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# The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. XX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1866. NO. 44.

## Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.		MORNING.		EVENING.	
Day	Date	Evangelist	Epistle	Gospel	Lesson
S.	Nov. 1	Matth. 23	1st Cor. 13	Matth. 23	1st Cor. 13
M.	2	Matth. 23	1st Cor. 13	Matth. 23	1st Cor. 13
T.	3	Matth. 23	1st Cor. 13	Matth. 23	1st Cor. 13
W.	4	Matth. 23	1st Cor. 13	Matth. 23	1st Cor. 13
T.	5	Matth. 23	1st Cor. 13	Matth. 23	1st Cor. 13
F.	6	Matth. 23	1st Cor. 13	Matth. 23	1st Cor. 13
S.	7	Matth. 23	1st Cor. 13	Matth. 23	1st Cor. 13

## Poetry.

### LOSSES.

Upon the white sea sand  
There sat a pilgrim band,  
Telling the losses that their lives had known,  
While evening craned away  
From breezy cliff and bay,  
And the strong tide went out with weary moan.

One spake with quivering lip,  
Of a fair freighted ship,  
With all his household to the deep gone down,  
But one had a wilder wo,  
For a fair face, long ago  
Lost in the darker depths of a great town.

Some mourned their day of youth  
With a most loving truth,  
For its brave hopes and memories ever green;  
And the one upon the West  
Turned an eye that could not rest  
For far-off hills whercon its joys had been.

Some talked of vanished gold,  
Some of proud honours told,  
And some of friends that were their trust no more,  
And one of a green grave  
Beside a foreign wave,  
That made him sit so lonely on the shore.

But when their tales were done,  
There spake among them one,  
A stranger, coming from all sorrow free—  
"Sad losses have ye met,  
But mine is heavier yet,  
For a believing heart is gone from me."

"Alas!" these pilgrims said,  
"For the living and the dead,  
For fortune's cruelty, for love's sure cross,  
For the wrecks of land and sea;  
But, however, it came to thee,  
Thine, stranger, is life's last and heaviest loss."

## Religious Miscellany.

### THE PENNY POST.

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR ALL READERS.

#### Contents for October.

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THE PENNY POST is a little Monthly Magazine, published by Messrs. John Henry and James Parker, of London, of which some sixty or eighty circulate in this Diocese. As its name indicates it is a cheap little work, within the reach of all, although it is by no means a publication fit only for children, its contents being varied and entertaining, adapted to the capacities of young and old, calculated to interest the juvenile mind, and to while away a leisure hour of the aged in pleasing and profitable occupation. It is a Church publication, and along with what may be termed lighter reading, always however conveying a salutary lesson, contains much that is profitable, for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness. It is our purpose to bring it more fully before the public, that they may note its contents, judge of its merits, and if they please enlarge its circulation. With this view we have devoted a page and more of this paper to its latest number, that for October, which is a fair specimen of the work, and so far as our impression goes, unexceptionable in its matter.

The No. before us, is No. X of Vol. VI. The title page is attractive, and represents the upper part of a Gothic church window, overgrown with ivy

Around the page are the following aphorisms—  
"Some despise pride with a greater pride." "He who does not mean to give, does wrong to take." "Our last robe is made without pockets." "He who cannot bear good and evil can never come to great honour." The second page is headed "Our Post Bag" and its contents are notices of correspondence. One or two of these will give some idea of the character of the work, and the opinion entertained of the ability of its editors. Our readers will be better able to judge of that ability by the replies to the information sought:

"M. A. E. writes to know the parts of the priest's dress called the Alb, Chasuble, and Cope.

"The Alb was an ample linen vestment, so called from the color, (*albus*, the Latin word for white). It is this vestment which has now taken the form of the clergyman's surplice. The English Alb is enjoined to be plain, that is, not ornamented with lace or gold as was the mediæval custom. The Chasuble was an outer circular vestment, with an aperture only for the head, and formerly worn by the priest in administering the Holy Communion. The Cope was a vestment like an ordinary cloak, open in front, also formerly worn by the priest, principally during processions or grand ceremonies. A rubric of Edward VIth's reign mentions the Cope as it to be used indifferently with the Chasuble during the Holy Communion, but neither the one nor the other are used now in the English Church.

"THE most appropriate flowers for a churchyard are of course, those which more or less symbolize some great doctrine of Christianity; e.g. the Passion-flower, the Cross-flower, or the White Lily; each of which will be found to flourish, if due care be taken of them when first planted. But Sweet Peas, Sunflowers, and Hollyhocks are likewise adapted for most churchyards, and are almost sure to grow abundantly.

"Nothing, however symbolizes eternity so well as evergreen; and these give an appearance to a churchyard in the depth of winter, and when almost all flowers are out of season, which is as striking as it is admirable. Holly, Box, and Yew are to be preferred.

"Violets, too, will be found to flourish, as well as Lilies of the Valley, especially in moist places. Roses will grow on the south side of a church, if carefully tended, but not in the damp or shade. Ivy should not be permitted to reach the roof or injure the windows of an ecclesiastical building. The above remarks are made from experience. F. G. I."

"A COUNTRY CURATE writes,—I shall feel greatly obliged to you if you can tell me the name and situation of any church (of proper ecclesiastical style and good workmanship, however plain) holding about 250 persons, which has not cost more than £1,000." We believe there are many which have been built at that cost, but we cannot refer him to any one at the moment, especially in his neighbourhood (Bristol). Perhaps some of our readers may be able to do so. The most suitable, we imagine, for his purpose, would be a modification of Littlemore Church, of which the working drawing, with plans, sections, &c., have been published by the Oxford Architectural Society. It holds only about 220 persons, but we believe the original was built, and others, in imitation of it, have been built, for the sum of £800 only. We should recommend, however, consulting some competent church architect.

Perhaps some of our own Provincial Clergymen could furnish such information as the writer of the above requires. We have in our eye several churches, pleasing as to outward appearance and architecture, and capable of holding the number stated, which could not have cost half the sum in this country. Our clergy too are seeking for improvements in Church architecture, which would combine correct style with utility, and the information which this notice conveys, may be acceptable to them, and perhaps enhance their estimation of the work itself.

The first article in this No. is a continuation of a Tale of the Early Church, entitled "The Two Crowns." It is very interesting, and approaches its conclusion, having been continued throughout the present volume.

Article 2 is a short selection from Dean Comber, "ON THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

"THOUGH all the churches in the world have, and ever had, forms of prayer, yet none was ever blessed with so comprehensive, so exact, and so inoffensive a composition as ours, which is as judiciously contrived, that the wisest may exercise at once their knowledge and devotion; and yet so plain, that the most ignorant may pray with understanding, so full, that nothing is omitted which is fit to be asked in public; and so particular, that it comprises most things which we could ask in private, and yet so short, as not to tire at any one

of true devotion. Its doctrine is pure and primitive, its ceremonies so few and innocent, that most of the Christian world agree in them; its method is exact and natural; its language significant and perspicuous, most of the words and phrases being taken out of the Holy Scriptures; and the rest are the expressions of the first and purest ages; so that whoever takes exception at these must quarrel with the language of the Holy Ghost, and fall out with the Church in her greatest innocence; and in the opinion of the excellent Grocius (who was no member of, nor had any obligation to, the Church), the English Church comes so near to the primitive Church, that none of the reformed Churches can compare with it.—Dean Comber.

Article 3 is entitled "Excuses for not going to Church," from which we extract one of the Sections:

"I DO NOT LIKE FORMS OF PRAYER."

"But you may have conceived an early prejudice against them, and been taught that, unless a man prays extemporaneously in a congregation, God will hardly hear what is offered up. Perhaps you have never examined the subject; if not, consider this brief argument for forms of public devotion. When prayer is extemporaneous, the hearer must first ascertain what is said, he must then attend to its import,—and then ascend his devotion; but, in a form, he knows what is the prayer; he understands it, being familiar with it, and his devotion ascends immediately—supposing him to have the spirit of prayer; for, without that prayer of any kind is vain. For this reason a true worshipper is less liable to distraction of mind with a form, than with extemporaneous expression.

"THE SERVICE IS SO LONG."

"HERE there is a difference of opinion. The Church in its appointment thought it of just the right length; sufficiently comprehensive to supply every necessary want, and yet not so long as to be tedious. You differ from the Church, and think the hour and a half of prayers in the morning and evening combined, too long. Suppose you try and shorten it; you cannot compress the language, as it conveys its meaning in the fewest words; nor can you remove the substance, for in the removal of any petition, thousands of voices would exclaim, "spare that tree, touch not a single bough." Perhaps you are one of those who find all prayer too long, never having time to pray even privately. No wonder, then, that you find our service too long; your mind is on everything else but the prayer; and you would not care if God were not addressed at all. You are a spectator of the service, and not a performer; you do not respond, nor take any active part in the service, for you are engaged looking round, or thinking of your business, and feel no more interest in what is occurring, than you would if the service had been in Latin. But if you will, "with humble voice and pure heart," unite in the confession, prayers, and thanksgiving, the length will disappear. When you understand it, every word has a meaning; so, if you attend to the service, not as if it were spoken or sung in a foreign tongue, but as that which, by attention, you may understand, you will find yourself more concerned in asking pardon than at first you would suppose; you would conclude that an hour in the morning, and half an hour in the evening, are not too much "to render thanks for the great benefits received, to set forth God's most worthy praise, to hear God's most Holy Word, and to ask those things which are requisite and necessary as well for the body as the soul."

Article 4—we make no apology for inserting entire, although the circumstance has been noticed in our paper, and was made the subject of remark by our excellent Bishop a few Sundays ago, in one of his admirable lectures on the Litany, at the Bishop's Chapel. It is headed

"FORM OF PRAYER ON THE 'SAN FRANCISCO.'"

"At a moment when hope was almost abandoned, and despair on every countenance, death in the most appalling form seeming inevitable, in a state of half distraction, "Do, Sir, pray for us," was the request to the reverend clergyman. Some one having said, "Oh, Sir, in this awful crisis, your Prayer-book can be of no service to you"—the only response to this, by the faithful herald of the Cross, the missionary of the God of mercy, was to fall on his knees, and with a fervour that penetrated every heart, he implored, in the solemn words of the Litany:

"O God, the Father of heaven, have mercy upon us, miserable sinners.

"O God, the Son, Redeemer of the world, have mercy upon us, miserable sinners.

"O God, the Holy Ghost, proceeding from the Father and the Son, have mercy upon us, miserable sinners.

"O Holy, Blessed, and Glorious Trinity, Three Persons and One God, have mercy upon us, miserable sinners."

"The effect of this was electrifying. Tears were in every eye, and they all, as if with one voice, and one

God, joined in supplicating their God to save them from a watery grave.—themselves, their wives, and their children,—when He who rules in the whirlwind, and directs the storm, and commands the winds and the waves, "Peace be still," and there was a calm, roused their sinking hearts, granting the earnest prayers of the humble suppliants.

Article V.—"THE HOLY COMMUNION." will approve itself to the judgment of every devout Christian. We quote it entire—as also a short paragraph "On the Doctrine of the SACRAMENTS," which is a fitting accompaniment.

#### "THE HOLY COMMUNION."

"It is the duty of all to approach the blessed Sacrament of our Lord's Body and Blood with feelings of awe and reverence, and with a salutary dread of that 'unworthy receiving' against which St. Paul cautions all Christians; but this feeling should never exclude those who do truly rest on their Lord, and look to Jesus, from coming to participate in the holy memorials of His passion. It is a notion too widely current among many of our poorer brethren, that they are not worthy to receive. It is not the drunkard, or the man of evil passions that is here spoken of, but it is the man of decent outward life, the man who frequents the services of the Church, and reads his Bible, and says his prayers, and strives to lead a Christian life, and yet holds back from the Holy Communion, because he says he is unworthy to participate in it. By no means easy is it to convince such persons that it is their duty to approach to this holy Sacrament. They at once admit the truth of the arguments urged, and do not attempt to gainsay anything advanced. They simply continue their assertions that they are unworthy, and perhaps add that those who do frequent the holy altar do not live up to their profession, but are not any better than their neighbours. Their case is manifestly a difficult one, and as it is one of ordinary occurrence in some country villages where the saving truths of the sacramental system are unknown, it may not be out of place to offer a few suggestions for its treatment.

"The first thing to be done is to urge upon them the binding obligation of the Holy Communion, instituted as it was by Christ on the eve of His passion. If a friend on his death-bed were to request any one of us to perform a certain act, we should not, I think, be likely to refuse him; and how tenfold is the obligation to obey that Friend who died for us, and left this memorial of His passion behind Him to quicken our dull perceptions, and refresh our blunted memories. To adjure them by the love they profess to bear to Christ, by the faith they place in His atonement, to perform this his last request, is plainly our duty. Supposing, however, that we have convinced them of the obligation of the blessed Communion, as a perpetual Sacrament of Christ's holy Church, yet they may still urge the plea of unworthiness. What then is the reply? 'If you are unworthy to receive the Sacrament of His Body and Blood, are you prepared to stand before Christ's judgment throne?' Remember that your summons may go forth at any moment! This is the answer to all objections. The command is plain, and if they are unworthy to perform Christ's plain command, how can they hope to find mercy at the last day? With regard to the objection that many approach God's table and yet continue in sin, the answer is obvious. Carried out to its full length this argument would keep us not only from the blessed Communion, but from all other ordinances of the Church, for many go to church to say their prayers, or 'hear sermons,' whose life is very far from being in accordance with their practice. It is the duty of all, then, to urge the necessity of the Holy Communion. A man cannot live except he eat; and so the Christian soul cannot support the seed of spiritual life imparted in Holy Baptism, except 'it eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink His Blood.' If any prepare himself by prayer and self-examination, let him feel assured that he will be accepted, although he be not 'cleansed according to the purification of the sanctuary,' for it will be judged according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not. That God of His sweet saving mercy would gather in these doubting ones to the blessed Communion feast, 'graciously and indeed' to take and receive the Saviour's Body and Blood, should be the earnest prayer of those who know the precious joys of participating in Christ, and of sacramental union with Him. W. B."

"ON THE DOCTRINE OF THE SACRAMENTS.—They are not subjects for discussion, for speculation, for display of recently acquired knowledge; they are high, mysterious, awful Christian privileges, to be felt, reverenced, embraced, realized, acted. Let men not speak of them until they have practiced them, but rather pray God to deepen their own sense of them. They will then speak of them, if they speak at all, more charitably, and in the ear, not in mixed society, or in the market-place, and, we may trust, not so as to injure themselves or others, or to make the mysteries of God a common thing."

This so far forms about half the contents. Our readers will perceive that in a sordid point of view there is enough for their money. We shall next week continue our notice of the contents of the Oct. No. and in the meantime recommend to our Clergy to be gathering from the people the small amounts necessary to place a No. of the Magazine in their hands, commencing from next January. Eighteen pence in advance will enable them to secure a number for each month of the year 1857, which can be sent by Mail free of expence, to any part of the Province.

### News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Arabia, Oct. 10.

#### ENGLAND.

The final review of the British German Legion, provisionally to be disbanded, took place, Tuesday, Sept. 30, at Wyvenhoe Park, near Colchester. There were about 6,000 men upon the ground. The principal feature was Baron Von Stutterheim's leave-taking of the Legion, which he did in a very sensible speech, concluding by calling for a cheer for Queen Victoria. "Here every hat was raised, and the drums beat, while every one present joined in the acclamation. The band then played the national anthem, and the troops cheering their General, who again bade them farewell, were marched off the ground."

The statement of the *Times* correspondent quoted by us last week, that Cronstadt was accessible when Sir Charles Napier first appeared before it, has had the effect of arousing the warrior's slumbering anger against that journal. Sir Charles writes in reply, stating that he knew very well that the passage was practicable for gunboats, but that at that time he had none. The Admiralty know best why they were not supplied. "You have done everything in your power, sir," he adds, "since the 4th of October, 1854, (the day on which the hoax of Sebastopol arrived in England), to ruin my reputation, but I think you have failed, and your 'special correspondent' has put you deeper in the mire."

The other day Lord Willoughby d'Erasby performed his first journey upon the Cuff Junction Railway upon the engine, which he himself drove, having learned this accomplishment upon the Railway which, as a liberal and intelligent landlord, he has made at his own cost, for the use of one of his English estates. The "Hereditary Great Chamberlain of England" performed the down and up journey within the appointed time, and sent the sum of £8 to be divided among the enginemen and porters in remembrance of his first appearance amongst them in this new character.—*London Guardian*.

The *North Briton* has the following paragraph for the Intemperance:—"A celebrated drinking club, in a large town in the west of Scotland, which had formerly great influence at the local election, is broken up. Two of its members were sent to a lunatic asylum; one jumped over a window and killed himself; one walked or fell into the water and was drowned; one was found dead in a public house; one died of delirium tremens; upwards of ten became bankrupt; four died ere they had lived half their days. One who was a bawler when connected with the club, is at present keeping a low public-house."

The Transport Board established at Somerset-house to meet the exigencies of the war will wind up its affairs, and cease to exist at the end of the present year.

Experiments were made at Shoeburyness last week with the monster wrought iron gun, and the result is described as far superior to anything ever obtained by ordinary cannon. The line of fire was surprisingly accurate, the range 5,000 yards. The charge of powder required is 50 lbs.

At Brighton Barracks another practical joking case has occurred, Lord Ernest Vane Tempest, of the Windsor Theatre *fracas*, being one of the delinquents. Amongst the officers of the 4th Light Dragoons is a young cornet, named Aimes, the son, it is stated, of a clergyman, who, for some reason or other, having but recently joined, has been subjected to repeated persecution, which he has borne with tolerable patience. A few nights since, however, these annoyances reached their climax, for it is reported that a party of his comrades in arms set upon him, denuded one side of his face of his whiskers and moustaches, broke his furniture, disarranged his clothes, and took his bed and put it into a quantity of water, for the purpose of "seeing whether it would float or not." In consequence a report was made to the Horse Guards; and Lord Ernest Vane Tempest, Captain Burt, and Cornet Winstanley, three of the officers, were arrested, and their swords taken from them. The whole matter, it is said will form a subject for investigation.

The Queen of Oude has found some spokesmen on her behalf at the Board of the East India Company.—At the Quarterly Court of the Directors on Wednesday last, Mr. Lewin moved and Mr. Jones seconded a resolution condemning as unjust "the seizure of the territories of Oude, as one of the worst examples of Indian spoliation." The Court attentively listened to their dissertations, without saying one word of reply. Col. Syke, on the part of the Directors, explained

that they had given every facility to Mr. Jones and Mr. Lewin by not bringing into operation the law that required the presence of twenty proprietors at any discussion. They were willing that the opinions of these proprietors should go forth to the world. Both the directors and the Government have approved and supported the policy of Lord Dalhousie, and that rendered it unnecessary to argue the question. The resolution was negatived without a division.

It is reported that several constituencies intend to return Mr. Smith O'Brien at the next election, notwithstanding his refusal to be put in nomination. It appears to be forgotten, says a letter in the *Times*, that a person having been once convicted of high treason can never after sit in the House of Commons.

The Emperor and Empress of the French are still at Biarritz, and not finding balls and concerts sufficiently exciting as Sunday amusements, have added bull-fighting. On two successive Sundays have they been present. On the first occasion six bulls were killed; on the second, which took place at Bayonne, the papers state there was better sport—a matador being almost gored to death. On this last occasion "the Empress Eugenie presented herself as a Spanish woman generally does when she attends a 'corrida.' She was dressed in black, with a black mantilla—a French bonnet would have been a solecism—and one small red flower in her hair. Her beauty and her grace, which her costume so well set off, excited admiration, and her presence was hailed by repeated bursts of applause.

The new metal, aluminum, has become already cheaper than silver, and is sold in Paris for 200 francs the kilogramme; but being very light it will reach five or six times the extent of silver. Very nicely made tea and coffee-pots, spoons, &c., are already to be seen in the shops of the jewellers of the French capital.

#### SPAIN.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Independence Belge* writes from that capital as follows:—

"The Emperor Napoleon has addressed an autograph letter of eight pages, and full of very serious advice, to Queen Isabella. After praising many acts of the present Cabinet, the Emperor invites the Queen to abandon the idea of any further ministerial modification; to maintain the constitutional regime which alone, in his opinion, is suitable for the Peninsula; to raise the state of siege as promptly as possible, and to assemble without much further delay the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Emperor insists upon the necessity of granting the fullest liberty of discussion to the two Chambers, and of avoiding, by all means, a return to the arbitrary and despotic regime which distinguished the Sartorius Ministry. The Emperor then enters upon secondary questions, and into very minute details upon the administrative reforms required by Spain. One passage in the letter relates to the fatal influence which certain members of the clergy might have, and which it would be dangerous not to destroy. The letter generally is full of sympathy for the Queen and for the Ministers, especially for Marshal O'Donnell and M. Rios Rosas. It produced a profound impression upon the mind of Her Majesty, who immediately after reading it, summoned Marshal O'Donnell, with whom she remained in consultation for about three hours. The letter was then read at a council of Ministers."

"In a letter of two days later date the same correspondent writes—

"Her Majesty has written to the Emperor of the French, expressing her profound gratitude. She states that she is infinitely obliged to him for his advice, that she will take his counsels into her best consideration, and that she particularly appreciates the clear, precise, and truly paternal manner in which his suggestions are conveyed."

The Free Trade Congress at Brussels has been brought to a close without any incident worth noticing. Mr. Cobden wrote to excuse his own absence, and Englishmen generally, because they are confident in the success of the principle; and he quotes statistics to show the progress of the export trade of England. It has steadily advanced in value from £57,000,000 in 1846 (with the exceptional revolutionary year of 1848, when it was only £52,000,000), to £95,000,000 in 1853. The next two years the war in the Crimea caused the amount to partially recede. But, judging from the returns for the first seven months of the present year, it promises to exceed £110,000,000, or nearly double the amount of 1846.

Baron Humboldt attained his 87th year on the 14th ult. The venerable philosopher is in full enjoyment of his faculties.

Another octogenarian, Marshal Zolotky, arrived at Vienna from Mouza on the same day, in excellent health.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

**THE ST. ANDREW'S RAILWAY.**—It is now stated that nearly all the difficulties in the way of completing this work have been removed—that a new Company has been formed—the command of means secured—the necessary Bill passed through the Imperial Parliament, and that the assent or satisfaction of the Provincial Government alone is wanting. J. W. Byrne, Esq., and Joseph Bates, Esq., have come out from England to carry matters through, we presume as agents of the new Company, and on yesterday several persons interested in the scheme were in St. John on their way to Fredericton (where the Council meet to-day or to-morrow) with a view to a final arrangement. We trust all the representations made will prove correct, that no difficulties will now stand in the way, and that at length the coast for which the Province has done so much will be built. Perhaps some of our readers are not aware that the Province gives what, with proper management, should be equivalent to the entire estimated cost of the road to Woodstock, viz: a guarantee on £50,000 at 6 per cent for 25 years, and 200,000 acres of land, worth when the road is built at least 200 an acre. Still it has been found difficult to raise the money owing in a great measure to the unfavourable impression created by the humbugging and mismanagement, of 20 years.—*Freeman.*

There are now about one thousand men employed on the Railroad. We trust the Government will see the propriety of commencing operations on this end of the line as soon as possible. With the command of ample means, such as they possess, prudence and policy dictate this course. The road out of St. John to any station as far as the upper end of the Valley will pay as soon as open; when the work is progressing near the city, the whole people of the Province will feel more vividly that the Railway is at length a great fact, and croakers will be most effectually silenced. If we could have our way men would be at work near the city before the end of November at such work as can be done profitably in winter.—*Id.*

**RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.**—Canada papers contain an account of a "Terrible collision" on the Great Western Railway, near the town of London. Three cars were burned, five smashed to atoms and a large number of cattle killed or maimed in a frightful manner. Fortunately no human lives were lost, and little personal damage was done. The passengers' luggage, mails, and Express Company's baggage were destroyed by fire.

On the Grand Trunk Railway three men were killed on the 12th. They were in a hand car returning home from work in the evening. They were run into by a train—two killed on the spot, and the third so seriously wounded that he died shortly after.—*St. John Courier.*

Editorial Miscellany.

CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, UNITED STATES.

SIMILAR ecclesiastical proceedings nearer home, have up to this period prevented us from bestowing even a passing attention on the proceedings of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. The Meeting was held at Philadelphia Up to Tuesday the 21st, ult. the Convention had been sitting eighteen days. The final adjournment took place on the evening of that day. The next meeting is to be held at Richmond, Virginia.

The business was of a very important nature, and conducted throughout with the utmost harmony and good feeling, as all business ought to be done which involves the interests of the Church, and the cause of true religion as connected with her agency.—This last cannot fail to be promoted (under the Divine blessing) by the deliberations of a body so eminently distinguished for learning and piety, as the Episcopal, clerical and lay elements which this year congregated at Philadelphia from all parts of the United States. The opening of the Convention, at which was present 36 Bishops, and over 500 Presbyters and Lay Delegates, must have been a sight calculated to warm the heart of every Episcopalian who was privileged to enjoy it. What a contrast to that troublous time so graphically described in another part of our paper, when the Rector of New York was inducted by laying his hands on the burnt and blackened ruins of his parish Church. It would recur to the minds of all who reverted to these times of the Church's desolation—when her enemies cried "down with her, even to the ground"—that a greater than they was her helper. Her growth has indeed been wonderful—let all her people praise the Lord—"the little one has become a thousand"—a branch of the Lord's planting, the work of His hands, that He may be glorified.—

STATE OF THE CHURCH.

The following is an abstract of the report presented to the Convention on the fifteenth day by the Rev. Fr. Hanel from the Committee on the state of the Church:—

"The Committee on the state of the Church respectfully report:

"That they have examined, as carefully as time would permit, the statements submitted by the individual members of the Committee, as embodying the chief facts of interest respecting the dioceses they represent. The Committee would repeat the expression of regret made three years since, concerning the defective character of many of these reports. If proper tables were prepared by the Bishops and Standing Committees of the dioceses, previous to the meetings of the general convention, as recommended by the fifth section of canon XII. of 1853, it would not only facilitate the work of this Committee, but would also be much more satisfactory to the whole church, making this report more accurate and more interesting. We have abundant evidence of the growth and prosperity of our beloved church; a growth not indeed commensurate with our wishes and hopes, yet calling for our grateful acknowledgment; as we trust, a token of the favor of our Divine Lord. At this session we have the happiness of welcoming the representatives of the new diocese of California—the first of what will, ere long, be a goodly array of dioceses upon the shores of the Pacific. It is not within the province of the Committee, we may here add, to speak of the condition of the church in other than its organized dioceses; hence the statistics here submitted do not include those that may be reported from the large portion of the field under the care of the Missionary Bishops. At the last General Convention few topics elicited more interest than those growing out of the alarming inadequacy of the ministerial force to the great work before the church. Much was said of the prayer to the Lord of the Harvest that He would send forth laborers into His Harvest; and we may hope that the call upon the church has been heard, and that its prayers have been in some measure answered. The ordinations of deacons, during the last three years in thirty dioceses, appear to have been 252, and of priests 226; whereas the last report showed the ordination of but 146 deacons, and 149 priests in 23 dioceses. Then there were 176 candidates for orders in 24 dioceses; now, in 28 dioceses, we have 243; an increase of 67. The total number of clergy then reported in 30 dioceses was 1,651; now, we have in 30 dioceses, 1,815, an increase of 165, besides those in Texas. The confirmations were 23,884; at this time are reported 30,539. The communicants in 30 dioceses, then, 105,136, at present, in 30 dioceses, (Texas not included,) 119,026; a gain of nearly 14,000. There have been removed from us, by death, of the clergy, 57, amongst whom was the venerable Provisional Bishop of New York.—Three Bishops have been consecrated: one for New York, one for Rhode Island, and one for the new diocese of Iowa. The only State of our wide-spread Union in which we have no diocesan organization is Arkansas; but here, as throughout the whole of our national Territory, by means of our missionary system, there is provision made for Episcopal ministrations in at least some small measure. We notice, also, in the reports of Baptism, Marriages, and Sunday scholars, a marked increase upon former numbers. The funds for the support of the Episcopates, for the relief of infirm clergy, and for the widows and orphans of the clergy, as well as the contributions for missions, and for other benevolent purposes, far exceeding in amount that reported to any previous convention. The attention of the church will, we are sure, be engaged by the statements found in these papers as to the rapidly extending work of city missions, and to the large provision made for the relief of the poor and the afflicted in our principal cities. We cannot doubt that the prosperity thus indicated, for which our gratitude and praise are due to the Holy Spirit alone, without whose gift man's work is vain, has been greatly advanced by the increased unity and mutual confidence that have characterized the clergy and laity, and by the reputation which the church has gained for conservative principles and for unshaken constancy to the faith which was once delivered to the saints. We must not omit to notice what is made prominent in several of the Reports herewith submitted, the greatly increased attention given to the education of the young under the auspices of our church. In our colleges, in our academies, and in parochial and other schools there are gathered more and more, year by year, of the youth of our land, who we trust will thus be trained not for earth only but also for heaven. To these instrumentalities we must look, in part at least, and under God, to the replenishing of the ranks of the ministry. We would not be thought, in thus commenting on the tokens of the Divine favor vouchsafed us, to imply that our church has at all attained to the measure of growth and advancement which she ought to have reached in view of her ability and her opportunities. We trust that there is before us, if

we are faithful, diligent, and liberal, a path of usefulness and of honour, which will lead us to look on the present as indeed "a day of small things."—Grateful for the blessings received, we would yet call upon the church to show humiliation for all negligence and indolence and unfaithfulness, and to earnest, believing prayer for an outpouring of God's Spirit such as shall make "the wilderness a fruitful field, and the fruitful field to be counted for a forest." In conclusion, we would propose the passage of the customary resolution:

"Resolved, That the view of the church herewith presented be transmitted to the House of Bishops, soliciting their prayers and blessings, and requesting that they will draw up and cause to be published, a Pastoral Letter to the members of the church."

The resolution was adopted.

We acknowledge the receipt from Mr. E. G. Fuller, bookseller, of a very excellent publication embellished with maps, entitled "Sins and Palestine in connection with their history, By Arthur Penrynn Stanley, M. A. Canon of Canterbury." The book is republished by Redfield, New York, and is a handsome volume in its mechanical appearance, which ought to be no slight recommendation. This is however its least merit. Canon Stanley has entered into the spirit of the scenes which he portrays—he never forgets that he is standing on holy ground—and as his eye drinks in all its associations, so has his mind made a holy picture of them, and it is this picture which is presented to the reader in a style serious yet attractive, and replete with historic research. Any who desire to become acquainted with Sins and Palestine in connection with the Exodus of the Children of Israel, their journeying in the wilderness, their conquest of Canaan, following the events in its history onwards to the development of Christianity, and comparing ancient tradition and localities with the modern acceptation of them, will find ample material for thought and investigation in the book before us. We can say no more at present on its merits, but shall take a future opportunity to make some extracts from its pages.

The New York and Boston papers contain a telegraphic despatch from St. John's, Newfoundland, that one hundred houses were destroyed there by fire on the 22nd instant. The loss is stated at \$50,000.

The Railway works are steadily progressing. The section between Sackville and Schultz's, on the Eastern branch, will, it is confidently believed, be opened in about a fortnight. The rails will be laid and ready for the cars on the short section between the Sackville Station and the Junction, 5½ miles, at the close of the current week.—*Chron.*

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT HOME.

In the following remarks I would take the liberty through the medium of your paper, to draw attention to some circumstances connected with the progress of Education in this Province. I allude to the extreme carelessness and want of attention which, in too many instances, is displayed by Parents to the habits and conduct of children when at home and absent from school. In many instances they are allowed to waste their time in playing and loitering about the public streets and thoroughfares, wasting their time to no purpose, and also it is too much to be feared, acquiring habits the mischief and danger of which it would be impossible, perhaps, to overrate. Could the career of many young persons be traced from its commencement, it would be found that it was in the street they learned to cheat—in the street that they acquired the habit of using bad language—in the street that they learnt to gamble. Surely a deep moral responsibility rests upon those parents, who imagine that the business of Education is to be conducted entirely in the School, and not in connection with the training of the domestic circle and the family roof. The proper aim and end of education is not only to train the youthful mind in different branches of learning, and to elicit its capabilities, but also to give proper value and ideas of things around them, and to enable them to distinguish between right and wrong and the evil consequences of bad habits. If the attention of parents could be aroused to all of the negligence on their part, it would be of infinite service to the sound education and moral training of their children.

### Youth's Department.

(From the Penny Post for September.)

#### THE LOST CHILD.—A TRUE STORY.

##### CHAPTER I.

In the kingdom of Saxony, about six miles from Dresden, is situated the town of Stolpen, with its crumbling fortifications. Black-and-blue basaltic columns here rise from the earth, like gigantic organ-pipes, showing off, equally with the worm in the dust, the almighty power of our God, which can give the hardness of the diamond to soft, yielding clay. About a mile from this phenomenon lie the houses of the village of Seligstadt, (Holy-town,) thus named even before the Count Zinzendorf established the Moravian brethren at Herrnhut; but the inhabitants of Seligstadt had certainly not espoused the Moravian doctrines, for they still loved mirth and dancing, as we shall presently see. This little village is rich in those birds from which we procure the feathers with which we both write our letters and stuff our beds. The former were certainly not written in Seligstadt, but the latter were stuffed in great quantities. As all kinds of work get on quicker and better when done in company, the young villagers liked to strip quills, make lace, and spin together. It was for the first of these purposes that the girls of the village had assembled in the house of a well-to-do peasant, on the 5th of May, 1836. The work of stripping quills obliges those who take part in it to observe total silence, and it is therefore a trial of patience to the gossiping maidens, that deserves to be rewarded. Indeed, they generally take care to reward themselves, for, their work finished, they make up for lost time by lively talk and quick dance. This was now the case in Seligstadt. Scarcely had the light heaps of feathers disappeared from the well-soured table, and been put back into their linen cases, when the sign for the commencement of the dance was given by the screeching of a primitive fiddle. As the inhabitants of cities do not appear at the gathering in of the harvest, but only at the harvest-feast, so the merry peasant boys first appeared in the room where the operation of quill stripping had been carried on, when they heard the sounds of the violin.

Ernest, the son of the magistrate of the village, a boy eleven years old, feeling notwithstanding his youth, as if he had quicksilver in his toes, ran to the farmhouse from which the tempting sounds proceeded. Ernest's little sister, a weak, fragile child of three summers, longing to join the soiree, followed in the steps of her brother, anxious to share with him the pleasure of hopping and skipping—the love of which, when carried to excess, has made so many flowers droop, wither, and sink into an early grave.

When Ernest turned round and saw his little sister, he exclaimed, angrily, "What do you want here?—Go back directly. We can do very well without you; you are only in the way."

Still scolding her, he led her to the farm-house door, near which the child stood for an instant, looking at the lighted windows of the dancing room, and listening to the children's cries of tumultuous merriment, and the antique tones of the violin. Then she toddled homewards, obedient to the command of the unkind brother. Minnie found a gate that led by a nearer way to her father's house locked, while the glen that lay in her path was filled with snow; she therefore thought she would go on until she came to a convenient place for crossing over. But on reaching the end of the glen, and looking about her for the well-known peasant cottages, they, as well as the village itself had disappeared. She stood in the open fields, surrounded by fast-approaching darkness. She could see no one of whom she might have asked her way, and her little heart beat fast and quick. Whoever has attentively observed the ways of children, will have noticed that when they lose their way, they never turn back, but always press onwards—further across the open plain, deeper into the darkening thicket. And is it not the same with those of riper years, when once they have trodden the paths of perdition? Minnie, instead of turning back, only increased her pace, giving way from time to time to sobs which grew more and more violent as she proceeded. "Oh! mother, mother!" she cried incessantly. No one heard her—no one answered her—Only the wintry winds howled around her with dismal, wailing voices, and showers of rain and snow poured down upon her. The water trickled from her frozen hair, unprotected by any covering, and mingled with the fast flowing tears: she did not notice it. First one shoe, and then the other, stuck in the soft, silky clay: she did not care. She went on restlessly, her head nearly bursting with the continual crying. She

felt so very weak and tired—her strength was almost gone: there was nowhere a little sheltered spot where she might rest—not even a dry stone. Often complete exhaustion forced her to sit down upon the wet, cold ground; but fear and cold soon drove her on. Burying her little ice-cold hands beneath her wringing pinafore, Minnie went onwards, until, like a withered and eddying leaf, she disappeared in the gathering darkness.

(To be continued.)

### Selections.

The following notice of the Rev. J. A. Anderson's work on "The History of the Church of England in the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire," is from the Oct. 1 No. of the London Guardian. The Inglis mentioned was the father of the late Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia of that name, and was the first Bishop of this Diocese:

"Mr. Anderson is not so full in his account of the Church in the other parts of the globe as in America and the islands adjacent to that continent. Indeed, the great extension of our Colonial Empire in Africa, Australia, and the East, dates from a period later than that which he has chosen for the close—we hope for the present only—of his excellent work. There are not wanting, however, notices of the Church in connection with our early English trade in Russia, the Levant, the Gold Coast of Guinea, and in a very limited portion of what now forms our Indian Empire. At the time of the declaration of American Independence we had not a single Bishop of our communion beyond the British Isles; now there are thirty sees situated in as many various regions as own the British rule. We trust that Mr. Anderson may yet find time and opportunity to continue his work at least to the establishment of the Colonial Episcopacy, or, if this cannot be, that a writer of equal candour, research, and good taste, may be found to continue and complete what he has so well begun.

"For those readers who have not yet seen the History, we add a specimen of Mr. Anderson's manner. The scene is at New York, a year before the Declaration of Independence:—

"On the Monday morning after Washington's arrival one of his clerics called at the rector's house, supposing him to have been called at home, and left word that 'General Washington would be at Church, and would be glad if the silent prayers for the King and Royal Family were omitted.' The message was conveyed to Inglis, who paid no regard to it. Upon seeing Washington soon afterwards, Inglis plainly told him that he might, if he pleased, shut up their churches, but he had no power to make the clergy depart from the path of duty; and that the attempt to exercise it was most unjust. The terms and manner of Washington's reply led Inglis to believe that he felt the force of the remonstrance, and that, in fact, the message had proceeded from the officious zeal of his officer, and not from his own command. A few days later (May 17), the Congress appointed the public observance of a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, throughout the thirteen united colonies. Inglis caused his church to be open for the celebration of divine service upon that day. Careful not to make any direct acknowledgement of the authority of Congress, he yet felt it to be his duty to profit by any and every opportunity of uniting with his people in public prayer, and of impressing upon their hearts and his own whatsoever might tend to the restoration of peace, and to the instant and hearty repentance of those sins which had disturbed it. But each day the impending crisis drew nearer. Washington had now nearly 30,000 troops under his command; and although it is impossible to believe that his generous and candid spirit would willingly have encouraged any harsh and cruel treatment of the few Loyalists still remaining in the city, instances of it frequently occurred. Inglis and his brother clergy were insulted as they passed along the streets, and threatened with violence, if they dared to pray any longer for the King. One Sunday, after he had been reading prayers, a body of a hundred soldiers marched, with the sound of file and drum, into the church, and, with bayonets fixed on their loaded weapons, took up their position in the aisle. Amid the fainting of women, and the cries and tumult of the rest of the people, who expected the instant perpetration of some murderous deed, Inglis went on with the service. The soldiers, after a few minutes, went into some vacant pews which the sexton invited them to occupy; but still the congregation expected that, as soon as Inglis began to read the collects for the King and Royal Family, they would rise and shoot

him, as they had often declared they would do. Inglis repeated the obnoxious collects in their presence without reserve or faltering, and, whatever may have been the intention of the soldiers, it was overruled; for they suffered him to proceed with and conclude the service unharmed.

"The Declaration of Independence, made early in the July following, threw fresh obstacles in the way of Inglis; and, after consulting with such members of the vestry and of the congregation as were still in New York, it was unanimously agreed to close the churches in which they were no longer permitted to celebrate services which alone they accounted lawful. The other assistants took refuge in the country with their friends; but Inglis remained in the city, to visit the sick, to comfort the distressed, to baptise the newly-born, and to bury the dead. Some of Washington's officers demanded the keys of the churches, that their chaplains might preach in them, but Inglis refused to give them up, adding, that if they would use the churches, they must break the gates and doors to get in. The demand was repeated with angry threats; upon which Inglis, fearing lest the sextons might be tampered with, himself took possession of the keys, and replied, 'that he did what he knew to be his duty, and that he would adhere to it, be the consequences what they would.' He succeeded thereby in saving his churches from the intrusion meditated; but it was impossible that he could continue the struggle much longer. The recollection of some recent pamphlets against the proceedings of Congress, of which Inglis was known to be the author, gave fresh impulse to the rage excited against him by his continued refusal to submit to its authority, and compelled him, in the middle of August, to withdraw to a place of concealment. The lapse of a few weeks saw New York again in possession of the King's forces, and Inglis, with many others, availed himself instantly of the liberty to return. He found his house, indeed, pillaged, and most of his property destroyed; yet, with hearts full of thankfulness and hope in the prospect of returning peace, he and his brethren assembled, on the first Wednesday after their return, in one of the churches opened for the occasion, and joined in the public services of prayer and praise. But fresh trials awaited them. Before the end of that week, the band of the incendiary had done the fearful work of rain which has been already described; and when, at the expiration of a few months afterwards, Inglis was unanimously invited to succeed to the rectorship, vacant by Auchmuty's death, he found himself at the head of a parish weakened and impoverished to the last degree. The loss, by the fire alone, of property vested in its corporation, was estimated at more than £22,000 stg.; and the form of Inglis's induction into his important office bore singular testimony to the discouraging circumstances which attended it; for it was done, in the presence of the churchwardens and vestrymen, by placing his hand upon the bloated ruins of the church which had been burnt.

"The heavy burdens which Inglis and his parish had to bear, made it impossible for him to undertake at that time, the additional charge of rebuilding the church; but he continued, for nearly six years longer, amid unceasing dangers and difficulties, to watch over the flock intrusted to him. The manner in which he discharged this duty may be best learned from the fact that when, through the continued hostility of Congress (manifested by the passing of an act which banished his person and confiscated his estate), he was compelled, in 1783, to resign his office and withdraw to England, he not only found there a place of refuge from his troubles, and friends who honored him for the courage and constancy with which he had borne himself under them, but was sent forth again, four years afterwards, the consecrated Bishop of the important province of Nova Scotia."

The Bessemer process has been satisfactorily tested at Wolverhampton. We read in the Engineer:—"On Tuesday last, a piece of one of the bars made at Woolwich, from iron refined by Bessemer's process, was heated and rolled out to a thin sheet at one of the Wolverhampton mills. With a view to its being rolled yet thinner, the sheet was then doubled, again heated, and again rolled, when it came out duplicate pieces of No. 28 gauge, twelve inches long by about four inches wide. These were then annealed in the manner customary in the finishing of sheets to thin, and when cold were submitted to the following very severe test: They were taken to a tobacco-box maker in the same town, and mill rolls, were punched out to the required shape for such an article. Operated upon first lengthwise and then across, the resistance was the same—

perfect. It seemed as gentle as a piece of good black tin. In the words of the workman conducting the operation, "it was as tough as leather." The box was completed and the burnishing tool applied, when a polish was produced that, if the process had been continued a little while longer, would have equalled the polish of steel. A better bit of iron, the operator said, "I never worked."

**Russia.**—The *Star* gives the following as the complete text of the Russian circular addressed by Prince Gortschakoff to all the representatives of Russia at foreign Courts, translated from the *Colonne Gazette* on Saturday last, at the same time taking particular pains to caution the public—to use a mild term—against the incomplete translations which have been published by a perfect misapplication of the confidence which the public are accustomed to put in the press. Documents of this kind ought neither to be shortened, nor their phraseology altered under the influence of political bias or transitory party and personal interests. The circular is dated Moscow, the 2nd of September.

The Treaty signed at Paris on the 30th March, in putting an end to a struggle the proportions of which threatened to extend still further, and the final issue of which was beyond human calculations, was designed to establish the normal state of the international relations in Europe. The Powers who had coerced against us had taken as their motto—"Respect for the right and independence of Governments." We do not pretend to enter into an historical examination of the question how far the proceedings of Russia would have endangered the one or the other of these principles. It is not our intention to raise a sterile discussion. What we want is to arrive at the practical application of two same principles which the great powers of Europe themselves proclaimed, when they directly or indirectly came forth as our adversaries, and we all the more think fit to recall these principles to recollection, as we ourselves never have ceased to observe them.

We do not do any of those Powers the injustice to suppose that at that time nothing else was their question, as to comply with the necessity for some watchword, useful under the circumstances of the time (*mot d'ordre de circonstance*), and that now that the struggle is over each one considers himself authorised to follow a line of conduct suited to his own particular interests. We accuse no one of merely having made use of big words as a necessary weapon for the purpose of being enabled to extend the theatre of the war. On the contrary, we like to feel convinced that all the Powers which professed these principles have had the sincere intentions to act according to them, and have made that profession in a perfectly legal and *bona fide* way. Taking this for granted, we must suppose that it is the intention of all the Powers who took part in the late war, as it is that of the Emperor, our august master, to make the general peace the starting point for the reestablishment of relations based on a respect for the right and independence of Governments.—Has this hope been realised? Are the international relations reestablished?

Without entering into details about some secondary questions, we are compelled to state, with regret, that there are two countries forming part of the European family where in one a regular state of things does not yet exist, and in the other it is threatened to be compromised. We allude to Greece and to the kingdom of Naples. The occupation of the Hellonic territory by a foreign force, against the will of the sovereign and the feelings of the nation, is now without any just reason. Political motives might, to a certain point, explain the violence done to the sovereign of the country, and necessities of war, more or less demonstrated, might be alleged to clothe this infraction with the authority of a right cause; but now, when neither of these causes can any longer be alleged, it appears to us impossible to justify at the tribunal of equity the continued presence of a foreign force on the soil of Greece. Thus, the first words pronounced by our august master when the reestablishment of peace had enabled the Emperor to raise his voice, were clear and precise on that point. We have never dissembled our opinion in the councils of the Cabinets, and we shall not cease to hold it.

We, nevertheless, consider it our duty to add, that, although the results have not yet answered our expectations, we retain a hope that we shall not remain isolated on a ground where right and justice are evidently in favor of the cause which we support.

As to the kingdom of Naples, if the question is not to find a remedy, it appears to us to be feared that it is high time to seek a means of prevention.—The King of Naples is the object of a pressure, not because his Majesty may have transgressed any one

of the engagements imposed on him by treaties with foreign Courts, but because, in the exercise of his incontestable rights of sovereignty, he governs his subjects as he thinks proper.

We can understand, that, in consequence of a friendly predisposition, one Government might offer to another advice inspired by kind interest, and that this advice might even assume the character of exhortation, but we think that this is the extreme limit to which it ought to extend. Less than ever is it now permitted in Europe to forget that sovereigns are equal among themselves, and that it is not extent of territory, but the sanctity of the rights of each, which regulates the relations which exist between them. To wish to obtain from the King of Naples concessions as to the internal regime of his states by the way of menace, and by threatening demonstrations, is to substitute by violent means foreign rule to his authority, is to wish to govern in his place, and to proclaim the right of the strong over the weak.

It is needless for us to point out what opinion our august master would express on such pretensions. His Majesty entertains a hope that they will not be put in practice. He is the more strongly imbued with this hope, as it is also the doctrine that the States which range themselves as the leaders of civilization, where the principles of political liberty are the more fully developed, have always advanced as their own profession of faith to the point of attempting to apply them, where the circumstance did not permit to do so, except by a dint of a strained interpretation.

You will be careful, whenever the two questions above alluded to are stated at your place of residence, to allow of no doubt being entertained as to the opinion of our august master on the subject. This frankness naturally proceeds from the system which the Emperor has adopted from the moment he ascended the throne, and this system is not unknown to you.

The Emperor wishes to live in good harmony with all Governments, and his Majesty thinks that the best means of attaining that object is not to conceal his ideas on any question connected with public European right. The combination (*faisceau*) of those who, for long years, have supported with us the principles to which Europe owes more than a quarter of a century of peace no longer exists in its ancient integrity. The will of our august master is foreign to this result. Circumstances have restored to us our full liberty of action. The Emperor has decided to devote by preference all his solicitude to the welfare of his subjects, and to concentrate on the development of the internal resources of the country an activity which will not be diverted by things abroad, unless when the positive interests of Russia shall absolutely demand it.

Russia is reproached with isolating herself, and keeping silent in presence of facts which do not accord with either law or equity, and it is said that Russia sulks. Russia does not sulk—she takes breath. As to the silence of which we are accused, we may call to mind that a short time ago an artificial agitation was organized against us, because our voice was heard whenever we thought it necessary to support right. This action, tutelary for many governments, and from which Russia herself derives no benefit, has been laid hold of to accuse us of tending to I know not what universal domination. We can shelter our silence under the impression of this recollection. We do not, however, think that such is the attitude which belongs to a Power to which Providence has assigned the position, in Europe, which Russia occupies.

This acquiescence proves to you that our august master does not confine himself to this character when he thinks it his duty to pronounce his opinion. It will be the same whenever the voice of Russia may be useful to the cause of right, or when it will be for the dignity of the Emperor to let the world not remain in ignorance of his views and opinions. As to the employment of our material forces, the Emperor reserves to himself his free judgment.

The policy of our august master is a national one; it is not egotistical; and if his Majesty makes the interest of his people paramount, he does not admit that the advancement of those interests can excuse the violation of the rights of others.—You are authorised, &c.

"GORTSCHAKOFF."

An amusing incident at Lady Granville's ball, on the 17th ult., is described by the *Daily News* correspondent:—

M'Allister was in attendance in the ante-room in full uniform, kilt, and philibeg, it being the intention of the noble host that in some interval of the dance the Russian guests should be made acquainted with the peculiar characteristics of Highland

music. But the bardic soul of M'Allister was impatient of restraint. For some moments he remained standing in the ante room beating time to an imaginary reel, and champing like a warhorse impatient of the bit, until at last, what with the strains of real music from the band, the intoxicating influence of a thousand wax lights reflected from the porcelain walls, and the bright forms of beauty that flitted to and fro before his gaze of the bewildered Highlander, flesh and blood could hold out no longer: the inspired Gaul shouldered his pipes, and, striking up a pibroch that would awaken the dead, marked, with measured tread, as if at the head of his clan, into the centre of the brilliant ring round which Grand-Dukes and Duchesses ere at that moment dancing the polonaise. Loud above the puny attempts of catgut and brass rose the wild martial notes of the bagpipes. The musicians threw down their instruments in despair, the company ceased dancing, and M'Allister was in a moment the centre of an admiring circle, completely absorbed in his pibroch, and beating time with as much accuracy and *sang froid* as if unconscious of the presence of the foremost of the world's elite. I watched the effect of this strange music on the unaccustomed ears of the Russians with great interest. They were at first evidently astonished, the officers putting their hands to their ears, and the ladies crossing their hands and gazing on the kilted Æolus in mute surprise. But soon it became evident that there was a sympathy between the warlike race on the one side and the warlike race on the other. Both ladies and gentlemen chatted, smiled, and listened; and when, shortly after, the Grand-Duchess Constantino, one of the most beautiful women in Russia, retired to another apartment, she sent for M'Allister, who played "The White Cockade" in a manner that elicited her Imperial Highness's gracious commendation. From that moment he became the fashion, and several times in the course of the evening he played again to admiring audiences. I may mention before parting with our musical friend, that since his arrival he has been quite a lion amongst the Russians, who follow him in crowds through the streets. There is much speculation among the mujiks as to his real character and functions; but the most prevailing impression is, that he is the chief of all the foreign Ambassadors, and that, with a fastidious refinement of *hauteur*, he prefers walking, on the ground that none of the carriages are grand enough for his notions of personal dignity.

**TURKEY.**—It is reported at Constantinople that a French squadron is on its way to the Black Sea, having been ordered thither in consequence of the question of the Isle of Serpents not being yet settled. Some sensation has been created by Prince Daniel of Montenegro having addressed a protest or declaration to the Western Powers, in which he requires, first, that the State of Montenegro shall be recognized as purely sovereign and independent; secondly, an extension of the Montenegrin territory on the side of Albania and the Herzegovine; and he finally insists that one of the maritime ports on the Adriatic coast shall be restored to the State of Montenegro.

We are told that, with a view of pandering to national and Mohammedan prejudice, an act of savage barbarity has been recently and officially perpetrated against a Christian criminal at Beyrout:—

Two Maronites broke into a house at night for the purpose of robbery, and were confronted by two women, one of whom was killed, and the other ran away. The robbers were taken and imprisoned.—The most guilty, the actual murderer, bribed the gaolers and made his escape, leaving his less guilty and less fortunate companion to be condemned to death. Suddenly, and without any preparation, he was called upon to undergo his sentence. Dragged by force from his place of confinement, he begged for momentary mercy and for a Catholic priest. He was denied this act of grace. Persevering in his refusal to kneel in a proper position for the convenience of the executioner, he shrieked an appeal to the crowd to rescue him or to subscribe the stipulated sum for his liberation. Then he petitioned for the protection of the French Consul, or the interference of the Pacha. At last one of the executioners, after having stabbed him with his yataghan, caught him by the ears; another held him by the legs, until a third, after repeated blows, and amidst a deluge of blood, severed his head from the body. This barbaric cruelty was permitted and applauded by the Mussulman crowd, because the sufferer was a Christian. Some English who were examining the *Musque* of Oshán, at Constantinople, were loaded with reproaches as Giaours, and were stoned and nearly massacred by the inhabitants of the neighborhood.—They barely escaped with their lives.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, NOV. 1, 1856.

## THE DIOCESAN ASSEMBLY.

We can never hope to accomplish an important object without meeting opposition, and it is no sign of its inutility that active means are used to defy or defeat it. A good cause may be safely left to its own merits, and all misrepresentations allowed to pass for what they are worth, and upon this conviction we have left the controversy upon the Synod to be determined by its acts. We have never indeed entertained a doubt upon its necessity, or a fear of its abuse. We have always been persuaded that the unbiased judgment of the Clergy has been its favor, and that if some vague suspicions existed among the Laity, it only required time and a fair development of the system to banish them altogether. We have retained all this in the First Session of the Diocesan Assembly, characterized as it has been for wisdom and moderation and unanimity.

It is now not only true that the principle of self-government is established, but, that it is recognized as a benefit and a privilege by all orders in the Church: it in no manner alters the case that here and there a Clergyman is unfavorable to its constitution, or a parish gives to it an active resistance, and we have only to make a fair comparison to conclude that its acceptance is general: at most, there are but 8 out of all the Parishes of Nova Scotia, which have not given their adherence to the Assembly, while the voluntary and well-timed Address of the Clergy to their Bishop is undeniable proof of their concurrence. This Address with its appropriate reply, we publish in our paper of to-day; both of them have become public documents, by their official entry upon the records of the Diocese, and will stand for a lasting memorial of "the one mind and one judgment" which pervades the whole pastorate of the Church in Nova Scotia: they will be read with exultation by true Churchmen, as a testimony of unity among the Clergy and confidence in their Bishop; and they present on one hand an expression of independence, combining a right to judge the acts of their Diocesan, with a gladness to approve them; and on the other, the avowal of legitimate authority, with unwillingness to use it, as a power.

These documents will enable the assailants of the Bishop to easily measure their influence upon the Clergy, and will serve to remove all false impressions as to their relative position with their Diocesan. It will now be a vain endeavour for writers like *Clericus* to persuade us, that the Clergy regard their Bishop as a Jupiter Tonans, anxious to enthroned himself in the stary Olympus, that he may hurl his thunders upon all who will not worship him; or that he esteems them as they have been represented, a servile hand to be compelled by arbitrary rule, or to be charmed with the clink of mammon—"the argument of the pursestrings."

But it happens that this argument is held and exercised as a popular right; and it must have been the very spirit of Midas to have suggested that educated gentlemen and christian clergymen might be tempted and degraded by such means; but the Clergy of Nova Scotia may well look with composure upon the unworthy threat; the experiment has been tried and failed; and will ever fail, with men, who though dependent in circumstances, can be independent in spirit, and who can be neither caressed or coerced into a compromise of their fidelity.

We have no doubt that such were the feelings of the Delegates when they framed the Resolution, which passed without a dissentient voice in the Diocesan Assembly, and will stand in juxtaposition with the Clerical Address in the archives of the Diocese; and although we do not expect to work an immediate change upon the minds of the disaffected, and at once to disarm every antagonist, we hope that something has been done to quiet the alarms of the timid, and to convince those who are lovers of the truth, that all that is contemplated in the Diocesan Assembly, is the parity of the Church and the good of Churchmen.

The Session has closed; closed without one word of strife, without one feeling of bitterness; and the Clergy and Laity have returned to their homes mutually gratified: the one rejoicing that there is to be found in our several parishes, enough of the lay element to carry out the system; men of sound minds and faithful hearts to give their time and attention to the sacred work of the Church, and the other convinced that we have pastors,

"Ordained to rule, but glad to serve,"  
and who have no desire to "lord it over God's

## ADDRESS.

TO THE RIGHT REV.

THE LORD BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the Archdeacon and Clergy of the Diocese of Nova Scotia, avail ourselves of the present opportunity to tender to your Lordship the expression of our veneration for your Office, and of our belief that its functions will be exercised for the glory of God, and the edification of His people.

We gladly recognize the solemn obligation of our most holy faith, to "obey them that have the rule over us, and to submit ourselves," but this submission and obedience is made a grateful duty, by the confidence that nothing will be required of us incompatible with our Christian liberty, and which is not expedient for the preservation of truth and order in the Church; and we are confirmed in this hope by the zeal and fidelity which have hitherto characterized your Episcopate.

It may, therefore, be some consolation under trying circumstances, to be assured that we, the great body of the Clergy in this Diocese, approve of your measures for the good government of the Church; and that whatever difficulties may arise in the future, you will have a faithful band of Clergy to hold up your hands, and to be ensamples to their respective flocks of the love and loyalty which Churchmen owe to their Bishop.

## SIGNED—

Robert Willis, Archdeacon of Nova Scotia.  
J. Forsythe, Rector of Albion Mines.  
Robert Arnold, " Sydney Mines.  
J. Shreve, " Dartmouth.  
E. E. B. Nichols, " Liverpool.  
J. C. Cochran.  
J. T. T. Moody, Rector of Yarmouth.  
John Pearson, Curate of St. Margaret.  
Archibald Gray, Rector of Digby.  
Thos. Maynard, " Sackville.  
J. D. Ruddle, " Sherbrooke.  
Chas. Bowman, " Rawdon.  
W. R. Cochran, Granville.  
H. DeBlots, Bridgewater.  
John Stannage, Rector of St. Margaret.  
H. J. Clare, " Westport.  
Richard Avery, " Aylesford.  
Richard Unisacke, " Sydney.  
Harry L. Yewens, " Kentville.  
Henry Spike, " Newport.  
William Bullock, Curate of St. Paul, Halifax.  
William H. Snyder, Rector of Mahone Bay.  
J. Ambrose, " New Dublin.  
Chas. Shreve, " Chester.  
A. Jordan, Curate of Caledonia.  
Edwin Gilpin, *Priest*, of Halifax Grammar School.  
J. S. Smith, Rector of Melford.  
John Randall, " Maitland.  
John Steele, City Missionary at Halifax.  
James Stewart, Curate of Dartmouth.  
Wm. Porter, Visiting Missionary.  
John Moore Campbell, Rector of Granville.  
Thos. H. White, " Shelburne.  
Thos. C. Leaver, " Truro.  
John C. Mulholland, Halifax.  
Edmund Matarin, Curate of St. Paul, Halifax.  
James Broadling, Rector of Country Harbor.  
Robert Jamison, Rector of Ship Harbor.  
H. E. Unisacke, " St. George, Halifax.  
Thos. Crisp, Curate of St. George, Halifax.  
Reginald Heber Bullock, Asst. Minister in St. Paul, Halifax.  
Wm. E. Gelling, Curate of Beaver Harbor.  
Chas. Elliott, Rector of Pictou.  
Chas. Lloyd, Ecclesiastical Commissary and Rector of Charlotte Parish, P. E. I.  
Geo. McCawley, President of King's College, Windsor.  
G. Hill, Prof. Pastoral Theology, Windsor College.  
J. W. Hensley, Professor of Mathematics, King's College.  
D. W. Pickett, Principal Collegiate School, Windsor.  
Henry Stamer, Rector of Piquet.  
Robert T. Roach, " Georgetown.  
Thos. Dunn, Agent of the Colonial Church Society.  
W. J. Morris, Rector of Antigonish.  
Richd. Payne, Curate of Chester.  
W. G. T. Jarvis, Rector of Guysboro'.  
Robt. T. Brine, " Arichat.  
John Storr, " Cornwallis.  
Philip Toocque, Missionary of Barrington.  
G. E. W. Morris, A. M., Retired Missionary.

## ANSWER.

MR. ARCHDEACON, AND REV. BRETHREN,

I receive with much satisfaction your address, declaratory of your regard and confidence, which is the more gratifying, as being the spontaneous expression of your sentiments, and not required by custom or precedent.

It is my desire that, in all important matters, we may take counsel together as Brethren, and that my authority may be exercised rather in the form of advice and entreaty than of positive command. At the same time, since God has committed to me a charge, I cannot escape my obligation to exert the authority, for the right use of which I am responsible to Him, if at any time such authoritative action should appear to be necessary for the good of the Church, always bearing in mind the admonition received at my Consecration,— "be so merciful that you be not too timid, so minister justice that you forget not mercy."

I hope that I can say with truth, my aim is always to act with a single eye to the glory of God, but being painfully conscious of weakness, and liability to err in judgment, I am much encouraged by finding that the course pursued has been generally approved by you; and if in any instance it should be otherwise, and the great body of the Clergy should be opposed to my measures, I should feel very doubtful of their propriety, and I should be constrained at the least to pause and consider the reasons by which my actions had been governed. The goodwill with which you have cooperated with me from my first coming into this Province, has greatly facilitated my labors, and my experiences of the past renders superfluous your assurance for the future, that I may count upon being supported by a faithful band of Clergy in any difficulties or trials to which I may be exposed. On the other hand, I shall ever be ready cheerfully to afford the support and encouragement which you have a right to claim from me, whenever by the faithful performance of your duties you may be placed in trying circumstances. Every faithful Minister must expect to encounter opposition, for "the disciple is not above his Master"; and whilst it is your duty to cultivate peace with all men, it must not be purchased by the sacrifice of truth and sound principles, and the maxim enunciated by St. Paul is equally applicable to ourselves, "if I yet pleased men I should not be the servant of Christ." Whether your people will hear, or whether they will forbear, your duty is clear, you must "speak and exhort, and when needful rebuke, with all authority," as the ambassadors of Christ.

I trust that you will return to your Parishes; mutually refreshed by your intercourse one with another; and for my part I shall not cease to sympathize with you, to take a lively interest in your respective fields of labor, and to pray that you may be yourselves taught of God, and that your Ministry may be blessed to the salvation of many souls.

The Steamship *Eastern State* brought us files of papers from Boston and New York. The Presidential contest is the most important feature in the news. It is evident that very angry feelings are excited, but it is not probable that upon this occasion they will overleap the ballot box. Buchanan will be elected. There is a strong tincture of democracy in the Northern States, which is willing at present to compound with the pro-slavery feeling of the South in order to secure the success of democratic principles. The election is however keenly contested, and although Slavery may once more triumph, yet the spirit shown, amidst a want of organization, by the North, will prevail when that organization is complete, against every adversary. Slavery in the United States was doomed when the brave Brooks in the very spirit of tyranny by which it is upheld, attempted to strike down freedom of speech in the person of its legislative opponent. It only remains to be proved whether the integrity of the Union will survive its downfall.

The Counties of Annapolis and Pictou have decided by large majorities against the adoption of Municipal Incorporations.

The Hon. Joseph Howe, in a recent visit to Pictou, was entertained at a public dinner, by the leading political characters—as a mark of approval of his Railroad policy. In a clever speech in reply to a toast, he afforded good hopes of the Railroad being extended as fast as circumstances would permit past Truro, in the direction eastward to Pictou.

The Meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association commence on Tue-day evening next.—Admission is by Ticket.

An extensive assortment of Bibles, Books of Common Prayer, and the Miscellaneous, Educational, and other Books of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, have just been received from London. The Society's Books are better and cheaper than those in general use, and the Public are requested to examine for themselves, at the General Book and Stationery Store of Wm. Gossett, 24 Granville Street.

The following telegraphic despatch was received at the News Room on Wednesday last:—  
 The American Steamship *Atlantic* has arrived at New York.  
 Liverpool rates to 10th instant.  
 Cotton market buoyant, but no change in price.  
 Broadstuffs generally quiet—business limited, at previous quotations.  
 Flour steady, with small advance on better qualities.  
 Corn buoyant, but sales unimportant.  
 Money market more stringent.  
 Consols are quoted at 91½ to 91.  
 O'Donnell's dynasty in Spain is ended. Narvaez succeeds.  
 Steamer *Hinois* has arrived from California, (6th)—brings over a million and a half of specie.  
 News unimportant.

Among the recent promotions in the Army we notice the name of a Novascotian—Major General William George Cochran, to be Lieutenant General.—*Journal*.

How many thousands have it for years, even, before they suspect that they have the vile and insidious disease, Catarrh! Some of the symptoms are an increased secretion of mucus from the membranes of the nose, fauces and bronchia, attended with a slight hacking cough, throat, lassitude and want of appetite, &c. After passing through these several stages, it ends in consumption. It is a well known and established fact, that in this disease (Catarrh) Durno's Catarrh Snuff has accomplished a cure in a very short time, often to the surprise of the patient as well as his physician, who had pronounced him incurable.  
 Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co.

For sick-headache, jaundice, liver complaint, costiveness, dyspepsia, and all complaints of the stomach and bowels, the California Herb Pills are an efficient and safe remedy. Sold by Druggists generally.  
 G. E. MORTON & Co. General Agents in Halifax.

THE LIQUID VEGETABLE CATHARTIC

- Cures Dyspepsia.
- Cures Liver Complaints.
- Cures Piles.
- Cures Foul Stomach.
- Cures Dysentery.
- Cures Flatulency.
- Cures Headache.
- Cures Rheumatism.
- Cures Neuralgia.
- Cures Humors of every kind.
- Restores Lost Appetite.
- Renovates and strengthens the whole system.

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 piles? If so, consult your physician, and he will undoubtedly advise you to procure a bottle of G. W. Stone's Vegetable Liquid Cathartic, as it has been proved a reliable remedy in all the above complaints.  
 Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co.

*Holloway's Pills*, a certain cure for Coughs and Asthmatic Complaints.—Mrs. Monteith, of Liverpool, Canada, took a violent cold, which resulted in a severe cough, assuming an asthmatic tendency and at times the young lady was so bad as to become quite livid in the face, with the violence of the coughing; she became thin and emaciated, and her dissolution appeared to be near, when she determined to try the effect of *Holloway's Pills*, this medicine quickly relieved her, the bowels became regular, the phlegm was thrown off the chest, and the disorder vanished like snow before the sun. She describes the effects of the remedy as truly marvellous, and recommends all sufferers to have recourse, without delay, to *Holloway's Pills*.

Married.

On Thursday, 23rd inst., by the Ven. Archdeacon White, Mr JOHN LOWE, of Newfoundland, to Miss SARAH JANE PATRIDGE, of this city.

Died.

At Cornwallis, 6th inst., after a protracted illness, HENRY GREENE, Esq., deeply regretted by numerous relatives and friends.  
 At Windsor, Wm. STEVENS, a native of Elland, in the County of Cornwall, England, aged 46 years, leaving a widow and 4 children.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, 25th.—Schr *Harriet*, Philadelphia.  
 Sunday, 26th.—Schr *Merlin*, Wogler, Baltimore, 17 days; *Alce*, Hopkins, Puhnico, N S 4 days; *Columbia*, Smith, do; *Comino*, Reid, P. E. Island; *King Sun*, Lander, St. George's Bay.  
 Monday 27th.—Bark *Voltigeur*, Cameron, London, 33 days.  
 Tuesday, Oct. 29.—Stmr Eastern State, R Ham, Boston via Yarmouth; *Brisa* Rob Row, Kendle, Montego Bay; *Orion*, Green, Havana, 29 days; *Emerald*, McDonald, New York; *Henry*, LeVache, Boston; *Gen Washington*, Day, Labrador; *Tigress*, Sydney; *Schrs Glen*, McGregor, Quebec; *Pléiades*, McBurnie, New York; *Hera* of Kara, Fraser, Labrador; *Abigail*, do; *Isabella*, Hadley, Guysboro'; *Elizabeth*, P. E. Island; *Nettle*, do; *Arabella*, Sydney.  
 Wednesday, Oct. 29.—Schr *Jolie Tar*, Vignau, Arichat, 3 days; *Integrity*, McDonald, Newfd; *Sviria*, Young, Lunenburg.

CLEARED.

Oct. 25th.—*Brigit Africa*, Meagher, Boston; *Boston*, Purdy, do  
 Oct. 27th.—*Ospray*, D'Entremont, Mayaguez, P. R.

SEÑOR LOUIS G. CASSERES,

Professor of Music.

No. 53—BARRINGTON STREET, OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S.

Sept. 27.

TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail.

London House, Oct. 25th. 1856.

WE have now completed our FALL IMPORTATIONS of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, per Rochester, White Star, and other late arrivals.

Our increasing demands have necessitated a very considerable enlargement of business premises, our purchases in the British Markets have been proportionately increased, and the stock we now offer will present many advantages in price and variety.

We would call attention especially to our Grey and White COTTONS, Striped SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS & PLANKETS, New Autumn and Winter DRESSES, SHAWLS, MANTLES, BONNETS, Broad Cloths, Doekies and Heavy Cloths, and

Ready Made CLOTHING.

In which department very decided advantages will be offered to the Purchaser.

E. BILLING, Junr., & Co.

Nov 1

DRY GOODS.

W. & C. SILVER,

BEG to call the attention of Purchasers, to their Extensive and carefully selected STOCK, which is from the best sources in Great Britain, and the United States, and in every variety of Shade and quality. A large assortment of CARPETS, newest Styles and Patterns, with RUGS to match. Ready made CLOTHING, a superior quality Cotton Warp and Family TEA—all of which are offered at the very lowest market price.  
 Oct 13

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, &c. &c. ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

BY the recent Fall Arrivals from GREAT BRITAIN, and by Arrivals from the United States, the Subscriber has received a General Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY and ARTISTS' MATERIALS, which he will dispose of Wholesale and Retail at the lowest rates.

STATIONERY.

Blue Laid, Blue Wove and Cream Laid Foolscap, Pot, Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, Colored Papers, Tissue Papers, Sealing Wax, Waters, Ink, Slates and Pencils, Account Books, Copy Books, &c. &c.

BOOKS.

Sullivan's Geography, Grammar and Spelling Superadded; Stewart's Geographer, Moody's Eton Latin Grammar, Westminster Greek and Latin Grammar, Stoddart's Greek and Latin Grammar and Delectus, Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon, and all Books in general use in the various Colleges and Schools in the country.  
 W. & R. Chambers' Series of School Books, including Bookkeeping and ruled Books for do. Also their Series of Drawing Books, consisting of General Drawing Books Nos. 1 to 18, which will be sold separately; Architectural Series, Isometrical Series, Mechanical Series, all highly recommended.  
 W. & R. Chambers' Entertaining Miscellaneous Reading in Books of various prices, adapted for young and old, comprising the Selections, including Select British Poetry, Tales of Road and Rail, Entertaining Biography, History and Adventure, &c. &c.  
 Also, W. & R. Chambers' Miscellany, Repository, Pocket Miscellany, Library for Young People, &c. &c.  
 An assortment of Elegant CHURCH SERVICES, all sizes, all bindings, and all Prices; BIBLES, Books of COMMON PRAYER, &c. &c.

By Micmac, John Barrow, and R. M. Steamships: ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S OIL COLORS in Collapsible Tubes—Moist Water Colors, in Collapsible Tubes—Loose Cakes Water Colors—Hog and Sable Brushes, for Oil Colors—Sables, large and small, from 10d. to 13s DRAWING PENCILS per Set of 6—Brockedon's Patent Pure Cumberland Lead, selected by Harding—Cold Crayons, Porte Crayons, Chalks &c. &c.

Winsor & Newton's GRADUATED TINTS. Prepared Canvas for Oil Painting, Academy Boards for do. Prepared Mill Boards do—Sketching Chalk oil, and generally every article required for Oil and Water Color, and Architectural or Engineering Drawing.

ALSO.—All kinds of School Books used in the Province, Stationery, &c., PAPER HANGINGS, Wholesale and Retail in great variety.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

Oct. 11, 1856.

NEW SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

A SCHOOL for Young Ladies will be opened immediately, conducted by Miss KIRKLAND according to the most approved methods, which she has studied in England, France, and Germany. She will be assisted in the various branches by the following Professors:—Messrs. Reid, Casseres, d'Utassy, and Woods.

Classes will also be formed for Young Ladies who have left School, but who wish to continue their Studies in the Languages or any particular branch of Education.

For farther information apply to Miss Kirkland at Mrs. Bain's, Pleasant Street.

Miss Kirkland will also be able to accommodate a few boarders.

WANTED—a House or two good Rooms, in a central part of this town.  
 Pleasant Street, Oct. 3, 1856. 21

STOVES, GRATES, CAMBOUSES.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate, he has just received his usual extensive Supply of Cooking, Franklin, Air-tight, Church, Hall, Office, Shop, and Vessels STOVES, for sale on reasonable terms for Cash, or at 3, 6 and 9 mo.

Orders from the Country and Islands answered with despatch.

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Importer and Dealer.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

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

1. Hume's History of England, with Smollett's Continuation, and Portraits of the Authors. Beautiful type and paper. Fine copy, quite new, leaves uncut. 10 vols. Cloth. 8vo. Lond. 1813. £3 15s.
  2. Carman's History of the Church of England. Quite new, leaves uncut, 2 vols. cloth, Cr. 8vo. Oxford, 1849. 15s.
  3. Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity and other Works. Complete in one vol. Fol. half bound, Dublin 1721. 10s.
  4. Taylor's (Bp.) Holy Living and Dying. New, Cloth, 12mo. Philad. 1845. 3s. 9d.
  5. Thucydides de Bello Pelop. Libri VIII. Gr. Recensuit F. Gaellier, 2 vols. cloth. 8vo. Lond. 1833—quite new, leaves uncut. 10s.
  6. Sophocles Tragediæ VII. Gr. [Musgrave] 2 vols. cloth. 8vo. Oxon. 1800. 6s.
  7. Horatii Flacci (Q.) Poemata, Cunningham. Printed on large paper. Cr. 8vo. Hag. Com. 1721. 4s.
  8. Vetus Testamentum Græcum. (Septuagint). 2 vols. cloth. 8vo. Amst. 1725. 12s. 6d.
  9. Missale Romanum. Off. Calc. 8vo. Leodii, 1674. 10s.
  10. Ciceronis (M. Tullii) Opera Omnia. This is the Celebrated Edition of Lallemant. Very neat Set, French call. 11 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1763. (Priced £3 15s. Od. Sig. by Diddin and by Moss.) £1 10s.
  11. Chillingworth's Religion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation. New, cloth. Cr. 8vo. Lond. 1840. 5s.
  12. Zurich Letters, containing the correspondence of English and Swiss Reformers, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Published by the Parker Society. Quite new, Cloth, gilt, 8vo. Camb. 1812. 7s. 6d.
  13. Harvey's (Rob. James) Theron and Aspasio. A Series of Dialogues and Letters. 2 Vols. Cf. 12mo. Berwick, 1812. 4s.
- Bohn's (H. G.) Classical Catalogue, containing descriptions of about 7,000 articles. 11s. red morocco, 8vo. Lond.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

THE following Resolution and Notices are published by order of the General Meeting of the Incorporated Alumni, held at Windsor in June 1856.

On motion of Hon. M. B. Almon, Resolved.—That it be notified that the subject of voting by proxy will be taken into consideration at a Special General Meeting to be held in the month of October next as near as convenient to the Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society.

Mr. Almon also moved that the above Resolution and the following notices be published by the Executive Committee, and also a notice that any other Resolutions relating to the same subject and intended to be moved, shall be filed with the Secretary on or before the 20th of August next in order to be published.

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

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

2. Rev. E. Gilpin Jr. gave notice that at the same meeting he will move as follows:

"Resolved, That the right of voting by proxy be in no way interfered with or limited."

3. John O. Halliburton, Esq., gave notice that at the same Meeting he will move as follows:

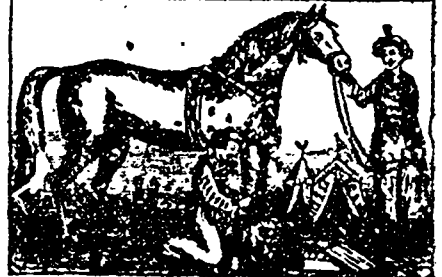
"Resolved, That no Member of the Associate Alumni be authorized to hold more than three proxies."

4. C. B. Bowman, Esq. gave notice of his intention to move at the same Meeting that it be

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

A true extract from the Minutes.

P. C. HILL, Sec'y.



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

Shavins, Sweeney, Ringbone, Windgalls, Pole Evil, Callous, Cracked Heels, Gail of all kinds, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Fistula, Sifted Sand Cracks, Strains, Lameness, Foundered Feet, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Foot Rot in Sheep, Garget in Cows, Rheumatism, Bites of Animals, External Poisons, Painful Nervous Affections, Frost Bites, Boils, Corns, Whitlows, Burns and Scalds, Chillsblains, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractions of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles, &c.

Pamphlets gratuitously furnished by agents

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

Dealers supplied, at Proprietor's Prices, on application to July 19. G. E. MORTON & Co



Poetry.

HYMN TO THE FLOWERS.

BY MORRIS SMITH.

DAY-STARS! that open your eyes with morn to twinkle From rainbow galaxies of earth's creation, And dew-drops on her holy altar sprinkle, As a libation!

To matin worshippers! who, bowing lowly Before the uprisen sun, God's lidless eye, Throw from your chalices a sweet and holy Incense on high!

To bright mosaics! that with storied beauty The floor of nature's temple tessellate, What numerous emblems of instructive duty Your forms create!

'Neath cloistered boughs each floral bell that swingeth, And tolls its perfume on the passing air, Makes Sabbath in the fields, and ereg ringeth A call to prayer!

Not to the domes where crumbling arch and column Atest the foebleness of mortal hand; But to that fane, most catholic and solemn, Which God hath planned!

To that cathedral, boundless as our wonder, Whose quenchless lamps 'bove sun and moon supply, Its choir the winds and waves, its organ thunder, Its dome the sky!

There, as in solitude and shade I wander Through the lone aisles; or stretched upon the sod, Awed by the silence, reverently ponder The ways of God.

Your voiceless lips, O flowers! are living preachers, Each cup a pulpit, and each leaf a book, Supplying to my fancy numerous teachers From loneliest nook!

Floral apostles! that, in dowy splendor, "Weep without wo, and blush without a crime," Oh, may I deeply learn, and ne'er surrender, Your lore sublime!

"Thou wast not, Solomon, in all thy glory, Arrayed," the lilies cry, "in robes like ours! How vain your grandeur! Ah, how transitory Are human bowers!"

In the sweet-scented pictures, heavenly Artist, With which thou paintest Nature's wide-spread hall, What a delightful lesson thou impartest Of love to all!

Not useless are ye, flowers! though made for pleasure, Blooming o'er field and wave by day and night; From every source your sanction bids no treasure Harmless delight.

Ephemeral ages! what instructors hoary For such a world of thought could furnish scope? Each fading ephemeris a *memento mori*, Yet fount of hope!

Posthumous glories! angel-like collection! Upraised from seed or bulb interred in earth, Ye are to me a type of resurrection And second birth.

Were I, O God! in churchless lands remaining, Far from all voles of teachers or divines, My soul would find, in flowers of thy ordaining, Priests, sermons, shrines!

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED.

SPICERS' & SURENNE'S Complete French and English, and English and French Dictionary. With Pronunciation, &c.—one large 8vo. volume, 1490 pages. Spicers' & Surenne's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of French and English Languages (School Edition) 913 pages, 12 mo. new and large type. Surenne's French and English and English and French Dictionary.

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

Collin's Dramatic French Reader.

Rowan's Modern French Reader.

De Piva's Elementary French Reader.

De Piva's Classic French Reader.

French Testaments.

De Porquet's Tresor.

Contes A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly.

Contes A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly.

L'Echo De Paris—by Le Page.

Hamel's French Exercises.

Les Messagers du Roi.

Farelton's Talemaque.

Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII.

Wanastoch's Recueil Choisi.

Perrin's Fables—by Bolmar.

May 3, 1854.

WM. GOSSIP, 24, Granville Street

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by pulling advertisements—no certificate published respecting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints, 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 and are perfectly safe in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. They are sold and sold Wholesale and Retail at 14, N. B. Street, Halifax.

WILLIAM GOSSIP Has Received per MUNGO PARK, from Liverpool, a Cases SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, and ARTISTS' MATERIALS, viz:—

SCHOOL BOOKS—Mathematics; Stewart's Geography; Kion Latin Grammar; Greek Grammar; Barker's Demosthenes, Colenso's Arithmetic, Stow's and Hughes' Goldsmith's Geography; Sullivan's English Grammar; Hugo Muller's Physical Geography; Chambers's Fables, Mavor's Spellings, Copy Books of all descriptions.

STATIONERY—Cold Demy; Post Folio; Demy Blotting Papers; Foolscap, Folt, Letter, and Note Papers, ruled and plain; Envelopes; Painted and Round Slate Pencils; Account Books; Red and Black Ink; Screw Top Inkstands; Wholin Springs, &c. &c.

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

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

Look particularly for 24 Granville Street. WILLIAM GOSSIP.

July 19.

STOVES, GRATES, CAMBOOSSES.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate, he has just received his usual extensive Supply of Cooking, Franklin, Air-tight, Church, Hall, Office, Shop, and Vessel STOVES, for sale on reasonable terms for Cash, or at 3, 6 and 9 mo.

Orders from the Country and Islands answered with despatch.

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Importer and Dealer.

JUST PUBLISHED.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.

A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY FOR BRITISH AMERICA.

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

By HUGO REID, of Dalhousie College, Halifax. Author of "The Principles of Education," "Elements of Physical Geography," &c. August 16. 3m.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT PAPER HANGINGS.

Just Received per brig Ornate, &c. &c.

PAPER HANGINGS, Newest Styles, for Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Bed Rooms, Halls, or Kitchens,—from 5d. to 3s. 6d. per Roll.

ALSO—GREEN PAPER for Window Blinds. ALSO—BORDERING to match the Papers.

CALL AT WM. GOSSIP'S, 24 Granville Street.

Halifax, Aug. 16, 1856.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCENT APERIENT POWDER

—SUPERIOR TO SKIDLITZ— THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug store, Hollis Street. July 2.

NOTICE

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

10th October, 1856. THE Board of Directors intend opening the Doors of the above Institution on MONDAY, the 13th October, for the negotiation of Bills of Exchange on Great Britain and the United States, Discounting approved paper maturing within three months—opening ordinary Bank Accounts, and granting Deposit Receipts at 3 per cent per annum, for sums of £25 and upwards. Discount days—Mondays and Thursdays. Paper submitted for Discount to be lodged with the Bank by 1 o'clock, p. m.

W. S. STIRLING, Cashier.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

LARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing Cambric—per yard; Antiquarian, Imperial, Roman, and Deiby Drawing Paper; Bristol, and London Boards; Crayon Paper—white and tinted in great variety; Prepared Mill Boards, for Oil Painting; Academy Boards, do; Prepared Canvas for do; Oil Colors in collapsible tubes; Drying Oil; Nut Oil; Poppy Oil; Moist Water Colors; in tubes and boxes; Liquid Sepia; Liquid; India Ink; Liquid Carmine; Water Color Methyl; Prepared Gum Water; Superior Sables for Oil of Water Colors; Flat Varnish or Lacquering Brushes; Camel Hair Pencils; Faber's and Rowney's Drawing Pencils; Charcoal in reeds; Drawing Pens; Parallel Rulers; Compasses; Mapping Pens; Slates; India Rubber—metallic white—true bottle—and patent; Crayons—soft in square and hard in round boxes; Mathematical Instruments.

The above are chiefly from the London Manufacturers—and will be warranted superior articles.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BOWAX, PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. The daily use of this much admired Tincture preserved and beautified the Teeth—prevents Tartarous deposit,—arrests decay,—induces a healthy action in the Gums,—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour. Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from 14, N. B. Street, Halifax. Feb. 1857

LET US REASON TOGETHER. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

WHY ARE WE SICK?

IT has been the lot of the human race to be weakened down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INFIRM, of all climates, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY.—ILL HEALTH.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custora Houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

- Ague Female Irregularity, Scorfula, or King's Evil
Asthma
Bilious Complaints
Blotches on the Face
Stomach and Gravel
Skin Gout Secondary Symptoms
Bowel Complaints Head-ache
Colic Indigestion Tic Douloureux
Constipation of the Intestines Jaundice Ulcers
Diarrhoea Liver Complaints Venereal AffectKne
Debility Lumbago Worms of all kind
Dropsy Piles Weakness from
Dysentery Rheumatism whatever cause
Erysipelas Retention of Urine &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 3d.; 3s. 3d.; and 6s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., Newport; Dr. Harting, Windsor; G. N. Fuller; Horton; Moore & Chipman, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibson, Wilmot; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; E. Guest, Yarmouth; T. R. Patillo, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia. Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Nell, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Annapolis; E. B. Huestis, Wallace; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T. B. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. C. Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. C. J. Jost, Sydney; J. Macdonald & Co., Bras d'Or.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax. General Agent for Nova Scotia. Jan. 26, 1855.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a Receipt brought from India by an officer of the British Army, who was long a resident there. Curries made with it are pronounced excellent; and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment.

Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c., from London, Halifax, N.S. Dec. 15.

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

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

MISSIONARY SALE.

THE Friends of the Rev. J. STANNAGE have again sent him a large assortment of elegant Fancy and Useful Articles, including German, Leather, and Wood Work, Drawings, &c., which he intends to offer for Sale at the Mason Hall, on Wednesday the 17th day of December next. The proceeds of the Sale will go towards the finishing of the St. Peter's Parsonage, St. Margaret's Bay. The kind Ladies who have often assisted him in the disposal of his Missionary Goods, will be hoped, to send their aid, and thus give that they do not overvalue the charity of themselves, friends at home, who are interested in the spread of the Christian religion.

The Rectory—St. Peter's Church—Halifax, Dec. 3, 1856.

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