thrown open to public competition. Of that I am very glad, but I must observe that we have not the books to teach those who are to become candidates. I hope the press of this country will take the matter up, and have the best works on the continent translated, for without proper elementary instruction nothing can be done."

Lord Palmerston, who was present, added a few words, urging the boys to take example from those who had fallen, and the gallant defender of Kars.

The military clubs have taken their part in the hearty welcome given to the hero. The Duke of Cambridge presided on Monday at a grand dinner at the United Service Club; but the grandest demonstration, so far as the speeches being reported, was at the Army and Navy Club. Covers were laid for one hundred and ten, and the chair was taken by Colonel Daniel, who, in proposing the toast of the day, said he could pay their guest no greater compliment than a noble Turk had done when he said "General Williams was no end of a man." The cheering that followed the toast is described as an exhibition of enthusiasm rarely before witnessed. Round upon round of cheering continued in rapid succession for several minutes. It was a grand scene, and the general returned thanks. In doing so, he said:—

"When I look around this room, and witness this scene, and then call to mind that I was one of the original members of the club—that out of the five and twenty years I have been in the army, I have passed three and twenty in foreign service, and that whenever I returned to England, either for recreation or on account of ill-health, this has been my home—that in this room I have breakfasted and dined day by day—I say to myself that if, for the day, I first put down my name as a member of the club, any man told me that I would live to see such a day as this, I would have conceived that he was whispering nonsense to me. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, assure you that what I say I feel; but the honours and encomiums which have been passed on me must not be accepted by myself alone. My career—whatever it may have been—which has received so much honor by history is associated with that of both my brother officers who are here this evening. But I must let you see Col. Lake, there sits the man who is continually by my side, working by day at the fortifications, and watching unceasingly by them at night. There, too, sits Teesdale. Alas! Thompson is no more. I cannot present him to you, but I can assure you that they never would have lived until the eventful day of the 29th of September, if I had not upon them the iron hand of discipline. For day by day they were engaged with the enemy, and it was by my stern word of command which preserved them up to the last day of the struggle. Let me also point out to you my young secretary, a youth whom I took with me from his mother, and who proceeded by step in his career, until the eventful day, when he commanded a battery; he did, I assure you, essential service to our cause. I wish to associate myself with these my gallant companions in arms, to share with them the honor which you have heaped upon me. I have a sacred duty to perform, in bringing to your notice the constant encouragement which I received from the Minister of State whom I was particularly engaged, I mean Clarendon. His despatches, when they arrived among us, produced, as it were, a kind of electric shock, which impelled us to go on. We were not the time a melancholy

crew; we were laughing, we were merry, we were like men that would not be extinguished. We were surrounded by very great difficulties, but whenever the despatches arrived they produced a most extraordinary effect upon us. Not only were these despatches read among us, but there were numerous private letters read from that nobleman, and if we had not on the receipt of them exerted ourselves to the utmost of our power, and valued our lives at the worth of a straw, we should not have been worthy of the name of Englishmen. I can assure you that the very officers who served with me were ready to die for him. On a former occasion, at the banquet at the Trinity House, I had an opportunity of returning my thanks to Lord Palmerston, another nobleman with whom my career began. It was Lord Palmerston who sent to these countries. I had returned four or five times before I came under Lord Clarendon. I received from Lord Palmerston the greatest kindness and the greatest consideration, and to that kindness and that consideration I assure you I owe my present position. This, gentlemen, is what I particularly wished to say with regard to myself and the English army.

I must now tell you about the glory of the Turkish army—men who, when I came to them, were starving—were without clothes—men without hope; but such was their confidence in the efforts which I was able to make for them, that they stood by me in the most gallant manner. No troops on earth could have behaved better than those men—for instance, on one occasion at the battle of the 29th September, about which you have all read—(loud cheers)—they had been working all day and watching all night at those fortifications; but I wish to speak to you particularly about the 29th of September. They were not on this occasion an unruly, undisciplined force behind walls, but well-disciplined soldiers, standing behind their entrenchments. Colonel Lake could tell you what they did, for no one could help admiring their courage, their discipline, their file fire, their rolling fire. I assure you that neither the Guards of London nor those of Paris could have surpassed them. From early dawn till an hour after midday that fire continued—the noise of a thousand drums never ceased for a moment, therefore you may suppose what soldiers they were. When the enemy got into those intrenchments which, in consequence of the absolute necessity for them, were for the time unmanned, they were driven out again by those brave little fellows at the point of the bayonet. (Enthusiastic applause.) There is also a sacred duty which I have to perform, because, when you recollect how much blood has been spilt for the defence of Turkey, we must all feel some gratification in knowing that there is still some vitality in that country—(cheers)—and that if Turkey be true to herself, and if foreign nations will hold a high tone towards her, she is safe from the power of Russia, which will never prevail in small. There is one point more to which I wish to allude before I sit down, and that is, that although I was not serving with the army in the Crimea, I was attached to and received my instructions from, that great and good man who unhappily did not live to see the result of the war—I mean Lord Raglan. (Cheers.) The last moments of that gallant nobleman were embittered, and greatly so, from the want of system which we experienced when we began the war. We had, in fact, been asleep for forty years, and when we went into the war we were sent out half awake. I cannot adequately describe to you the joy, the almost electric shock, which was caused by the arrival of the news of the victories of that gallant army in the Crimea, while we were in the centre of Armenia. When the story of Alma, of Ickerman, and afterwards of the fall of Sebastopol, was brought to us, nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of those fine Turks, and you may easily suppose what our joy and enthusiasm were at hearing the welcome news of the glories achieved by that brave infantry which never yet turned its back on a foe. (Loud cheers.) I say that infantry which never turned its back, which from the days of Wolfe has been the foundation of our greatness, whose courage nothing can shake, or ever will shake.—(Loud cheers.) In this respect I believe that our army is second to none. (Cheers.) I believe, my good friends and brother officers, I have said all that it is necessary to say upon such an occasion as the present. You may imagine the emotions which I feel. I could and would say many things more, but I think that at the dinner-table there should be some limit to speeches; and therefore I conclude with proposing all your healths."

Colonel Lake having modestly returned thanks for the staff which accompanied General Williams, the

latter proposed the "Officers of the army in the Crimea;" after which, General Proctor proposed the "health of General Mouravieff," which was drunk with extraordinary enthusiasm. General Williams replied like a gallant soldier, bearing honourable testimony to his opponents. He said:—"In rising to return thanks for the honour which you have done to my friend, General Mouravieff, I can assure you that I never performed a duty more grateful to my heart. I believe that, in the military profession—and I will not except any country on the face of the earth—there is not one who adorns that profession more highly than General Mouravieff. (Cheers.) He is a 'man of the olden time.' (Loud cheers.) He is one of the most upright, honest, brave, and kind men in existence. From the very moment that we entered his camp, although we had inflicted very severe losses on his army, we were received with a charm, a frankness, and a delight which all gentlemen feel when they receive a friend. He received us in his camp as comrades, and from that time till the time we quitted the Russian dominions, we were treated with the greatest kindness. It may be said that, to be sure such chivalry was to be expected from such high quarters; but when I tell you that he was equally kind and humane to the Turk—to the Turkish soldier—to the suffering, starving host, who went out to deliver themselves up that day, then I think you will give a cheer for General Mouravieff. (Great cheering.) From that moment every arrangement which humanity could suggest, and which the most extensive commissariat could execute was carried out. They clothed and reclothed the Turks. As children of the Desert some of these Turks sold their clothes, not to buy drink, but to buy sugar or anything in that way. They acted and were treated like children of the Desert. [Cheers.] I wish to say also a word respecting the army of General Mouravieff, that splendid army—that army of polished steel. I assure you it was magnificent. It was with the greatest devotion to the Sovereign that they came down upon us, from daydawn to sunset, for seven mortal hours; although they sustained the most severe losses, there was not a single moment of hesitation in the efforts and movements of that fine army. They came forward, attack after attack, in a manner which would have gladdened the heart of every soldier to have seen. When they were assailed by a fire as well directed, as beautifully directed as ever came from a position, they never wavered until the moment when they were ordered to do so; and when the game was up they treated us like friends and brothers. Before we delivered ourselves up to them, they sacrificed themselves in the most splendid, most beautiful manner; they detached themselves from the flanks of the columns, and came forward and made walls of themselves in front of their batteries. When we came to mix among them, only two months after this terrible infliction, as the Turks would say, there was not an evil eye among them; there was the eye of friendship and the hand of a comrade from one end of Russia to another. [Cheers.] That was the feeling as we went along through the country. Of the Sovereign of that empire, I speak in the same strain, and, in fact, higher. I can assure you it would be quite impossible to exceed the kindness and consideration which I received from the Emperor. Here again you may say this would be expected from so high a quarter; but when I tell you that he is considered by his subjects, from one end of his country to the other, as being really the spirit of benevolence, then I am sure you will give a cheer for the Emperor of Russia. [Cheers.] In returning thanks for the honour you have done General Mouravieff, as I said at the commencement, I shall say at the end, that I never felt more proud in my life, and again I have the pleasure of returning you a thousand thanks."

Capt. Murray here shouted out, "We have not had half enough of cheering; let us have one cheer more for Mouravieff. (Laughter and renewed cheers.)—Another officer immediately called for one cheer more for the Emperor of Russia, a call which was heartily responded to by the company.

After the toast of "Our Neighbourly Meeting," the company separated.

The Record of Friday says—"It is with heartfelt thankfulness to Him who has all hearts at His disposal, that we are enabled to announce to our readers that the Rev. Charles Baring yesterday accepted the vacant See of Gloucester and Bristol." The new Bishop is, we believe, a younger brother of the late First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Francis Baring, and graduated B. A. at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1829, as a double first class. He officiated for some time as

Curate of St. Ebbe's Church, in Oxford, and was appointed to the Rectory of All Souls, Langham-place, on the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Chandler, Dean of Chiochester. The new Bishop was born in 1807, and is married to a daughter of the late Thomas Read Kemp, Esq., M.P. for Lower. His sister was the first wife of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P. The Daily News says—

"It is somewhat remarkable that Lord Palmerston has taken his new Bishop from a school with which he himself can hardly be supposed to have any very great sympathy, and that in Mr. Baring he has chosen perhaps, the strictest disciple of that most strict sect of our religion. Our selection might have been from a more liberal school, and from among men who have already earned to themselves the approval and the confidence of the public. Nevertheless, now that it is certain that Mr. Baring is the new Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, we repeat our acquiescence in the appointment which Lord Palmerston has made. Mr. Baring is a man of the deepest yet of the most simple piety. He has learning, too, quite adequate to the genuine demands of his profession, and such as may justly enable him to take his place with confidence among his Episcopal brethren. He has inherited with his name much of the shrewdness and honest vigour of his race. In his own diocese he will, we are therefore confident, have the firmness to remedy the miserable mischiefs which owe their origin to the weakness and ignoble partialities of his predecessor. In the councils of the Episcopate he will, we anticipate, have the courage to withstand its almost universal obsequiousness to the Bishop of Oxford. He is not likely to be beguiled by empty plausibilities, or to be deceived by the sycophant amenities and protestations of High Churchmen. What he utters will be without equivocation; what he does will be without guile. He will give strength and purpose to whatever the existing Bishops can be hoped to entertain of what is wise or liberal. He will maintain steadily, in all ecclesiastical polity, the principles of the Reformation, and, scarcely less important, of the Revolution. In these personal qualifications of Mr. Baring consolation may be found that Lord Palmerston betook himself to the extreme section of the evangelical school for his Bishop."

Speaking of the retirement of the Bishops of London and Durham, the Daily News says the retiring pension proposed to be given to Dr. Blomfield is reported to be £6,000 a year; that intended for Dr. Maltby, £4,500 a year:—

"Now, the retiring stipend of Dr. Blomfield must, in justice to him, be calculated and fixed—first, on the length of his incumbency; secondly, on his past income. Well, he has been Bishop of London since 1828, or just; it will be found, on the principles on which the superannuations of judges and diplomatists are fixed, that Dr. Blomfield will be entitled to his £6,000 a year; it is far too much, no doubt, but it is too much because the income of the see has been inordinate. In justice, however, to Dr. Blomfield, it should be stated that, despite his enormous income, he is understood not to be rich. Selfish economy has not been among the number of his faults; on the contrary, his pecuniary liberality has been great; and in arranging for his retirement, it will be only just that our diocesan should be enabled to keep up those payments on which an adequate provision for his family is believed to depend.

"Dr. Maltby was translated to Durham in 1836, and the income designed for him by the Legislature was about £8,000 a year. How to his own advantage, this astute prelate contrived, in Lord Eldon's phrase, to drive a coach and six through the statute, need not be repeated here. The country knows and appreciates the transaction. His gross receipts during the last septennial period were—

1844	£2458	2	4
1845	2266	2	11
1846	2731	6	7
1847	3908	2	8
1848	3524	13	4
1849	2045	3	1
1850	3819	8	7

"From these amounts are to be deducted about £14,000 a year for fixed charges, (inclusive of the £11,200 a year he is bound to pay to the Ecclesiastical Commission. But the same elements of calculating Bishop Blomfield's retirement are not applicable to Dr. Maltby's superannuation stipend, because, while the act of 1836 could not apply to the Bishop of London, who was elected before it passed, the Bishop of Durham is legally come within its purview, though practically he escaped from its full operation. Now by the act Dr. Maltby's income as Bishop ought not to exceed £8,000 a year, and any calculations to pension must start from these figures, and from the excessive sums he has extracted from the diocese. If then, Dr. Blomfield, after 28 years' incumbency, and on an average income of at least £11,000 a year, is only entitled to a pension of £6,000, Dr. Maltby, after twenty years' service, can hardly be

entitled to a superannuation of £4,500 on the legal income of £8,000 a year."—Guardian.

The Under-Secretaryship of State for the Foreign office remains vacant; but we have no hesitation in reiterating our former statement, that Mr. Layard, M.P., will be appointed.—Morn. Chron.

So, we have a new AMERICAN DIFFICULTY. The story is thus told in the morning papers of Thursday—"An attaché of the American Ambassador presented himself at the levee, on Wednesday, in a frock coat, black neckcloth, and yellow waistcoat. The master of the ceremonies, as his duty was, refused to admit him. The American Ambassador was appealed to, who declared that he was not prepared to give an opinion on this important question of etiquette, though he understood that court dress or uniform was dispensed with on the part of the American embassy on such occasions—but he could not appear in diplomatic circles without his attaché. The master of the ceremonies was inexorable, and Mr. Dallas was not present at the levee." Upon this statement of the case it seemed impossible to acquit the attaché of vulgar and presumptuous unpertinence, and the Ambassador of something worse than indiscretion in countenancing it. Yesterday, however, an explanation appears which puts the matter in a far more favourable light. We are told that the attaché is "a Professor of military science in one of the United States Professional establishments," that "he wore his ordinary and proper military uniform consisting of a military frock coat, white waistcoat, and black stock, such as he presents himself in before his military superiors; and that he especially selected this as the proper costume in which to appear at her Majesty's levee, for presentation by the Minister of his Government." We hope this is all true, for our American friends must recollect that if they desire to be admitted in to English society, they must show at least a decent respect for its usages.

Correspondence.

Halifax, July 10, 1850.

MR. EDITOR,

As I have had many years experience in this Diocese, I feel bound to refute the charge made against our Bishop in a late number of the New Brunswick Church Witness. A writer over the signature of Clericus, and professing to be a Clergyman, charges the Bishop with introducing a new oath for his own purposes. Passing over the unwarranted abuse contained in that letter as unworthy of notice, I will content myself with informing you that from the year 1788 the oath of canonical obedience has been regularly taken and signed in a Book by the applicants for License, and that during the episcopacy of the late Bishop the Book was for many years much under my care, and that it was my duty to see that in each copy of the Book the receipt of the Bishop before the taking of the oath of canonical obedience was duly entered. I am informed that there are now 3 Clergymen in the Province, whose signatures do not appear in the Register, and I cannot understand how this has happened, but I can positively testify that the ordinary practice from my own knowledge and from the Records dating from the foundation of the Bishopric. I may add for the information of any of the laity who may have been misled by Clericus, that the writer on Ecclesiastical law and practice states, as was stated by the Bishop in his letter to the Parishioners of St. Paul's, that the oath of canonical obedience is to be administered to every Clergyman when about to be admitted to a new Cure either by License or Institution.

Your obedt. servt.

ROBERT WILLIS.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

A Fancy Sale was held at Chester on Wednesday the 9th inst., to raise funds for purposes connected with the Church.

In November last, a number of Ladies formed a Benevolent Society, with the respected Lady of our worthy Rector, as President, and met together once a fortnight to work for the object named. A portion of some interesting book, was (after singing and prayer) read by the Rector or Curate, which was to the evening's pleasure. As the time fixed for the Sale drew near, the Meetings were held weekly.

The Sale took place in the Church School House, which had been tastefully decorated. The weather proved highly favourable, and several strangers were present. The fancy tables were filled with the handiwork of the Members of the Society, and donations from friends. The refreshment tables were also well stocked, and among other good things were ice-creams, and an abundance of strawberries.

Visitors were admitted at ten o'clock, and it soon became evident by the rapid sale of the various articles, that the efforts of the Ladies were duly appreciated.

Everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner, and in the evening the handsome sum of fifty pounds was placed in the hands of the Rector.

From the organization of the Society, the Ladies have been indefatigable in their exertions, and are entitled to the thanks of every Churchman in the place.

May a good cause never want such willing helpers, and in all their benevolent labours may the Ladies of Chester feel the truth of the words declared by the Apostle, that "charity never faileth."

Chester, July 15.

Selections.

TORONTO.—*The Colonist* (Toronto), gives the following as the brief debate on the bill legalizing the Church Synod, published in the *Church Times* of last week:—

On motion of Mr. Gamble, a bill from the Legislative Council, to permit the members of the Church of England to meet in Synod, was read a first time.

Mr. Gamble then moved that the rules of the house be suspended, and the bill be read a second time forthwith.

Mr. Holton asked the leader of the House (Mr. Attorney General McDonald) if his attention had been given to this bill? He did not desire to throw any obstacle in the way of the bill, but he thought from the preamble a legal power was given to the Church of England to enforce a discipline. Did the Attorney General give his sanction to the bill?

Mr. Attorney General McDonald saw nothing objectionable in this bill. The Church of England stood in a peculiar position in this country, from being connected with the state in England, and there were existing disabilities arising from that position which prevented them from transacting their own affairs.—These disabilities this bill proposed to remove, and to place the Church of England in this country in the same position as all other denominations. The Methodists have their Conference, and the Presbyterians their Synod, and this bill is to allow the Church of England to exercise the same privileges that no bodies do. He had been accused of having on former occasion shirked a vote on this motion, but such was not the case. He abstained from voting on the address which was moved on this question, because he thought that it was an unconstitutional mode of proceeding, and that to obtain the object desired it would be proper to introduce a bill. As, however, he thought the object was a good one, he did not desire to oppose it, but as he thought that it would be recognizing the connection of Church and State, which they had just before declared against, he could not vote for the address. Now that the bill had been introduced, he saw nothing objectionable in it.

Hon. J. S. McDonald had no objection to this bill.—goes heart and hand for the inherent right of the people of this country to exercise their natural privilege.—country. When the Parliament of the mother country finds that the Parliament of this country is unanimous in recognizing these rights of the Church of England, there is no doubt they will concede what is required. But it is impossible to shut out ears to the fact that this legislation is directly in the face of an Imperial act. Such legislation has been attempted before, and the onus must be thrown on the Imperial Parliament of refusing what is required by the Parliament of this country for the well being of the Church of England.

Mr. Gamble congratulated the House upon the unanimity shown in according to the Church of England those rights she requires for her well government and discipline, for, as it is no doubt known, the Synod of the Church has no right to inflict punishment on members accused and found guilty of scandalous offences.

Mr. Brown and other members expressed their approval of the bill, and the principle on which it was based.

Mr. Gamble expressed his satisfaction at the unanimity displayed by the House with regard to this bill. He was very happy to hear the explanation of the Attorney General with regard to his not voting on the address of last session.

The bill was passed through all its stages, and read a third time, and passed unanimously.

The following gives a more distinct idea than is commonly realized in this country of the claims and the suffering of the Church in Scotland:—

It is well known how wonderfully the Episcopal Church of Scotland sustained her dis-establishment in 1589; how firm a hold she possessed on the affections not only of the higher classes, but especially in the north, of large masses of the lower. She had lost, indeed, the State: she had been degraded from her due eminence; her Bishops had been renounced and dis-owned; her pastors had been driven from their churches, and from their legal authority; still she existed, and we may even say, she flourished. We might well adopt the motto, *Nec ignem consumebar*. Expelled from the parish Churches, her ministers were not abandoned by their people; but chapels arose in every direction to accommodate the sincere adherents of the proscribed faith and order; and down to the mid-

dle of the last century, even in spite of the heavy blow following the outbreak of 1715, the Episcopalians of Scotland were both numerous and influential. But their general identification with the cause of the Stuarts, and their active efforts in the fatal expedition of Charles Edward, in 1745, entailed on the Church a still heavier and deeper blow. The conquerors of Culloden were permitted and encouraged to devastate the possessions of the Episcopalians. Houses were burnt and pillaged; Chapels were demolished by tumultuous mobs, assisted and encouraged by the soldiery; the ministers and their families were ill-treated and turned out destitute from their homes; and scenes of violence were perpetrated upon the Episcopalians—as such—more consistent with the persecutions of the early Christians by their heathen oppressors, than with the supposed civilization and asserted common Christianity of the actors. . . . As if there had been none but Episcopalians engaged in the enterprise of 1745,—as if no Romanists and no Presbyterians, even, had taken part in it,—and as if to believe in "apostolical order and evangelical truth" was necessarily synonymous with Jacobitism and rebellion, the full vengeance of the authorities was levelled against the Church; and it was determined to enact such repressive and stringent laws against its ministrations and its members, as, it was hoped, must lead to its entire extinction. Accordingly, by the 10 Geo. II. c. xxxviii sec. 1. &c., it was enacted that in order to the permission of any episcopal assemblies whatever, the pastor should produce certificates of their having "qualified;" that is, taken the oaths to government and registered their letters of orders at the general or quarter sessions according to the act of 10 Queen Anne; and that "unqualified" pastors officiating, should for the first offence be imprisoned for six months; for the second be transported for life; and if they returned from transportation, should be imprisoned for life. These provisions appear, at first sight, only to provide against the ministerial functions being exercised by any clergyman disaffected towards the existing government; but their severity and their sweeping tendency are to be judged by a succeeding section, which declares that "no letters of orders shall be deemed sufficient, or admitted to be exercised, but such as have been given by some Bishop of the Church of England or Ireland; and that no such registration shall be void."—Mc-

"INFANT BAPTISM—WHY NOT EPISCOPACY?"—Under this title the *Episcopal Recorder* quotes the following paragraph from what it calls "an authoritative little work, lately issued from the Presbyterian press, entitled 'The Westminster Shorter Catechism, with Analysis, Scriptural Proof, Explanatory Inferences, and Illustrative Anecdotes.'"

Origen, who possessed more information than any man of his day, and who lived near the time of the Apostles, says: "The Church received a tradition or order from the Apostles to give baptism unto little children also." Augustino, who was born in the middle of the fourth century, affirms.—"The whole Church practices Infant Baptism. It was not instituted by Councils: it was always in use." Pelagius, who lived at the same time and who had visited the most noted Churches in Egypt, Asia, and Africa, declared that he never heard of any one, even the most impious heretic, who asserted that infants were not to be baptized. Dr. Gill himself one of the most learned of the Baptist writers, acknowledges that infant Baptism was the practice of every Church universally, from the third to the eleventh century.

Very aptly, for this, does our contemporary ask, "Is it not clear that if 'Infant Baptism' be struck out of the Paragraph and 'Episcopacy' inserted, the premises will be equally true, and the conclusion equally unanswerable? No doubt it is clear as the sun at noon. And so it of many other things in the Church. It is tradition: it is that which while no one must, as our XXVth Article says, 'openly break' it, through his private judgment, we are not to confine to one or two things in particular, but let us have its lawful application in all things.—Churchman.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Captain Denham, R. N., of *H. M. S. Herald*, his recent Hydrographic Notice of the Islands and reefs in the South Western Pacific Ocean, writes of Norfolk Island:—

12th June, 1855.

"I may remark, in conclusion, that I found the island no longer penal settlement. The convict establishment withdrawn on the 7th of May; and is at present occupied by an assistant commissary store-keeper, with six hands engaged in rendering into

tallow the surplus sheep. The rest are intended for the Pitcairn Islanders, who are daily expected to occupy the island, and whose hearts and minds, simple though they be, will not fail to adore the Queen and country which put them in possession, with fostering sollicitude, of the most lovely island conceivable, with all the facilities for industry and comfort; comprising fifteen square miles of land capable of tillage, 800 acres cleared and fenced, beautiful roads intersecting it, eighty-one substantial buildings, including chapel, school-room, hospital, barracks, dwelling-houses, cottages, mills, and workshops; together with household furniture, artisans' tools, and agricultural implements; the gardens stocked with seed, and the farms with 2000 sheep, 300 cattle, swine, pigs, and poultry. A bounteous bestowal indeed."

CHANTING.—The following is an extract from the proceedings of the late New School Presbyterian General Assembly:

Dr. Duffield read a memorial, which at considerable length argued for uniformity in the use of a hymn book and especially a return to the simplicity of the Psalter so arranged according to the Hebrew in parallel columns for responsive singing. The tenor of the argument was that thus, instead of sentiment and rhetoric, truth would be impressed upon all worshippers, and especially the young. Moved that the Memorial be referred to the Publication Committee.

The Rev. Dr. Mills called the attention of the Moderator to a point of order. The main proposition is to commit. He wished an Amendment to express the sense of the Assembly upon the subject matter of the Memorial.

The Rev. S. McAfee, of Missouri, stated that, practically, chanting could never be introduced into the majority of our Churches. It was hardly worth while to waste time in this discussion, which practically can consummate nothing.

Dr. A. D. Smith informed the last speaker that many Presbyterian Churches in this city do chant the Psalms acceptably.

Dr. Duffield said he had heard 2,000 people chant prose acceptably.

EATING AND DRINKING.

An English gentleman of some note, on visiting New England, was struck upon the propriety of the Americans for good living. He said that the greatest difficulty which he had experienced since his arrival in this country, was how to resist the temptation to eat of the great varieties of rich food which surrounded him on every side. And this close observer of human nature was right. The Americans, as a people, are exceedingly fond of good eating and drinking. Indeed, this is their chief and most approved mode of testifying joy on an extraordinary occasion. If a distinguished man, a soldier or a statesman, is supposed to have deserved some mark of distinguished honor, he is invited to a public dinner, and he feasted to his heart's content, amid the cheers of his assembled and enthusiastic friends, who regard every appropriated mouthful of the choice viands, or swallow of sparkling champagne as a further extinction of the debt of gratitude which they owe him for his services.

And in private life, if a gentleman invites a few friends to assemble at his house, instead of providing an intellectual entertainment, such as would do honor to human nature, he cares merely to gratify the sensual appetites. Not only his most important, but his only care, is to provide for the occasion a great variety of expensive delicacies to tickle the palate—and the more successful he is in thus laying temptations in the way of his guests to eat and drink far more than nature craves, the greater is his own gratification and that of his guests, who laud him without measure for his excellent taste, and unbounded hospitality.

In like manner, if a lady gives a party, the first question she asks herself is, what entertainment she shall provide. She accordingly sets her wit to work to devise a variety of refreshments, which shall be abundant and genteel; and her pride and gratification are in direct proportion to the variety and excellence of the means produced to gratify the unnatural longing of an epicure. And the guests, for days afterwards, in canvassing the character of the entertainment, instead of speaking of any intellectual pleasure which they derived from the party, dwell with much gusto on the variety of cakes, ices, confections, syllabubs, fruit, wines, &c., which were produced and demolished on the occasion.

Eating and drinking, therefore,—to our shame be it

and, seem to be an important part of the business of our lives, and a foreigner may be forgiven for supposing that we conceive the *ne plus ultra* of human happiness to consist in a well furnished table.—*Portfolio*.

EFFECTS OF AFFLICTIONS.—How different are summer storms from winter ones! In winter they rush over the earth with their violence, and if any poor remnants of foliage or flowers have lingered behind, these are swept behind at one gust. Nothing is left but desolation, and long after the rain has ceased, pools of water and mud bear tokens of what has been. But when the clouds have poured out their torrents in summer; when the winds have spent their fury, and the sun breaks forth again in glory, all things seem to rise with renewed loveliness from their refreshing bath. The flowers, glistening with rainbows, smell sweeter than before; the grass seems to have gained another brighter shade of green; and the young plants, which had hardly come into sight, have taken their place among their fellows in the borders, so quickly have they sprung among the showers. The air, too, which may previously have been oppressive, is become clear, and soft, and fresh. Such, too, is the difference when the storms of affliction fall on hearts unrenewed by Christian faith, and on those who abide in Christ. In the former, they bring out the dreariness and desolation, which may before have been unapparent. The gloom is not relieved by the prospect of any cheering ray to follow it; of any flowers or fruits to show its beneficence. But in the true Christian soul, "though weeping may endure for a night, joy cometh in the morning." A sweet smile of hope and love follows every tear; and tribulation itself is turned into the chief of blessings.

WHICH ARE THE REAL S. ANTHONY'S BONES?
—There is a French dispute which will astonish the civilized world. A solemn question is raised,—and archbishops, bishops, priests, monks, and people are in the deepest excitement about it, so that it is formally referred to the Holy See, not for the first time,—whether the genuine relics of St. Anthony, which have been offered to veneration for three hundred years in the Church of St. Julian at Arles, and guaranteed by a Papal bull; do not really repose at St. Anthony's own Church in Dauphiné? The Abbé Dussy declares it, and on Papal authority too! Was it not in Dauphiné that these relics, brought from the mountains by one of their barons in 1070, cured that diseased child known as St. Anthony's Fire? Has not a Pope before now declared the relics at Arles to be spurious? The Archbishop is enraged at the hypothesis, and the people of Arles are in a fever. A kind proposition, offered by meditators, that "they can point out two Anthonys,—him of the desert, and him of Lefins,"—is rejected with indignation. The Pope shall himself decide once more, and his decision shall (for his time) be binding! In the meantime the good people are urged to go on pilgrimage to the Holy Land, whose relics are not so profanely cavilled at. "Caravans" (if that be the fit name) from Paris and Vienna, are to take ship at Marseilles and Trieste forthwith, to arrive at Jerusalem by Holy Week.—*Literary Churchman*.

SALE OF JAPANESE GOODS.—A sale of a somewhat novel character (says the *N. Y. Herald* of the 10th inst.) took place yesterday at the auction rooms of Leavitt, Delisser & Co., Broadway. The articles disposed of were a portion of a cargo of Japanese goods, which was brought to this port some weeks since by Capt. Badger, of the schooner "General Pierce." Those put up at auction and exposed to view in the saleroom were exquisite specimens of workmanship. One table was particularly deserving of notice. Its value is estimated at one thousand dollars, and the top is inlaid with a silver border, while the centre is intended to represent the sea, with numerous varieties of the fishy tribes swimming about in its transparent depths. The fishes are made of pearl and every fin and scale is as clearly defined as in a steel engraving. Another specimen of Japanese ingenuity was a sort of *gabinet in parva* cabinet, with any number of drawers; a bottle formed of a peculiar kind of black wood, and several drinking glasses of the same material. On the top of the cabinet was a Japanese house, the doors of which, when opened, disclosed another set of drawers and various contrivances, the use of which would puzzle any one but a Japanese. We may hope, however, in course of time to arrive at a knowledge of these things, and a great many other curiosities which those people have hitherto endeavored to hold from the knowledge of the rest of the world. The sale commenced about ten o'clock, and there were some what over a hundred persons present, a large number of whom were ladies.

CONFISCATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY IN MEXICO.

Our readers, we presume, are already aware of the confiscation of the property of the Roman Church in Mexico. It is impossible to say what is the exact or even approximate value of the property thus confiscated. Some authorities set down the whole ecclesiastical property of Mexico as high as four hundred millions of dollars—although it is said that one-fourth of the whole is unproductive. This vast wealth yields the clergy an annual income of about \$12,000,000. The Church establishment thus supported consists of the Archbishop of Mexico and nine Bishops, whose aggregate income amounts to \$239,000. The number of parochial clergy is 3,677. There are also ten cathedrals, having 168 canons and other dignitaries, and one collegiate church. The regular clergy comprise 1,878 monks, chiefly Franciscan, and there are 166 convents.

Ecclesiastical property in Mexico has hitherto been free from taxation, and the management of all property bequeathed to the Church for pious uses, such for instance as raising chapels and saying masses for the souls of the donors, has always been in the hands of the clergy. It is more especially this last species of Church property, estimated by Baron Humboldt, some fifty years ago, to be worth \$40,000,000, which it is intended at present to confiscate. The greater part of this vast property is administered by chaplains who perform no parochial duties whatever. Dr. Jose More one of the most intelligent men in Mexico, thought that Humboldt had underrated the extent of these donations, which he estimated at near eighty millions of dollars.

In the year 1804, the King of Spain ordered the funds of these religious donations to be seized and confiscated. Of course, the clergy protested against this measure, but without avail. At that time the estimated value of the property in question was between forty and fifty millions of dollars. The Government contented itself with only seven millions, and left the remainder untouched. The war of independence which followed greatly diminished the value of these funds, but subsequent endowments and the careful administration of the clergy repaired the loss, so that in 1831 the sum total of that kind of property had become worth nearly \$80,000,000, and of course is worth more valuable now.

This property is entirely distinct from that possessed by the regular clergy, and if we estimate it at \$100,000,000, and the unproductive property of the Mexican Church at another \$100,000,000, it would leave \$200,000,000 of property in the hands of the regular clergy, upon the supposition that the whole ecclesiastical property of the republic amounts to \$400,000,000. Of this \$200,000,000, a large proportion consists of the rich monasteries and convents with which the country abounds.

William George Stewart, a corner in the *Insolvent Court*, aged 24, applied last week to the *Insolvent Court*, to be discharged from prison. The young man, it appeared, joined his regiment in 1853, receiving 8s. a-day pay; his father also allowed him £300 a-year; with these means he came before the court £5,548 in debt, of which sum £3,250 was without consideration, incurred by bill transactions, many of them being with Lord Forth, of Crimmon notoriety, some time since outlawed. A host of West-end tailors, outfitters, and hosiers were creditors. Judgment was deferred.

Under the title of *Rendlesham v. Roberts*, the great Thelluson will case has again come before the public. Mr. Thelluson, it may be remembered, the son of a Genevese minister in Paris, acquired a large fortune as a merchant in London, which he left by will, dated 1796, to his descendants in tail male, but so that it could not fall into possession till about the year 1808, by which time it is calculated the property will amount to £2,000,000. In this will Thelluson particularly required that the Legislature would not alter the character of his bequest, but would allow the money which he had earned by his industry and earned honestly "to accumulate so as to make his family, when the accumulations came into possession, one of the richest in Europe. From the time of the testator's death up to the present day continued litigation has resulted from his eccentric directions, and the cases now principally entitled are the eldest branch of Lord Rendlesham's family, as to whose relays claims Mr. Roundell Palmer was about to reap the case in the Rolls' Court on Wednesday morn'g, when he was interrupted by his Honor the later, who declined to go further into it than to make such a formal decree as would enable the whole question to be carried on appeal to the House of Lords, where alone it was likely to be effectually and finally disposed of.

The widow of the late Vicar Swindon, Mrs. Crooby, left in her will, among other bequests to religious societies "carried on London," a sum of two thousand pounds to "the Clergy Society." Four societies have claimed the bequest, the "Friends of the Clergy," the incorporation of the sons of the Clergy, "the Pious Clergy Society," and the "Clergy Charity within the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol," it becontended on the

part of the last named society that the words "carried on in London" were inserted by the person who drew up the will without authority. The matter came before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood on Saturday for settlement. Various affidavits were read on behalf of the several claimants for the purpose of endeavouring to show the intentions of the testatrix by the words "the Clergy Society," but the evidence was not, in the Vice-Chancellor's mind sufficiently strong to enable the Court to assign the legacy to any one in particular, and his Honour ultimately decided to direct a scheme in favor of the clergymen of the Church of England in a distressed state in London, feeling bound, he said, by the testatrix in the first part of the bequest, to limit the locality and confirm the benefit to London.

We are glad to find that we were justified last week in withholding the name of the gentleman mentioned by the *Weekly Register* as a recent convert to the Roman Catholic Church. The announcement took the following form, and was printed among the leading articles in the usual prominent type:—

"Catholics will recognise the fruits of the Church's devotion to the month of Mary in the recent conversion of the Rev. F. Temple, late head of the Government Training College at Knellerhall, referred in his own affecting words in his last moments to her intercession."

Mr. Temple has contradicted the statement, adding—"I have not the slightest inclination to become a Roman Catholic." The *Register* now says it copied the statement from the *Armonia*, a Turin paper, and is very glad to find Mr. Temple is not dead.—*Guardian*, June 11.

The Emperor Napoleon has sent a Bill before the legislative Senate, endowing the three married daughters of Louis Philippe with the annual sum of 800,000 francs. The preamble uses the word *benivolence* as expressing the motive of the act—a word that has called forth an indignant protest from the three brothers of the Princesses, which is published in the *Indépendance Belge*, as follows:—
Claremont, June 25.

"Having been informed some time since that a bill was under preparation with a view to modify the decrees of confiscation of the 22d January, 1852, we confined ourselves by requesting our friends to decline in an absolute manner taking any steps that make us participators in this feeble attempt at reparation. Reasons of delicacy and affection for foreign but, on receiving the *Indépendance Belge*, which has been submitted to us, we found therein a word which our respect for the memory of our father, and our own self esteem, could not allow us to leave without a reply. It is the word *benivolence*. Benevolence can only be exercised where there is no rightful claim. Now, our claims are founded on the authority of the law, and the justice of the country confirmed it, until the day when justice itself had to cede to force. Benevolence, then, which denies a right, is, therefore, a new attack on the memory of our father, and we must repel it. In 1852, a policy, accustomed to look upon money as an instrument of revolution, tried to take precautions against us by confiscating the property of our family. It endeavoured to give a colouring to the injustice and violence of its proceedings by considerations revolting to the public conscience, and against which we protested at the time. To-day the word 'benevolence' applied to the proposed measure, implies the same idea as those considerations, and this is why we renew our protest. Perhaps by so doing we may be obeying a sentiment of exaggerated susceptibility; when so much remains to France of the blessings of the government of our father, who dare say that he reigns only for narrow family interests? The Frenchman ever devoted to his country, who in 1792 fought as soldier to repel foreign invasion; the King who, for eighteen years, knew how to make France free as well as prosperous; the King who gave it that army, the heroism of which has just covered our flags with new glory; that King is for ever above the attacks of calumny.

"P. D'ORLEANS, Duke of Nemours.
"F. D'ORLEANS, Prince de Joinville.
"H. D'ORLEANS, Duke of Aumale."

In a case heard before Vice-Chancellor Wood last week, the plaintiff named *Gough*, was a man who had been sentenced to death in 1812, transported for life in commutation, and finally pardoned unconditionally. Since then he had become entitled under a will to participate in a sum of 7,000l. stock. The Crown, however, opposed his claim to participate, on the ground that he had forfeited ordinary civil rights. The Vice-Chancellor decided in favour of the plaintiff, holding that his rights were restored to him by the pardon.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1856.

H. M. STEAMER NIAGARA.

The Steamer *Niagara*, arrived on Tuesday last in 10 days from England. Her news is interesting rather than of importance.

The intelligence by previous mail of the appointment of the Rev. R. C. French, to the Bishopric of Bath and Gloucester, was premature. It is now certain that the Rev. Chas. Baring has been appointed to that See.

The returns of the Revenue are satisfactory, and afford sufficient evidence that the commercial and financial relations of the Mother Country have not suffered by the expensive war in which the country has been recently engaged.

A discussion took place in the House of Commons on the 27th June, on a motion of Mr. G. H. Moore on the question—"That the conduct of her Majesty's Government, in the differences that have arisen between them and the Government of the United States, on the question of enlistment, has not entitled them to the approbation of this House." We find that in treating of the insult which the British Government has determined to endure from the United States, the various speakers of the opposition, winking aside the point of national honor involved in the question, endeavor to fix a criminality upon the Ministry. In effect their plea is in behalf of the action of the United States and against that of their own nation. Now what may be the feeling that lies at the bottom of this course of procedure, we leave our readers to imagine. Among ourselves there may be not a few who are Republicans in heart, who would rather that we were joined with the United States than to remain in our dependent condition. And there are others, becoming yearly an increasing number, who look upon the unlimited range of the markets of America, free to their enterprise, as the only thing that is needed to propel us in the path of improvement, and care not for British connection, if the other connection would secure those markets. Indeed, almost the only tie that now binds us to the Mother Country, is the influence of the various garrisons, and the attachment of the natives of Great Britain and their immediate descendants to their Home—the former is attended with many circumstances prejudicial to a general regard by a consideration of them—the other remains in its full force, but is weak and would prove an inefficient barrier, discouraged as it has been, against any general expression in favor of annexation.—Our people are neither disaffected nor disloyal—but they have been so tutored by the policy of successive British administrations, towards us and our neighbours, that they cannot long consent to remain without the enjoyment of national attributes. A Parliamentary union which would have cemented our loyalty having been virtually denied—a Provincial Federation is the next best thing to be thought of—and we shall no sooner begin to feel our own national existence in its operation, than a demand will be immediately made for those independent relations which shall give us power irrespective of national ties, to make our own commercial terms with foreign countries, and to use our own innate strength to defend us from foreign aggression. The subject, as our readers will perceive, is capable of great expansion, which would take more time than we are able to spare upon it. How do the British Parliament act, in important questions which bear upon our future? They barter away our territory and our resources,—which have two effects—one to make us physically weak—the other to show our dependance upon another power than Great Britain, upon whom they bestow those essential elements of national progress and wealth and national aggression, of which they deprive us. A deliberate insult is offered to England by the power whose strength has thus been increased, and instead of taking an enlarged and statesman-like view of our relative importance, in connection with it, which should have been the sole question in the British Parliament, upon which the eyes of the world was turned, in the expectation of a dignified action in relation to it, and of the Colonies especially as indicative of their future course, we find the national honour giving way to a consideration of the supply of cotton and flour and Manchester wares, which would be jeopardized were that honour defended in a manner worthy of the nation. The cotton and flour consideration finds its way into Parliament, and is made into weapons to assail the brains and blind the eyes of its members, until every consideration except those of cotton and flour and party tactics, is lost sight of. The question of

itself the kernel of the nutshell—the national honor and the preservation of the Dependencies,—if incidentally noticed, is accounted of no particular moment, as unworthy almost of a thought, when compared with the advantageous position which is given to the opposition to weaken the Government; and the Government descending from their true position of defending themselves upon the plea of not guilty, or of guilty of having made ample reparation, virtually acknowledge the charge, and ignobly abandon their ambassador, who violated no law of nations, and who never exceeded their instructions. How different is the action of the American Government? Is it we ask an evidence of the relative strength of the two countries, that the one seizes every chance, every opportunity of aggression upon the other—while the other meekly dependent, is but too glad to secure present advantages at the expense of any humiliation and concession? Is the fiat *Delenda est Carthago* gone out against the power of England on the continent of America? And shall it gather force and strength, and prevail, by the suicidal policy of the administration which yields the deficiencies of the Mother Country?

The Annual Examination of the National School, previous to the Midsummer holidays, took place on Wednesday. There were present the Lord Bishop and others of the clergy, and many persons interested in the prosperity of the institution. The progress of the school, both in the boys' and girls' department, gave great satisfaction to the visitors, among whom also were some of the parents of the children, and fully sustained the reputation of the Teachers, Mr. Willis, the Principal, and Mrs. Maxwell of the Girls School. Prizes were distributed, and the school broke up, much to the delight of the youngsters, who will, no doubt be amongst the most happy of those who will enjoy the Bazaar, and, we dare say, to the extent of their juvenile ability, will help its success.

NATIONAL SCHOOL BAZAAR.—This affair will take place on Wednesday next, and everything has been done, on the part of the projectors and managers to make it highly attractive. There will be a great variety of useful articles, which will no doubt command a ready sale—and strangers who may wish to satisfy themselves of the exquisite taste and accomplishments in needlework of the Halifax ladies, will find in the rich display of fancy work, that will be exhibited, that will call forth their admiration. As for creature comforts, ample provision will be made in strawberries and cream, ice cream, and other chief productions of the Confectionary department, applicable to the season. In addition to other conveniences which will add to the show, we understand that the large tent, used at the great Agricultural Exhibition, underneath which there was then, so substantial and ample arrangement of all the contents of the Cornucopia, has been procured. It will be a grand affair if the weather, as we hope it may be, is propitious.

The Canada Legislature was prorogued on the 1st. July. The closing speech alludes to the change in the constitution of the Legislative Council, its choice being now entrusted to the people—to the Act passed for establishing Normal Schools and improving education—to the liberality of Her Majesty's Government, which has given over to the Province the massive Ordnance lands for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the militia—and trusts the aid afforded to the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada will be sufficient to secure the completion of that great work—concluding with congratulations on a restoration of peace.

H. M. Steamship *Nile*, 20 guns, 30 days from Portsmouth, arrived at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. She made grand appearance sailing up the harbor, and is the largest man-of-war that has ever appeared in our waters.

The Sons of Temperance enjoyed themselves at a Picnic on Wednesday last, on the grounds of Mr. Shaffer, head Bedford Basin, kindly granted for the occasion. They marched in procession, headed by a military band, to Noble's wharf, at which place they embarked for the scene of festivity. The Sons made a creditable parade through the principal streets, at the Picnic we hear, was a very grand affair.

SEYMOUR LOUIS CARP, well known in this community as a first class professor of Music, has been distinguished himself in England in his line of business. He had the honor of performing before the

the Steamer *Canada*, from Boston, arrived on Friday morning. She brings news from Nicaragua and San Francisco. At the former, President Rivas had fled from the territory, and Gen. Walker, who previously announced that Rivas' power was an emanation from him, had been elected President.—It is said that he has now an army of 1800 men, and is about to despatch Gen. Guicera, next in popularity to himself, as minister to England.

The contending factions in California were preparing for a contest. The Vigilance Committee had by far the greatest support among the people. If some clever and ambitious man should arise out of their midst, the Pacific side of the United States may yet resolve itself into an independent nation.

A Bill has been introduced into the Senate at Washington for the pacification of Kansas. The papers look upon it as they looked upon the dismissal of Mr. Ormpton, merely as an electioneering manoeuvre, that should cede Kansas as a slaveholding State, and yet be so far compromising as to consolidate the support of the democrats of the North for Mr. Buchanan. These electioneering manoeuvres will one day snuff out the candle of the Union.

The City Council have passed a Resolution to enquire into the right of the Governors of Dalhousie College to the piece of ground known as the Grand Parade in the City of Halifax.

The head quarters of the 76th Regiment, embarked on board Steamer *Eastern State* yesterday morning, en route for New Brunswick, and sailed at 7 o'clock. This Regiment during its stay in Halifax, has conducted itself in a very gratifying manner, and we wish them God speed wherever they may go.

We understand that the splendid and very fast screw Steamship *Cleopatra* will be the first ship of the new line between Liverpool and this port. We congratulate Halifax upon the probability of soon having a line of their own that will bring all their goods by steam with regularity and at a lower rate of freight. We trust the new line will get that patronage from the importers as will induce them to continue to call here and not run direct to the States, as they will if not patronized as they ought to be. The *Cleopatra* has been one of the most fortunate boats in the Government service during the late war, and has sufficient compartments which should heretofore have been reserved for the use of the *Cleopatra* in the Black Sea; the steamship *Lymna* stove in the bows of the *Cleopatra*, and her forward compartment filled, yet she steamed a hundred miles to Constantinople perfectly safe, which proves the great superiority of iron vessels for the North American trade, over wooden vessels.—*Chronicle*.

Mr. Robert Woodill, New Town, has landed us a sample of strawberries plucked from his garden, some of which actually measure 4 inches in circumference!—*Id.*

The Sons of Temperance had a glorious day for their Pic Nic on Wednesday last. The Procession marched off from Temperance Hall at 10 o'clock, A.M., and headed by the fine Band of the 76th Regt., passed through the principal streets of the City, playing the "Lass of Gowrie," &c. A large party embarked at Noble's wharf, soon after, and hied them to the scene of festivities, Schaffer's head of Bedford Basin. John Shean marshalled the affair, which alone was sufficient to ensure its success. After a pleasant reunion the whole returned to the City at 8½ o'clock, and marched to the Hall in the same order, the Band playing the popular air of "Annie Laurie." And it was not until the hours grew later that the gay party separated.—*Id.*

The Major General commanding, Sir J. Gaspard LeMarchant, postponed an inspection of the 76th foot, on Wednesday, so as not to disappoint the Sons of Temperance in the enjoyment of the Band of that Corps, at their Pic Nic on Wednesday. The order for deferring the inspection was dated Government House July 16, 7 o'clock, A. M. His Worship the Mayor, happily, made a successful appeal to His Excellency in this momentous matter.—*Id.*

His Worship the Mayor has transmitted the sum of £12 to the Young Men's Christian Association, the proceeds of a collection taken in its behalf in St. Matthew's Church.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

This dangerous and often fatal disease had long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, when the discovery of Dr. Milano's Liver Pills solved the difficulty, and presented to the world the Great Specific, which has attained such wide-spread celebrity for its certainty of cure. This successful remedy was the result of many years study, in which the symptoms were narrowly observed, and are thus described by the Doctor himself:—"Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, and sometimes in the left, under the edge of the ribs—the

patient being rarely able to lie on the left, pain sometimes under the shoulder-blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder—etc. mistaken for rheumatism in the arm; sickness of stomach, and loss of appetite; bowels mostly costive, but sometimes alternate with lax, dull, heavy sensation in the back part of the head; loss of memory, with uneasiness of having neglected something; sometimes dry cough, weariness, and debility; nervous irritability; feet cold or burning, and prickly sensation of skin; low spirits, lassitude with disinclination to exertion, although satisfied it would be beneficial. In fact, patient distrusts every remedy.

Have you any, or all of these symptoms? If so, you will find a certain remedy in Dr. McLANE'S Pills. Prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLANE'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.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS have again cured a case of Scrofulous disease. Mrs. Emma Harlow, of Hamilton, Canada, was one of the most deplorable of objects, and the most unfortunate of sufferers with bad legs from a child, and frequently bitterly deplored her fate. She had undergone many operations, and spent a little fortune in obtaining medical advice, but she was not benefited. Her friends persuaded her not to impoverish her purse any further, and her medical man candidly told her she could never be cured; but her own good sense, however, made her have recourse to Holloway's Pills and Ointment, and by persevering with these remedies at a mere nominal expense for two months, her leg was completely cured; she now walks better than she ever did before in her life, and enjoys the best of health.

Married.

On Tuesday, 15th Inst., by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, Mr. SAMUEL PURCELL, to Miss RANCOA, daughter of Mr. George Glavebrook, both of this city.

On Tuesday morning last, at the residence of the Bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Scott, Mr. HENRY CONNIX, eldest son of Capt. Corbin, R. M. S. Capra, to JANE, only daughter of Thomas Bauer, Esq. of this place.

Died.

On Wednesday afternoon, in the 25th year of his age, GEORGE, second son of Mr. George Shaffer.

On Wednesday last, Mr. ALAN WALLACE, aged 67 years, a native of the County Antrim, North of Ireland.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, July 12.—Am. schr. Iona, Mitchell, New York. 9 days; brig. Cordelia, Lang-nburg, do; schrs. Rival, Liverpool; Christiana, Sydney, do; sloop. Commodore Parra, from a cruise on the coast of Nfld and Labrador; brig. Rob Roy, Trinidad 21 days.

Monday, 14th.—Prussian barque Gladiator, Mestel, Cagliari, Sicily 70 days; schrs. Administration, Tripoli, Caspe, 9 days; George Henry, Bragg, LaPelle, Nfld, 5 days; Olive Branch, Boucher, Bathurst, N. B. 8 days.

Tuesday, July 15.—R. M. Steamer Niagara, Letich, Liverpool, 19 days; Osprey, Corbin, J. John, Nfld; brig. America, O'Brien, Boston; brig. Mungo Park, N. B. 10 days, Liverpool; Costa de Plata, Madeira.

Wednesday, July 16.—Gort Sch. Daring, Daly, from a cruise on the Eastern coast; brig. Adyvaloren, Harding, Antigua, 11 days; Express, Felth, Boston; Eclipse, Townsend, Sydney; CB; Mary, Dublin, Matanzas, 15 days; Margaret, Lewis, Philadelphia; Mary, St. George's Bay; Gold Miner, Herman, Nfld, 6 days; Victoria, Parly, Barbados; Luer, O'Brien, Bathurst, 8 days.

Thursday, July 17.—Star Eastern State, Killam, Yarmouth, 17 hours; brig. Neander, New York, 4 days; schs. Emblem, Frost, New Brunswick; Alexander, Shelton, Bay Chaleur.

Friday 18th.—H. M. Screw Steamer Nile, 60 guns, Capt. G. S. Rodney Manly, Portsmouth, 50 days; R. M. S. Canada, Lang, Boston, 33 hours; brig. D. B. Bondroit, Sydney; brig. Dunbram, Shelburne; Alpha, Curry, Mayaguez, 25 days; Blanche, McDougall, Picton, 6 days; schs. Catherine, Elizabeth, Bathurst; Sealower, Pauline, Shippegan; Liverpool, Liverpool.

CLEARED.

July 15.—Gal. Palmer, P. E. Island, Niagara, Letich, Boston; Picton Packet, Curry, Ch. Town, P. E. I., Planet, Kennebec, New York.

July 16.—Pitho, Wood, B. W. Indies; Susan, Nickerson, F. W. Indies; sch. Mermaid, Gallant, Charlotte Town.

July 17.—stars Eastern State, Killam, St. John N. B.; Osprey, Corbin, St. John, N. B.; schs. Ensign, McGregor, P. E. I. Conservative, Myers, Port aux Basques.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, JULY 19.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Bacon, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Hams, Hay, Homespun, Oatmeal, Oats, Potatoes, Socks, Yarn, Canada Flour, Rye, Corn Meal, Wood, Coal.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Wood, Coal.

WILLIAM GOSSIP

Has Received per MUNGO PARK, from Liverpool, 4 Cases SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, and ARTISTS' MATERIALS, viz—

SCHOOL BOOKS—Mathematics; Stewart's Geography, Eton Latin Grammar; Greek Grammars, Barker's Demosthenes, Colenso's Arithmetic, Stewart's and Hughson's Smith's Geography, Sullivan's English Grammar; Hugo Wolf's Physical Geography; Chambers's Atlas, Murray's Spelling Copy Books of all descriptions. STATIONERY—Gold Demy, Post Folio; Demy Dotted Papers; Foolscap, Volt, Letter, and Note Papers, ruled and plain; Envelopes, Painted and Bound State Pencils; Account Books; Red and Black Ink, Serdy Top Inkstands; Violin Strings, &c. &c.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.—Prepared Canvas for Oil Painting; Oil Colors in Collapsible Tubes; Poppy Oil, Nut Oil, Water Colors in Collapsible Tubes; Cakes and Half Cakes of Water Colors, do. Pure Scablot; Sets of Graduated Pencils; Extra Super, large Sables; Porto Crayons, Grad. Pinks, Sticks, &c. &c.

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

Look particularly for 24 Granville Street.

WILLIAM GOSSIP.

July 19.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

REV. D. W. PICKETT, Principal

PROF. STUEBELLAGEN, Teacher of Modern Languages.

THE duties of this School will be resumed on FRIDAY the 16th of August next.

The design of the Principal is to provide competent Teachers in each department of the School, and thus secure to the boys placed under his care, such facilities as will enable them to prepare thoroughly for College, or the Commercial and active pursuits of life. Their religious and physical cultivation will also engage his strict attention.

Particular advantages are afforded for acquiring a useful knowledge of the Modern Languages, and instruction will be given in Drawing, in all its branches. New Pupils will be received at any charge made from the date of entrance. The usual quarter's notice will be required before removal.

TERMS.—Boarders, £35 per annum. Day Scholars £8. Fee for Modern Languages, whether one or more be studied, only 15s. per Quarter. All payments to be made Quarterly and in advance.

Each Boy will provide his own sheets, pillow cases and towels, and all articles of clothing should be distinctly marked with the owner's name.

A reduction of £5 per annum will be made in favor of Sons of Clergymen, when the number of other Boarders shall exceed twenty.

Two Prizes of £8 and £4 respectively will be open for competition in June, 1857.

Windsor, July 7, 1857. Wm. J. 19.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

Department. The applicant must be a member of the Church of England, and produce testimonials of character and proficiency. To one who wishes to receive instruction in the higher branches of study an excellent opportunity is now offered of doing so free of expense.

Apply by letter (postpaid) to the Rev. D. W. PICKETT, Collegiate School, Windsor.

July 19.



It has been before the public more than 20 years, and is deservedly popular in the cure of Swarms, Swarms, Ringworms, Wounds, Piles, Callous, Cracked Heels, Galls, all kinds of Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Fish Bites, Sand Cricks, Strains, Lamens, Foundered Feet, Scatches or Grass, Mice, Foot Rot in Sheep, Garget in Cows, Rheumatism, Bites of Animals, External Poisons, Painful Nervous Affections, Frost Bites, B. Corns, Whitlows, Burns and Scalds, Chills, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractions of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, &c. &c.

Pamphlets gratuitously furnished agents

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

Wholesale supplied at Proprietor's Price on application July 19.

G. E. MOON & CO

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MERRILL ANDRAX, PREPARED WITH RAY'S COLONY. THE use of this medicine admitted that it preserved and beautified the teeth—prevents Tartarous deposit—arrests decay—induces a healthy action in the Gums—and renders BAZZARD of a grateful odour.

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

NOTICE.

THE FANCY FAIR on behalf of the "NATIONAL SCHOOL," will be held at BOOKSIDE.

(not at Hillside as previously notified.) on WEDNESDAY the 23rd inst. Contributions towards this truly benevolent institution will be received by the following ladies: Fancy Useful and Ornamental Work, by Miss Willie, Mrs. E. Dwyer, Mrs. M. McCreith, Mrs. Henry Pryor, Mrs. Draine, and Mrs. Hugh Hartshorn.

REFRESHMENTS by Mrs. D. Wier, Mrs. John Silver, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Edward Pryor, Mrs. B. Salter, and Mrs. Wm. Metcalf.

JOHN SILVER, Secretary.

July 5.

WANTED A GODMOTHER.—A Mother, whose friends in the Episcopal Church are not numerous, seeks for her little girl, a Sponsor, sincerely desirous of the office. Please address Mrs. W. E. Post Office.

July 19.

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, Medium Quarto do. marg. references, Demy Quarto do. apoch., Mant's Notes, Royal Bro. Pica, apoch., School Bibles, French do., Books of Common Prayer, Demy Bro. Great Primer, Do do Pica, with new version Psalms, Royal 2mo. gilt edge, Ruby 32 mo. do (new version), Do do, Mant's Book of Common Prayer, (blue calf), Book of Offices, (mor), Do (ref).

Table listing various religious items and their prices, including The Liturgy compared with the Bible, Pious Parishoner instructed, Catechisms, Arithmetic Tables, School Maps, Map of the World in Hemisphere, Do. Europe, Do. Asia, Do. Africa, Do. North and South America, separate, Markham's History of England, Do. France, New Tracts on Confirmation (various).

FALL SHIPS!

From Liverpool & London to Halifax, N. S.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

To sail 20th to 25th August, positively.

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

A second First Class Ship will sail from Liverpool between the 6th and 10th September, to accommodate late importers, and if Merchants will encourage ships owned in their own port, and not run the risk of accidental ones, they may depend on having their goods properly carried, and delivered to them without indifference.

Please apply in Liverpool to J. E. GREENWOOD & CO., No. 1, India Buildings, or here to BARSS & HARRIS Commercial Wharf.

LONDON TO HALIFAX.

THE A. I. Clipper Barque "WHITE STAR," CAPT. T. G. B. ROBERT W. MERRILL, Commander, will be on loading berth to sail for Halifax 20th to 25th August, and will be positive. The character of this ship is too well known to say anything about her, other than what is known from London will prove, Importers well knowing that she was the only vessel from London that made short passages and delivered her cargoes in unquestionable order. Importers may rest assured that Captain Merrill and his Agents will do all in their power to give them their goods before any other ship, and in better order.

Apply in London to CHARLES BOGGS, Bishopgate Street, or ALFRED HILL, 35 Milk Street, Cheap-side, or in Halifax to BARSS & HARRIS, Commercial Wharf.

July 12.

PAPER HANGINGS!

SUMMER STOCK.

JUST RECEIVED.—A quantity of beautiful PAPER HANGINGS, chiefly light colors, well adapted to the Season—from 5s. to 15s. per roll.

WM. GOSSIP.

July 5, 1856.

24 Granville Street.

Poetry.

BALAKLAVA.

WANT a deed of faithful daring may obtain no record here, Wrought where none could see or note it, save the one Almighty Seer.

Many a deed while remembered, out of memory needs must fall. Covered, as the years roll onward, by oblivion's creeping pall

But there are which never never to oblivion can give room. Till in fame earth's records perish all the thunder-peat of doom.

And of these through all the ages married to immortal fame. One is linked, and linked forever, Balaklava with thy name—

Our brothers that are sleeping, weary with your great day's strife, On that bleak Crimean headland, note prodigals of life—

Eyes which ne'er beheld you living, these have dearly mourned you dead, All your squandered wealth of valour, all the lavish blood ye shed.

And in our eyes tears are springing, but we bid them back again. None shall say, to see us weeping, that we hold your offering vain.

That for nothing, in our sentence, did that holocaust arise, With a battle-field for altar, and with you for sacrifice.

Not for naught; to more than warriors armed as you for mortal fray, Unto each that in life's battle waits his Captain's word ye say:—

What by duty's voice is bidden, there where duty's star may guide, Thither follow, that accomplish, whatsoever else betide."

This ye taught; and this your lesson solemnly in blood ye sealed: Heroes, martyrs, are the harvest Balaklava's heights shall yield.

—From Poems by Richard Chenevix Trench.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

JUST RECEIVED PER SHIP JOHN BARROW

A LARGE Assortment of BOOKS published by JOHN HENRY PARKER, London viz. Tales for the Young Men and Women of England. 10s. 6d. per 100. The Tenant at Linker's Lane. The Hero and the False Honour. The Railway Accident. The Recluse. A Tale of the Present War. Wanted a Wife. Mother and Son. James Bright the Shopman. The Sisters. The Strike. Caroline Elton, or Vanity and Jealousy. Gd. Servants' Influence, Gd. sig.

Also at One Shilling Sterling each

Baptism, Confirmation, or Tracts for the use of Persons about being Confirmed. The Lord's Supper. The Chief Truths. The Christian Year, Hymns for every Sunday and Holy Day, compiled for the use of Parochial Schools. Imitation of Christ. Hints on Private Devotion, by the Rev. C. Marriott. Companion to a Prayer Book. Tracts on Ten Commandments, Up. Wilson's Sacra Privata. Do. on Lord's Supper. Questions on the Collects, for the use of Young Persons, by the Rev. J. Wenham. M. A. Practice of Self Examination with confessions &c., by Richard Sherlock, D.D. Meditations with Psalms illustrated, or paraphrased upon the four last things, Death, Judgment, Hell, Heaven. Tracts for Parochial use, consisting of Tales and Allegories, 1s. 6d. per package of 7 Books. Liturgia Domestica. Services for every Morning and Evening of the Week, with commemorations of the Feasts and Festivals, Domestic and other occasions from the Book of Common Prayer, 2 parts, 1s. 6d. each part. Miscellaneous, at the prices annexed, Currency. Manual of Prayers, by the Rev. Thos Ken, D.D. 7d. A Help to Prayer, in six tracts by Rev W. Greaves, 1s. 6d. The Christian Year 1s. 6d. The seven Penitential Psalms 2d. H. Jeremy Taylor's Holy Living, 1s. 6d. Do. Holy Dying, 1s. 6d. Keble's Sermons from Hooker, 1s. 6d. Disco Vivere. Learn to Live, 1s. 6d. Disco Mori, Learn to Die, 1s. 6d. The Church of England Man's Companion in the Closet, by Rev N. Spinkes, 1s. 6d. Tracts for the Christian Seasons, 11d. Short Sermons for Family Readings, following the course of Christian Season, 14 parts, 7d. each part. Catechetical Lessons on the Apostles' Creed, Lord's Supper. Two Sacraments, 7d. A plain Commentary on the four Holy Gospels, intended chiefly for devotional reading, 24 parts, 2s. for whole. Also, same work in 7 vols. bound in cloth, 2s. 6d. The Penny Post, for the years 1831, '32, '33, '34, separate vols. bound in cloth, 1s. 2d. each.

WM. GOSSIP.

May 17. 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. Carried made with it are pronounced excellent: and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment. Prepared and Sold by WM LANGLEY, Chemist, &c from London: Halifax N.S Dec. 16.

FOR SALE BY WM. GOSSIP.

24 GRANVILLE STREET.

THE Constitution of the Diocesan Assembly adopted at an adjourned Meeting of the Diocesan Assembly of Nova Scotia, held at Halifax, in the Bishop's Chapel, Oct 11, 1855, March 22.

MAIL CONVEYANCE

FROM HALIFAX TO QUYSBORO', VIA THE GREAT EASTERN ROAD.

PERSONS desirous of entering into a Contract for the conveyance of their Majesty's Mails from HALIFAX to QUYSBORO', via the Great Eastern Road, passing through and serving the settlements of Middle and Upper Musquodoboit, Glendale, (St Mary's), and Country Harbour, once a week each way, are requested to send in SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Post Master General, stating the sum per annum in Halifax Currency, for which they would agree to perform the service.

The Conditions of the Contract are, that the Mails shall be conveyed on such days and such hours from either end of the route, as may from time to time be pointed out by the Post Master General, the rate of speed to be not less than Five Miles an Hour, and the Mails to be conveyed by Horse and Wagon or on Horseback.

A notice of Three Months to be given on either side to terminate the Contract.

Security will be required for the due and faithful performance of the Service. Tenders, which must be made out in the proper form supplied by the Department for the purpose, and which can be had on application at the General Post Office, Post Office Quay, Middle and Upper Musquodoboit, will be received until MONDAY, the 14th of July, next, (at noon) and the Service to commence on the 1st of August, 1856. A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

General Post Office, Halifax, May 27th 1856. June 7. till 14th July.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH RAO DE COLOGNE. This daily use of this much admired Tincture preserved and beautifies the Teeth—prevents Tartarous deposit.—arrests decay.—Induces a healthy action in the Gums,—and renders the Breath of a grateful odour. Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London. Feb. 1855

LANGLEY'S

BEFFERVESCIING 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. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street. July 2.

AN APPEAL

ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL.

THE National School was established in the year 1816, and has been in efficient operation since that period. It has afforded gratuitous instruction to Hundreds of the children of the Poor, both boys and girls, and there are many, now occupying honourable and useful stations in life, who have received their education in another School but this. The ability and efficiency of the Teachers, in both departments, or have been present at the examinations held there.

There are now in daily attendance, at the Boys' School seventy-four free scholars, and sixty paid scholars; in the Girls' school, thirty free scholars, and forty paid scholars: total—Two hundred and four.

Children of all denominations are received into the School, and although its religious instruction is conformable to the principles and usages of the Church of England, these are not forced upon the pupils against the wishes of their Parents or Guardians.

The Salaries of the teachers, and all other expenses, have been defrayed by means of voluntary subscriptions, aided by a small allowance from the Provincial Funds, and from the tuition fees: which last item, however, forms but a small amount, as the fees vary from five shillings, to twenty five shillings per annum, according to the ability of the parents or guardians to pay, and also from the circumstance, that the majority of the Children, are Free scholars.

The Building, which was erected by private subscription and a donation from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, has become in a very dilapidated state, and will soon be unfit for use: and unless some strenuous exertions are made to raise the necessary funds for its thorough repair, the School will have to be closed.

To avert this unhappy occurrence, an appeal is now made by the Provision Committee to the public at large, and the Parishioners of St. Paul's in particular, for pecuniary aid, on behalf of this useful and truly charitable Institution. An annual subscription of twenty shillings entitles the party giving it to nominate one Free scholar, and an additional Free scholar for every additional Twenty shillings subscribed. A large sum would be required to repair the Building, and the Committee intend to solicit donations and subscriptions—and also propose to hold a FAIR, about the 1st of August next, at Hillside, the property of the President of the Society, situated on the shores of the North West Arm, and trust that the Ladies, who are ever first in acts of charity and benevolence, will kindly lend their valuable aid and assistance, in forwarding the object they have in view. Thus supported the Committee feel confident the appeal now made will not be in vain; and that Educational Institution of so much importance raised, the gratuitous subscriptions of others, will not be allowed to fall through, from the apathy and indifference of the residents of the city, in the present day.

- HET PRYOR, President.
FRAMIN SALTER, Treasurer.
LIAM T. TOWNSEND,
ULIAM METZLER,
JN SILVER, Secretary.
WARD J. LORLEY,
BRUCE McLELLITH.

Halifax, May 8, 1856.

SPRING ARRIVALS.

WKS. STATIONERY, &c.

W. GOS. 24, GRANVILLE STREET, has received ships Stationery and T. & J., a large stock of SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY, the latter comprising—Foolscap, Post, Letter, and Note Paper. ENVELOPES, &c. which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. May 1856.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL 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, Cough, and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment for more readily penetrates through any bone or any fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

ERYSIPELAS, 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 Sore 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 BREASTS, 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 despatched to the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any 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 rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

Table with 4 columns listing ailments: Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Blisters, Bite of Mosquitoes, Coco-bay, Ublego-foot, Chapped hands, Corns (Soft), Cancers, Constricted sand-Files, Joints, Elephantiasis, Sore Nipples, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore-throats, Skin-diseases, Scoury, Sore-heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 3d.; 3s. 3d.; and 5s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia—J F Cochran & Co., Newport. Dr. Harding, Windsor. G N Fuller, Horton. Moore & Chipman, Kentville. E Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwallis. J A Cabon, Wilmat. A B Piper, Bridgetown. R Guest, Yarmouth; T R Pasillo, Liverpool; J F More, Caledonia. Mrs. Sarah Elphinstone, River. Robt. West, Bridgewater. Mrs. Truro, N Tupper & Co., Amherst; B B Huettis, Wallace. W Cooper, Peggwash. Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T B Fraser, New Glasgow. J & C Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso. P Smyth, Port Hood; T & J Jost, Sydney; J Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax. General Agent for Nova Scotia

Jan 20 1855.

HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS.

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TABLE TOPS, &c.

MANUFACTURED of the best Italian and American MARBLE on reasonable terms. Orders from the Country thankfully 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.

Feb. 9

6 m pd.

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 outlying advertisements—no certificates published respecting them.

These PILLS are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as 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

PAPER HANGINGS! SUMMER STOCK.

JUST RECEIVED.—A quantity of beautiful PAPER HANGINGS, chiefly light colors, well adapted to the Season—from 5d to 1s 3d per roll.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

July 5, 1856.

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.