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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. IX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1858. NO. 42.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Month	Day	Lesson	Evangelist
1	10	10	1st John	1st John
2	10	11	2nd John	2nd John
3	10	12	3rd John	3rd John
4	10	13	4th John	4th John
5	10	14	5th John	5th John
6	10	15	6th John	6th John
7	10	16	7th John	7th John
8	10	17	8th John	8th John
9	10	18	9th John	9th John
10	10	19	10th John	10th John
11	10	20	11th John	11th John
12	10	21	12th John	12th John
13	10	22	13th John	13th John
14	10	23	14th John	14th John
15	10	24	15th John	15th John
16	10	25	16th John	16th John
17	10	26	17th John	17th John
18	10	27	18th John	18th John
19	10	28	19th John	19th John
20	10	29	20th John	20th John
21	10	30	21st John	21st John
22	10	31	22nd John	22nd John

Poetry.

THE WORSHIP OF NATURE.

The ocean looketh up to heaven,
As 'twere a living thing;
The homage of its waves is given
In ceaseless worshipp'g.

They kneel upon the sloping sand,
As bends the human knee,
A beautiful and tireless band,
The priesthood of the sea.

They pour their glittering treasures out,
Which in the deep have birth,
And chant their awful hymns about
The watching hills of earth.

The green earth sends its incense up,
From every mountain shrine
From every flower and dewy cup
That greeteth the sunshine.

The mists are lifted from the hills,
Like the white wing of prayer,
They lean above the ancient hills
As doing homage there.

The forest tops are lowly bent
O'er the breezy hills and glen,
As if a prayerful spirit passed
On nature as on men.

The clouds weep o'er the fallen world,
E'en as repentant lore,
Ere to the blessed breeze unfurled,
They fade in light above.

The sky is as a temple's area;
The blue and wavy air,
Is glorious with the spirit march,
Of messengers at prayer.

The gentle moon, the kindling sun,
The many stars are given
As flames to burn earth's incense on
The altar-fires of heaven.

J. G. Whittier.

Religious Miscellany.

(From the London Guardian)

A rumour is mentioned in the Plymouth papers of the serious illness of the Bishop of Exeter. We are glad to find it untrue. The bishop presided over the anniversary meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which was held in the Exeter Guildhall last Thursday. Among those present were Lord Courtenay, the Hon. and Rev. H. Courtenay, Mr. T. D. Actand, the Revd. Dr. Buil, and Archdeacon Moore Stevens. In his opening speech the right rev. prelate made some severe observations on a circular which has been issued by the Protestant Association, and which is signed by Earl Shaftesbury as president, several other noble lords, and a large number of clergymen, among whom are several from the Bishop of Exeter's own diocese. The circular in question protests against Episcopal letters being sent to incumbents to preach on behalf of the joint societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the royal letters, inasmuch as such withdrawal—

“Was hailed by many as a timely relief and as a cause for thankfulness; for the royal letters had long been regarded with dislike, as favouring certain societies to the exclusion of others, and as tending to fetter the free judgment and action of both clergy and laity. The issuing of Episcopal letters, while it tends to reimpose the yoke in another and not less embarrassing form, may place both the clergy, the laity, and the society for which it is made in a false or a painful position, and may oblige the clergy either to disregard the injunction of their Bishop, or out of deference to his office, to advocate a cause they do not cordially approve.”

The Bishop said—“One circumstance has surprised me a great deal—if any thing can surprise one in these times, for perhaps you are not aware that you are considered Popish, and that by a society which numbers on its list noble lords, and has a noble lord at its head. I received a letter not very long ago from a gentleman who is known only to me as the secretary of a society called the Protestant Association, and it contained a document for your instruction and aid in my instruction, which is of somewhat remarkable character. Now, what is it. It is, in fact, a remonstrance to the Bishops for addressing letters, requesting their clergy, if they see fit, to advocate the cause of these societies. Really there is something that is absolutely astounding in this—what shall I say? The only words that occur to my mind are not likely to proceed from my mouth in this meeting. It is really scarcely credible that noblemen and gentlemen—religious gentlemen—men of eminent Christian profession—should join in any such remonstrance. It is a declaration against Episcopal advice and counsel to the clergy in lieu of the Queen's letters. I need not say that the Queen's letters having been withdrawn, the Archbishop proffered a general request that in future each Bishop in his own diocese might issue letters in favor of societies of this kind. Now, it does happen, that, knowing as I do the numerous claims upon the clergy of this diocese, I have never issued letters, as far as I can recollect, requesting them to address their parishioners in favor of any society, without special request from them to consider whether, in their judgments, they may think fit so to do. Therefore there has not been any great deal of Episcopal interference on my part in so doing. Her Majesty and Her Council, when they thought fit to restrain the issuing of the Queen's letters, did not restrain the Bishops from exercising their discretion in calling upon their clergy to act as they pleased in favor of any society, or of any object of Christian benevolence. Therefore, do not let it be imagined, that in sending letters in support of the two societies that claim your attention to-day, the Bishop is acting or doing anything in any way against the royal commission. I should be very much shocked if the time should ever come when the Crown of England should think fit to enjoin the Bishops not to issue letters in favor of the Christian Knowledge or the Propagation of the Gospel Society. This is only a specimen. I am afraid, of a spirit that prevails—a spirit which I have no hesitation to say would, if it were able, act on the same principles, and do as was done some two hundred years ago—it would pull down the Church of England, extinguish episcopacy, and overturn both the Church and the State, that would be a necessary consequence of carrying out the principle on which these gentlemen act. What possible harm is there in a Bishop asking his clergy, if they think fit, to exercise their discretion in addressing their people in favor of these two societies—societies, let me say, that have the royal charter—not granted in a time when Popery was particularly prevalent, for it was granted in the reign of William III.—I say these two Popish societies have the authority of King William III. I am not aware of any feeling of dislike to these societies—I am sure I know of none among the clerical order in the church; for, though there may be, perhaps, some who call themselves churchmen who do so complain, yet in the name of our church I disclaim all such principles. I do not know that there are many names on this list who do not wish well to our church, but there are names of estimable clergymen and churchmen whom I am astounded and shocked to find joining and taking part in such monstrous proceedings as these. I declare I never heard of a Bishop who called upon his clergy to advocate a cause which he did not cordially approve. I myself repudiate this assumption; and, in answer to this monstrous assertion, I have to say that I have requested my clergy to act only according to their own discretion and judgment in the case. The Right Rev. prelate then read the following passages from the circular:

“It may oblige the laity either to neglect the appeal of their pastor, or to support, by their offerings, a society which has not their sympathy. It holds out an inducement to the society to rest its claim to public support not so much upon the importance of the work to which it is engaged, or the

principles on which it acts, as upon the official patronage it may be able to secure.”

“Does not this (said the Bishop) apply equally to all sermons for any special society whatever, and for any special object whatever, of Christian benevolence? This is said to be tyrannising over the laity. I must say, if this is tyranny—we might say it is tyranny—that it is a shame to put us in shackles of this kind, and not to permit us to address our hearers on subjects essential to the Church of Christ, and essential, let me add, to the Christian character of the congregations whom we address. But lastly—

“For the foregoing reasons the undersigned earnestly but most respectfully remonstrate against the substitution of Episcopal for Queen's letters. They feel convinced that in so doing they are adopting the course which is most for the advantage of the various societies now sustained by the Christian benevolence of England, and most consistent with the respect due to Episcopal authority, with the responsibility and discretion of the clergy, and with the free judgment of the laity.”

Now, really (said his lordship), that is too absurd to waste observations upon; but, absurd as it is, it is a most uncomfortable information of the spirit which is abroad—a spirit that can operate on men not only at considerable stations of life, but I am told it also affects many hundreds of the clergy. Yet I am happy to say only a very small proportion of these are from the clergy of this diocese—a proportion of the clergy of this diocese far less than we had, perhaps, a right to expect. I should be doing great injustice to my clergy if I did not say there never was a time in the history of the Church of England, or of the Church of Christ, when greater faithfulness characterized the clergy as a body in this diocese. I say it thankfully, and it is a great satisfaction to me as Bishop, to witness that such are the principles of the clergy over whom I am placed. However, in saying this, and recognizing the names of some of those gentlemen who have subscribed to this movement of the clergy not to preach for these societies, I must say my eye glanced upon the name of one who I thought would not feel much pain in opposing his Bishop—I mean the Rev. James Shore of Bridgetown, Tobago. I wish all the Rev. Jrs. Shores, and persons of that kind, would declare themselves. This name, be it remembered, is in the list of those gentlemen who are anxious, for the interests of the Church, for Bishops not to take too much upon themselves. This name is a strong indication of the feeling shared in by the gentlemen whose names are attached to this circular. I am ashamed to occupy so much of your time. I do not mean to say the matter is in itself one worthy of much consideration, but it is an act of gross folly—it is a marvellous folly—but also at the same time that it is a very foolish action, it is an indication of which way the wind blows, for these straws—I regard this in itself as a mere straw—show how strong the anti Church spirit prevails among a large and powerful body. Now, I do not want you to rise up in opposition by a spirit of aggression, I only hope you will see in this a sufficient ground for increased energy, zeal, and constant assiduity in promoting the great cause which is so interesting to us all—a cause which you have now in view.

(From the Colonial Church Chronicle.)

THE DIFFERENCES AND AGREEMENTS BETWEEN GREEK, ROME, AND ENGLAND.*

II.—Points on which the Oriental Church agrees with the Church of England in opposition to the Church of Rome.

1. The first which we will mention is the doctrine of the Papal Supremacy. From the first moment that the “Western Pride,” to use St. Basil's expression, put forward this claim down to the present day, it has been steadily, uniformly, contemptuously rejected by the Oriental Church. The East has never for one hour been subject to Papal authority, and has never ceased to denounce the arrogance of the Bishop of Rome. We need only refer to the Encyclical Letter of the Patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem, which was called out by the “Papal Aggression” made by Rome upon the Eastern Church in the year 1848

(* Continued from last week.)

This is the last document in which the Oriental Church has spoken authoritatively; and in it the Papacy is denounced as *the great heresy* of modern times. "What then" write the Patriarchs, "must we conclude succession to the supposed chair of St. Peter? . . . It is easy to see the emptiness and weakness of the attempt by which the Bishop of Rome endeavours to maintain his despotic power." Having declared that the Church was founded on the Rock of the confession of Peter, not on St. Peter, much less on the Pope, they continue, "Yet it is he who moreover appropriates to himself the keys of the kingdom of Heaven; and what kind of use he has made of them is only too manifest from history." Universal monarchy is confronted, challenged and disproved by a living witness; and therefore it is that Rome has made such desperate efforts, as in previous times, so more especially at present, to overthrow that Church by the intrigues of Jesuit Missionaries, and the politico-ecclesiastical influence of French Consuls.

2. The next doctrine which we may name, is that of Purgatory. The whole of this doctrine is entirely rejected by the Greeks, as by us. They know of no such place, any more than did the early Church. On the contrary, they maintain, also with the Fathers of the Church and ourselves, that the souls of the faithful are at rest; that they dwell in the light and peace and refreshment of Paradise, until the final judgement, when they shall be advanced to the bliss of Heaven. While the Roman Church teaches that they are in a state of penal torture, only differing from the sufferings of hell by its duration.

3. In consequence of their rejection of the figment of Purgatory, they likewise, with England, reject the Latin doctrine of the Admission of the Saints to the enjoyment of the Beatific Vision in Heaven previous to the time of the General Resurrection. From this most important result follow with regard to Saint worship—results which the Greeks, in their present state of ignorance, frequently fail to recognize.

4. Another important consequence of the rejection of the doctrine of Purgatory is the rejection of the whole of the Roman doctrine of Indulgences, with the enormous and frightful evils connected with it. Greece never has taught that, by paying a certain sum of money on a certain day, you can get a soul out of torment, and let it loose to mount to Heaven. She never has put up notices, like the Spanish Church, *Hoy se saca anima*, "To-day you can get a soul out." She has never sold pardons. She has never clothed people in Scapulars, which are to save them from Purgatorial torment. She has never been driven into "those very clever, but wholly arbitrary distinctions" between the remission of guilt and eternal punishment, and the remission of temporal punishment on earth and after death. With her an Indulgence means what it always did mean, till Rome corrupted the meaning of the term, viz., a relaxation or shortening of a canonical punishment imposed by the Church on its erring members before their readmission to full communion.

5. The Greek Church, like England, knows nothing of Half-communication. She bestows both the Bread and the Wine on the Laity, according to Christ's command, and the practice of the Primitive Church. Her mode of doing so somewhat differs from our own, as she mixes the two kinds together, and so gives them; but she retains what is essential—the imparting both,—and she denounces the Roman innovation as unwarrantable and un-Christian.

6. Greece, like England, has one Altar in the Church and one daily Liturgy. Rome has many altars and many masses.

7. Rome "reserves the Blessed Sacrament, not for the sick, but to furnish a local bodily presence of Christ dwelling in and sanctifying the building of the Church." Greece knows no such practice, nor the doctrine involved in such a practice; nor does she admit of "all the train of applications and devotions which follow from it, the Visitation of the blessed Sacrament with meditation and adoration before it," &c.

8. The Church of Greece believes in the ancient doctrine of the Real Presence in the Holy Eucharist. Believing this, she was induced by the Western Church to adopt the word Transubstantiation by which to express it, considering it identical in meaning with other words in use, such as "transfiguration," "transmutation," "transclementation." But the Western doctrine of Transubstantiation she does not hold, and has not held. The utmost that can be said is, that it is held by some individuals among her clergy.

9. The Church of Rome introduced the practice of consecrating Azymes in the eleventh century; the Church of Greece consecrates in leavened bread, and condemns the Latin innovation.

10. The Church of Greece rejects the worship of

images; the Church of Rome practices and sanctions it.

11. The Priests and Deacons of the Church of Greece are married. As soon as the Roman practice of the imposition of celibacy began to arise, the Oriental Church protested against it. We find a complaint so early as the Council in Trullo, A.D. 681. Their bishops, however, are taken from monasteries, and are unmarried.

12. In England, where she cannot help it, Rome makes profession of allowing the use of the Holy Scriptures. That this is a false profession, like so many others which Roman apologists make when they do not think that they shall be discovered, every one who has either read her doctrinal books or travelled abroad is aware. Greece, on the other hand, uniformly encourages the circulation and study of God's Word. She has no conscientiousness, like her Western sister, of there being anything unfriendly to her doctrine and discipline in the Sacred Books, and gladly sanctions their being read, whether in the original languages or in translations. There has never been objection made to their use in Mr. Hill's most useful schools at Athens.

13. Similarly, the Eastern Church approves of and adopts Litanies and Prayers in a "tongue understood by the people," having translated her Church books even into the hated Turkish, for the sake of the edification of her people; while Rome holds stiffly by the Latin Language, "repugnant," as her custom is, "to the Word of God and the practice of the Primitive Church."

14. The principles of Rome, as such, is, and must be, Exclusiveness and Persecution; and her practice is in accordance with the principle whenever she can put it in force. The principle which Greece professes and practices is Toleration.

15. Rome, claiming the two swords of spiritual and temporal power, must necessarily come into conflict with temporal governments, except where the latter make concordats with her for the mutual advantage of the contracting parties, at the expense of a third party. Greece has never thrown herself into antagonism to the temporal power, having scrupulously confined herself to dealings with spiritual matters.

16. The appeal of Greece in matters of doctrine is to holy Scripture and Antiquity. Rome at present speaks with a double tongue. When the ignorance of her adversaries will allow her to do so without conviction, she, too, assumes to appeal to Scripture and to oral or written tradition; and, in order to maintain this claim, she has "interpolated and corrupted the texts of ancient authors, denied or explained away their plain meaning, and given a false colouring to ecclesiastical history."

This she has done with regard to all her innovations; but more especially with reference to the Papal Supremacy; and she is now doing it unblushingly in the case of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception of St. Mary. But when these dishonest efforts prove unsuccessful, she is driven from her old position, and makes her appeal simply to the voice of the existing Church, made manifest by the decisions of the Pope. At present Rome's theory is unshaken. Sometimes she appeals to the authority of Antiquity; sometimes she professes to disregard it. As time goes on, she must be driven to the theory which is improperly termed that of Development. It ought to be called, "A theory for the justification of Innovations."

If we desired to particularise, we might enumerate many other points of agreement between ourselves and Greece against Rome; but we think that these are sufficient for our purpose. We proceed to the next head:—

(To be Continued)

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Niagara, Sept. 27.

ENGLAND.

At the annual Synod of the diocese of Argyll and the Isles, a motion, couched in the following terms, was brought forward by the Very Rev. the Dean, seconded by the Rev. G. Shipton, and unanimously approved of, in regard to the Act of Parliament lately passed, which enabled one of their number to hold a cure of souls in the Established Church of England:—

"That the thanks of this Synod be given to the Rt. Rev. A. Ewing, D. D., Bishop of the diocese, for the great and continuous exertions he has made in behalf of the removal of the legal disabilities affecting the clergy ordained in Scotland, resulting (as a first step, it was hoped), in the institution of the Rev. G. Shipton, late of Stornoway, to the incumbency of the parish of Barlow, in the diocese of Lichfield. And also that the

thanks of this Synod be rendered to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, for his kind co-operation in the matter."

The 1st. of October, being the commencement of an official half year, is fixed as the date for starting with our army on a peace establishment. We gave last week some particulars of the manner in which the reduction is to be carried out, from which it will be seen that no good soldier will be lost to the country until all men below the old standard height of five feet six inches, all men physically unfitted for service, or whose constitutions are likely to render them hereafter ineffective, and all men of incorrigibly bad character, are got rid of. Exclusive of the corps on the East Indian establishment, our infantry force at home and in the colonies will consist of eighty-two battalions, of about 1,100 men each, and one (the 12th regiment) which will for the present remain as a reserve battalion regiment, of 1,300 rank and file. The *Globe* gives some further details:—"With the exception of six on foreign service, each regiment will be divided into service and depot companies. The service companies will form part of brigades and divisions, as much together as practicable, and the office of this—the divisional part of the army, as we may call it—will be to discharge the duties of an army in the field, commanded and supervised by the general officers, to whose care it would be intrusted if it were sent against an enemy. Divisional and brigade movements, attack and defence of fortifications, operations in conjunction with artillery and cavalry, will all be gone through by them during the greater part of the year. This, indeed, has already commenced at Aldershot. Combined with the instruction in the use of the new rifle, it will thus be seen that the divisional portion of the army will receive a training not dreamed of in former days. Under this new system, should it be required to despatch an army in a few hours from our shores, it will be only necessary to order, we will say, General Knollys' division, or General Spencer's brigade, from Aldershot, and there is the division ready to embark with all its staff and regimental officers, artillery, and land transport, accustomed to work together, and as efficient as anything short of actual warfare can make them."

A court-martial, extending over nine days, has just been held at Portsmouth, disclosing some extraordinary irregularities in the money matters of the 22d regiment during its recent stay in India. In July, 1854, the 22d being stationed at Peshawar, under orders for England, the Paymaster, Captain Barlow, was required by Captain Anderson, who was in command, to show the state of the regimental funds. He confessed himself involved, was relieved of the charge, and placed under arrest. He had, it appears, been long in difficulties, owing money to most—indeed, as far as appears, to all the officers and to all the regimental fund. For a long time Capt. Graham and another officer had been security for him to a bank at Agra for a debt of £1000, which he was slowly liquidating by instalments of £20 a month. The Paymaster had a son-in-law in the regiment, Lieut. Deane, the immediate subject of the present investigation. This young gentleman, as was known in the regiment, had hopes of succeeding his father-in-law, the Colonel having promised his recommendation. He offered at once to do all in his power to make good the Paymaster's default, and accordingly drew up a form of guarantee, binding himself to make good such deficiencies on condition that Capt. Barlow be allowed to leave the regiment on medical certificate for two years, within which time he was to take steps for his retirement from the service. Meanwhile it was found that Capt. Barlow, who on the 28th of the previous month had received a draft from Calcutta to enable him to pay the men for the whole of the month of August, after paying the men in advance for the first half of the month, as is usually done, had made away with the money that he should have kept for the other half. This deficiency alone came to £365. On the Paymaster confessing his insolvency he had been put under arrest, and his books, with the chest, had been transferred to a committee of paymastership, presided over by Captain Anderson. So, on the 16th of August, when the men wanted their pay for the ensuing fortnight, Major Anderson borrowed the money for this purpose from the "canteen fund," and advanced to each officer enough for his men, on the understanding that when they got their own pay they were to replace the canteen money, and eventually be repaid by the new Paymaster. On the face of this transaction it was making the new Paymaster make good the deficiencies of the old, and, that a deficiency of soldiers' pay—that is, of public money. The

officers, however, who, if a court-martial for felony had been held on Captain Barlow, would all have been sufferers, he being in debt to them all, declare that they did not see that there was any public default, and therefore did nothing. Nevertheless, the draft of guarantee put forward by Lieut. Deane, who was made the scape-goat of his father-in-law, was altered by adding a paragraph including any deficiencies in Government money, and in this state was signed by him, and Captain Barlow retired from the scene of his difficulties. A committee of accounts was called, presided over by Capt. Anderson, the officer in command, and, under the signature of the whole committee, the insolvent Paymaster, who had left not a rupee in his chest for a fortnight's pay of the regiment, the money for which he actually entered as received, was declared to have left a clear balance of more than £20 public money on hand. In consequence, Lieut. Deane, on assuming the paymastership, soon found that he would have to pay the amount borrowed from the vanteen-money to pay his father-in-law's defalcation; and further on investigation, he found that he was liable, under the guarantee he has blindly signed, for sums amounting altogether to £2,983, being the public and private deficiencies of Captain Barlow. The young lieutenant now fell in on the snare of his predecessor, surrounded by an importunate crowd, who were now at once public and private creditors, he could make but little difference between new and old accounts. In fulfilment of his guarantee he has paid £1,493 of his father-in-law's debts. Of this £1,493 he with great effort advanced £876 from his own resources, sufficient for the sum originally contemplated in the guarantee, and the payment of the remaining £600 had been drawn *pro tempore* from the regimental fund. Such is the story related by the *Times*. The decision of the court-martial is not yet made public.

Mr. Wm. Tyson, late a corn merchant at Liverpool, with five shops in various parts of that town, appeared at the local Bankruptcy Court last week. The person who, next to his own folly, has been the chief instrument of bringing him there, is one Pemberton, an attorney. This man lent him money as he wanted it, at almost fabulous interest. The bankrupt has stated on oath that during five years and a half of his business career he paid to Pemberton no less a sum than £4,072 for interest on loans! The bankrupt's trade profits during this period were £8,635; the usurer, however, swallowed up all this, and brought him to bankruptcy. Pemberton has filed his account, and we gather from it that the average rate of interest paid him by Tyson was 70 per cent. per annum. The following are some of the items:—

“On the 15th of April, ‘My charge for a loan of £100, from 12th of April to the 12th of May, £6.’—On the 16th, ‘My charge for allowing the £100 to remain over from April 12th to the 20th, £2 10s.’; and then, ‘My charge for allowing £200, which should have been paid yesterday, to remain over to the 29th, £6’; and ‘My charge for allowing the loan of £100 to remain over from the 22d April to 29th April, £3.’”

IRELAND.

On Sunday week the inhabitants of the baronies of Rathkeale and Newcastle went in procession with flags and music to Cahinoylu, and presented an address of welcome and congratulation to Mr. Smith O'Brien. In reply Mr. O'Brien read to them a long written address. He told them that his “determination to stand aloof from the British Parliament remains unaltered.” He cannot waste time discussing questions relating to Ireland which are determined by Scotch and English members who vote as party direct. He is still a Repealer of 1843, and complains bitterly of others:—

“Within the short space of ten years I have seen almost every man who was a prominent leader in the Repeal agitation (except those who were driven into exile) become a stipendiary or a supporter of the British Government. I have no desire to impugn the motives or conduct of any man; a change of circumstances sometimes justifies changes of opinions; and I always prefer to impute even to doubtful actions honourable rather than base motives; but when I find that these changes have been sanctioned—and in some instances encouraged—by the constituencies of Ireland, I am compelled to conclude that my opinions are out of date, and that Irish patriotism no longer means what it appeared to me at Tara in the year 1843.”

Mr. O'Brien said that he never had held that Irish patriots should seek separation from England by force; and he attributed his share in the abortive movement of 1848 to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. “I accept our defeat as a decree of Providence; and if the Irish people think that we can be more happy

under the government of the Imperial Parliament than under that of a local legislature, I am compelled to acquiesce in that preference. I acquiesce in it with the less reluctance because this country is now comparatively prosperous, and because some of the evils which gave occasion for discontent have been mitigated.

At the same time I hold myself perfectly free to take whatever part in Irish affairs best befits an Irish patriot. I never would have returned to Ireland if fettered by any conditions other than those which are imposed by special duty upon every Irishman. I shall therefore, occasionally take the liberty to offer advice upon public affairs to all who are disposed to listen to my suggestions; but for the present I desire to enjoy repose during a few months, if it were only that I may have an opportunity of studying the altered circumstances of this country.”

AUSTRALIA.—Tasmania has proved the practicability of a colony conducting immigration on a self-supporting plan. In the spring of last year the *Wharfedale* landed 70 married men and their families, 47 single women, and 38 single men, all of whom took employment on the terms on which they accepted their passage, and have faithfully met their pecuniary engagements to reimburse their passage money. Once more there is a report of the existence of gold at Fingal, and, notwithstanding the repeated cries of ‘wolf,’ the report is more firmly believed than any of its predecessors. So great was the excitement upon the subject, that the merchants both at Hobarttown and Launceston have petitioned the Governor to furnish the cost of a competent exploring party, and Mr. Hargraves, of gold-deserving notoriety, has been invited to inspect the locality.

Mr. Sewell, the member for Canterbury, has been called upon to form the first responsible Ministry for New Zealand. Some of our readers may recollect that an attempt to form one under Mr. Fitzgerald, about a twelvemonth ago, led to a “Ministerial crisis” in consequence of the terms of the constitution retaining the services of Crown nominees in the Cabinet. The Ministry resigned, and responsible government has been in abeyance until now, when the obnoxious clause has been removed from the Act.

The following statistics will show the growing prosperity of the Canterbury province of New Zealand during the last two years:—In 1854, the population was 3,895, the quantity of land fenced was 7,221 acres, there were 598 horses, 6,363 head of cattle, and 99,245 sheep. In 1856, the population is 5,200, the acres of land fenced in are 13,000, there are 1200 horses, 9,900 head of cattle, and 225,000 sheep; whilst the returns of the Customs is estimated at £11,000.

Accounts of a similar character indicate the prosperity of Otago, which do not, however, come up to those we have just quoted, although the province was founded a year or two before that of Canterbury.—Here we find the number of horses given as 834, cattle 8,834, and sheep 83,196. The imports for 1855 were of the value of £44,540; the exports £24,180; and the revenue, £4,376.

ORDINATION.—On Sunday, the 28th ult., the solemn and impressive Ordination Service of the Church of England was performed in the Cathedral of Christ's Church, Fredericton, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese; on which occasion the Rev. Henry B. Nicholls, Curate of Woodstock, was admitted to the holy order of Priest; and Mr. George Goodridge Roberts, M. A. (eldest son of George Roberts, Esq., M. A., Principal of the Collegiate School, Fredericton), to that of Deacon.—*St. John, N. B., Observer.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Per telegraph to Exchange Reading Room.

The Cunard Steamship *Persia* has arrived at New York. Liverpool dates to 4th inst.

The money market is reported as decidedly more stringent. The Bank of England had advanced its rate of interest to 5 per cent. The stock of Bullion is reported as decreased to the extent of three hundred and six thousand pounds.

Consols for Money are quoted at 92 1-2 to 92 3-8.

Cotton market quiet.

Weather very wet and disagreeable.

Market for Breadstuffs quiet.

Flour—Steady demand.

No alteration is reported in Wheat since previous quotations. The demand was regular.

Corn in moderate request. No change in price.

Provision market quiet. Sales limited.

Nothing new has transpired relative to Naples or Isle of Serpents difficulties.

We have been requested by the Secretary to publish the following correspondence:—

HALIFAX, Sept. 8, 1856
To the Governors of King's College, Windsor.

GENTLEMEN,—It is my intention to endow King's College, Windsor, with ten shares in the Preferential Stock of the Halifax Water Company, the annual income accruing from which I wish to be appropriated as a prize, to be called the “Welsford Testamental.”

The prize to be competed for in the month of June, by all students who have not kept more than three terms.

The examination is to be conducted by the President and Professors of the College, and by an equal number of examiners appointed by the committee of the incorporated Alumni.

The candidates shall be examined in all the branches learnt by the first year's students.

The prize, either in money or in books (at the option of the President) shall be presented in the College Hall to the successful candidate, upon the anniversary of the attack upon the Redan, in which Major Welsford fell, and the President, or some one of the professors or students deputed by him, shall pronounce a Latin oration in commemoration of Major Welsford's gallant and loyal death.

If at any examination, none of the candidates shall be deemed by the examiners deserving of the prize, it shall be appropriated to the purchase of books for the College Library, under the direction of the committee of the Associated Alumni. The shares in the Water Company shall be held in the name of the Governors of King's College, Windsor.

Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM J. ALMON.

HALIFAX, Sept. 26, 1856.

DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, which was laid before the Governors of King's College, at a meeting of the Board held this day.

I am directed in reply to inform you that, on motion of the Hon. the Chief Justice, seconded by A. M. Uniacke, Esq., D. C. L., it was unanimously resolved, that “the Governors most thankfully accept the offer of Dr. Almon to endow a prize at King's College, Windsor, in memorial of the late gallant Major Welsford (an alumnus of the College), to be called the ‘Welsford Testamental,’ and that the Secretary be desired to communicate this resolution to the generous donor.”

Permit me to add, that it affords me, personally, sincere pleasure to be the channel of this communication.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,
Jas. C. COCHRAN, Secretary.
To W. J. Almon, Esq., M. D.

Memo.—Ten shares of the stock thus transferred, at par value, are worth £100, and in the market at the present time would probably command £125. The annual income is guaranteed at 6 per cent. *per annum.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS a certain cure for Asthmatic Complaints, and spitting of blood.—E. Andrews, of Sherbrooke, Canada, suffered with asthma, combined with an accumulation of phlegm on the chest, and continual spitting of blood, the coughing completely shook him to pieces, and rendered his life a complete misery, as he neither enjoyed rest by night or by day; he abstained from everything likely to increase the disorder, and paid a large sum for medicine and advice, but all without doing him any good. Indeed, he found that each day matters became worse. After every other remedy had failed to benefit him, he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, (well rubbing the ointment into the chest night and morning,) and by persevering with these remedies for nine weeks, he was completely cured. Although ten months have elapsed since the cure was effected, he has never been visited with his old complaints.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

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

- Hume's History of England, with Smollett's Continuation, and Portraits of the Authors. Beautiful type and paper. Fine copy, quite new, leaves uncut. 10 vols. cloth. 8vo. Lond. 1848. £3 15s.
- Carwiltzen's History of the Church of England. Quite new, leaves uncut. 2 vols. cloth. Gr. 8vo. Oxford, 1849. 15s.
- Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity and other Works. Complete in one vol. Full half bound. Dublin 1721. 10s.
- Laylor's (Bp.) Holy Living and Dying. New. Cloth. Lem. Philad. 1843. 3s. 6d.
- Thucydides de Bello Pelop. Libri VIII. Gr. Recensuit F. Gaeller. 2 vols. cloth. 8vo. Lond. 1853—quite new, leaves uncut. 10s.
- Sophocles Tragediæ VII. Gr. [Musgrave] 2 vols. calf. 8vo. Oxon. 1800. 5s.
- Horatii Flacci (Q.) Poemata. Cunningham. Printed on large paper. Cf. 8vo. Hag. Com. 1721. 4s.
- Vetus Testamentum Græcum. (Septuagint). 2 vols. calf. 8vo. Amst. 1725. 15s. 6d.
- Missale Romanum. Old Calf. 8vo. Lond. 1574. 10s.
- Ciceronis (M. Tullii) Opera Omnia. This is the Celebrated Edition of Lellierand. Very neat Set, French calf, 14 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1768. (Priced £5 15s. 6d. Set, by Dibdin and by Moss.) £1 10s.
- Chillingworth's Religion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation. New. cloth. Cr. 8vo. Lond. 1846. 6s. Sept. 6.
- Zurich Letters, containing the correspondence of English and Swiss Reformers, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Published by the Parker Society. Quite new, cloth, 8vo. Camb. 1842. 7s. 6d.
- Harvey's (Hov. James) Theron and Aspasio. A Series of Dialogues and Letters. 2 Vols. Cf. 12mo. Barwick, 1802. 4s.
- Bohn's (H. G.) Classical Catalogue containing descriptions of about 7,000 articles. Half red morocco, 8vo. Lond. 1850. 2s.

Selections.

THE POLICE FINN OF THE OCEAN.

The shipworm, or teredo, says a writer in one of our Quarterly Reviews, is a bivalve shellfish, which, as if in revenge for the unceasing war waged by mankind against its near relative the oyster, seems to have resolved to extinguish the vitality of as many human beings as lies within its power. That power though exercised by an insignificant shellfish, is a prodigious one, for ever since mankind turned attention to nautical affairs, and went to sea in ships, the teredo has unceasingly endeavoured, unfortunately with too much success, to sink their marine conveyances. Nor have vessels alone been the objects of its attacks; for many a goodly landing pier has had it riddled into shreds, not to speak of bolder attempts, such as to endeavour to swamp Holland by destroying the piles of her embankments. The shipworm is the only mollusc that has ever succeeded in frightening politicians, and more than once it has alarmed them effectually. A century and a quarter ago, indeed, all Europe believed that the United Provinces were doomed to destruction, and that the teredo was sent by God to pull down the growing arrogance of the Hollanders. In our own country, although we undergo no danger of being suddenly submerged, as our Dutch neighbors might be, we have suffered severely in our dockyards and harbors by the operations of the shipworm, to which the soundest and hardest oak offers no impediment. As a defence against it the under water portion of woodwork in dock-yards has been studded with broad-headed iron nails. Like most mollusc, the teredo, though fixed when adult, is free in its young state, and, consequently is enabled to migrate and attach itself wherever mischief can be done by it. Thus ships at sea are attacked, and no wood has yet been found capable of defying its efforts. Even teak and sisor woods, hard as they are, dissolve before it; and though the chemical process of kyanizing timber successfully defeats the ravages of time, it fails before the voracity of the teredo.

By a remarkable instinct, the ship worm tunnels in the direction of the grain of the wood, whatever be its position, and thus succeeds in its purpose with destructive rapidity. The tube with which it lines its bore is sometimes nearly two feet in length; it is not always straight, for if the creature meets an impediment sufficiently hard to defy its power, it takes a circuitous course and thus gets round the obstacle. In like manner, it avoids any interference with its fellow shipworms, winding round them in such a way, that at length a piece of wood attacked by many teredoes becomes transformed into a knot of calcareous tubes. The tube is not the true shell of this dreaded mollusc. That body is to be sought for at its innermost extremity. It consists of two very small curved valves, united at their beaks, and beautifully sculptured on their surface. The pipe or tube is a time-walled shaft, intended to keep up a communication between the animal and the watery element necessary for its existence, and to protect the soft body and long fleshy siphons of the creature. How the cavity in which it lives is excavated is still a matter of discussion among naturalists. There are many shellfish endowed with the instinct to burrow into wood or clay, even hard stone, and it is not yet certain whether they do so by mechanical or chemical agencies, or by a combination of the actions of an augur and a solvent. Many sea-snails as well as bivalve shellfish, have the power to perforate solid substances; and some of the predaceous kind exercise this faculty to the detriment of their brother shellfish, by boring through their outer coverings, and extracting the juice of their bodies, by means of long, soft, extensile trunks. There is reason to believe that this operation is effected by the aid of the silicious teeth which stud their long tongues. These microscope teeth are beautiful objects, exhibiting regular and constant shapes so constant, indeed, that by mere inspection of a fragment of the tongue of a sea or land snail, the naturalist can pronounce to a certainty upon the affinities of the creature to which it belonged. Even its particular genus may be verified; and, in a few years (for this kind of research is as yet novel and only commenced) probably its very species may thus be determined. These teeth are arranged in transverse rows upon the tongue. From an ordinary individual of the common limpet, a tongue two inches in length may be extracted, armed with no fewer than one hundred and fifty, or more heads of denticles, twelve in each row, so that in all it may possess nearly two thousand teeth. The limpet uses this elaborate organ as a rasp with which to reduce the small particles of the substance of the seaweed on which it feeds. In some of our common

garden slugs as many as twenty thousand teeth may be counted. Wonderful indeed is this complication of minute organisms.

Throughout nature apparent evils are compensated by unnoticed benefits. Destructive as the shipworm unquestionably is, nevertheless we could ill dispense with its services. Though a devastator of ships and piers, it is also a protector of both; for were the fragments of wreck and masses of stray timber that would choke harbors and clog the waves, permitted to remain undestroyed, the loss of life and injuries to property that would result, would soon far exceed all the damages done, and dangers caused by the teredo. The active shellfish is one of the police of the ocean—a scavenger and clearer of the sea. It attacks every stray mass of floating or sunken timber with which it comes into contact, and soon reduces it to harmlessness and dust. For one ship sunk by it, one hundred are really saved; and whilst we deprecate the mischief and distress of which it has been the unconscious cause, we are bound to acknowledge that, without its operations, there would be infinitely more treasure buried in the abysses of the deep, and venturesome mariners doomed to watery graves.

A PICTURE OF MOSCOW.

Imagine a city containing ordinarily a population considerably smaller than that of St. Petersburg, and covering an area nearly twice as great. Imagine this city as large in extent as Paris; imagine it containing some 14,000 houses, of which upwards of 500 are churches and monasteries. Imagine it diversified by a great many hills and valleys, and watered by two rivers—imagine all the possible effects of colour combined in the roofs and faces of its buildings; picture these, separated by extensive straggling gardens, boulevards, and terraces, almost every house in its own enclosure and communicating with the streets by little narrow passages or avenues. Conceive the streets themselves undulating and winding with such surprising caprice, that when you are walking through them, every advance of fifty yards discloses to you a new prospect and almost a new city. Conceive this vast labyrinth inscribed all over with illuminated symbols of trade and calling, and with the characters of a strange and beautiful Eastern language, on which many European grafts have been made, and which looks like Greek spoilt—imagine the money-changers' tables still in the public place, as in ancient times, imagine a long-robed, bearded population, diapered with a profuse mixture of military uniforms, the variety of which defies enumeration—imagine this immense capital losing itself far away on every side amidst gardens, groves, and orchards, in a fertile country, beyond which are inhospitable forests, and no great town anywhere near. Thus you come upon Moscow suddenly where it rises like an enchanted city in the waste. Then pass through its streets, echoing with the strange but not unmusical accents of a tongue unspoken and unknown in any civilized land, towards the Tartar battlements of the Kremlin, rising in dazzling whiteness above the eastern fringe of gardens, bowers, and promenades which border them. Pause a moment to contemplate the intricacy of fantastic turrets in gold, in silver, in sapphire, in the imitation of precious stones in scaly green like the crests of dragons, in bright scarlet, in every hue and every shade, which springs at different elevations towards the cloudless sky of a Moscow August or September. That wilderness of churches, towers, steeples, palaces, on that eminence, within the broad white sweep of the lofty Calmuck parapets—that vast, whimsical, opulent, ancient, more than Gothicly varied architectural diadem which crowns the hill above the Moskva—that is the famous Kremlin. No wonder Napoleon coveted it, were it only as an address from which to date the despatches of a conqueror for fourteen days. But wait a moment. Yonder before you is the Spass Varots, or the "miraculous" gate. The sentry has orders to see that you take your hat off as you pass it, or to use his bayonet. On your left, that unaccountable church with nine towers, not one of which in height, size, shape, or colour, resembles any of the others, is the celebrated Vassili Blodjenie, the architect of which was put to death by Ivan the Terrible, because he said he could build another as full of whimsicality; that is, according to Scythian notions, as beautiful, as admirable as divine. Enter the Kremlin; mount laboriously the high tower of Ivan Ylikki, at the foot of which (fallen with a burning bell from its once aerial position) stands on a granite block the king of bells, the largest in the world—400,000lb. in weight (Great Tom of Lincoln does not weigh quite 14,000lb.) Passing at every stand in this gigantic tower (rising, remember, from a lofty em-

inence) other enormous bell, which you cannot think of—such are the prospects successively enrolled beneath—you reach the summit. It is by the magical resources of colour that Moscow astonishes and transports the visitor. Truly, it is worth coming two thousand miles merely for this one spectacle. You stand aloft in the very centre of the very beautiful and wonderful city, the like of which exists not on the face of the earth—"the mother of Russia," its Mosca, and its Modina all in one, the queen of the ancient forests—object of pilgrimage to every Russian ones in his life, even from the banks of the Obi and the shores of the Eastern Ocean. Deep below winds the Moskva eastward; but neither painter nor poet can ever communicate the full effect of that which, far and near, surrounds it—that stupendous abundance of contrasted colours and tints—that forest of cupolas and domes, flashing in such variety of form from different degrees of elevation. Not all the treasures of all the tyrants that ever lived, if lavishly expended by one, in single, long absolute reign, even were he aided by all the genius of man in architecture and in art, could produce a similar result. The natural situation, in the first place, was necessary here; and in the second, 700 years of toil in a peculiar and fantastic taste were equally necessary.—*Morning Post.*

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the 10th inst. contains the following manifesto, dated—

St. Petersburg, Aug. 26 (Sept. 9.)

"His Majesty Alexander II., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, King of Poland, being desirous of marking in an especial manner the solemn day in which he assumed the Crown of his ancestors, designed, under date of August 26, (September 7, N. S.) to promulgate a manifesto of grace, the principal disposition of which we hasten to reproduce.

His Majesty's first thought attached itself to the grave events which marked the outset of his reign—upon those days of trial, and at the same time of glory, in which the Emperor received such memorable and such unanimous proofs of prowess, of love, and unshakable fidelity from his subjects.

"For the purpose of perpetuating the remembrance of this noble conduct of the Russian people during the whole duration of the formidable conflict which has just been happily settled, his Majesty, as a recompense for these exploits, and also as a *souvenir*, has designed to institute a commemorative medal, which shall be worn, according to the regulations, on the ribbon of St. Andrew, St. George, or St. Vladimir, by all those of his subjects in the civil or military service who took any part in the events of the late war.

"This medal, similar to that which the Emperor has conferred in particular on the heroic defenders of Sebastopol, who have astonished the world by the longest and most stubborn defence that the annals of nations have retained any record of, will recall to the most remote posterity the military and civil virtues of which all Russia has given proof in the grand national trial which he has just passed through.

"The military, who have shed their blood for their country, the militia, who rose in an instant from the soil of Russia; the clergy, whose eloquent words and unbounded charity have never been wanting to the national cause; the illustrious Russian aristocracy, which, in imitation of its ancestors, has again shown itself foremost in the ranks of valor and devotion; the commercial, industrial, and operative classes, in fine, who have made such great and such noble sacrifices for their country, menaced, have all an equal claim on the gratitude of the Emperor, who thanks them this day, and invokes on the entire nation the blessing of God the Merciful, in the hope that it will soon be granted to His Majesty to efface even the last trace the public and private sufferings that Russia has borne so worthily.

"In the accomplishment of this sacred purpose the Emperor commences by granting great immunities to the provinces of Tauris, Cherson, Ekaterinoff and Archangel, as well as to the whole sea-coast of the Baltic, and in general to all the provinces that have more particularly borne the brunt of the late campaign. Furthermore, and in order to extend as far as possible the circle of his liberality, his Majesty has been pleased to confer on the whole empire the benefits of a general boon, the importance of which can be measured only by the immensity of the sphere it embraces. The Emperor most graciously dispenses the whole of Russia from every burden of military recruiting or conscription for four consecutive years, unless, which God avert, the necessities of war should interpose obstacles in the execution of this measure.

"In strict conformity with this same... the Emperor, in his solicitude for the welfare of his subjects, has instructed the Minister of Finance to... on foot immediately a new census of the population of the empire, so as more equitably to assess the burden of the capitation tax, which may possibly weigh disproportionately on certain classes, whose numbers have been more or less sensibly diminished by the war and by the epidemic scourges that have raged more particularly among them.

"Furthermore his Majesty orders that the different arrears of taxes, altogether amounting to at least 21,000,000 silver roubles, as well as all pecuniary fines, shall be graciously remitted to the debtor. Finally, the Emperor deigns by the same act to abolish the tax hitherto raised on passports to foreign parts, reserving only a stamp duty, to be appropriated to the benefit of the 'Invalides.'

"His Majesty further extends his sovereign clemency to those who have become obnoxious to public justice, and grants to all repentant criminals whose conduct has been irreproachable since their condemnation, either the entire remission of their sentence or a considerable commutation of their punishment.

"With respect to State prisoners, both those who belonged to secret societies discovered in Russia at various times, and those who took part in the Polish rebellion of 1831, the Emperor ordains—that as regards some, their lot shall be considerably alleviated in the place to which they are banished; as regards others, they shall be permitted to settle in the inland provinces of the empire; and as to the rest, that they may be entirely restored to freedom, with the liberty to fix the place of their residence in any of the towns of the empire, as well as of the kingdom of Poland, with the exceptions of the two capitals, Moscow and St. Petersburg. Finally, as the crowning point of his clemency, the Emperor deigns to grant to all these State prisoners their rights of nobility, and also to all their legitimate children born since the condemnation of their parents, whether they be already dead or still alive.

"His Majesty, being desirous of extending to the very furthest limits of his empire the benefits which he has designed to confer on his people on occasion of his coronation, has been pleased further to confer on the population of his western provinces certain special favours of peculiar importance. In conformity herewith the Emperor, in two supplementary ukases addressed to the Administrative Senate, prolongs the temporary legislative measure that hitherto has regulated the entrance into the service of the State of the nobility of the Governments of Wilna, Kowno, Grodno, Minsk, Volhynia, Podolia, and Kieff. Henceforward and in consequence of the gracious decision of his Majesty, the conditions of the public service will be the same in the western provinces as those which are in force for the inhabitants of all the other parts of the empire.

"His Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish persuasion have also been the objects of the generous clemency of the Emperor, who has deigned to relieve them from the special burdens which the conscription has hitherto entailed upon them.

"Finally, the children of soldiers, sailors, &c. (cantonnés), who have been born during the period of their fathers' service, and who hitherto have belonged to the army, are henceforth to be restored to their parents, and be at liberty to enter upon any station of life that they may choose for themselves.

"Such are the principal dispositions of this manifesto, of which we have only been able to touch upon the most prominent features. A great number of other acts of grace and favor, both financial and administrative, which occupy no less than thirty-eight separate articles, have reference to details which, although of high national importance, cannot offer the same interest to our foreign readers."

The same number of the official journal contains two more orders—one an address to the soldiers on the institution of the institution of the new metal, the other an announcement that provision will be made for the augmentation of pensions to wounded officers.

The *Western Christian Advocate* gives the "experiences" of Mr. Sellers, a Methodist minister, who has been tarred and feathered at Rochester, Mobile, for his abolition advocacy. He was warned beforehand that the "North Methodist would not be longer tolerated in the country," and refusing to promise that he would desist, declaring that he must obey God rather than man, was told that he was a fool and warned of the consequences. He persisted, and gives the following narrative of the result.

"I suppose there were from seventy-five to 100 of them—some from Platte county, some from Buchanan, and some from the vicinity of Rochester. Some were armed with revolvers, others had knives and clubs, while others had picked up stones in the streets. One fellow cried out if he had me out of the store he would soon kill me. At that remark one fellow got me by the arm, and drew me to the door. Three others then came to his assistance, and, seizing hold of each arm and leg, they carried me to the middle of the street, where they halted—raving, cursing, and yelling like a body of savages who had rescued a prisoner.

"While this was transpiring Brother Holland was shot, the ball striking him on the chin, passing through breaking his neck. He expired in about thirty minutes. I afterwards understood that Brother Strook was shot also, the ball cutting all his clothing, and grazing the skin on his side. They also shot at Brother Beattie and missed him; and he then knocked two or three of them down, and escaped at the back door. These noble brethren stood with me in the battle till they were driven from their posts.

"While in the street the mob held a consultation over me, as to the nature of the punishment I should receive from them, as the embodiment of civil power, and the self-constituted guardians of society, for thus attempting to preach Jesus and the resurrection under the banner of freedom. Some said 'Cut his throat;' others, 'Scalp him;' others, 'Shoot him in the head.' At last they concluded to tar me. They then carried me across the street, between another store and warehouse, to a tar barrel which was sunk in the ground, and, throwing me down on my back with considerable violence, held me there while they consulted as to the manner in which the tar should be applied. Some said 'Put him in head foremost;' others were for stripping me. One fellow swore they could not agree, and he would shoot me. He aimed a revolver at my head, but another wrested it from him, exclaiming, 'Don't shoot him; we will give him what we think he deserves.' At last they concluded to do the work with out stripping me. After searching me to see whether I was armed or not, and finding I had no arms concealed about my person. They commenced putting on the tar with a brood paddle. After completely saturating my hair, they gave my eyes, ears, face, and neck such a plastering. I had on a black coat, satin vest, and black cloth pants. They tarred my cravat, my shirt bosom, and my clothes, down to my feet. They then let me up.

"I was so sore I could scarcely stand on my feet, but oh! the agonies of my eyes; they appeared like balls of fire, and I thought they would burst out of my head. Although it was noon, and the hot sun was beaming on my head, I groped my way as at midnight. After I arose to my feet one fellow said, 'He has one minute to leave town;' another said, 'He can have five minutes, and if he is not gone in that time he shall be shot.' I groped my way into the street; they followed me with their revolvers cocked, telling me to step faster, at the peril of my life. I was in so much misery I know not where I was going. I could see objects, but could not distinguish one from another. By the time I got across the street, between Brother Strook's store and stable, the tar had melted some, and I could distinguish between males and females. Here were the female members of my flock, over whom I felt the 'Holy Ghost had made me an overseer,' some of whom had ventured out in the midst of this mob to rescue their pastor from their bloody clutches. Some had fainted, others were crying and wringing their hands in excessive grief. I thought of the patriotic women of the Revolution, and that their daughters still lived to lend a helping hand in the cause of suffering humanity. I found my horse in the yard with the bridle on, and with the assistance of one of the mob, I got the saddle on, and started to go to some place on my work as quickly as possible to get the tar washed out of my eyes. The mob followed me, however, turned me back, and made me go towards Savannah. As I passed out of town I providentially met Brother Chamberlin and his wife, who were coming to my meeting. (I hope he will write and tell you how they served him.) When I came up to them they did not know me. After I told them what had been done, Brother Chamberlin asked me if I thought I could stand it to go to his father-in-law's, a distance of twelve miles. I told him I thought I could not endure such a trip, but was willing to try it. We rode as fast as we could, not knowing that the mob was in pursuit of us. When I turned off from the main Savannah road to go to Brother Miller's, they were not more than fifteen minutes behind us. After riding so far in the hot sun in my condition, I was nearly dead when we arrived, but, through the attention of Brother Cham-

berlin and my kind friends at Brother Miller's, in a few days I partially recovered from the injuries received. May they receive a thousandfold in this life, and in the world to come life everlasting!"

THE VALUE OF TIME.—The Roman emperor said, "I have lost a day!" He uttered a sadder truth than if he had exclaimed, "I have lost a kingdom!"

Napoleon said that the reason he beat the Austrians was, that they did not know the value of five minutes. At the celebrated battle of Rivoli, the conflict seemed on the point of being decided against him. He saw the critical state of affairs, and instantly took his resolution. He despatched a flag to the Austrian headquarters, with proposals for an armistice. The unwary Austrians fell into the snare, and for a few minutes the thunders of battle were hushed. Napoleon seized the precious moments, and, while amusing the enemy with mock negotiations, rearranged his line of battle, changed his front, and, in a few minutes, was ready to renounce the farce of discussion for the stern arbitration of arms. The splendid victory of Rivoli was the result.

The great moral victories and defeats of the world often turn on minutes. Crises come, the seizing of which is victory, the neglect of which is ruin. Men may loiter, but time flies, and life flies on the wings of time, and all the great interests of life are speeding on with the sure and silent tread of destiny. The road to hell "is paved with good intentions." Did we but do to-day the good which we often purpose to do to-morrow how changed would be the face of the world! What groanings and wailings over sin would instantly beat on our startled ear! What splendid schemes of benevolence would instantly start into consummation! But to-morrow comes, and finds us even more unprepared for the purposed reformation than yesterday, and "thus on till wisdom is pushed out of life." Seize the present; do to-day the possible good of to-day, and then to-morrow will bring both a larger field of action and a richer moral preparation, and life will advance on a perpetually ascending scale of beneficence and happiness.—*Examiner.*

The mystery of the Nile is about to be attacked on every side. Captain Burton is preparing a new expedition, the East India Company having granted him two years' leave with full pay, and the English Government have allowed £1,000 towards the expenses. The Pacha of Egypt has ordered a new expedition under M. le Comte D'Escayrac de Lauture, an experienced African traveller, and the author of a recent work on Sudán and of other treatises on African geography. The expedition will be accompanied by twelve Europeans—eight of whom have been already engaged—including three Frenchmen and three Austrians; and we understand that the chief is very desirous to be joined by two or three young English officers accustomed to astronomical and meteorological observations and the management of boats. Count de Lauture has just left London, having been in communication with the Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society on the subject of the expedition, which is intended to start from Cairo early in October. Will any of our dauntless young officers—in these piping times—volunteer for the Nile? Count de Lauture and Captain Burton will advance in friendly rivalry from opposite quarters towards the sources of the Nile, and perhaps meet on a common ground to solve the most attractive of geographical problems. Could not Dr. Vogel be instructed to co-operate in this investigation? The way from Lake Chad to the upper waters of the Nile is not impracticable to a traveller so skillful as Vogel; indeed, it is no more hazardous than the journeys about to be undertaken by Captain Burton and Count de Lauture. The convergence of these three expeditions on a single point would most likely clear the mystery; and if it cleared it at all, would do so in a pleasant manner, the three intellectual nations of Europe being severally represented and associated in a discovery interesting to all scholars and geographers.—*Athenæum.*

A letter from Odessa of the 2nd, in the *Austrian Gazette*, says:—"Workmen continue to be actively engaged in endeavouring to raise the vessels sunk in the harbour of Sebastopol. It appears that the fine steam-frigate *Vladimir* is completely lost. According to a census lately taken, the population of the south side of Sebastopol amounts to 1,500 souls, exclusive of about 3,000 sailors."

The following bull was made in a recent issue by the *Limerick Chronicle*:—"Poisonous adulteration of whiskey was never practised to such an extent as at present. The sort generally vended in drams is an admixture of one-third spirits, one-third aquafortis, one-third vitriol, and one-third water."

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 1856.

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

This past week has been occupied by the majority of the Clergy of the Diocese, in attending the business connected with the Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society, and with the business of the Diocesan Assembly, which commenced its first regular meeting, or Convention of the Clergy and Laity on Thursday morning at the Bishop's Chapel. The whole proceedings are of much interest, and will have consequences of great importance in the future history of the Provincial Church.

The Rev. J. M. Campbell delivered an excellent discourse on Sunday morning in St. Paul's, on behalf of the Diocesan Church Society, after which a collection was taken in aid of its funds, which amounted to £18 10 8. The sermon in the evening was preached by the Rev. T. H. White—and the collection taken amounted to £3 19 7. The Rev. H. DeBicis preached at St. Luke's in the morning, in the same behalf. The collection realized the sum of £10 19 3.

On Tuesday the Business Committee of the Diocesan Assembly met at the Episcopal residence, to prepare the business proceedings for the deliberation of the Assembly on Thursday.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Holy Communion was celebrated at St. Paul's on Wednesday morning, the Clergy and many of the lay representatives of the country parishes, being present. In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society, for the despatch of business, was held at the National School. The meeting was numerously attended by the Clergy, all of whom are members by right of their office, and by the laity of the rural parishes, who had come to town purposely to take an interest in the ecclesiastical proceedings of the week.

The business of the meeting was opened with prayer by the Lord Bishop. The Annual Report was read, received and adopted. Various subjects of an interesting nature concerning the operations of the Society, were discussed. Five members were elected for the executive Committee in place of the outgoing members—a resolution passed providing that the next annual meeting should take place in June instead of October. Notice was also given of a Resolution to change the mode of election of Members of the Executive Committee at the annual meetings, and thanks were voted to the Clergymen who had preached the annual Sermons at St. Paul's and St. Luke's. The Society then adjourned to meet in the evening at the Temperance Hall at half-past 7.

The Temperance Hall was well filled in the evening, pursuant to adjournment. The Chair was taken by his Lordship the Bishop at 7 o'clock, and the meeting opened with the usual prayers for the Divine blessing upon the labors of the Society, &c. Much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The Bishop, in his opening speech, adverted to the various objects which had engaged the attention of the Society during the past year, and which its funds had been applied to promote—he instanced, as something new in its operations, the engagement of the services of a colporteur, with the design of disseminating useful literature, and Bibles and Prayer Books among the people. They had been fortunate in obtaining, during the college vacation, the services of one of the students in that capacity, and although the experiment had been necessarily limited as to time and to a small portion of country along the western shore, it had been eminently successful, as evinced by the great demand for Bibles and religious publications. He then adverted at considerable length to the gradual withdrawal of the assistance of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, adducing evidence in proof which ought to have weight with the most sceptical, of their intention to leave this Diocese to its own resources. This had been done in the Diocese of Toronto, and similar notification had been given in New Brunswick, and elsewhere. It was, therefore, the bounden duty of Churchmen to uphold the Diocesan Church Society as the means of supplying that assistance, of which they would soon be deprived. Whatever might be the claims of other Societies, they should look upon this as the Society of the Church, and as such identified with all its objects, its interests, and its wants. As such it ought to be first in their affections, and engage their chief support. His Lordship concluded an eminently practical and interesting address by calling upon the Secretary (Rev. E. Gilpin), to read the Report.

The Report thus disposed of, a series of Resolutions bearing upon the operations of the Society, were passed, prefaced and supported with excellent

speeches by the following gentlemen:—No. 1.—Moved by Mr. Tupper, of Aylesford, seconded by Dr. Drumm, of Bridgewater. No. 2.—Moved by Rev. Mr. Arnold, Sydney Mines, seconded by Richard Smith, Esq., of Rawdon. No. 3.—Moved by Col. Poyntz, of Bridgetown, seconded by Rev. Mr. Forsythe of Albion Mines. The Resolutions were interspersed with singing, and a collection was taken. It was generally remarked that the speeches were never more effective, and that the platform of the Diocesan Church Society exhibited upon the present occasion a high degree of oratorical excellence. It was the first appearance before the public in behalf of the Society, of several of the speakers—may they long be enabled to continue their exertions on behalf of so good a cause. The collection taken at the meeting amounted to £18 15 9.

After the passage of the Resolutions, a Doxology was sung, and the assembly dismissed with the Apostolic Benediction.

DIOCESAN ASSEMBLY.

Morning Service was held at the Bishop's Chapel on Thursday, after which the Session of the Diocesan Assembly was opened by the Bishop with prayer. The Clergy took their places in the body of the Church, on the right of the chair, the laity on the left. It being ascertained that more than a quorum of both orders were present, the Assembly proceeded to business.

The Rev. E. Gilpin was chosen Secretary by the Clergy, and J. W. Rowley, Esq. by the Laity.

The Clerical Secretary called the roll of the Clergy, when 38 answered to their names.

The Lay Secretary called the roll of the Representatives from the various Parishes, when it appeared that 22 parishes had sent 27 Representatives.

A Committee was appointed to examine the Certificates of the lay representatives—which reported subsequently that all of them had been found correct.

The Bishop addressed the Assembly, comparing the attendance of the three past years one with the other, showing that every year there had been an increase. This was in reality the 1st regular meeting of the Diocesan Assembly, and he could not forbear expressing his pleasure at the large attendance—at the last meeting it had been his opinion that it would be better that no meeting should take place this year, but members of the Assembly thought differently, and he was glad to find that they had judged aright of the interest in its institution.—He was sorry however to state that the Diocese could not be said to be strictly unanimous in its favor, but the opposition was only kept up by a few agitators, who found but little countenance from the majority of the people, while of the Clergy only eight had expressed themselves as having any objection to its institution. The Bishop referred to the objections that had been urged to some passages of a letter written by him to the majority of the Parishioners of St. Paul's, which had been distorted into something very different to that he meant to convey, which was not that all those who were opposed to the institution of the Synod were careless of the Church's vitality, for there were no doubt some who objected from quite conscientious motives, whose zeal for the Church was unquestioned. It had also been asserted that a majority of the Diocese were opposed to the Synod; but he could only say that if so it was strange that such a number should appear here to take part in its business—if he thought so he should certainly not desire its continuance; indeed he would have no objection as a test of public opinion, that instead of its meetings being biennial, they should be called at such stated times as a majority of the parishes should desire. It was a mistaken idea to suppose that he had ever used any power that he possessed to influence the attendance of any of its members, every one of whom came freely according to the dictates of his conscience, and as a sense of duty prompted.—His Lordship referred to the Canonical Oath, and to the objections that had been urged by writers in the *Church Witness*, who had charged him with claiming an undue obedience from the Clergy to their Ordinary. His Lordship entered into a justification of his views with reference to the oath, which it would be admitted must be binding in some sense that would justify his observation that it was not "an open question."

He stated to the Assembly the course he had pursued with reference to these attacks, and again adverted to the writer of them stated with reference to his not having taken such an oath, that the records of the diocese had been examined to ascertain what instances of the kind existed, when it was found that only three clergymen appeared there as not having taken the canonical oath in this Diocese—the Rev. G. Townsend, Rev. George Morris, and Rev. Dr. Robertson. Of these the Rev. G. Townsend had affirmed that he had certainly taken the canonical

oath, and therefore in his case the omission must have been accidental. Of the other two it appeared that the Rev. G. Morris had never been licensed in this Diocese, and that the Rev. Dr. Robertson was inducted here without taking the oath or making any subscription—an irregularity which, had it occurred in England, might at any time involve serious consequences both to the Bishop and clergyman. All the arguments used against the expression in his letter really amounted to no more than he had stated therein—the oath must be considered as susceptible of any interpretation that it would bear—and any further discussion on the point was a waste of time. His clergy would bear him out in the assertion that he had never imposed any unnecessary burden upon them—and he had never yet had occasion to call upon any of them to do anything upon his canonical obedience—or infringed in any way upon the liberty he possessed of acting according to the dictates of his conscience. He regretted that the Editor of the *Church Witness* should have been induced to pursue a course that was calculated to produce strife where there ought to be harmony—and recommended to the clergy and laity to take care that their own paper, which pursued a moderate course, with no desire to mingle in controversial disputes, should not suffer because it would not follow the bad example of others.

The assumption on the part of the Parish of St. Paul's to elect their Chairman at Parish meetings, was then commented on. It might give occasion to other parishes to follow their example, and his sanction might be asked to their proceedings. In fact, however, he had not the least power to interfere, for whatever the Parishioners chose to do, it did not alter the law, which imposed the duty upon the Rector. If he delegated for the time his power to another it might not affect the legality of the proceedings, but the right still remained as before, and could not be assumed by others. It showed the weakness of the position of the advocates of the change in St. Paul's, that they declined an offer to test the question before the legal tribunals—and that they thought of applying to the Provincial Legislature for the power they did not themselves possess—thus in effect acknowledging that they were wrong.

His Lordship alluded to the objections to the Synod on the ground that it affected the Queen's supremacy, &c. In this case, all they had to consider was, were they acting against her Majesty's desire. His Lordship referred to the authorities that had been cited in favor of Provincial Synods, and quoted the opinions of eminent lawyers, and from Mr. Labouchere's despatch, in order to prove that there was no immediate necessity for a law of the colonial legislature to sanction their proceedings. There was no ground to question their right to meet and consult upon their own affairs. They must not suppose that they would not meet with opposition—they would find it in every effort to do good or to dispel error—and he would have some doubt of the goodness of their cause, and be much astonished, if every thing went smoothly with their undertakings. Let them however take care that it did not proceed from themselves. Fair honest opposition should not disturb them, and might be productive of benefit if pursued in a spirit of moderation. They should pray that they may be actuated by a right spirit in all things. They had met yesterday together to commemorate the communion of the body and blood of our Lord, and as members of one communion he called upon them to act with brotherly love and affection towards each other. They were there to speak their honest opinion upon all matters that should come before them, and to act as they thought best for the welfare of the Church in this diocese.

His Lordship after concluding the address, of which the above is but an imperfect sketch, laid the Report of the Business Committee before the meeting.

The various Resolutions embraced very important topics, all of which were discussed with an evident determination to arrive at a just conclusion.

A Resolution separating the Church in P. E. Island from being represented in the Diocesan Synod for the reasons stated therein, was proposed for discussion at the next Assembly, and carried after some discussion.

A Resolution proposing Regulations for the trial of offending Clergymen, was passed unanimously by the Laity and by a large majority on the part of the Clergy. It was then proposed that the Report be printed for further consideration, which was met by an amendment, that the Report be discussed clause by clause by the Assembly, and afterwards printed for further consideration.

The Assembly adjourned at half-past one and met again at half-past 2, when the preamble and the several clauses of the Report underwent discussion, and were ordered to be printed in the *Church Times*.

Conversation took place on the disposal of glebe lands, and the Bishop submitted to the judgment of

the Assembly the regulations for their disposal, by which he had been guided since they had come under his authority. It had ever been his object to secure the proceeds of such sales for the purposes for which they were intended. The principle appeared to be to make their sales effective towards the endowment of the Parish. The consideration of this subject was postponed for want of time.

Several notices of motion laying over from the last year's meeting were brought forward,—first, that the Bishop should not have power to dissolve, adjourn, or prorogue the meeting, except in case of disorderly conduct, nor to quit the chair without appointing a substitute—was lost. Second—That every alternate meeting of the Assembly should be held at some country parish other than Halifax, was also lost.

A Committee was appointed by Resolution to confer with Clergymen of P. E. Island upon such terms of union with the Diocesan Assembly as it may be convenient for them to enter into, and to watch over the interests of the Church, with respect to any Legislative measures that may be proposed during the prorogation of the Assembly.

The Assembly adjourned at half-past 8. The Assembly met again on Friday at 10 a.m. and was opened with prayer.

The Clergy presented an address to the Bishop, and the Laity unanimously passed a resolution recording the expression of their approbation of the course pursued by his Lordship not only in the establishment of the Diocesan Assembly, but also in his general mode of administering the affairs of the diocese. The Address and Resolutions were directed to be recorded in the annals of the Diocese; and published in the *Church Times* for general information.

Several Notices of motion for the next Assembly were entered, which, with other matters, we have not time nor space to notice in this No. After which the Assembly was adjourned with the Apostolical Benediction.

Thus has terminated the first Religious Diocesan Assembly of Nova Scotia—and we have no doubt whatsoever that its proceedings will approve themselves to the minds of all who sincerely desire the Church's prosperity.

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

California has been called the land of promise—it is now truly entitled to that appellation, as the discovery of an herb in that country not only promises, but really produces health within the reach of all. The *California Herb Pills* will be found, upon trial, one of the most valuable and efficacious remedies in existence for nearly every curable disease.

G. E. MORTON & CO. Wholesale Agents in Halifax.

The Electricity that moves the world, By this the planets through their orbs are hurried With strength Almighty, in its nature wild, And yet, when tamed, restores the infant child. From 102 *Lownd Street Philadelphia*.—It is due the public for me to say, that Dr. A. L. Smith's "Electric Oil" cured almost *instantly* a very severe pain in my side and shoulder. One application cured me. My little boy (10 years old) was afflicted with a severe pain in his face. We rubbed it with the Electric Oil, and in an instant the pain was gone. L. FLEMING.

Come and try for yourselves, so lame and suffering, and Rheumatic! Come and try it!

The deaf shall hear, the trembling limb be strong, And groans of anguish mellow into song. No Pedlar sell this article—Beware!

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Perhaps the safest, gentlest, and most certain opening Medicine known, are GIBBY'S CAMOMILE PILLS, which control the secretions of the Liver and other important vessels. They are perfectly adapted to any sex, age, or climate. In bottles at 1s. Six at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Halifax, with a liberal discount to Wholesale Purchasers and Dealers in Medicines.

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THE RUSSIAN ARMY AND NAPOLEON.—The most formidable army gathered, in arms even in ancient and modern times—unless we believe the old records of the ancients—was the Russian army which opposed the greatest blood shedder in the world. The French owed, in a great measure, their escape from total destruction to the olivament prepared by a Russian Samaritan who tended them in the hospitals, and saved thousands of lives and limbs by the application of the famed Russia Salve. It cures burns, scalds, piles, sores, chilblains, frost-bitten limbs, &c. It is put up in Boston, by Redding & Co. from the original recipe.

Married.

On Saturday morning, 11th Inst., at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Thomas Crisp, Mr. JOHN JOLLY, of Kent, England, Engineer of H. M. S. "Basilisk" to ARABELLA BROWN, daughter of James Cogwell, Esq., Merchant of this City.

At Jalore, by Revd. R. Jamoul, on the 25th S. ptember, Mr. GEO. DOYLE, to RAOHEL, eldest daughter of Capt. Henry Dav.

At Bridgewater, Sept. 30, by the Rev. Henry Dulliot, JOHN COXHEAD, Junr. and CAROLINE, eldest daughter of Mr. Matthew Zhuland.

Also, by the same, on Thursday the 9th Inst., TILLY SPRANWATER, Esq. of Mahone Bay, and MARY, eldest daughter of Wm. V. Andrews, Esq. of Bridgewater.

Died.

On Wednesday morning last, Mr. Wm. LEPPER, in the 27th year of his age.

On Sunday last, MARY, only daughter of Dennis McGrath, in the 22d year of her age.

On Monday last, after a lingering illness, Miss ANN DUNN, in the 10th year of her age.

At Halifax, on Friday the 17th Inst. ELIZABETH LAWNA JOHNSON, second daughter of the late John Johnson, Esq. Funeral from the residence of her mother, 74 Morris street, on Monday the 20th Inst. at 9 A. M. Friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

At Digby, on the 25th ult. Mr. JOHN WARD, in the 72d year of his age.

At Clyde River, near Shelburne, on the 24th ult. MARY ELIZABETH wife of Alexander Hamilton, aged 24 years.

At Cornwallis, on Sunday, the 12th Inst. after a short illness, DAVID ARTHUR, youngest son of Richard Starr, Esq. aged 7 years.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED

Saturday, 11th.—Schrs. *Magner*, Lewis, New York; *Victoria*, Atwood, Antigua, 10 days; Port of Spain, Perry, Shelburne; *Depray*, Wilson, New York.

Sunday, 12th.—*Belge*, Ada, Simpson, St. John, N. B.; *G. Wallace*, Saunders, St. Domingo, 22 days; *Critica*, Hall, Montreal; *Sarah Walker*, Bay Chaleur.

Monday, 13th.—*Brig America*, O'Brien, Boston, 21 days; *America*, Hucker, Bermuda; *J. Lewis*, Steele, Sydney; *Schrs. Hunter*, Perry, Cape Negro, Flint, Walsh, Magdalen Isles; *Alert*, Innes, St. John, N. B.

Tuesday, 14th.—*Barque*, Halifax, Lyabold, Boston; *Schr. Durham*, Deliver, Port Medway, 7 hours.

Wednesday, 15th.—*Schrs Labrador*, Taylor, Labrador; *Temperance*, Archan, Magdalen Island, May, LeBoullier, 20d, 6 days; *Sophia*, Belle, Magdalen Isles; *Carbine*, Dennis, Bay St. George, Lark, O'Brien, Caspique; *Endavour*, Flick, Labrador, Superior, Tansou, do.

Thursday, 16th.—*Brig Golden Rule*, Sampson, Boston; *Irish Ceylon*, Crowell, New York; *Schrs James McNab*, Adams, Montreal; *Ann*, Ellinger, do; *Kate*, Allen, Quebec; *Speedwell*, Port Medway; *Laurel*, Canou; *Maria*, Odella, Montreal; *Two Brothers*, Scott, Fortune Bay; *Kate Meservy*, Blouant Star, Port Medway; *Lily*, McDougal, P. E. Island; *Sophia*, Magdalen Isles.

Friday, 17th.—*Steamer Eastern States*, Killam, Boston; *Irish Devonshire*, Masters, Bermuda; *Jardoux*, Parker, Walspool N.B.; *Schrs. Liverpool*, Ford, Liverpool; *Fair Play*, McKay, Annapolis; *Ostrich*, Kenny, Barington.

CLEARED.

Oct. 13.—*Mary*, Glawson, New York; *Mary*, Bond, Newfoundland; *Sarah*, Hopkins, Antigua; *Stag*, McKenzie, Mauritius.

Oct. 14.—*Mayflower*, Parry, St. John's N.B.

DRY GOODS.

W. & C. SILVER,

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

Oct. 18. 8w

STOVES, GRATES, CAMBOUSES.

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

Orders from the Country and Islands answered with despatch.

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Importer and Dealer.

NOTICE.

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

10th October, 1856.

THE Board of Directors intend opening the Doors of the above Institution on MONDAY the 13th October, for the negotiation of Bills of Exchange on Great Britain and the United States, Discounting approved paper maturities within three months—opening ordinary Bank Accounts, and granting Deposit Receipts at a per cent per annum, for sums of £25 and upwards.

Discount days—Mondays and Thursdays.

Paper submitted for Discount to be lodged with the Bank by 1 o'clock, p.m.

Oct. 11. W.S. STIRLING, Cashier.

MISSIONARY SALE.

THE Friends of the Rev. J. STANNAGE have again sent him a large assortment of elegant fancy and useful Articles, including German, Leather, and Wool Work, Drawings, &c., which he intends to offer for Sale at the Mason Hall, on Wednesday the 17th day of December next. The proceeds of the Sale will go towards the finishing of the St. Peter's Parsonage, St. Margaret's Bay. The kind Ladies who have often assisted him in disposing of his Missionary Goods, will it is hoped again lend their aid, and thus prove that they do not only value the charity of Christian friends at home, who are interested in the amelioration of this country.

The Rectory—St. Margaret's Bay, Oct. 3, 1856.

CARD.

SENIOR LOUIS G. CASSERES,

Professor of Music.

No. 53—BARRINGTON STREET.

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

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

STATIONERY.

Blue Laid, Blue Wove and Cream Laid Foolscap, Post Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, Colored Papers, Printing Papers, Sewing Wax, Water, Ink, Slates and Pencils, Account Books, Copy Books, &c. &c.

BOOKS.

Sullivan's Geography, Grammar and Spelling Supplemented; Stewart's Geography, Moxley's Latin Grammar, Westminster Greek and Latin Grammar, Studart's Greek and Latin Grammar and Delectus, Lillie and Scott's Greek Lexicon, and all Books in general use in the various Colleges and Schools in the country.

W & R Chambers' Series of School Books, including Bookkeeping and ruled Books for do. Also their Series of Drawing Books, consisting of General Drawing Books Nos. 1 to 18, which will be sold separately; Architectural Series, Isometrical Series, Mechanical Series, all highly recommended.

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

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

WM. GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street

Oct. 11, 1856

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Sargling, Sargony, Ringbone, Windfalls, Pollock, Colic, Coughed Hoofs, Gall of all kinds, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Fists, Sore Feet, Sore Cracks, Strains, Lameness, Foundered Feet, Scalds, Hot or Greasy Manes, Foot Rot in Sheep, Gout in Cows, Rheumatism, Gout of Animals, External Poisons, Painful Nerves, All sorts of Fruit Bites, Bolls, Corns, Whitlows, Burns and Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractions of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Caked Hoofs, Sore Nipples, Piles, &c.

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Persons in want of GRAVE STONES will find it to their advantage to call at this Establishment before purchasing elsewhere.

THOMAS WESLEY, Corner of Barrington and Wovers Streets.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

A Special General Meeting of the INCORPORATED ALUMNI OF KING'S COLLEGE, will be held at the NATIONAL SCHOOL HOUSE, on FRIDAY, the 17th October, at 2 o'clock P. M. A punctual attendance, is requested.

F. CARTERET HILL, Secy.

September 6.

Poetry.

NEVER SAY FAIL.

Keep pushing—'tis wiser
Than sitting idle,
And dreaming and sighing
And waiting the tide.
In life's earnest battle
They only prevail
Who daily march onward
And never say fail!

With an eye ever open,
A tongue that's not dumb,
And a heart that will never
To sorrow succumb,
You'll battle and conquer,
Though thousands assail,
How strong and how mighty
Who never say fail!

The spirit of angels
Is active I know,
As higher and higher
In glory they go;
Behold on bright pinions
From heaven they sail,
To cheer and encourage
Who never say fail!

Ahead, then, keep pushing
And onward your way,
Unheeding the envious
And aces that stray;
All obstacles vanish,
All enemies quail,
In the might of their wisdom
Who never say fail!

In life's rosy morning,
In manhood's fair pride,
Let this be the motto
Your footsteps to guide:
In storm and in sunshine,
Whatever we sail,
We'll onward and conquer,
And never say fail!

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
PAPER HANGINGS.

Just Received per *Irish Ornate, &c. &c.*
PAPER HANGINGS, Newest Styles, for Drawing
Rooms, Parlors, Bed Rooms, Halls, or Kitchens,—
from 5d. to 3s. 6d. per Roll.
Also—GREEN PAPER for Window Blinds.
Also—BORDERING to match the Papers.
CALL AT WM. GOSSIP'S,
24 GRANVILLE STREET.

Halifax, Aug. 16, 1856.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients
of the choicest quality, according to a formula
brought from India by an officer of the British Army
who was long a resident there. Carries made with it are
pronounced excellent, and when the accompanying
Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who
are partial to this kind of condiment.
Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c
from London, Halifax, N.S. Dec. 16

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED.

SPIERS' & SURENNE'S Complete French and
English, and English and French Dictionary With
Pronunciation, &c.—one large 8vo volume, 1490 pages.
Spiers' & Surenne's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of
French and English Languages (School Edition) 913
pages, 12 mo. new and large type.
Surenne's French and English and English and French
Dictionary.
Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French—by Jewett.
Ollendorff's Method of Learning French—by Value.
Keys to each of above Methods.
Collot's Dramatic French Reader.
Rowan's Modern French Reader.
De Fiva's Elementary French Reader.
De Fiva's Classic French Reader.
French Testaments.
De Porquet's Treasor.
Conselle A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly.
Contes A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly.
L'Echo De Paris—by Le Page.
Hamel's French Exercises.
Les Messagers du Roi.
Fevelon's Telemaque.
Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII.
Vanastrocht's Recueil Choisi
Perrin's Fables—by Bolmar.
May 3, 1856.

WM. GOSSIP,
24 GRANVILLE STREET.

JUST PUBLISHED.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.

A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY

FOR
BRITISH AMERICA.

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

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

NEW SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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

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

For further information apply to Miss Kirkland at Mr.
Bain's, Pleasant Street.

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

WANTED—a House or two good Rooms, in a central
part of the town.

Pleasant Street, Oct. 3, 1856. 21

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

THE following Resolution and Notices are pub-
lished by order of the General Meeting of the Incor-
porated Alumni, held at Windsor in June 1856.

On motion of Hon. M. B. Almon.

Resolved.—That it be notified that the subject of voting
by proxy will be taken into consideration at a Special Gen-
eral Meeting to be held in the month of October next as
near as convenient to the Annual Meeting of the Diocesan
Church Society.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A true extract from the Minute.

P. C. HILL, Sec'y.

WILLIAM GOSSIP

Has Received per MUNGO PARK, from Liverpool,
& Cases SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, and
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, viz—

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Mathematics; Stewart's Geo-
graphy, Eton Latin Grammar, Greek Grammars,
Harker's Demosthenes, Colenso's Arithmetic, Stewart's
and Hughes' Goldsmith's Geography, Sullivan's English
Grammar, Hugo Reid's Physical Geography, Chambaud's
Fables, Mayo's Spellings, Copy Books of all descriptions.

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

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

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

Look particularly for 24 Granville Street.

WILLIAM GOSSIP.

July 19.



PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Halifax, August 22, 1856.

CHAPTER 21.

AN ACT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
PHEASANTS.

Passed the 13th day of April, 1856.

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor, Council, and

Assembly as follows:—

1. It shall not be lawful for any person to take or kill,
within this Province, any Pheasant, or to buy, sell, or
have in his possession any dead Pheasant that has been
so taken or killed.

2. Any dead Pheasant found in the possession of any
person within this Province, shall be presumed to have
been taken or killed by such person contrary to this act,
until proof to the contrary be given by such person.

3. Every person offending against this Act shall forfeit
the sum of forty shillings for each offence,—to be re-
covered in the same manner in which similar amounts
are now by law recoverable, and to be appropriated for
the use of the prosecutor.

4. This Act shall be in force for the period of five years,
and from thence to the end of the then next Session of
the General Assembly.

Aug. 30. 1m

FOR SALE BY WM. GOSSIP.

24 GRANVILLE STREET.

THE Constitution of the Diocesan Assembly adopted
at an adjourned Meeting of the Diocesan Assembly of
Nova Scotia, held at Halifax, in the Bishop's Chapel, Oct.
11, 1855. March 2.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

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

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY.—ILL HEALTH.

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

Ague	Female Irregularities	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Asthma	Fever of all kinds	Sore Throat
Bilious Complaints	Stones and Gravel	Secondary Symp- toms
Bloches on the Skin	Gout	Tic Douloureux
Bowel Complaints	Head-ache	Tumours
Colic	Indigestion	Ulcers
Constipation of the Bowels	Inflammation	General Affections
Consumption	Jaundice	Worms of all kind
Debility	Liver Complaints	Weakness from whatever cause
Dropsy	Lumbago	&c. &c.
Dysentery	Piles	
Erysipelas	Rheumatism	
	Retention of Urine	

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 24
Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 60, Maiden Lane
New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers
in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the fol-
lowing prices:—1s. 3d.; 3s. 3d.; and 5s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., New-
port; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore &
Chapman, Kentville; E. Caldwell, N. Tupper, Cornwallis;
J. A. Gibbon, Wilmot; A. H. Piper, Bridgetown; B. Guest,
Yarmouth; T. B. Paillo, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia,
Miss Carder, Pleasant River, Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs.
Neil, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahons Bay, Tucker & Smith,
Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Amherst; R. B. Hueson, Wallace;
W. Cooper, Pugwash, Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T. R. Fraser,
New Glasgow; J. & C. Jos. Guvborough, Mrs. Norris,
Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood, T. & J. Jos. Sydney; J. Mathe-
son & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger
sizes.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.

Jan 20, 1855. General Agent for Nova Scotia.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT
PILLS

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

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

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER

—SUPERIOR TO SKIDLITZ—

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

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

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

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