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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. 2. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1857. NO. 17.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. April 26	Sund. of East. Sun. 221	Acts 23; Num. 25; 1 Jno. 2
M. 27	2 Sam 21	1 Kings 1
T. 28	1 Kings 2	25
W. 29	4	20
T. 30	6	27
S. May 1	St. Phil. & N. Ecclus 7; John 4; Ecclus 9; Jude 1	1 Kings 8; Acts 28; 1 Kings 9; Rom. 2

a Begin ver. 43.

Poetry.

SABBATH HYMN.

"Come to the house of God,"

Come in the morning hour,
The shades of night are gone,
The sun shines on the flowers,
And the weekly toil is done.
'Tis the blessed Sabbath morn,
'Tis the day of sacred rest,
Sweet hour! come, return,
With rest for weary breasts.
Come, come, come,
Come to the house of God,
The spirit sweetly calls,
To rest in his abode.

The birds more sweetly sing,
Cattle more gently low,
And every living thing,
Should Sabbath blessings know.
But man, ungrateful man,
To whom the rest is given,
With vain and wicked hands,
Squanders the day of heaven.
Come, come, come, &c.

Sillness is on the air,
And hushed the busy hum
Of labour—come to prayer,
Come, children, softly come.
Quiet is in the sky,
And naught but softest breeze
To hear sweet sounds to tell
Of rest and peace to all.
Come, come, come, &c.

Rest for the weary sons
Of earthly toil and care,
Rest for the snoring ones,
Who heavy burdens bear.
Rest breathe on all around,
Even the ripple on the wave,
Seems softer still to sound,
When the Lord gently laves.
Come, come, come, &c.

The soul on soaring wing,
Enjoys the blessed day,
But alas! for earthly things,
They vanish soon away.
But we'll not close our long eyes,
To rest and peace in heaven,
Where the Sabbath sun ne'er dies,
Mid the gathering shades of even.
Come, come, come, &c.

Where earthly climes no more
Strike on the spirit's ear,
Where strains unearthly pour,
Along the heavenly sphere.
No quick returning cares,
No fleeting Sabbath joys,
But rest unmarked by years,
And peace without alloy.
Come, come, come, &c.

—Episcopal Recorder.

Religious Miscellany.

THE FOUNDATION ASSAILED.

We took occasion to speak, a few weeks ago, of the value to the Church public of such books as Leo on Inspiration. Macnaught on the same subject, a book thoroughly infidel in its tone, though written, we are sorry to say, by a Clergyman of the Church of England, is an apt illustration of the necessity and timeliness of sound works of the kind. We have noted for many years back, symptoms of a grand land-slide, as it were, in the faith of a large and influential section of the mother Church. Coleridge, who thought on all subjects, and in all directions, began the undermining process. He was followed by Arnold, Maurice, Kingsley, Stanley, Hampden, Jewett, and a multitude of less distinguished leaders of what is vaguely called the Broad Church School. The Archbishop of Dublin has laboured long, and written much, in the same direction. The Choralist Hansen—who, being an amiable man, a layman,

and a German, has in the eyes of many people a sort of *carte blanche* for skeptical vagaries of all sorts,—has been more influential, perhaps, in certain quarters, than any of the others. In the theological world, as in the social, exotics are much prized. What would be hoed up as a weed, if indigenous to the soil, is, as coming from "a far country," sought after and admired,—made the queen, perhaps, of the greenhouse, or the garden.

Every one is familiar with the progress by which Church authority is questioned, set at naught, or retained, it may be, as the shadow of a name, according to the convenience of each particular impugner. The process for the most part is a very simple one. A skeptic merely asks the question, "Is the Church infallible?" If we answer absolutely "Yes," the answer, of course, is exploded in an outburst of inextinguishable laughter. If we answer, as many Churchmen do, "Yes, with a qualification"; if we say, in other words, that the Church is a true witness, but her testimony to be infallible must harmonize with that of the inspired Word of God in Holy Scripture; this answer also is rejected as unsatisfactory. It is too complex for some minds. It is too vague for others. The Romanizing skeptic wants an absolute infallibility, and looks for it in the Church. The Bible-Christian skeptic wants an absolute infallibility and looks for it in the Bible. The one eliminates practically the witness of Holy Writ; the other eliminates the witness of the Church. The one, if he has his way, forbids the Bible to be read. The other, in like manner, forbids the Church to be heard. The one is suspicious of the witness of the eye; the other lacks faith in the evidence of the ear. Both contend nominally for the simplicity of the Gospel. The Romanizer thinks it more simple to take the Gospel as it comes from the mouth of a priest. The Bible-Christian would have each man take it from his own reading of the Scriptures. Both are in the duty, or necessity, of exercising necessities—of searching, comparing, and patiently deducing—of taking heed, in one word, both *how* and *what* we hear.

Now, the section of enquirers, commonly known as Broad Church, are recoiling most decidedly from both of these extremes. They are not at all Churchmen. They begin to show very plainly, that they are not Bible men. Familiar with the arguments which have been so long used, and in many quarters with such ruinous effect, against the witness of the Church, they are proceeding now to apply those arguments, and with an ability and seeming religious earnestness not to be despised, against the common view of the authority of Holy Scripture. Are the Scriptures inspired? If so, in what sense, to what degree, are they inspired? Are the Scriptures infallible? If so, to whom are they infallible,—on what rule of interpretation,—on what subjects,—on what conditions? Or, if they are both inspired, and infallible, which of the Books, so called, are inspired Scriptures? How do we know, which to receive as such, and which not? On what ground, in short, do we quote them in proof of doctrine, or regard them as incontrovertible authority in questions of social or political morality?

Such questions, to be sure, are not at all now in the religious world. They have been asked by infidels, and answered by believers in all ages of the Church. Christian men, moreover,—the Quakers, for example, and the rationalistic schools, whose name is legion,—have not scrupled from time to time to question the sacred volume, as boldly as decrees of Councils, or the time-honored witness of the early fathers. Skepticism is as old as the Faith itself. The old serpent, however, has the faculty, as every body knows, of emerging from each period of temporary torpor in an entirely new skin. Nihilism has always a gloss of novelty about it. At the present day, from the very fact, perhaps, that the infidel spirit, so active and so virulent towards the close of the last century, has passed through a generation or so of comparative slumber, we may naturally expect an unusual display of freshness, or of what is called *originality*, in its re-appearance. Macnaught on Inspiration is in reality Tom Paine's Age of Reason. But it is not precisely the old wicked, scoffing, sarcastic Age of Reason. It is black-coated, white-cravated, sober, decent,

respectable, and even religious in its appearance. It is full of solicitude for the spiritual welfare of "Francis Nowman, Froude, Theodore Parker, and others of a like school." Its object is merely "to be destructive of prevailing errors, to be constructive of a true doctrine of inspiration; to uphold the highest reasonable authority for Holy Writ; and to give ease and security, in Christian faith, to all pious and honestly disposed minds." Such religious ends seem to put the author in a different category from the old school of skeptics. If we look, however, at the means he employs to compass these ends, and the arguments he uses, we find that it is all nothing but the Age of Reason revamped. "To give ease and security to pious minds," he endeavours to prove that the Bible is an "inspired," but a very fallible book—fallible in facts, in morals, in religious doctrine; and is consequently to be received, and venerated—as any other ancient and well-written book.

If such a work as this stood alone, we might be content to let it slide into the place its American republishers have instinctively assigned it, leaving it to figure on the same shelf with "Compte, Feuerbach, Strauss, Greg, Mary Wallstonecraft, Volney, Paine, the Devil's Pulpit, and the Library of Love." So it stands in the Publisher's catalogue, and so it justly stands. We fear, however, that this slide of a Church of England clergyman is but a premonitory symptom of many similar slides to follow. To the danger in this direction the Church is hardly half awake. The cry against popery drowns all other cries. But what is done against men, who are striking at the root of all religion? If Protestantism is in danger, no stone is left unturned, to bring the offending parties to trial. If the Bible is imperilled, if the very foundation of whatever faith remains among us is assailed, we hardly hear a voice of warning or condemnation.

Such a drift of what are called Broad Church opinions, the more convinced we are, that perilous times are coming, for which Churchmen of every shade ought to be prepared. It is not Church authority merely. The attack is against authority of every sort. It is against infallibility of every kind. It is against every sort of assurance in the Faith of our Lord Jesus Christ. For a warfare of this kind, a warfare the more dangerous that the leaders in it are for the most part amiable, and so far as we know devout and earnest-minded men, let the Churchman equip himself with "the sword" of God's inspired word, let the Bible Christian arm himself with a "shield of faith" in the guidance of the Church. The Truth, and the Pillar and ground of Truth, ought not to be dismantled. Both are assailed by the same weapons. Both must stand together. Let the true believers in the authority of the one, or the other, look well to the ground on which they severally stand; let them see that it is, in reality, common ground; let them maintain it manfully, with one heart, and with one mouth, knowing that it is not high-churchmanship, or low, but the common foundation of our common faith, that is really in danger. —N. York Church Journal.

MIND OF JESUS—UNSELFISHNESS.

"For even Christ pleased not Himself."—Rom. xv. 3.
Too legibly are the characters written on the fallen heart and on a fallen world—"All seek their own!" Selfishness is the great law of our degenerate nature. When the love of God was dethroned from the soul, self vaulted into the vacant seat, and there, in some one of its Proteus shapes, continues to reign.

Jesus stands out for our imitation a grand solitary exception in a midst of a world of selfishness. His entire life was one abnegation of self; a beautiful living embodiment of that charity which "seeketh not her own." He who for others turned water into wine, and provided a miraculous supply for the fainting thousands in the wilderness, exerted no such miraculous power for his own necessities. During His forty days' temptation, no table did He spread for Himself, no booth did He rear for His unpillowed head. Twice do we read of Him shedding tears—on neither occasion were they for Himself. The approach of his cross and passion, instead of absorbing Him in His own approaching sufferings seemed

only to elicit new and more gracious promises to His people. When His enemies came to apprehend Him, His only stipulation was for His disciples release—"Let these go their way." In the very act of departure, with all the boundless glories of eternity in sight, they were still all His care.

Ah, how different is the spirit of the world! With how many is day after day only a new obligation to that idol which never darkened with its shadow His holy heart; pampering their own wishes; "envying and grieving at the good of a neighbor;" unable to brook the praise of a rival; establishing their own reputation on the ruins of another; thus engendering jealousy, discontent, peevishness, and every kindred unholy passion.

But ye have not so learned Christ? Reader! have you been sitting at the feet of Him who "pleased not Himself?" Are you "dying daily;"—dying to self as well as to sin! Are you animated with this as the high end and aim of existence,—to lay out your time, and talents and opportunities, for God's glory, and the good of your fellow men; not seeking your own interests, but rather ceding these, if by doing so, another will be made happier, and your Saviour honoured. You may not have it in your power to manifest this "mind of Jesus" on a great scale, by enduring great sacrifices; nor is this required. His denial of self had about it no repulsive austerity! but you can evince its holy influence and sway, by innumerable little offices of kindness and good will; taking a generous interest in the welfare and pursuits of others; or engaging and co-operating in schemes for the mitigation of human misery.

Avoid ostentation,—another repulsive form of self. Be willing to be in the shade; sound no trumpet before you. The evangelist Matthew made a great feast, which was graced with the presence of Jesus; in his gospel he says not one word about it!

Seek to live more constantly and habitually under the constraining influence of the love of Jesus. Solishness withers and dies beneath Calvary.

Ah, believer! if Christ had "pleased Himself," where wouldst thou have been this day?

Parish Meeting.

MEETING OF THE CHURCHWARDENS, VESTRY, AND PARISHIONERS OF THE PARISH OF ST. PAUL'S, HELD AT THE NATIONAL SCHOOL, HALIFAX, EASTER MONDAY, 13TH APRIL, 1857.

As appointed for the Meeting was 2 P. M., but none of the Clergymen of the Parish having made their appearance at a quarter past two o'clock, on motion duly made, seconded and passed by the meeting, P. C. Hill, Esq., the senior Churchwarden, took the chair.

READING OF MINUTES.

The Minutes of the Meeting of last Easter Monday, March 24th, 1856,—of the adjourned Meeting of March 28, 1856, and of a subsequent meeting of May 21st, 1856, were then read by Mr. Daniel Gallagher, the Vestry clerk.

In the minutes of the last Meeting it was stated that a Committee had been appointed to consult with his Lordship the Bishop, for the purpose of defining and ascertaining the limits which should be assigned to the respective parishes of St. Luke's and St. Paul's, in case a division of the present parish of St. Paul's into these two parishes should hereafter be thought advisable.

On this point, Mr. Hill observed that the Committee had never reported, although he believed that they had waited on the Bishop.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Mr. Hill also observed that it was directed by a Minute of the last meeting that the Treasurer's Account should be audited before the Easter meeting, that this had accordingly been done, and the account (which he now submitted for the inspection and examination of the meeting) was found correct.

The account was then handed round to the different parishioners present.

It appears that the gross receipts of the parish during the past year amounted to £1007 16 2; the expenditure to £1039 10 11, and that there is an amount of £20 15s. still remaining due on pew rents; £8 15s. from St. Luke's, and £12 from St. Paul's. The leading items of the expenditure are the Salaries of the Rector (Archdeacon Willis) £250, and of the Curates, Rev. Wm. Bullock £261 2, Rev. E. Maturin £148 17 8. Dr. Almon called attention to a charge of £15 paid to an organist for St. Paul's, altho' no vote for that purpose passed last year, which Mr. Hill explained.

LEGACY FROM JOHN ROBINSON, ESQ.

Mr. Hill announced that the Treasurer had just handed him a check for £50 from the Executors of the late John Robinson, Esq., being a legacy from that gentleman to the Parish of St. Paul's. (Applause.)

LETTERS FROM THE RECTOR AND CURATES.

Mr. Hill stated that he had received the following letters from the Rector and Curates of the Parish. These letters were then handed to the Clerk and read by him.

Halifax, April 11th, 1857.

DEAR SIR,

Herewith I have the pleasure of enclosing to you, the correspondence which has lately taken place between the Rector and Curates of this Parish; and at the same time I embrace the opportunity of expressing my hope and belief, that such full and explicit replies of the Curates will meet all the wishes of the Parishioners.

After deep consideration, and for various grave reasons, I have decided not to attend the Easter Monday Meeting. The present state of my health, and my desire to have, if possible, a quiet mind at this solemn season, have in a great measure induced me to come to this determination; knowing that there can be no difficulty in supplying my place at the Meeting. I sincerely hope you may have a good and harmonious meeting; and that nothing may occur to prevent your attending to the transacting the very important business of the Parish.

I am,

Dear Sirs,

Your faithful Servant,

(Signed)

ROBERT WILLIS, Rector.

To P. C. Hill and

J. G. Creighton, Esqrs.

Churchwardens of St. Paul's.

MY DEAR SIR,

As the publication of the Bishop's letter in May last has altered our position in reference to the Diocesan Assembly; and as it is probable that I may be asked at the Easter Meeting whether there has been any corresponding change in our views with regard to the introduction of the Ordinances of the Assembly, I shall be glad, if you will give me authority to state that you agree with me. I believe that you as well as myself were under the impression that the decrees of the Assembly would all be adopted and enforced by our Diocesan; but since his Lordship has now officially declared that they are not to be enforced upon unrepresented Parishes, I have no hesitation in stating that I no longer feel myself under an obligation to introduce them into this Parish, and I presume, that as a Curate, you will not consider yourself bound to attempt to do so, without my concurrence.

I am,

My dear Sir,

Your affectionate Brother,

(Signed)

ROBERT WILLIS.

Rev. E. Maturin,

Curate, &c. &c.

{ The same sent }
{ to Mr. Bullock. } April 7, 1857.

Halifax, April 8th, 1857.

MY DEAR MR. ARCHDEACON,

In reply to your letter of yesterday, I desire respectfully to say, that like your own, my letter to the Parishioners last Easter was based entirely upon my obligations of canonical obedience, and the paramount word of God to "obey them that have the rule over us and to submit ourselves." And since the Bishop has publicly declared that he does not intend to give to the decrees of the Assembly that authority requisite to make them binding on our consciences, I consider myself released from the obligation to observe and carry out the canons and ordinances of the said Assembly, and I feel at liberty to state that I neither believe in, nor intend to enforce, the same.

I sincerely lament that there should be any misunderstanding, and whatever the result of the threatened movement to myself, I earnestly pray that the minds of the Parishioners may be guided aright, and that the Lord would grant unto his servants that "with all boldness they may speak in his name."

Believe me,

Dear Mr. Archdeacon,

Your affectionate Brother in Christ,

WILLIAM BULLOCK.

Halifax, N. S., April 9th, 1857.

MY DEAR ARCHDEACON,

In reply to your letter I beg to state, that I fully agree with you in the opinion that there is no obligation on us to introduce the decrees of the Diocesan Assembly into this Parish, under the present circumstances; and I may take this opportunity of reminding you (as you will find by referring to my letter addressed to the Churchwardens last year,) that I never expressed any intention of doing so, as I have always held that such Assembly is invested with no independent authority whatever, in this Diocese.

As a Clergyman of the Church of England, the only Ecclesiastical authority which I can recognize is that of the Bishop, to whom I owe Canonical obedience "in all things lawful and honest," whether he may act with the advice of a Synod, or without it; and as his Lordship has formally released us from any further responsibility on this subject, I have no hesitation in declaring that I do not feel myself bound to carry out any of the Canons or regulations of the Assembly in this Parish, against the consent of the Parishioners.

I trust and pray that your Easter Meeting may be conducive to the restoration of perfect harmony among us, and that all the members of the Church may be "inspired with the spirit of truth, unity and concord."

I am,

My dear Archdeacon,

Your affectionate Brother,

EDMUND MATURIN.

Dr. Jennings.—I feel very much gratified with the letters which have just been read. They harmonize completely with the views expressed by the majority at the last meeting. I have great pleasure in moving the following Resolution:—

Whereas the parish at the last Easter Meeting resolved that, should the curates adhere to their determination to carry out the rules or ordinances of the Synod in this Parish, the connexion between them should cease at this present Easter; and whereas the Curates as well as the Rector have by their letters, dated 7th, 8th, and 9th inst. respectively, stated that they neither intend or desire to carry out any of the rules or regulations of such Synod against the consent or wishes of the parishioners: therefore resolved that the salaries of the curates be granted for the ensuing year as heretofore.

J. G. Creighton, Esq., seconded the Resolution. He considered the letters very satisfactory.

Mr. Salter observed that he thought the Resolution should express more strongly the gratification the parishioners all feel at the happy termination of the recent difference.

Dr. Jennings had no objection to having the resolution modified to meet Mr. Salter's suggestion.

Mr. Lynch agreed with Mr. Salter, that the resolution to be passed should be couched in the warmest terms, and stated that in differing from the Clergymen he had done so with great pain, and with considerable reluctance, actuated by nothing but a stern sense of duty—none of those who voted for the resolution having had any personal feeling in the matter, and therefore having a corresponding amount of pleasure in the prospect of an adjustment of the difficulties.

William Hare, Esq. thought it would be better to divide the resolution, so that the salaries of the Curates might be passed in a separate vote.

The suggestions of both Mr. Salter and Mr. Hare were adopted by the Meeting, and the following Resolution was then passed unanimously:

Resolved—Whereas the Parish at the last Easter Meeting, resolved that should the Curates adhere to their determination to carry out the rules or ordinances of the Synod in this parish, the connexion between them should cease at this present Easter; and whereas the Curates as well as the Rector, have by their letters dated 7th, 8th and 9th inst. respectively stated that they neither intend nor desire to carry out any of the rules or regulations of such Synod against the wishes of the parishioners,—Therefore resolved, that this meeting reciprocate the kindly feeling expressed by these gentlemen in this announcement.

On motion of A. Harshaw, Esq., seconded by Jos. Bennett, Esq., it was then resolved unanimously, that the letters of the Rector and Curates be entered on the Minutes of the Meeting.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW CHURCHWARDENS.

P. C. Hill, Esq. and J. W. Ritchie, Esq. were then appointed Churchwardens for the ensuing year.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE TREASURER.

On motion of J. C. Cogswell, Esq., seconded by Henry Pryor, Esq., a vote of thanks to Mr. Hare, the Treasurer of the Parish, was passed by acclamation.

APPOINTMENT OF VESTRYMEN.

The following gentlemen were then appointed Vestrymen for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Wm. Dunbar, W. T. Townsend, Maurice McIlroth, E. J. Lordly, Thos. Boggs, jr., Wm. Metzler, J. C. Cogswell, B. W. Salter, W. H. Tully, John C. Silver, Dr. Jennings, Dr. Almon.

SALARIES OF CURATES.

Mr. Pryor moved that the usual salaries be granted to the Curates.

Mr. Salter asked whether it would not be well to increase these salaries. They might have sufficient some years ago, but now, in consequence of the increased price of provisions, &c., he thought they should be raised.

Mr. Chamberlain had no objection to increase these salaries, if it could be done consistently with a due regard to the repairs of St. Paul's Church, which were much required.

Dr. Almon remarked that the expenditures of the parish of the parish for the past year exceeded its income, that, much as he should like to see the salaries increased, he could not consent to any expenditure exceeding the income of the Parish.

The usual salaries to the Curates were then passed.

SALARIES OF ORGANIST, SEXTON, &C.

The salaries of the Organist, Sexton, and other persons employed about the Church, were passed.

W. C. Silver, Esq., who had been absent at the commencement of the meeting, enquired how it happened that the salary of the organist was charged to the parish funds, after the resolution passed on that subject on motion of Mr. Lynch.

Mr. Hill explained the matter as before, and Mr. Silver expressed himself quite satisfied with the explanation.

Mr. Creighton.—The churchwardens merely did what is sometimes done by the Government, namely, taking a sum from the Treasury, and trusting to the Legislature to indemnify them for it. When the services of the Organist were dispensed with last year, two ladies undertook to lead the singing at St. Paul's. They stood up there and sang the praises of the Lord without the aid of an organ. I think the church is very much indebted to them. (Applause.) They continued to do so for some time, until at last they found it impossible to endure the fatigue of singing three times a day. I would ask Mr. Pryor, who knows the exertion required in singing in a church, if it is not exceedingly wearisome. We were consequently compelled to employ an organist. Miss Willis kindly gave us her services for some time, but we had at last to engage a paid organist.

Mr. Pryor.—I can only say that the young ladies mentioned are indeed deserving of the warmest thanks of this Parish. For my own part, I would not sing in a choir without an organ; and I therefore withdraw my services from St. Paul's choir last year.

On motion of Mr. Silver, seconded by Dr. Almon, a vote of thanks was passed unanimously to the ladies referred to.

ORGANIST'S SALARY.

Mr. Silver moved that the sum of £15, expended by the churchwardens for the above purpose, be allowed.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Almon, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Salter gave notice that he would at a future meeting move that an organist for St. Luke's be paid out of the parish funds.

Mr. Cogswell had no objection to vote as a matter of courtesy, but as a matter of justice, he was decidedly opposed to it.

Mr. Creighton remarked that an organ had been given to St. Luke's by St. Paul's.

Mr. Lynch replied that that organ was perfectly useless, and if any charge was to be made on account of it, it should be a charge for storage on the part of St. Luke's (Laughter.)

REPAIRS OF ST. PAUL'S.

Mr. Hill called the attention of the meeting to the South Porch of St. Paul's, which, he said, was very leaky.

Mr. Chamberlain stated that the roof of the Church was in a very bad state; that the windows were very loose, and admitted the snow. He urged the necessity of these defects being at once remedied. He concluded by moving a resolution that the Parishioners be assessed for said repairs, according to their ability, in the same manner as the city rates were levied.

Mr. Salter stated that he should refuse to pay any such assessment, because he considered the congregation of St. Paul's quite able to repair their own Church. He was willing to contribute towards the repairs of St. Luke's, which Church he usually attended.

Mr. Chamberlain.—I think it very hard that, after we, the congregation of St. Paul's, have subscribed towards the erection of St. Luke's, that the congregation of the latter Church, when our Church is rotting down about our ears, should tell us that we must repair it ourselves.

Mr. Silver.—It is very ungracious on the part of the congregation of St. Paul's, every time a parish meeting is held, to remind us (the congregation of St. Luke's) that they have given us a church, and that we are under everlasting obligations to them for it. We have never been backward in assisting them, and we felt a deep interest in the old Church. The day for assessment has forever passed away in this parish. Difficulties existed in carrying it out, when authorised by law, and these difficulties would be increased if an attempt were now made to revive it. The only way by which the sum needed for the repairs, &c., can be raised is by appealing to the feelings of the parishioners. I do therefore move that the churchwardens and vestry be a committee to lay the case before the parish at once, and to solicit subscriptions. No further survey need be called; £500 at least will be required, and it may be collected in a short time.

Mr. Chamberlain thought that persons should pay according to their ability, and if the sum was raised by subscription, a liberal poor man would pay nearly as much as a miserly rich man.

Mr. Silver's resolution was then seconded.

Mr. Hare wished before the question was put to state that the Rector's family were living in rooms which were absolutely untenanted.

Mr. Townsend stated that nothing could be worse than the condition of the eastern gallery of the church.

Mr. Cogswell thought it was a waste of money to repair the old Rectory, it should be sold and a new one built.

Mr. Hill stated that this had been suggested before, but that the Rector was very unwilling to leave the old house.

Dr. Almon thought that the discussion showed the necessity for the division of the parish.

Mr. Creighton observed that the parishioners had no power to divide the parish, as the Bishop had not defined the limits which should be appointed to the two proposed parishes.

Dr. Almon.—There is a power beyond the Bishop or the churchwardens. I am not as frightened of Bishops as some people are; and I think more of public opinion than many people do. Public opinion will yet compel this division.

Mr. Chamberlain thought that if the Lord Bishop were here he would approve of the Resolution.

Mr. W. H. Tully thought that Mr. Silver's suggestions met the views, and also the wants of the Parish, and that both the congregations (St. Paul's and St. Luke's) would cheerfully subscribe towards the repairs.

Mr. Lynch.—I think the whole difficulty may be obviated by keeping separate accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the two Churches. We may have a division *de facto* though not *de jure*. Both the parsonage and the Church of St. Luke require repairs. The congregation of St. Paul's have a room for their Sunday School. We (St. Luke's congregation) have none. The roof of St. Luke's Church is in a very bad condition, the shingling is very bad, causing the roof to leak in several places. These defects must be at once remedied. I move that the accounts of the Churches be hereafter kept separate, the expenses of each Church being defrayed out of its own funds.

Mr. Hill.—There is a surplus of income over the expenditure in St. Paul's Church; it is not so in St. Luke's.

Mr. Creighton.—We (St. Paul's congregation) pay £8 a year for our pews, in St. Luke's they pay much less.

Mr. Lynch.—If we are a burden to you, cast us off. We do feel those taunts. We have given you a Church, Parsonage, Glebe lands, &c.; let us have a division of account. I press my Resolution as an

amendment to Mr. Silver's Resolution. I believe that what it proposes can be easily done.

Dr. Almon.—On the principle of the old adage, that "half a loaf is better than no bread," I second Mr. Lynch's Resolution, although every word he has said will apply just as well to the division of the parish.—It religious politics were out of the way, Mr. Lynch himself would be an advocate for the division.

Mr. Lynch.—I am much obliged to the Doctor for seconding my Resolution, but not for the accompanying observations.

Mr. Mellreth.—I suppose that Mr. Lynch's resolution is not intended to operate until St. Paul's church is repaired.

Mr. Chamberlain stated that, in deference to the views of Mr. Ritchie, to whom he had shown his Resolution, and who thought that it would cause a great deal of jealousy between the two congregations, he would now withdraw it.

J. W. Ritchie, Esq.—Although I quite agree with the principle of Mr. Lynch's amendment, I think that a great deal of consideration would be required before his proposition could be carried out. The original resolution and the amendment do not appear to me to bear much relation to each other. The former asks for the voluntary aid of the parishioners towards the repair of St. Paul's Church. I am quite satisfied that the only way in which the Church can be repaired is by voluntary contributions, yet I do not believe that these contributions will be made up by persons attending St. Luke's Church. Some few of the persons attending that church may subscribe, but the burden will mainly fall on the congregation of St. Paul's. If the sum needed for the repairs were to be levied by assessment, angry feelings would, I feel satisfied, be excited. I think that the two questions (Mr. Silver's and Mr. Lynch's) should be treated separately. For my own part I should like to see both pass. In the event of the passage of the latter, a careful arrangement would require to be made. As far as regards receipts, there would not be the least difficulty, as each church would of course receive its own pew rent. I think that St. Paul's church should not be required to pay the whole salary of the Rector and of one of the Curates. If that were done, the congregation of St. Luke's would enjoy an undue advantage, as they have a good church, and would have to pay only one clergyman. It should also be remembered that the residences in the vicinity of St. Luke's are increasing in number, while they are diminishing in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's, which is becoming more and more the business part of the city. I am not myself interested more in one Church than another, having pews in both. I hardly imagine that Mr. Lynch himself intends that St. Luke's Church should pay only the salary of the Rev. Mr. Bullock.

Mr. Lynch.—I did not say so.

Mr. Ritchie.—I thought not.

Mr. Lynch.—My remarks arose simply from the fact that year after year our two churches remain out of repair, and nothing is done to remedy the evil. Let us do something. The present state of the churches is disgraceful to the parish.

Mr. Salter.—St. Luke's Church has been spoken of as in good order. Even two years ago it would have required £50 or £60 to repair it, and now it will take £200.

Mr. Hill thought that Mr. Silver's resolution met the whole difficulty.

Mr. Lynch.—I think the division of the Parish impracticable, but as regards the keeping of the separate accounts, I cannot see any difficulty, except in the adjustment of the portion which each Church is to bear of the salaries of the Rector and Curates.

Mr. Gossp asked whether a sum sufficient to effect the repairs of the churches might not be raised by loan, the interest to be defrayed by an increase in the pews.

Mr. Cogswell.—We never can honestly go in debt again. The persons who subscribed to pay for the former debt, did so with the express understanding that the Parish would not again incur debts.

Dr. Almon.—I prophesy that the adoption of Mr. Silver's resolution will end in nothing.

Mr. Hill.—If gentlemen are determined to fulfil their own prophecies (by not subscribing to the repairs) no doubt they will come to pass.

Mr. Dunbar suggested that Mr. Silver's resolution be amended to include the repairs of St. Luke's Church. The resolution was accordingly amended, and being put by the Chairman, passed nem. con.

The resolution as finally passed is as follows: That the churchwardens and vestry be a committee to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of repairing St. Paul's and St. Luke's Churches and the rectory.

(Remainder next week.)

News Department.

Extracts from latest English Papers.

ENGLAND.

The tale of members returned is now complete, and the endeavour has been made, with indifferent success, to sort them into classes and ticket them with party names. The county and borough elections are on the whole of a pretty uniform colour. As regards the former indeed there have been fewer contests and rather fewer changes in the representation; but the general characteristics are much the same; the tone of independence, and the repudiation of party ties, are, amongst the Conservatives

at least, much the same; the encroachments of Liberalism are so marked perhaps in the counties than in the boroughs, being counterbalanced by no advance on the other side. The farmers, disappointed canvassers will tell you, could not be induced to vote. In Devon, Durham, Dorset, Berks, Essex, Norfolk, Hertfordshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Derbyshire, Cambridgeshire, Herefordshire, Glamorganshire, and the Isle of Wight, seats have been lost and won, either by cession or by the fortune of war, and the Ministerialist candidate has in several cases been returned at the head of the poll.

Among the particular losses and casualties we may note the disappearance of the Aoland family from the representation of Devon, the defeat of Sir Stafford Northcote in a neck-and-neck race with the brother of Mr. Rolle, that of Mr. Floyer in Dorsetshire, and of Mr. Farrer in Durham. The attempt to eject Sir E. Dering unseated Mr. Deedes, a man of weight and sense, and the attack on Mr. Bramston in South Essex proved fatal instead to Sir W. B. Smith.

The immediate result of this election unquestionably is to place Lord Palmerston in a proud and commanding position, and to shed splendour over the evening of his long political life. When Parliament meets, he will have at his back a powerful majority, and before him a diminished and disorganised body, nine-tenths of whom have professed themselves ready to give him an "independent" support. This profession, it is true, in numerous cases is awkward and insincere, but its very insincerity is a proof that it was known to be acceptable to those in whose presence it was made. Nor is it insincere in all. Many and many a man will take his seat on the Opposition benches determined to support Lord Palmerston in the first place, and intending to play the independent member whenever he chooses, towards his own nominal chief. Comparing the speeches with the returns, and making due allowances for extravagances and incoherencies, the gross result appears to us to be a marked expression on the part of the public at large, of preference for Palmerston and dissatisfaction with the Chinese vote—an opinion, as our readers are aware, not unforeseen by us, and to which the best conclusions we have been able to form are diametrically opposed. Analysed, this preference reduces itself to elements which a proud and scrupulous man might well despise. But Lord Palmerston is not proud nor scrupulous. He is a man of the world, who takes things at their current value, and is well content with a popularity—no matter what it is made of—which secures him power.—*London Guardian.*

Her Majesty's accouchement is now daily expected, and there seems to be little doubt that the next week will witness this auspicious event. Her Majesty has enjoyed uninterrupted good health during the past week, but the royal dinner circle has been gradually contracted, and the last day or two it has been limited to the immediate members of the Court. All visits to theatres have been entirely suspended, and the Ministers hold themselves in readiness for attendance.—*Court Journal, April 7.*

We are now fully able to authenticate the rumour which we alluded to last week of the probable postponement of the marriage of the Princess Royal till January next. Several reasons have conduced to this postponement, and one is, that the residence preparing for the Prince and Princess in Berlin will not be completed and fit for occupation until the close of the year. This palace was the residence of the father of the present King of Prussia, but has been for many years much neglected. Its furniture as well as its decorations required a complete renewal, and the building itself a great extent of ornamental repair, with the additions necessary to modern notions of luxury and comfort. Prince Frederick William it is expected will arrive in this country about the latter end of May, or the beginning of June—the precise time may, perhaps, be influenced by the Queen's recovery. Had the marriage taken place in the autumn, as originally proposed, the royal bride and bridegroom were to have remained some time in England; but as the nuptials have been postponed some months, the Prince and Princess will, it is expected, proceed at once to Berlin.—*Court Journal.*

The apprehension of an approaching murrain has called forth an Order in Council, published in the *Gazette* of Friday night, prohibiting the importation of cattle, or of horns, hoofs, hides, or skins, from those territories of Russia, Prussia, or Mecklenberg Schwerin which lie on the Gulf of Finland, or between the Gulf and the city of Lubeck.

Selections.

A tract has come to our hands, being an Address to the Mobile Teachers' Institute, by W. T. Walthall, Superintendent of Public Schools in Mobile. A tract coming from this source is entitled to more attention than its size would demand. The writer is an earnest and Churchman, one who is truly a Christian, and who we have reason to know, has been most successful as a Christian teacher. We are glad to see such a man presiding over public education; but we would wish that his influence might be exerted upon a better field than the ungodly system of a "no religion" education. But, with all this, we feel satisfied that such men as Mr. Walthall can, nay, must exert a most beneficial influence wherever they are placed, and we had with satisfaction such Addresses as the one we notice.

We make the following extracts, though we almost regret that space forbids our giving the whole:—

Teachers to be Progressive.

No one is so well fitted to teach others, as he who is ever learning himself; and no one is so little qualified to perform his duty as he who deems himself incapable of being taught.

Teachers to be Conservative.

But, however evident this truth may be, it is, if possible, still more important that he should be conservative.

The Nineteenth Century.

The age is wild with rage for fantastic novelties and pretended reformation in government, society, literature, and education. Theory upon theory is piled up, as if men would attain the celestial atmosphere of truth as the Titans would fain have scaled the heavens of old, by heaping Pelion upon Ossa and Ossa upon Pelion. Gay, glittering phantoms spring up in quick succession—generally the ghosts of exploded doctrines of past generations—to invite, to dazzle, and to delude.

Websterian Orthography.

To save the writing, or the printing of an extra letter, it would efface the history which is often contained in a word, and disturb the harmony and uniformity of a language spoken in every corner of every continent.

The Teacher a Gentleman.

But the teacher should not only be a scholar but a gentleman. In no profession on earth should a due regard to those delicate proprieties, those nameless ornaments, that adorn and dignify social life, be regarded as more indispensable. To none are the characteristics of purity, chivalry, forbearance, self-denial, and elevation of thought, more essential than to the teacher. Nothing is more unaccountable than the indifference so often manifested in this particular. That parent is strangely unmindful of the interests of his children, who is willing to entrust them for years, during the most plastic period of life, to the influence of daily contact with a rude, vulgar, ill bred creature, whose example—whatever his merits may be in other respects—must needs be so potent in its effect upon the habits and manners of his pupils. It has been well said, that "Children are not educated till they catch the charm that makes a gentleman or lady. A coarse and slovenly teacher, a vulgar and boorish presence, munching apples or chestnuts at recitations like a squirrel—pocketing his hands like a mummy—projecting his heels nearer the firmament than his skull, like a circus clown,—and dispensing saliva like a member of Congress,—inflicts a wrong on the school room, for which no scientific attainments are an offset."

The way to supply the lack of Religion in Schools.

It is true, that, as circumstances exist with us, the teacher can generally do but little in the way of direct culture of the heart and the affections. In the public school system, and in most other cases, the necessities of his position preclude any positive religious training. But he may at least inculcate the great duties of obedience, subordination, and respect for authority which lie at the basis of all morality and religion. Whether he be Roman Catholic, Anglo Catholic, Greek, or Protestant—nay, whether he be Jew or Christian, he may inculcate the necessity of obedience to the Divine Power and of reverence for the faith—whatever that may be—in which his pupil has been nurtured. Above all, a pure, conscientious and holy life will radiate around it an "unconscious influence," more potent, perhaps, in its effects upon the young, than any amount of dogmatic teaching would be. Thus he may, in his sphere, do something, however little, to stay the current of juvenile depravity, to arrest the progress of lawless infidelity, and to check the manifest tendency

to a relapse into moral barbarism—a relapse not incompatible with the full blaze of intellectual and scientific light, the highest degree of material progress, and the utmost refinement of physical luxury.

SECOND LECTURE ON THE VOICE.

Dr. Gullmote delivered his second and for the present last lecture on the human voice, on Tuesday evening, March 31st, at the University Medical College, in Fourteenth Street, New York, before a large and intelligent audience. He commenced by repeating that portion of his introductory lecture which consisted in pointing out and describing, by means of mannikins, the position and functions of the organs concerned in the production and variation of the voice; following this part of his subject with a detailed explanation of the peculiar effects of each particular organ, and the causes to which these effects are traceable, meanwhile illustrating the truth of the positions he assumed, by experiments with his own voice, of which the audience manifested their appreciation by repeated applause. Perhaps we cannot, within our present limits, give our readers a better idea of the object and nature of this lecture, in connection with the former one, than by publishing the following full report of the lecturer's closing remarks:—

"In conclusion, and by way of general resume, permit me to say, that my aim has been in these lectures, first to show by general anatomical demonstrations, that the mechanism of the human voice exceeds the limits heretofore popularly assigned to it; and second, that hence the theories on which modern modes of vocal development depend, not being radically founded in truth, are philosophically and essentially defective. In maintaining the first of these two propositions, I have sought to prove by a variety of illustrations, my new theory—namely, that for the proper development of the lungs, the attention must be attracted principally to a suitable exercise of the diaphragm, and that the commonly received opinion, that a large chest necessarily implies large lungs, is a fallacy. I have shown that the development of the chest depends chiefly upon the exercise of the external muscles; while the development of the lungs, as I have just asserted, is effected mainly by the intelligent use of the diaphragm; elevating the thoracic viscera, or organs of the chest, and depressing the abdominal, in order that space may be afforded for its own free operation.

The importance of the proper education of the diaphragm will be apparent when I assert, what has never, to my knowledge been before advanced, that it is to the proper control of the diaphragm that we are indebted for all those dynamic effects of light and shade that are so impressive in the voices of accomplished orators and vocalists. I have, in the progress of my argument, also held up to view the deductions of eminent theorists regarding the efficient cause of vocal sound, in order that you may better appreciate the value of my own theory—that it is not the larynx, nor yet the glottis, but that it is to the vibrations of the mucous membrane, and to this alone, that this wonderful phenomenon is to be referred. In view of this argument, it is easy to determine why such varied diseases of the vocal organs abound among us at the present day—the fatal fruits of degenerate seed. Is it the will of God—was it his design when he planned the vocal mechanism—that it should thrive to inefficiency when employed in the ministrations at His altars, while it justifies His wisdom in the cry of the common chimney-sweep? The system of physical development which I have framed upon the basis of my discoveries, has in every instance, where no irremediable obstruction existed, proved curiously efficient, accomplishing the desired end within one third of the time usually devoted to the formation of the voice, and without fatigue of the organs. It has been subjected to numerous experiments, and has often been found capable of producing full vocal development without the employment of vocal sound on the part of the pupil. It directly promotes the general health, in consequence of the right exercise that it demands of certain vital organs that I have proved to be intimately connected with the vocal mechanism. Moreover, it is susceptible of modifying and strengthening the voice up to an extreme old age, giving volume and firmness of tone at a period to which, it is generally supposed nature denies those desirable qualities."

THE INIQUITY OF THE PEW SYSTEM.—St. Aldate's church appears to have enjoyed but little repair and restoration during the last two or three centuries, till the year 1832, a time when less was known about Gothic art than at any period since or before, when it

was filled with very unsightly pews, and fittings as cumbersome and inappropriate as possible: these, unfortunately remain, not only to the sad disfigurement of the church itself, but to the destruction of its utility. It is one of the worst cases we remember to have met with in a town parish church; there is really no room for the poor, though the parish swarms with them; and our indignation at their exclusion from their own church, in order that those who have a little money may sprawl at their ease in cushioned pews, is increased by the fact of which we were informed, on good authority, that Mr. Swaby, the late energetic rector, felt himself bound to resign, and actually has resigned his charge within the past year, because there is no accommodation in the church for those to whom his visits were most acceptable; and his repeated attempts to meet this evil, by arranging the seats on a fair and equal principle, was resisted with the utmost violence by selfish and interested paragoners. The condemnation of this sinful exclusiveness is written in another book, and we may not meddle with it; but one thing we can do, and we do it plainly, from a sense of duty, in this very extreme case. We protest against the retention of the pew system, as being both utterly destructive to churches viewed as works of art, and a grievous offence against the rights of man—an offence a hundredfold more offensive because of being perpetrated in that place where everything should remind us of our perfect equality as creatures in the sight of the Creator of all. Few churches are more disfigured by these abominations than St. Aldate's, and the opposition to a judicious change in respect of them, such as has recently been exhibited in this parish, is we are thankful to say, the exception and not the rule. Of course, as long as selfish people remain in the world—and the world will never be free of them—as long as a man can be found who is bold enough to uphold as fit dwellings for the poor, wretched hovels and tottering lodging houses, which are such a disgrace to many of our low cities, the moneyless classes will be allowed to imbibe disease with the very air which should ventilate their squalid apartments; as it streams, rather than blows through their open casements; and churches will be found where a selfish majority of ratepayers will exclude the majority of the parishioners from their own church; but it is the duty of every man of philanthropic feelings and of an enlightened judgment to protest unceasingly against every instance of tyranny or oppression, wherever it may be found.—*The (London) Builder*.

INDIA.—The progress of Christianity and civilization in India is remarkable:—

The Friend of India says:—"Two years since, the Government of Bengal issued a circular, calling for opinions as to the propriety of abolishing the Churruck Poojab. The opinions, we believe, were favorable to the measure. The festival, always cruel and obscene, has at last become unfashionable. Respectable natives never attend the ceremony. The upper classes denounce it as a relic of barbarism. Even among the lower orders no one swings except upon compulsion, or when stupefied with opium and hemp. It was expected that an order would follow, prohibiting the practice, but for some unknown reason Government hesitated and drew back. The Government of Bombay is more courageous. It has abolished the nuisance by a simple proclamation. It is not fifty years since experienced men believed that the abolition of Suttee would produce a revolution. It was abolished, nevertheless, and India remains a British possession. The suicides at Juggurnath speedily followed, and even Pooree held its peace. Almost the first great act of the new Legislative Council was to remove the restriction on the remarriage of widows.—The Pundits are not for that cause inculcating the sacred duty of insurrection. Koolin polygamy is already doomed, amidst the open applause of the population. And now the Government of Bombay, in a city more Hindoo than Shastras, sweeps away a ceremony without the formality of an Act. It simply declares the Poojab a nuisance, and public opinion supports the declaration. What is the next step to be? The Hurkarru recently announced that Pandit Nyaratno was about to marry a widow. It now contradicts the statement. He has been threatened with excommunication, and, as the sentence would involve his family, he has yielded. The Madras papers mention the remarriage of a Hindoo widow at Salem. She was a girl of thirteen, who had never lived with her deceased husband. Her father determined to remarry her, and did so, though threatened with excommunication by his caste. Numbers of respectable natives were present at the ceremony, and "a gentleman of the Civil Service honored the occasion." The caste of

the family is not mentioned. A very interesting meeting has been held at Unstair to test the practical results of the anti-infanticide measures taken three years ago. The leading Sikh Sadars and other influential natives were present, and gave most satisfactory evidence of the success of the measures. All the chiefs present renewed their engagements to use every effort for the suppression of infanticide, and these men seem to have a habit of keeping their promises. Still it is found that there must be special legislation before the practice can be effectually put down.

THE CAMEL.—The camel, as everybody knows, kneels to receive his load and his rider, and the burden he can rise with is said to be the measure of what he is able to carry. The Bedouins often climb to the saddle without bringing the camel to his knees or even stopping him, by putting one foot on the callous of the knee, and so clambering up by the neck and shoulder. But I recommend no such experiments to you. You will find mounting in the ordinary way tedious enough in the beginning, and you run considerable risk at first of going off by a very illogical *a priori a posteriori* movement as the animal rises. It is a "bad eminence" to fall from, and until you have had considerable exercise in this sort of slack rope exercise it is good to hold on to the saddle pias both fore and aft, while the dromedary is unloading his joints, and working his traverse upwards. Further, see that your attendant keeps one foot on the camel's knee until you are well poised and balanced, for he is apt to start up when he feels the weight of his rider; and in this case you may very likely go up on one side and come down on the other. When all is ready, you give the signal, your Arab releases the camel, a sudden jerk from behind pitches you upon the pommel as he raises his haunches, and then a swell from the stem throws you aft, and so on zig-zag, until he is fairly up, when, after a little more rolling, while he is posing and steadying, backing and filling, and getting his feet in marching order, he steps off, and you are at last under way, on your quest of Mesopotamia, Arabia Petraea, or the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon.—"The Camel; his Organization, Habits, and Uses," by G. P. Marsh.

The last will and testament of Anna Kinsly, an aged lady, a communicant in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N. Y., who died on the 24th ult., without any heirs, was proved a few days since, and contains the following bequests:—

To the Benevolent Association of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, \$1,500; to the Female Employment Society in Court street, \$1,000; to the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seaman, New York, \$1,000, to the Church Charity Foundation Society, of Brooklyn, \$1,000, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum of said Foundation, and \$1,500, for the benefit of the Aged Home of said Foundation; to the Orphan Asylum Society, of Brooklyn, \$1,000, to the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, of Brooklyn, 2,000, to be applied to increase the pay of their rural clergy; \$1,000, for the China Mission, and \$1,000, for the African Mission, to the Benevolent Association of the City of Brooklyn, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, \$1,500, to be applied for the benefit of the Brooklyn City Mission; \$2,000, for the education of young men for the Ministry; to Convocation of the County of Kings, of the Protestant Episcopal Church Extension, \$1,000; to the Trustees of the Fire Department of the village of Brooklyn, \$1,000; to Susan Waring \$500; to Cornelia Waring \$10,000. The proceeds of her furniture to be given to such poor persons as her executors may select. To the Five Points mission \$1,000. Rev. Wm. H. Lewis, D.D., Rector of the church of the Holy Trinity, and N. B. Morse are appointed her executors.—*Calendar.*

SOUND SLEEP.—Any man who can bound out of bed as soon as he wakes of a mid-winter's morning, is worth something; no fear of his not making his way through the world creditably, because he has the elements of a promptitude, decision and energy, which guarantee success. To invalids we make a comfortable suggestion worth knowing. If you have force of will enough to keep you from taking a second nap—and it is the "second nap" which makes its baneful influence felt on multitudes—it is better for you to lie awhile and think about it, until that feeling of weariness passes out of the limbs which you so commonly feel. But to sleep soundly, and to feel rested and refreshed when you wake up of a morning, four things are essential:—

1. Go to bed with feet thoroughly dry and warm.
2. Take nothing for supper but some cold bread and

butter, and a single cup of weak, warm tea, of any kind.

3. Avoid over fatigue of body.

2. For the hour preceding bed-time, dismiss every engrossing subject from the mind, and let it be employed about something soothing and enlivening in cheerfulness.

Great fears are entertained of the cattle epidemic, which is raging in Central Europe, speedily reaching England:—

It has already reached Königsberg, where one proprietor is said to have lost 300 head in a night; and the time of its arrival in Hamburg, whence cattle are weekly imported to the English markets, must now, in all human probability, be but a question of days. In 1745 the same, or a like epidemic, was introduced into England by means of two calves from Holland, and in the second year after its introduction over 40,000 cattle died in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, and almost as many more in Cheshire. During the third year remuneration was given by the Government, who had ordered the destruction of diseased cattle, for no fewer than 80,000 head, while twice as many more, according to the report of one of the commissioners died of the malady. In the fourth year it was equally fatal, nor does it appear to have completely disappeared till eight years after. On the Continent every exertion is being made to arrest the progress of the disease; military detachments are charged to destroy all that become infected. In Prussia, if only one of a herd should be attacked, the authorities order the whole to be slaughtered; the *cordon sanitaires* are established along the frontiers to prevent the ingress of cattle from districts in which the disease exists. Our Government, it is suggested, should lay an immediate embargo on all cattle and raw hides imported from infected districts of the Continent.

Never perhaps was the spirit of absolute and unqualified submission to Rome so universally felt and enunciated by the French Episcopacy as at the present day. A short time ago a curé of the diocese of Meaux, in an official position, forwarded to Rome a declaration from himself and his brethren, voluntarily pledging themselves henceforth to accept from Rome without enquiry, condition, hesitation, or examination, whatever commands either of doctrine or practice emanated from the Holy See. An Italian writer, the Abbé Margotti, in a recent work, entitled *The Victories of the Church during the Pontificate of Pius IX.*, boasts that Rome has of late years vanquished all her enemies around, that Pius IX. has successively and successfully combated the "hypocrisy of liberalism," the "opulence of demagogism," the "fury of heresy, seeking to renew in England the shameless scandals of Henry and Elizabeth," and finally, "modern diplomacy, which resumes in itself alone all the dissimulation of hypocrisy, the fury of demagogism, and the sophism of heresy." "You, Holy Father," he says, "with your admirable courage, have vanquished all these four enemies."

Another ecclesiastical publication which has attracted much attention of late is the letter of the Bishop of Amnecy. The Bishop appears to consider that the moment is come for speaking out, and his address is one continued enunciation of what in modern times is termed liberty, but which the prelate condemns as revolution, along with representative government and Constitutions by wholesale. England, of course, is especially denounced as the example, encourager and disseminator of these poisonous ideas. "England," he says, "habituated to fatten upon misfortunes of other nations, keeps everywhere alight the brand of political and social discord. At this very hour she stalks along the coasts of Italy, her vessels loaded with Constitutions, with anti-Christian Bibles, and with all the hatred of Protestantism against the Church and the Vicar of Jesus Christ." I could fill pages with extracts from pastoral letters all over the country, breathing an equally mild and Christian spirit.—*Corresp. London Guardian.*

AN IRON GODDESS.—The colossal statue of the Madonna for the column commemorative of the Immaculate Conception at Rome was cast at the Vatican foundry on the 31st of January, in the presence of the Cardinal Secretary of State and a great number of ecclesiastical and municipal dignitaries, besides artists, sight seers, amounting to upwards of two hundred persons. The metal, weighing about twenty thousand pounds, having been gradually approaching to fusion for about twelve hours previous to the operation, the religious part of the ceremony

commenced, visitors being requested to take their hats off whilst the litanies to the Virgin were chanted. These orisons were the signal for the master founder, Signor de Rossi, to begin the outpouring of the metal from the monster crucible; and robust voices of the priestly choir delivered the sonorous responses of the *Gra pro nobis*, whilst the fiery metal flowed into the mould below the floor of the building. The agitation of the master founder reminded one of Benvenuto Cellini's transports upon a similar occasion, and, as the operation came to an end without any sinister event, Cardinal Antonelli shook hands warmly with Signor de Rossi, and congratulated him upon his success; his friends crowded around him with embraces and solicitations; the ladies of his family went into hysterics; and the *civitas* of the spectators became most enthusiastic. The result could not, of course, be known immediately, but on breaking the mould, the casting was found to be satisfactory, although not entirely perfect.

The Recorder, in noticing the death of Mr. Cragg, the old vicar of St. Stephen's, thus glances at the rapid growth of the Church in Philadelphia:—

Perhaps there is nothing that impresses upon us more vividly the rapid expansion of our Church, than the change which William Cragg, as Sexton of St. Stephen's, commenced in his official tenure. Twenty-three years may not be a long term of office but when it began there were but six clergymen in Philadelphia, and five churches,—now there are sixty clergymen, and of congregations of all classes, fifty. The Bishop Wainwright was scarcely sinking below the majority of his age and benighted old age, and Dr. Fahnestock for a long time his co-worker in Philadelphia, but perhaps not altogether with the same mind as he was only just before he was forced by years and infirmities to resign the Rectorship of St. Paul's; Dr. Beane had not yet arrived in Philadelphia, and the church of St. Andrew's was scarcely laid. Now a third episcopate has passed over its first period of years,—the grave has closed over two vicars of St. Paul's, and the pulpit known two others,—and St. Andrew's has seen grow up by her side a cluster of churches, which, in their number and strength, will record the name and blessed influence of her first Rector until the end of time.

Such are the changes which twenty-three years have made, but they have made another change beside. Of his vicars and co-workers and spoke from the pulpits of our Church then, none remain in the posts in which they then stood, and must have passed from the Church militant to the Church triumphant. What a lesson it is to those who remain, to reflect how earthly, in view of such a great future of years, do all the little points of present difference vanish.

FRANCE.—One of the first uses which the Emperor has made of the power recently granted to him to confer pensions to a limited amount has been to grant 6,000 francs a year to the widow of M. de Martignac, Minister of the Interior under the reign of Charles X. This exercise of his privilege has earned for Louis Napoleon the well-merited applause of persons of every party. The papers announce the death, in the country, where he lived in great retirement, of General Vaudrey, named Commandant of the Palace of the Tuileries, once well known as a Colonel of Artillery at Strasburg, during the attempt of Louis Napoleon, to which he had the weakness to join himself. A lasting impression that his brother officers and the army in general looked unfavourably on the breach of the *point d'honneur militaire*, of which he was then guilty, prevented the General from enjoying either his own promotion or the success of the cause he had formerly espoused.

DENMARK.—The general treaty which was under negotiation between Denmark and the principal maritime States of Europe for the suppression of the Sound Dues was concluded and signed on Saturday, at Copenhagen:—

According to the terms of this treaty, all dues to which ships were subjected on their passage through the Sound and the Belts are completely abolished after the 1st of April. Denmark also agrees to suppress on certain goods, and to reduce in a strong proportion on others, the transit dues which it has hitherto levied on the Eider Canal, and on the passages between the Baltic and the North Sea. On their part, the maritime States engaged to pay Denmark, as a compensation, in one sum or in instalments, an indemnity representing a five years' average of the actual dues, capitalised at the rate of 4 per cent.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1857.

ST. PAUL'S PARISH.

THE Report of the proceedings of St. Paul's Parish meeting, being much fuller than we expected, we are obliged to postpone the concluding portion until next week. It will be found interesting beyond the parish, several of the matters referred to, and upon which action has been taken, having assumed a prominence amongst Churchmen and an importance, which entitle them to their consideration. Generally the proceedings were characterized by an amicable spirit; and we are not disposed to criticize conclusions which have been come to upon disputed matters, with a desire to promote harmony and unanimity. The letters of the Archdeacon and Curates, sufficiently firm and conservative of their position, have been met by a disposition to be well pleased on the part of the meeting. We are glad of this, for there is nothing so conducive to the welfare of the church as a mutual confidence between the clergy and their flocks, and we hope that nothing will occur to disturb that which has been so happily realized, in the instance to which we have alluded. With such harmonious action, it only remains for the committee appointed to collect subscriptions for the repairs of the churches and rectory, to commence their labors, sure that they will meet with a good result. With so desirable an unanimity there is no object requiring the pecuniary assistance of the laity that would not be cheerfully responded to.

The only question that now remains to agitate the Church, is that which refers to the right of the Chair at Parochial Meetings. Any interference with this may well be disputed, as is the nature of all such questions, by those who possess it. Objections against it are easily met by objections against the plan which its opponents would substitute; and we have never yet heard it alleged, that any great benefit is expected to result from the change as they wish it. To those who argue, as if it were a case in point, that public meetings elude their own Chairman, it may shortly be answered, that Parish meetings are not public meetings, in the common sense of the term, and are in fact more in the nature of incorporated bodies, regularly organized, with constituents appointed for specific purposes, and a system of operations that requires a standing chairman. To those again who object to the Rector that he might refuse to put from the chair resolutions affecting his own interest, it may readily be replied, that this is suppressing a case so extreme, as to be almost impossible. Nor do we think it presupposes much acquaintance with the management of public business, when a case like this is imagined; for whatever might happen with a Rector in the chair, we cannot see that the same difficulty might not as frequently occur with a churchwarden in the like capacity. We doubt not however, that during the many centuries of usage and legality by which the right is fortified, precedents will be found that will reconcile all difficulties of this nature. A practice which has worked as well as most human contrivances, for so long a period, cannot be a bad one, and must be conducive to some good end, or it would be generally condemned. If, instead of this, there can be brought against it only a singular complaint or so, even although that were proven, it does not show sufficient motive for the agitation of a question which will occasion strife where there ought to be peace, and where the disruption of christian feeling, must tend to impede the progress of the Church. Entertaining these sentiments upon the subject, we may be allowed to express a hope that all parties will be content to consign to oblivion this question at its present stage, and that hereafter at all Parish meetings and at all Church meetings, we may have to chronicle the utmost harmony,—that concordant spirit that shall only find argument for debate in suggestions of the mind for the better accomplishment of a settled purpose,—and that holy spirit of Christian brotherhood, free from unwarrantable suspicions, which ought to distinguish Churchmen from the rest of the world.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

The St. George's Charitable Society celebrated St. George's Day this year by attending Divine Service at St. Paul's. The Society mustered in force at the Masonic Hall at 10 A. M., were soon after formed in order by the Marshal, and preceded by the fine band of the 63rd Regt., kindly loaned by Col. Hill for the occasion, marched through Pleasant street to Church, with an imposing display of banners and flags, accompanied by a miscella-

neous concourse of spectators. The Lord Bishop, one of the patrons of the Society, was present in St. Paul's. The Rev. W. Bullock, Chaplain, and the Rev. E. Martin, occupied the chancel. The Rev. Hober Bullock, junr. said prayers. The Ven'ble The Archdeacon, senior Chaplain, preached an excellent sermon on brotherly love, as applicable to the constitution of the society and the character of Englishmen. During the service the choir sang an anthem taken from Psalm I. with beautiful effect. A collection was taken in behalf of the charitable fund of the Society. The Lord Bishop then pronounced the Benediction. After the services the Choir sang the National Anthem, in which the members of the Society joined their voices.

The Society then re-formed in procession outside St. Paul's, and, guided by the Marshal, passed through several of the principal streets of the city; and after paying their respects to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, one of the Patrons, at Government House, returned to the Masonic Hall, where, being brought into order, the President, (Henry Pryor, Esq.) called for three cheers for "The Queen," which were multiplied by three, and one cheer more. Three cheers were enthusiastically given for His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and the Lord Bishop, Patrons of the Society. The thanks of the Society were then unanimously voted to the Marshal, (Mr. Shean,) for his taste and ability in conducting the procession—to the ladies of the Choir of St. Paul's—and to Mr. Caseres, the Organist—for those sacred services, which afforded such general gratification. The Society then dispersed.

The Society, in spite of the bad weather, unparalleled in its history, mustered strong. The compound of rain and snow, which greeted them outside, was not very agreeable to be abroad in—and the muddy state of the streets, consequent upon a rapid thaw of two or three inches of snow which had fallen the night previous, detracted no little from the display, and a great deal from the pleasure and comfort that usually attend such celebrations under propitious influences.

The Bill introduced into the Legislative Council, providing a different mode than now exists of filling the Chair at Parish Meetings in this Diocese, was disposed of on Tuesday last—the Honble. introducers stating that it was not their intention to proceed further with the measure.

On Monday, 13th, the Hon. H. G. Pines introduced a Bill into the Legislative Council to incorporate the Halifax Corresponding Committee of the Colonial Church and School Society. The Bill was read a second time on the 14th and committed.

The first clause of this Bill incorporates certain persons therein named, and others who shall be duly appointed, and their successors, under the above title. The second clause enables the society to hold real estate to the value of £10,000. The third clause vests the property of the "Halifax Association in aid of the Colonial Church Society" in the new Association.

The Bill for the Assessment of the City of Halifax to the amount of £100,000 for the Railroad, passed a third reading in the Lower House.

The Report of the Education Committee recommends an additional grant of £1,000 for general education, and £1,400 to extend accommodation at the Truro Model School.

The New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company Bill has passed the House. The Bill gives an exclusive right to the Company for 50 years. It has been opposed by the influence of the Halifax Telegraph Co., and generally on the ground of monopoly.

The R. M. S. *America*, arrived on Thursday afternoon, in 12 days from Liverpool. The elections in the Mother Country manifest a considerable majority in favor of the Palmerston administration. The news otherwise is of no great importance.

CHINA.—The news from Hong-Kong comes down to the 17th of February, and is neither more definite nor satisfactory than the statement in last week's Postscript.

One report states that the understanding at Hong-Kong on the 17th February was, that the Emperor had expressed the highest confidence in Yeh's ability to deal with foreigners; that he recommended clemency; but that his Imperial Majesty had given orders, in the event of lenient measures proving unavailing, to "drive the barbarians into the sea." On the other hand, it is said that the *Pekin Gazette* does not contain any allusion to the troubles with foreigners at Canton; and that the report is correct of an edict having been issued to the high officers of the coast provinces not to interfere with the quarrel at Canton. Yeh is said to have orders to establish peace, but nothing is said of opening Canton.

The Revd. J. Forsythe has lately removed from the Allison Mines to Truro, and requests that all Communications may be addressed to him there.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Some daring villain or villains, secured an entrance into the Halifax Bank. (Collin's,) on Saturday night or Sunday last. They appear to have effected an entrance by getting into the office of Messrs. Cochran & Co., and then by cutting a hole through the floor over the Director's room, let themselves down into the same. They had very industriously drilled holes through the lock and door of the iron safe, and had succeeded in taking a piece out of the same, but either want of time or their being disturbed, prevented their completing their attentions. A large amount of gold was in the safe; but we understand nothing was lost.—*Christian Messenger*.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—Halifax, April 22, 1857.—His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to reinstate and appoint, to be Justice of the Peace for

For the County of Hants. Benjamin DeWolfe, Francis Parker, Esquires.

For the County of Richmond: Simon Bablin, Matthew Helleur, Esquires.

For the County of King's County: Abel Parker, Ward Eaton, Gideon Cogswell, Peter Wickwire, Simon Fitch, William Woodworth, John O Pines, Edmund Palmer Fairfield Smith, Esquires.

And His Excellency, by the advice of the Council, has been pleased to direct that the Gentlemen above named shall severally take the rank and precedence in the General Commission of the Peace which they would have held and enjoyed had their names been inserted therein according to their priority in the previous General Commission.

To be one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Cumberland: Cyrus Black, Esq.

Those who suffer from Catarrh, cold in the head, chronic or occasional deafness, impaired vision, noises in the ear, inflamed eyes, &c., will find immediate relief in Durro's Catarrh Snuff, a new discovery, which never fails in effecting a permanent cure of all these distressing complaints, even when all other medicines and treatments have proved of no avail. To ministers public speakers, professional men, students &c., it will be found invaluable. Price 25 cents a box.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

A. B. C.—Asthma! Bronchitis!! Consumption!!! and all similar ill the flesh ill the flesh is heir to, are cured by the great Indian remedy, known as Mrs. M. N. Gattner's Indian Balsam of Liverwort and Honour. Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

When the ladies passed suddenly from tight sleeves to very large ones, not a few did or were disfigured by burns from the balloons on their arms catching fire. At present, the form of retribution is Rheumatism, Tiedolorous, and every form of cold. Sufferers should remember that the Mountain Indian Liniment cures rheumatism, and Dr. Stone's Cough Elixir is an effectual remedy for coughs and colds.

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

Persons going to sea should not forget to provide themselves with a bottle of G. W. Stone's Vegetable Liquid Cathartic, as they will find it a sure preventative of Sea Sickness. It cleanses the Stomach from Bile, promotes Digestion and invigorates the whole system.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

THE BALM OF ORANGE FLOWERS gives delicate perfume to the Breath and thoroughly cleanses the Teeth eradicating Tan, Pimples and Freckles, and imparts a rosy bloom to the Complexion; makes a soft and beautiful lather for Shaving; removes Dandruff gives a fine gloss to the Hair.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Glandular swellings in the throat, neuralgia, tic douloureux, rheumatism, gout, lumbago, and other diseases affecting the glands, muscles, and nerves of sensation, are permanently eradicated by the persevering application of this healing, anti-febrile, pain-destroying preparation. Irritating eruptions, running sores, open wounds, burns, scalds, the bites of venomous insects or reptiles, and in short, all the varieties of superficial inflammation, soon lose their angry and painful character, when treated with Holloway's Ointment. Pills have never yet been administered in dyspepsia, liver complaint, or disorders of the bowels without producing the desired results.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. T. D. Ruddle—all your orders have been attended to except the last, that will also be the first leisure. Mr. Fowler—attended to. Rev. Mr. Ambrose. Rev. Mr. Smith. E. M. Cutler, Esq.,—attended to. Rev. Mr. Campbell—attended to. Rev. Mr. Forsyth—attended to.

MARRIED.

On Saturday, the 18th inst., at St. Luke's Church, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, assisted by the Rev. W. Bullock, OLIVER ROBERT DAY STOKES, Capt. Royal Artillery, and eldest son of Robert Day Stokes Esq., Tralee, County Kerry, to ELIZABETH, second daughter of J. J. Sawyer, Esq. High Sheriff of Halifax, N. S.

On Wednesday last, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. R. F. Uniacke, Mr. JAMES WOODS, of Dalhousie College, to RACHEL, daughter of Bayle Cullerne, Esq., of Milton, next Gravesend, Kent, Eng.

On Tuesday, the 14th inst., by the Rev. Professor King, the Rev. ALXDR. MCKNIGHT, Minister of St. James' Church, Dartmouth; to CATHERINE GLAZ, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Kildon, Esq., of Halifax.

At Eastern Passage, on 12th inst., by Rev. James Stewart, Mr. JAMES HENNINGER, to ELLEN MAMONEY, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph York.

At Three Fathom Harbor, on 10th inst., by the same, Mr. WILLIAM ROAST, to CATHERINE, daughter of Mr. Martin Gaetz.

At Nooddy Quoddy, Eastern Shore, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Jas. Breading, Mr. GEORGE HARVEY, sen., to Miss JOHANNA MOSER.

DIED.

On Saturday morning, after a long and painful illness, Mr. GILBERT HAMILTON, aged 80 years, leaving a widow and 8 children.

On Sunday night, of consumption, in the 36th year of her age, ANNE BARBARA, daughter of Mr. William Phillips.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has Received and offers for Sale, WEALE'S SERIES OF SCIENTIFIC, MECHANICAL AND CLASSICAL BOOKS.

ON HAND. ARTS AND SCIENCE. PERSPECTIVE for use of Beginners, with 86 Engravings on copper and wood; Art of Playing the Piano Forte; Architecture for use of Beginners, with Illustrations; On the History, Construction and Illumination of Light Houses—with illustrations;

Treatise on Gravity, with illustrations; on Clock and Watch Making, with a Chapter on Church Clocks, with illustrations; on Ship Building and Naval Architecture in general; on Masonry, with illustrations; on Millinery, with illustrations; on the Art of Making and Rigging of Ships, on Glass Works and the practice of manufacturing and exhibiting Coal Gas;

Elementary Treatise on Descriptive Geometry, with a Theory of Shadows and Perspective; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Auditory Anatomy for the instruction, Examples of the Integral Calculus; Elements of the Differential Calculus; Examples of the use of the Differential Calculus; Equational Astronomy applied to questions of Interest, Amenity, Law, Assurance and General Commerce, with various tables;

CLASSICAL—Ancient and Modern.

Dictionary of the Hebrew and English and English and Hebrew Languages, embracing all the Biblical and Rabbinical Words together with a compendious Hebrew Grammar—three parts.

Lexicon of the Greek and English Languages, Parts 1 and 2;

Lexicon of the English and French Languages Grammar of the Greek Language, as at present taught in the Universities and Schools of the highest standing

Latin English Dictionaries Grammar of the German Language German Teacher Dictionary of the English, French, and German Languages.

French English Dictionaries Grammar of the French Language Dictionario Italiano, Inglese, Francese Do. Inglese, Francese, Italiano

Grammar of the Italian Language Grammar of the Spanish Language Dictionary of the Spanish and English and English and Spanish Languages

New and Complete English Dictionary Grammar of the English Language Outlines of History of England Do of History of Greece Do of History of Rome

The above Books are not surpassed in their several Departments, by any works in the whole range of Literature, and are adapted to interest the Scholar, and to instruct and perfect the Man of Science and the Artist in all the branches of their several Professions or callings. They are designed for general use, and are much cheaper for the valuable information they contain than any other published Treatises on Art and Science and Education.

WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street.

Sold by No. 24 Granville Street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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

Hull, 31st March, 1857.

Maclellith & Cabot retain thanks for the kind patronage awarded them in former business connections, and individually, and beg to solicit a continuance of the same for the present firm. They purpose keeping a stock of GOODS that in quality and variety will not be surpassed in this City, and intend to have all orders promptly and faithfully executed under their personal supervision. A large stock suitable for the present and approaching seasons has been selected for them in England, with great attention to style and quality, and may be expected in a few days. Their business will, for the present be carried on at

No. 25 Granville Street, until the old stand in Hollis Street is rebuilt. April 4.

CHISWELL'S PECTORAL BALSAM

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

Prepared from an English recipe, and sold wholesale and retail by

WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c., Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

March 21.

TO THE CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, and MECHANICAL.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

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

Dec. 20. WM. GOSSIP.

SPECIAL NOTICE. SECOND DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Proposals for Assurance lodged at the Head Office or at any of the Agencies, on or before 15th May, will be entitled to participate in the extent of Three Years' Bonus at the Division of Profits in 1859.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Capital—£1,000,000 Stg. Established 1810.

GVERNOR: The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine. HEAD OFFICE: Edinburgh—5, George Street; London—81 Lombard St

Board of Directors in Halifax, N. S. OFFICE—50 BEDFORD ROW.

The Hon. M. B. Almon, Banker. The Hon. William A. Black, Banker. Lewis Bliss, Esq. Chas. Topping, Esq. Barrister. Jos. in Bayly Blind, Esq. The Hon. Alex. Keith, Merchant.

Medical Advisers. D. McNeil Parker, M. D.; Lewis Johnston, M. D. General Agent and Secretary. MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

ADVANTAGES AFFORDED BY THE COMPANY. Moderate Rates of Premium and Liberal Conditions with reference to Residence in the British Colonies, in India, and other places abroad.

Premiums received in any part of the world where agencies have been established. Immediate Reduction of Premiums on change of Residence from a less healthy to a more favourable climate, according to fixed classes, no Medical Certificate being required.

Claims settled at Home or Abroad. POSITION OF THE COMPANY. A Bonus of 42 per cent. per annum was declared at last investigation in 1851, since which date large profits have accumulated. Next Division of Profits in 1859. Amount of Assurance effected since the establishment of the Company in 1810, £2,300,000 sterling. Income of the Company about £85,000 sterling per annum.

Prospectuses, and full information regarding the Company, may be had on application to MATTHEW H. RICHEY, Agent at Halifax, N. S.

AGENCIES.

Amherst, Robert B. Dickey. Annapolis, James Gray. Bridgetown, Thomas Spurr. Charlottetown (P. E. I.), John Longworth. Georgetown (P. E. I.), W. Samerston. Kentville, T. W. Harris. Liverpool, J. N. S. Marshall. Lunenburg, H. S. Jost. Pictou, James Crichton. Portwash, A. B. Chandler. St. Cleaver's (P. E. I.), Thomas Hunt. Sydney, C. B. G. E. Leonard. Tingo, Hon. A. G. Archibald. Windsor, Joseph Allison. Yarmouth, H. A. Grantham.

April 4, 1857.

WILLIAM LANGLEY, CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, FROM LONDON.

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

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

AGENT for English and American, PATENT MEDICINES. SEA and FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS furnished with the finest Drugs and Chemicals.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

THE following FRENCH BOOKS are to be obtained at the Book and Stationery Store of WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street.

Ollivier's French Grammar, Value. Do. do. do. Jewett.

Key for each of the above. Noel & Chapsal's French Grammar. Levizac's French Grammar. Wandstrocht's French Grammar. Pinney's First Book in French. De Fiva's Elementary French Reader. De Fiva's Classic French Reader. Collot's Dramatic French Reader. Rowan's Modern French Reader. Adventures de Telemaque. Histoire de Charles XII. Recueil Choisi. Bolmar's Perrin's Fables. Petit Preceptor. Chambaud's Fables. Spier's & Surene's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary. Do. School Dictionary. Book of Common Prayer, in French. French Testaments. Dec. 13.

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

SULLIVAN'S Spelling Book Superceeded; Carpenter's S Mayor's, Dilworth's, Universal, Union and other Spelling Books.

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

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

Halifax, Decr. 1856. WM. GOSSIP.

MEDICAL REVOLUTION! THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!!

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

SKIN DISEASES AND GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. Angry Eruptions, such as Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Scabies (or Itch) &c, die out to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

ULCERS, SORES, AND TUMORS.

The effect of this unvaried external remedy upon Scrofula and other virus of the blood, is almost miraculous. It first allays the too profuse action which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterwards complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds, Bruises, Burns, and Scalds.

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

UNDENIABLE TESTIMONY.

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

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

Table with 4 columns: Bunions, Burns, Chapped Hands, Carbuncles, Fistula, Gout, Lambago, Mercurial Eruptions, Swelled Glands, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Ulcers, Venereal Sores, Wounds of all kinds.

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—25 cents per box; and \$1 each box.

Sub-agents in Nova Scotia—J. F. Cochran & Co., Newport; Dr. Harding, Wolford; G. S. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Caplan, Kentville; E. C. Colwell, N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibson, Wilmot; A. S. Foster, Bridgetown; R. Guest, Yarmouth; T. B. Patton, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia; Miss Carter, Pleasant Bay; R. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; Dr. G. G. Blaylock, Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Antigonish; R. B. Huestis, Wallace; W. Cooper, Portwash; Mrs. Rossion, Pictou; T. M. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & C. Jos. Grayborough; Mrs. Norris, Canisot; P. Smith, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia. Jan. 26, 1857.

LANGLEY'S ANTI-PLEURISIC APERIENT PILLS.

THE great popularity acquired by these Pills during the twelve years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undervalued means of relief and cure have been resorted to by putting in circulation so many certificates published concerning them.

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Halifax, March 27, 1857.

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BREXTON H. COLLINS, Sec'y. March 25. 3m.

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