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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. XX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1856. NO. 26.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S.	July 19	1 Kings 13	1 Kings 17
M.	20	1 Kings 13	1 Kings 17
T.	21	1 Kings 13	1 Kings 17
W.	22	1 Kings 13	1 Kings 17
Th.	23	1 Kings 13	1 Kings 17
F.	24	1 Kings 13	1 Kings 17
S.	25	1 Kings 13	1 Kings 17
M.	26	1 Kings 13	1 Kings 17
T.	27	1 Kings 13	1 Kings 17
W.	28	1 Kings 13	1 Kings 17
Th.	29	1 Kings 13	1 Kings 17
F.	30	1 Kings 13	1 Kings 17
S.	31	1 Kings 13	1 Kings 17

Poetry.

A PSALM OF THE NIGHT.

Fades from the West the farwell light,
Flung backward by the setting sun,
And silence deepens as the night
Steals with its solemn shadows on!
Gathers the soft, refreshing dew,
On springing grass and flow'rs stems—
And lo! the everlasting blue
Is radiant with a thousand gems.

—O! bible spirits! bright as erst
Ye 'g Edon's birthright star ye shine
O'er flowers and mountains first,
Ye sparkling from the hand divine;
Ye, bright as then, ye smiled to catch
The music of a spirit's as fair,
Yet hold your high, inortal watch,
And give God's pavilion there.

Sources of all life, and joy, and light!
Creator of each starry sphere,
That o'er me on the arch of night
Gleams like a diamond bright and clear;
Oh, as I gaze, transported now,
Upon this blue resplendent dome,
Deduce but to hear my prayer, that Thou
Wilt call my erring spirit home!

Home, from the world's fast fading bowers,
Faint visions and deluding dreams,
To that fair clime of Eden flowers,
Sweet airs, and softly gliding streams;
Oh, make me feel that wish I stay,
A sojourner and attendant here,
My soul must seek its homeward way,
Far, far beyond each starry sphere.

I kneel before thy gorgeous throne,
Upon thy footstool, king of kings,
And gazing on the glories shown
Beneath the Holy Spirit's wings—
Abject and weak, my awe-struck heart
Would from thy dreadful presence flee,
If Saviour, Thou didst not impart
Rays of undying hope to me.

As vnder faint and glimmering star
Receives its lustre from the sun,
Though from its fiery splendour far,
So from thy love, Almighty One,
My spirit drinks immortal light—
Oh, never may that light decay,
But, like yon diamond of the night,
In Heaven's own beauty melt away.

Religious Miscellany.

COADJUTOR BISHOPS.

The papers in reply to Mr. Gladstone's motion for correspondence relative to the Church affairs of the diocese of Jamaica supply some interesting information, not only in regard to the recent appointment of a suffragan Bishop for that diocese, but also in respect to suffragans in general. On the 28th of May the Bishop of Jamaica communicated to the Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom the letter was forwarded to Lord John Russell; his desire to resign his office, if one-third of his salary as a pension, leaving £2,000 for his successor, was secured to him: the certificate of his medical attendants stating that the Bishop could not return to the tropics without serious risk to his life. The Bishop suggests a precedent in the case of Bishop Stanzer, of Nova Scotia, who retired, from ill-health, in the second year of his episcopate, adding—

"My own plea of retirement would be founded on sixteen years of service as a colonial Bishop; fourteen as an Archdeacon; and six as a rector and missionary; out of which long period I have been absent only six years and eight months from the dioceses in which I have been employed. In fact, since I quitted my curacy in England, in the spring of 1819, there has not passed one calendar year, even with reference to the necessary absences which I have stated, during some part of which I have not officiated in the colonial Church."

Sir William Molesworth having succeeded to office, replies, on the 2nd of August, that he cannot accede to the request, as the act under which the salary is granted repeals all pensions, and provides £3,000 a year as "the proper salary of the Bishop." His lordship proposes to try the effect of German baths for three months, and, in the meantime, suggests the following plan, founded upon the legal opinion of Mr. J. Stephens, which is annexed.—

"The measure to which I allude is the appointment and consecration of one of my archdeacons, or of any other person whom you may be pleased to prefer, to the office of my coadjutor, under the title of Bishop of Kingston, who shall be maintained by such a portion of my salary as may be agreed on, and on whose consecration I should be enabled, if necessary, virtually to retire from the administration of the diocese.

"The legal opinion, which I annex, in support of such an appointment, has been given by Mr. Archibald Stephens, a very high authority in ecclesiastical law, while the precedent which I would adduce will be found in the appointment, under Lord Glenelg's administration in 1836, of Dr. Mountain, Archdeacon of Quebec, as coadjutor Bishop of the late Dr. Stewart, the Bishop of Quebec, under the title of Bishop of Montreal, his maintenance being provided for by the assignment of one third of the salary of the Bishop of Quebec, and by the emoluments of the archdeaconry which he continued to hold. On the appointment of his coadjutor, Bishop Stewart retired to England, and died there in the following year.

"Adverting to the legality of this measure, I would venture to remark that the Statute 5 and 6 Vict., c. 4, authorises any subdivision of the diocese by the Crown, and the redistribution of the funds granted for its endowment, with the consent of the Bishop for the time being, or on the demise of the Bishop, simply by letters patent, reserving always the vested rights of existing incumbents, and that my present salary of £3,000 a year, and the salaries of the archdeacons respectively, were so settled under the authority of the act by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"Having had the advantage of the full discussion of my present position and antecedent services in the Colonial Church on a recent occasion, I should feel it imperinent to occupy your time with any recapitulation of circumstances with which you are sufficiently conversant. I therefore humbly leave the matter in your hands, and, awaiting your decision—I have, &c.

(Signed) "AUBREY G. JAMAICA."

The Colonial Secretary having acknowledged the receipt of the letter, forwards it, with the opinion of Mr. Stephens, and a despatch of Lord Glenelg relative to the appointment of Dr. Mountain, to the Queen's advocate for his opinion. Sir John Harding replies that the Crown has power to make the arrangement, but respectfully suggests the Archbishop of Canterbury should be consulted before the arrangement is carried out. Sir George Grey is now in office, and on October 27 sends the papers as suggested to the Primate, who replies:—

"Addington, Croydon, Oct. 31, 1855.

"Sir—I have the honor of acknowledging your letter of the 27th instant, which states that there is no legal impediment to the resignation of his see by the Bishop of Jamaica, with a view to the appointment of a coadjutor under the title of Bishop of Kingston.

"I am glad to find that this arrangement can be carried into effect, as there does not appear any reasonable prospect of the Bishop's health allowing him to return to his diocese, which is suffering materially through the want of Episcopal superintendance.

"The question as to the portion of salary to be retained by the Bishop may be determined by the circumstances of the person chosen to be coadjutor, whose income, it would seem, ought not to be less than £2,000.—I have &c.

(Signed) "J. B. CANTUAR."

Sir George Grey then states that Archdeacon Courtenay has been suggested for the office, adding—

I have no objection to advise her Majesty to make this appointment if it meets with your Grace's approval.

"There will then be a sum of £3,800, consisting of the salaries of the Bishop and Archdeacon, at the disposal of the Crown for the purposes of the diocese. With reference to the concluding paragraph of your Grace's letter, I should propose that £1,400 per annum out of the former should be reserved for the retiring Bishop, and £1,600, together with his own salary as Archdeacon, paid to the coadjutor, on the understanding that half the latter, £400, should be considered as available in case any fresh arrangement becomes necessary for the performance of the archdeaconal duties (which, however, is not anticipated)."

The Primate rejoins:—

"Addington, Nov. 22, 1855.

"Sir—I beg to acknowledge your letter of 17th instant, stating your consent to recommend the Venerable Archbishop Courtenay to Her Majesty as coadjutor to the Bishop of Jamaica, with a salary of £1,600 per annum as the endowment of the see for the present time, and leaving £1,400 per annum to the retiring Bishop, who will, I am sure, think himself greatly obliged by the agreement thus made in his favor.

"Perhaps I ought to state that I have no personal acquaintance with Archdeacon Courtenay.—I have, &c.

(Signed) "J. B. CANTUAR."

In December Mr. Labouchere having become possessed of the Colonial Seals, carries out the arrangement, sending official intimation to the Governor of Jamaica, and directing the Queen's Advocate to prepare letters patent. These set forth the constitution of the diocese in 1824, and appointment of Bishop Lipscombe, on whose death in 1843 Bishop Spencer was translated from Newfoundland. The latter, in consideration of ill-health and long service, is now allowed to have an assistant. The documents proceed:—

"Now know ye that we, having great confidence in the learning, morals, probity, and prudence of our trusty and well-beloved the Venerable Reginald Courtenay, Archdeacon of Middlesex in Jamaica, do by these presents nominate, constitute, and appoint the said Reginald Courtenay to be Bishop of Kingston, and do order and ordain that he shall henceforth be called by the name, style, and title of Bishop of Kingston. And we do by these presents give and grant to the said Reginald Courtenay full power and authority to confer the orders of deacon and priest, to confirm those that are baptized and come to years of discretion, and to perform all the other functions peculiar and appropriate to the office of a Bishop, he the said Reginald Courtenay having been first duly ordained or consecrated Bishop according to the form prescribed by the Liturgy of the Church of England: And we do by these presents authorise and empower the said Reginald Courtenay to aid and assist the said Bishop of Jamaica in the discharge of his episcopal duties and functions, and to do and perform all such other matters and things appertaining thereunto, and to exercise all such jurisdiction, power, and authority in and throughout the said diocese of Jamaica, or in any part or parts thereof, as the said Bishop of Jamaica might himself do and lawfully do and perform and exercise therein in virtue of the authority committed and granted to him by our said letters patent of the 15th November, A.D. 1843, in the 7th year of our reign: Provided nevertheless, and it is our royal will and pleasure, that the said Reginald Courtenay shall not have, use, or exercise any jurisdiction, power or authority within the said diocese of Jamaica, save and except such jurisdiction, power and authority as shall be thought requisite, reasonable, and convenient by the said Bishop of Jamaica, and as shall be licensed and limited to him by a commission or commissions under the hand and seal of the said Bishop of Jamaica. And, moreover, we do by these presents will and declare, that, in the event of a vacancy of the said see or diocese of Jamaica, by the death of the said Aubrey George Spencer, now Bishop thereof, the said Reginald Courtenay may and we do hereby empower him to exercise the episcopal duties and functions of the said see or diocese appertaining and belonging until a new Bishop thereof shall have been appointed and consecrated, and shall have arrived within the limits of the said see."

The Bishop then proposes to appoint the Rev. Dr. Musson, rector of St. Catharine's, Ecclesiastical Commissary, to act for the Archdeacon so long as the latter fills the office of coadjutor Bishop, and to receive £400 a year out of the Archdeaconal salary, as proposed, to all of which Mr. Labouchere signifies his assent.

The correspondence closes with the following list of Suffragans consecrated since the Reformation:—

1533—September 13, Thomas Wolff, Lacedemon, London.

1535—March 10, John Salisbury, Thetford, Norwich.

1535—Thomas Sparke, died 1572, Berwick, Durham; October 20, William More, assisted at the consecration of Finch of Taunton 1538, Cefchester, Ely.

1537—June 28, John Bird, afterwards Bishop of Bangor and Chester, Penrith, Carlisle; June 29, Lewis Thomas, assisted at the consecration of Kitchen of Llandaff, Shrewsbury, St. Asaph; November 6, Thomas Morley, assisted at the consecration of Bradley of Shaftesbury, Marlborough, Sarum; December 9, Richard Yongworth, assisted at the consecration of Knight of Bath and Wells, Dover, Canterbury; John Hodgkins, assisted at fourteen consecrations, Bedford, Ely; Henry Holboock, afterwards Bishop of Rochester and Lincoln, Bristol, Worcester.

1538—April 7, William Finch, Taunton, Bath and Wells.

1537—March 25, John Bradley, Shaftesbury, Sarum; Robert King, afterwards Bishop of Oxford, Roan, Sarum; March 15, Robert Sylvester, Hull, York.

1558—Robert Purpoye, died 1570, Hull, York.

1566—March 9, Richard Barnes, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle and Durham, Nottingham, Lincoln.

1569—May 15, Richard Rogers, Dover, Canterbury.

1592—November 12, John Sterne, Colchester, Ely.

In no case on record did a Suffragan succeed to the diocese in which he had acted as coadjutor.

1836—G. Josaphat Mountain, at present Bishop of Quebec, having succeeded to the possession of the diocese by appointment of the Crown on the decease of Bishop Stewart in 1837, Montreal, Quebec.

An Act of Parliament was passed in 1812, 52 Geo. III., c. 62, relating to the appointment of coadjutor Bishops in Ireland, but it appears, since the passing of that Act, no coadjutor Bishops have hitherto been appointed in that country

A PLEA FOR THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

It is a cause of devout thankfulness to Almighty God, that He has, for so many years, vouchsafed His blessings to this Society, and permitted it to accomplish so large a measure of good. Ever since March, 1698-9, the Society has continued, with various degrees of activity and usefulness, to advance the great designs which its five founders had at heart.

The Christian exertions of these excellent persons deserve a record in every account of the Society. They filled considerable stations in their day; but the chief honor which now distinguishes the name and memory of each consists in his having laboured to advance the kingdom of Christ upon earth, and to promote the present and eternal happiness of mankind. Of the small body of men who originated this great Society, the first was a Peer of the realm, Francis, Lord Guilford; 2. A Welsh Knight, an eminent Lawyer, of ancient family, Sir Humphrey Mackworth; 3. Another distinguished Lawyer, Serjeant Hook; 4. A devout Soldier, Colonel Colchester; 5. A Clergyman of generous disposition, much learning, and unbounded zeal, but of small possessions and preferments, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Bray. Dr. Bray, though last on the list, appears, from the Society's early minutes, to have taken a leading part in this work of charity, which was to commence a system of National education, by means of schools in England and Wales, to assist the Church in the colonies; and to procure and distribute religious publications.

But we will proceed to state the more recent efforts and wants of the Society. Whilst its proceedings in behalf of home objects have been of late more than usually abundant, the work commended to it in behalf of the Colonial Church has not been neglected. Colleges have been built and endowed; Schools set on foot and Churches erected, in distant spots, mainly by the aid of this Society; and its prompt and timely services have drawn forth many energetic efforts on the part of natives and colonists, in the cause of Christian instruction, and the supply of the means of grace. Of the thirty Colonial Dioceses, there is not one that has not partaken of the assistance rendered by the Board; and the instances are not few, in which the Society's pound, towards an object calculated permanently to promote Christian Knowledge, has gained ten pounds.

The Society has distributed, at greatly reduced prices, Bibles, New Testaments, Common Prayer Books,

and religious publications among the poor of our own country, and the colonies; and has supplied educational books to schools in large numbers. The outlay thus occasioned to the Society averages about £10,000 per annum. In the last year, ending in April, 1855, owing to the advanced price of paper, and other unavoidable causes of expense, the loss has been £14,081.

The published lists of those parishes and districts in England and Wales, which have been assisted by gratuitous grants of Bibles, Prayer Books, and Books and Tracts, for Schools, Reading Libraries, and Distribution, bear witness to the extent of service rendered by the Board. Large Bibles and Common Prayer Books have also been granted for the performance of Divine Service in new churches and chapels, erected by private subscriptions.

The total number of Bibles, Prayer Books, Books and Tracts, issued between April, 1854, and April, 1855, amounted to Four Millions, and Forty-seven Thousand, Three Hundred and Fourteen,—

Bibles	133,254	
New Testaments	73,041	
Prayer Books	344,529	4,047,814
Other Books and Tracts	3,497,400	

The issue between April, 1855, and April, 1856, will be found yet larger.

The Society has, from time to time, set apart large sums for the spiritual wants of emigrants, and has voted Bibles, New Testaments, Common Prayer Books, and Books of religious and general instruction, for gratuitous distribution among the numerous emigrants on their quitting our shores. It moreover assists in providing the services of Clergymen at Plymouth, Southampton, and Liverpool, who visit the emigrant ships, afford instruction and advice to the people on board, and distribute Books and Tracts. These Clergymen have had the satisfaction of observing the salutary effect of the administration on the hearts and minds of those for whose temporal and eternal well-being so much care is shown in the time of need.

Besides these objects of the Society's interest and concern, may be mentioned railroad laborers, sailors, boatmen on canals, inmates of hospitals, and union-brothers, convicts on quitting prison, and many other classes of persons who have had Bibles, Prayerbooks, and suitable Books and Tracts bestowed upon them, after due enquiry.

The two Catalogues show that the Tract Committee, and the Committee of General Literature and Education have been actively engaged in the performance of the duties required of them by the Board. Many of the Tracts recently adopted by the former Committee have a very large circulation. The members of the latter Committee are employed in superintending a new series of reading books for schools.

The Foreign Translation Committee have also transacted much business in their department of labor. They have issued translations of the Bible in French, Italian, Dutch, German, and Spanish. The Arabic Bible is in the course of printing. The New Testament has been published in Maltese, Polish, Arabic, and Ogywa. The Gospel according to St. Matthew has been printed in the language of New Zealand; the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John, in the language of the Arawak Indians has been published; and the Gospels of St. Mark and St. Luke, in the same language, are now in the press. The New Testament in Coptic and Arabic has been published. The Prayer Book has been produced in French, Dutch, German, Danish, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Modern Greek, Modern Armenian, Maltese, Arabic, Turkish, Amharic, New Zealand, Ogywa, Muncéy, and Cree (North American Indian).

For upwards of 150 years the religious welfare of soldiers has been a subject of the Society's attention. This appears by communications which have passed between the Board and some of the most eminent military officers of their times. During the war, now happily terminated, one of the most important transactions of the Board was to render spiritual aid to the troops engaged in the defence of their country in the East, and to the brave men suffering from wounds or sickness. The consideration of their case excited the sympathy of the country at large, and called forth the earnest endeavors of this Society. The supply of Army Chaplains at the seat of war afforded a suitable opening for the efforts of the Society by the gratuitous circulation of its publications in the Crimea. On the departure of Miss Nightingale and her band of Nurses for Scutari, Bibles and Prayer Books, Books and Tracts, were dispatched, with offers of additional supplies. Since the commencement of the war, there have been furnished gratuitously to the regiments in the camp, and to the wounded and invalided inmates of the Hospitals of Scutari, Kululu, Smyrna, &c., 2,000 Bibles; 1,800 New Testaments; 21,000 Common-Prayer Books; 56,000 Tracts and works of general information and instruction; making a total of 81,000 publications. Some of the copies were printed in large type.

Amongst the Clergymen who left their homes to minister to the sick and wounded soldiers, the Rev. George Proctor and the Rev. Robert Freeman, corresponded with the Society, and received at its hands the books which they specified as needful for their duties among the sick and dying. Both these self-denying Ministers of Christ sank beneath the weight of their labors, and the influence of the climate. Before departing upon their work they had expressed their pleasure at the readiness with which the Society cooperated with them in the object of their Mission.

The small Prayer Book, prepared under the Society's directions, for soldiers, and covered with limp calf binding, proved an especial favorite with the men,

The Rev. H. P. Wright, Principal Chaplain in the Crimea, who was present at the general monthly meeting in February, 1856, thanked the Society for the aid afforded by it to the army in the East. He said, "It is impossible for me to tell you how much the Society's books are valued in the Crimea; especially the beautiful copies of the Prayer Book, which, while clear in print, are thoroughly portable. The soldiers sought them with avidity, and often read them in the trenches. To one of the Chaplains the small Prayer Book was, by God's mercy, a shield indeed. Mr. Robinson having lately arrived, went with an Officer to the front, and inadvertently stroked towards the very advanced post. There a Russian rifleman perceived him, and sent a ball into his coat; through half the leaves of the Prayer Book. The ball bruised the skin immediately over the heart. The volume had been requested from me during the morning, so peculiarly calculated for camp use. But a merciful Providence allowed it to be a defence little thought of by its bearer when he entered upon his walk through the trenches."

Troops in garrison in England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Colonies, as well as regiments of Militia, have also received books.

Although the late Archdeacon Owen's fund of "Claricus" has furnished a considerable portion of these gratuitous supplies for soldiers; yet, as that charity is restricted, as to the description of the books, and tracts derived from it, no small burden has fallen upon the general resources of the Society.

It can scarcely be a matter of surprise, after all that has been done, that the Society stands in need of additional means. At the last audit, the account exhibited an excess of expenditure over income, during the year, of £6,002 11s. 6d.

The long and zealous services of the Society in the dissemination of the Word of God, and the maintenance of revealed truth, constitute a powerful ground of appeal to Christians to come forward and help it with their contributions and prayers.

This short notice of its services is laid before the Members and the Public, in the full assurance that the spirit of piety in which the Institution was commenced by its five devoted founders, nearly 160 years since, will be cheerfully displayed in enabling it to carry its benevolent designs into full effect, in the trying and remarkable times in which our lot is cast.

Amongst the ways in which the support now required by the Society may be obtained, the enlistment of new Members, according to the terms of recommendation submitted, would be found highly valuable. It is also hoped that the good old custom of bringing forward the principles and proceedings of the Society by means of sermons and Parochial collections, may be generally adopted.

One word more. The restoration of the blessing of Peace may suggest to some Members and Friends the suitability of devoting a portion of their offerings on the use of Thanksgiving, towards increasing the efficiency of a Society which has especially labored in the promotion of Christian knowledge in the East, during two eventful years of war just ended.

Society's House, No. 67 Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 9, 1856.

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Canada, June 21

The Seventeenth Annual Report of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in England supplies the following statistical information in a series of tabular statements:—The population of England in 1851 being estimated at 17,929,609, it is found that the total number of marriages registered in that part of the United Kingdom during the year 1854 amounted to 159,727, including 25,928 in the London district. Of these 15 were solemnized by special license, 21,948 by common license, 105,050 by banns, 3,811 by (?? after) Superintendent-Registrars' Certificates, and 3,185 "not stated," making the total number celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England, 134,109. There were 7,183 Roman Catholic marriages, 9,873 marriages between Dissenters, 7,593 marriages by the Superintendent-Registrar, (not according to the rites of the Church), 52 marriages of Quakers, and 287 of Jews. The number of marriages registered in the first quarter of the year was 33,234; in the second, 40,618; in the third, 38,112; and in the fourth, 47,793. No less than 47,843 men, and 68,175 women signed the Register with marks. Of 92,382 couples married in 1854, 1 man and 28 women were 15 years of age, 7 men and 187 women 16 years; 35 men and 847 women 17 years, 370 men and 831 women 18 years, 1,800 men and 6,738 women 19 years, 42,682 men and 45,077 women 20 years, 23,767 men and 18,820 women 25 years, 9,050 men and 7,468 women 30 years, 4,850 men and 3,735 women 35 years, 2,081 men and 2,468 women 40 years, 1,819 men and 1,329 women 45 years, 1,493 men and 763 women 50 years, 756 men and 348 women 55 years, 492 men and 188 women 60 years, 192 men and 42 women 65 years, 101 men and 18 women 70 years, 50 men and 41 women 75 years, and 9 men 80 years and upwards. Of 76,704 spinners, 27 were aged 15, 154 16, 882 17,

3,362 18, 6,595 19, 32,846 20, 15,072 25, 4,334 50, 3,315 55, 483 40, 139 45, 40 50, 4 55, and 1 60 years of age. Of 4,281 widows, 74 were only 20, 321 25, 632 30, 746 35, 884 40, 679 45, 482 50, 201 55, 188 60, 88 65, 12 70, and 4 75. The total number of births in 1854 was 634,405, including 37,960 males, and 310,334 females. There were 40,783 illegitimate births. The number of deaths amounted to 437,916, viz., 222,422 males, and 215,494 females.

The War Department announced that they are intending to make a series of experiments upon every variety of English iron that can be procured, and invite manufacturers to tender specimens for trial. The results will be tabulated and published.

An address has been numerously signed at Manchester, to the people of America, imploring them, as "friends and brethren," to restrain the warlike tendencies of the United States Government and assuring them that the citizens of Manchester will, on their part, exert themselves to a similar effect on the Government of Britain.

The most stringent instructions have gone from the Admiralty to Admiral Ranshawe, to avoid, on his part, and that of the British captains under his command, any collision with the naval force of the United States.—*Morning Chronicle*.

A competent British squadron has been ordered to Greytown, where the United States Government has lately despatched three of those large ships of war which the Americans call frigates.

On Saturday the freedom of the city of Edinburgh was presented to Dr. Merle d'Aubigne, the historian of the Reformation. In returning thanks for the honour, he bore testimony to the "worth and piety" of the young Prince of Prussia, now in England.

The Committee intrusted with the carrying out of the proposed Memorial Church at Constantinople, have invited Architects to send in designs. The competition will be unlimited and anonymous. The style to be adopted is to be a modification, to suit the climate, of the recognized Ecclesiastical Gothic Architecture of Western Europe. The Church must be of sufficient capacity to hold, without galleries, a congregation of not fewer than 700 persons, while the cost must not exceed £20,000. The adjudication is intrusted to the following gentlemen:—The Bishop of Ripon, Sir C. Anderson, Bart., the Dean of Ely, the Rev. Professor Willis, and A. J. B. Hopp, Esq. The judges will be entitled to award a first prize of £100, and a second and third prize of £70 and £50, or in case of equality two second prizes of £60 each. The design to which the first prize is adjudicated will, without special reason to the contrary, be the one carried out; and the amount of the prize will be ultimately deducted from the Architect's commission. After the decision all the designs will be exhibited.

The Constantinople correspondence of the *Times* states that a serious accident took place on Monday the 2nd June, on the Bosphorus. Her Majesty's ship *Leopard*, coming down with 1,500 Turkish soldiers from Kertch, got somehow or other unmanageable just as she was approaching the crowded vessel collected about the Golden Horn. She ran into a barque, which sprang a leak, and is now on shore. She knocked away the bowsprit of her Majesty's ship *Sidon*, and very nearly ran into a French liner. The shocks received by the two collisions were fearful. Several people were seriously wounded, and for a moment even apprehensions were entertained lest she should go down, as all the soldiers, alarmed by the collision, threw themselves on the opposite side, so that when she got clear she nearly rolled over. The confusion on board was frightful, and it was only the British officers who maintained their presence of mind. Several instances of coolness are related. Thus, when the Turkish Bimbashes were crying out "Allah," and bewildering the soldiers, one of them ran up the paddle boxes and drove the howling wretches down; another (Lieut. Sullivan) quietly came out with his air bed and began blowing it up. A man of the Land Transport Corps was knocked down by the collision, and when asked whether he was hurt, he replied, "One thing is certain; I have broken my pipe, but I think I have likewise my arm and leg broken," and so it was.

The Porte, by the last account, has reduced the number of Christians to be recruited for the army from 16,000 to 3,000, and demands sixty-five millions of piastres in exchange.

Christians have been, for the first time, admitted to join the procession of the Bairam, and to kiss the hand of the Sultan. [The only wonder is that a Christian world countenance this Mahomedan festival.]

Holland and America have entered into a treaty for the extradition of criminals—the first treaty of the kind on the part of the United States.

A Berlin despatch states from St. Petersburg that the Grand-Duke Constantine is employed on the measures necessary for the extinction of the Russian Black Sea Fleet. He is understood to have determined to observe in his department a full and frank adherence to the Treaty of Paris. In order completely to change the nature of the Russian establishments on the Black Sea, Odessa is to be declared a free port.

The *Espera* of Turin states, on the faith of accounts from Lombardy, that the Austrians are actively preparing for a war in Italy; and that the fortifications at Mantua, Milan, Verona, and Pavia, are being completed with great activity.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

STRAN FROM LIVERPOOL TO HALIFAX, CALLING AT ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.—We notice by English papers, received yesterday by mail, that the Liverpool, Newfoundland, and Halifax Steam Navigation Company, (registered under the Limited Liability Act,) intend to despatch one of their powerful Screw Steamships as above, on Wednesday, the 20th August, and each succeeding month, until further notice.—*St. John's Courier*.

The important insurance suit, the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company vs. Lloyd's Insurance Company, London, is stated to have been settled upon very advantageous terms to the Telegraph Company. The cable, it will be recollected, had, from stress of weather, to be thrown overboard from the vessel which was engaged in "laying it down,"—hence the action.—*Id.*

Direct communication between Canada and New York was established on the 21st ult. by the laying down of the Telegraph in the River St. Lawrence.—The cable was laid the whole distance (one mile) in a quarter of an hour.—*Id.*

Editorial Miscellany.

D. C. S. OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

We have received the 20th Annual Report of the Proceedings of the Diocesan Church Society of New Brunswick. It shows a steady support of the Society, and the adoption of various improvements suggested by experience of its working. In many quarters, notwithstanding a depression in all pursuits of industry, the contributions have been increased, while in a few the returns have fallen short of previous years, owing however to other causes than a want of interest in the operations of the Society. The amounts contributed to the different objects of the Society, are as follows:—Missionary Visits £1 16 0; Sunday and other Schools £1; Books and Tracts £1 3 0; Churches and Chapels £3 4 6; Aged Clergy Fund £2 15; Widows and Orphans Fund £26 10 0; General Purposes £1,109 18 2. Total £1,206 8 2.

The Report concludes with reminding the Churchmen of New Brunswick, that they must depend in the future more upon themselves than upon the bounty of their brethren in the Mother Country, for the relief of their religious necessities; and expresses a deep sense of the obligations under which the Church throughout the Colonial Empire of Great Britain lies to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, for the bounty it has hitherto extended; and calls upon the Laity to aid by their liberality the efforts of the Clergy, and to "count it a privilege to share in a work, which, while conveying blessings to others, will be sure to call them down abundantly on themselves."

NATIONAL SCHOOL BAZAAR.—We are glad to perceive, by many indications, that the appeal on behalf of the National School, meets with public favor. The Press advocates the project warmly, and we hear on all hands that the friends of the School and of Education for the Poor, for which it is more especially designed, are actively bestirring themselves to give eclat to this endeavor to increase its usefulness. The Ladies are hard at work, and of all Denominations; and why should there not be a general effort in favor of an Institution which has done its part in the cause of Education, irrespective of religious difference? Many of every class of our people are indebted to the Institution for an initiation into the arcana of knowledge; and now is the time to show their regard for it, by aiding it to establish its usefulness to future generations. The site chosen is admirably adapted for a Fancy Fair, and we do not doubt in the least, that the Bazaar will be the most attractive of the season, and none the less by the object being one that appeals to the best sympathies of human nature.

The Honble. Joseph Howe having consented to be nominated as a Representative of the County of Cape Breton, in the place of Hon. Mr. McLeod, deceased, the freeholders are making arrangements for his election by a creditable majority. Mr. Howe will reenter the Assembly at a period when there is much need of his practical experience and general ability; and as all questions except those of public and moral improvement, are or ought to be set at rest, he will have before him a triumphant future, if he manage aright. The Conservator of the present form of government, and its wise administration upon constitutional principles, must be the aim of every one not besotted with personal or party prejudice; and we hope the era of prosperity that is beginning to dawn upon the Province, will no longer be retarded by unseemly political rivalry, but that integrity of purpose will in future find its proper reward, and that many good men and many able men, hitherto disgusted by factious strife, and deterred by it from lending their aid to the management of affairs, merging all minor differences, will by a

proper appreciation find at length their true position, and unto their endeavors to help the country onward.

The Missionary at Bridgewater begs leave, through the medium of the *Church Times*, thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, in aid of his new Church, (being the proceeds of Charity Sermons, preached at the following places, viz., Liverpool, £10 15s 7½d; Yarmouth, £18 9s 6½d; Shelburne, £7 15s. He also begs leave to state, that a Bazaar for the same purpose was held at the Schoolhouse in his Mission, on Thursday the 5th of June, which resulted in the further sum of £50. July 8, 1856.

There will be a Public Examination of the National School on Tuesday next, 16th instant. The Boy's School to be examined at 11 A. M., and the Girl's at 1 o'clock, P. M. The friends of the Institution and public generally, are invited to attend. There was a Private Examination of the above Schools held a short time since, when the committee who were present expressed themselves highly gratified at the manner in which the Schools were conducted.

Mr. Lester, of Sackville, sold at auction on Monday last, 69 lots of land in that locality, at prices varying from 5l. to 55l. and the residence for 330l. We have not the least doubt that ere ten years are passed Sackville will be a village of considerable pretensions. There are almost enough of purchasers already, if they should all build, to warrant the demand for an Act of Incorporation.

The Sons of Temperance advertise a Picnic to come off on Wednesday the 16th inst. There will be a Procession to Noble's Wharf, where they will embark. Waterford provides the refreshments, guaranteed that they will be of the right kind. So much cold water having already fallen during this season, the chances are that they will have a dry and refreshing time.

We publish the following account of the meeting of the Alumni Association, at Windsor, by request:

The adjourned General Meeting of the Alumni Association was held at Windsor, on Wednesday the 25th, at which a large number of members attended, among whom we were glad to observe the Rev. Dr. Gray, of St. John's, N. B.

The President commenced the proceedings by reading a communication to one of the Morning papers, signed "Bastius," but after some remarks, pro and con, as to its contents, it was decided, on the suggestion of the Hon. M. B. Almon, not to enter into the consideration of the subject.

The able report of the Committee was then read and its different clauses severally discussed and adopted, with the exception of a few points, the consideration of which was postponed. The grant of £50 was voted to the Principal of the Collegiate School, and prizes were given to the pupils of the Academy.

Among other measures adopted, was a resolution appointing Windsor as the place at which all general Annual Meetings shall be hereafter held.

A good deal of discussion arose as to the proposal to discuss the limitation to the right of proxy, no one being able to say positively, whether the resolutions published for some weeks in the *Church Times* were intended as an expression of opinion on the part of the Committee, or as a month's notice to the Society, that these topics would be discussed at the General Meeting.

The meeting, under the circumstances of the case, preferred calling a Special General Meeting in the autumn, for the purpose of deciding the question of proxies, and declined to enter into the consideration of the subject.

A ballot was next held, when Dr. Almon was elected Vice President, and the Rev. J. C. Cochran, and the Rev. E. Gilpin members of the Executive Committee.

It was also resolved, that the rules and resolutions of the Society now in force, and also a correct list of members be added to the college calendar, and that the Hon. M. B. Almon, the Rev. E. Gilpin, jr., and R. G. H. Burton, Esq., be appointed a Committee to cooperate with the Executive Committee in carrying out this resolution.

After some discussion as to minor details, the meeting was, pro forma, adjourned to the following day at 10 o'clock.

TELEGRAPH DESPATCH.

Merchants' Exchange Reading Room, July 7, 1856. A telegraphic despatch at the Merchants' Exchange on Monday, announces the arrival at New York, same date, of the Collins's steamship Baltic, from Liverpool G. B., with dates to June 25th. Cotton market unchanged, demand moderate. Breadstuffs—market very firm. Wheat has advanced 2d. per bushel. Flour is 6d. per barrel dearer. Provisions without change—market dull. Money market reported easier. Consols for Money 94½ to 94 7/8. The excitement on American affairs has subsided in England.

Missionary Intelligence.

From the Colonial Church Chronicle for June.

The most pleasing part of a Missionary's work is his intercourse with individuals from among the unbelievers around him. The following illustrations are supplied:

Towards the latter end of 1852, the Missionaries were informed that there was a poor native Christian in the *Bazar*, very ill. They went to see him, and afterwards had him and his family removed to their Compound. They learned from him that he was a native of South India, and a Pariah. He knew English, and could read Tamil. He had been instructed by a former master, an Officer in the Madras army, who also was instrumental in leading him to embrace Christianity. When the Missionaries found him, he was suffering from dropsy and fever; he did not expect he should live long; and showed no unwillingness to die. They were afterwards much pleased and encouraged to see him manifest much patience in the midst of intense pain. The remembrance of his past sins were grievous to him; but his trust in Christ was intelligent and entire. Indeed, he was enabled to rejoice in his sufferings, and to thank God for the peace of conscience which he possessed. Neither was he grateful to God alone, but also to every one who showed him the least kindness. On the day of his death, Mr. Rogers administered to him the Supper of the Lord, from which he derived much strength and refreshment. He soon after fell asleep in Jesus; and on the following day his remains were committed to their long home. The Missionaries' three weeks' acquaintance with this poor man contributed not a little to encourage them to go on in the work in which they were engaged.

Another interesting individual came under the notice of the Missionaries. One afternoon, in the early part of 1853, a most unpromising-looking man, in the dress of a religious beggar, presented himself at the Mission-house as a candidate for baptism. He gave the following account of himself:—His name was Meer Khan; he had been a Mohammedan Fugger; had once visited Mecca; and soon after his return to his native hills, on the border of Kashmir, had started on a second pilgrimage to the same place. He and his companion had reached Peshawar, and were engaged in their devotions in one of the Mosques, when their attention was drawn to an English Officer, not far off, who was addressing some people on the subject of religion. The Fugger went near, and began to hoot and make a noise; Meer Khan at first joined with them, but his attention was soon arrested by what was said; and he accompanied the Officer to his house, to make further inquiries. He repeated these visits every day for nearly a month, and then began to inquire, "What doth hinder me from being baptized?" His instructor advised him to go in search of a Missionary; and the poor man travelled six weary months, until he at length arrived in Kurackee. After careful observation of him, coupled with instruction, he was admitted into the Christian Church by Mr. Rogers. It was most gratifying to observe the love which this man showed for the New Testament; he committed large portions of it to memory—indeed, he took such delight in the sacred volume that, while reading it, he forgot sometimes to cook his food and take his rest. He also showed much zeal in speaking and exhorting Moslems to embrace Christianity, and seemed careless of their threats. He soon afterwards left Sindh; but intelligence concerning him was received two years after his baptism, to the effect that he continued steadfast and consistent in his profession.

A third and deeply interesting case was that of Abdoolah. This young man was a native of Umballah, in Sirhind; and when he came under the instruction of the Missionaries, was about 26 years of age. This person began even in boyhood to question the propriety of certain points of Moslem sacred law. In the hearing of his parents, he one day objected to the law of polygamy as an injustice to the female sex, and also found fault with the right of parents to compel a daughter of 11 or 12 years of age to marry an old man of 60 or 70. His parents rebuked him, saying that God ordered these things to be so. "Then," replied the boy, "God must be unjust." In recording this, it may be remarked that it is a proof of the existence of the moral faculty, and of its existence, too, in the face of the teachings of a false religion. Abdoolah appears to have been of a very meditative turn of mind. When he was about 21 years of age he began to give his attention to the Christian religion; and a year or two afterwards he wrote a pamphlet full of hostility to Christianity. About this time Mr. Seal, who was acquainted with him, suggested to Abdoolah that he ought to read what Christians had to say in behalf of

their faith before he condemned it. He assented to the justice of this; and on Mr. Seal lending him two or three books, he promised to read them. One of these was by the Rev. Murray Mitchell, of Bombay; the scope of it was to prove that Mohammed, even on his own showing possessed no credentials of prophethood. On reading what he considered a monstrous fiction, he flew to the Koran, not doubting but that he would find an overwhelming refutation of Mr. Mitchell's book; but, to his great disappointment, he saw that all the quotations from the Koran were correct, and that Mohammed himself acknowledged that he had not the power of working miracles. Shortly afterwards, he read the Rev. Mr. Pfander's able controversial works; this forced upon him the thought that Mohammedanism was a mere imposture. He was unable any longer to place any trust in his religion; and yet he would not embrace Christianity. "He was about to give himself up to scepticism, when the Providence and Grace of God interferred to save him from such an evil: his wife, whom he tenderly loved, took suddenly ill, and after two days' illness, during which she never spoke, she breathed her last. He now saw that scepticism would not do; that he might die as suddenly as his wife, and then, if a sceptic, he must die without any hope. He resolved that he would give Mohammedanism another chance; and that if it still appeared a false religion he would embrace Christianity. He first resigned the office of Kardar, (a lucrative and respectable situation which he held under Government), and devoted his time to reading. He also wrote twenty-four questions addressed to Mohammedans, asking the learned among them to resolve his doubts; and some months after his wife's death he disinterred her body, and took it with him to his native place, Umballah. In this place he called an assembly of learned Moslems, and of his own relatives; he stated to them that he entertained doubts about his religion, and begged them to satisfy his mind on two points—1, that Mohammed worked miracles; 2, that the Christian Scriptures have been altered and abolished. The only reply he received was, that they would kill him. He then made up his mind to become a Christian. He returned to Kurackee in the beginning of 1853; and, after several months' instructions, he was baptized on the Whit-Monday of the same year. His consistent Christian behavior gave much satisfaction to those who knew him best; he showed that he had become a Christian, not in word only, but also in deed and in truth. He accompanied the Missionary in a tour through Sindh, and rendered him invaluable assistance. He is now living in the Punjab.

Before concluding this sketch, mention maybe made of a strange character, who made his appearance in Kurackee about two years ago. His name was Mohammed Baqir; he was nephew of Mirza Ibraheem, one of the advisers of Yar Mahomed, of Herat. Lt. Eldred Pottinger had given Mirza Ibraheem a Persian Testament, and it had fallen into Mohammed Baqir's hands, when he was on a visit to his uncle. He was much pleased with what he read of it. After this he led a kind of hermit's life; and one day he imagined that a messenger from Heaven appeared to him in a flame of fire, informing him that he was chosen by God to abolish all false religions, and to be a second John the Baptist. He collected 1,000 or 2,000 followers. These, however, soon left him; when he came to Kurackee he had only one disciple. He requested to be baptized, but the Missionary did not feel justified in acceding to his desire. When he afterwards determined upon returning to Cabul, the Missionary advised him to go to Mr. Pfander at Agra, at the same time giving him a letter of introduction to that Missionary. Information has lately been received that he is at present under Mr. Pfander's care, and that he is going on satisfactorily.

It is to be trusted that a perusal of these facts concerning the Sindh Missions will have the effect of leading Christian people to pray continually that God's Spirit may accompany the Missionaries in their labors, and vouchsafe them success.

Selections.

THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.

FRANCE.—(From our Correspondent.)—Paris, June 9, 1856.—It is, indeed, difficult to exaggerate the deplorable catastrophe which has taken place—the amount of present misery inflicted, or the disastrous consequences entailed throughout the year. I have seen it stated broadly that the ravages of the Rhone and Saone, in the South, extend over a district of some 300 miles long, by 40 or 50 broad, and that in the simple Arondissement of Arles alone, the damage done can-

not be estimated at less than £500,000 sterling. Some idea, therefore, may be formed of the vastness of the ruin and desolation which has been completed throughout the long course of such rivers as the Rhone and the Loire.

Town and country have equally suffered; for, besides what is mentioned above, there is to be taken into consideration the inundation of such cities as Tour and Lyons, and the complete disappearance of whole villages with hundreds of isolated habitations. At Lyons, the details of the irruption of the water are peculiarly afflicting, on account of the nature of the territory invaded, and the masses of population exposed to suffering. The river appears to have first broken in upon the immense plain above the city on the left bank, cultivated like a garden, and dotted all over with the earth-built cottages of the peasantry, and across which lines of densely-inhabited Faubourgs lead to the town itself. A stone rampart bounds the usual bed of the river, and a second dike of earth, eight or ten feet high, protects the plain, at a distance of three or four times the ordinary width of the Rhone.

"It is inconceivable," says one account, "how the river could have supplied a mass of water so enormous as to surmount both these obstacles." The phenomenon, so unusual, of falls of snow on the mountains in May, combined with rains unprecedented in the month of June, can alone explain so extraordinary an overflow. The nights of Friday and Saturday were spent in heightening and strengthening the second barrier; but in vain, for the next day the dike suddenly gave way, and the flood precipitated itself upon the plain with incredible fury, sweeping all before it. In the same way, lower down, the strong embankments which connect the different fortified points of the city, gradually yielded before the prodigious weight of water which pressed against it, and the deluge broke upon the town itself, as it had already upon the country. In the quarters of Guilloire and Brotteux, thickly peopled by the laboring classes, houses of three and four stories came tumbling down; and now "lakes are standing, out of which rise the crumbling walls of habitations, through the breaches of which may be seen the furniture and devastated interiors."

One can readily enough believe the *Moniteur*, when it tells us that the Emperor, arriving in the midst of such a scene of desolation, was hailed as a second Providence by the wretched inhabitants. Mounting his horse, Louis Napoleon at once proceeded to visit the sufferers. The water frequently came up to his saddle bow; his attendants followed him, some on boats, some on horseback. "The Emperor was visibly affected, when contemplating the disasters around him. Tears filled his eyes, and frequently overflowed and trickled down his cheeks. No words can express what passed between the Sovereign of France and this poor desolated population. Women and children clung to his horse, in front of which hung a large leathern bag, full of gold, out of which he distributed largely with his own hand, and with great gentleness, to the unfortunates around him." After organizing relief and subscriptions on a large scale, the Emperor left for Valence, and visited all the towns as far as Arles. At Avignon he reached the upper part of the city in a boat, and ascended to the ruins of the old papal palace, in order to witness and judge of the whole extent of the ravages. The ordinary communications, as well as those by railroad, being everywhere closed, he proceeded for many miles in a boat, through the fields and villages, distributing succor to the inhabitants, often prisoners, as at Tarascon, in the upper floors of their cottages. At Arles, where he ascended the tower of Arimes, the whole territory between the city and the sea lay under water. The spectacles around Lyons, now that the waters are falling, is described as most pitiable:—"On every side men and women are busy amongst the ruins seeking to extract from beneath them and save the remains of furniture, clothes and linen; every moment the soaked walls of the mud houses crumble, and literally melt away. Piles of frippery of all sorts, hung out to dry upon the last posts left standing, or spread on the mud banks appearing above the surface, give a heart-rending aspect to the scene." The Petites Sœurs des Pauvres and the Capuchins, although both washed out of their own habitations, are rendering effective services in the work of charity.

Some particular incidents in the surrounding country are most affecting:

"I have just witnessed," writes a member of the Conseil General of Bordeaux, "the most desolating spectacle I ever beheld. The entire hamlet of Besodun has disappeared. At 6 in the evening the inhabitants heard the walls and framework of their houses.

begin to crack, and a few minutes later nothing remained save a mass of ruins. An immense landslide had taken place; and this pretty hill, one of the most fertile of the district, descended towards the torrent. The Communal school-house, the Church, all were destroyed, and twelve families are turned out, without clothes, furniture or provisions. *C'est affreux!*"

Similar scenes have been taking place in the west, where by the simultaneous rise of the Loire and the Cher, the city of Tours appears to have very narrowly escaped a total destruction. The former river, which in 1346 rose 7 metres, 10 centimetres, the greatest flood within the memory of man, rose on the present occasion 7½ metres, or about 24 feet. At one moment the terrible flood had reached and was swinging violently backwards and forwards the foot-way of the suspension bridge, threatening every instant to overthrow and dash it against the no bridge below, which, in that case, must inevitably have fallen also. The dikes first gave way about two miles above the city, whence the waters of the Loire falling in with those of the Cher, swept down over the intervening plain and all obstacles, with irresistible fury. The violence and suddenness of the approach of the flood may be judged of when it is said that the large station of the Orleans railroad, which stood between it and the city, seemed to disappear, as it were, at once under more than six feet of water. Throughout a large quarter of the town the inhabitants, in consternation, found themselves shut up in their dwellings, expecting nothing but destruction, and despairing of a succor which appeared scarcely possible." At Blois, Angers and Le Mans, all the lower portions of the city were under water, whilst in the plains and villages around, the same destruction of property was taking place as in the southern district.

Every effort is being made by public and private charity to meet and relieve this extraordinary calamity. The Emperor has already himself distributed many thousands, and left large sums in the hands of the prefects and mayors of the districts inundated. The Empress heads a subscription in Paris with 20,000*fr.* for herself and 10,000*fr.* for the Prince Imperial. All the Ministers have subscribed 1,000*fr.* each. The Corps Legislatif has voted a succor of two millions, besides a private subscription of 800*fr.* each member. The city of Paris gives 100,000*fr.* It was at first proposed to stop the preparations for the approaching fêtes, and retain only the religious ceremony, but it has been found that the arrangements are now so far advanced to recede either with propriety or economy. Committees and collections from house to house have been organised throughout every section of Paris, and yesterday sermons were preached and collections made in all the churches. A very deep and sombre impression has been created by the occurrence of these disasters, and by the feeling of the incalculable sufferings and evil consequences they must undoubtedly entail upon the remainder of the year.—*Corr. London Guardian, June 11th.*

(From our Correspondent at Scutari).—There is a part of the population of Turkey very little noticed in communications from correspondents of English newspapers here. I refer to the Armenians. Their numbers are not great, but their influence is considerable. For financial affairs they have superior talents, and on this account they have rendered themselves useful, not only to the Government, to men high in military positions, but also to the owners of property, and all parties in business requiring loans and assistance in their transactions. They are constitutionally a quiet and apparently a dull people, but still they are very far from being indifferent to the present course of events.—Their silence may be attributed to the consciousness that they are at present unimportant as a body, in comparison of the Greeks, and to the fact that they have not weighty grievances and causes for long-cherished animosities against their masters and rulers. The Greeks look upon this country as an inheritance of which they have been unjustly deprived by the Turks, who, to the crime of robbery, have added that of oppression in its most revolting and painful form. Although part of Armenia is in the hands of the Turks, yet the Armenians have not suffered the same amount of wrongs at the hands of their conquerors as the Greeks. They have been permitted to trade and settle in every part of the Turkish empire, and they have acquired much more wealth than if they had remained in undisturbed possession of the country of their ancestors, and been confined to it. They seem to be contented generally with the social position they occupy here, for they do not have the same desire as the Greeks for national aggrandisement or ascendancy

over the Turks. Their religious feelings, however, lead them to regard with favour any diminution of the power of the Turks. The Armenians, however, are not agreed as to the Sovereign who should be the controlling power here. To explain this difference of opinion, it will be necessary to give a slight sketch of the religious parties who form this nation.

The Armenian Church is said by some to have been founded by St. Bartholomew, but it is not generally believed that it existed before the third century. In it there was no division until the council that followed the Council of Nice. Then a separation into two parties took place—one party, much the strongest, calling itself the National Armenian Church; the other, the Catholic Armenian Church; the latter remaining in connection with the Universal or Catholic Church, and receiving the decrees of all the subsequent general councils; the other keeping itself independent of every other Church, and adopting only the creed of the Council of Nice. The National Armenian Church has been charged with entertaining Monastic opinions. The charge, probably, at one time was well grounded, but now the Church professes to discard such opinions, and it states the causes of separation from the Catholic Church to have been these:—First, the Bishops of the Armenian Church were not, probably, summoned to the council alluded to; besides, the nation at that time was engaged in war, and it was not possible that the Bishops could have attended the council. The National Armenians justify their continued separation from the other great portions of the Church on this plea—Every national Church has a right to exercise an independent jurisdiction of itself. Their body is the National Church, because it includes the great majority of the people. The Armenians belonging to the National Church are favourable to the designs of Russia, for this reason, that Tiflis, the seat of their principal Archbishop, or Pope, belongs to Russia, and the Czars have been favourably disposed towards the head of their Church, a personage who is regarded as possessing an almost supernatural degree of sanctity, and by whom the consecration of the Bishops is alone performed.

The other party, forming what is called the Catholic Armenian Church, is comparatively insignificant in point of numbers throughout the provinces of Turkey; but in Constantinople and the neighbouring towns consists of from seven to ten thousand people. The clergy of this Church are much more learned than those of the National Armenian Church. The cause of this superiority is its connection with the Latin Church. This connection has drawn a considerable number of the candidates for the priestly office to Rome and Vienna, where a far higher style of education can be obtained than in the East. Many of the priests of this Church can speak French, Latin, Italian, and German. One of the priests of the Armenian Catholic Church in Persia some little time back attended the service of the Church of England, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Ereuth, at Galata-Serai, and expressed himself in a most friendly, brotherly manner towards the respected clergyman.

The relation in which the Catholic Armenians stand to the nations of Western Europe makes them as favourable to the preponderance of the Allied Powers as the National Armenians are to that of Russia. They lean also to these Powers from the fear that their religious liberties would be limited by the Czar, at the instance of the Greeks, who are strongly suspected of intolerance.

A French Officer furnishes the following account of a return visit he paid by invitation of a Colonel, to the camp of the Russians, in the defile of Koraies:—

"The residence of our host is a pretty house surrounded by a garden, at the further end of the gorge. The moment we were seen advancing, a military band struck up an air from the *Bijou perdu*. 'Ah! qu'il fait donc bon cueillir des fraises,' and I confess that hearing this *troupe* was not one of the least pleasing surprises I met with. On alighting, Col. Zimmerman, our entertainer, introduced me into the house, where we were soon surrounded by a number of Russian Officers, covered with embroidery and orders. We expected to meet with only Officers of the Staff like ourselves; but we were received by a number of Generals, among whom were General Wrangel, who had only arrived that morning to assume the command of the troops remaining in the Crimea; General Outschatskoff, who commands the third corps; and others, whose names, filled with hard sounding consonants, I will not attempt to write down. A few minutes after our arrival, we were invited to seat ourselves at table. The dining-room was in the garden under a tent, which, as the

weather was fine, was far preferable to being in-doors. According to the Russian custom a *whet* is given to the appetite by first going to a side-table and drinking a glass of brandy or gin, and eating sardines, cheese, and a lot of other things steeped in vinegar, but which to those unaccustomed to them, would rather take away all desire to eat; and the more so that all drink out of the same glass and use the same fork to take up the sardines, which they swallow whole at one mouthful, without bread or removing the bones. These preliminary operations being over, we took our seats at a well-served table. I had the seat of honor between Gen Wrangel and another General. The table was covered with bottles of wine, but not a drop of water. As the wine came from our dealers at Kamiesch. We were first helped to a hot Russian *pléte*, composed of chopped meat, mixed with rice, eggs, caviare, and other condiments, and it was a very savoury affair. After this there was a soup served round in cups. It was strongly seasoned with cinnamon. Then came hot hams, pieces of roast beef of 40*lbs.* weight, &c. Three quarters of an hour's interval elapsed between each dish, which period was filled up with toasts and libations. Then came sweet dishes *à la Française*, such as puddings with sauce, &c., and we were in hopes that the repast was at an end; but in this we were deceived, for our plates were removed, and we were served with roast turkey and salad, the latter mixed with vinegar and sugar. We were compelled to do violence to our stomachs, or else appear wanting in politeness to our host. We drank to the health of the Emperor Napoleon, the Emperor of Russia, Marshal Polissier, and others, during five hours, not quitting the table until near six o'clock. We had then ten leagues to ride on our return home—and therefore after smoking some cigars, we left, and reached our Quarters at ten o'clock. Our horses, we found, had not fared so well as we had, for not a grain of corn had been given them for the whole day."

At the May Meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society Lord Shaftesbury in the chair. The noble lord told the meeting that his son, who was in the navy, had lately visited the Feejee Islands (a station of the Society), and they would see the great necessity for missionary operations there, for, "strange to say, his son himself heard the King of the Cannibal Islands deliver a speech, in which he maintained, upon somewhat singular grounds, and by somewhat ingenious arguments, the absolute necessity of eating his subjects."

The Stockholm obituary records the death, in his eighty-ninth year, of M. Brandstrom, first valet de chambre to Gustavus III., and near to the side of that monarch when he was murdered by Ankerstrom at a masked ball, on the night of the 15th of March, 1792.

It is reported that Cardinal Patrizzi, who baptized the Imperial Prince of France on Saturday last, took with him to Paris as presents, "a beautiful golden vase, weighing a hundred ounces, with a pedestal of lapis lazuli, for the Emperor, and an extremely valuable relic, being nothing less than a fragment of our Saviour's cradle, studded with diamonds, for the baby. A golden rose, with its accompanying branch, tastefully executed in the same metal, is prepared for the Empress; and a copy of a picture by Guercino, in mosaic, together with several other specimens of that beautiful and essentially Roman style of art, comprising many boxes, with the Pope's portrait, and finally an ample collection of crosses and decorations of the various Pontifical orders, have been placed at the Cardinal's disposal for the Princes and Members of the Imperial Court."

We read in the *Journal de Francfort* that the Archbishop of Olmutz, having fulminated eleven excommunications in his diocese in the course of the present year, has been urged by the Minister of Worship to be more moderate in the application of this grave and severe ecclesiastical penalty; but that the Archbishop, wishing to show his independence of the temporal power, at once pronounced three new anathemas. The Emperor, it is said, has addressed the Holy See, through his representative, Count Colredo, urging the Pope to intercede and moderate the ardour of the Archbishop.

A "staunch republican," writing to a friend in the *Daily News*, about the Emperor's late visit to the inundated districts in the south of France, says, "You know my principles, and that I will never change them; but I must confess that I admire the man. I saw him at Tarascon in a cockle-shell of a boat, in which I would not have risked myself to save my house."

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1856.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR,
July 1st. 1856.

ANOTHER Academic Year has ended with the customary solemnities of commemoration. The B. A. Examination was conducted in the College Hall by Jas. C. Cogswell, Esq. B. A. (Opt. 1837) Classics, June 10th. Revd. J. Robertson, L.L.D. Mathematics, June 20th. Revd. A. V. G. Wiggins, D. C. L., Divinity, June 21st.

The following Students received Certificates:

Almon, *satisfecit*.
Braino, "
Gray, "

On the same days the Terminal Examinations in the several departments were held in the Library by the Professors, who have reported favourably of all the Classes.

The Candidates for the Alumni Prizes were examined by the Rev. T. O. Leaver, M. A., assisted by J. C. Cogswell, Esq. and the other examiners for B. A., who declared

Braino, prizeman in *Mathematics*,
Storns, " *Classics & Mod. Languages*,
and J. J. Hill the testimonial for good conduct.

The Examination for the Cogswell Scholarship took place on Wednesday 26th, and GRINDON has been elected Scholar.

The Collegiate School was examined on the 25th, and the results appear to have been creditable to the exertions of the Head Master, Revd. D. W. Pickett, B. A. and his colleague Prof. Stiefenhagen, as well as to the diligence and attention of the pupils. Fraser gained *Matriculation* exhibition, *Payne* " second prize.

On Thursday, June 20th, at 10 A. M. the Right Revd. The Visitor, and the Honorable the Governors of King's College, with the President, the Professors and Fellows, the Graduates, and other Members of the University, attended divine Service in Christ Church. Prayers were said by Revd. Prof. Hill, M. A., the Lessons were read by Revd. L. Owen, M. A., and Revd. J. M. Hensley, B. A. Prof. and Fel., and an excellent Sermon on the occasion was preached before the University by the Revd. T. O. Leaver, M. A.

On returning to the College, the Governors met in consultation and decided unanimously on conferring the Degree of D. C. L. *honoris causa*, on their illustrious countryman General Sir William Williams, K. C. B. of Kars.

Precisely at noon the Governors entered the Hall, and the usual commemoration required by the Statute was observed. At the close of his Oration the President read a poetical epistle which had been recently addressed to him by the Revd. Joseph H. Clinch, M. A., who, regretting his inability to attend the *Encenia* in person, took this happy mode of expressing his continued attachment to his College. It was received with loud plaudits by the whole assemblage amid many friends and classmates, who fully appreciate the genius of its amiable and imaginative author.

The Revd. Prof. Hensley, B. A. delivered in a clear and forcible tone an admirable discourse on *The Connexion of Natural Philosophy with Religion*; and the Revd. J. Ambrose, B. A. performed his exercise for M. A.

The Revd. T. Crisp then recited his *Prize Essay on the advantages of the Study of Classical Literature*, when the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop presented his prize with well chosen expressions of very deserved commendation of the Essayist, whose course through College has been most diligent and praiseworthy.

The following degrees were then conferred:

Masters.
Revd. J. M. Hensley, B. A.
Revd. J. Ambrose, B. A.
Bachelors.
Revd. T. Crisp,
H. Jarvis,
A. Morell,
R. J. Uniacke.

A. M. Uniacke, Esq. D. C. L. habited in the full robes of his degree, in a few but very emphatic words, expressed the thanks of the University to the Revd. T. O. Leaver, M. A., for his excellent Sermon. The Right Revd. Visitor then proposed the vote to Convocation and to the assemblage generally, and it was carried by acclamation. A similar vote was kindly accorded to the President, and the Convocation was dissolved.

The Governors subsequently met in the College Library, and passed a Resolution conveying their

thanks to the learned Examiners for their attentive and satisfactory discharge of their laborious duties.

The Right Revd. the Visitor gave much kind attention to the whole of the important business of commemoration week, interesting himself in the examinations both in the College and School, and inspecting the examination prize papers.

The following matriculations have been registered:

Henry Martin Gray,
James Fraser,
James Barrs Van Buskirk.
GEORGE McCRAWLEY,
Pres.

EPISTLE FROM THE REV. JOSEPH H. CLINCH, M. A.

TO THE REV. GEORGE McCRAWLEY, D. D.,
President of King's College, Windsor, N. S.

DEAR PRESIDENT—

When your kind request I read,
Once more in *Alma Mater's* shades to tread,
To mingle with the great, the good, the wise,
At her *Encenia's* hospitalities,
And bid my muse, long absent, strike the string,
In those old Halls where first she plumed her wing;
What visions rose before my mental eyes!
How leaped to life long buried memories!
Backward in thought, I crossed the gulf of years,
Once more I stood among my young compeers;
Once more in thought rushed down the well-worn stairs
When chimed the bell for Lectures, Commons, Prayers;
Once more I sat where classic *Porter's* tone
Gave, e'en to Greek, a charm beyond its own:
Or marked his toils, not always crowned with fruits,
In aiding dunces dig for Hebrew roots.
Sage *Uchman*, too, in thought appeared once more,
Grown weak with years, but strong in learned lore;
Again I seemed his reverend form to see,
And heard his jokes, "for many a joke had he."
Nor failed my faithful memory back to bring,
The form, the look, the voice of studious *King*,
Exact the labyrinth of verse to thread,
And quick to ward the blows from *Priscian's* head.
Then, too, those "Polar regions" rose to sight,
Where Science shed her cold, yet brilliant light:
Where Fancy dared no flight sublime and free,
Dragged back to earth and fact by Q. E. D.
Oh! happy years that can no more return,
"Eheu fugaces anni" from the urn
Of buried hopes and memories they rise
To flush the lips with smiles, with tears the eyes.
For joy and pain on Memory still attend,
The lights and shadows in her pictures blend
The joys of College-life—the lights which cast
Their radiance o'er the picture of the past—
All Students know, and yet not all who bear
The Student's name those pleasures can declare.
The Students are the studious—they who make
Labor of pleasure—due precedence take;
Who to each duty faithfully attend,
And then—discreetly wise—the bow unbend.
They can look back with no regretful sighs,
When thoughts of vanished days before them rise—
Feel that those golden hours sped not in vain,
And live their College pleasures o'er again.
But ah! unmingled bliss to none belongs—
Some jarring discord mars our sweetest songs.
Some cloud across our brightest sunshine steals,
Some envious thorn our fairest rose conceals.
Though pleasant be the memory of the days
When in those Halls I sought scholastic praise,
Yet thoughts of sadness o'er my spirit fall,
As well-known forms and faces I recall!
Friends of my youth, where are they? Some I know
Are loved and honored. May they long be so!
Some I have met and questioned, eye to eye,
Longo sermone, of the days gone by;
Some I yet hope to see, for still they stand
Among the living on Time's narrow strand;
But some there are, from human sound and sight,
Removed forever, by the veil of night;
Some sleep in quiet graves, where friends may come
And weep beside their mouldering dust; and some
Repose on distant shores; o'er some the main
Shall murmur till it yields its dead again.
Friend, almost brother! As these lines I trace,
How clearly thought recalls thy manly face
Lost *Trimingham*! I seem thy voice to hear,
Almost to feel thy presence hovering near.
Classmates and Chums within the College gate,
Beyond it brothers in things consecrate—
Our courses contemporaneous—it seemed our way
Would hold united till life's closing day.
Brief hope! Bound homeward o'er the treacherous tide,
To meet and wed thy long affianced bride—
Thy home in sigh—thy heart with hope elate—
The tempest burst, and hurled thee to thy fate.
And thou, brave *Wellsford*! When the battle's van
Rolled its red surges on the firm *Redan*,
Thou with the first upon the rampart stood,
And bathed its stones with thy devoted blood.
Well I recall thee in thy youthful bloom,

Two cap and gown were changed for sword and plume,
Nor thought I then, ere *lustra* fire, to see
The Poet's verse applied with truth to thee—
"Dulce et decorum est,"—run the glowing line,
"Pro patria mori." Such a death was thine.

I fear, dear friend, that I too long detain,
Your wearied sense with this protracted strain,
My verse grows ead,—the chords of memory
Of late the muse to strike a minor key;
One pleasant word, then, though it serve to fill
My too prolix epistle fuller still,
Must yet be spoken, and that word shall be
CONGRATULATION—*Macte ritule!*
Hail to our nursing Mother! old, yet fair,
Her sons rise up and bless her for her care,
And feel, wherever scattered far and wide,
In her success a solace and a pride.
Joy fills my heart to hear that no decay
Palsies her limbs, or saps her strength away;
To know "age does not wither her" who taught
Her sons to drink from classic fountains of thought;
To know that still her means for good expand,
Her children bless her with a liberal hand,
And that, mid open hate and friendship feigned,
She holds her course uncheck'd and unrestrained.
Long live our Alma Mater! at her gate
May anxious hundreds for admittance wait!
Still may she shine, and stand for countless days,
'To crowds unborn a blessing and a praise!

THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

THE Act which follows, is that alluded to in *The Church Times* of last week, as having passed the Canadian Parliament without opposition, on the 13th June:

AN ACT to enable the Members of the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada to meet in Synod.

WHEREAS doubts exist whether members of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province have the power of regulating the affairs of their Church in matters relating to discipline, and necessary to order and good government, and it is just that such doubts should be removed, in order that they may be permitted to exercise the same rights of self government that are enjoyed by other religious communities. Therefore Her Majesty, &c., enacts as follows:

I. The Bishop, Clergy and Laity, Members of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province, may meet in their several Dioceses, which are now, or may be hereafter constituted in this Province, and in such manner and by such proceedings as they shall adopt, frame constitutions and make regulations for enforcing discipline in the Church, for the appointment, deposition, deprivation, or removal of any person bearing office therein of whatever order or degree, any rights of the Crown to the contrary notwithstanding, and for the convenient and orderly management of the property, affairs and interest of the Church in matters relating to and affecting only the said Church, and the officers and members thereof, and not in any manner interfering with the rights, privileges or interests of other religious communities, or of any person or persons not being a member or members of the said United Church of England and Ireland; Provided always, that such constitutions and regulations shall apply only to the Diocese or Dioceses adopting the same.

II. The Bishops, Clergy and Laity, members of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province, may meet in General Assembly within this Province, by such Representatives as shall be determined and declared by them in their several Dioceses; and in such General Assembly frame a Constitution and regulations for the general management and good government of the said Church in this Province; Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall authorise the imposition of any rate or tax upon any person or persons whomsoever, whether belonging to the said Church or not, or the infliction of any punishment, fine or penalty upon any person, other than his suspension or removal from an office in the said Church, or exclusion from the meetings or proceedings of the Diocesan or General Synods; And provided, also, that nothing in the said constitutions or regulations or any of them, shall be contrary to any law or statute now or hereafter in force in this Province.

Passed both Houses of the Provincial Parliament unanimously, on the 13th June, 1856.

Mr. Tray, of Sackville, is building a packet schooner to run between Windsor, and Boston. When the Railroad is completed to Windsor, they will need a steamboat on that line, touching at St. John, &c., and it will pay handsomely too.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

We have published in another part of our paper "A Plea for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," copied from the Colonial Church Chronicle. The gratuitous expenditure of this Society for Bibles, Testaments &c. &c. will be noticed with admiration. Without meaning at all to contrast the exertions of other Institutions that make themselves useful in disseminating the pure Word of God, we may yet point to the great number of Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books and other Books and Tracts issued in 1854, to the number of over four millions, as the proof of what this headmail of the Church has been doing; and of its Christian liberality, no other proof can be required than the fact that its gratuitous outlay for the last year has been £14,081. In view of the interesting facts detailed in this Plea, and of the want of additional means, may we not ask of the Churchmen of Nova Scotia, who have been benefited to a large extent by its operations, to do something in the way of contributions towards its support? There is a large Stock of its Bibles, Testaments and Books of Common Prayer in hand at the Depository in this City, as will be seen by an Advertisement in this day's paper, and these being of quite a superior order in general correctness, beauty of typography, and strength of binding, and so very cheap withal, should they not, having experienced so much of the bounty of the Society in presents of service books to their Churches and grants to their Schools, in common gratitude give them the preference above all others. This would be one way of manifesting an interest in the Society's operations. The people in the Country to the Westward, will shortly have an opportunity of purchasing from the Depository Stock, which will be offered at their doors, during the present month for Sale. They can also study the Advertisement for various descriptions of Bibles, &c. just received. Of those we can say, and we profess to be a good judge, that of their style, we have never seen better mechanical execution, and for their correctness the Presses which are responsible for their publication, are all ample guarantees.

The secular papers give a florid description of the Ball to the Officers of the 62nd and 63rd Regiments, on Wednesday evening last. It seems to have been a grand affair, and if it be true, as is stated, that it cost £200, it will afford some idea of the wealth of our City, and how little the money is regarded when the occasion is one which touches the patriotism of the people, or the credit of the country.

We understand that within the last ten days our Banks have either contracted their discounts, or stopped discounting altogether. The cause is said to be a pressure upon them for gold, on the part of the Managers of the new Bank. The Money market is quite tight in consequence. The inconvenience however, can only be temporary.

The baptism of the Imperial Prince, son of Napoleon III. and Eugenie, was celebrated with great pomp and ceremony, in the ancient Church of Notre Dame at Paris, on Saturday the 14th ult. by the Cardinal Legate of Rome. There are now three hopes of France abroad upon the theatre of events, besides a whole host of expectants, who hope for a chance in their favor, royal or republican, in the mutation of the affairs of that sickle nation. The papers generally, and somewhat unaccountably, omit the given name of the Prince. What is your name *mon enfant*—N. or M.?

The Legislature of New Brunswick will meet for despatch of business at Fredericton, on Thursday the 17th inst.

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of Five Pounds from the Chief Inspector of Pickled Fish for the County of Halifax, in aid of the funds of the National School, being part of a penalty collected by him for a violation of the Pickled Fish Inspection Law.

JOHN SILVER, Secretary, N. S. S.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. H. Stamer—rom. Rev. J. T. Moody—money received and several amounts duly credited. Rev. T. D. Ruddle—with Bills. Rev. H. Avery—Bills. Rev. E. E. D. Nicholls—with Bills—shall attend to directions. Rev. J. Alexander—with order. Mrs. Weeks—with rem.—directions have been attended to. Rev. Dr. McCawley—shall attend to directions.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS a certain cure for Determination of blood to the Head.—Arthur Holmes, Esq., Lieut. of H. M. 2nd Regiment of foot, was grievously afflicted with this terrible malady for upwards of seven years, and while in the discharge of his duties, frequently became almost senseless, and completely stupified from the attacks he suffered; finally he became so bad he resolved on selling out his Commission and quitting the regiment, when he determined on trying Holloway's Pills; these celebrated medicines acted like a charm, they cleared the stomach, restored strength to the body, and thoroughly reinstated the constitution. He is now completely cured, as much to his own astonishment as to the delight of his friends.

Another instance of Tapeworm Cured by the use of DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS.

New York, Oct. 13, 1852

This is to certify that I was troubled with a tapeworm for more than six months. I tried all the known remedies for this dreadful affliction, but without being able to destroy it. I got one of Dr. McLane's Almanacs, which contained notices of several wonderful cures that had been performed by his celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros. I resolved to try it, and immediately purchased a bottle, which I took according to directions, and the result was I discharged one large tape worm, measuring more than a yard, besides a number of small ones.

MRS. M. SCOTT

No. 70 Cannon street.

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

FLEMING BROS.

Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langer and John Naylor.

Married.

At St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, on Thursday, the 31st inst., by the Rev. G. Lloyd, the Rev. THOMAS CRISP, B. A., Curate of St. George's in this City, to MARGARET, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Robinson, of Quebec, C. E.

In Christ's Church, Dartmouth, on Saturday evening, 5th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Rector, Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, to Miss ELIZABETH YOUNG

At Pugwash, on the 3rd inst. by the Rev. Henry Stamer, Mr. NELSON VANBUSKIRK, to Miss CATHERINE BARRELY.

On Tuesday the 8th inst., by the Revd. Roland Morton, the Rev. CHARLES STUART, Wesleyan Minister, St. John N. B., to HARRIET AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of David Starr, Esq. of this City.

Died.

On Wednesday afternoon, 9th inst., after a very short illness, MARY ARNANTINE, aged 4 years and 4 months, only daughter of Henry O. D. Twining.

On Tuesday last, ELIZA P., wife of Stewart Tremain, Esq.

On Saturday last, after a short but severe illness, ROBERT E. TAYLOR, in the 10th year of his age.

On Sunday morning last, after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, ELIZA, wife of John K. Matthews, daughter of John W. and Catherine Lovell, of Upper Rawdon, aged 39 years, much and deservedly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, 5th.—H. M. Screw Steam Ship Malacca, Capt. Farquhar, Bermuda, 6 days.

Sunday, 6th.—Brig Africa, Meagher, Boston, 3d days. scho. Morning Star, Hippool, do, 4 days, Conservative. Rivers, Nfld., 7 days; Georgia, Hain, Baltimore, 11 days. Saranac, Hutchinsons, Montreal, 12 days.

Monday 7th.—H. M. Screw Steam Ship, Commander S. B. L. Croston, Bermuda, 5 days, brig Orion, Cronan, London, 30 days; Noel, Sydney, scho. Marr, Glasgow, Montreal, 1 Villager, Watt, Miramichi, 9 days Ensign, McGregor, P. E. I., Challenge, Huthbert.

Tuesday, 8th.—H. M. Steam Felgate Prélades, Commander D. Lynchart, Plymouth, St. Mir Eastern State, Killam, Boston via Yarmouth, 3 days; barque Fortunatus, Liverpool, 68 days.

Wednesday, July 9.—Barque Stag, McKenzie, Glasgow, 30 days. scho. Two Sisters, Hutchinson, Quebec, 15 days.

Thursday, 10th.—Brig B. Dunning, Loas, Savannah, 18 days; scho. Mayflower, Parry, Burin; Mary Ann, Lang, Fortune Bay.

CLEARED.

July 5th.—Rover, O'Brien, Wallace, Lord Raglan, O'Brien, Richmond, Va., Leo, Swinburn, P. E. I., Ada, Simpson, St. John N. B.; W. Henry, Ponce, Porto aux Basque.

July 7th.—Waltham, Lenoir, Placentia Nfld.; Gem, Potter, Magdalen Islands; Beverly, Maxwell, Nfld.; Emerald, Stewart, P. E. Island.

July 8th.—Scho. Mary, Seilney; Georgia, Bridgeport; Derbyville, Bay Chaleur, Africa; Meagher, Boston.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, JULY 5.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Bacon, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Ham, Hay, Homespun, Oatmeal, Oats, Potatoes, Socks, Yarn, Canada Flour, and Corn Meal, with prices in various units and currencies.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table listing prices for Wood and Coal per cord and chaldron.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON at THIRTY DAYS FOR SALE BY WILLIAM GOSSIP, 21 GRANVILLE STREET July 12

PAPER HANGINGS! SUMMER STOCK.

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

W. M. GOSSIP, 21 GRANVILLE STREET, July 5, 1852.

BIBLE, PRAYER BOOK, AND RELIGIOUS BOOK & TRACT DEPOSITORY.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

No. 24, Granville Street.

THE Depository for the Sale of Bibles, Prayer Books, Catechisms, Religious Books and Tracts, and the Educational Works of the above Society, is kept at the Book & Stationery Store of W. M. GOSSIP, 21 GRANVILLE STREET. The following have just been received.—Pulpit or Family BIBLES, &c.

Table listing prices for various Bibles and prayer books, including Royal Quarto, Medium Quarto, Demy Quarto, and School Bibles.

Books of Common Prayer.

Table listing prices for various prayer books, including Demy 8vo, Royal 21mo, and School Bibles.

Table listing prices for various maps, including Maps of the World, Europe, Asia, Africa, and North and South America.

FALL SHIPS!

From Liverpool & London to Halifax, N. S.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

To sail 20th to 25th August, positively.

THE A. I. Clipper Ship "ALLIANCE," CAPD, Commander, will be on a loading berth in good time to sail for Halifax 20th to 25th August. As this ship has made very quick passages and delivered her cargoes in first rate order she offers without exception every advantage and safe chance for importers of fine and heavy goods from Liverpool to this Port.

A second First Class Ship will sail from Liverpool between the 5th and 10th September, to accommodate late importers, and if Merchants will encourage ships owned in their own port, and not run the risk of accidental ones, they may depend on having their goods properly carried, and delivered to them without indifference.

Please apply in Liverpool to J. E. GREENWOOD & CO., No. 1, India Buildings, or here to BARSS & HARRIS Commercial Wharf. Jy 12.

LONDON TO HALIFAX.

THE A. I. Clipper Barque "WHITE STAR," 342 TONS, ROBERT W. MERRIAM, Commander, will be on loading berth to sail for Halifax 20th to 25th August, and will be positive. The character of this ship is too well known to say anything about her, as her two last voyages from London will prove. Importers well knowing that she was the only vessel from London that made short passages and delivered her cargoes in unquestionable order. Importers may rest assured that Captain Merriam and his Agents will do all in their power to give them their goods before any other ship, and in better order.

Apply in London to CHARLES BOGGS, Bishopgate Street, or ALFRED HILL, 35 Milk Street, Cheap-side, or in Halifax to BARSS & HARRIS, Commercial Wharf. Jy 12.

PAPER HANGINGS!!

A LARGE Assortment constantly on hand from Five Pence per Roll to Three Shillings—Plain and Satin-faced.

LOOK AT THIS!—Persons who may want a small quantity of paper, say 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 Rolls, are informed that I have on hand a variety of Remnant patterns, which with a view to do good quickly and make room for Fresh Stock, will be sold at half price. They consist of Paper from 5d. to 3s. per Roll. W. GOSSIP, May 31, 24 Granville Street.

NOTICE.

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

(not at Hillside as previously notified,) on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. Contributions towards this truly benevolent institution will be received by the following ladies: Fancy, Useful, and Ornamental Work, by Miss Willis, Mrs. E. Binney, Mrs. M. McCreith, Mrs. Henry Fryor, Mrs. Braime, and Mrs. Hugh Hartsborne.

REFRESHMENTS by Mrs. B. Wier, Mrs. John Silver, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Edward Fryor, Mrs. B. Salter, and Mrs. Wm. Metzler.

JOUN SILVER, Secretary July 5.

AN APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL.

THE National School was established in the year 1818, and has been in efficient operation since that period.

The ability and efficiency of the Teachers, in both departments, have been admitted by all, who have ever visited the Institution, or have been present at the examinations held there.

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

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

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

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

To avert this unhappy occurrence, an appeal is now made by the Provisional Committee to the public at large, and the Parishioners of St. Paul's in particular, for pecuniary aid, on behalf of this useful and truly charitable Institution.

An annual subscription of twenty shillings entitles the party giving it to nominate one Free scholar, and an additional Free scholar for every additional Twenty shillings subscribed. As a large sum would be required to repair the Building, the Committee intend to solicit donations and subscriptions, and also propose to hold a FANCY FAIR, about the first of August next, at Hillside, the property of the President of the Society, situated on the shores of the North West Arm, and trust that the Ladies, who are ever first in works of charity and benevolence, will kindly lend their valuable aid and assistance, in forwarding the object they have in view; Thus supported the Committee feel confident that the appeal now made will not be in vain, and that an Educational Institution of so much importance raised by the gratuitous subscriptions of others, will not be allowed to fall through, from the apathy and indifference of the residents of the city, in the present day.

HENRY PRYON, President.

BENJAMIN SALTER, Treasurer

WILLIAM F. TOWNSEND,

WILLIAM MSTERLIN,

JOSHUA SILVER, Secretary.

EDWARD J. LOUDLEY,

MAURICE McLEITH.

Halifax, March 8, 1856

Committee.

MAIL CONVEYANCE FROM HALIFAX TO GUYSBORO', VIA THE GREAT EASTERN ROAD.

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

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

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

Security will be required for the due and faithful performance of the Service.

Tenders, which must be made out in the proper form supplied by the Department for the purpose, and which can be had on application at the General Post Office, Post Offices Guysboro, Middle and Upper Musquodoboit, will be received until MONDAY, the 14th of July, next, (at noon) and the Service to commence on the 1st of August, 1856.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

General Post Office, Halifax, May 27th 1856.

June 7 till 14th July.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX. Prepared with Euc de Cologne. The daily use of this much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the TEETH—prevents Tartarous deposit,—arrests decay,—induces a healthy action in the Gums,—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour.

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London. Feb. 1855.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER.

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

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

Prepared and Sold by W. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c from London. Halifax. W. M.

FOR SALE BY WM. GOSSIP.

24 GRANVILLE STREET.

THE Constitution of the Diocesan Assembly adopted at an adjourned Meeting, of the Diocesan Assembly of Nova Scotia, held at Halifax, in the Bishop's Chapel, Oct 11, 1855 March 12.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

JUST RECEIVED PER SHIP JOHN BARROW.

A LARGE Assortment of BOOKS published by JOHN HENRY PARKER, London, viz., Tales for the Young Men and Women of England, pts. 1 to 16 at 1s. 6s. each—comprising—Irrevocable, Jonas Gunn, Old Jarvis's Will Windycote Hall, The Tenant at Tinker's End, The Two Cottages, False Honour, The Railway Accident, The Hermit, a Tale of the Present War, Wanted a Wife, Mother and Son, James Bright the Shopman, The Sisters, The Strike, Caroline Elton, or Vanity and Jealousy, Gd. Serrano's Influence, &c. &c.

Also at One Shilling Sterling each.

Baptism Confirmation or Tracts for the use of Persons about being Confirmed. The Lord's Supper. The Chief Truths. The Christian Year, &c. &c. for every Sunday and Holy Day, compiled for the use of Parochial Schools. Initiation of Christ. Hints on Private Devotion by the Rev. C. Marriott. Companion to the Prayer Book Tracts on Ten Commandments, Up. Wilson's Sacramental Do. on Lord's Supper. Questions on the Collects for the use of Young Persons, by the Rev. J. Venning M. A. Practice of Self Examination with confessions &c. by Richard Sherlock, D. D. Meditations with Psalms illustrated, or paraphrased upon the four last things, Death, Judgment, Hell Heaven Tracts for Parochial use, consisting of Tales and Allegories, 1s 6s per package of 7 Books.

Liturgia Domestica. Services for every Morning and Evening of the Week, with commemorations of the Feasts and Festivals, Domestic and other occasions from the Book of Common Prayer, 2 parts, 1s. 6s each part.

Miscellaneous, at the prices annexed, Currency. Manual of Prayers by the late Rev Thos. Ken, D D 7jd A Help to Prayer, in six tracts by Rev W. Gresley, 1s 3d The Christian Year, 1s 6d. The seven Penitential Psalms 2jd Up. Jeremy Taylor's Holy Living, 1s 6d. Do. Holy Dying, 1s 6d. Kobb's Selections from Hooker, 1s 6d Disc Vivevo Learn to Live, 1s 6d. Discu Mori. Learn to Die 1s 6d. The Church of England Man's Companion in the Closet, by Rev N Spinkes, 1s 6d. Tracts for the Christian Seasons, 11j Short Sermons for Family Readings, following the course of Christian Season, 14 parts, 7jd each part. Catechetical Lessons on the Apostles' Creed, Lord's Supper, Two Sacraments, 7jd.

A plain Commentary on the four Holy Gospels, intended chiefly for devotional reading, 24 parts, 2s for whole Also, same work in 7 vols. bound in cloth, 28s 6d. The Penny Post, for the years 1851, '52, '53, '54, separate vols. bound in cloth, 1s 8s, each.

WM. GOSSIP.

May 17. 24 GRANVILLE STREET.

LANGLEY'S

BFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER

SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ.

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

HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS.

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TABLE TOPS, &c.

MANUFACTURED of the best Italian and American MARBLE on reasonable terms.

Orders from the Country thankfully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

Persons in want of GRAVE STONES will find it to their advantage to call at our Establishment before purchasing elsewhere. THOMAS WESLEY, Corner of Barrington and Blowers Streets. 6 m pd.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED.

SPIERS' & SURENNE'S Complete French and English, and English and French Dictionary. With Pronunciation, &c.—one large 8vo volume, 1190 pages. Spiers' & Surenne's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of French and English Languages (School Edition) 913 pages, 12 mo. new and large type. Surenne's French and English and English and French Dictionary.

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

Colnot's Dramatic French Reader. Rowan's Modern French Reader. De Fiva's Elementary French Reader. De Fiva's Classic French Reader.

French Testaments. De Porquet's Tresor. Conselle's Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly. Contes a Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly.

L'Eclat De Paris—by Le Page. Hamel's French Exercises. Les Messagers du Roi. Ferlon's Telemaque.

Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII. Wana-trophi's Recueil Choisi. Perrin's Fables—by Bolmar.

May 3, 1854. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

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

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

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

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

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH.

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

- Agua Females Irregular, Scrofula, or King's Evil
- Bilious Complaints Fevers of all kinds Sore Throat
- Bleedings on the Face Stone and Gravel
- Skin Gout Secondary Symptoms
- Bowel Complaints Head-ache Tic Douloureux
- Colic Indigestion Tumours
- Constipation of the Intestines Ulcers
- Bowels Jaundice
- Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affections
- Debility Lumbago Worms of all kind
- Dropsy Piles Weakness from
- Dysentery Rheumatism whatever cause
- Erysipelas Retention of Urine &c. &c.

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

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia: J F Gourlay & Co., Newport; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G N Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chisham, Kentville; E Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwallis; J A Gibson, Wilton; A B Piper, Bridgetown; R Quest, Yarmouth; T R Pattillo, Liverpool; I F Ross, Caledonia; Alex Carter, Pleasant River; Hunt, West, Brookwater; Mrs Neil, Lunenburg; B Legge, Malbone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N Tupper & Co., Amherst; R B Huestis, Wallace; W Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T R Fraser, New Glasgow; J & C Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P Sney, Port Hood; T & J Jost, Sydney; J Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax. General Agent for Nova Scotia. Jan. 20, 1855.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

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

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

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

Also Harper's bound Library Editions, vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4, or either of them at 3s 9d. per volume with portrait; and the bound large octavo edition, vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4, with portraits, at 8s. per vol.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

Halifax, March 1.

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