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Ship News

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order."

VOL. 3. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1857. NO. 96.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S.	June 23	1 Sam. 13	1 Sam. 13
S.	24	2 Sam. 1	2 Sam. 1
S.	25	1 Kings 1	1 Kings 1
S.	26	2 Kings 1	2 Kings 1
S.	27	1 Kings 19	1 Kings 19
S.	28	2 Kings 4	2 Kings 4
S.	29	1 Kings 17	1 Kings 17
S.	30	2 Kings 19	2 Kings 19
S.	1 July	1 Kings 18	1 Kings 18
S.	2	2 Kings 23	2 Kings 23
S.	3	1 Kings 22	1 Kings 22
S.	4	2 Kings 24	2 Kings 24
S.	5	1 Kings 21	1 Kings 21
S.	6	2 Kings 25	2 Kings 25
S.	7	1 Kings 20	1 Kings 20
S.	8	2 Kings 26	2 Kings 26
S.	9	1 Kings 16	1 Kings 16
S.	10	2 Kings 18	2 Kings 18
S.	11	1 Kings 14	1 Kings 14
S.	12	2 Kings 17	2 Kings 17
S.	13	1 Kings 12	1 Kings 12
S.	14	2 Kings 16	2 Kings 16
S.	15	1 Kings 11	1 Kings 11
S.	16	2 Kings 15	2 Kings 15
S.	17	1 Kings 10	1 Kings 10
S.	18	2 Kings 14	2 Kings 14
S.	19	1 Kings 9	1 Kings 9
S.	20	2 Kings 13	2 Kings 13
S.	21	1 Kings 8	1 Kings 8
S.	22	2 Kings 12	2 Kings 12
S.	23	1 Kings 7	1 Kings 7
S.	24	2 Kings 11	2 Kings 11
S.	25	1 Kings 6	1 Kings 6
S.	26	2 Kings 10	2 Kings 10
S.	27	1 Kings 5	1 Kings 5
S.	28	2 Kings 9	2 Kings 9
S.	29	1 Kings 4	1 Kings 4
S.	30	2 Kings 8	2 Kings 8
S.	1 July	1 Kings 3	1 Kings 3
S.	2	2 Kings 7	2 Kings 7
S.	3	1 Kings 2	1 Kings 2
S.	4	2 Kings 6	2 Kings 6
S.	5	1 Kings 1	1 Kings 1
S.	6	2 Kings 5	2 Kings 5
S.	7	1 Kings 29	1 Kings 29
S.	8	2 Kings 28	2 Kings 28
S.	9	1 Kings 28	1 Kings 28
S.	10	2 Kings 27	2 Kings 27
S.	11	1 Kings 27	1 Kings 27
S.	12	2 Kings 26	2 Kings 26
S.	13	1 Kings 26	1 Kings 26
S.	14	2 Kings 25	2 Kings 25
S.	15	1 Kings 25	1 Kings 25
S.	16	2 Kings 24	2 Kings 24
S.	17	1 Kings 24	1 Kings 24
S.	18	2 Kings 23	2 Kings 23
S.	19	1 Kings 23	1 Kings 23
S.	20	2 Kings 22	2 Kings 22
S.	21	1 Kings 22	1 Kings 22
S.	22	2 Kings 21	2 Kings 21
S.	23	1 Kings 21	1 Kings 21
S.	24	2 Kings 20	2 Kings 20
S.	25	1 Kings 20	1 Kings 20
S.	26	2 Kings 19	2 Kings 19
S.	27	1 Kings 19	1 Kings 19
S.	28	2 Kings 18	2 Kings 18
S.	29	1 Kings 18	1 Kings 18
S.	30	2 Kings 17	2 Kings 17
S.	1 July	1 Kings 17	1 Kings 17
S.	2	2 Kings 16	2 Kings 16
S.	3	1 Kings 16	1 Kings 16
S.	4	2 Kings 15	2 Kings 15
S.	5	1 Kings 15	1 Kings 15
S.	6	2 Kings 14	2 Kings 14
S.	7	1 Kings 14	1 Kings 14
S.	8	2 Kings 13	2 Kings 13
S.	9	1 Kings 13	1 Kings 13
S.	10	2 Kings 12	2 Kings 12
S.	11	1 Kings 12	1 Kings 12
S.	12	2 Kings 11	2 Kings 11
S.	13	1 Kings 11	1 Kings 11
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S.	16	2 Kings 9	2 Kings 9
S.	17	1 Kings 9	1 Kings 9
S.	18	2 Kings 8	2 Kings 8
S.	19	1 Kings 8	1 Kings 8
S.	20	2 Kings 7	2 Kings 7
S.	21	1 Kings 7	1 Kings 7
S.	22	2 Kings 6	2 Kings 6
S.	23	1 Kings 6	1 Kings 6
S.	24	2 Kings 5	2 Kings 5
S.	25	1 Kings 5	1 Kings 5
S.	26	2 Kings 4	2 Kings 4
S.	27	1 Kings 4	1 Kings 4
S.	28	2 Kings 3	2 Kings 3
S.	29	1 Kings 3	1 Kings 3
S.	30	2 Kings 2	2 Kings 2
S.	1 July	1 Kings 2	1 Kings 2
S.	2	2 Kings 1	2 Kings 1
S.	3	1 Kings 1	1 Kings 1

Poetry.

THE CHURCH OF MY AFFECTIONS.

I love her for her lofty words,
Of holy prayer and praise,
And for her deep-toned psalty,
Her blessed hear'nly ways.
I love her for the open page
Of God's most holy word,
Which on thro' all my riper days,
From childhood, I have heard.

I love her for her gentle care,
Which welcomes e'en a child,
And for the hear'nly charity
Which on our youth has smiled.
I love to think of that blest day
When at her chancel bow'd,
I felt her blessings on my heart,
Alone, amid a crowd.

I love her miserrere's strains
Of heart-felt penitence;
For these become our pilgrim state,
While in a world of sense.
I love her for her soaring wings,
Which oft have upward borne
My drooping faith and feeble cries,
When by temptations torn.

I love her for her angels' food,
Upon the table spread,
When Jesus' dying love is seen
In hear'nly wine and bread.
I love her for th' exquisite heart,
Which teaches me to pray,
O'er ocean's wide and distant hills,
With brethren far away.

I love her for the fervent words
Which glow in every prayer,
For brethren dear of every name,
Who Jesus' image bear.
I love her for the cords of love
Which bind us all in one,
One blest communion of the saints,
Pressing united on.

I love her for her solemn vows,
Which on my soul have laid
With mighty force and eloquence,
And oft the power have stayed
Of worldly things, to draw the heart
Away from God and heaven.
The recollection of these vows
The tempter far has driven.

I love her for the gentle tones
Of sympathizing care,
Which oft have soothed the weary soul
When called by God to bear
The burden of a bruised heart,
Temptations sad and sore;
The whispers of a Saviour's love,
Who all our burdens bore.

I love her sweet simplicity,
Her reverential fear,
So free from empty pageantry,
When she to God draws near.
Her decent order, too, I love,
Her solemn look and tone,
When like a sinner penitent,
She ventures near the throne.

But, most of all, I love the voice
Which in the prayers, and praise,
In all her precious offices,
In all her hear'nly ways,
Is speaking of redeeming love,
A Saviour crucified,—
Telling to dying sinners doomed,
The Lamb of God has died.

I love her 'mid the city's hum
Of busy, bustling care,
When from the din and dust of earth
She calls to fervent prayer.
I love her pealing organ's notes,
Rolling far up to heaven,
And the low, softly-swell'ing strains,
Which speak of sins forgiven.

I love her in the hamlet still,
Or on the hill-side green,
Or where, 'mid rural loveliness,
Her lowly fane are seen,

Where happy birds are singing near,
Their hymn of joy and love,
And where her spies, illumin'd by heav'n,
Are pointing us above.

I love her for the blessed hopes
Beyond life's troubled wave,
And for the holy care which guards
The dust within the grave.

I love her for the precious trust
That they and we shall meet,
Where, nothing earthly can disturb
A union there so sweet.

—Episcopal Recorder.

Religious Miscellany.

CHURCH PROSPERITY.

CONTRASTING the advance of the Church in this diocese during the last year, with that made in either of the three years immediately preceding it, we cannot withhold an expression of earnest thankfulness at the indications we possess of the Divine blessing which has been poured out upon us. The annual address read by the bishop at convention, reports the number of confirmations from May, 1856, to May, 1857, as 1462. In 1854, the number was but 960. In 1855, it was 1294; and in 1856, it was 978. This year, therefore, the church in Pennsylvania has received 167 more members than in the most prosperous, and 502 more than in the least encouraging of the three foregoing years. It exceeds the average number (1080) by 382 confirmations.

Something of this, it is true, is to be attributed to the natural increase of population, and to the fact that the agencies established in past years are only now beginning to produce their legitimate fruits.—But this does not fully account for the enlargement of our borders. The population of the state has not augmented thirty-seven per cent. in the last four years; and this is the exact difference between the number of confirmations in 1854 and 1857. It is only, we believe, that our ministers have been more faithful and earnest in proclaiming the word, and our people more influenced by the Holy Spirit working in their hearts, and striving with them, to make the word effectual to the salvation of their souls.

If we look forward to the future, the prospect is not less encouraging. In 1856, only two corner stones of churches were laid, and two churches consecrated; in 1857, eight corner stones were laid, and six churches consecrated. Hence, the yearly increase of church-accommodation has been in the ratio of 14 to 4, which certainly promises much for the future.

In 1856, seven Candidates for Orders were admitted deacons; in 1857, nineteen young men were ordained. Thus there is also an encouraging increase in the numbers of the clergy.

With all these facts before us, and the most liberal allowances being made for the influence of merely adventitious circumstances in increasing the indications of our religious prosperity, we think that there is abundant reason for a renewed effort on the part of the clergy and people to work so earnestly during the next year, as to bring down upon them a continuance of these spiritual blessings. If we have received much from the Lord, it is only that we may work the more, that our beloved church may take a higher stand as a people's church, to bring the masses under the influence of her heavenly teachings.—*Episcopal Recorder, Philadelphia.*

OUR WARFARE.

O beloved, is it not enough that he died once for us? Were those pains so light that we should every day redouble them? Is this the entertainment that so gracious a Saviour hath deserved of us by dying?—Is this the recompense of that infinite love of his, that thou shouldst thus cruelly vex and wound him with thy sins? Every one of our sins is a thorn, and nail, and spear to him. Whilst thou pourest down thy drunken carouses, thou givest thy Saviour a portion of gall: whilst thou despisest his poor servant, thou spittest on his face: whilst thou patest on thy proud dresses, and liftest up thy head with vain conceits, thou settest a crown of thorns on his head: whilst thou wringest and oppressest his poor children, thou scourgest him and drawest blood of his hands and feet. Thou

hypocrite, how darrest thou offer to receive the Sacrament of God with that hand which is imbrued with the blood of him whom thou receivest? In every ordinary thy profane tongue walks, in the disgrace of the religious and the conscionable. Thou makest no scruple of thine own sins, and scornest those that do. Hear him that saith, "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?" Saul strikes at Damascus; Christ suffers in heaven. Thou striketh; Christ Jesus smarteth, and will revenge. These are "what remains" of Christ's sufferings. In himself it is finished; in his members it is not. We must toil, and groan, and bleed, that we may reign. This is our warfare; this is the region of our sorrow and death. Now we are set upon the sandy pavement of our theatre, and are matched with all sorts of evils—evil men, evil spirits, evil accidents, and, which is worse, our own evil hearts, temptations, crosses, persecutions, sicknesses, wants, infirmities, death; all these must, in our courses, be encountered by the law of our profession. What should we do but strive and suffer, as our General hath done, that we may reign as he doth, and once triumph in our Consummation est? God and his angels sit upon the scaffolds of heaven, and behold us. Our crown is ready; our day of deliverance shall come; yea, our redemption is near, when all tears shall be wiped from our eyes, and we, that have sown in tears, shall reap in joy.—*Ep. Hall.*

(From the Colonial Church Chronicle for May.)

THE SYNOD AT THE CAPE.

THE circumstances, social and political, of the South African Dioceses differ so materially from those of nearly all other colonial sees, and yet, probably, are so little understood, or so imperfectly allowed for by most readers of colonial Church news, that it may be well to advert to these peculiarities by way of preface to a short account of the recent Capetown Synod.

Although South Africa is not our only colony whose European population includes a large foreign element—for the Canadas, several of the West Indian Islands, and Ceylon, so far fall under one common description with the Cape—yet, with regard to the proportion borne by the foreign element to the British, the Cape Colony, we believe, stands quite alone among our colonial possessions. More than half the population, exclusive of British Kaffraria, consists of coloured races, who, by language at least, are much more allied to the Dutch than to the English; and of the European portion, certainly more than two-thirds are Dutch, the inheritors not only of their own national preferences and sympathies in the wider sense, but of a national form of doctrine and ecclesiastical rule in several ways very different from our own, and least appreciated, perhaps, by many of its most active adherents where it is most in harmony with our own system. For, though the Heidelberg Catechism and the Confession and Canons of Dordrecht are acknowledged as the joint test of the orthodoxy of the Dutch Reformed Church, yet the last-named of these formularies is practically the most influential at the Cape; and to this it must be added, that some of the most energetic and deservedly respected of the Dutch Clergy are in fact Scotch Presbyterians, speaking Dutch, and officiating in Dutch churches. Now, it is not our desire to suggest the inference that the Dutch Church in South Africa is generally hostile to our own. We speak advisedly when we say that the Dutch and English Clergy at the Cape have ever maintained an excellent understanding with each other; and if we have comparatively lacked occasion for showing substantial kindnesses to them, their manifestations of good will towards us have been too often and too warmly alluded to in the Bishop of Capetown's journals to need any recognition here. But the good will and Christian courtesy of the best and most enlightened section, lay and clerical, of a large and very widely-spread community, leave ample margin for the too successful working of less commendable influences; and the Independents, themselves a powerful body in and around Capetown, have availed themselves of their natural alliance with some other dissenting communions, and of their position as the leaders of the ultra-democratical party in the colony, to excite periodically against the Bishop and Clergy of the

English communion there whatever of jealousy, ignorance, and anti-British feeling the Dutch population has happened to include. It was just this combination that overpowered Sir Harry Smith, and all law, loyalty, and order on the spot, and Her Majesty's Government at home, at the time of the memorable anti-convict struggle. And allowing for many honourable exceptions, no doubt, from among all classes, it is the same union of forces, emboldened by the indeterminateness of our terms of Church membership, and the preponderance in particular parishes, under cover of nominal membership, of the Independent and Presbyterian elements, and strengthened now, moreover, by the possession of representative institutions from which the gentler and more conservative class of citizens stand far too much aloof, that has never ceased to harass the English Church at the Cape; though not always with equal effect, since its first indomitable and devoted Bishop began, nine years ago, to rouse its members to their duty. In order to the exact truthfulness of this account, we believe that it is only necessary to add the remark that the eastern provinces, speaking generally, are at once more English and less democratic than the western; and that the Wesleyan Methodists, who are by far the most powerful of the dissenting communions on the frontier, have never, as a body, shared in the unfair spirit which has so severely tried the patience of our episcopal brethren in the west.

Any one who will make fair allowance for these facts has the real clue to the opposition which the Bishop of Capetown has just experienced in his endeavour to convene a diocesan Synod, including a representation of the laity, and may form a just opinion of the measure of his success. The following particulars appeared worth recording for their own sake. A summary of the proceedings of the Synod itself we hope to give in some future number.

The Synod was summoned in November last by a Pastoral letter from the Bishop, setting forth his reasons—many and urgent ones—for convening it, and proposing that the main principles of the Archbishop's Bill, since embodied in the Victoria Church Legislation Act, which received the Royal Assent a year ago, should regulate at once the form of the convention and the subjects of deliberation. In a word, it was made clear that the laity were to elect their own delegates, subject to the limitation that only communicants were eligible as delegates; that all persons claiming to vote should, if not communicants, first make a declaration that they were members of the Church, and not members of any other religious body; and that the lay delegates, so chosen, were to be entitled to an equal voice with the Clergy on all matters to be submitted to the Synod. It was also made clear that the intention of the Synod was not to disturb, or even to discuss, the existing relations of the Diocese to the mother-Church; still less to meddle with the Book of Common Prayer, or any of the great acknowledged formularies of doctrine—purposes for which, as being only a diocesan Synod, as well as for other still weightier reasons, it was declared to be wholly incompetent; but simply to take counsel together with a view to some joint conclusion on points of urgent practical moment, upon which the Bishop had hitherto been forced to be his own irresponsible adviser. Among these, the questions of the appointment, support, and discipline of the Clergy, the tenure and management of Church property, and the desirableness, or otherwise, of seeking the assistance of the Colonial Legislature for carrying out the objects of the Synod, hold a conspicuous place. One can scarcely conceive a more reasonable proposal thrown into a more unexceptionable shape.—Opposition, however, on the part of three parishes, and of portions of two others, inaugurated in all five cases, apparently, with the significant omission of any declaration of Church membership, and stimulated incessantly by the ultra-democratical and dissenting press, resulted in the refusal of five parishes out of nineteen to send lay delegates, and of three out of from twenty to thirty clergymen to take part in the proceedings, and consequently in their being permitted to absent themselves. One parish, half a Missionary station, appears to have been too feeble to produce a competent delegate. The rest of the Diocese, in short almost as many, probably, as dared to commit themselves to a distinct avowal of Church-membership, seem to have been unanimous and hearty in support of their Bishop, and in favour of the Synod. And of the issue, moral and practical, we have no misgivings.

Upon one feature, however, of this opposition we would fain add a word or two, which may be useful to other colonies besides the Cape. The chief run of adverse argument in the parochial meetings was against the legality of Synods, and on their incompatibility with the supremacy of the

Crown. The opposite side was admirably and learnedly sustained by the Bishop; but one of the most useful results of this part of the discussions was, that they elicited an elaborate opinion on the law of the case from the Attorney General of the colony, evidently an able man, and, being avowedly, no Churchman, an impartial one, we may suppose, into the bargain. We regret that we have not space to give this opinion *in extenso*, but the following may be relied upon as a faithful abstract of it.

It is the opinion of the Attorney General, —

1. That, in the absence of any disqualifying law, the members of the Church of England at the Cape, lay or clerical, are entitled to the same liberty of meeting for political, social, or religious purposes, as the rest of Her Majesty's subjects; and that no such disqualifying law exists.

2. That, if the Act 25 Hen. VIII. c. 19, does not extend to the Australian colonies, which were acquired by settlement, and which, therefore, carry with them so much of the statute and common law of England as is applicable to their situation—and it is the opinion of high legal authorities at home that it does not extend to them—*a fortiori*, it does not extend to the Cape, which was acquired by cession, and which, therefore, preserves, according to English law, its former laws, unless abrogated by the Crown or Parliament.

3. That the constitution, laws, and usages of the Church of England are not matters of law at the Cape, to be judicially taken notice of by the courts of the colony, but matters of fact, like the constitution, laws, and usages of the Wesleyans or Congregationalists, to be inquired into as often as any question of a civil nature shall be pending with which they shall be mixed up. Whence it would follow, that the colonial laws of the Cape, know nothing of the Synod of the Church of England.

4. That the colonial law of the Cape can impose no restriction upon any Synod in regard to the subjects which it might discuss or profess to regard.

5. That no rule or regulation of a Synod at the Cape could affect the civil rights of any person who had not agreed to the rule or regulation in question, or undertaken to be bound by it, whether he agreed to quit it or not; that, therefore, probably, no Synod would be effectual without assistance of the legislature.

6. That the statutes of supremacy have not the force of law at the Cape, and that to set them up in any way would be contrary to law, and subversive of the political equality of all Churches and denominations in the colony; and that the Queen, as head of the Church, is related to the members of the Church at the Cape only as the Pope is related to the Roman Catholics in the colony, or the Wesleyan Conference to the Wesleyans.

So that it appears highly probable that the South African Bishops have really no legal hold on any of their Clergy, nor the statute or common law of England any hold on Bishops or Clergy, other than they may have on a colonial Methodist or Quaker. Where does the remedy lie if not in Synodical action? No colonial Bishop, we conceive, has seen the difficulty more clearly, or met it more decisively, than the Bishop of Melbourne. And yet the need of a colony situated like the Cape is manifestly greater than that of any colony acquired by settlement.

* Chiefly in a long correspondence with Mr. Sartee. We have carefully perused this correspondence, and we think that the Bishop could scarcely have declined it in the first instance, and that he bore himself throughout it, under great provocation, with the utmost fairness, courtesy and patience.

News Department.

Extracts from latest English Papers.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THE SCOTCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

On Lord Reddale moving on Thursday the second reading of a private bill to allow the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, a clergyman ordained in the Scottish Episcopal Church, to hold a benefice in England, the Earl of Shaftesbury objected on the ground that he would not have subscribed the three articles of the thirty-sixth canon, one of which set forth the royal supremacy. The Bishop of Bangor said before a clergyman could be admitted to a benefice he must subscribe all the oaths prescribed by the canon. The Earl of Shaftesbury opposed the second reading, because all clergymen holding benefices in England should subscribe to the same articles. Lord Campbell said that if it were right at all to admit American or Scottish Episcopalians, ordained clergymen, there ought to be a general act. After some further conversation, the bill was read a second time, Lord Shaftesbury giving notice that he should move it be referred to a select committee with the view of introducing a general measure.

MINISTERS' MONEY, (IRELAND) BILL.

This bill passed through committee late on Friday night, after an unavailing protest from Lord J. Manners. Mr. Horsman explained that the income of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland was £99,000, whilst their expenditure, including the £12,000 for Ministers' Money, was only £97,000, still leaving a balance of £2,000. Mr. Hamilton insisted that nevertheless it was a spoliation of the Church, as it prevented the Commissioners applying the money to several important trusts yet unfulfilled. Mr. Butt, as a Protestant, was glad to get rid of the impost. Sir A. H. Elton regretted that Government had not brought some wise and comprehensive plan before the house for settling all these Irish grants, and not be continually giving Protestants a victory over Catholics or the reverse—the Orangemen having their innings one night and the Catholics another.

On Thursday Lord Palmerston announced that the Neuchâtel treaty has been actually signed a few days previously, and that the dispute between Prussia and Switzerland might now be considered satisfactorily settled.

Sir John Pakington has given notice of the following motion for Thursday week:—

“That the present system of popular education in England is precarious, unequal, and insufficient; and it is therefore desirable, to empower local bodies to raise and administer rates in aid of funds for education which may in such localities be derived from Parliamentary grants, private subscriptions, or payments from children, due provision being made for securing the rights of conscience of all religious denominations.”

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—EPISCOPAL MINISTERS IN SCOTLAND.

The next business was the following overture from the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale:—“Whereas, it appears from a paper entitled ‘Bishops (Scotland),’ ordered by the house of Commons to be printed, 17th February, 1857, that there is reason to apprehend the introduction of a Bill into Parliament, to remove the restrictions which at present attach to Episcopal ministers in Scotland, and that the said Bill would injuriously affect the interests of Protestantism, and the constitutional rights and privileges of the Church of Scotland, it is humbly overruled by the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, to the General Assembly indicted to meet at Edinburgh on the 21st inst., to appoint a Committee to watch over any such measure.” Mr. Phin, Galashiels, spoke at considerable length in support of the overture, and moved the appointment of a Committee in terms of the same.

Mr. Cunningham, Crieff, seconded the motion. Sheriff Tait could by no means consent to entertaining an overture which referred to a bill, the contents of which they did not know. He moved, therefore, that the overture be dismissed *simpliciter*. Dr. McPherson, Aberdeen, for a similar reason, seconded the motion.

Mr. A. S. Cook, Procurator, in tracing the history of the restrictions imposed upon the Episcopal Church in Scotland, said that it was charged with being an intolerant Church, which charge he thought was informal. He believed that the Church of England was thoroughly Protestant, and if this Bill was passed, the Episcopal Church in Scotland would become much less Romish than it was. He could not see that it would in any way interfere with the rights of the Church of Scotland.

Professor Swinton said that the Scotch Episcopalians laboured under disabilities to which no other religious bodies were subjected; and were an outcry now to be raised, when no real harm was to be feared at a future time, when imminent danger was to be apprehended, the cry of alarm might be unheeded. He also spoke in opposition to any motion for having a committee appointed to watch over any Bill brought into Parliament which might interfere with rights and liberties of the Church of Scotland.

Dr. Grant moved—“That the General Assembly, while feelingly alive to anything that may injuriously affect the interests of Protestantism, and resolved to defend the constitutional rights and liberties of this Church when publicly assailed, do not feel called upon at the present time to take the step recommended by the overture, and accordingly dismiss the motion.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Cook. Mr. Phin, of Galashiels, made a reply, after which the motions were put, when that of Dr. Grant was carried.

BELOUIS.

The debate in the Chambers on the bill authorizing the tenure of real property by religious and charitable institutions, has been continued until the excitement

attendant on its discussion has developed into a serious riot. Ministers carried the principle of the bill by a majority of 60 to 41, but the Opposition minority continued the discussion with much bitter invective, which was brought to a crisis when the most conspicuous of its members, M. Frere Urban, on Wednesday characterized the guarantee offered by Government for the production of the accounts of monastic institutions before the local burgomaster as an insulting farce. Loud cries from the right of "We know of nothing of the kind," interrupted the speaker, who was requested by the President to retract his words. M. Frere replied in a stentorian voice. "When, some days ago, I denounced the conduct observed towards some young girls, lace workers, in a religious institution, a voice in this chamber taunted me as an infamé." This sentence was received with applause by the strangers in the gallery, who commenced yelling and stamping.—The President gave orders to the Huissiers to clear the gallery, and the public gradually withdrew.

After a few minutes had elapsed, and before the excitement created among the members of the Chamber by this incident had subsided, a great number of men with their hats on forced their way into the galleries, and it was necessary to have recourse to the troops on guard to clear the chamber, and orders were given to strengthen the military posts outside. Half an hour after this second disturbance the President resumed his seat, and the discussion recommenced. Meanwhile the public, after being expelled from the house, assembled in noisy and agitated groups in the space which separates the Park from the Chamber. Above a thousand persons belonging to respectable classes of society congregated round the steps of the Chamber, and awaited the close of the sitting. No sooner had the proceedings terminated and some members of the right departed, than a storm of hisses and yells arose from the crowd. The Apostolic Nuncio, Monsignor Gonella, who was leaving at the same time, misconstrued the attitude of the crowd into a personal attack upon himself, and withdrew into the Chamber. But the Minister of Foreign Affairs and M. Demoor, a Liberal member, hastened to acquaint him with his error, and, offering him their arms, they left the Chamber, and accompanied the prelate to his carriage. The crowd made way with respect for the Nuncio, and many persons took off their hats to the representative of the Church. It appeared that the crowd had, in the first instance, mistaken the latter for the "Chanoine de Haerne," a most unpopular person, a fact which explained the hostile manifestation. The members of the left were received by the crowd with enthusiastic cheers. M. Rogier, on appearing on the steps, was the object of a particular ovation, but he retreated before the welcome which awaited him, and left the Chamber by a private gate. The crowd, after waiting in vain for M. Frere, proceeded to his residence, where it sang the "Brabançonne" under his windows, and indulged in innumerable "vivats." The crowd next proceeded to the residence of M. Verhaegen, and favored him with a similar manifestation; it then dispersed in the utmost order. During the above scenes the troops were ordered to remain in barracks, ready to act should circumstances unfortunately demand their interference.

At the commencement of Thursday's sitting of the Chamber, Vicomte Velaix XIV., Minister of Foreign Affairs, rose, and thus alluded to the event of the preceding day:

Gentlemen, a circumstance to be regretted occurred yesterday. The Apostolic Nuncio to the Court of Brussels was seriously insulted. This incident took place yesterday, at five o'clock, and at half past five the Minister of Foreign Affairs in uniform proceeded to the residence of his Excellency, and offered excuses to him in the name of the Government, which the Nuncio would have been justified in demanding, had he had time to draw up his representations. From the residence of the Nuncio I proceeded to the Chateau de Laecken, where I rendered an account of my conduct to the King. The King approved it, and has charged the Grand Marshal to express this morning to the Papal Nuncio the regrets of his Majesty. I consider that the incident is terminated.

This brief speech was received by the Chamber with general approbation. After the sitting, the Cabinet Ministers proceeded to Laecken, where a council, presided over by the King, took place.

The manifestations were renewed on Thursday and Friday on a larger scale. A mob waited for the deputies to leave the Chamber, and cheered and hooted for half an hour. They then proceeded to M. Frere's house—he was not at home; then to the Palace of the

The illusion of M. Frere to the lace manufacturers is explained by the following article in the *Precursor* of Antwerp:

The *Osservateur*, published in one of its late numbers a fact so incredible that in the expectation of an official contradiction, we have until now hesitated to lay it before our readers. In presence of the silence of the clerical journals and of the persons interested we can no longer doubt the correctness of the account given by that journal. It is, therefore, now certain that the religious of the lace school of Liekerkerke caused the hair of the heads of ten young girls who worked in their manufactory to be cut off, because on the Sunday of Lakermuse, these poor girls had taken part in a dance.

King, whom they loudly cheered. Then they visited several other houses of persons of note, cheering or hooting, as they felt inclined. At last, reaching the offices of the *Emancipation Journal*, they broke the windows. At the office of the former, there is scarcely an entire pane of glass left in the front of the house. The proprietor of this journal is also a member of the Chamber, and forms one of the majority; hence the great violence manifested against his property. In the evening the streets became more crowded. The Hotel de Ville was occupied by the third legion of the Civic Guard. The establishments of the Jesuits and other religious orders were guarded by detachments of infantry, and the guards doubled at all the Government offices; and at last the Artillery were called out. Detachments of twelve to sixteen of mounted gendarmes continually patrolled the streets, which did not, however, prevent from time to time large numbers assembling and passing through the streets and singing the *Marseillaise hymn*; and others of an exciting kind. The hotel of the Minister of justice was attacked furiously; many of the windows were broken, as were those of the Jesuit College and the Capuchin Monastery. A party of young men walking three and four abreast, armed with cudgels, were walking up the Rue de Sable. The artillery was at that moment coming out of the Caserne. The young men, nothing daunted brandished their cudgels on shouting "A ce soir! à ce soir!" until the evening. This *peloton* of the mob was constantly kept in sight by the police, who followed them wherever they bent their steps. They continued shouting—"Down with the priests!" "Down with the Catholics!" "Let us drown the President!" The same night (Friday) the Duke and Duchess of Brabant attended the Theatre Royal to witness the representation of *William Tell*. They were escorted to and from the place by a strong military force. The house was crowded. Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses were received with the most marked expressions of welcome, and, upon the demands of the audience, the orchestra played the national air, "The Brabançonne." Upon their departure from the theatre there was an immense crowd in the Place de la Monnaie, who, while cheering the Prince and Princess, uttered cries "A bas les Convents," "Pas de Privilèges."

On Saturday the excitement somewhat subsided on the King issuing a decree proroguing the sittings of the Chamber for an indefinite period. After reading the decree, the President proposed three cheers for the King. The opposition members of the left rose and cheered, while the members of the right did not respond to the appeal.

The excitement extended to Antwerp, Mons, Liege, and Ghent. At Antwerp all the windows of the Jesuit College have been smashed. The streets had to be cleared by the troops, but it does not appear that any collision has taken place. The people retire before the troops, and then re-assemble. On Monday it was reported—

Traquillity appears to be restored, but a portion of the Civic Guard is still under arms at Brussels, and troops are ready for any emergency. Some seventy individuals have been arrested, but the greater part of them have been set at liberty.

At Liege, where the windows of the Bishop's palace were smashed by a volley of stones, the excitement is also subsiding. The reports from Mons, Ghent, Antwerp, and other towns in the provinces are also of a tranquillizing nature.

CANADIAN LEGISLATURE.—CLOSE OF THE SESSION.—The Parliament of Canada was expected to be prorogued on the 10th inst. The *Montreal Gazette* gives the following favorable account of its acts:—"The session began on the 26th of February, and has consequently lasted three months and fifteen days, the two Houses have actually met on 68 days. More work has been done within that period, for good or evil, than in any similar period of legislative session in Canada. The number of measures considered and passed will be found greater, we imagine, than in any previous session of the Canadian Parliament. Some of them have been wisely and carefully considered, but there is reason to fear that among the multitude of private bills, which thronged either House beyond the possibility of careful investigation on the part of their leaders, some improper jobs may have escaped notice. How much evil has been done in this way we shall not know till, having been set in motion, the victims, if any, begin to feel their effect. As a whole, even would it be found that some things have gone wrong in this regard, the session has been of a most useful and satisfactory nature. After years of relaxations, agitations, and expensive and inconvenient per-

ambulation, a reasonable hope is offered to the people that they will again have a fixed seat of government. After a still longer period of grievous injustice to the rural districts of Lower Canada, with respect to the administration of justice, a thorough decentralization is provided for.

The influence of Ministers in Parliament has been limited by an effective "Independence of Parliament" Act; and the great evils which have arisen from the foisting of friends of members of Parliament in places in the Civil Service with little reference to their capacity, has been put an end to by a bill for the organization of the Civil service, providing tests of capacity of candidates for admission to or promotion in that service.

The cry for reform in prison discipline and the management of other public institutions, has at last found an answer. Judges and Grand Juries and the public press have clamored for long years against a system which mixed young and old, the novice in crime and the hardened offender, the one sex with the other, in ill-built, ill-arranged, ill-ventilated prisons; which made it a kindness to sentence a youth to a long imprisonment in the Penitentiary, rather than to a short one in a common gaol or House of Correction. The Acts of the present session relating to these matters, let us hope, have shown us the beginning of the end of this state of things—one which has been a disgrace to our civilization.

To promote the trade of the St. Lawrence, Ministers and Parliament have devoted a sufficient subsidy to the establishment of a weekly line of Ocean Steamers. A further sum has been given to provide for the proper lighting of the Gulf. The wants of the present great line of internal navigation have not been neglected: the survey and opening up of the great Ottawa route have been liberally provided for.

At last the mechanics have been vouchsafed the same privileges long ago conceded to the agricultural classes, and will be given in the future, we trust, the means to educate themselves most thoroughly for their pursuits.

Bills have been passed to provide greater security of life, limb and property on board of steamers and railways by an efficient system of inspection, and many other minor reforms inaugurated, for which the country will in the coming years be deeply grateful to this 'working session' of Parliament.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We learn from the *Sackville Borderer*, that the frame of a new Episcopal Church was erected on Friday on a lot of land presented by Joseph F. Allison, Esq., for that purpose. The Church is to be built after a model furnished by his lordship the bishop of the diocese. It stands on a dry knoll, near the residence of the former gentleman. The spire will be 108 feet from the ground. The style is Gothic, and the building promises to be a chaste and elegant structure, and an ornament to that already handsome part of this thriving village.—N. B. paper.

SPELLING BOOKS & GRAMMARS, HISTORIES, &c. &c.

SULLIVAN'S Spelling Book Superceded, Carpenter's Mavor's, Dilworth's, Universal, Union and other Spelling Books.

Latham's Hand Book of the English Language; Quackenbush's Course of Rhetoric and Composition, an excellent Work; Murray's, Lennie's and McCulloch's Grammars; Chambers' English Grammar; do. Introduction to do. Russell's Grammar, Elements of Grammar.

Histories of England, Greece, Rome and France. Large School Bibles, clear print and strongly bound. 1s. 3d and 1s. 1d. Testaments do. do. at 7s. and 6s. Church Services and Books of Common Prayer 6d. 9d. 10d. 1s. 2d and upwards, to 25s. 1 Halifax, Decr 1856. WM. GOSSIP.

"WHITE STAR" FROM LONDON!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received per the above Vessel, a large and varied assortment of ARTISTS' MATERIALS, for Water and Oil Colour Drawing, consisting of DRAWING PAPER, all sizes and descriptions—SOLID SKETCHING BLOCKS, various sizes—Tinted and White—Graduated Tints—WATER COLORS in Cakes and half Cakes—MOIST WATER COLORS in Japanese Boxes. A splendid Assortment of SABLE BRUSHES, &c., &c. Call and examine for yourselves, as the like assortment of Articles in that line, is not to be found in the City.—The above are all direct from the celebrated Establishment of WILSON & NEWTON, London, and are warranted to be of the best quality! WM. GOSSIP, April 17, 1857, 24 Granville Street.

AN ORGAN FOR SALE.

AN excellent ORGAN, built by Berington, London, five years ago, containing 51 notes full Church scale, and five Stops, viz: Stopped Diapason Bass, Stopped Diapason Treble, Dulciana, Principal and Fifteenth. Gilt pipes in front, stained and varnished case. Stands 9 feet 6 inches high, 16 inches deep, 5 feet 6 inches broad. The instrument is in perfect order, a fine tone, sweet and powerful, and will give entire satisfaction to the party purchasing. It will be sold cheap to parties applying immediately. For further particulars apply to Box 167, P. O. Halifax, May 23rd, 1857.

Youths' Department.

THE LITTLE "TRUNDLE BED"

BY DR. A. HILL.

We have a fond little treasure,
Joyous and bright as the morn,
Loved without stint or measure,
Ever since it was born;
Tis a dear little girl, and her golden hair
Falls in ringlets bright o'er a forehead fair

And close by the side of our bed,
This precious little bundle,
Every night is laid,
Snuggled in her little "trundle;"
Smiling so sweet that it sometimes seems,
Good angels must talk to the child in her dreams.

And every night she comes,
Wearied of frolic and play,
Then softly her vesper hums,
And kneels by her bed to pray—
And then, as soon as her prayers are said,
She nestles right down in her "trundle-bed."

The clothes are all folded neat,
In winter all snugly tucked in,
The "coverlet," blanket and sheet,
Drawn under the darling's chin;
Then all you can see is her baby-head,
As she sleeps for the night in her "trundle-bed"

And often we come to kneel
Where our little treasure lies,
And prayers such as parents feel,
We send up to the skies;
For we hear of death, and we come to dread,
The loss of our child from her "trundle-bed."

We think—yes, often we think,
And what if the child should die!
The heart for a moment will sink,
And a tear drop moisten the eye;
Fond hearts are now bleeding, as others have bled,
While they gaze on a vacant, but dear little bed.

Affection hath reared her shrine,
By the lowliest things on earth,
And the holiest thoughts entwined,
Round the spot that gave us birth;
Thus we love the place where our baby sleeps,
And affection her nightly vigil keeps.

Tis a plain, old-fashioned thing,
That little baby bed,
Where love her offerings brings,
And angels lightly tread;
Yet a cord may be touched by the merest toy,
That shall deluge the heart with a tide of joy.

THE CONFLICT.

I read not long ago, in some book, I do not remember what, that it would aid us very much to resist temptation, if we knew in what direction it could assail us most easily. Well, one night I was thinking how school-girls are peculiarly tempted, but I could not collect my thoughts, because I was tired, and I fell asleep, repeating, "Temptations! temptations!" as we so often do when we want to persuade ourselves that we are not sleepy. When I had been asleep some time, I felt myself half waking, and my eyes unclosing. Then came this vision.

It seemed that my little room was lighted by an unearthly light, and I heard the fluttering of wings. I lifted my eyes, and saw directly over me the Evil One, kept off by the sweep of a snowy wing. The white winged one, as near as I could divine, (for he looked like but an airy condensation,) whispered, "Listen!"

The dark one, whose presence I felt more than saw, came over me, lighting on the foot of my low couch with another spirit with him. I heard them speaking, not with my outward ears, but with an inward sense.

"What dost thou here, Satan?"

"I tempt."

"How?"

"In many ways. The temptation to-night is to persuade her that she is not tempted."

"Dost thou often succeed?"

"Yes, sometimes; but best when she prays drowsily."

"Dost thou tempt her at other times?"

"Oh, yes; all the day I am nearer her than now. I tempt her to talk in school, and persuade her that it is not wrong. She does it, though her good angel whispers, 'Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man, for the Lord's sake.' I tell her to answer scornfully to her companions; this will make them fear her; and she does that, too, sometimes, though the angel is repeating, 'The Lord loveth gentleness, meekness, and lowliness.' I tempt her to take the name of the Most High God in vain, and to familiarize Him in her thoughts by speaking of him in connection with the lowest and most trivial things. She will never entirely get rid of these thoughts, if she follows my advice, by making an interjection of the name of Him before whom 'angels veil their faces.' I tempt her in day dreams. I spread before her pictures of the pleasures in the future, which she is never to realize,

and she trifles away her time in beholding them. She looks in my mirror and beholds herself brilliant and witty, admired by all, and this excites her vanity; she then makes her mind her god. When she is awakened from these delicious reveries, she is peevish and discontented, with a distaste for all the practical concerns of life. I hover over her bed in the morning, and softly lull her to sleep with these words, 'A little more sleep, a little more slumber; a little more folding of the hands to sleep.' But the moment she looks up to God, I fly away. Her prayers overcome me. Sometimes I persuade her that she can fight me in her own strength; but it is 'perfect weakness,' and she falls in my arms. When she hears a voice from 'out the deep saying, 'Resist the devil, and he will flee from thee,' then she rises, and the Lord conquers for her. I will never leave her entirely as long as she breathes; but will speak to her through the guards of angels, so that she shall hear me. I want her to be with me in the regions of the lost, that her soul may die forever."

When the Evil One ceased, then the good angel sang—

"He whom the Lord has ransomed with his blood and sealed with his baptism shall live with him forever."

Then I thought all my sins came up before me, and I was bowed down in humiliation for them, and prayed. With a terrific yell, the Evil One disappeared, and I asked forgiveness of the all-loving Father for the past, and strength for the future. Then the angel laid me gently in his bosom, and folded his wings over me, and sang, "Blessed is he that overcometh; for he shall receive the crown of life;" and I slept.

When I awoke the next morning, it seemed to me that my little room had been hallowed. I rose early; for I fancied that I heard the demon sing, hissingly, "A little more slumber." I never spoke a word in school all day; for I seemed to be hearing, "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man, for the Lord's sake." I endeavored all day, whenever I was thinking of future pleasures, not to exaggerate them, not to think of my vanity being gratified, and to let their contemplation take up my time or take the place of duties. I did not answer back sharply to the taunting remarks, made to me, but tried to be gentle, meek, and lowly; "for such the Lord loveth." With these thoughts in my mind, it would have been impossible for me to have broken the third commandment. That night I said my prayers before I became drowsy, for fear the wicked one should again have power over me. And when I lay down to sleep, I almost felt the angel's wings between my face and the pillow. To complete the illusion my sister sang for me, "Blessed is he that overcometh."—*Episcopal Recorder.*

Selections.

THE LUXURIES OF THE RICH, AND THE OPPORTUNITIES OF THE POOR.—"I live, I know, in a splendid house. There is not a thing which I can desire that I have not purchased. I have the most luxurious carpets, the most magnificent mirrors, the most extravagant entertainments; embroidery the most elaborate is mine, jewelry the most costly. But why object to this? Am I not in this very thing taking my part in preserving the balances of society? The luxuries of the rich are the opportunities of the poor. Ought I not to take a share proportioned to my station in life in affording these opportunities?"

But stop one moment, and see whether there is not a fallacy in this. Look over the face of the world, and see how the maxim has worked. Do you not find that luxury, instead of nourishing under its eaves industrial comfort, finds wretchedness and crime among its nearest neighbors? The splendor and pollution of Paris, in the days when each rose to its greatest height, produced and reproduced each other. It has been so everywhere, in the ancient, as well as in the modern world; and the reasons are the following:

1. Luxury, as a purchaser in the market, is of all others the most capricious. This moment a king with a deformed foot will set the fashion of boots so framed as to conceal it, or the whim of an empress may create a demand for a certain species of lace. Immense prices are offered, and workmen pressed from other employments to meet the demand. They receive wages which are so extravagant as to make them imitate in gaudiness, if not in cost, the finery of their employers. Suddenly the demand ceases,—fashion flits off to some new investment,—and the poor, showily dressed artisan is cast adrift. Are we to wonder that, with irregular employment, with extravagant wages at one

time and no wages at another, with a false notion of the realities of life which the voluptuous splendor of their employers itself gives, the "opportunities" which luxury gives to the poor should be opportunities of crime as well as of wretchedness? The political economist tells us of this when he comes to recapitulate the concomitants of luxury among the wealthy. Nowhere is there seen more abject poverty, nowhere such flaunting vice, nowhere such intense and passionate hatred of the poor to the rich, as in those very communities in which luxury blossoms out most effulgently. The fine lady in her exquisite laces and jewelry of immense value, finds that, wherever these commodities go, they seem to create by their sides the imitation finery and the paste diamond of the poor woman of sin. The period which St. Paul describes with such lurid, though just, colors in his first chapter to the Romans, was the period in which ples were made up of the tongues of singing birds alone, in which pearls were dissolved in vinegar to add to the mere prodigality of the feast, and yet in which the body of the people were reduced to such abject poverty, as to make Rome one vast governmental almshouse, if not something worse.

There is one other light in which the question may be viewed, which, though more strictly economical, is not without its importance. Of all investments, that in luxuries is the most unproductive. Accumulation beyond certain limits is a very wrong thing; but he who invests his money in a factory, at least employs a number of hands who would otherwise be idle, and produces cloths which will cover others who might otherwise be naked; while he who invests money in a railroad or a bank, aids in keeping machinery in motion, by which capital is circulated to and fro, and industry sustained in constant employment. He, however, who invests his money in luxury, sinks it into an object which renders no return. It stops where it is cast. It neither employs others, nor produces staples for the public use, nor adds a stimulus or object to industry. And besides this, it demoralizes others, both by the example it sets, and the unnatural and pernicious influence it exerts on those whom it temporarily employs for its production.

There is a higher view, however, to be taken of this question than that of the mere political economist. We may here understand one of the reasons of the constant reprobation with which wealth,—that wealth which exists and develops itself for its own sake, and embalmus itself in the raiment of its own luxuries,—is spoken of by our blessed Lord. For those just passing through life, it would seem almost impossible to enter into heaven. They cannot, in the splendid tissue of their own brocade of damask and gold, stoop to enter within that holy gate. They are too splendid for heaven. But what a lot is it which they thus provoke!

THE ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH.—The following anecdote, the truth of which may be relied on, illustrates the kindness of nature that characterizes our primate, as well as his prompt and handsome recognition of the services of a gallant soldier, and so deserves to be recorded. The whole story, which is sufficiently romantic, is briefly as follows:—Some two or three years ago, or more, one of her Majesty's regiments was quartered at Tuam. A private soldier of the regiment, a steady, intelligent young man, became acquainted there with one of the female teachers of one of the Church schools of the place, and proposed marriage. The young woman accepted him, and a day, we believe, was fixed to have the marriage solemnized. Meanwhile, however, the regiment in which the young soldier was serving, was ordered off to the Crimea; the claims of love for the time had to yield to the stern call of military duty, and the marriage was indefinitely postponed. Arriving at the scene of conflict, he distinguished himself for deeds of daring valor in sorties, in hand to hand encounters, and in trying positions of varied difficulty; so that he attracted the attention of his superior officers, and on the day when some of the English troops succeeded in gaining an entrance into some of the houses in Sebastopol, he was among the foremost, again making himself remarkable for intelligence and heroism. The result was that he was raised from the ranks, and obtained an officer's commission; and when the war was over he hastened to renew his engagement to the Tuam schoolmistress. She was as true to him as he was to her, and again a time was fixed for the marriage.—But as the course of true love is said never to run smooth, so an unexpected difficulty again arose in consequence of the war with China. The gallant officer was, at a few days' notice, ordered off with his regi-

mont to China, and there was not sufficient time for obtaining a marriage license, as seven clear days must elapse between giving notice and the issue of the licence. Just at this time our venerated Primate was made acquainted with the circumstance, when he issued a special license for immediate solemnization of the marriage, remitted all the fees of his own court in Armagh, paid the £3 stamp duty on the license, and wrote with his own hand a complimentary letter to the young officer, requesting him to accept the license, &c., as his grace's humble acknowledgment of his military services in the Crimean campaign and before the enemy at Sebastopol. The happy couple were married a few days ago in Dublin.—*Record*.

HANDEL.—Handel being questioned as to his ideas and feelings when composing the Hallelujah chorus replied in his imperfect English, "I did think I did see all heaven before me, and the great God himself." When he was composing, his excitement would rise to such a pitch that he would burst into tears. It is said that a friend calling upon the great musician when in the act of setting these pathetic words, "He was despised and rejected of men," found him absolutely sobbing. "I have heard it related," says Shield, "that when Handel's servant used to bring him his chocolate in the morning, he often stood with silent astonishment to see his master's tears mixing with the ink as he penned his divine notes." The motion of the pen, active as it was, could not keep up with the rapidity of his conception. His MSS. were written with such impetuosity that they are difficult to read. The mechanical power of the hand was not sufficient for the torrent of ideas which flowed from that volcanic brain. Mr. V. Novello, the learned publisher, who seems to have well studied the MSS. at the Fitz-William Museum, seeing a page on which the sand is still upon the ink at the top as well as at the bottom of the page, left in the book the following observation—"Observe the speed with which Handel wrote. The whole of this page is spotted with sand, and, consequently, must have all been wet at the same time."—*Schellcher's Life of Handel*.

POSTURE IN SLEEPING.—It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents are aided in passing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left side, the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well. After going to sleep, let the body take its own position. If you sleep on your back, especially soon after a hearty meal, the weight of the digestive organs and that of the food, resting on the great vein of the body, near the back bone, compresses it, and arrests the flow of the blood more or less. If the arrest is partial, the sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams. If the meal has been recent or hearty, the arrest is more decided, and the various sensations, such as falling over a precipice, or the pursuit of a wild beast, or other impending danger, and the desperate effort to get rid of it, arouses us, and sends on the stagnating blood, and we wake in a fright or trembling, or perspiration, or feeling of exhaustion, according to the degree of stagnation, and the length and strength of the effort made to escape the danger. But when we are not able to escape the danger, when we do fall over the precipice, when the tumbling building crushes us, what then? That is death. That is the death of those of whom it is said, when found lifeless in their bed in the morning, "That they were as well as ever they were the day before;" and often it is added, "and aye heavier than common." This last, as a frequent cause of death to those who have gone to bed to wake no more, we give merely as a private opinion. The possibility of its truth is enough to deter any rational man from a late and hearty meal. This we do know, with certainty, that waking up at night with a painful diarrhoea, or cholera, or bilious colic, ending in death in a very short time, is properly traceable to a late, large meal. The truly wise will take the safe side.—For persons who eat three times a day, it is amply sufficient to make the last meal of cold bread and butter, and a cup of some warm drink. No one can starve on it, while a perseverance in the habit soon begets a vigorous appetite for breakfast, so promising of a day of comfort.—*Hall's Journal of Health*.

Lord Campbell has brought out the concluding volume of his lives of the Chief Justices. It is admirable so far as I have gone, for I have only read the memoir of Lord Kenyon, which is in the biographer's great manner. The volume includes Lord Ellenborough, and closes with Lord Tenterden. How Lord

Campbell finds time for these literary labours the *Times* lately confesses its inability to explain. The idea of the legal profession here is that if Lord Cranworth could be got rid of, Campbell would succeed as Lord Chancellor, or Bethell. The latter, by doing all the work to oblige Lord Palmerston (who wants to spare the unlucky Wortley), will have a strong claim. He and Campbell are the legal giants of the time; for as to Brougham he is uncertain. Lyndhurst, though delightful and irrepensible, entered his eighty-sixth year on Friday week, having been born at Boston, U. S., on the 22nd of May, 1772. His speech on the divorce Bill the other evening was long and able; for he had to trust for support a good deal to his walking stick, and was knocked up at the conclusion.—*London Correspond. of Inverness Journal*.

The financial world is growing alarmed at the state of matters on the other side of the British Channel. Speculation in France—encouraged for political reasons by the Emperor—has been encouraged to an enormous extent, and is enormously un sound. People here have been on the lookout for a catastrophe long since predicted. The flight of M. Thurnysson—a gentleman closely connected with the founders of the *Crédit Mobilier*—leaving liabilities known to equal 20,000,000*fr.* (£800,000*l.*), and which are expected greatly to exceed that sum, is the second symptom of the impending crash. The defalcations of M. Laplace six months ago, were the first. The state of subjection to which the press has been reduced in France under the imperial regime, prevented the full truth from being known in that instance; and every effort is now being made to conceal the true state of matters with regard to M. Thurnysson; but facts will ooze out in spite of the censorship—and people will talk in spite of the spies at their elbow! When the *Crédit Mobilier* falls—it fall it must—great will be the shock, not only in the money market, but in the Tuileries.—*Ibid.*

THE PROPOSAL OF A MERCHANT.—We copied, a few weeks ago, a paragraph from the *New York Evangelist*, stating that, on consultation with the Faculty of the Union Theological Seminary, as to the time and means required for the speediest proper preparation of a pious young man for the ministry, a wealthy gentleman of this city had agreed to select and support, at his own expense, fifty young men, for the requisite four years' course, at \$300 each, per annum—and \$60,000 in all. Having had occasion, within the last week, to call upon the gentleman referred to, at the request of a friend who wished his son to be one of the recipients of the generous proposal, we found that the proposal itself had been misapprehended and misstated. The gentleman, one of the largest merchants in this city, and an influential member of the Presbyterian Church, informed us that he had become profoundly impressed with the insufficiency of the supply of ministers to meet the demand created by the growth of the new States and Territories. Villages and cities are springing up, he said, as if by magic, on every new line of railroad, and railroads are interlacing the whole northwest; and these towns are calling for ministers more rapidly than young men can be carried through a course of study, embracing eight or ten years in the Academy, College, and Theological Seminary. He earnestly wished, therefore, to induce a much larger number of pious, intelligent, and mature laymen to become ministers—men who, with from one to four years' instruction, would be likely to make faithful and successful pastors. He believed the state of our country to demand just such a class of ministers, and he is willing to pay \$300 a year, from one to four years, towards the support of every man possessing suitable qualifications, who will agree to devote himself to the work of the Gospel ministry at the end of the stipulated time.

The gentleman making the proposal, will not require his beneficiaries to receive their instruction at any one institution, nor is he disposed to limit his proposal to the members of any one Christian denomination. His object is to increase the number of Evangelical Ministers, for the next four years, with special reference to the West, faster than it can be done in the regular course of ministerial training.—*The Examiner*.

SINGULAR EFFECTS OF ELECTRICITY.—A singular occurrence took place a short time since at the Locomotive works, illustrating the powerful effects of electricity. A locomotive was being moved from the manufactory to the Central station, and had arrived in the middle of the street, when suddenly all hands dropped the bars with which they were moving the machine, and fell back in amazement. Resuming them at the order of the man in charge, they applied them again to the wheels, and again fell back paralyzed the instant they touched the iron. The director of the job caught up one of the bars, and making a savage thrust, planted it under a wheel, preparatory to making a huge lift. No sooner had it touched, however, than he saw it fall from his grasp to the ground, as it had done in every case before. Such singular occurrences excited attention, and an examination was made as to the cause, when it was found that the locomotive in passing under the telegraph line, had come in contact with a broken wire that hung sufficiently low to reach it. The whole mass of iron composing the locomotive had thus become charged with electricity, which had communicated itself to

the bars that the men held in their hands and caused the effect above described. The wire was then removed, and the difficulty obviated in a moment.—*Detroit Free Press*.

ROMANISM IN IRISH POLITICS.—The election for Galway County, which terminated in the defeat of the priests' candidate, Mr. Bollow, and in the success of Sir Thos. Burke and Mr. Gregory, is deserving of further notice. It is said that Dr. M'Hale first received Mr. Bollow with reproaches, and refused to assist him, and that he was third in the race because the Roman Catholic Prelate adopted him finally at a late hour; but a letter from Galway would seem to favor the statement that the election is a pure success on the part of those electors who were determined to free themselves from the dictation of the lion of St. Jarlath's. The letter says:—

"The Roman Catholic gentry of Galway, to a man almost, supported Mr. Gregory energetically. They were determined no longer to submit to the dictates of Dr. M'Hale making and unmaking their representative. At Tuam, Dr. M'Hale called upon Sir Thomas Burke, in an imperative tone, before the people, to split votes with Caplan, Bollow, to which Sir Thomas replied, that no man should compel him to break his word. The Archbishop said that no person need be bound by a promise against the interests of his religion. Sir Thomas replied, that he entertained a different opinion respecting the obligation of a promise. And he held manfully to his promise throughout. At Loughrea there were four priests in every booth; and when the tenantry of the Marquis of Clanricarde and Sir Thos. Burke plumped for Sir Thomas, they addressed each man by name, asking him if he had not a second vote for them and his religion; but not a man answered.—Every man went with his landlord, and seemed to go with all his heart. Even a portion of the priests themselves throw off the yoke; and all parties feel rejoiced at the county being delivered from the incubus of the tyranny of St. Jarlath."

The severity of the defeat—as shown by the fact that Mr. Bollow withdrew in the midst of the battle.

THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.—The "dead" or "returned letter" office at the General Post Office is a most important section of the establishment, and so much in fact, has the business of late years increased, that the Postmaster-General has found it to be necessary to "command" the immediate erection of a floor above that of the sorting offices on the north side of the hall of the office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, in order to facilitate this portion of the duty. It is an extraordinary fact that, owing to failure in the attempts to deliver letters and newspapers imperfectly addressed, 2,400,000 of the former were returned to the negligent writers, thus involving the office in an unprofitable outlay of time and patience, and the revenue in the loss of a large sum of money in consequence; 155,000 newspapers were undelivered owing to the same cause, that being 1 in 120 of the entire number posted during the year, viz., 71,000,000.—*Daily News*.

It may serve to show our neighbors the permanency of British institutions, and the constancy of the national character, that the Minister who moved the Army Estimates in 1809, when Napoleon was still in the height of his power and success, when the Duke of Wellington was just commencing his career in the Peninsula, and before scarcely a living Sovereign in Europe was born, repeated the office in the House of Commons last Monday; it may be added that even Lord Palmerston exhibited more than his youthful viracity, and clothed the dry figures not only with bodily significance, but even airy grace.

THE COMET EXCITEMENT ON THE CONTINENT.—The fact is reported in letters to merchants, that among the educated Prussian people a great many weavers have ceased to work, because the world is to be destroyed by a comet in the course of a few weeks, and they may as well spend their few remaining days in the luxury of idleness. This is said to be actually preventing orders being given by manufacturers for yarns.

REPORT ON THE MURRAIN OF CATTLE.—The report of Dr. E. Headlam Greenhow on the murrain in horned cattle, and the effects of the consumption of their flesh on human health, has been sent in to the General Board of Health and since printed. It forms a blue book of 60 or 70 pages. The learned doctor gives a lucid account of the disease among cattle, as manifested in England and on the Continent. The result of his inquiry is that the cattle disease which he was desired to investigate is not of recent origin, but has prevailed in the United Kingdom among horned cattle for the last 15 or 16 years; that it is not peculiar to London; that it is

probably infectious, but it is also developed spontaneously in consequence of some unknown peculiarities of breed, management, season or locality, and is not supposed to have been imported from abroad; that is identical with the *lungenschucko*, or pulmonary murrain, now prevalent in Mecklenburg, Holstein, and elsewhere; and that it has no affinity with the *rinderpest* or stoppo murrain, with which it has been confounded by some English writers. The doctor suggests that the importation of the stoppo murrain (which would be most likely by way of Prussia) should be prevented, by the prohibition of the importation of cattle except from countries which have clean bills of health. It appears that meat derived from animals suffering from the pulmonary murrain, and probably other diseases, is commonly and extensively sold in London and elsewhere for human food, but that there is no satisfactory proof that the consequences of consuming it are directly injurious.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1857.

EPISCOPAL MINISTERS IN SCOTLAND.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, at their sitting May 20, had before them as a subject for consideration, the admission of an overture relative to a Bill which has been introduced into the British Parliament to remove restrictions which at present attach to Episcopal Ministers in Scotland. These disabilities, which are a relic of a persecuting age, are a libel upon the enlightenment of the nineteenth century, and show that religious illiberality is not confined to systems which would exclude the Bible from schools, and visit heretics with pains and penalties. With the majority of the people of Scotland, they may however be said to amount to a dead letter, and their repeal is demanded chiefly as a formality, and as the removal of a blot upon the face of our common Christianity. The Bill refers to a closer union with the Church of England, with which the people of Scotland, as Presbyterians, have no manner of concern, and, with which they have no reason whatever to interest themselves. One of the objects we believe, is to assimilate the Liturgical Services of the Episcopal Church of Scotland to that of England. The fathers of the Presbyterian Church may have deemed, perhaps, that there was sufficient motive in the nature of the struggle in which they were engaged, for the restrictions they imposed upon prelacy; but it would be difficult to discover any sufficient reason, short of a fear of its revival and supremacy, why their descendants should follow in their steps. The Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale prove, however, that they are still possessed by the intolerant spirit of their ancestors, and by quite enough of the leaven of bigotry to constrain them to show what manner of spirit that was. The assertion in the overture that such a bill would affect the interests of Protestantism, is a combination of ignorance and prejudice that we should hardly expect to have witnessed at the present day;—and the belief of the Procurator, Mr. A. S. Cook, "that the Church of England was thoroughly Protestant," was a truthful response that conveyed a dignified rebuke. We are glad to perceive that the good sense of the Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland disposed of the overture in the way it deserved. The movement of the Tweeddale Synod is therefore, only so far important that it serves to show how necessary it is to curb the political power, in any country, of all presumptuous religious bodies which entertain sentiments similar to the majority of the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale.

The Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society will take place on Tuesday next, at the National School. The meeting is open to all the members, and, as the payment of a very small sum is a qualification for membership, and there are quite a number of Churchmen in this city enrolled as such, we may hope there will be a large attendance. The importance of the Diocesan Church Society to the interests of the Church in this Province cannot be too highly rated, and we do not see how any Churchman can conscientiously withhold support to an institution upon which not only the extension, but, humanly speaking, the existence of the Church must mainly depend. There is a general feeling in its favor throughout the Diocese, and its income has gradually increased; but this is not yet sufficient for the demand upon its funds, and to meet the many objects that are presented to the notice of the Executive Committee at each of their monthly meetings. A great deal of good has already been accomplished

through its agency. Missionaries have been sent to places which without it would have been still unvisited by the means of grace and the ordinances of religion. The hardship of missionary life has also in many cases been alleviated by assistance to build parsonage houses, and other aids to the comfort of the Ministers of the Gospel. Books have been provided, and the endowments of Parishes enlarged by means of its funds. A plan has been matured in connection with it, which will relieve the apprehension of a clergyman for the future provision for his family, in the event of his decease. Assistance has frequently been given to students at Windsor College, by which they have been enabled to qualify themselves for the Ministry. There are many other ways in which its usefulness has been felt—and perhaps its chief value has been the bond of union established by its operation between the various parishes and the central Executive Committee at Halifax, which, through it may be said to be a governing body in the Church, under the superintendence of the Bishop. In this latter respect, however, it will be superseded by the greater usefulness of the Synod, which will be competent to resolve all questions of an ecclesiastical nature within the scope of their powers.

We have not received as yet an account of the proceedings at the Eucenia at Windsor College, but learn that they were of a satisfactory character. The new Governors chosen, are the Revd. Dr. Twining, and the Honble. Alexr. Stewart, C.B.—the former by a majority of eight.

NATIONAL SCHOOL.

We would call attention to the public examination of the National School on Monday next, as advertised, by which the friends of popular education will have an opportunity of witnessing the progress of its pupils, and the benefits bestowed. It is to be hoped there will be a good attendance, which may lead to greater exertions to sustain an Institution, conducted by probably the best male and female teachers of the Province; and we doubt if a much better system of instruction than that which prevails there, has yet been discovered. Let those who have been apathetic in such matters, hitherto, reflect, for an instant, that the children at the National School receive a good English education, chiefly, free of expense, and where it is otherwise, at a mere nominal cost to their parents or guardians; and they may, when they see the numbers of the young of both sexes who pour out of the school at the close of the day, realize somewhat of their responsibility in the case—and the magnitude of the evil, if by any neglect on their part it should be suffered to fail. Such a supposition may be indulged in, when it is known that the Committee have been able to maintain its efficient condition with great difficulty: for altho' the benefits are gratuitously dispensed, the means must be furnished from some quarter, by which it is enabled to do this. Hitherto these sources have been very limited, and it is much to be desired that the field of liberality in this particular instance should be extended in proportion to the good which must result in the intellectual cultivation of the poor and needy.

The last Royal Gazette contains the appointment of the Hon. James W. Johnston and Adams G. Archibald, Esq., Members of the Legislative Assembly, as Commissioners to effect a compromise and settlement of the questions between the Imperial Government and the General Mining Association—such settlement to be subject to the ratification of the Legislature. The Hon. Gentlemen proceeded to England on their Mission by the last R. M. Steamer.

Desertions appear to be frequent from the Regiments in Garrison; and we hear that during the week a very bad disposition has been manifested by the men in the Citadel. Screws appear to be loose in several parts of the military machinery.—One of the strangest things to be noticed in the military affairs of this command, is the dissatisfaction with the beef contractors. Several documents have lately appeared in the public papers that show the necessity of an impartial investigation into the complaints on both sides, and that some decision should be arrived at which would prevent them in future.

Mr. Richard Huntington has been dismissed from the Office of Postmaster at Yarmouth, by command of the Government, and Mr. Abel C. Robbins appointed to that Office.

CHLOROFORM IN SEA-SICKNESS.—Dr. Lander, of Athens, states that from ten to twelve drops of chloroform in a little water, is an unfailing remedy in sea-sickness. One dose has been known to give immediate relief.—*Lancet*, mo. 1 ad dicit, &c.

The anniversary of the Queen's Coronation occurring in the present year on Sunday next, the 28th day of June, inst.—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Monday next, the 29th day of June, inst. for the celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the Coronation of Her Most Gracious Majesty—whom God long preserve! The Public Offices and Warehouses will be closed, for the observance of the holiday.—*Colonist*.

INFANTICIDE.—An inquest was held at Fort Ogilvie, near Point Pleasant, on Friday last, on the body of an infant about ten days old. The child had been exposed to die in the woods, after having been nearly killed by violence inflicted on the head. When found the innocent was yet alive, covered with bushes and stones, and literally being devoured by black-Ants.—All attempts to restore the child proved ineffectual.—The post mortem examination, made by Dr. Slayter, showed a fracture across the crown of the head, and extravasated blood. The Jury returned a verdict—That the child of which we have had a view came to its death by violence received on the head, and exposure in the woods, by some person or persons unknown.—*Chron.*

ACCESSION OF THE QUEEN.—Saturday last being the twentieth accession of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to the British throne, a Royal salute was fired at noon by the Royal Artillery in this garrison from the saluting battery at the Citadel.—*Ibid.*

DESERTION.—We regret to learn that desertions are very frequent from this garrison. On Sunday night last the whole guard at the Royal Engineers' Yard, the corporal in charge excepted, deserted in a body. The corporal was tied up prior to their going off. A boat at the bridge is missing, and it is supposed the men stole her.—*Id.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Per Telegraph to Merchants' Reading Room.

The Cunard Steamer *Arcturion* arrived at New York on Tuesday morning, dates from Liverpool to 13th instant. Cotton market buoyant. Flour market improved, with a slight advance upon previous quotations. Wheat has advanced 3d. Provision market quiet. Tea has slightly advanced. Sugar improved. Consols for money 93 1/4. No political news of interest.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the appointments undermentioned:—

To be Justices of the Peace: In King's County—John Givan, Charles Eaton, Winkworth Chipman, Abraham Newcomb, Samuel Dennison, Zebulon Neily, Sidney Welton, Wm. A. Topper, Geo. A. Allison, Daniel Heartley, Eliza D. Harris, John W. Rusco, John Wells Borden, Benjamin H. Calkin, John N. Boles, John Kirkpatrick, Charles P. Halsey, Wm. W. Patterson, Wm. H. Lyons, Wm. Rhodes, Charles J. Tobin, and Edward J. Ross, Esquires. In St. Mary's District, Guysborough—Dr. Henry Elliott.

To be a Coroner in St. Mary's District, Guysboro—Dr. Henry Elliott.

To be Notaries and Tabellions Public:—Wm. Myers Gray, Esq., Attorney at Law, Halifax; George Campbell, Esq., Barrister, Truro.

To be Surrogate Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Colchester, in the absence of Adams G. Archibald, Esq.—Ebenezer F. Munro, of Ouslow, Esquire.

To be Commissioners for the further Revising and Indexing of the Statutes of this Province, in conformity with a Resolution of both branches of the Legislature in the last Session:—The Hon. M. I. Wilkins, Wm. A. Henry, and James K. Smith, Esqrs.

To be one of the Commissioners for the management of the Cornwallis Bridge—Mr. John Lingley, in place of Thos. B. Campbell, Esq., resigned.

To be one of the Commissioners of Schools for King's County—James E. Rand, Esq.

ATTENTION! CITIZENS AND SUFFERERS! Durno's Catarrh Snuff, immediately cures Catarrh, cold in the head, deafness, inflammation of the eyes, &c. as if by magic. Thousands are now suffering who know not how to get cured: Let all come and bear witness that a safe, speedy, and ridiculously cheap remedy exists. Remember MORTON & CO. supply Durno's Snuff wholesale and retail.

Late discoveries in pathology show that many of the diseases which afflict mankind arise from impurity of the blood. Dropsy, Gout, Eruptions &c. originate in disordered deposits from the blood. Billious disorders are caused by its unhealthy state, and the decline of life follows a want of vitality in the blood.

To purify and invigorate the blood, and prevent the disorders referred to try the California Herb Pills, that most famous discovery of the land of gold.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

Reader, are you afflicted with any kind of humors or suffering from the effects of indigestion, flatulency, costiveness, troubled with bilious stomach, affection of the liver, or the pills? If so, procure a bottle of G. W. Stone's Liquid Cathartic, as it has proved a reliable remedy in all the above complaints.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our reader to an advertisement of Rosemary in this paper. Mr. J. Russell Spalding, the gentlemanly proprietor of this famous article for the hair, informs us that one million bottles have been sold. This fact commends the article without further encomium. It can be obtained in Halifax at MORTON'S Medical Warehouse.

THIS DAY, 27th.—The last word of Capt. Healy Vears. A song written by Miss Todrig. Music by Frederic Shirwell. A few copies received at the Nova Azores of G. E. MORTON & Co.

Those who are suffering from decayed teeth, ulcers or cankers of any kind, may be cured without the aid of a dentist by the daily use of the balm of Orange flowers...

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co.

Holloway's Pills.—In chronic dyspepsia, where the stomach has become callous to all ordinary remedies, and stimulants fail either to provoke appetite or facilitate digestion, these Pills, by their simultaneous action upon the fluids which dissolve, assimilate and adapt to the purposes of nutrition the food taken into the system, will quickly impart a healthy tone to the whole physical machinery...

Married.

On Wednesday evening last, at Dartmouth, by Rev. Jas. Stewart, Mr. FRANCIS DRAKE, to SARAH, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Glendinning.

On Wednesday morning, 21st inst., by the Rev. David Freeman, EDMUND C. TWINING, to ELIZABETH L., only daughter of John Whitman, Esq.

At Mount Pleasant, Dartmouth, on Wednesday the 24th inst., by the Rev. Alexander McKnight, the Rev. GEORGE SUTHERLAND, of the Free Church, Charlottetown, P. E. I., to CHARLOTTE L., daughter of H. T. Mott, Esq.

Died.

At the Rectory, Newbury, Berks, England, on the 6th inst., aged 64 years, the Reverend HIBBERT BINNEY, D. C. L., Rector of that Parish. Dr. B. was eldest son of the late Hon. Hibbert Newton Binney, and father of the Lord Bishop of this Diocese.

On Friday, 10th inst., in the 33rd year of his age, WILLIAM W. WAT, Shipwright, a native of Devonshire, England.

On Tuesday afternoon, 22nd inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. JAMES BRUNN, son of the late Daniel Brunn, Esq.; formerly Clerk of Works, Royal Engineer Department, St. John's, N. F.

On Sunday morning, 21st inst., in the 35th year of her age SARAH ANN, wife of Jonathan Blanchard, Esq., and youngest daughter of the late Wm. Story, Esq.

On Monday, 22nd inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH DUNCAN, aged 95 years, a native of county Antrim, Ireland.

On Saturday evening, after a protracted illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, CHARLES H. CONNELL, Esq., of Woodstock, N. B., aged 34 years.

On Sunday morning, the 21st inst., after a short but severe illness, in the 55th year of his age, Mr. ROBERT ESTANO, an old and respectable inhabitant of this city.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, June 29.—Brig Aucster, Rudolf, St. Jago do Cuba, 15 days; schrs Gold Coin, Harris, Newfoundland; Paragon, Rose, do.

Monday, 22d.—Brig Velocity, Atwood, 23 days; schrs. Glide, Reenolds, P. E. Island, 7 days; Liverpool, Kendrick, Burgess, N. F.; Isabella, Hadley, Gushboro.

Tuesday, 23d.—H. M. S. Indus, 70; Capt. Stewart, bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Stewart, K. C. B., Bermuda; brig Beauty, Creighton, Kingston; 15 days; Snipe, St. John's, N. F.; Starr, Hopkiss, Liverpool, 9 hours; schrs Progress, Clensurgos, 31 days; Homp, Swain, Cardenas; 17 days; Lilla, New York, 8 days; Dart, Conrad, Boston.

Wednesday, 24th.—Brigs Boston, O'Brien, Boston, 45 hours; Palermo, Tedson, Matanzas, 17 days; Stmr Oswego, Philadelphia; schrs Luer, O'Brien, Newfoundland; Shelburne, Parker, Shelburne; Olive, Bradley, Hillsboro.

Thursday, 25th.—Brig Nancy, Grant, Mayaguez, 14 days; schr W. A. Henry, Martell, Trinidad, 24 days.

Friday, 26th.—Steamer Eastern State, Killum, Boston, via Yarmouth, 2 days.

CLEARED.

June 29.—Str J. Campbell, Harris, Barbadoes; Milo, Anderson, Jamaica.

June 22.—Speedwell, Hickman, Port au Basque. June 23.—Aurora, Gallant, P. E. Island; Spyr, Fraser, New York; Martha Sophia, Bondroit, Montreal, Victor, Albaniac, St. John, N. B.

PRICES CURRENT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Apples, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Chickens, Calf Skins, Ducks, Eggs, Geese, Honespun wool, Hay, Lamb, Oats, Oatmeal, Potatoes, Pork, Turkeys, Yarn, Am. Spn. Flour, Can. Spn. Flour, Rye Flour, Cornmeal, Indian Corn, Sugar, Molasses, Lumber, Shipping Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Wood, Coal.

D. C. S.

THE Annual General Meeting of the DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY OF N. S., (open to all its Members), will be held (D. V.) on TUESDAY NEXT, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M., in the National School.

By order of the Committee, EDWIN GILPIN, Jr., Sec'y.

SERMONS will be preached and Collections made in aid of the Diocesan Church Society, on SUNDAY next, the 28th inst., in St. Paul's Church in the Morning and Evening, and in St. Luke's Church in the Morning, June 27.

NATIONAL SCHOOL.

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the above Institution, will take place on MONDAY next, at Twelve o'clock. All persons interested in the education of the young are respectfully requested to attend.

By order of the Pres't. and Committee, JOHN SILVER, Sec'y N. S. C.

KENTVILLE PARSONAGE.

A TEA MEETING will be held (D. V.) at KENTVILLE, on THURSDAY the 2d July next, or in case of unfavorable weather on the first fine day afterwards, in aid of the funds for providing a Parsonage.—Admission 2s. 6d. Children under 12 years of age, half price. Tea on the tables at 4 o'clock. June 27.

MARSHALL'S NOVA SCOTIA JUSTICE.

THE Second and last Edition of "MARSHALL'S NOVA SCOTIA JUSTICE," is for Sale at the Book Store of WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street. It will be found a valuable Book for the New Magistrates, and all who desire to become acquainted with a Magistrate's jurisdiction and duties. Only a few remain on hand. June 27, 1857.

LADIES' SCHOOL, AT PARSBORO.

To re-open 22nd July.

PRINCIPALS.

Mrs. and Miss RATCHFORD.

TERMS.

BOARD AND WASHING, with instruction in the usual English Branches and Needle Work—£30, per Academical Year.

EXTRA CHARGES.

Music.—Piano—Three Lessons per week, £2 per quarter. Singing—Five lessons per week, 10s. per quarter.

Drawing.—Pencil or Crayon—Five lessons per week, £1 per quarter. Coloured Crayon—Five Lessons per week, £1 10s. per quarter.

French.—Five Lessons per week, £1 10s. per quarter. Bills payable in advance, Quarterly.

The Summer Term commences 22nd July, and ends 21st December. The Winter Term begins 6th January, and ends 5th June. The Half Terms or Quarters begin 6th October and 22nd March.

Pupils will be received at any time during the Term and charged accordingly.

Each Pupil will bring with her one pair of sheet iron, pair of pillow cases, four towels, and four table napkins. The French and Music Lessons will be given by Lady from New York.

June 13.

MISS STANSFIELD, from Hamburg, begs to inform the public, that she is desirous of receiving Pupils for Music, German, Drawing and Painting, at her residence at Miss COOKESLEY'S, No. 13 Birmingham street, Spring Gardens.

Classes to commence on the 1st of June, 1857. MISS COOKESLEY opened her establishment on the 1st of May, 1857, and has still some vacancies. May 30.

CARPETS, CARPETS.

THE largest assortment of the very newest style in L. Velvet, Brussels, Tapestries, 3-ply and stout Scotch S. Stair, with RUGS to match; Woolen, Hemp and best Felt DRUGGETS—all just opened.

TO THE CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, and MECHANICAL.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

NORIE'S Epitome of Navigation; Bowditch's Epitome of Navigation; Blair's American Coast Pilot; Boyd's Author's Virgil; Boyd's Anthon's Horace; do. do. Cicero; do. do. Sallust; do. do. Caesar; Alex. Reid's Geography; Thomson's Arithmetic; McCulloch's Course of Reading; Hook's Theological Dictionary; Crombie's Etymology; WEALE'S Cheap SERIES of Mechanical and Scientific Publications; Webster's Dictionary.

CHISWELL'S PECTORAL BALSAM.

HAS been used for several years with increasing reputation, through the recommendation of those who have been relieved by its use, and having proved of great service, it is now offered to the public with full confidence in its value as an effectual remedy in all cases of coughs, colds, hoarseness, and complaints arising from exposure to cold or damp. To Ministers or public speakers it will be found valuable, giving increased strength and tone to the voice. Price 2s. 6d.

Prepared from an English recipe, and sold wholesale and retail by W. M. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c., 11, Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

E. BILLING, JR. & CO'S

FIRST GRAND DISPLAY

Spring and Summer FANCY GOODS.

APRIL 28, 1857.

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

72 cases FANCY GOODS,

Received per "America," and other Steamers.

Our assortment of NEW DESIGNS in

DRESSES in every texture.

far surpasses in profuse extent any of our previous immense importations.

Striped Checked and Flounced SILKS, French Flounced Barages, direct from Paris, Silk and Wool Materials in endless variety, Piccolomini, Zephyr and other new Robes. With several large lots of very low priced DRESSES much under value.

MANTELES AND MANTILLAS.

Of the latest Parisian designs. Black Glace Silk Mantles from 10s. to 60s. Black Mohr Antique Mantles, from 10s. to 70s. Velvet Mantles, from 40s. to 100s.

A very elegant display of SHAWLS.

In Silk, Tissue, and Barage Longs. Paisley and French Filled do Cashmere Scarfs, &c. Bonnet Ribbons French Bonnetings Feathers and Flowers. Elegant Worked Muslins, Lace Goods, Silk Scarfs, &c.

E. BILLING, JR. & CO., London House.

N. B.—We would especially invite attention to our stock of

BONNETS

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

E. H. J. & Co.

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

&c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED, per Ship Felicity from Glasgow, the balance of my Spring Importations of BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Comprising a General Assortment of Educational Books in general use in Schools, Academies and Colleges. Reams large Brown Wrapping Paper, Post, Foolscap and Pot Papers.

Pink and other Colors and White Tissue Papers. School Exercise Books, Copy Books, with headings, ruled and plain.

Sealing Wax, and Letter and Note Wafers. Music Books, Drawing Books; Memorandum Books of all descriptions; Camel Hair Pencils, Boxes Colors, Drawing Pencils; Bristol and London Boards and Drawing Paper; Porcupine and other Penholders;

German Silver, Steel and Brass Porte Crayons; Excels Inks, Horn Inks, Crown Inks, Screw Top Inks, &c. &c. Phonographic Pencils, Draper's Pencils, Polished Cedar do.

Black Ebony Rulers, all sizes; Patent, Bottle and White Indian Rubber; Children's Colored Picture Books in great variety; Mill Board, Pressings; Envelopes and Note Papers all varieties.

Which will be sold cheap Wholesale and Retail.

WILLIAM GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

Mar 30.

Halifax, March 27, 1857.

THE Corresponding Committee of the COLONIAL CHURCH and SCHOOL SOCIETY, give notice that they are prepared to give assistance towards expenses of persons desirous to qualify themselves at the Society's Training School as Teachers in connexion with the Society.

BRENTON H. COLLINS, Sec'y, March 28. 3m.

Chambers' Russian War.

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

Haswell's Engineer's Pocket Book. An excellent work for Engineers and Mechanics, embracing a great variety of Tables, and calculations, and useful information on many branches of Art and Science.

Neville's Hydraulic Formula. Hugh Miller's Testimony of the Rocks. Some copies of the above last work of this celebrated Geologist, on hand, at lowest rate, direct from the publishers.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

BOOKS,—Per Ship Micmac.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FURTHER supply of CHAMBERS' HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN WAR.

Chambers' Architectural and Mechanical Drawing Books. Chambers' Mathematics, Key to do. Arithmetic, Key to do. Algebra, Key to do. Chemistry.

History of British Empire, Principles of Elocution. And all the other School Books published by Messrs. W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh—Wholesale and Retail.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS!

JUST RECEIVED from NEW YORK, a large Assortment of Cheap PAPER HANGINGS, well adapted for Parlours, Bed Rooms and Kitchens. Call and see them, at No. 24 Granville Street, at

WM. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store.

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

WM. GOSSIP.

SCIENCE & ART!

LIST OF WEALE'S SERIES OF RUDIMENTARY WORKS.

Just received and for Sale at the BOOK & STATIONERY STORE of

WM. GOSSIP, 24 GRANVILLE STREET.

CHEMISTRY, by Prof. Fownes, F.R.S. including Agricultural Chemistry, Mineralogy, with Mr. Dana's Additions, 2 vols. in 1. Mechanics, by Chas. Tomlinson...

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having this day entered into Co-partnership, will in future transact business under the name of MACILREITH & CABOT.

Hallifax, 31st March, 1857.

Macilreith & Cabot return thanks for the kind patronage awarded them in former business connections, and individually, and beg to solicit a continuance of the same for the present firm.

No. 25 Granville Street.

until the old stand in Hollis Street is rebuilt.

LANGLEY'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Under the Patronage of the Medical Faculty.

THIS Extract is obtained from the best imported Sarsaparilla, and contains besides Sarsaparilla the other ingredients ordered by the Royal College of Physicians for the compound Decoction—but is in a concentrated form for the sake of convenience.

March 21.

Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Hollis Street.



At a Council held at the Government House, Eight day of May, 1857, PRESENT.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.

It is ordered that the Commissioner of Crown Lands do notify the several Deputy Surveyors and applicants for the purchase of Crown Lands, that on and after the first day of June next, the regulated price for ungranted Lands is to be paid only to the Receiver General, who will give a receipt therefor to the applicant, respectively, and a duplicate thereof to the Crown Lands Commissioner, and that no other payments for the purchase of Crown Lands after the date before mentioned, will be recognized, the Commissioner and Deputy Surveyors of Crown Lands being hereby strictly prohibited from receiving any sums for or on account of Crown Lands.

Crown Land Office, May 16, 1857. 3m

AN ORGAN FOR SALE.

AN excellent ORGAN, built by Livingston, London, five years ago, containing 31 notes full Church scale, and five Stops. viz. Stopped Diapason Bass, Stopped Diapason Treble, Dulciana, Principal and Fifteenth. Gift pipes in front, stained and varnished case. Stands 4 feet 6 inches high, 2 feet 6 inches deep, 3 feet 6 inches broad. The instrument is in perfect order, a fine tone, sweet and powerful, and will give entire satisfaction to the party purchasing. It will be sold cheap to parties applying immediately. For further particulars apply to Box 167, P. O. Halifax, May 22nd, 1857.

CONSIGNMENT

Rich Oriental and French SILK TISSUE SHAWLS.

LONDON HOUSE.

June 6, 1857.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now offering a Case of RICH SILK TISSUE SCARFS, 10s. 3d. each. Manufacturer's price was 25s.

ALSO—A lot of French BARAGE and India Tissue LONG SHAWLS, 20s. to 30s.

The new Wire Ground French Tissue LONG SHAWLS 27s. 6d.

June 6.

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

DRAWING BOOKS—ENVELOPES—COPY BOOKS.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 GRANVILLE STREET, has just received from England a large Assortment of Drawing Books, all sizes—Cream Laid Envelopes, adhesive, all sizes—and Ruled Copy Books—which he will sell wholesale and retail at the lowest rates.

This stock imported previous to the imposition of the 10 per cent. duty, may be purchased on more favourable terms than the Spring Importations.

ON HAND—A valuable Stock of Paper of all kinds, and a variety of Stationery.

Call at No. 24, Granville Street.

March 29.

PER STEAMER "EUROPA."

FIRST ARRIVAL OF NEW SPRING GOODS

LONDON HOUSE,

March 30, 1857.

TWENTY-ONE PACKAGES,

AS FOLLOWS:

- 3 CASES New Dress MATERIALS, 2 do. Paisley Filled and Cashmere Len SHAWLS, 2 do. BONNETS, 1 do. Straw HATS, 1 do. Bonnet Shapes, 1 do. HIBBONS and FLOWERS, 1 do. Sewed Muslins, Flouncings, Sleeves, Collars, Habit Shirts, Gulpuro Sets, &c.

- 2 boxes 5-4 FANCY PRINTS, 1 do. WHITE SHIRTINGS, 1 do. BROAD CLOTHS, 1 case Linings, 4 do. Men's and Youth's CLOTHING, 1 do. Gents' Shirts, Collars, &c.

We will show the above THURSDAY, at 148 and 149, Granville Street.

April 4.

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

"WHITE STAR,"

FROM LONDON!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received per the above VESSEL, a large and varied assortment of ARTISTS' MATERIALS, for Water and Oil Colour Drawing, consisting of DRAWING PAPER, all sizes and descriptions—SOLID SKETCHING BLOCKS, various sizes—Tinted and White—Graduated Tints—WATER COLORS in Cakes and half Cakes—MOIST WATER COLORS in Japanese Boxes. A splendid Assortment of SABLE BRUSHES, &c., &c., &c. Call and examine for yourselves, as the like assortment of Articles in that line, is not to be found in the City.—The above are all direct from the celebrated Establishment of WILSON & NEWTON, London, and are warranted to be of the best quality.

April 17, 1857.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

WILLIAM LANGLEY,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

FROM LONDON.

Hollis Street, a few doors South of Province Building, HALIFAX, N. S.

GENUINE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, COMBS, BRUSHES, SOAPS, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, LEECHES, ETC.

AGENT for English and American, PATENT MEDICINES.

SEA and FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS furnished with the finest Drugs and Chemicals.

March 21.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

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

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

Sold in Boxes, Price 1s.

March 21.

WM. LANGLEY, Chemist & Druggist, Hollis St.

THE Friends of the Bridgewater Mission, who during my late visit in Halifax, kindly promised to work for a Bazaar in aid of our new Church, are requested to send their contributions to Mrs. DANIEL, Spring Gardens, by the FIRST of July next, whence they will be forwarded to their destination. Donations of useful and fancy articles are respectfully solicited from all persons willing to give in a good cause.

HENRY DEBLOIS.

Bridgewater, Co. Lunenburg, April 25, 1857.

MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!!

THE virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. The penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin, as summer rain peaches into the favored earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influence.

SKIN DISEASES AND GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. Angry Eruptions, such as SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, TETTER, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SORES (or Itch) &c., die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

ULCERS, SORES, AND TUMORS.

The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula, and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterwards complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds, Bruises, Burns, and Scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

UNDENIABLE TESTIMONY.

The Medical Staff of the English and French armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

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

Table with 4 columns: Bunions, Burns, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Fistula, Gout, Lumbago, Mercurial Eruptions, Swelled Glands, Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Sore Throats, Sore Throats, Sore Throats, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Tetters, Ulcers, Venereal Sores, Wounds of all kinds.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 60, Maiden Lane New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—25 cents per box; and \$1 each Box. Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., Newport; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chipman, Kentville, E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibbon, Wilmet; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; B. Guest, Yarmouth; T. R. Patislo, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia, Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay, Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Annapolis; B. B. Huestis, Wallace; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Cuyaborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

J. N. NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

Jan. 26, 1857.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW STOCK.

JUST Received, a new Stock of the above from Five Pence per Roll to 3 Shillings, Bordering to match Green Paper for Window Blinds.

Order stating quality, description and price, carefully attended to.

Country Dealers had better forward their Orders in time, that they may be ready for the Spring demand.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

March 14.

DEAFNESS—ITS TREATMENT.—An English Physician restored to hearing by an eminent French Artist, after great suffering from noises in the head and chronic deafness, deems it his duty to make the means of cure known for the benefit of sufferers from his affliction, and by the advice of several medical friends has published a book with directions, which will be sent to any part of the world on the receipt of seven stamps; or the author will apply the treatment at his residence without operation or one moment's inconvenience from whatever cause arising, hearing will be perfectly and permanently restored, whether in youth or old age. G. BRANDON REECE, Esq., M.R.C.S., may be consulted from eleven till four daily, 23, Manchester-street, Argyll Square, King's-cross, London.

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

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

Nov. 1. WM. GOSSIP.

PUBLISHED every Saturday by WM. GOSSIP, Proprietor, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocese. All Correspondence for the Paper, intended for publication, or on matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, must be prepaid.

TERMS.—Ten Shillings per annum, payable in advance.