

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

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Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Month	Lesson	MORNING.	EVENING.
July 1	1	1	1	1
July 2	2	2	2	2
July 3	3	3	3	3
July 4	4	4	4	4
July 5	5	5	5	5
July 6	6	6	6	6
July 7	7	7	7	7
July 8	8	8	8	8
July 9	9	9	9	9
July 10	10	10	10	10
July 11	11	11	11	11
July 12	12	12	12	12

Poetry.

TOIL ON, TEACHERS!

Toil on, teachers! toil on boldly,
Labour on and watch and pray;
Men may scoff and treat you coldly,
Heed them not, go on your way;
Jesus is a loving master;
Cease not then his work to do;
Cleave to him still closer,
He will own and honor you.

Toil on, teachers! nothing
Whate'er may oppose;
You shall have all help that's wanted,
Jesus every peril knows;
Be not fearful, terrified,
Tremble not at any foe,
Danger! let it only quicken,
Make you Christian courage show.

Toil on, teachers! toil on ever,
Constantly, unflinching toil;
Faint ye not, and weary never,
Labour on in every soil;
Little souls one day may wake,
Barren seed spring up and grow;
Sin's stout bulwark may be shaken,
Hardened hearts may be brought low.

Toil on, teachers! earnest, steady,
Sowing well the seed of truth;
Always willing, cheerful, ready,
Watching, praying, for your fruit;
Patient, firm and persevering,
Leaning on the promise sure;
Prayer will sure you gain a hearing,
Faithful to the end endure.

Toil on, teachers! you are doing,
What the Saviour well approves;
Satan seeks your souls to ruin,
Jesus to redeem them loves;
Kindly still he looks upon them,
Tenderly he calls them near,
Sheds his grace and mercy on them,
While his blessed voice they hear.

Toil on, teachers! in due season,
Reaping time will surely come;
You shall yet have glorious reason,
To rejoice in harvest home;
Many a shining one in glory,
As the end of ages roll,
Shall reveal the welcome story,
How by you, Christ saved his soul.

Religious Miscellany.

LIBERATION OF RELIGION.

SOME of our readers will learn with surprise that a conference has been held, with much parade and self-gratulation, in the metropolis, which numbered three or four hundred delegates from all parts of the kingdom, its object being the liberation of religion from State control. The thought naturally turns to Naples or Austria, on hearing such an account; we call to mind the sufferings of imprisoned Madiai, and assume that our philanthropic countrymen are eager to extend their own liberties to their fellow-Christians in Italy under autocratic rule. But, strange to say, the oppression and persecution which have kept the Liberator's tongues in full play for two long summer days, are to be found at home—Curiosity is stimulated by the announcement. The natural conclusion which we form, knowing that the Church alone is subject to any restrictions on the part of the civil power, is that some company of zealous churchmen have met together to demand for consecration its full synodical rights—for chapters their unassured elections—and for the church at large her administration of spiritual discipline without let or hindrance from the secular power. Again the author of such a conjecture will find himself at fault. After wading through a good many dreary columns of second-rate oratory, he will learn that this great conference, and the Society assembled to hold it, were getting more or less than an organization for

the general purpose of attacking and plundering the Church of England by parliamentary means.

To push forward a little knot of busy and self-solacing Nonconformists into public notice—to procure them seats in the House of Commons by appeals to certain popular prejudices, and to reinforce their Parliamentary position by a steady current of properly manufactured petitions, appear to be the general tactics of the Society. A little supplementary agency in the way of itinerant lecturers, to work up the dormant energies of the constituents in these favored boroughs, with an occasional issue of violent tracts, completes the ordinary business of the concern. A triennial conference, such as the year 1856 has been fortunate enough to witness, offers a rare field-day for the exhibition of the leaders to the world, with a few very liberal churchmen on the same platform, who attend, by particular desire, to lend a hand in the work of battering their own walls, or at least, of pointing out the weak places of their defences.

We should not speak thus decidedly of the character of an association described by so comprehensive a title, if we had not evidence in its proceedings of the hollowness of its professions, and the sinister aims of its supporters. One of its principal topics during the present session was, of course, the abolition of church-rates. Here was a very favorable opportunity, for those who honestly desired one, of asserting the justice and necessity of allowing churchmen, coincidentally with their loss of parochial contributions, to administer their own affairs, and order their own churches, without the interference of Dissenters in their parochial assemblies. This would have been indeed a "liberation of religion," occurring as a natural consequence of a measure which tended to enhance the value of all Dissenting property, and satisfy the claims of Dissenting politicians. Yet, so far from urging this just conclusion, a large section of the conference distinctly asserted their claim to a permanent vote in the Churchman's vestry; and the majority, which consented to waive it in connection with the Government amendments on Sir William Clay's bill, did so only with a view to the exigencies of the Parliamentary situation.—To deprive the church of her ancient resources, and at the same time to retain the right of diminishing her efficiency by hostile interference with her affairs, appears to be the programme of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State control.

Once only, in the whole dreary course of the proceedings, can we discover any trace of practical conduct agreeable to the title which the conference assumes. The liberators condescend, in their report on Canadian affairs, to "rejoice at the appreciation of the right of self-government shown by Episcopalianism, from whom such right was necessarily withheld so long as their church was endowed with the revenues of the State." This sounds exceedingly fine, until we remember that the political party which is united in the strictest alliance with these Nonconformist orators has steadily resisted the demands of the Canadian church for the independence which they profess to admire. Mr. Miall and his political colleagues have said not a word against the document with which the Whig law officers have sought to put down the Canadian legislature that affirmed the separation between Church and State; their energies, so buoyant and so available for attacking the "State control" exercised in England and Ireland, are powerless against the gross job which Whig leaders in England and Canada have combined to perpetrate, in proposing to make over the appointment to the newly-created See of Kingston to the nominee and relation of a Whig Minister.

We shall be told, perhaps, that the conference recognizes no political allies. One of its orators did indeed venture to congratulate his hearers on being no longer stigmatized as "political Dissenters."—So far as our own experience enables us to form an opinion, the worthy preacher's congratulations were decidedly premature. If the platform Nonconformity of the present day, wherever the members of various sects assemble, is not political, we do not know what politics mean. Certainly the absence of all religious aims, all pious or devout aspirations, all charitable or philanthropic undertakings, go far to justify the ascription of a political character to its proceedings. Nor can we call to mind, with the ex-

ception of some Wesleyans of the old school, a single Dissenter who is not, whether in Parliament or in municipal affairs, a determined supporter of the Radical party. It has for some time been evident, in the decline of the old subjects of political agitation, that ecclesiastical topics are beginning to form the staple of Parliamentary controversy. The Association for the Liberation of Religion is, in reality, nothing but a plan for getting up the steam in connection with the agitation on these now engrossing questions. It contrives to reconcile this purely political purpose with a religious pretext, by the assumption that all property enjoyed by the Church is of necessity an engine of State control, and in reality belongs to the State as legitimate owner. According to the theory of the conference, if two men give each a thousand pounds—the one to a parish church, the other to a conventicle—the churchman's endowment is at once confiscated to the State, becomes an instrument of State tyranny, and ought to be immediately appropriated at the discretion of the conference leaders; while the Dissenter's gift is thenceforward sacred to pious uses, and the magistrate or legislator who dares to interfere with its enjoyment is a violator of the eternal principles of religious liberty and an enemy of human kind.

To all which we have nothing to say, but to commend the proceedings of a society which trades on so worthless an assumption to the very watchful observation of our Church Unions. Nothing but slippery dealings can be expected from those who stand upon so slippery a footing. We should like Mr. Miall and his party better if they would avow at once, what their acts and speeches always imply, that the injury and degradation of the Church of England are the beginning and end of their political lives.—*London Guardian.*

ORGANIZE THE LAY.

"Organize the children," was our watchword in the last number; "Organize the laity" is what we need more than all things else, for united, efficient, and successful action. The bishops for taking the lead, and governing by authority and love; the clergy for instruction, exhortation, and influence, by word and good example; the laity of all classes to be drawn out, in cordial works and efforts, for the good of the Church, the relief of ignorance, want, and woe, and the glory of our Saviour and our God. In the days of the prophets, the secret of successful effort was that "the people had a mind to work," and in these last days, it is true alike of Christian bodies and particular congregations, that the greater the effort to draw out, concentrate, and use the lay element, the more work is performed, the more good is done, the more want and suffering are relieved, and the more fruit is borne to the Lord, in the name and through the power of Jesus.

What is the secret with the most energetic, active, liberal, and useful congregations? It is the lay element, skillfully used and well-directed. It is the latent power of faith and love in Christian men, and Christian women, called out, exercised, employed, cheered, strengthened, and seconded, in willing, ready efforts in the cause of Christ. We have too long looked to, and leaned too much upon, the influence and efforts of the bishops and clergy, and have not invoked or employed, as we ought and might, the ready, willing, united efforts of lay hearts and lay hands, which only need to be drawn out and exercised, in order to become the right arm of our strength, and to do wonderful things in the working of the Church, and the sphere and walks of Christian benevolence. This was to Moses in the wilderness his strength; the rulers of tens, an hundred, and hundreds; and to the Apostle it was cheering to say of certain who held up his hands, "These are my fellow helpers unto the kingdom of God, which have been a comfort unto me." This is what makes the difference between our most active, flourishing, and useful parishes—lay helpers, active, earnest, cordial, kind, willing to work, and not ambitious to rule; desirous rather of being useful, than of being looked to or consulted. A few earnest-minded, active, humble, useful laymen, in a parish or community, will give tone to everything; will hold up the pastor's hands, help on his plans and works for good, draw out and bring in the large-hearted free-will offerings of their friends and neighbours, and give to

the Church, in all its interests, and to every plan and scheme of doing good, new life, and energy, and love, and success. We invoke, therefore, everywhere the cordial, active, earnest co-operation of the laymen of the Church, in carrying on our Missionary work.

We say, then, "organize the laity;" draw out and exercise the Christian love and zeal of men and women, in their proper sphere. Teach them to take their part, to do their work, to "provoked one another to love and good works;" to gather the children, to care for the outcast, to visit the sick, to cheer the widow's heart, to dry the orphan's tears, to pray, "Thy kingdom come," and give and work as if there was a reality in the prayer, and power and faithfulness in the God to whom it is offered. Our motto and watchword are, then, to one and all—Bally, rally—work, work—give, give—pray on, pray always—hope on, hope ever. "Then shall the earth bring forth her increase, and God, even our own God, shall give us his blessing."—*Spirit of Missions for June.*

News Department.

From Papers by Steamor Canada, June 21.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 13.

OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA—DISMISSAL OF MR. CRAMPTON CONFIRMED.

Lord Clarendon, in reply to a question from Lord Derby, said: In reply to the noble lord's question, I have to say that on the day before yesterday Mr. Dallas, the American Minister at this Court, communicated to me a despatch from his Government, in which it is stated that the assurances given by Her Majesty's Government were satisfactory as to the fact of no instructions having been sent, and of no intention having existed on the part of that Government in any way to violate or infringe the laws of the U. States, but that the answer given to Mr. Dallas was not equally satisfactory with respect to Mr. Crampton, and our three Consuls, who were, therefore, still considered unacceptable representatives at the U. States, and that the President had therefore determined upon sending Mr. Crampton his passports, and upon withdrawing the executors from the three Consuls. This despatch was read to me by Mr. Dallas, as I said, the day before yesterday, and he gave me a copy of it. Her Majesty's Government have not yet finally determined upon the course which they will recommend Her Majesty to pursue; but, as soon as they have done so, it will be their duty to communicate their determination to Parliament, and to lay before it a copy of the despatch. I think it right also to mention that Mr. Dallas, at the same time, in communicating to me another despatch relating to Central America, announced to me that Mr. Maroy had stated that there were certain points upon which he thought the arbitration of a third power might be usefully resorted to; but that, at the same time, his opinion was that the whole question might be settled by direct negotiation between the two Governments.

JUNE 13.

The Earl of Derby rose to ask a question of the noble Earl, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of our relations with America. The noble Earl stated that he had waited till the last moment in the expectation that the noble Earl would have volunteered some information upon a subject of such great importance as that to which he had alluded. It was impossible to overrate the gravity of the position in which we stood, or the serious responsibility that rested upon the Government in regard to the course they think it necessary to take under the circumstances. He therefore asked the noble Earl whether, since the House last met, the Government had come to any conclusion as to the advice they should give to Her Majesty on the subject, and if so, whether the noble lord was now prepared to state the grounds of their conclusions. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Clarendon—My lords, it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government, at the earliest possible moment, to lay on the table of the House the papers which have been communicated to us by the American Government. These papers had been laid before the Senate at Washington, and are now in the possession of the Government of this country. They are now in the printer's hands, and will be laid before your lordships as soon as the answer of Her Majesty's Government to these despatches is prepared. Your lordships must, however, be aware that the answer will require some time and mature consideration. In consequence of the answer not being as yet prepared, he refrained from taking the initiative in laying before the House the desired information. I, (continued his lordship)

feel, nevertheless, that it is the duty of the Government to satisfy the public mind as speedily as possible upon so important a subject. I therefore do not hesitate to take this occasion for announcing to your lordships that it is not the intention of Her Majesty's Ministers to advise a course which would have the effect of suspending diplomatic relations with this country and America. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of Derby said—In the absence of the papers in question, it would no doubt be premature to enter into any discussion upon this question. He rejoiced, personally, at the announcement made by the noble Earl, for this reason, that although he deeply regretted the course taken by the Government of the U. States, nevertheless he felt it impossible to vindicate the conduct of our Minister in America, and he believed therefore that the American Government had a just cause of complaint against us. Although it was no doubt painful and humiliating on the part of this country to submit to the removal of our Minister from America, and at the same time to recognize the authority of the American Minister in this country, yet, believing the American Government had just cause of complaint against Mr. Crampton and our Consuls, he rejoiced at the determination of the Government to maintain diplomatic relations with America.

The Earl of Clarendon could not help remarking upon the most positive judgment upon Mr. Crampton's conduct by the noble Earl. He could only appeal to their lordships, and through their lordships to the country, not to join the noble Earl in thus prejudging the conduct of Mr. Crampton.

The Earl of Derby said he had formed his judgment upon the papers he had already read, and which had been laid before their lordships by command of the Queen.

The subject then dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 16.

On the motion that the house go into committee of supply,

Lord J. Russell said it was necessary, before the house voted the army estimates, that some explanation should take place with respect to our relations with the United States, and that the house should know whether there were to be any diplomatic relations with the United States' Government, for as the question of enlistment affected the two countries, they appeared to be at an end, each being satisfied with each other's explanations, but that the American Government were dissatisfied with Mr. Crampton, and had informed this Government that they could not continue to remain in communication with him. The United States' Government had also agreed to meet our Government on the Central American question, and he had no wish or intention to enter into either of those subjects to-night. There were two important questions independent of the details of the others he had alluded to. The first was, whether it was the intention of the Government, after mature deliberation, to desire Mr. Dallas to withdraw, and thus to put an end to any diplomatic communication between the two countries; and, secondly, the question was, whether, if that course was or was not pursued, pending our negotiations about Central America, until it was brought to some conclusion, what were the intentions of Her Majesty's Government with respect to any forces that may be now sufficient, or may be sent to Grey Town and the coast of America generally? If Her Majesty's Government had any reason to believe that the removal of Mr. Crampton was intended as a wanton and determined insult on the part of the United States' Government towards this Government, Her Majesty's Government could do no other than resent it by breaking off with the United States Government. If Her Majesty's Government entertain no such opinion, and there were no circumstances connected with the question that would lead them to that conclusion, there were not only former examples for negotiations being carried on, but from the peculiar nature of the circumstances of the case, it was desirable Her Majesty's Government should accede to the United States' Government, and enter into negotiations on the points of difference now existing, though not serious at the present moment, might lead to most serious consequences, if not entered into with that spirit and feeling that was most desirable.—The noble lord then alluded to many precedents for amicable relationship existing between the two countries, and referred to the regret that would be felt by all at Mr. Dallas leaving this country—and called attention to the conflicting reports current on the state of affairs in America, and the conduct of certain English ships of war, and concluded by asking Her Majesty's Government for an explanation, and expressed a

hope that these two governments would not allow the hostilities or squabbles of these hostile states in central America to embroil the two countries in war, which would be a course of events deeply to be deplored.—The course of humanity, commerce, and civilization would suffer for it, and every man who wished to see freedom prevail would regret such a conflict—but, on the other hand, would rejoice on friendly relations continuing. He had no doubt Her Majesty's Government would do all they could to preserve the honor and dignity of this country. If the house found there was a probability of our relations being continued, and that negotiations were taking place respecting it, they would use the necessary forbearance, and abstain from discussing the question.

Lord PALMERSTON said it was perfectly natural for the house to wish to have an explanation on our relations with America, and he was not surprised at the course of the noble lord in bringing it before the house. If the noble lord had not done so, it would have been the duty of Her Majesty's Government to have lost no time in communicating the intentions of Her Majesty's Government on the question to the house. (Hear, hear.) After referring to the state of American affairs, the noble lord said that with regard to our diplomatic relations with the United States' Government, that Government had thought fit to intimate to Mr. Crampton that they could not continue their relations with him, and, in consequence, he had left Washington, but it did not go to the extent of a rupture with the retention of Mr. Dallas to this country. (Hear, hear.) On the contrary, the intimation of Mr. Crampton's dismissal was accompanied with a despatch, containing a desire on the part of the United States Government to continue diplomatic relations with this Court through Mr. Dallas. Her Majesty's Government had duly considered all the various bearings of the question, and did not consider it their duty to advise Her Majesty to suspend diplomatic relations with the American Minister accredited to this Court (cheers). Her Majesty's Government was prepared to enter into communication with him with regard to all questions that may affect the interests and happiness of the people of that great country (cheers). The Government, whilst protecting British interests in American water, would take care that nothing was done to insult or annoy the people of America; and in conclusion, said that he hoped this question would be amicably settled, but if not, he could not but allude to the fact, that this country was never in a better state to go to war than if war be thrust upon her (hear, hear).

Mr. DISRAELI was glad that the Government was not about to imitate the course pursued by the Government of the United States, but he must at the same time guard himself and his friends from having it supposed that the conduct of Mr. Crampton could be considered apart from that of the Government under which he acted. Without giving any opinion upon the enlistment question, he must express his belief that the house would never be induced to make Mr. Crampton the scapegoat of the Government which had instructed him. He thought that an inquiry should be instituted into the cause of those frequent misunderstandings between this country and the United States. It was true that there was a feeling in that country in favour of the policy of Mr. Monroe, which was unsuited to the present time; but that was no reason why this country should view with such jealousy every expansion of the United States. All this should be inquired into, but not just now, for unless a good understanding was come to on this point, these disagreements would be perpetually recurring.

CONSECRATIONS, CHURCH RATES, &c.

The time grows shorter for the promoters of ecclesiastical changes during the present session, but the vigilance of Churchmen ought to be increased, for undoubtedly the animus of the Church's "Reformers" is not less offensive as the season wears on.—A discussion of some importance has taken place in the House of Lords on the subject of Episcopal Consecration of Cemeteries and their Chapels. Every one knows the gentle and devoted character of the Bishop of Salisbury, yet it was not sufficient to save him from an attack of an almost virulent kind from the Earl of Shaftesbury, which met with appropriate rebuke from the Viscount Dunsannon. It appears that the Bishop was called on to consecrate a burial-ground at Blandford, and intended to do so according to his usual manner, by celebrating the Lord's Supper at the same time. He thought that he could make no difference in his manner of consecrating, whether the chapel were a cemetery chapel only, or intended for general parish use; and his argument was, that not only might such chapels be

required ultimately for other services, for increasing populations in the neighborhood of cemeteries, but that the celebration of the Holy Communion would seem to be a very sacred, if not vital, part of the rite of consecration under all circumstances. To this it was added by Lord Rosdale, with much good feeling, that relatives meeting for the last time at a family funeral might wish to receive the Holy Communion, which could not be done unless the Chapel were duly consecrated as a complete Church-of-England Chapel, and provided therefore with the Holy Table, for that purpose. Lord Portman, however, thought fit to mingle in the debate; declared, (which is not the case,) that in the Dioceses of London and Winchester the administration of Holy Communion at such consecrations is "not thought of," and expressed a resolution to coerce the Bishops, if he could, by an Act of Parliament, to consecrate in the way he liked, (which, however, he did not define.) The Bishop of Oxford came to the support of the Bishop of Salisbury, and the discomfiture of Lords Shaftesbury and Portman.

Among bills to be, just now, carefully looked after, may be named the four bills of the Lord Chancellor, [read once in the Lords], for carrying into effect the recommendations of the "Charity Commissioners,"—the "Burial Acts Amendment Bill," [in connexion with which it seems to be Mr. Pellat's design to confiscate still further the dues of the clergy, where any still remain,]—the "Church-Rate Abolition Bill" of Sir William Clay,—the "Dissenters Marriages Bill,"—and the "Cambridge University Bill." Full of mischief as some of these measures are, Churchmen will have little chance of amending or defeating them, if there be any relaxation of attention towards the end of the session.

GENERAL WILLIAMS arrived at Dover on Monday. Immediately the steamer drew alongside the quay, the Mayor and several of the authorities proceeded on board with Colonel Lake, to welcome him to the shores of England. Colonel Lake introduced the Mayor to General Williams, who, on thus being recognized by the large crowd who lined the quay, was cheered most enthusiastically. Loud hurrahs continued to rend the air while the gallant General, who was looking remarkably well, proceeded up the landing-stairs, and did not cease till he arrived at Birmingham's Royal Ship Hotel, where he had arranged to stay for a short period before proceeding to London. Immediately on reaching the "Ship" the corporation presented an address, offering their warmest congratulations on the General's safety, and expressing admiration of the defence of Kars, "scarcely paralleled in the annals of history, not only for the energy and skill of the commander, but also for the courage and endurance, amid the trials of famine and disease, and the horrors of the assault, of those brave soldiers whom it was your good fortune to command." General Williams replied as follows:—

"Mr. Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen—In returning thanks for the honor you have done me, it is in terms inadequate to express my feelings that I do so. Seldom if ever, called on to address a body of ladies and gentlemen such as I now see, I labor under difficulties of no ordinary character; but I assure you I feel most deeply the honor you have done me. I feel it the more, perhaps, in consequence of this day being the anniversary of the day on which General Mouravieff appeared before Kars. (Cheers.) For myself, I thank God for having preserved me through so many dangers, and that it has been my fortune to serve the Queen in such a manner. I am thankful that it has pleased Her Most Gracious Majesty to shower on me so many honours; I am thankful that I have obtained the goodwill of this glorious country; and especially that I have been spared to witness the manifestation of it this day. In addressing an assemblage of my countrymen on landing upon British soil I have more than one duty to perform; and the first is to allude to those brave men who surrounded me in the hour of extreme distress, who were indefatigable in discharging their duty under the trying circumstances in which they were placed, and who supported and cheered me under every difficulty. They never once flagged in the performance of their duties, day or night. By day they were at their posts—at night they were in the trenches. But, while I feel the greatest pleasure in alluding to their glorious conduct, I have a melancholy duty to perform, and a tribute to pay to departed heroism and worth—to the memory of one of my brave companions, Captain Thompson. It was only the day before yesterday, while at Paris, that I heard of his sever illness, and little did I then think that the scenes of this world would soon close upon him. I had looked forward to visiting his mother's house, and cheering him as he had

so frequently cheered me. Unfortunately, unhappily, it has been ordered otherwise. The only consolation which can be offered to his widowed mother is, that her lamented son died a glorious specimen of an English officer. I can assure you that he was never daunted; that when reduced to a skeleton by dire disease he was not prevented from doing his duty day or night. Poor Mrs. Thompson will have the consolation which has been the only consolation experienced by many mothers during the present war—they have given their sons to the service of the country! And if the day comes when the repetition of this sacrifice shall be necessary, I believe there will be thousands who will give up their offspring as readily as the mothers who are now weeping for the loss of theirs: for woe to that nation that forgets the military art! Woe to that nation—woe to that nation which heaps up riches but which does not take the precaution to defend them. I have passed through armed Europe, and I take this the earliest opportunity of uttering a warning to those who forget the military art. Cheers.

I have another duty to perform; and that is, to recall the courage and discipline of those brave Turks under Selim Pacha, their commanding officer, and the Turkish general officers, who supported me in every trying situation, and who, from the first moment of entering the place to the last, were my friends and councillors. I thank them from this spot, and bear testimony to their valour; for it would have been impossible for the Turkish army to show more endurance and true courage than they did. (Loud cheers.) I have another duty to perform, in doing which I turn to our former enemies, now our friends, the Russians. When dire necessity obliged me to go into the camp of General Mouravieff, I went to a brave man, who received me with a kindness and a high-mindedness I shall never cease to remember. An army irritated with dreadful losses and the other casualties of war received me when I went among them, not as an enemy, but as a comrade—received me not with the skin-deep politeness displayed when two gentlemen meet, but with the politeness of the heart. General Mouravieff is a man of the olden time. He is a stern man, but I believe that if there is an honest man on earth it is he. I have heard it said that a project has been debated in England having for its object the presentation of a testimonial of British esteem to General Mouravieff. I can only say that he and his brave army have my greatest esteem. He not only received me kindly, but in the hour of sickness he visited me, and in all my intercourse with him he acted as a brave and chivalrous man should act. In Kars he found a half-starved, half-clothed army. He fed and clothed them. Nor was he less attentive to the wants of those in whom the seeds of disease were sown, and in whom famine had more than half accomplished its deadly work. (Loud cheers.) I must also tell you that in passing through Russia, from one end of the Empire to the other, I have experienced in no small degree the friendship and charm of Russian society. When I arrived at St. Petersburg the Emperor received me in so kind a manner that nothing could have exceeded it. That kindness was again repeated at Berlin, where no man could have been received with greater honor. The King of Prussia and the young Prince, who is at present in England, and who is soon to be allied to England by ties more close and binding than at present, met me at the head of the troops, and treated me with the greatest possible consideration. I return them my most sincere thanks from this British ground. (Cheers.) The kindness and consideration which, as I tell you, were vouchsafed to me in Russia and Germany were repeated in France, when I arrived among our brave allies the French. God grant that that alliance may hold good for many years to come! (Loud and prolonged cheering.) The day before yesterday I was presented to the Emperor, from whom, some time since, I had the distinguished honor of receiving the cross of Commander of the Legion of Honour. I was sorry that, having sent it to England, I was unable to wear it upon my breast upon that occasion; and I expressed that regret to the Emperor, and explained the reason, upon which his Majesty immediately rose from his seat and said, 'I will get you another.' In a moment he brought me out the star of Grand Commander of the order, which he presented to me. (Loud Cheers.) I felt that the act was towards the British nation, not towards me; it was totally unexpected and uncalculated for. And now that I have arrived home among you I feel that I am witnessing the happiest days of my life. (Cheers.) Mr. Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen, I thank you most heartily for your kind expressions, and for the consideration with which you have listened to me."

At the conclusion of the speech the usual applause observed on such occasions was thrown aside, and notwithstanding the presence of the ladies a hearty cheer resounded through the apartment. Cheers were also given for Colonel Lake, Major Teesdale, Mr. Secretary Churchill, as well as "one cheer for the Russian General." The cheer was echoed from the outside of

the hotel, in front of which an immense crowd of persons had collected. Loud calls were also made for General Williams, who on his presenting himself at the balcony in company with the Mayor, was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The Mayor also begged Colonel Lake, Major Teesdale, and Mr. Secretary Churchill to present themselves at the windows, and the cheering at each presentation was renewed. The shipping in the harbour and the principal houses in the vicinity were gaily decorated with flags. General Williams afterwards partook of a *déjeuner* with the authorities, provided at the Ship Hotel, and then left for London.

LAST MOMENTS AND EXECUTION OF WILLIAM PALMER.

The High Sheriff, Colonel Dyott, accompanied by Mr. Hand, the Under Sheriff, arrived at the gaol soon after seven o'clock, and they at once proceeded to the prisoner's cell, where they found him in earnest conversation with the Rev. Mr. Goodacre, the Chaplain. After a short interval had elapsed, the High Sheriff enquired of the prisoner whether he was ready to admit the justice of his sentence. Palmer replied, at the same time making most energetic gesticulations, "No, I do not. I have been murdered," or "They are my murderers." He did not say to whom he alluded, but he repeated that they were his murderers, and he would not acknowledge his sentence to be a just one. The High Sheriff and the chaplain having remained until the prisoner had been pinioned, they left the cell for a short time, when it was suggested that, at the last moment, it might be advisable again to give the prisoner an opportunity of unboasting himself, and Colonel Dyott and the Rev. Mr. Goodacre then again entered his cell. At this moment all the preparations were completed. The unhappy man was pinioned, the executioner was standing by him, and nothing was required to complete the fatal proceeding but the signal to move forward to the scaffold. At this awful moment the reverend chaplain in a solemn tone, inquired of the prisoner whether he would not admit that his sentence was a just one, and the prisoner in a firm tone replied, "It is not a just sentence," and the chaplain upon this rejoined, "Then your blood be upon your own head." The prisoner made no reply to this observation.

It was now within a few minutes of 8 o'clock, and a signal being given, the procession, headed by the Chaplain, moved slowly from the condemned cell. Palmer was dressed in a grey prison suit, of the most coarse description, and precisely of the same kind as that worn by paupers. The cell in which the prisoner was confined was upon a gallery, which was reached by a flight of iron steps. The prisoner walked trippingly down these steps, and did not evince the slightest emotion. When he got to the bottom he observed Major Fulford standing with some of the other gaol officials, and as he passed he bowed to him in a most easy off-hand manner, as though he had been passing a friend under the most ordinary circumstances. His coolness and self-possession astonished every one. The distance from this part of the prison to the drop was considerable, and throughout the whole of it Palmer walked with a firm and confident step. When he recognized any of the officers of the gaol, he went up to them and shook hands. During the whole time the Chaplain was reading the burial service, and the Chapel bell was tolling, and hardly any one was unmoved except the prisoner, who, during the whole of the trying scene, did not exhibit the slightest traces of emotion. Upon arriving at the gaol entrance, in front of which the drop was erected, Palmer tripped lightly up the ladder, and of his own accord placed himself under the beam, and the executioner at once proceeded to adjust the rope round his neck. He was then about to retire from the scaffold, when he apparently recollected that he had not drawn the cap over the prisoner's face, and he returned and placed it over his head, and when he had done so the prisoner shook hands with him, and exclaimed "God bless you." The bolt was then drawn, and the prisoner appeared to be dead almost instantaneously. He had a handkerchief in one of his hands at the time that he mounted the scaffold, and upon his falling, his arms appeared almost instantaneously to drop by his side, and he never raised them, and appeared to die without a struggle; and, when he was cut down, the handkerchief was found tightly clenched in his hand, and this was the only symptom of his having made any convulsive effort.

The body, after hanging an hour, was cut down and placed in a shell, and conveyed into the gaol, when a cast of the head was taken by Mr. Bridges, the curator of the Liverpool Phrenological Society, who had obtained the authority of the visiting justices for this purpose. The features bore a placid appearance, and did not exhibit any symptom of the wretched man having died a violent death.

It was computed by competent persons that there were at least 25,000 persons present at the execution, and the number would, no doubt, have been much greater; but from the state of the weather, it having rained in torrents, and almost without intermission, the whole of Friday night, and down nearly to the time appointed for the execution.

Immediately after the cast of the head was taken the body was replaced in the shell, which was then filled with quick lime, and the lid fastened down; and the body was then buried in one of the passages of the gaol, in conformity with the terms of the sentence.

Mr. John Smith, of Birmingham, remained in London on Friday until the latest moment, endeavoring to obtain a reprieve. He then, at the earnest solicitation of the prisoner, started for Stafford; but being too late for the express train from London, he proceeded to Wolverhampton, whence he posted to Stafford Gaol.

It was half-past ten at night before he arrived. The result of his interview with the condemned man is stated in the following telegraphic despatch, which reached a friend in London at half-past one:—

"My interview ended in Palmer's making me pledge myself that Cook's body should be exhumed, and that he was never poisoned by strychnia. Palmer was as cool as though any ordinary question had been discussed. "God help him."

Fountain Department.

ELIAB.

In the Holy Land there lived a man named Eliab, whom God had blessed with earthly goods, and who was also well-versed in all the wisdom of the East. But all this availed not to bring peace to his heart, and he often wandered sorrowfully about, wishing for death; "for," he would say, "what is life but a continued circle, full of instability and yet of sameness;—man lives always in strife, and his days are as the days of an hireling?"

One day a holy man came to him, and showed him a plant containing a wonderful healing power. But Eliab said, "Of what use is such a gift to me? My bodily health does not fail, but my soul is sick. It were better I should die." "It will do good to thine heart!" said the man of God. "Take this plant, and heal with it seven poor sick persons; and after that, if thou wishest, thou mayest die."

And Eliab did according to the will of the holy man and sought out misery in his hovels. He healed seven sick persons, and brought relief to the starving from his stores. After that, the man of God came to him, and said—"I bring thee the Flower of Death; now thou mayest die!" But Eliab exclaimed, "No! I forbid it, God! my soul no longer wishes for death, for I have now discovered the use and intention of life."

Then the man of God smiled and spoke; "I thought it would be so, for now thou art become conscious of the divine nature of thy being, which before was hid from thee. How couldst thou, in thy selfishness, think only of the life and its instability?"

And Eliab replied to the man of God: "Thy wisdom has restored peace to my soul. But what I have done seems very little and insignificant: I am only able to provide the poor and distressed with relief for their outward wants, and improve their dwellings, from my abundance; but the way to their hearts is closed to me."

"It is well for thee," answered the holy man, "that thou makest thy gifts in a humble spirit, for then the higher blessings will be granted thee."

After these words he led Eliab into his garden and showed him a rose-tree. There was at that time a great drought in the land, and the rose trees stood parched and withering in the sandy ground, its buds drooping towards the earth. The man of God desired Eliab to go down to the well and fill a cup with water, Eliab obeyed, and sprinkled the rose-trees with it, and the plant was restored, its leaves resumed their fresh hue, and after a while the buds raised their heads and blossomed, exhaling a delightful perfume around.

"See," said the man of God, "thus does the poor man whom thou hast relieved raise his eyes to God, breathing gratitude and love, and looking with a joyful trust on his fellow men. For thou wast to him a messenger of peace from God and from mankind."

"And how then must I dispense thy benefits?" asked Eliab.

Then answered the holy man, "Humbly as man—invizibly as God!"

"But when I stand by him and he begins to thank me?"

The man of God replied: "Well, then let thy hand be as the hand of a brother, and let the breath of thy mouth lay open to him the inward Heaven of thy heart which sends the benefits."—From the German of Krummacher.

Selections.

The following brief description may serve to give some idea of the places mentioned, to those who have never been there; and to revive their recollection in the minds of others by whom they have been visited:—Ed. Ch. T.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Student in Edinburgh to his friends in Halifax:—"I will now try and give you a short description of my visit to Melrose and Selkirk. The first place I visited at Melrose was Dryburgh Abbey. The ruins of this Abbey are situated about three miles from Melrose. At one part of the road you have to ford the Tweed; this is called the Monks' Ford, and is the one by which the monks went to and fro from Melrose to Dryburgh. There is not much to be seen at Dryburgh. The Abbey is all in ruins, but there has never been any architectural display; in fact you would think you were in the ruins of some very old house, if your guide did not explain to you where the different parts of the Abbey were once situated; not a trace of a great part of it is visible

now, so you have to trust pretty much to imagination. It is a pity that it is to be able to say you have seen the ruins, and the tomb of Sir Walter Scott, which is in one part of the Abbey, and is only a plain monument, and not from any of the ideas with which a person would visit a splendid ruin, that makes it one of the interesting sights of Melrose. I also think that Sir Walter Scott's allusions to it in his poems have done more in the way of sending people to see it than any thing else. On the road to Dryburgh is a temple erected to the Muses, with a sculptured head of Thomson on the top; but the figures have all been removed. You can also see from the same road, on the top of a hill, a statue of Wallace in full armour; it is cut in a red stone, and looks very pretty. The Tweed, rolling along by the side of the road, gives a very picturesque effect to this part of the country.

The next place I visited was Abbotsford, the residence of Sir Walter Scott, and here there is something to see. It is situated on the banks of the Tweed, about two miles from Melrose, in a different direction than Dryburgh. It has been in the style of the old Baronial Mansions, but has lately undergone extensive alterations and repairs by Mr. Hope Scott, the present proprietor. Before entering the front entrance you are shown a statue of Sir Walter's favourite dog, *Maida*, under which his dogship is buried; you then enter the Entrance Hall; this is hung round with armour of all sorts, and also weapons of all descriptions, about nearly all of which there is a story to be told. Here you see a great many relics from Waterloo.—Then you enter the Study, where Scott wrote nearly all his works, and the chair is shown on which he sat when composing them. I had the pleasure of sitting in that chair. Next is shown the Library. This is a large room, stocked with books of all ages, and all collected by Sir Walter himself. The furniture of this room chiefly consists of presents made to Sir Walter at various times: here is an ebony escutcheon presented by King George the Fourth, and also a set of ebony chairs to match, with the mediation of King George—here a silver-mounted claymore, presented by the yeomanry of which he was Colonel—and other articles, all from illustrious personages, too numerous to mention. Next you are shown the Dining-room; this is a small room hung round with very rare pictures, for some of which immense sums have been offered and refused. Next you enter the Armoury.—This is a room off from and communicating with the Entrance Hall. Here you see some of Sir Walter's choice antiquities—here he has got Napoleon's pistols and Wellington's spurs, besides halberds, &c., from Waterloo, and armour of every description; you then make your exit through the Entrance Hall.

I next visited Melrose Abbey. This is one of the finest ruins in Scotland, and is adorned with sculpture which cannot be equalled in the present day. In the interior from every point you see serpents' heads, grinning satyrs, angels, saints, &c., and the pillars are all entwined with wreaths of flowers, which seem as if they had grown there and become petrified as they grew, they are so natural. The ceiling is divided into arches, all entwined with flowers, and where the arches cross each other there is a decidedly cultivated view, for here you see what must be a cauliflower, there a cabbage, and at other places, vegetables of all descriptions, all cut from the stone, and looking so natural, that if they were green you would fancy you were looking at some actual kitchen-garden. At the place where the altar stood is pointed out the stone under which the heart of Robert Bruce is supposed to be buried. The story as to how it came there I dare say you know, and I shall not take up time to recapitulate. It was found by his attendant, Lockhart, after the death of Douglas, and brought back and buried in Melrose Abbey. Near this place is a stone of grey marble, under which King Alexander II. is said to have been buried, but some say that it is the resting-place of Waldeva, one of the early abbots, who died in the odour of sanctity. Along side of this is the slab with a cross on it which marks the grave of the great wizard, Michael Scott; it is situated right under one of the windows. Here a person who has read Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel" may give full scope to his imagination. Here he sees William of Deloraine and the aged monk advancing up the aisle—here he sees Deloraine raising the stone that covered the wizard's grave, and taking from his hand the magical book, and one can almost imagine he hears some unearthly sounds proceeding from the building, as his footsteps fall on its deserted aisles. On the outside is to be seen some of the finest sculpture in Scotland. The Abbey is cruciform and rises into a number of spires, all of which are studded with niches of most beautiful work-

in which at one time there were placed figures; not only on the spires but on every part of the building you see these niches, and above the doorways and windows are representations of every saint in the calendar. You may form an idea of what the place must have been like, when I tell you that when all the niches were full, on the outside of the building alone there must have been five or six hundred figures. There is one thing that takes away from the effect, which is that the Abbey is placed in the middle of Melrose, and is closely surrounded by low, smoky houses. There was at one time, it is said, a subterranean passage between Melrose and Dryburgh Abbey; but none such has been found. I staid at Melrose a week, and having received an invitation to Selkirk, started off in company with my friends.

The town of Selkirk is a small place, situated on the side of a hill, and chiefly celebrated for its Tweed manufactories. In the market place stands a statue of Sir Walter Scott, who was chief magistrate of the town for a great many years; on the pedestal on which the figure stands are those beautiful lines, taken from the "Lay of the Last Minstrel":—

"By Yarrow's stream shall I not stray,
Though none should guide my feeble way;
Still feel the breeze down Ettrick's break,
Although it chill my watered cheek;
Still lay my head by Teriot's stone,
Though there, forgotten, and alone,
The Bard may draw his parting grain."

Although there was not much to be seen at Selkirk, I managed to pass a very pleasant week, and then started for Edinburgh. When speaking about Abbotsford, I forgot to tell you that of all the rooms you see no two are alike; and all around the Entrance Hall are the coats of arms of all the Borderers famous in history. From all I have read I think the Scotts must have formed a very strong band of marauders. The Library is of Bird's Eye Maple from Nova Scotia or Canada.

PROSPECTS OF THE JEWS IN PALESTINE.

Our readers are aware that in the spring of 1854 a touching appeal was made in London, as elsewhere, to good-hearted people of all faiths, to save the remnant of the Jews in Palestine from perishing by famine. The appeal was responded to, and in February of last year a report was published by the Chief Rabbi in London and Sir Moses Montefiore, the Trustees of the Relief Fund, detailing the methods in which relief had been administered. Their second report appeared recently, and the London Daily News gives the following outline of its contents:

"Sir Moses Montefiore and his lady, and a few friends, went out to Palestine in May last. The Sultan and his ministers at Constantinople granted all that was asked in furtherance of the main object of the trustees—the establishment of industrial pursuits in Palestine, and especially of tillage of the land. A Jew introduced by Christian dignitaries to a Mussulman potentate, and going from the regal presence with protection—and, above all, protection to agricultural industry—in his hand, is a new spectacle in the world. Last novelty there was in Sir M. Montefiore's painful discovery, on reaching Jerusalem, that he was looked for as an infallible deliverer, many having supposed that Sir Moses had the power to relieve from every ill, and to provide for every want. This was likely to happen with an Eastern people, looking for special intervention on all occasions; and with a people habitually sustained by alms, who conclude it to be every body's business to provide for every want they are subject to. Sir Moses and his friends had two objects, however, of which almsgiving was the first in pressure, but not in importance. They relieved the existing hunger; but they were even more anxious to cut off the sources of distress—to induce the people to depend on their own industry, and not on European or American alms. In the consultations held at Jerusalem, with representatives from the other three holy cities, there was what appears to us, with our biblical notions of Jewish proceedings, a curious mingling of topics. The Needlewomen's Association and the Living-in and Loan Societies were discussed, examined, and approved; a Girls' school was determined on; and then came in the old imagery of the vine and the fig tree, the plucking of landmarks, and the gathering together of flocks and herds. Under the advice of practical agriculturists, convened in council, land was bought, on which thirty-five families from Szafad were planted in one place, and thirty from Tabares in another; and others from Hebron and others from Jaffa. It is noticeable that the inhabitants of the two holy cities near the Lake of Tiberias

* The Ettrick is a river which runs close alongside of Selkirk, further up it is joined by the "Yarrow."

are not required to give up their privileged residence in both cases (and has been obtained at hand, so that they are still on the spot whenever the boat for up-rising from the Lake of the Mosab takes place. West of Jerusalem a tract of land has been obtained; and there the people are to show what they can do, under the express protection of the Porte. The deputation declare their impression to be, that the poor brethren are as willing as able to work. If so, the present crisis will be the opening of a new period in Hebrew history.

When the deputation opened their Girl's School on the very first day 144 attended, and 400 were registered. In this school the industrial aim is kept in view; and the pupils are taught domestic management, dress-making, and embroidery. Several bales of 'salico' have been sent out since the return of the deputation, to afford work for the schools, and clothing for the necessitous. All these details wear a very modern appearance; but the most striking to liberal readers is one which is positively startling. Sir Moss intends to send out materials for the erection of a windmill, with the view to supersede the expensive method used at Jerusalem for grinding corn. F farewell, then, the mill where two women may be grinding—the mill which abides in the Eastern traveller's memory as the most characteristic centre of a group that his day's journey presented him. For two women grinding at the mill there will now be seen the noisy miller. Well the Arabs will preserve the *ghann*, in the Levant breeze serves ever so well for the Jew's windmill. If the old usages carry away with them into desuetude the old burdens, the mortgages of synagogues, burial-grounds, and houses, Sir Moss might well be welcome in Palestine, whatever novel or relic might carry in his train. It is pleasant to see something of the ancient character of speech preserved, as when we find the trustees saying that whatever they have hitherto done 'is but the rolling away of the stone from the well's mouth.' Others, they hope, will lead out to draw the reviving waters from the depths. It really seems as though the war undertaken for the defence of the Turk was to open a new career for the Jew.

POCAHONTAS IN LONDON.

As soon as Capt. Smith heard of her being established, he hastened to welcome her, taking with him a party of his friends. It is undoubtedly true, though not stated in Smith's account of the interview, that he met her with the ceremonious deference and reserve appropriate to the character in which she appeared, and to the sphere in which she was then moving, but in strong contrast to the frank and easy cordiality which had marked their interviews in the wilderness. This she instantly perceived. It keenly wounded her sensitive nature. Her heart had bounded toward the man whom she had ever regarded with childlike reverence and trust. But formality in him she had not dreamed of. It was chilling, cutting, stinging; for she had lost none of the simplicity, nor of the affectionateness, none of the sensitiveness, which had marked her elastic childhood. The open warmth of the rough soldier had always gladdened her; the Englishness of the precise visitor smote upon her heart. She could not comprehend it. She returned it by a passionate and silent salutation, turned directly about and covered her face with her hands. From this grieved and worldless humour she would not be dissuaded, so that Rolfe and the visitors left her, much to the mortification of Smith. After two or three hours they returned, when she began to talk.

"I see you are other than you used to be. I was but a little girl, yet I did save your life and the lives of your people whenever I could. Though I did not know God then, he moved my heart to love you and your people, and to take care of you. Then you used to smile, and put your hand on my head, and look in my eyes, and say, 'God bless you, my child!' But now, where there are no Powhatans to hurt you, you look no smile, you say no word to God, you make one stiff stoop over, and say, 'Lady Rebecca!' and a snarl of contempt could be seen upon her quivering lip as she protracted her new name. "I see you have forgotten Pocahontas. You came to see the Lady Rebecca. She was here then?"—alluding to her own coolness and silence,—"but she is gone now. This is Pocahontas, Captain Smith,—your child."

THE SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.—ITS BEARING ON SUNDAY REST.—Mr. John Robert Taylor, law-stationer, in a letter in the *Daily News*, says:—In my own business of a law-stationer, there are, in term time and in the busy portion of the year, upwards of five hundred law writers employed on Sundays, through

the want of a Saturday half-holiday. If solicitors closed their offices at two o'clock on Saturdays, the work required to be done for the law and equity courts by the following Monday morning would reach the law-stationer by one or two o'clock, or earlier, on Saturday, and could be divided in the trade, and executed the same afternoon, and thus prevent the necessity of desecrating the Sabbath. It has often occurred to me that when the judges of the realm visit St. Paul's Cathedral, accompanied by the Lord Mayor and civic authorities on the first Sunday in every term they can scarcely be aware of the large amount of Sabbath desecration committed by one of the branches of the legal tree. Every day's experience proves that the human mind is taxed beyond its power of endurance, resulting in insanity and a vast train of evils. Only a week ago I attended an inquest on the body of a Chancery barrister, who died suddenly of a diseased heart and it turned out in evidence that he had been worked very hard in a very important cause, and was at times much excited, which no doubt accelerated his death. As foreman of the jury, I commented upon the prevalence of this disease, and stated my impression that in these competitive times a man does as much work in ten years as he formerly did in his whole term of life. The worthy coroner, Mr. Wakely, replied that the disease of heart was frightfully on the increase, especially among members of the legal profession, and that he had had scores upon scores of similar cases. I then urged the necessity of the above movement, when Mr. Wakely replied that he considered it ought to be a whole holiday on Saturday.

NEVER INSULT A STRANGER.—Not many years ago one of the gorgeous pleasure boats of the Hudson river was moving proudly up the rolling current, freighted with human beings of every class from New York. Women decked in all the artificial charms of fashion, languidly reclining upon easy cushions, men sitting here and there upon the upper deck, admiring the unfolding beauties of adjacent hills, and rocky cliffs; others nervously passing to and fro with a business cast of countenance, watching the movements of the boat, and the hour hands of their 'patentometers,' wondering when genius will invent vessels to ride upon the lightning, and beat the telegraph. The sharp ringing music of the dinner bell brought all to their feet, with smiles beaming from countenances as dull as an inland lake; and such was the impetuous haste to reach dinner-table, that corns were trod upon without apologies, ribs braised without any demand for explanation, and all were quietly seated a round the inviting board doing justice to the viands spread before them. Among the number of these participating in the meal, was a coloured youth, whose intrusion was soon noticed by his fellow-passengers, and the captain was forthwith invited to notify the dark-skinned to leave the table. This notice was given. The young man rose immediately and withdrew. The young man was the son of the then King of the Sandwich Islands, and is now himself the reigning monarch. Uncle Sam is yearning for those beautiful islands, needs them for a great Pacific depot where whalers and merchants can deposit their cargoes and rest for other voyages, and the golden prize was already within his grasp, when the death of King Camehameha III. put an end to such blissful dreams of acquisition, by placing his son Kamehameha, IV.,—the insulted coloured youth of the Hudson upon the vacant throne. His hatred of Americans was then kindled burns deep, and will never be extinguished. So long as he lives and reigns, these splendid dominions will be beyond our reach or pass into the possession of another power. Little did the American passengers think, when they turned up their aristocratic noses at the coloured youth, that they were creating an obstacle to our acquisition of the Sandwich Islands. But so it proved, and this should instruct us that a needless insult should never be offered to the humblest individual, for the time may come, when those same individuals will be placed in positions to do us much harm.—*Am. Paper*

MEANNESS EXTRAORDINARY.—Some years ago, while Captain Ward was sailing a craft on the upper lake, a man fell overboard, in the evening. The fact was immediately discovered, and the captain promptly threw a number of loose articles into the lake for the drowning man to seize upon. Among these happened to be a bunch of shingles, from a lot which the impelled gentleman was having transported on the boat. When the vessel was turned about, it was found that this bunch had floated within reach of the man, and that he had sustained himself upon it. He was taken on board, and without expressing any gratitude for his deliverance, he told the captain, with

considerable agitation, that he should expect pay for his shingles that had been thrown overboard! Captain Ward replied that he was sorry—that if he had known the shingles were his he would not have done it. This is a true story, and when any body can beat it he shall have our hat, and, if he desires it, a written acknowledgment of our unqualified belief in the doctrine of total depravity.—*Del. Trib.*

Our neighbour, William Willison, had a remarkable faculty for not telling the truth. Indeed, he became so much addicted to saying the thing that was just the other way from true, that he lived and died with the reputation of being the most notorious liar in our town. But his mourning family caused a decent tombstone to be set up to his memory, with this epitaph thereon:

"Weep not for me, my friends so dear,
I am not dead, but sleeping here."

This remarkable assertion seemed so like to those that William W. was apt to make while he was living, that one of his neighbours inscribed with his pencil the following lines beneath the above, and a friend copies them for us:

"Released from sorrow and from sighing,
Here rests the body of poor Will,
Who, while he lived, was always lying,
And in his grave is lying still!"

AN ARTLESS ARGUMENT.—Naimbanna, a black prince, arrived in England from the neighborhood of Sierra Leone. The gentleman to whose care he was entrusted took great pains to convince him that the Bible is the Word of God, and he received it as such with great reverence and simplicity. When he was asked what it was that satisfied him on this subject, he replied:

"When I found all good men minding the Bible, and calling it the Word of God, and all bad men disregarding it, I then was sure that the Bible must be what good men call the Word of God."

TURKEY.—(From a Correspondent.)—Constantinople, May 15.—On Whit-Sunday last the Anglican Church at Ortakoi, a village on the banks of the Bosphorus, was opened for Divine service. Great exertions had been made to prepare this little chapel by the appointed day, and although it was found impossible to finish all the details of the building, yet it was in a sufficiently forward state to receive a congregation. A strong interest has attached itself to this undertaking. It is the first Anglican Church in European Turkey, that at Bucharest not being taken into consideration, as it is held jointly by Anglican and Lutheran congregations. The spirit with which the matter has been pushed has gone far to rouse the Pera folks to do something for themselves, and, besides the projected memorial church there, a project has been set on foot to rebuild the Embassy Chapel upon a large scale.

At 7.30 on Whit-Sunday, the bell tolled the congregation into church for the first time. The prayers for the day were said by Mr. Stothert, the Chaplain of H. M. S. *Queen*, who for some months past, has been gathering a parish together there. The lessons were read by Mr. Curtis, the Chaplain from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and by Mr. Whitmarsh, the Chaplain of the *Agamemnon*.

At ten o'clock the second service commenced; the clergy present, the churchwardens, heads of families, and friends, walking in procession to the church. As the process entered the church, the choir commenced the *Te Deum*, which was beautifully sung by the ladies and gentlemen who form the choir of the new "parish," assisted by a portion of the choir of the *Queen*. Mr. Phillips, one of the churchwardens, officiated as organist, and Mr. Pritchard, the band master of the *Queen*, was conductor. After the *Te Deum* was sung, the Litany was said by Mr. Whitmarsh.

At the Holy Communion, Mr. Stothert, and Mr. Hamilton, the senior Chaplain of the Sentari Garrison, were the officiating Ministers.

An excellent sermon was preached by Mr. Curtis, the first Missionary to Constantinople from the Propagation Society, and was attentively listened to by a large congregation. The text was from Eph. iv. 8-12.

The evening service began at six o'clock; and although it was only intended for the usual congregation, who wished to meet together after the excitement of the day, still a number of strangers were present. Mr. Whitmarsh said the prayers, and Mr. Stothert preached from Rev. iii. 11-12. The collection amounted to £7 at the door, and other sums were promised. It is now the intention to attempt to raise sufficient funds to build a Minister's house and a large room for a school or lecture-room. The congregation are naturally anxious to obtain a Minister who may settle among them, their present Minister having another post to fill, and being only at their disposal when his other duties are over. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel will give temporary help, and it is hoped to raise a Church Fund sufficiently large to sustain a Clergyman. All are most anxious to have matters placed upon a settled footing. A number of rules and regulations for their guidance have been suggested and adopted; the chief of which are—

- I. A declaration of adherence to the doctrines and formularies of the Anglican church.
- II. A recognition of all other Protestant Episcopal Churches, as in full communion with them.
- III. A declaration of their accepting the Bishop of Gibraltar as their Diocesan.
- IV. All who sign these declarations form a vestry. The vestry elect churchwardens and vestry-clerk, and see the regulations are carried out.—*London Guardian*.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1856.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

By the recent Statutes it is provided that "a public Festival, to be called the Eucænia, shall be held annually on the last Thursday in June, in commemoration of the Foundation of the University by His Majesty King George III." In conformity with this Statute, the anniversary commemoration was held in the College Hall on Thursday the 24th of June, having been preceded by Divine Services in the Parish Church of Windsor. The Degree Examination commenced on the 19th June, and was continued during the two following days, in the Classical, Mathematical, and Theological departments, respectively. The Examination was conducted by the Revd. Abraham V. Wiggins, D.C.L., Revd. James Robertson, L.L.D., and James O. Cogswell, Esq. A. B. There were three Candidates—Messrs. Almon, Braine, and Fry—all of whom were classed in the same "satisfactory" description in the judgment of the Examiners. The usual Terminal Examinations were also held on the same days, and were conducted by the Professors of the College.

The Parish Church of Windsor, which had been closed for repairs for several months past, was reopened on Sunday, the 22nd June, when an appropriate Sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, from St. Matthew xxi. 12, 13. His Lordship expressed his great satisfaction with the improvements which had been made in the internal arrangements of the Church, and paid a just tribute of gratitude to the Church Wardens and other Parishioners who had so liberally exerted themselves in the proper restoration of the House of God. The Bishop preached in the afternoon at the little Chapel at the Falls, and was much pleased with the progress which has been made in that remote part of the Parish.

On Monday and Tuesday, the Examinations for the Prizes granted by the Alumni to the pupils of the Academy were held in the Hall, and the successful Candidates were Messrs. Fraser and Payno.—The Examination for the Cogswell Scholarship took place on Wednesday. There were two Candidates, Messrs. Grindon and Hill—but the result has not yet been announced. The adjourned Meeting of the Alumni was also held on Wednesday, when, among other matters of business transacted, the sum of £50, voted for the last two years to the support of the Collegiate Academy, was continued for another year.

The attendance at the Eucænia was numerous and respectable, and the day was fair and propitious. The Members of the College, attired in full Academical habit, assembled in the House of Prayer, with several of the Parishioners, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when Morning Prayers were said by the Rev. Professor Hill, the Lessons read by the Rev. H. L. Owen, and the Rev. Professor Hensley, and the Sermon preached by the Rev. T. C. Leaver, A. M. The Rev. Gentleman took his text from the words of St. Paul, 2 Tim. ii. 15,—"Rightly dividing the word of truth." From which he took occasion to dwell on the importance of Pastoral instruction, suited to the various characters and capacities of the people, and on the necessity of taking a consistent and comprehensive view of the whole system of Divine truth, which he illustrated by particular reference to the various statements of Scripture, on the doctrines of justification and of grace, with the object of showing the perfect harmony which exists between those different passages. After Services the company proceeded to the Hall, where the President, as usual, delivered an eloquent and interesting Oration, reviewing the history of the College, and the events of the preceding year, interspersing his Address with various extracts from letters and other documents, and particularly from a poetical epistle of the Rev. J. H. Clark, with reference to his own Collegiate life and early associations. At the conclusion of the Oration, the Degrees were conferred, in the usual form, on the following Gentlemen:—Master of Arts, Revd. Professor Hensley and Revd. J. Ambrose; Bachelors of Arts—Rev. T. Crisp and Messrs. Unwin and Fry. The Revd. T. Crisp delivered a Prize Essay on a subject proposed by the Bishop, "on the advantages of a Classical Education"—after which he was presented by his Lordship with a handsome Set of Books, accompanied with a congratulatory Address.

A vote of thanks to the Preacher and to the President was moved by A. M. Unwin, Esq. (who was conspicuously distinguished on this occasion by the magnificent robes of his Degree, as D. C. L.)

and having been duly seconded was carried by acclamation; after which the company adjourned to the other end of the building, to partake of the hospitalities provided for their refreshment.

The business of the day was concluded by the Meeting of the Governors, which took place in the College Library. We are happy to observe that great improvements have lately been made in this important department, in the appearance of the room, the arrangement of the books, and especially in the addition of several valuable Theological Works—and we understand that it is the intention of the Governors to publish an account of the literary treasures contained in this collection, and that a Catalogue of all the books in the Library has just been completed for this purpose.

Sunday the 29th of June, having been appointed for the consecration of the Church and Burial Ground at the Five Mile River, in the Township of Maitland, of which timely notice had been given, his Lordship the Bishop was early at the place, where, although the morning had been raining and unpromising, a large number of Parishioners and others soon after assembled. The Consecration service and that for the day, being over, his Lordship delivered, on the occasion, a highly useful and an appropriate Address, from the cxxii. Psalm and 1st. verse, which was listened to with marked attention throughout, by a numerous and crowded congregation.

After the Sermon a Collection was taken up, amounting to £2 15s.

The Holy Communion was then administered to twenty-four persons, who remained to partake, with their Bishop, of the memorials of the Saviour's dying love.

His Lordship started, immediately after the Service, to meet an appointment in Upper Shubenacadie, in the neighborhood of Stowiako.

The Church, the consecration of which was the principal object of the Bishop's present and first visit to this quarter, was formally and solemnly dedicated to Almighty God and Divine Worship, by the name of St. John the Baptist.

MAITLAND, June 30.

—Communicated.

The Bishop of Fredericton has written a letter in reply to a speech of Mr. Fisher, ex-Attorney General, in which His Lordship states in substance, that his vote at this present Election, had been given in consequence of the impolicy and mischief of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and that it is no question between Liberals and Tories, or between the personal qualities of Mr. Fisher and other gentlemen.

The New Brunswick elections are all in favor of the Governor's policy. This is a strong indication of popular opinion against the Prohibition Law. His Excellency's new Advisors will have, however, to be extremely careful in their acts. They must remember that they are Conservatives, but that Conservatism now means a carrying out, in all their integrity, the principles of government which have been established according to the well understood wishes of the people, as expressed through their Representatives; and that, if they open their doors to absolutism or petty tyranny, their offices will not be worth a year's purchase.

Mr. Braine has much pleasure in thanking those kind friends in Halifax who have so liberally aided towards paying for the Glebe and Parsonage in Lower Ward, and begs to say that he has collected the sum of £23 10s., which sum has been paid for that object.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY, June 23, 1856.

The article addressed to the *Church Times*, in the *Witness* of Saturday last, was refused for several reasons—first, because the poor old man whose name is appended, is put forward as the tool of other parties; secondly, because we hope we shall always have a better sense of propriety than to be a party to placing any Clergyman in the position of opponent to any ignorant who can procure another to think for him, or to turn his thoughts into passable English composition; and thirdly, because the communication abounds with falsehoods, in reference to the history of the edifice in question, which our own knowledge enabled us to detect. We know that the Rev. Mr. Stannage has had, from the beginning, to assist by his encouragement and counsel the undertaking—we saw the draught of this Church, procured by his means, long before the frame was erected, and the Cross was distinctly marked upon it as part of the design—and this was well known to the people around, who acquiesced in all the details; and the poor old tool of insidious hands knew this also, and himself, (an availing party) went begging for assistance to carry him out, under authority of the Rector. The wisdom of, we think, very open to question, that would carry prejudice so far as to question the propriety of the display of the symbol of our common salvation on the steeple or spire of any Christian Church.

THE ENGLISH NEWS.

Two events have divided the attention of the people of England during the past three weeks. One, the hanging of a criminal, whose pursuit of a pastime that had become national, drove him to the perpetration of the worst crime of which human nature is capable—and the other, the suspension of the British Minister from the United States' Government. The first event, to say the least, was considered by far the more important of the two, and created more excitement than the death in battle of the thousands who fell in the Crimea, that Great Britain might be led into an ignoble peace. The trial of Palmer caused a national commotion, and more than 25,000 persons attended the execution, to show their indignation at the crime by a gaze upon the last moments of the criminal. On the other hand, the insult to the nation on the part of the United States, has created so little excitement, that beyond an explanation in Parliament, and a peaceful comment in the Press, it is not capable of disturbing the public equanimity. While professing to the world the rectitude of her motives, and acquitting her Minister of all the charges urged against him, and implying their maliciousness by a refusal to recall him, Great Britain still allows the equivocation of the American government, which construes him to be guilty of a personal offence, and tamely submits to the disgrace of his punishment.

If this affair had no further consequences than a national humiliation, it would be only following out the train of evils which the present Government have in this way inflicted upon their country. Power merely displayed and not exercised, soon inspires contempt. Jockeyed into a peace with Russia, it may not be thought out of character that England should be made the victim of the thimble rig of the United States. Her magnanimity, as represented by her present ministry, has overstepped the sublime and plunged into the ridiculous. The peace, the Crampton affair, the Sunday amusements for the people, each and all involving consequences that demanded decision of character, are all of a piece, indicative of their imbecility. The nation is losing its prestige at home and abroad, and the worst feature of its latest act will be that which will be impressed upon the minds of the Provincial people, already imbued with a sense of wrong by a concession of their most important interests to their grasping neighbors. The events of the last thirty years have prepared them for a great change. This last has forged another link in the chain that binds them to their neighbors, and loosened another rivet in the bond that attaches them to the Mother Country. It will be a sad remembrance for England, if by her truckling in behalf of the interests of the United States, she should lose her position upon the continent of America, acquired at immense sacrifice, maintained at immense expense, and essential to her very existence as a nation. There appears, however, to be little prospect for these dependencies, than to look to the United States for all the substantial benefits that are to grow out of their commercial relations, and to esteem its Government as the arbiter of their future destinies.

The Steamship *America* from Boston arrived on Thursday night. The Kansas question was still the great puzzle of Congress, and no immediate solution of the difficulty need be expected—there is however, no particular evidence that the integrity of the Union will suffer by its agitation, which causes personal and not national exasperation.

The state of society in San Francisco is not very enticing to emigration thither. A Vigilance Committee has been constituted by the citizens which assumes the disposal of life and death—and two parties have been executed by them—Casey for the murder of a brother editor, and Cora for slaying Gen. Richardson. The State Government appeared to be powerless. At the last advices Governor Johnson had declared the city and county of San Francisco in a state of siege, and had called out three divisions of the State soldiers to execute his orders.

There is not much news of importance from Central America. The Costa Rica army had almost disappeared under the effects of cholera, and desertion in consequence. The State of Guatemala, which had raised an army of 3000 to act against Walker, had recalled their force, reduced by disease to 600 men. Walker does not appear to be much better off—and the state of the country, from war and disease must present a frightful aspect of misery.

A Proclamation continues in the *Royal Gazette*, with reference to the Railway outrages, offering a reward of £10 for the apprehension and conviction of Thomas Farley, Patrick Landers, John O'Brien,

Daniel Sullivan, Thomas Power, Patrick Lynch, John Lovett, and Patrick Fitzgerald, against whom Warrants have been issued for being concerned in, or any other offenders in the premises, who shall, on trial, be proved to be guilty.

THE Rev. J. Ambrose begs leave, through the columns of the Church Times, to return, as well for himself as for his parishioners at Conquerall, most sincere and heartfelt thanks to those kind christian friends in Halifax and Windsor, who lately contributed towards the erection of the Conquerall Church. Scarcely an instance of refusal did he meet, notwithstanding the almost constant applications from the country. In Windsor as well as in Halifax, the shortness of his stay prevented the kind sympathies of many from taking a tangible shape, as he found it impossible to call upon several persons with whom the printed appeal had been left, and with many he had not even time to leave the appeal. Miss Wells, of the Bible and Tract Depository, and Mr. Gossip, Bookseller, No. 24, Granville Street, Halifax, have however kindly offered to receive and forward all contributions to the Conquerall Church. That building is now framed and raised, and the people of the neighbourhood, cheered as they are by the substantial kindness of their fellow Christians, are now determined to proceed to its entire completion with the least possible delay. The following is a list of contributions lately subscribed:—

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes Halifax and Windsor sections. Total amount £200.

Appeal for a small Church with free sittings, in Lunenburg County.

"It is more blessed to Give than to Receive."

About two years ago the inhabitants of the settlement of Conquerall, in the Parish of New Dublin, subscribed nearly £200 towards the erection of a small church in their neighborhood, resolving to complete the building and make the sittings free, without in any way trespassing on the liberality of other parishes. Of the amount subscribed, enough has been paid in to purchase the lumber for the outside, build the wall, and raise the frame; but now, owing to the depression in the lumber trade, which is the principal business in the place, the people find themselves unable to finish the building, independently, as they at first intended. Their pastor, the Rev. James Ambrose, is therefore reluctantly obliged to appeal, on their behalf, to the Christian sympathy of all who hold that if one member of Christ suffer, all the other members suffer with it. The smallest donations will be thankfully received, and gratefully acknowledged.—Com.

THE BOAT RACE!—More Particulars.—The Halifax boat was pulled by Thomas Bezeley, Richard Bezeley, Michael Fitzgerald, and Jeremiah Holland. She is named the "Quick Step."

The St. John boat was pulled by Edward Welsh, John Morris, John Coyle, and Dennis Morris.—No names.

Table showing race results: Boats Started, Finished, H. M. S. times.

St. John boat exactly Nine Seconds behind. Distance—five and a-half miles.

The citizens are indebted, first to Mr. Passow, who thought of asking the Admiral that the Dock Yard might be open to the public during the race; and chiefly to Admiral Fanshawe, for his kindness in acceding to the request. At the conclusion of the race Mr. Passow took the opportunity, on behalf of the citizens of Halifax, to thank the Admiral for his kindness in throwing open the Dock Yard, which elicited the courteous reply, that "Our people always behaved so well that it gave him, (the Admiral,) great pleasure to further their views by every means in his power."

The Boat was constructed from the plans, and under the superintendance of JAMES PRYOR, Esq., an amateur in these matters, but a most skilful and scientific one.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL.—Five million rounds of Minie ball cartridges are in course of preparation at Woolwich Arsenal, and are about to be despatched to make up deficiencies in the supply with which the British troops are provided at the present moment in Canada. A considerable quantity of this ammunition has been prepared and stored in the floating magazines, at the rate of £2,000 rounds per day, preparatory to embarkation for Toronto. Other foreign nations are to have their exhausted stocks of ammunition restored in like manner.

Table with columns: Received, Date, Name, Amount. Includes Kentville, St. George's, and Rev. J. Robertson.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Halifax, June 27, 1870. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in Council, has been pleased to appoint Peter Bennett, Esq. to be the High Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, for the remainder of the current year of office for which the late Sheriff was appointed.

LETTERS RECEIVED. Rev. Mr. Filieul—your order on has not been paid, we are tired of applying for it. Rev. H. L. Owen—apply for the letter to the Bishop. Mr. Dovan, with rem. Rev. Mr. Randall, now sub. and payment in advance. G. F. Pike, Esq., with rem. Mr. Smith, Amherst, rem. for Mr. J. Long, and Mr. Hobbs. Rev. R. F. Brine, order duly paid—shall attend to other directions. Rev. Dr. McCawley—we have received the telegraphic despatch, but not the other document.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM TEXAS. TRAVIS CO. TEXAS, Aug. 14, 1854. Messrs. Fleming Bros.—Dear Sirs:—There were several cases of Chills and Fever in my mother's family at the time we received the McLane's Liver Pills ordered in my letter of June 12th, and a few doses administered in each case produced the desired effect, thus demonstrating the efficacy of these celebrated Pills in that disease. Mother has not been troubled with the sick headache since she has commenced taking these Pills, and as we have but few of them left, you will please send us another dollar's worth. Direct, as before, to Austin, Texas. Respectfully yours, MEREDITH W. HENRY.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLANE'S genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Naylor.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have again cured a Bad Leg after 17 years' suffering. Henry Webster, of Coburg, Canada, was a martyr for seventeen years with a bad leg, there were several sores on it from the knee to the ankle, many reputed remedies were tried, but without benefitting him, indeed, they made him worse rather than better, after every other remedy had failed, he determined to give a fair trial to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, these two remedies after a few weeks perseverance, caused such an improved state of the blood, that the leg completely healed up; and in two months he was a stronger and healthier man than ever he had been in his life, to the astonishment of every one.

BIRTH. On the 20th ult., at Arichat, the wife of Rev. R. F. Brine, of a son and daughter.

MARRIED. At Lunenburg, June 22nd, by the Rev. H. Owen, Rector, Mr. GEORGE WILSON, of Barrington to Mrs. SARAH ANN ZWICKER, daughter of the late George Oxner, Esq., of Lunenburg.

At Caledonia, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. A. Jordan, Mr. GEORGE R. MINARD to Miss MARY ANN SKLDON.

At New York, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Howland, WENTWORTH FLETCHER Esq., to ANNA WAREHAM, daughter of the late John W. Morris, Esq., of Halifax.

At Boston, on the 16th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Gannett, GEORGE G. DUNNACK, of St. John, N. B., to SOPHIA MORRIS of this city.

DIED. On Wednesday, 2d inst., Mr. SAMUEL MARSHALL, in the 80th year of his age. On Tuesday evening, the 1st inst., after a lingering illness which she bore with Christian fortitude, CAROLINE B. PHILLIPS, consort of the late Joseph Phillips, and the beloved daughter of James and Jane Witteridge, aged 28 years, much and deservedly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

At Demorara, May 26th of stroke of the sun, succeeded by Yellow Fever, deeply and extensively regretted, Captain STEPHEN SPENCER, of the barque Bristol Belle, of Liverpool, N. S., leaving a widow and two young children to mourn the loss of an excellent husband and father.

Shipping List.

Table with columns: ARRIVED, Date, Ship Name, Agent. Includes Saturday 26th, Sunday 27th, Monday 30th.

Tuesday, July 1—H. M. Screw Steamship Termagant, Commodore Kellal, Bermuda; barque Halifax, Lybald, Boston 3 days, schr. Gad, P. E. I.; Am. schr. South Shore, Louisbourg, C. B.

Wednesday, July 2—New Brig from La Havo; Brigs. Susan, Nichols, Porto Rico; Standard, New York; Schrs. Planet, Kenny, do; Inkermann, King, do; Messenger, Siteman, Bathurst; Beverly, Richmond, Va.; Shannon, Sydney; Wm. Henry, La Poile, N. F.; Marauda, Gallant, P. E. Island; Montana, McCaskill, Georgetown, P. E. Island.

Thursday, July 3—H. M. Steamship Vulcan, with 7th Regt. for Quebec, Brig. Union, Smith, Sydney; Schrs. Ada, Sydney; Hero of Kars, (new) Sheet Harbour.

CLEARED. Saturday, 28th.—Steamer Eastern State, Killam, Boston; ship Sunderland, Curry, Richibucto; brig Nancy, Grant, F. W. Indies; schr. ... nos. Welat, Add, Frances Ann, Leblanc, Harbor Breton, N. F.; Trial, Leblanc, P. E. I.; O. H. Dyer, Gard, St. John, N. B.

Monday, 30th.—America, O'Brien, Boston, Mary Jane, Terrio, Bathurst; Melantha, Corduroy, Nfld.

Tuesday, July 1—Barque Indian Queen, Conrad, B. W. Indies; schr. Lone Star, Canso; Messenger, Antigonish; F. R. Goodman, Miramichi; Mary Ann, Canso; Britannia, Sydney; John Archibald, do.

Wednesday, June 2—Goodwin, Allen, Miramichi; Dart, Sterling, Fortune Bay, Nfld; R. M. Steamship Canada, Laing, Boston; Two Brothers, Albert, Bay Chaleur; Mary, Bouillier, Miramichi; Labrador, Cronan, Labrador.

Thursday, July 3—Steamers Merlin Sampson, Bermuda and St. Thomas; Osprav, Corbin, St. John, Nfld, via Sydney; Brig. George, Le Blanc, Harbor Breton; Schrs. Progress, Lyons, Porto Rico; Aurora, Wilson, B. W. Indies.

MEMORANDA. PORTSMOUTH, June 11—Sailed, H. M. S. Atrogant, Cosack, and Tartar, Halifax. 12—H. M. S. Pylades and Nile, do. 17—Arr'd. H. M. Steamer Himalaya, Halifax, 8 days and 4 hours.

COUNTRY MARKET. PRICES ON SATURDAY, JULY 5.

Table listing market prices for various goods: Bacon, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Hams, Hay, Homespun, Oatmeal, Oats, Potatoes, Socks, Veal, Yarn, Canada Flour, Am., Rye, Corn Meal, Wood, Coal.

PAPER HANGINGS! SUMMER STOCK.

JUST RECEIVED.—A quantity of beautiful PAPER HANGINGS, chiefly light colors, well adapted to the Season—from 3/4 to 1s 3/4 per roll. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street, July 5, 1856.

ALBRO & CO., BIRMINGHAM HOUSE—Corner of Duke and Hollis Streets.

EDWARD ALBRO & CO., LOWER WATER STREET—South of Queen's Wharf.

HAVE COMPLETED THEIR Spring Importations

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CORUAGE, NETS, PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c. Per Paxton, Ann Redden, Sunderland, Lady Amherst, &c. &c. And have on hand at the Dartmouth Nail Factory 300 Tons Out Nails.

IN PREPARATION at the Tertio Grove Tannery. 1000 Sides Neats Leather.

All of which they offer for sale at Low Prices for Cash or Approved Credit. 41. May 31.

WANTED. A FEMALE Teacher, as an Assistant in a School. She will only be required to take charge of girls and young boys. None need apply, but such as are fully competent, and can give satisfactory references. A liberal Salary will be given. Apply personally or by letter, prepaid, at this office. Halifax, June 21.

MA CAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

HARPER'S New York Edition, correctly printed in an elegant and good paper, embellished Paper Covers, may be had of the Subscriber, at the low price of 1s. 6d. per Vol. Vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4 uniformly printed, may be had if required—(Vol. 1. contains a portrait of the Author, from a 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, Halifax, March 1. 24 Granville Street.

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'...

The Conditions of the Contract are, that the Mails shall be conveyed on such days and such hours from either end of the route...

General Post Office. Halifax, May 27th 1857. Jan. 7 till 14th July.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

BY the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies...

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBU-TIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume...

CORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

Some of the most celebrated surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers...

PILES AND FISTULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected...

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

Table with 4 columns: Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand-Flies, Coco-bay, Chilblains, Chapped hands, Corns (Soft), Glanders, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore-throats, skin-diseases, Scurvy, Sore-heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 21 Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and 50, Maiden Lane New York...

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia - J P Cochran & Co. Newport; Dr. Harding, Windsor; J N Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chapman, Kentville...

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax. General Agent for Nova Scotia.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MERRILL AND BOKER'S FRENCH TOOTH AND GUMS. This daily use of this much admired Fructiferous preservative...

SPRING ARRIVALS.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

W. GOSSIP, 24, GRANVILLE STREET, has received per ships Messrs and T. & J., a large stock of SCHOOL BOOKS...

HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS.

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TABLE TOPS, &c.

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

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Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors, in Colorable Tubes, as follows:-

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Oils.

Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Phials. Prepared Mill Boards and Canvases. Academy Boards, 24 x 18 inch, prepared Mill Boards for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes...

Brushes.

Bristle Brushes, flat and round, all sizes. Sable, do. Large, Medium and Small; Camel Hair, do. for Blenders, flat and round. Do. do. Flat for Lacquering, all sizes.

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May 17. 24 GRANVILLE STREET.

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