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111 Cornwall St

# The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. IX.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1880.

NO. 22.

### Calendar.

#### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S.	June 1	Judges	1 Co. 16
S.	2	Levitic	8) 10
S.	3	Mark	1) 2 Cor. 1
S.	4	Judges	8) 2
S.	5	Levitic	1) 3
S.	6	Job	6) 4
S.	7	Mark	8) 5
S.	8	Judges	1) 6
S.	9	Levitic	8) 7
S.	10	Job	1) 8
S.	11	Mark	8) 9
S.	12	Judges	1) 10

### Poetry.

#### THE BEAUTY OF DEATH.

Wring not the dying bed in gloom,  
As though alone the sinners doom  
Were being spoken there;  
Nor think thee that the death-bed sigh  
Is one which heavenly watchers nigh,  
Hear, and avert a saddened eye,  
And mournful glances wear.

The swan, as ancient legends say,  
In death pours forth her sweetest lay—  
The finest note the last;  
As though to every breeze she'd tell  
That music had a power to swell,  
E'en on the bosom of the knell  
Of life's tide ebbing fast.

The dolphin, mid expiring throes,  
More exquisite in beauty grows,  
As fades the strength of life:  
And tints bright of sapphires blue,  
And rainbow lights of every hue,  
More exquisite each moment show,  
As fainter grows the strife.

The sun has garments far more bright,  
With all the harmonies of light,  
As he descends to rest;  
And then he seems to bid us gaze,  
Undazzled on his parting rays,  
And softer far than morning's blaze,  
We love that time the best.

Thus, too, when Autumn's gentle breeze  
Steals through the glads of forest trees,  
With softly rustling breath;  
She whispers them that they must wear  
Their brightest dyes and vestments rare,  
Most lovely they appear and fair,  
Yielding themselves to death.

'Tis thus the Christian bows his head,  
And conq'ring on his dying bed,  
Pours forth his sweetest lays;  
Thus have we seen the Christian die,  
With hope assured, and glistering eye,  
Flashing the immortality  
Of countless holy days.

And as the spirit's loos'ning hold  
Shrinks from the uncongenial cold  
Of the poor body's clay;  
Beauties most exquisitely bright,  
Rays of the true celestial light,  
Fall on the trance and new-born sight,  
Opening on endless days.

The spirit now with choicest grace,  
Arrays herself for that high place,  
She owns in yonder sphere;  
And round her draws her nuptial dress,  
Of heaven's own perfect holiness,  
The shadow of that loveliness,  
She lets you gaze on here.

### Religious Miscellany.

#### THE CHURCH'S BROKEN UNITY.

Concerning most of the Sects, two great subjects may be set forth on which their errors are based—1, the corporate unity of the Church; and 2, the Apostolic succession of the Priesthood. It is clear that in neither of these points are they in unison with Holy Scripture, or with the primitive usage of the Church in the first ages of Christianity. But while they evidently fail, and must see that they fail, when trying themselves honestly by God's Word, yet it is singular to perceive how adroitly they defend themselves by arguments of great speciousness and apparent weight.

It is necessary in the proof of any truth to be maintained, that the whole, not a part is to be proved. A likeness, or similarity in some things, is not sufficient to prove a truth. It must be identical in all things. But the sects are guilty of both these errors in argument in many ways. For instance, they are shown from God's Word, that the Church must of necessity be one body; and that con-

gregations of separate meetings in separate places cannot be according to the will of Christ; but they got rid of this by doing away with the name of congregation, and call each meeting "a Church," as if the name which they give their meetings could alter the meaning of the thing. They are shown that it is absolutely essential for the right exercise of the Ministry, that there should be authority—they acknowledge it; but they reply, We have authority as well as you, for we practice the "laying on of hands;"—not seeing that the fact of laying on of hands is, in itself, nothing, unless we know who the persons are who lay on hands—i. e., whether they themselves have authority thus to do.

Again, when they are told of Apostolic succession as a note of the true Church, and that no ministers of Christ can possibly venture to exercise their office of preaching or of administering Sacraments, except they can show a linear descent from the Apostles—knowing they cannot do this, they turn round and say, Well we can show it at any rate as clearly as you; for your Church (meaning the Church in England) can only date from the Reformation after all: or they turn round and say—Well, what is this Apostolic succession of which you speak? It is a mere idea—an empty dream. Suppose it be proved that your Bishops have come down from the Apostles, through whom have they come? Through the corrupt and idolatrous "mother of harlots," to wit Rome. Look at the Popes of that wicked Church,—see how many monsters of impiety have stained the papal chair. Look at Alexander VI. for instance, and then say what sort of value can be attached to the idea of descending through such a pollution as that.

Or again, when they are told of the "laying on of hands," that it is not any "laying on of hands" that will suffice—that it must be by the order of Bishops—that it is vital to the existence of a corporate body, being Christ's, that it should have its members in unison with the Head, and that can only be in the manner and by the means which that Head has appointed—i. e., by the Bishops as the successors of the Apostles—then such an idea as this is scouted and ridiculed. Bishops! Who are they—from whence do they come, and how are they made? Not by the Church. And on what account are they appointed? Not for sanctity or learning—not for fitness or eminence in any way—not for any of those gifts of the Spirit for which St. Matthias or St. Barnabas, or even those of the Apostolic ages succeeding, were appointed. No; but because they are tutors, or school-masters, or brothers, or sons of some chief minister of the Crown, or have been notorious for some service done to the State in politics and elections. Talk to us of such episcopal ordination as being vital to the appointment of the Ministry! At any rate, our ordination is as good as that.

Now these are no imaginary objections. It is precisely the way in which the Church is met by those who oppose her in the present day. For instance, here are two letters, in which this kind of objection is set forth, as coming from the Sects:—

"The Church cannot prove a continued descent from the Apostles. There have been many breaks, and two or three Popes at a time—each excommunicating the other. Or, again, supposing this not to have been the case, you say I must apply to the Apostolic Church: Must I apply to the Roman Catholic, or to the 'Establishment?' as I suppose you both claim a distinct Apostolic descent; and certainly if your Established Church claims that, the Roman Church can; as you can only claim your descent through that Church; and even in your own Church there are great divisions—ono part of your Bishops holding that Baptism is Regeneration, and the other part denying it; the Roman Church holding that there are seven Sacraments, and acknowledging the Pope as head; you holding that there are only two Sacraments, and not acknowledging the Pope as head, besides other differences among you. Now your telling me to go to the Apostolic Church is saying nothing, as I should not know which division of it to believe."

Or take another, in which the writer, not really and humbly seeking after the truth, but offended by the idea of the ordinations of the Sects being treated as mere nullities—writes in the following strain:—

"Internal vocation' means bringing up young men to the Church as a profession; in many cases, because of a family living or influence, or because the young man is too soft for anything else, as a soldier or a lawyer.

"We profess, in every case, to follow the internal vocation, and before a young man is received as a student, there must be evidence of his piety, and some degree of fitness certified by a "Church," not a congregation.

"External divine appointments means episcopal ordination.

"We always practice the laying on of the hands of the brethren—not less scriptural surely—the 'brethren' being as good men as the Bishop, and those set apart by one mode, showing, say equally the fruits of the Spirit, is it not fair to conclude that one way is as good as the other, if a tree is to be known by its fruits. We would rather have the 'brethren' to ordain than a Bishop, made so by favour of a Statesman. We do think that the 'Church' is as likely to choose the right man as a patron of the usual sort, especially if he has bought it at an auction mart."

Now to what does all this amount? We are called upon to assert that, because there have been from time to time, and still are, abuses, corruptions, and weaknesses in the Church system, therefore the Church system is in itself wrong; and that another system of mere human device—in which it is supposed that there never can be any abuses, or corruptions, or weaknesses, ought to be substituted in its place. But let us consider. Has it ever been asserted, either in Holy Scripture, when speaking of any national or local Church, or by the Church herself in any canon of authority, that every national or local Church is to be free from spot, or stain or blemish? On the contrary, in the book of Revelations we have an account of several national or local Churches so stained with imperfection that they were swept away from the face of the earth. They were parts, however, of one great Catholic whole, and the fact of their falling into errors individually did not militate against the promise of Christ, that the gates of hell should not prevail against that great Catholic whole, although they might against portions of her. So, too, with divisions between national Churches. It was seen from the first that unity would be broken—that men of ambitious spirit, as wolves, would enter in and scatter the flock—that the Church never would be safe from intestine heresies, and that party would rise up against party, and nation against nation. It was foreseen, and made a subject of warning by our Lord Himself. This does not, however militate against the fact that the promise of Christ was given to His Church upon a certain and assured basis, and that His Priesthood was sent forth by His authority as a distinct order, and with a distinct promise—"As My Father hath sent Me, so send I you;" or that His prayer was made repeatedly as the great object of His heart's desire, that His Church might be one. Thus, if we find on the one hand that no promise was ever made of perfection, and absolute freedom from error, in every local spot, while there was a promise made of the building up of a corporate body—the Church, and a commissioned Priesthood to flow from His Apostles—why does the existence of error and imperfection, which was never denied to be possible, deprive us of the fact and the necessity of an Apostolic Church, which was ever asserted to be a mark of His Truth.—Abridged from the Old Church Porch.

The Bishop of Lincoln, at a recent diocesan meeting on education, expressed himself as follows in reference to secular education. Having stated objections to Lord John Russell's plan, the right rev. prelate says—

"Among the plausible reasons for a national education for the poor was this—that as it was right to secure national temporal subsistence by parochial relief to the poor, so it was equally proper the poor should be supplied at the public expense with schooling for their children. The grand problem was, could the people be supplied with a religious education without the instruction being specifically denominational? We say no; otherwise much that was

\* These two specimens of letters actually received by the Editor.

essential in religious truth must be given up; and such a course would be objectionable. But it was said, why not agree to teach as much religious knowledge as all the denominations are agreed on to be essential? We might answer that by putting a question—What right has any man to withhold any part of that which he conceives to be the truth of the Gospel? They were not at liberty to leave out that which particular individual churches believed to be the truth. If they omitted teaching their own specific belief of what they considered to be the whole truth, they would not be found to be clear of the blood of all. Then, if they merely read the authorized version of the Bible without any *vised voce* remark of the teacher, the Roman Catholic might object, to that version being read at all, and the seceder would have no Bible whatever. Then, again, there would be the difficulty (and this was the very question to be solved) in the teacher whose heart was in his work, to refrain from teaching what he believed to be the truth, for much more was taught by the teacher than by the book, and while the lessons in this would be forgotten, the impression from that would remain. Hence the sentiment taught might be Deism, or any other sentiment equally exceptionable, so that it came to this—the teacher would give specific religious instruction. If teachers were not religious themselves they would not teach spiritual religion at all, but content themselves with teaching the geography and similar secular portions of Holy Scripture. There were other modes of expending an educational rate proposed, but they all arrived at the same objectionable issue. And it was this made it so deeply incumbent on the members of the Established Church, and Dissenters too, to anticipate the State interference, and obtain the means and establish good schools as speedily as possible to meet the pressing necessity."

### News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Canada, May 10.

LONDON, MAY 7.

#### THE THANKSGIVING.

A complaint was made on Friday by the *Bishop of Llandaf*, that the terms of her Majesty's proclamation for a general thanksgiving imposed upon some of his right rev. brethren and himself an obligation which it would be very difficult for them to discharge:—

"He felt deeply grateful to the government for having advised her Majesty to invite her subjects to unite in thanksgiving for the restoration of peace, and it would be a matter of great regret to him if any of her Majesty's subjects were prevented from joining in that thanksgiving. By her Majesty's proclamation the Archbishops and Bishops were directed to provide for the timely dispersing of the forms of prayer drawn up for the occasion throughout their respective dioceses. When a fast day was appointed at the commencement of the war, the first official notification he had that such a day had been appointed was on the very morning of the fast day, when he received the form of prayer and thanksgiving for dispersion throughout his diocese. Several of his clergy did not receive the form of prayer at all; some did not receive it until after the fast day; and some were obliged to read the form of prayer from the newspapers. In consequence of remonstrances which he addressed to the Queen's Printer, care was taken to obviate this inconvenience on a subsequent occasion; but he thought it almost impossible that in the present case the forms of prayer and thanksgiving could be circulated in his diocese. He feared that, as less than a week's notice had been given of the day of thanksgiving, the form of prayer could not have been received in a large proportion of the parishes in his diocese, and that many of the clergy would only be acquainted with the form through the newspapers."

*Barl Granville* expressed his regret that the right rev. prelate and the clergy of his diocese should have been subjected to any inconvenience, but stated that Government had thought it right to advise her Majesty to direct the appointment of a day of thanksgiving as soon as possible after the ratification of the treaty had been received.

We proceed, in celebrating the Peace, with a deliberate and punctual fidelity to precedent. On Sunday it afforded a subject of comment or allusion for an innumerable multitude of sermons; and the specimens of these discourses—many of them, it may be feared, composed under a certain sense of exasperation, caused by the shortness of the notice—which the newspapers afford, show that the fund of pious reflections which it suggests is of somewhat limited extent. On Monday it was formally taken into consideration in

Parliament, selected members in both Houses moving addresses to the Crown. These addresses, a little exuberant perhaps in their expressions of joy and satisfaction, the Opposition does not oppose; adjusting its attitude to the presumed feeling of the country—as it is the consistent aim of an Opposition to separate the country from the Government, and identify itself with the former—it professes itself unable to go beyond a cold acceptance of the Treaty, with a sharp and somewhat minute criticism of those points in it which we noticed as affording on the surface ground for criticism—its silence about the Circassians; the maintenance of Nicolaioff (an arsenal, says Lord Clarendon, in the "Inland waters" of Russia); the absence of any stipulation against the building of coast forts; the line chosen for the Bessarabian frontier; the non-interference clause in the paragraph about the hattis-scherif. On all these points, except the second and last, the explanations given are sufficient. The Circassians gave us no help, are incapable of an independent political existence, and appear to prefer the Russians to the Turks. As to Nicolaioff, the destruction of it could not have been insisted on, but Lord Clarendon fails to show that the verbal promise recorded in the protocol will be really binding on Russia. Than the discussion on the non-interference clause nothing, we may say, can be more unsatisfactory. The text of it "destroys," says Lord Aberdeen, the efficacy of the Firman—and that is much from Lord Aberdeen; whilst Lord Cowley's gloss on it, that it does not exclude "diplomatic" interference, appears to Lord Grey to threaten universal anarchy in the Turkish empire. We are plainly enough what is really meant, the reference to the Firman in the Treaty is to give us a right to remonstrate, the insertion of the disclaimer is to give the Turks a right to remonstrate against our remonstrances; and it is to depend (as Lord Aberdeen shrewdly hints) on whether we have a Lord Stratford at Constantinople, which is to prevail.—*Guardian*.

At the instance of the Archbishop of York an educational conference will be held in that city early in July next. All the clergy and laity of the diocese who are known to take an interest in the subject of national education will be invited to attend. In the meantime a systematic inquiry is to be made throughout the diocese respecting the state of education, and the information thus obtained is to be made the basis of an appeal to the supporters of Church schools, in order to extend the means of popular education.

A proposition has been started at Liverpool for building a cathedral in that town, at a cost of £40,000. One gentleman has offered to give £5,000 towards the object.

A lady, who had been perverted to Romanism, reclaimed by the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, was received back into the Church of England by that gentleman on Sunday, the 20th of April, at St. Margaret's, Brighton; the Rev. E. Clay, incumbent, the Rev. G. Ewbank, curate, and one of the churchwardens, witnessing the recantation, which was according to the form used by the Society for English Church Missions, and sanctioned by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.—*Record*.

The *Watchman* states that the past year has been the most prosperous in the history of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. The total income from all sources is upwards of £116,000. And this result, so gratifying in itself, is yet more gratifying when it is known to arise, not from any very large single donation or legacies, but from a steady improvement in the stated and habitual sources of income, both home and foreign, and particularly from the increase of contributions from foreign auxiliaries.

The strike of colliers in the Glasgow district continues, and causes some local uneasiness. Nearly 30,000 men are idle, and the masters, rather than give 3s. a day instead of 4s., are letting their furnaces "out of blast." The local militia have received orders to see that their arms are in good trim, and be prepared to turn out in marching order.

Dr. Letheby, in his quarterly report, notices the danger arising from employing public cabs in conveying cases of typhus, small-pox, and other infectious disease. "I have no hesitation," he writes, "in saying that the cabs which have been so employed are sufficiently infected to become a powerful means of spreading the disease."

The Rev. Mr. Unsworth, the Roman Catholic chaplain, has been removed from the Crimea. It is understood that Dr. Wiseman disapproved the friendly relations which he held with his heretical Church of England brethren. The rev. gentleman was by no means a polemical divine.—*Times Correspondent*.

The *Moniteur* announces that, by order of the Emperor, the Prince Imperial has been put on the muster-roll of the 1st Regiment of the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard as "enfant de troupe."

Account from St. Petersburg state that an Imperial decree disbanded 337 dragoon regiments of militia, and six regiments of Cossacks of the Tartar Cavalry, raised this year in the government of Kawan; forming together a total of 350,000 men of the militia of the Empire of the first and second Bans.

The *Italia e Popolo* of Genoa quotes a letter from Malta, stating that the Anglo-Italian Legion, which was on the point of being disbanded, has accepted a new agreement for service in the East Indies, the engagement to last five years, at an increase of pay of sixpence per day. It is said they are to occupy the territory of Oude. Only 150 men have refused the new engagement.

### Editorial Miscellany.

**RAILWAY RIOT.**—The *Morning Chronicle* of Thursday, which, it is not likely would give an exaggerated account of any thing serious occurring on the Railway, has the following statement with reference to the riot there on Monday last, which shows that it was bad enough. We trust, with the *Chronicle*, that such a lesson will be read to these people (savages would be the right name for them), and such an example made of them, as will give to peaceful men, earning their wages on our public works, the full protection of law and order."

"Yesterday the Hon. Jonathan McCully, the High Sheriff, Messrs. Jennings, Cochran and Shiela, County Magistrates, went up the Windsor Road and spent the day in taking examination: and conducting enquiries into the facts. They returned to town last evening.

"We rejoice to learn that no lives have been lost, although several men have been so beaten and bruised that their lives are yet in danger.

"It appears that from 80 to 100 men, drawn from Contracts 1 and 2 of the Windsor Branch, suddenly appeared, by evident preconcert, about one o'clock in the day, and surrounded two or three Shanties in which were about 30 men and seven or eight women and children. They smashed the windows with stones, drove out the inmates, and struck them down with axes and bludgeons as they attempted to escape. A few resolute fellows fought their way through—a few others fled to the woods. The women and children were not beaten, but of course were dreadfully terrified. The ruthless accountants did not cease from outrage until there was scarcely a man left who was not felled to the ground, trampled and left for dead.

"The Magistrates were, we understand, unable to discover any motive, religious or mercenary, for this outrage. It was no strike for wages, but a cold-blooded brutal assault of a body of lawless men, without even the excuse of a love of fighting, for those who do love it, love to fight fair, and in this war the proportion stood three to one."

Two Companies of soldiers and a commanding officer left town on Thursday afternoon for the scene of disturbance on the Railroad—it would seem to be necessary to have a guard stationed at a short distance from the places where bodies of the workmen are employed, to preserve the public peace, and to assist in quelling any similar disturbance that may take place. We cannot learn of any arrests having been made, or any thing relative to the progress of the investigation.

The late Major John Gore-Ferns, was interred on Thursday at Fort Maseby, with Masonic honors. We observed several officers walking among the Freemasons, and the Grand Master with appropriate ceremony brought up the rear. There was a military band, the men of which wore each a white band round his regimental cap. A number of Officers of the Garrison, and particularly the Officers of the 76th Regiment, from which Major Ferns had recently retired, with brevet rank, and on full pay, attended the remains to the grave. The deceased was highly esteemed, both by officers and men, in the Regiment to which he belonged.

Several articles, reflecting upon the arrangements of the Conard steamers, have appeared of late in the public prints; and the Bostonians are loudly complaining that none but the old boats are to be placed upon their line. Of course Halifax has a similar right to complain, to the extent of the benefit derived from the Steamships, which is, however, small. The remedy is for the Bostonians to establish a line themselves, which if it touched at Halifax, would afford additional mail accommodation, would monopolize freight, take the Halifax passengers, who are charged as much now as if they proceeded to Boston, and with the aid of the United States Government, as Mail Steamers, would undoubtedly pay. This is the only practicable and feasible mode of redressing the evils complained of.

A proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in the last Royal Gazette, announces the termination of the war, and appoints Monday, the ninth of June, to be set apart as a public holiday, to afford an opportunity for rejoicings upon so glorious an occasion. There are different opinions upon the propriety of selecting a day which Nova-Scotians delight to honor, for the celebration also of the peace. If it be a satisfactory one to the lieges, nothing can be more appropriate—if it is not it will be a desecration of the day, a wet blanket upon the general hilarity. We dare say, however, our holiday will be enjoyed. In the programme, it is believed, the laying the corner stone of the Lunatic Asylum at Dartmouth will afford a pageant for the inhabitants of that side of the harbor.

The Bermuda Legislative Session was opened on Monday, May 19. Alexander Ewing, Esq. was chosen Speaker, being the third time he has been selected for that office.

The other interesting items of Bermuda intelligence are a Cattle and Agricultural Show on the Wednesday previous, which the Lieut. Governor and lady, the Admiral, and persons from all parts of the Islands attended; and an interesting and exciting race of the Bermuda Yacht Club on Saturday.

The yellow fever was very prevalent and fatal at St. Thomas's.

The Eastern State steamer, which left Halifax on Saturday, May 17, and arrived at Yarmouth on Sunday morning, left Yarmouth again for Boston early on the Wednesday following. We know that the people of Yarmouth are very proud of their town, but still a few hours, one would imagine, should suffice to possess a voyager to Boston, with the beauty of situation, scenery, and temperature of Yarmouth.—If a three days' detention is to be the rule, the sooner the Proprietors of the Eastern State relinquish their project, the better for themselves.

The Charitable Irish Society at their last Quarterly meeting took into consideration the propriety of erecting a hall for school rooms, social purposes, meetings, &c. We have no doubt that the project would succeed. The Temperance Hall, though well adapted for many public purposes, is for others not quite so suitable, and could not be hired for any thing which might be considered distinct from the objects of the Association.

SUMMARY.

Perez M. Cunningham, Esq., one of the Railway Commissioners, met with a serious accident on Monday last, at Windsor, by being thrown from his horse.—It is stated that the military force to be stationed in Halifax this summer, will number about three thousand,—all the old government Buildings are being put in repair for their reception.—The inhabitants of the North end of the City have advertised for a Public Meeting to be held in the Union School House for the purpose of devising means to establish a Green Market in that end of the city—near the North Ferry. We have no doubt of the benefit of the step.—The Contractors for building the Barracks at Fort Needham are pushing forward the work in fine style; there are a great many persons employed on the works.—The steamer *Columbia*, Commander Shortland, sailed on Thursday on a surveying cruise to the Eastward.—The St. John, N. B., *Courier* says that His Excellency the Governor had sent for Hon. E. B. Chandler to form a new administration. It was certain that he had gone to Fredericton.—Hazard's P. E. Island *Gazette* cautions the public to beware of counterfeit one dollar notes of the Canadian branch of Bank of B. N. America.

THE CHANTERS, pointed for Chanting, for the use of the Church in Nova Scotia. Halifax. Printed at the "Church Times" Office. Price 4d.

This above little work is a reprint of a similar production first published in London, with some additions, and is intended to be strict in and make easy Congregational Chanting, as is used in the services of the Church of England. It will be found well adapted for the purpose, being easy to be understood by all who can read, and have the least idea of music. These Chants are far more simple as congregational singing, than Psalms and Hymn tunes, which only the comparatively few of the congregation who know them can join in—their great beauty being that the meanest capacity may learn them with no more study than a proper attention being given to the division of the parts. The work has been dedicated by permission to His Lordship the Bishop. We recommend it to the attention of County Parishes especially, as one among other means of causing the impressive acts of the outward worship of the Church.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

"The *Head Quarters* stated that the Petition from Fredericton and vicinity, praying for a dissolution of the present House of Assembly, which was presented to His Excellency on Monday last, was signed by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, Rev. R. H. Podmore, Rev. J. C. McDevitt, Rev. John Black, Capt. George Cheyne, R. N., Jonathan Yerra, Benjamin Yerra, Sen., John Duffy, Jacob McKeen, Francis McManus, J. P., John Robinson, J. C. P., Henry Rutter, J. P., Benjamin Stout, Sen., William Moffat, Ross Currie, and 266 others."

Upon the subject the St. John's *Courier* further states:—

"Our readers will learn with astonishment that just as we were expecting the commencement of Railroad proceedings the House of Assembly has been dissolved. We did not think that after a Session which tried most effectually the relative strength of parties, but that the public business would be allowed to go on harmoniously, at all events until next year. Of course we were aware that petitions were got up calling upon the Governor to dissolve the House, but we knew that with equal and still greater facility counter petitions could be got up. We did not think that any dissolution could take place until the new law came in force.

"The Prohibitory Law and Education are the grounds set forth in the petitions for dissolution. We are of the number of those who object to the Prohibitory Law, and we have already stated that we are well satisfied it will be repealed; but the question raised by this dissolution of the House at this juncture in this way is far more important. If the people desired a dissolution, and the council advised against it, they assumed the responsibility. We grant that an extreme case might occur in which the Governor would be justifiable in using his prerogative, but no one can contend that such a case existed now."

The Executive Council have all resigned Office, consequent upon this step of the Lieutenant Governor. The *Courier* remarks that the petitions presented for dissolution do not equal one tenth part of the constituency. It looks certainly like a *coup de etat*, somewhat after the Napoleonic fashion. And really if the agitated state of New Brunswick consequent upon this rigid enforcement by the Temperance body of their Prohibitory act, and the impossibility in the present doubtful state of the public mind upon the measure, of preserving public order, be taken into account, the Governor does not seem much to blame. The decided expression of public opinion upon the important questions propounded as his reasons for dissolution, will show the true sense of the country, and will then justify his Excellency in the adoption of the most decided measures to ensure the public peace, whatever party may prevail.

INVITATION TO THE QUEEN TO VISIT CANADA.—In the Canadian House of Assembly, the Hon. J. H. Cameron, M. P. for Toronto, has given notice of motion for an address of congratulation to the Queen on the restoration of peace, and expressive of the earnest hope of her Majesty's Canadian subjects that she would take an early opportunity of visiting her provinces in British North America.—*St. John Courier*.

Such an event may reasonably be expected, and would tend all the more to cement the attachment of the Colonies to Her Majesty's person and government. We trust that it will be Her Majesty's pleasure to make two visits to her Trans-atlantic dominions—once very soon, that she may see the country in its unimproved and improveable state, and afford her Royal countenance to those vast works which when completed will make of us a great nation. The other when she shall be able to land at Halifax, travel by Railroad across Nova Scotia, embark in her Royal Yacht at Pictou, and take a Royal car at Quebec, and ride thence by rail, in a triumphal progress all the way to the Copper Mines of Lake Superior.

We take the following telegraphic despatch from the Fredericton *Head Quarters*:

SAKVILLE, May 20, 1856.—Great Liquor Law excitement in the Eastern part of the County. Two Temperance Halls fired in the night—one burned down, and the other greatly damaged. Country people have no idea of horses and waggon being confiscated for a gallon of liquor, and shops go fire in the city.

FRATERNIZATION.—THE MASONS.—Forty-one subordinate lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, within the provinces of Canada, having for causes set forth in a circular addressed to the different grand lodges of the world, separated themselves from the grand lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, and formed an independent grand lodge, were on the 6th inst. recognized by the Grand-Lodge of this District, by a unanimous vote, and the right hand of fellowship in the family of grand lodges fraternally extended to them. We understand, also, that the Grand Lodge, at the same meeting, determined to celebrate the anniversary of St. John on the 24th of June next, by a procession, oration, and Masonic banquet.—*Washington Star*, 9th.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, May 21st 1856.

At a Convocation holden this day, the Reverend George Townshend, B. A. of this University, was admitted to the degree of M. A.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The American Steamship *Daltia* has arrived at New York. Liverpool dates to the 14th inst. Cotton Market unchanged, sales dull at previous prices.

Breadstuffs—Prices a shade lower, transactions small. Flour dull, but prices not quoted lower. Wheat—no change in prices.

Cotton in better demand at small advances upon previous prices.

Provisions in better demand but unchanged in prices. Sugar market firm with an upward tendency.

Consols for Money 93 to 93½.

Russia has demanded explanation relative to secret Treaty guaranteeing independence of Turkey. Mr. Crampton, it is probable, will be dismissed on Thursday.

STILL LATER.

TELEGRAPH DESPATCH TO THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE READING ROOM.

The Cunard Steamship *Africa*, arrived off Sandy Hook, New York, on Thursday evening. Liverpool dates to 17th inst.

Breadstuffs—Market dull, prices irregular, but with a small speculative demand.

Money Market tighter.

Consols for Money 93 to 93½. No Political or other news of interest.

*Liver Complaint*.—Mr. James Alderton, of Three Rivers, was for 18 years afflicted with a disordered liver, nausea and a foul stomach. In addition to these distressing complaints, he was visited by frequent bilious attacks, rendering him entirely unfit for business; he was told nothing in the world would thoroughly cure him, although he had spent a complete fortune in medicine and advice. At last, he was recommended to try Holloway's Pills, which he commenced using,—gradually the worst symptoms of his disorder disappeared, and after eight weeks steady adherence to the directions of Professor Holloway, he was entirely cured, and admits that he never before throughout his life enjoyed such good health as he does at present.

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 no other School but this.

The ability and efficiency of the Teachers, in both departments, have been admitted by all, who have ever visited the Institution, 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 Provisional 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. As a large sum would be required to repair the Building, the Committee intend to solicit donations and subscriptions,—and also propose to hold a FAIR next, about the first 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 works 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 that the appeal now made will not be in vain, and that an Educational Institution of so much importance raised by 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.

HENRY PRYOR, President.  
BENJAMIN SALTER, Treasurer.  
WILLIAM T. TOWNSEND,  
WILLIAM METZLER,  
JOHN SILVER, Secretary.  
EDWARD J. LONDREY,  
MAURICE MOLLRETT.

Committee

Halifax, March, 8, 1856.

ROOM PAPERS.

Just Received from Paris—

A LARGE Assortment of Satin-faced, Gold and Embossed

DRAWING ROOM PAPERS,

Also, A great variety of Cheap AMERICAN PAPERS comprising a Stock of over 20,000 Rolls.

May 17.

GEORGE SMITHERS



## Selections.

## MUSICAL PROGRESS.

Slow as is our advance from Quartetto Choirs and Psalmody, to congregational chanting of the *Psalms of David*, there are now and then incidents which, like straws upon the stream, show us how swiftly the current is flowing. They are comforting to those of us who are pausely waiting; while perseveringly working for a better state of things.

Opposition to singing the Psalter has come mainly from those who sympathized more with Dissenters in a general way, than with those of more marked "Church" feeling. But if they do not make haste, the very Dissenters themselves will get ahead of them in the progress towards a proper Church way of celebrating the praises of God. The *Christian Spectator*, an English Dissenting periodical, in a late article on Hymnology, says:—

Every consideration points to the chanting of the unrhymed and unaltered effusions of the Hebrew prophets and apostles, as the best means of expressing the true spirit of worship in the Infinite Being. When the soul finds itself most thoroughly in the spirit on the Lord's Day, it shrinks from the modern artifice of rhyme in the glorification of God, and rises best to the gate of the Eternal on the golden flights of David's and Isaiah's "acceptable words." There are, no doubt, many varying states of the mind in which beautiful poetry may kindle a fresh the flickering flame of affection, and when the devout spirit may find support in the artistic labors of modern lyrical poets, but these are not of the highest. Long, common, short, and particular metres, so fail us before the burning throne of Deity, and rise into a region of poetry which disdains such restraints, even as in nature the winds blow and ocean-waters roll not by the time scales of our musical notation. We are glad, therefore, that the Leeds hymn-book contains a selection of passages of Scripture, adapted for public adoration in the form of chants. Many difficulties attend the introduction of those methods into smaller congregations, destitute of instrumental assistance, but the movement is altogether in the right direction, and we venture to express the hope that in other compilations so good an example may speedily be followed.

And as to the kind of chant best for congregational purposes, we have the following emphatic testimony from Mr. John Hullab, Professor of Vocal Music in King's College, London. Mr. Hullab is well known as the most experienced and successful trainer of the *choruses and immenso masses of voices*, and has published many musical works himself, among which is a collection of those very eighteenth century chants now so vigorously and so justly denounced. In a late lecture on Church Music, delivered at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. Hullab says—

The *trumpery eighteenth-century chant*—single, double and quadruple—with its two, four, or eight "perfect cadences," in as many different keys, must give place, if not to the Gregorian tones, at least to chants composed in imitation of them, or worked out of them by the best masters of English Church music.

A ROMISH BREAK-UP.—What is the matter? Prior Park has long been the head-quarters of the Romish perverts in England. They had there accumulated all that wealth could buy, or a Papal taste admire. There must have been severe internal experience before so much valuable stock in "properties" was sent to the hammer. They usually manage those little matters more decorously among Romanists, especially when the watch-dogs of Protestantism are so close at hand, and so eager to bark. It tells a significant tale, therefore, of these secret feuds, which—unlike conflagrations physical—only burn the more fiercely from the fact that they are closed in from all contact with the outer air. But on reading the sort of articles now offered for sale, one cannot but agree that the kind of *asceticism* here indicated, was, on the whole tolerably endurable—as the world goes!—

A remarkable sale is coming on at Prior Park College, the Roman Catholic establishment near Bath, recently broken up. Among the articles to be disposed of are valuable paintings, including *The Crucifixion*, by Vandyck, statuary marble busts; ancient Church plate, some of exquisite workmanship; a magnificent *Ornamentum*, designed by Bernini, and executed by Solerti and Golpi, embellished by 1,500 diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, chrysolites, topazes, garnets, &c.; vestments, copes and albs; the fittings of seven chapels, and numerous other things with which the auctioneer's hammer is very rarely made familiar. It is supposed that the sale will occupy three weeks.

Whilst visiting Moscow about the 10th ult., the Emperor repaired to the Cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, where he was received at the entrance by the Metropolitan of Moscow and Kolomna. In the course of the address with which the Philaret received the Emperor the following passage occurred:—

"Thou inheredst war, but thou hast restored us peace. Thy righteous basis and thy valour called on thee imperatively to pursue the war, but thy love for mankind has not repelled the offered peace. The enemy has not triumphed over Russia, but thou hast triumphed over their hostility. Our common country is grateful to thee, and foreign nations already do thee justice, and they will become still more just when the passions are stilled," &c. Mayest thou succeed under the blessing of Providence, in healing the wounds that the war has inflicted on Russia."

From the Cathedral the Emperor repaired, preceded by the Metropolitan and all the clergy, to the Tebudeif Monastery, where he performed his devotions before the relics of St. Alexius.

Other advices from St. Petersburg state that in seventeen governments, and in the kingdom of Poland, martial law no longer exists.

A collection of Nineveh marbles, the most important fruits of the excavations conducted by Mr. Rassam and others, under Sir Henry Rawlinson's directions, has just reached this country, and will shortly be deposited in the British Museum. Among the bas-reliefs are those hunting scenes which have been regarded as the most spirited of the Assyrian sculptures, and other subjects of great interest. We believe that we are correct in stating that they will be buried in the vaults of the Museum, the Assyrian galleries being now completely filled, and no steps having been taken to construct new ones. Whether the Government is unwilling to grant the necessary funds, or the directors of the Museum are afraid to ask, the learned and unlearned public will not unreasonably complain of some of the most interesting monuments in the country being warehoused where they cannot be studied or even seen. The Government and the House of Commons generally show so much willingness to make grants of this kind, that we can scarcely suppose they would refuse one for so necessary a purpose, if properly put before them. We have seen the great readiness with which they have granted much larger sums than would be needed for the requisite galleries, to the various projects to which the Exhibition of 1851 gave birth, and which there is no doubt will soon be consummated by sanction being given to the erection of a new National Gallery in connection with the Privy Council Office.—*Monthly Review for April.*

According to the following anecdote, the Russian ladies are not as ready in allaying their resentment to recent enemies as their lords:—

"One of our Generals was up at Mackenzie, and was asked to stay for tea by a Russian of rank, whose but he was visiting; but it so happened that Madame, who presided at the tea-table, was present, and she gave such a look at her peccant spouse when he gave the invitation, and glared so fiercely at the heretical English, that our General and staff turned tail and bolted, leaving the Ruski to the enjoyment of the lecture which Madame Caudelski would no doubt inflict upon him. Perhaps the poor lady was short of spoons, or trembled for her stock of sugar. The Muscovite runs quite tame through our camps, and is to be found everywhere."

A peculiar group of mendicants, consisting of a mother and three children, one of whom displayed the painful peculiarities of a deformed trunk, from which both its legs had been lopped off, attracted attention in the streets of Leeds. The child was crying bitterly. A party of females got around the woman, seized the poor child, and unloosed several wrappers in which it was enveloped. Its emaciated legs and its puny arms had been tightly bound over the chest: the arms fitted into depressions in the stomach. The poor child has since died, and the mother is in custody.

The validity of a Greina Green marriage was in question in the suit *Bell v. Graham*, decided in the Consistory Court, at Carlisle, on Thursday. Mr. Bell, barrister, and clerk of the peace for the county of Westmoreland, had married Elizabeth Graham, at Greina, and now sought to repudiate the validity of the contract. Chancellor Burton, after a speech which occupied about an hour and a half, pronounced judgment in favour of the defendant. Mr. Bell had intended the marriage to be a sham one, but the defendant herself believing that it was real, the Chancellor held it to be so.

## News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Canada, May 10.

## PARIS CONFERENCE.

We have selected the following important discussion relative to the Affairs of Italy from the published report of the sitting of the Paris Conference of April 8:

The First Plenipotentiary of France observed that the Pontifical States are equally in an abnormal state; that the necessity for not leaving the country to anarchy had decided France as well as Austria to comply with the demand of the Holy See, by causing Rome to be occupied by her troops while the Austrian troops occupied the Legations. He stated that France had a twofold motive for complying without hesitation with the demand of the Holy See—as a Catholic Power and as an European Power. The title of the sovereign of the Church, which is the boast of the sovereign of France, makes it a duty for the Emperor to afford aid and support to the Sovereign Pontiff; the tranquillity of the Roman States and that of the whole of Italy affects too closely the maintenance of social order in Europe for France to have an overbearing interest in securing it by all the means in her power. But, on the other hand, it is impossible to overlook the abnormal condition of a Power which, in order to maintain itself, requires to be supported by foreign troops. Count Walawski does not hesitate to declare, and he trusts that Count Buol will join in the declaration, that not only is France ready to withdraw her troops, but that she earnestly desires to recall them, so soon as that can be done without inconvenience as regards the internal tranquillity of the country and the authority of the Pontifical Government, in the prosperity of which the Emperor, his august Sovereign, takes the most lively interest. The First Plenipotentiary of France represents how desirable it is for the balance of power in Europe that the Roman Government should be consolidated to sufficient strength for the French and Austrian troops to be able, without inconvenience, to evacuate the Pontifical States, and he considers that a wish expressed in this sense might not be without advantage. In any case he does not doubt that the assurance which might be given by France and Austria as to their real intentions in this respect would have a salutary influence. Following up the same order of ideas, Count Walawski asks himself if it is not desired that certain Governments of the Italian Peninsula, by well-devised acts of clemency, and by rallying to themselves minds gone astray and not perverted, should put an end to a system which is directly opposed to its object, and which, instead of reaching the enemies of public order, has the effect of weakening the Governments, and of furnishing partisans to popular faction. In his opinion it would render a signal service to the Government of the Two Sicilies, as well as to the cause of order in the Italian Peninsula, to enlighten that Government as to the false course in which it is engaged. He is of opinion that warnings conceived in this sense, and proceeding from the Powers represented in the Congress, would be the better received by the Neapolitan Government, as that Government could not doubt the motives which dictated them.

The First Plenipotentiary of Great Britain remarks that the Treaty of March 30 opens a new era; that, as the Emperor had said to the Congress on receiving it after the signature of the treaty, this era is that of peace; but, in order to be consistent, nothing should be omitted to render that peace solid and lasting; that, representing the principal Powers of Europe, the Congress would fail in its duty if, on separating, it sanctioned by its silence a state of things which is injurious to the political equilibrium, and which is far from securing peace from all danger in one of the most interesting countries of Europe. We have just provided, continues the Earl of Clarendon, for the evacuation of the different territories occupied by foreign armies during the war; we have just taken the solemn engagement to effect the evacuation within the shortest period; how would it be possible for us not seriously to advert to occupations which took place before the war, and to abstain from devising means for putting an end to them? The First Plenipotentiary of Great Britain does not consider it of any use to inquire as to the causes which have brought in foreign armies upon various points of Italy, but he considers that even admitting that those causes were legitimate, it is not the less true, he says, that the result is an abnormal and irregular state of things, which can be justified only by extreme necessity, and which should come to an end as soon as that necessity is no longer imperiously felt; that nevertheless, if endeavors are not made to put an end to that necessity, it will con-

...to exist; that if we are content to depend upon the armed force instead of seeking to apply a remedy to the just cause of discontent, it is certain that a system of military despotism for the Government and lamentable for the people will be perpetuated. He conceives that the administration of the Roman States presents inconveniences from whence dangers may arise which the Congress has the right to attempt to avert; that to neglect them would be to run the risk of labouring for the benefit of the Revolution which which all the Governments condemn and wish to prevent. The problem, which it is a matter of urgency to solve, consists, he conceives, in combining the retreat of the foreign troops with the maintenance of tranquillity, and the solution depends on the organization of an administration which, by reviving confidence, would render the Government independent of foreign support; that support never succeeding in maintaining a Government to which the public sentiment is hostile, and there would result from it, in his opinion, a part which France and Austria would not wish their armies to perform. For the well-being of the Pontifical States, as also for the interest of the sovereign authority of the Pope, it would therefore, in his opinion, be advantageous to recommend the secularisation of the government, and the organization of an administrative system in harmony with the spirit of the age, and having for its object the happiness of the people. He admits that this reform might perhaps offer in Rome itself at the present moment certain difficulties; but he thinks it might easily be accomplished in the Legations. The First Plenipotentiary of Great Britain observes that for the last eight years Bologna has been in a state of siege, and that the rural districts are harassed by brigands; it may be hoped, he thinks, that by establishing in this part of the Roman States an administrative and judicial system, at once secular and distinct, and by organizing there a national armed force, security and confidence would rapidly be restored, and the Austrian troops might shortly withdraw without having to apprehend the return of fresh troubles; it is at least an experiment which, in his opinion, ought to be attempted, and the remedy proposed for indisputable evils ought to be submitted by the Congress to the serious consideration of the Pope. As regards the Neapolitan Government the First Plenipotentiary of Great Britain is desirous of imitating the example given him by Count Walewski by passing over in silence acts which have obtained such grievous notoriety. He is of opinion that it must doubtless be admitted in principle that no Government has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of other States, but he considers there are cases in which the exception to this rule becomes equally a right and a duty. The Neapolitan Government seems to him to have conferred this right, and to have imposed this duty upon Europe; and as the Governments represented in the Congress are all equally desirous to support the monarchical principle and to repel revolution, it is a duty to lift up the voice against a system which keeps up revolutionary ferment among the masses instead of seeking to moderate it. 'We do not wish,' he says, 'that peace should be disturbed, and there is no peace without justice; we ought, then, to make known to the King of Naples the wish of the Congress for the amelioration of his system of government—a wish which cannot remain without effect—and require of him an amnesty in favour of the persons who have been condemned or who are imprisoned without trial for political offences.'

Count Orloff observes that the powers with which he is furnished having for their sole object the restoration of peace, he does not consider himself authorized to take part in a discussion which his instructions had not provided for. Count Buol, Austrian Plenipotentiary states,—The instructions of the Austrian Plenipotentiaries, at all events, having defined the object of the mission which has been intrusted to them, they would not be at liberty to take part in a discussion which those instructions have not anticipated. For the same reason, Count Buol conceived that he must abstain from entering into the order of ideas availed to by the first Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, and from giving explanations upon the duration of the occupation of the Roman States by the Austrian troops, although adhering entirely and completely to the words uttered by the first Plenipotentiary of France on this subject.

Count Walewski observes that there is no question either of adopting definite resolutions or of entering into engagements, still less of interfering directly with the internal affairs of the Government represented or not represented at the Congress, but merely of consolidating, of completing the work of peace, by taking in-

to serious consideration beforehand the fresh complications which might arise, either from the indefinite and unjustifiable prolongation of certain foreign occupations, or from an unreasonable and impolitic system of severity, or from a turbulent licentiousness at variance with international duties.

Baron Hubner replies that the Plenipotentiaries of Austria are not authorized either to give an assurance or to express wishes; the production of the Austrian army in the Legations sufficiently shows, in his opinion, that the Imperial Cabinet intends to withdraw its troops as soon as such a measure was considered opportune.

Baron Montecassel declares that he knows enough of the intentions of the King, his august master, not to hesitate his opinion on the questions on which the Congress is engaged, although he has no instructions on the subject. As for the steps which it might be considered advantageous to take, in what relates to the state of affairs in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Baron Montecassel observes that such steps might present various inconveniences. He says that it might be as well to ask oneself whether admonitions such as those which have been proposed would not excite in the country a spirit of opposition and revolutionary movements instead of answering to the ideas which it had been contemplated to carry out, certainly with a benevolent intention. He does not deem it proper to enter upon an examination of the actual situation of the Pontifical States. He confines himself to expressing the desire that it may be possible to place the Government in a condition which would henceforth render superfluous the occupation of foreign troops.

Count Cavour does not mean to question the right of each Plenipotentiary not to take part in the discussion of a question which is not contemplated by his instructions; it is, nevertheless, he thinks, of the utmost importance that the opinion manifested by certain Powers in regard to the occupation of the Roman States, should be recorded in the protocol. The First Plenipotentiary of Sardinia states that the occupation of the Roman States by the Austrian troops assumes every day more of a permanent character; and it has lasted seven years, and that nevertheless no indication appears which would lead to the supposition that it will cease at a more or less early period; that the causes which gave rise to it are still in existence; that the state of the country they occupy is assuredly not improved; and that in order to be satisfied of this, it is enough to remark that Austria considers herself obliged to maintain, in its utmost severity, the state of siege at Bologna, although it dates from the occupation itself. He observes that the presence of the Austrian troops in the Legations and Duchy of Parma destroys the balance of power in Italy, and constitutes a real danger for Sardinia. The Plenipotentiaries of Sardinia, he says, deem it, therefore, a duty to point out to the attention of Europe a state of things so abnormal as that which results from the indefinite occupation of a great part of Italy by Austrian troops. As regards the question of Naples, Count Cavour shares entirely the opinions expressed by Count Walewski and the Earl of Clarendon, and he conceives that it is in the highest degree important to suggest modifications which by appeasing passions, would render less difficult the regular progress of affairs in the other States of the Peninsula.

Baron Hubner, on his part, says that the first Plenipotentiary of Sardinia has spoken only of the Austrian occupation, and kept silence in regard to that of France; that, nevertheless, the two occupations took place at the same time, and with the same object; that it was impossible to admit the argument drawn by Count Cavour, from the permanency of the state of siege at Bologna; that if an exceptional state of things is still necessary in that city while it has long since ceased at Rome and Ancona, this appears at the utmost to prove that the dispositions of the people of Rome and Ancona are more satisfactory than those of the city of Bologna. He remarks that in Italy it is not only the Roman States that are occupied by foreign troops; that the communes of Menton and Roquebrune, forming part of the principality of Monaco, have been for the last eight years occupied by Sardinia, and that the only difference which exists between the two occupations is, that the Austrians and the French were invited by the Sovereign of the country, while the Sardinian troops entered the territory of the Prince of Monaco contrary to his wishes, and maintain themselves therein notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Sovereign of the country.

In reply to Baron Hubner, Count Cavour says that he is desirous that the French occupation should cease as well as the Austrian, but that he cannot help considering the one as

being far more dangerous than the other for the independent States of Italy. He adds, that a small corps d'armee, at a great distance from France, is menacing for our own; perhaps, it is very alarming to see Austria resting on Ferrara and on Piacenza, the fortifications of which she is enlarging, contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter, of the Treaties of Vienna, and extending herself along the Adriatic as far as Ancona. As for Monaco, Count Cavour declares that Sardinia is ready to withdraw the fifty men who occupy Menton, if the Prince is in a condition to return to the country without exposing himself to the most serious dangers. Besides, he does not consider that Sardinia can be accused of having contributed to the overthrow of the ancient Government in order to occupy those States, since the Prince has not been able to maintain his authority in the single town of Monaco, which Sardinia occupied in 1848 in virtue of the treaties.

Count Walewski congratulates himself on having induced the Plenipotentiaries to interchange their ideas on the questions which have been discussed. He had supposed that it might have been possible, perhaps with advantage, to express themselves in a more complete manner on some of the subjects which have fixed the attention of the Congress. But such as it is, he says, 'the interchange of ideas which has taken place is not without advantage.' The First Plenipotentiary of France states that the result of it is, in effect—

1. That no one has contested the necessity of seriously deliberating as to the means for improving the situation of Greece, and that three protecting Courts have recognised the importance of coming to an understanding among themselves in this respect.
  2. That the Plenipotentiaries of Austria have acceded to the wish expressed by the Plenipotentiaries of France for the evacuation of the Pontifical States by the French and Austrian troops, as soon as it can be effected without prejudice to the tranquillity of the country and to the consolidation of the authority of the Holy See.
  3. That the greater part of the Plenipotentiaries have not questioned the good effect which would result from measures of clemency, opportunely adopted by the Governments of the Italian Peninsula, and especially by that of the Two Sicilies.
  4. That all the Plenipotentiaries, and even those who considered themselves bound to reserve the principle of the liberty of the press, have not hesitated loudly to condemn the excesses in which the Belgian newspapers indulge with impunity, by recognizing the necessity of remedying the real inconveniences which result from the uncontrolled licence which is so greatly abused in Belgium.
- That, finally, the reception given by all the Plenipotentiaries to the idea of closing their labours by a declaration of principles in the matter of maritime law, must give reason to hope that at the next sitting they will have received from their respective Governments authority to adhere to an act which, while completing the work of the Congress of Paris, would effect an improvement worthy of our epoch."

LONDON, April 30.

Sir B. Hall, replying to Colonel North and the Marquis of Blandford, entered into some explanations respecting the musical performances which were now taking place every Sunday in the public parks. Lord Hardinge had been consulted. The result of the experiment tried last year in Kensington-gardens had, he said, proved so satisfactory, having been attended by from 30,000 to 75,000 auditors, whose behaviour was altogether unexceptionable, that he had therefore not only renewed the performance this year in Kensington-gardens, but had given orders that bands should play also every Sunday in Regent's and Victoria parks. He intended, moreover, to pay the performers for this service, and also to augment the provision made for the supply of refreshments, consisting of tea, coffee, ice, and such intoxicating drinks, to the public who attended on the occasion, if such accommodation were found requisite.

The Royal Humane Society held its anniversary festival last week, and it was announced that in the past year assistance had been rendered to 198 persons in danger of drowning, of whom 150 have been recovered. Sir Robert Peel was present, and related the story of his escape from shipwreck in the *Excalibur*. A procession of persons who had been rescued from drowning was an odd feature in the proceedings of the evening, but in a pecuniary sense produced an advantage in the shape of an addition of some £500 to the funds.

About five on the morning of the 1st of May, the whole of the Box Tunnel on the Great Western Railway is lighted up with the sun's rays. As the Tunnel is about three miles in length, the effect produced by the sun's beams streaming through it is most singular, and the neighbourhood for miles around flock to see it.

The *Globe* says it has been determined to postpone the exhibition of fireworks to the 29th of May. This day having been set apart for the celebration of her Majesty's birthday, the expressions of joy which invariably find vent on that occasion, as well as the public gratification at the return of peace, may be most appropriately combined.

No MUSIC IN CHURCH SINGS.—At the adjourned meeting of the Presbyterian Synod at Liverpool, on Friday, a resolution was adopted, on the motion of Dr. Hamilton, declaring with special reference to the organ, that the use of instrumental music in Church worship was not approved, and enjoining all Presbyteries to take order that no such innovation be introduced.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1856.

## REGENERATION OF ITALY—PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.

No observant person, whatever may be his creed, can be ignorant of the fact, that Romanism is using its utmost efforts in every part of the world, to attain to its former religious supremacy, and through it to the power to intermeddle with and control the political affairs of nations and kingdoms. Wherever the spiritual influence of the Roman Pontiff can be brought to bear upon public affairs, this is done, and with a degree of unscrupulousness quite regardless of any impression that may be produced in other countries against his unwarranted assumptions. The modern Papacy is so unlike the ancient, that it is far more ready to seize a present advantage than to provide against a future evil, and this is the only dissimilarity between them. Thus, a Concordat with Austria, has to all seeming prostrated the latter at the feet of Rome, but the very fact has nerveed the contiguous states to resist her pretensions more decidedly. Rome and Austria taking no account of these, fondly imagined that the measure was to increase their respective influence, the one generally as well as over a great nation, the other by combining a religious with a military control over its Italian possessions; but both these influences will be thwarted by the action of the allied powers of England, France and Sardinia, the last mentioned having through them become the arbiter of Italian freedom, to say nothing of the opposition of the people of Austria, who are already restless under the proscription which the Austro-papal treaty would inflict upon them. From this Concordat strong hopes have arisen of the curtailment of the Papal power, and the regeneration of Italy through the intervention of the European powers. The Paris Conference has seriously entertained the question, and it is no insignificant sign of its importance, that the action which has been already taken upon it has sealed the lips of the members with reference to the course to be pursued, which is however not dimly shadowed by the speeches of Count Cavour, the Sardinian representative, who contends for a European interference with the Papacy, and the evacuation of the Roman states by the foreign armies of occupation. We now know that England and France and Sardinia, are at issue upon these points with Austria and with Rome, and although we should have better liked a holier union for the object to be achieved, and that with England had been joined a more righteous nation than France, and a people less papistical than the Sardinians, there is hope for Italy in this alliance. There is also hope that through its true religion will steadily advance to a sure and perfect liberty, free from that tyranny of conscience which follows the exercise of priestly influence, and from that universal apprehension of papal aggression which impresses the nations, and which were the power of Rome as universal as it was five centuries ago, would, if it were possible that with it the present enlightenment could coexist, which has been won for the world by the blood of martyrs, by none be more deeply deplored than by its own enslaved votaries.

While the alliance of the three Powers we have named above, for the restoration of Italy, is an admitted fact, and Sardinia has nobly deserved the distinction she claims in the work, it cannot be denied that the Emperor Napoleon has largely availed himself of Romanist influence to strengthen his own position and consolidate his power. As the strongest religious party in France, he could not overlook its importance, possessing as it does, an outward authority, which internally he was not able to control. Whether therefore from inclination or policy, he has preferred to any other course, the laying it under immense obligations. He has saved Rome to the Pope, and the obligation will be acknowledged just so long as it continues valuable. Were the French occupation now withdrawn, Rome would be suddenly freed from priestly dominion, and Italy would be in arms for her political and religious regeneration. The Italian character of the nineteenth century, with all its vices, and they are as deeply rooted as its virtues, has a good deal of the "antique Roman" in it still. Napoleon, without an adequate motive, except it be a personal one, has repressed its impatient breathings for liberty. This is a proof of the power of France, but a violation of principle, and its assertion will add no flower to the chaplet of fame which posterity will wreath for her ruler. The French people contemplate the policy which depresses an heroic nation, with great dissatisfaction, and in the remembrance of their own ebulliences of popular extravagance, in which King Stork

has followed King Log, can see no reason why a people who have a real cause to assert, and who suffer under a galling and grievous yoke, should be prevented from delivering themselves from the tyranny that touches them to the quick, and prostrates body and soul. The interest at home however has been too great to allow of a disinterestedness abroad, and is only now being so well secured as to give the Emperor that liberty to act which it is evident he would be well pleased to enjoy. Hitherto he has barely attained to what Austria would fain have done—to buy Rome without selling himself. Let us see in how far he has succeeded—in how far Rome understands that she is held by the bargain—to what practisings she subjects him in consequence—and in what way she seeks to indemnify herself for her sanction to the implied conditions of the contract.

(To be Continued.)

The Rev. Dr. Tyng is one of the Editors of the *Protestant Churchmen*, published in New York, the paper alluded to in the article from the *Calendar*, which we published last week. Other editorials of the *Protestant Churchmen* have since appeared upon the subject, in one of which with reference to "Bishop Onderdonk's Episcopacy Tested by Scripture," the Editor adds:—

On this point of argument we cannot yield a ground which was asserted in this relation many years since: "We have unfeignedly received, and we earnestly adhere to, a ministry which we unfeignedly believe Christ our Lord established for his Church, and which his apostles, beyond all reasonable dispute, as it appears to us, maintained and transmitted, in opening the privileges and blessings of this Church to mankind. We unfeignedly believe it unlawful for us to subvert or annul an organization which the Lord hath constituted as the law of his house. We could not, therefore, feel justified in ministering under, or acknowledging, any professed authority which does not conform to this apostolic standard, and derive itself from this Divine appointment. Calvin remarks, in his celebrated letter to Cardinal Sadolet, 'In that form of the Church which the apostles instituted we have the only model of a true Church, and whosoever deviates from it in the smallest degree is in error.' while he acknowledges, in the same letter, 'that our discipline,' that is, that of Geneva, 'is not such as the ancient Church professed, we not deny. As to our doctrine, we appeal to the ancient Church.' This principle of Calvin's is the simple one on which we stand. 'In that form of the Church which the apostles instituted we have the only model of a true Church.'

"It is because we are fully convinced that our Church is, in its essential features, precisely that, and is directly derived from that, retaining and transmitting its constituted powers and blessings, conferred by Divine appointment, that we acknowledge, in ourselves, no right either to forsake its communion, or to concede the just claims of its Scriptural ministry, and its Divinely appointed sacraments."—*Scrmon before the Convention of Pennsylvania, 1844, by Dr. Tyng.*

To-morrow, Sunday, June 1, will be observed as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the restoration of Peace, in all the Churches of this Province, connected with the United Church of England and Ireland. We published in our last Paper, the order of Service and Prayer appointed by authority for the occasion.

**DARTMOUTH BAZAAR.**—Don't forget the Dartmouth Bazaar, on Wednesday, June 4, on behalf of the School connected with Christ Church. We understand that those who attend need not fear disappointment in the choice collection of fancy and useful articles that will be presented for Sale. The cause also is one that must commend itself to the earnest support of all Christian people. We anticipate as large an attendance of visitors upon the occasion, as half a century ago, when the day was an annual celebration, and Dartmouth the principal point of attraction to those who kept the holiday.

The Bazaar will open at 1 p. m.

One of the rewards for distinguished services during the Russian war, which has given universal satisfaction, is the conferring upon General Williams, the hero of Kars, of a Baronetcy, with a pension of £1,000 per annum to enable him to uphold that dignity. Lord Palmerston in the speech in Parliament in which he made the announcement, complimented Nova Scotia, by stating that General Williams was a Nova Scotian.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance have done themselves much credit by passing a series of Resolutions sympathising with the widow and family of a departed brother, William Scott, merchant of this City, and Grand Scribe of the Division. Mr. Scott was a worthy good man, and deserves all the eulogium which the Temperance cause, in which he was an enthusiast, without bigotry, can bestow upon his merit, and his family all the sympathy in his loss, which the order can manifest in remembrance of his exertions in its behalf.

The Fishery Commission and their assistants, were to meet at Boston on the 27th inst., and would immediately proceed to examine the Rivers between Cape May and York River in Maine. During the summer it is probable they will amuse themselves in the Colonial Rivers—and in the Autumn will work from New York to the Southwest. The British and American Governments, it is said, are about to engage in the purchase and equipment of a fit vessel for this service in future years.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We do not publish correspondence not authenticated. *Charity* is rather faulty in other respects—not in sentiment but according to postal rules.

## WORMS! WORMS!! WORMS!!!

A great many learned treatises have been written explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling them and purifying the body from their presence is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to their origin.

Such an expelling agent has at last been found. Dr. McLane's Vermifuge proves to be the much sought after specific—its efficacy being universally acknowledged by the entire medical faculty. As further proof, read the following from a lady—one of our own citizens:

New York, October 13th, 1852.

This is to certify that I was troubled with worms for more than a year. I was advised to use McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburg. I took one bottle, which brought away about fifty worms; I commenced improving at once, and am now perfectly well. The public can learn my name, and further particulars, by applying to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan place, or to E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutgers and Monroe streets.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLane's CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburg, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug stores. None genuine without the signature of

FLEMING BROS.

Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Naylor.

## Married.

At Yarmouth, N. S. on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Henry Angell, Capt. Geo. Dorr of the barque *Atalanta*, to HARRIET N., third daughter, of Mr. Abraham Killam, all of Yarmouth.

On the 21st inst., at Pukwash, by the Rev. Henry Stamer, Mr. ALEXANDER GILLIS, to Miss HANNAH AKERLY.

## Died.

At his residence, No. 5 Creighton Street, on Monday last, Brovet Major FERNS, retired full pay, 70th Regiment. His remains were interred on Thursday last with Masonic honours.

At the Military Hospital, in this city, on Saturday, 24th inst. FRANCIS HARRIS, aged 21 years, late Stoker on board H. M. S. *Argus*, &c. Deceased was taken to the Military Hospital and cared for by the Garrison Surgeon, in consequence of there being no medical officer at the Naval Hospital. He was interred in the Naval Burial Ground on Monday morning with suitable military honours.

On Saturday the 24th inst. of convulsions, after 14 hours illness, EDWARD ARTHUR, son of Henry and Sarah Vaughan, aged 17 months and 10 days.

On the 5th inst., at Coruwallis, REBECCA, the beloved wife of Thomas J. Stenson, in the 34th year of her age.

On the 23rd inst. ROSANNA, consort of the late John Nevil, of Lunenburg, N. S. after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, in the 27th year of her age.

## Shipping List.

## ARRIVED.

Saturday, 21th.—Barque *Amelia*, Fillet, Mediterranean; brig *Sophia*, Doudart, Bay Chaleur; *Nebraska*, Marsden, Greenock; schrs *Belinda*, Bay Chaleur; *Hopatio*, Gaspe; *Fram*, Burke, P. E. Island; D. P. King, Gillis, do; *Reverend*, Murphy, do; *Elizabeth*, do; *Susan*, Maggah, Sydney; *St. Andre*, Landre, Quebec, 11 days; *Wildswake*, Magdalen Isles; *Francis*, do; brig *Star*, do.

Monday, 23.—Barque *Wild Horse*, Mediterranean, 70 days; brig *Beacon*, Charente, 40 days; schrs *Flavel*, Bath U. S.; *W. Henry*, Brunch, Nfld; *Walton*, Fortune Bay; *Charlotte LeBlanc*, P. E. I.; *True Blue*, Bechoh, Bras D'Or; *Mary Ann*, Quebec.

Tuesday, 24th.—Schrs *Ariel*, Morris, P. E. Island; *Elizabeth*, Scott, do; *Evariste*, Bahin, do; *Margaret Ann*, Thomas do; *Vermont*, McLeod, and *Augusta*, Parker, Boston; *Admiral*, Trippe, Dalhousie; *Princess Augusta*, Coslier, Magdalen Isles; *Lima*, O'Brien, Philadelphia.

Wednesday 25th.—Schr *Merlin*, Sampson, St. Thomas, 9 days; *Barques* *Ellen Lewis*, Meredith, Liverpool; *Avr*, Curry, do; 3 days; *Walton*, Parker, Mediterranean; brig *Victoria*, Margaa, Philadelphia, 13 days; brig *Africa*, Meagher, Boston; *Cherokee*, Dunlap, New York; *Franklin*, Cox, do; 6 days; schrs *Elizabeth*, do, do; *Emergent*, Nickerson, P. E. Island, Dart. Williams, Philadelphia, 10 days; *Bueno*, McDonald, do; *Roderick*, Bandom, McKay, Bay Chaleur; *Frances Ann*, Leblanc, Fiquera, 42 days.

Thursday, 26th.—Brigs *Old Fellow*, Young, Clonfert, 20 days; *Kasoolah*, Jenkins, Cuba, 18 days.

## CLEARED.

May 26.—Brigs *Sarah*, Parner, Jamaica; *Electric*, Newell, Canada; *Arct*, Leblanc, Quebec.

May 27.—Brig *Plato*, Boyle, B. W. Indies; schrs *Planer*, Kenny, New York, *Rainbow*, Kennison, Georgetown, P. E. Island.

May 28.—Paxton, Mayer, P. E. I.; *Laura*, Campbell, Port Rush, Ireland; *Pearl*, Fraser, P. E. Island; *Halifax*, Laybuhl, Boston; *Conquest*, Breara, Quebec.

May 29.—Brig *Africa*, Meagher, Boston; schrs *Spray*, Nickerson, P. E. Island; *Labrador*, McKay, Nfld.







BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

JUST RECEIVED PER SHIP JOHN BARRON A LARGE Assortment of BOOKS published by JOHN HARRIS PARRISH, London, viz. Tales for the Young Men and Women of England, pts. 1 to 16 at 1s. 6s. each—comprising Irrevocable, Jonas Clint, Old Javel's Will, Windy-cous Hall, The Tenants at Tinker's End, The Two Col- lages, Faute Honor, The Railway Accident, The Re- cruit, and Tale of the Present War Wanted a Wife, Mo- ther and Son, James Bright the Shopman, The Sisters, The Strike, Caroline Elton, or Vanity and Jealousy, G. Servant's Influence, &c. &c.

Also at One Shilling Sterling each.

Baptism, Confirmation, or Tracts for the use of Per- sons about being Consecrated, The Lord's Supper, The Chief Truths, The Christian Year, Hymns for every Sun- day and Holy Day, compiled for the use of Parochial Schools, Institution of Christ, Hints on Private Devotion by the Rev. C. Martineau, Companion to the Prayer Book, Tracts on Ten Commandments, Bp. Wilson's Sacra- ments, 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 Sherborn, D. D. Meditations with Psalms il- lustrated, or paraphrased upon the 150 Psalms, Death, Judgment, Heav'n, Heaven, Tracts for Parochia, use, con- sisting of Tales and Allegories, 1s. 6s. per package of 7 Books.

Liturgia Domestica, Services for every Morning and Evening of the Week, with commemorations of the Fasts and Festivals, Domestic and other occasions from the Book of Common Prayer, 3 parts, 1s. 6s. each part.

Miscellaneous, at the prices annexed, Currency

Manual of Prayers, by the Rev. H. H. Ken, D. D. 7s. 6d. A Help to Prayer, in six tracts, by Rev. W. G. Gossip, 2s. 6d. The Christian Year, 1s. 6d. The seven Psalms of David, 2s. 6d. Bp. Jeremy Taylor's Holy Living, 1s. 6d. Do. Holy Dying, 1s. 6d. Koble's Selections from Hooker, 1s. 6d. Disco Vivero, 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 Read- ings, following the course of Christian Season, 1s. 6d. 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, intend- ed 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 year 1851, 2s. 6d. 34. sepa- rate vols. bound in cloth, 1s. 6d. each.

WM. GOSSIP.

May 17. 24 GRANVILLE STREET.

PROFESSIONAL

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—76 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Admitting on equal terms, persons of every class, to all its benefits and advantages.

Capital £250,000.

Fully subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders.

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SOME of the leading advantages offered by the Company are— I. Assurances can be effected immediately without the delay of first referring to England.

II. Peculiar advantages are secured to Policy Holders whilst living, which are not to be met with in any former existing Company. These will be found fully detailed in the Prospectuses.

III. In addition to the usual business of Life Assurance Assurances are granted against paralysis, blindness, acci- dents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and mental, at moderate rates.

IV. Policies are indisputable, and no expense whatever is incurred, by the assured, in effecting them, beyond the fixed rates of premium.

V. No charge is made to the assured for Policies, Policy Stamps, or Medical Certificates as these are all paid by the Company.

VI. There is no extra premium or permission requir- ed for going to, or residing in Australasia, Bermuda, Bra- zilia, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, the British North American Colonies, or the Northern States of America.

VII. Annuities granted on most advantageous terms, and on every contingency of life or lives.

Detailed Prospectuses given gratis, and every informa- tion afforded on application to the local directors, the agent, or any of the following sub-agents.—

Pictou—G. A. MacKENZIE, Esq.

Sydney—E. P. ARCHIBOLD, Esq.

Annapolis—E. C. COWLING, Esq.

Shelburne—H. W. SMITH, Esq.

The following are examples of the rates of premium for assuring £100 for life:

Table with 4 columns: Age, Rate, Age, Rate. Row 1: Age 25, £1 10 0, Age 40, £3 13 6. Row 2: Age 30, £1 10 6, Age 50, £3 13 6.

B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, &c.

No. 60 Hollis Street, Halifax.

Local Agent for Nova Scotia

W. LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER

—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ—

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis 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. Carries made with it are pronounced excellent, and when the accompanying Re- ceipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment.

Prepared and Sold by W. LANGLEY, Chemist, 60 Hollis Street, Halifax, N.S.

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

JUST opened—The largest assortment of Brussels Tapestry, Three Ply and Scotch CARPETS in the City, of the newest style of Pattern from the best Manufacturers in England and Scotland, all at the very lowest scale of prices. Mar 10. W. & O. SILVER.

HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS.

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TABLE TOPS, &c.

MANUFACTURED of the best Italian and Ameri- can MARBLE on reasonable terms.

Persons in want of GRAVE STONES will find it to their advantage to call at this Establishment before pur- chasing elsewhere.

THOMAS WESLEY, Corner of Barrington and Blowers Streets.

Feb. 9. 6m pd.

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

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

Jan. 20. WM GOSSIP

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES TOILET REQUISITES, &c., &c., &c.

WM. LANGLEY Respectfully announces to his numerous patrons, that he has received from Eng- land a general supply of the above. The various articles are of the best quality and moderate in price.

LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street. Nov. 4.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED.

SPICERS' & SURENNE'S Complete French and English, and English and French Dictionary. With Pronunciation, &c.—one large 8vo. volume, 1400 pages. Spicers' & Surenne's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of French and English Languages (School Edition) 913 pages, 12 mo. now and large type. Surenne's French and English and English and French Dictionary.

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

Collin's Dramatic French Reader. Rowan's Modern French Reader. De Fiva's Elementary French Reader.

De Fiva's Classic French Reader. French Testaments. De Porquet's Treasury.

Conselle A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly. Contes A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly. L'Echo De Paris—by Le Page.

James's French Exercises. Les Messagers du Roi. Perceval's Telemaque.

Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII. Wagnastrecht's Recueil Choisi. Perrin's Fables—by Dolmar.

May 3, 1850.

WM. GOSSIP.

24 Granville Street

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE.

THE daily use of this much advanced, purified and beautified tooth-powder 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.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

HARPER'S New York Edition, correctly printed and on good paper, embellished Paper Covers, may be had of the Subscriber, at the low price of 1s. 6d. per Vol. Vols 1, 2, 3 and 4 uniformly printed, may be had if required—Vol 1 contains a portrait of the Author, from a daguerrotype by Beard,—or any separate Volume at the same rate.

Also Harper's bound Library Editions, vol. 1, 2, 3 and 4, or either of them at 3s 9d. per volume with portrait; and the bound large octavo edition, vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4, with portraits, at 9s per vol.

WM. GOSSIP.

24 Granville Street.

Halifax, March 1.

JUST RECEIVED.

COXNE'S Christian Ballads, Recueil Choisi, Lavizac's French Grammar, Wagnastrecht's French Grammar, Telmaque, The Psalmist,

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville street.

Feb. 16.

NOTICE.

THE 'PENNY POST,' published by John Henry and James Parker, London, has just been received by the Subscriber. About 20 Nos of the present imporation remain unsold for Nos. on hand—January, February and March. Price per annum, 1s. 6d. cr., payment in advance. A supply of Parker's Shilling Church Publications, expected by first arrivals from London.

WM. GOSSIP.

24 Granville Street

April 5.

HALIFAX STEAM BAKERY.

No. 32, Upper Water Street, — Opposite Cunard Wharf, FRESH BAKED.

500 BARRELS of Pilot Bread, 100 do Family do, suitable for toasting.

50 Half 30 Buns Navy Bread, Also

Boxes White and Soda Biscuit, Butter, Sweet, Ginger, and Sugar Crackers, Water Crackers, Immaculat Buns,

In Packages from 10 to 20 lbs, each, Wholesale and Retail.

Feb. 16. EDWARD JOST

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

IT has been the lot of the human race to be weigh- ed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are especially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INFIRM, of all climes, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Hollo- way personally superintends the manufacture of his medi- cines, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH.

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No Female, young or old, should be without this cele- brated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint, and consequently no family should be without it.

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

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