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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1886. NO. 23.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.					
Day's Date		MORNING.			EVENING.
S. July 18	G. S. ar. Trin.	3 Sam.	13 John	3 Sam.	9 Th. 2
M. 19		11	11	4 Ezech.	12
T. 20		1	1	8 Jerem.	2 Tim. 1
W. 21		8	8	7	4
T. 22		7	7	8	6
F. 23		7	7	8	6
S. 24		9	9	10	6

Poetry.

EVENING PRAYER.

FATHER by Thy love and power,
Comes again the evening hour;
Light has vanished, labors cease,
Wearied creatures rest in peace.
Woe whose genial dew distill
O'er the lowest weed that grows,
Father! guard our couch from ill,
Lull Thy children to repose:
We to Thee ourselves resign,
Let our latest thoughts be Thine.

Saviour! to Thy Father bear
This our feeble evening prayer:
Thou hast seen how oft, to-day,
We, like sheep, have gone astray;
Worldly thoughts, and thoughts of pride,
Wishes to Thy cross untrue;
Secret faults, and undescribed,
Meet Thy spirit piercing view;
Blessed Saviour! yet through Thee,
Pray that these may pardoned be.

Holy Spirit! breath of balm!
Fall on us in evening's calm.
Yet awhile, before we sleep,
We with Thee will vigils keep,—
Lead us on our sins to muse,
Give us truest penitence,
Then the love of God infuse,
Breathing humble confidence;
Melt our spirit, mould our will,—
Soften, strengthen, comfort still.

Blessed Trinity be near,
Through the hours of darkness drear,
When the help of man is far,
Ye more clearly present are;
Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,
Watch o'er our defenceless head.
Let Your Angels' guardian host,
Keep all evil from our bed,
Till the flood of morning rays
Wake us to a song of praise.

Religious Miscellany.

POSTURE IN PRAYER.

ONLY turn to your Bible and see there how all who really prayed behaved when they prayed. Begin with the Old Testament. And "he stood before the Altar of the Lord in the presence of all the congregation of Israel, and spread forth his hands. For Solomon had made a brazen scaffold, of five cubits long, and five cubits broad, and three cubits high, and had set it in the midst of the court; and upon it he stood and kneeled down upon his knees before all the congregation of Israel, and spread forth his hands towards Heaven." "Now when Daniel knew that the writing was signed, he went into his house; and his windows being open in his chamber toward Jerusalem, he kneeled upon his knees three times a day, and gave thanks before his God, as he did aforetime." Ezra says, "At the evening sacrifice I arose up from my heaviness; and having rent my garment and my mantle, I fell upon my knees, and spread out my hands unto the Lord my God, and said, O my God, I am ashamed and blush to lift up my face to Thee my God." Then Job "arose and rent his mantle, and fell down upon the ground and worshipped." Or if we hasten on to the New Testament, after these few examples, we find the same thing. Thus the wise men, "fell on and worshipped." "There came a leper to Him, beseeching Him, and kneeling down to Him and saying, if Thou wilt Thou canst make me clean." "When Simon Peter saw it, he fell down at Jesus' knees, saying Depart from me, for I am a sinful man, O Lord." "And behold there came a man named Jarius, he was a ruler of the synagogue: and he fell down at Jesus' feet and

brought Him that He would come into his house." "The woman fearing and trembling, knowing what was done in her, came and fell down before Him." "Then when Mary was come where Jesus was, and saw Him, she fell down at His feet, saying unto Him, Lord, if Thou hadst been here, my brother had not died." "There came to Him a certain man kneeling down to Him." Stephen "kneeling down, and cried with a loud voice, Lord, lay not this sin to their charge." "Peter put them all forth, and kneeled down, and prayed." It is said of St. Paul, "when he had thus spoken he kneeled down on the shore and prayed." And shall we not above all consider the example of our Lord, who "kneeled down and prayed" in His agony, who threw Himself with His face to the earth, and bent low when He prayed.

O my friends, we should indeed "worship and fall down and kneel before the Lord our Maker;" we should fall down before our Heavenly Father; we should fall low on our knees before His footstool; we should cast ourselves at His feet: we should bend ourselves before the Throne of grace, for God is in Heaven and we on earth; God is high exalted in the very Heaven of Heavens, and we are very low, made of dust, worms crawling on the earth; God is most holy and most pure, and we are vile earth, with vile bodies and vile souls, poor wretched sinners, deserving wrath, not worthy to lift our eyes unto Heaven, utterly unclean. What are we that we should advance boldly into the presence of the everlasting, most mighty, most glorious God? Should we draw near and lounge and sit at ease and lazily cry for life, for peace, for pardon, for deliverance from hell? Should we not creep in, as it were, into God's House, and bow our heads low, and bless God with true humility, for suffering us to draw near to Him in His House of prayer through the merits of His dear Son. Great honour, great grace is it that God should call any building which we can rear, His House; great honour and great grace that we should be allowed to enter in and pray; for we are but poor sinners, all of us covered with sin, all of us unfit to stand in God's presence, all of us unclean, with unclean hands, and unclean hearts.

Nor can we enter into God's House and cry "Father" to Him who is in Heaven, except for the sufferings of our Lord. Every time we cross the porch we should say to ourselves, "Christ has died; therefore, I must abuse myself as, through my sin, I had a hand in His death. Christ has risen; therefore I have a hope of pardon." Thus shame and hope, a deep sense of sin, and thankful thoughts of the free grace of God, should be mixed together in our souls as we cross the threshold of the Church. Every prayer, whether it be for body or for soul, whether it be a thanksgiving or a cry for pardon, reminds us of our sins and of Christ's agony and death; but no acceptable prayer could be offered, no House of prayer would be raised, except there were this Mediator between God and man, this Peacemaker, through whom we pray, we could not approach our Heavenly Father in prayer, unless we pleaded the merits of Christ's blood, unless we came by Christ. Should we not then approach with awe and great humility, and bend our faces to the earth when we remember in all our prayers the sufferings of Christ? Should we not also cast ourselves on the earth, when we remember the Majesty of God, His greatness and glory, His dazzling purity.

If hitherto you have been wont to sit, begin, begin at once to kneel. We should worship God both with body and soul; where the body is not humbled, we have proof of an unhumbled soul; where there is no kneeling, there is no true praying; there cannot be inward reverence where there is outward irreverence. Every part should join in worship; flesh, spirit; body, soul; the outward the inward man. God is not content with half of the man; He wants the whole man to be humbled before the throne of grace. A praying spirit would drag down the body and force the knee to bend: a praying spirit would not suffer us to sit; it would seek to place us in an outward attitude of humility that it might visibly declare humility of spirit. Begin then, I beseech you, to kneel when you pray in Church. Do not hesitate; do not delay; begin at once; break through your old custom, as it is an

evil custom, be not ashamed to change, where the change is for the better, be not slow to change; add not one sin more to your account; and a sin it is to sit when you pray.—Toronto Church.

A MINISTER'S MEDITATION.

"LET me not forget, that I am bound to minister unto 'the whole as well as the sick.'" With God's blessing, *I will not be satisfied until I have gone into every house*. All are committed to the care of the Lord's steward. He must watch for souls as one that has to give an account. Good Bishop Wilson recommended keeping a "Notitia Parochialis." This will give accuracy to my work, and afford me opportunity for *intercession for each in turn*.

"I must not think only of the poor. The rich and those in trade have souls to be saved or lost. Their temptations in some respects differ, but they are as severe and more perilous. I have seen, as a deacon, how much harder it is to get at the mind of such than the poor. Perhaps I have offended, in some cases, by want of delicacy and tact. I have known a foolish man, on being abruptly reproved, make a vow of never entering the Church while such a one was minister. A more discreet appeal to the conscience, at the well-chosen moment, than that which, in your zealous zeal, had been made, or by letter, may have been the means of a happy conversion, instead of proving a barrier in the way of Salvation. When the prophet Nathan sought to awaken David to a sense of his sin, he had recourse to a parable. Lord, if we would but seek Thy guidance, from Holy Scripture, and the teaching of Thy Spirit, how often should we be saved from hurting Thy cause by our folly and error! When Thou sendest affliction, losses, or death into a family, and the fallow ground is providentially broken up, then may we not hope to fall in with Thy Divine purpose, in the employment of Thy grace? A parent's heart is touched by interest shown by the pastor in the children of a family; oftentimes an effectual door is opened at the approaching hour of Confirmation. O! may I remember that I am to *watch*. The sentinel may not rest till his watch is over. Shall he that watcheth for souls be less earnest and devoted to the Captain of salvation that appointed him? To some I have incautiously appealed with words begetting fear, whose hopes should rather have been awakened; and thus have I "made the righteous sad, whom the Lord made not sad." Others have been too tenderly dealt with, who were making themselves vile, and I restrained them not. What need have I to pray for a right judgement in all things! How carefully should the plan of visiting for each day be formed and prayed over, before leaving home? Shall the earthly physician go beyond the heavenly in these things? Many must be urged to press onwards as not having yet apprehended. All require being reminded to forget the things which are behind, and reach after those that are before; to grow in grace; to "add to their faith virtue; and to virtue knowledge; and to knowledge temperance; and to temperance patience; and to patience goodness; and to goodness brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity."—Pinder's Meditations on the Ordination Service.

THE "Memorial" has again been considered by the Commission of the House of Bishops; but again have they been unable to take any action upon it. The difficulties of the case, it would seem, are too great to be overcome even yet; and they require more time and more information, to enable them to decide upon the course it is most desirable to pursue. The fact is, the Memorial has gone too far—it has asked for far too much; and the practical mischief of this is now being experienced; for, with every disposition, we believe, to yield, as much as they safely and prudently can do, in order to adapt the services of the Church, at any rate, to the necessities of the times, the whole case has been rendered so complicated and so hazardous, by the introduction of radical changes into the propositions of the Memorial, that the Commission are no doubt distracted, and find it necessary to proceed well, even as to what little they may have the courage to grant. There can be no doubt, however, that shorter and more adaptable services must be arranged and authorised.

In the article we have given elsewhere, from the *True Catholic*, on "Changes in the Prayer Book," the plan is alluded to of allowing the Bishops, in their several dioceses, to have a discretionary power in the arrangement of portions of the Services in the Prayer Book, to meet the circumstances of such occasions as may arise for having shorter Services than those that are now prescribed. Such a power is proposed by the English Bishops. Certain Offices are to be used, or not, or in a particular way, "as the Ordinary shall direct,"—the Bishop himself being the Ordinary. And several instances have lately occurred, some of which we have noticed in our columns, where the Bishops have given permission to have, sometimes the Litany as a separate Service, at other times the Holy Communion, and also short selections of the Prayers of the Liturgy, and we believe that this has, in all cases, been attended with great advantage, especially to such of "the masses" as have been induced to attend them, and who were often those who had neglected the longer Services. Some of our Bishops, if we mistake not, have exercised a similar discretion—or else certain of the Clergy themselves, pressed by some urgent necessity have taken upon them to do so. There can be no valid reason, one would think, why there should not be this power, in a legitimate way, in the hands of our Bishops; and its exercise would in most cases be found sufficient, in all probability, for the circumstances of the times.—*N. Y. Churchman.*

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. America, June 23.

ENGLAND.

On the third reading of the Newspaper Duties Bill in the Lords, Lord Montague recorded his protest against the passing of a bill which needlessly gave up revenue sufficient to pay the interest of the loan contracted for the war, and was opposed by the parties most interested, viz., the newspaper proprietors. The bill does not come into operation till a fortnight after it has received the royal assent.

The Sunday Trading (Metropolis) Bill went into committee on Wednesday. Mr. Massey and Mr. Thomas Duncombe were the chief opponents of the measure, which was strongly supported by Lord R. Grosvenor, Lord Stanley, Mr. Ker Seymour, and Sir G. Grey. The only part of the debate really worth giving is some remarks by Lord Stanley, who denied that the number of persons employed against their will on Sundays was so small as hardly to be worth legislation, and that the practice was very limited. He did not think that statement was altogether borne out by the evidence, for the number employed was considerable. There was a great difference between interfering with shops and interfering with industry or labour. If the population were prohibited from working on a certain day on which they had been accustomed to work, so much labour would be destroyed, and that would be a diminution of the capital of the country; but when it was declared that certain traffic should be carried on in six days rather than in seven, the diminution did not take place. The honourable member admitted that the bill was not conceived in a Sabbatarian spirit. He believed that to be the case, or he would not have supported it. The object was to protect, it might be, in some cases, 99 men out of 100, who were anxious to close their shops on Sundays, against one. In large towns the competition was so great that the shopkeepers could not close their establishments without great loss when others were kept open, and he thought the bill calculated to give a fair and necessary protection to the tradesmen without producing any injurious effect on all classes. In passing the various clauses, Mr. W. J. Fox proposed to exempt Jews from the operation of the bill on account of the rigid manner in which they observed their own Sabbath. The amendment, however, met with a little support that it was not passed, while prohibitions against the sale of milk, mackerel, and other perishable articles, after nine in the morning, were rather hotly contested. The integrity of the bill was preserved in every division that took place, and the committee is to sit again on the 4th of July.

The liabilities under the bankruptcy of Mr. Straehan, Paul, and Bates, which was briefly announced last week, are admitted to range between £500,000 and £700,000, and the prospects of the creditors in be as bad as possible. It is said that a noble earl in Yorkshire will be a sufferer to the extent of £100,000; another noble lord had a balance in their hands of £15,000; several private individuals will lose various sums from £500 to £2,500, and one religious society will suffer to the extent of nearly £1,500. The

cause given for the failure is deep speculation in Italian Railways, which the firm were induced to engage in, in hope of recovering the first loss, of £18,000. The partnership connection of Halford and Co., navy agents, is involved in the suit; it is reported that this firm have no less than 3,000 accounts open, in which sums are due to persons in the navy or their families. Great complaints are made of the bank having continued its payment throughout the whole of Saturday, it being alleged that its insolvency had been clearly shown by statements made up on the previous evening. It is asserted that it will appear, on examination into the state of affairs, that the establishment had been insolvent for nearly a quarter of a century. The firm was one of the oldest in London, having been founded between 160 and 200 years ago.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The following description of the state of the camp (written on the spot) is graphic and pleasant:—

"During the fortnight which has now elapsed since the sailing of the expedition a large number of additional troops have arrived, and an enormous reach of ground outside of our former position has been taken into uncontested occupation. The 'eternal Cossack' no longer looks down into the valley of Balaclava from the ridges east of the Highlanders' camp, not only is the debateable land occupied and resigned within one autumn month, ours and beyond chance of reprisal, but our cavalry water their horses peaceably in the Tchernaya, our baggage animals revel in the luxuriant herbage which covers the plain, the Woronzoff road: for many additional miles is traversed by our field waggons, and has been made by recent orders the common property of the soldier and the amateur, the actors and the spectators of the war. The Russian, for aught we know, may bivouac in force at Simpheropol or Bakshi Serai; but we are upon his flanks on both sides, and able to defy his most aggressive or despairing endeavours. The marines, who so long held the post of honour on the mountain-top above Balaclava, have taken ground five miles in advance of their previous stronghold, where they still serve in the van. The Sardinians, who deserve and find unsparing commendation for their soldier-like appearance and apparatus of campaign, crown the summit of Cameron's hill, and spread over many an undulating rood in advance of it. The French, with their favourite General, Bosquet, at their head, have crossed the river, and now enclose within their extended lines the bridge by which the armies passed after descending from Mackenzie's Farm. As you stand on the heights by the French telegraph, from which the Woronzoff road, well macadamized and engineered, bends its serpentine course towards Kaffa and Tchorgoun, the spectacle is a proud and an animating one. The verdant prairie which stretches beneath you is encircled by the dotted encampments of the four nations, and the field-works which throughout the winter and the spring defended our rear have lost their value and become a neglected memorial of the past. The view is panoramic in the best sense of the term. You see from sea to sea—from the masts which tower against the beleaguered city to those which come in quick succession to our unimpeded harbours. Before you and below you to the south the Genoese fortress shines against an ocean seldom vacant of a sail. Beneath you, on the nearer mound, as you look eastward, the Turks are posted and the faint monotony of their droning music comes to you across the valley, 'either to the left the more formidable ranges are sprinkled with the white tents of the French, which crop out again and again upon the horizon far away, foretelling no distant conclusion to the protracted struggle. You descend amid waving grasses, giant thistles, and regaled by the scent of a thousand flowers; diverge an instant from the road, and you trample upon vetches and lupins, convolvulus and poppy, geranium and wild parsley, with innumerable other blossoms of the rank and file. It is a vivid and delicious contrast to the hoof-trodden and arid waste desolated by our winter encampment, cut into its spontaneous fairy rings by tents planted and removed, and sown broadcast with fragments of broken bottle and discarded rament—a contrast not less refreshing to the eye of man than to the appetite of a myriad beasts. The Chasseur rides down beside you with his hand-sword to reap an easy load of succulent forage. The Turk has discarded his canvas habitation and contrived himself a shady bower thatched with green branches of underwood, beneath which he enjoys a siesta accommodated to his heart's desire. It is no longer a question whether this jutting corner of the peninsula shall be ours—earth and water, dale and hill—whether the fruits shall outlive his hard day's labour, and the man strive beyond his failing strength, yet

strive in vain. The feet of our horses have been in Tchorgoun; the humble burgesses of the Bidar have tendered their submission to the alms. Up to those precipitous ridges which bound the prospect, scored by rains and streaked with white seams of limestone there is no competitor. The fruits of the flank march are ripe and ready to cut. The hunters are beginning to close upon their prey. The strength and the purpose of the two great countries of Western Europe have made themselves at last plainly visible to the eye of every beholder, and the roar of the guns which bedged round Sebastopol in nearer and nearer embrace, seems to have a sound of triumph mixed with its malign and deep reverberation. Our own army, it once more what England's army should be, if it is to represent her—in first-rate condition, full of vigour and enthusiasm, nor is there any doubt in any soldier's mind as to what he can do or will. The knots of men who group themselves at leisure hours on every favourable spot for a sight of the town and batteries have but one current and universal phrase embossed a thousand ways by the gunpowder of speech, 'Why don't they let us go at it?' The weather is hot, in the low grounds desperately hot, and even on the heights the thermometer within doors ranges above 90 degrees in the day-time; mine stood near 80 degrees at ten o'clock last night—but almost every day there are some hours of cool breeze that sets in at nine o'clock, and holds on two three or four. Supply is plenty of all kinds—enough and to spare. The Commissariat officer declares that he puts twenty-one different articles within the reach of those whom he caters for. Canteens flourish and grow all over the camp, diffusing small luxuries of every imaginable kind, bating Wenzlau-lake ice and soda-water, which are, however, rumoured to be upon their way. The bazaar: down below can only be paralleled by the scene of an English racecourse or a state-fair. It is a Babel of hilarious tongues and a surfeit of small wares, 'Barceloney nuts' included. The officer can eat his turkey for dinner, and thinks claret and champagne but moderate liquors, saving the price. If he will take the trouble to go and search for it, he may gather himself a dish of a-pa-agas, even within the confines of the division. Camp life, if it is not altogether Capuan, is at all events like a monster picnic, refracted on every side. Even the dinner-bell rings cheerily, one may say; at least, there are regiments which own a melodious gong, and toll out the hours across the plain clearly as a Sunday steeple in Old England. At night the whole country gleams and sparkles round you like the outskirts of London, looked down upon from Highgate or Hampstead. Midnight revelries send their jovial sound hither and thither with the drifting airs. So far as we have yet advanced into the merry month of June, it is an easy, happy, invigorating, albeit animal kind of existence that men lead—easy as the life of cities, invigorating as that of patriarchs; and if rural sounds, no less than rural sights, as Thomson somewhere declares, exhilarate the senses, there is no lack of cocks to crow, ducks to quack, dogs to bark, sheep to lament, and mules to whinny, while the cannonade, though scarcely rural, comes in an inconstant bass, now hardly fit or missed any more than a railway train in the manufacturing districts.

"The fighting is done by jerks and starts, and the combatants, like Homer's heroes, stand at ease the best part of the time, and take it coolly, meaning deadly mischief all the while. The sharpest onset is generally on the side of our allies, about the Flagstaff or Quarantine Battery, where they are still sedulously advancing their endless mileage of trench and parallel, and promising themselves a result before long. There has been an unusual lull on the side of the Russians, due, as one will have it, to pestilence raging in Sebastopol; as others speculate, to a desire of economizing ammunition; as the third proposes, on the authority of a hve deserter, to the detachment of a large body of men to strengthen the coaling force on the bank of the Tchernaya, and keep Bosquet in check. Shall we say that the warmth of the weather has dulled their energies, and a freer 'transpiration' reduced the virus of hostility below its average level? We know, at any rate, that there are frequent transshipments of the useless and incapable hands from the southern to the northern side, and, per contra, as frequent introductions of newer and better blood. We know, for we can see it, that they are working away to strengthen and provision the fortress on the north side. We know, for their lights glance at night along the lofty background, that they muster in no inconsiderable number upon the ridges which overlook our encampment, and cover the road by which supplies are conveyed into the town. We attribute to them the impression that the term of struggle on the higher bank is drawing to its close."

St. COLIN CAMPBELL.—A sergeant in the Highland Brigade, says, under date of Balaklava, April 17:—"I would no like to be the enemy that would attempt this position so long as a single shred of the body or the slightest spark of the spirit of auld Colin Campbell remains to animate the men under his command. His country, I think, will never thoroughly know the trying nature of the command he took.—There is an extensive position to defend, and only few troops, and they of a mixed character, to defend it with, and the enemy has often been forty thousand strong only a couple of miles from him. At no hour, either by day or night, can you walk round Balaklava lines without meeting him looking with a careful eye that every one does his duty correctly, and giving a word of encouragement here, approbation there, and a laugh in another place, putting every one in good humor, and intusing his own hearty cheerful spirit into the most desponding. He actually seems to be stouter at the present time than when he left England; and we are all proud of our fierce, devoted, frolicsome old leader."

UNITED STATES.

DIPOREAS OF IMMIGRATION.—Recent statistics show that there has been a considerable falling off of immigration to the United States during this year. It has been stated that two Know Nothings kept the immigrants away, but such does not seem to be the fact, as there has been a still greater per centage of reduction in the arrivals at Quebec, which amounted on the 10th instant to about five thousand, a decrease of over twenty thousand compared with the corresponding period of last year.

We opine that the large enlistment bounty offered in the United Kingdom has had the effect to cause many a fine fellow to become food for powder, who would otherwise have cast his lot on some of our lands at the West. The act in relation to encumbered estates has also had a very prosperous effect in Ireland, and, altogether, that unhappy country is in a better state than it has been at any time during the past two or three centuries. These, with other causes not so important, have caused the number of immigrants to be reduced this year. It is still large enough for all practical purposes.

AN IMPERIAL CITY.—The Census Marshal report that the population of the city proper is about seven hundred and fifty thousand. In New York and the suburbs, including Brooklyn, we have over a million of people—a population greater than the aggregate of several States. The following statistics will show that the increase in the city population during the past five years is far greater than at any previous period during the past twenty years:—

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1830	292,589	1845	571,223
1835	270,085	1850	515,394
1840	312,552	1855	750,000

As New Yorkers, we may well be proud of our city and our State. The growth and increase of New York is, in a great measure, owing to the liberality and enterprising spirit of her citizens, as well as to the frank and generous manner in which they receive strangers from other States and other nations. New England has lost a great deal of trade during the past five years, by the bigotry, fanaticism and intolerance of a portion of its people. Let us hope that New York will not suffer hereafter, in the same manner, from similar causes.

A MORMON WOMAN IN DISTRESS.—THE WORKING OF POLYGYNY.—There is a woman now in St. Louis who has been made a victim of Mormonism, to whom we desire to invite the attention, and in behalf of whom we wish to enlist the sympathy of the philanthropic. Her name is Mrs. Parsons. Ten years ago she was living happily with her husband, who was a clever shoemaker in London, comfortable in circumstances, and blessed with domestic peace. About that time the husband became a convert to Mormonism, under the influence of the preaching of the proselytes of the Church of Latter Day Saints, who were strolling over England and Wales. Of course, his wife received and embraced the faith, too—the abominable doctrine of polygamy being sturdily denied by those who pretended to be orthodox exponents of the creed. Her husband abandoned his trade and turned preacher, travelling over France and England to disseminate the Mormon doctrines. Of course the wife was left pretty much to shift for herself and her young children. Things went on till she came to America, about a year ago, on her way to Utah, with a company of Mormon emigrants. Her husband remained in Europe to superintend the embarkation of other emigrants, and promised to meet her in St. Louis. When the poor woman arrived here, she found no provision made for her support, and no arrangements for her passage across the plains. She was compelled to seek employment to earn a scanty support for herself and her starving children. By stitching shoes, she managed to live through the winter, and in the spring her husband arrived, and proceeded forthwith to the Mis-

souri river to the Mormon encampment at Atchison, in Kansas Territory, commanding her to follow. Devoted in her attachment to her brute of a husband, and trusting sincerely in the Mormon faith as represented to her, she embarked on another boat, and reached Atchison, in quest of her husband. There she found him living in a tent with two women, to whom he was spiritually "sealed." Her feelings and condition may be better imagined than described. She was crushed and heart-broken. She tried to induce the brute to abandon his mistresses and protect her, but she was spurned by him, who intimated that she must shift for herself. She represented her case to the ecclesiastical chief, on the ground, and urged him to see her righted, but that precious disciple told her that she was a stiff-necked reprobate, stinking in the nostrils of every good Mormon. Heartbroken, despairing, she took her two children and made her way from the camp, five miles to Atchison, where she stated her case to a generous citizen. He promised to protect her with his life, and aided her in getting on board the F. X. Aubry, then on her way down the river. She had but three dollars, which she offered to the captain for her passage to St. Louis, but he, like a generous man that he is, brought her down for nothing.

Information of her situation reached the ears of two or three charitable ladies of the city, who secured a place in the Home of the Friendless, and provided a temporary retreat for her children. Her situation is a sad one, and she truly deserves the sympathy and assistance of her sex. We trust she may receive it. She may be seen at the Home of the Friendless, and we suggest that the benevolent call there and hear the touching tale of her griefs from her own lips.—*St. Louis News, June 25.*

BELLIGERENT ASYLUM.—The following in regard to an asylum for belligerents has issued from the United States Attorney General:—

1 Belligerent ships of war, privateers, and the prizes of either, are entitled on the score of humanity, to temporary refuge in neutral waters from casualties of the sea and war.

2 By the law of nations belligerent ships of war, with their prizes, enjoy asylum in neutral ports for the purpose of obtaining supplies or undergoing repairs, according to the discretion of the neutral sovereign, who may refuse the asylum absolutely, or grant it under such conditions of duration, place, and other circumstances, as he shall see fit, provided that he must be strictly impartial in this respect towards all the belligerent powers.

3 Where the neutral State has not signified its determination to refuse the privilege of an asylum to belligerent ships of war, privateers, or other prizes, either belligerent has a right to assume its existence, and enter upon its enjoyment, subject to such regulations and limitations as the neutral State may please to prescribe for its own security.

4 The United States have not by treaty with any of the present belligerents, bound themselves to accord asylum to either; but neither have the United States given notice that they will not do it, and of course our ports are open, for lawful purposes, to the ships of war of either Great Britain, France, Russia, Turkey, or Sardinia.

5 A foreign ship of war, or any prize of hers in command of a public officer, possesses, in the ports of the United States, the right of extraterritoriality, and is not subject to the local jurisdiction.

6 A prisoner of war on board a foreign man of war, or her prize, cannot be released by habeas corpus issued from courts either of the United States or of a particular State.

7 But if such prisoner of war be taken on shore, he becomes subject to the local jurisdiction or not, according as it may be agreed between the political authorities of the belligerent and the neutral power.

CANADA.

We have this week to deplore the loss to the Church, of one of its most attached and zealous members, Alexander Dixon, Esq. For many years he devoted his energies to the best interests of our beloved Zion. King street east is chiefly indebted to him for the erection of Trinity Church, which sacred edifice he partially endowed by a gift of a lot of land in the Township of Eramosa. He was a member of the Standing Committee of the Church Society from its commencement, and one of its most regular attendants, until attacked by the painful and lingering disease, which he bore as became his Christian profession, and which carried him off, with we have no doubt, an assured hope of a resurrection to everlasting life. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labours." Mr. Dixon collected one of the best libraries on this continent, and ever evinced a thorough acquaintance with the contents of the works on its shelves. To the exertion of Mr. Dixon we are mainly indebted for the formation of the Kent Testimonial Fund. We trust that some person who know Mr. Dixon longer and more intimately than we were permitted to do, will give us a more lengthy sketch of the life of our much respected friend.—*Toronto Church, June 28.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE RAILWAY.—The following despatch was received at the News Room on Wednesday evening from Fredericton:

Fredericton, July 4.

A meeting of the Rail Road Board was held this day in Fredericton. The Hon. Mr. Ritchie reported the result of his mission. The Contractors for reasons set forth by them, require further facilities to enable them to complete the contract within the time specified. The Board found that they were unable, without certain detailed information to come to a final decision. The consulting engineer, Mr. Morton, who on Mr. Ritchie's arrival had been telegraphed for—will immediately visit the Road for the purpose of procuring the necessary data to enable the Board to act. An adjourned meeting is to be held in St. John some day next week, to receive Mr. Morton's report, when the Board will submit their views of this proposition for the consideration of the Government.

BOAT RACE IN BOSTON.—*The St. John Boat Victorious*—A telegraph despatch from Boston, received yesterday at the News Room, informs us that the "Sand Cove Club" beat the boatmen from Whitehall, New York, in the race of Thursday, winning an easy victory.

It is said, we do not know with what truth, that the St. John men would not be permitted to contest for the prizes offered by the city of Boston at the Regatta on the 4th, as the Bostonians were unwilling that any trophies should be carried away from their city, out they would allow them to run and give them a sum in money if they won.

The proposal, it is said, the St. John men spurned, and very properly; but they challenged the best oarsmen of the Union, and beat them easily.

It is said the wager was \$1000 a side, and that a vast amount was bet by individuals. Our men bring home laurels and dollars.—*Freeman.*

SYDNEY, C. B.

The French Frigate "Capricieuse," of 32 guns, commanded by Monsieur Gautier, and having on board Monsieur Belvezet, Commandant of the French Naval Station of St. Pierre and Miquelon,—accompanied by the War Steamer "Gawandi," commanded by Monsieur Villemain, entered this Harbour on Sunday evening last, and anchored immediately abreast of the Town. Both vessels were the object of much admiration. They were afterwards visited by many of the inhabitants, who experienced every attention and courtesy from the respective Officers thereof. An agreeable interchange of friendly visits also took place between those on board these Ships, and parties on shore—which were no less pleasant from being freed from conventionalism and ostentation. Circumstances prevented any public demonstration in honor of our distinguished visitors and friends, beyond the presentation of an Address to the Commandant,—a copy of which, with Monsieur Belvezet's reply, appear in to-day's paper.

The "Capricieuse" sailed on Thursday, for Quebec, whither she proceeds on a visit, and where, we are given to understand, the most flattering and well arranged Civic honors await the gallant Officers and Seamen of this fine Frigate.

The visits now, and in times past, to our waters, of the Naval Ships of France, have been and are much appreciated by our Townspeople; and it is in no spirit of flattery that we add, in conclusion, that such have been always rendered exceedingly pleasant and agreeable by the unvarying courtesy and desire to satisfy and accommodate all here, which has been manifested by J. Bournot, Esq, Vice Consul of France at Sydney, on the occasions referred to.—*C. B. News, July 7.*

A serious and well-nigh fatal accident happened in the Factory of Messrs. Huestis and Moulton, on Friday last. Whilst one of the workmen (Mr. Charles Randall) was incautiously adjusting the machinery, the hand caught his hand and threw him up to the ceiling, winding the arm around the shaft and completely tearing off the limb at the shoulder. Dr. Joseph Farish was immediately on the spot, and rendered the necessary assistance—and we are happy to learn that the patient is going on well, notwithstanding the severity of the accident. The unfortunate young man is a son of the Rev. Charles Randall, of Weymouth.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE CRIMEA.—The non-commissioned Officers and men composing the detachment of the Royal Artillery, stationed in this Garrison, paraded at 2 o'clock, P. M., this day—when it was intimated to them, by their commanding Officer, that Volunteers were required for the Crimea. The whole stepped forward, giving three hearty cheers for Her Majesty! As 50 only was the limited number, a selection was of course made. We have much pleasure in adding that the gallant fellows proceeded to England by the English Mail.—*Pres. Witness.*

The body of Richard Melville, was found on the absent Sandy cove, near Pictou, on Monday, 25th Inst. He was drowned while alive, on 1 one morning towards the end of last March, was seen to walk deliberately out upon the ice and leap into the open water.

Selections.

AMERICAN HEBREW CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting has been held in this city for the organization of an American Hebrew Association. The Rev. W. Gallatin presided on the occasion, and the following resolutions were read and passed:

Whereas, There exists in the United States several hundred highly respectable and intelligent Christian Jews, many of whom reside in New York city and places contiguous to it; and whereas, it is the firm belief of many of these Christian Jews, that the present signs of the times are such as call upon them to abandon their now isolated position, and organize an association consisting of sincere and long tried converts, having for its object the promotion of the spiritual members, the relief of those of their brethren who for confessing Christ are suffering want and distress, the stirring up of the dry bones of the house of Israel, and the arousing of the Christian Church to more earnest prayer and increased effort for the salvation of Judah; and,

Whereas, The annual meeting and public testimony of such a body of witnesses to the Messianism of Jesus, and the setting aside by them of all the sectarian formula of the present day, knowing nothing about themselves save Jesus, their common Redeemer, and cherishing love to all that bear his image, by whatever name they may be called, would lead many of our Jewish brethren to examine the religion we profess.

The Rev. John Neander adverted to the prevailing desire for the reclamation of their Jewish brethren, in which this organization had originated, the appropriateness of the time, and the immediate and lasting benefits that would accrue from any exertion made.

Mr. Morris Franklin, of Union College, dwelt on the "signs of the times," and combated those arguments which, if accepted, would incite inaction. On behalf of the Jews who were Christians, it was absurd to style them apostates. They cherished the same faith which inspired Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and their descendants, the Apostles. Nor was there any reason why Christian Jews should be dissociated from one another. There was reason to believe that if they were thus fraternally combined, and Christian efforts well directed, the Jews will come over to Christianity in great numbers.

G. K. Ledger, Esq., made reference to the vast number of eminent converted Jews in foreign countries.

The Rev. Mr. Harris was not disposed to regard the division among Christians as seriously interfering with the conversion of the Jews, the Hebrews themselves being divided into sects, such as the New School Talmudists and anti-Talmudists. He adverted, as did the preceding speaker, to the great number converted during the last quarter of a century.

After nomination of officers, the meeting adjourned.—*New York Paper.*

Juggernath, a notorious robber, has just been caught and tried for all his atrocities in Central India. The following horrible instance of his crimes is related by the *Calcutta Englishman*:—A little while previous to his arrest, Juggernath seized and carried off to the fortress (the pandemonium where the worst excesses were enacted) the child of a mahajan who was reputed to be rich. He offered to ransom the boy for a sum of money so exorbitant as to be out of his father's power to pay. The robber, determined not to be outdone in his nefarious scheme of extortion, put in force a diabolical threat, which he had previously communicated to the child's parents. He cut off the unfortunate lad's ears and nose, and placing them in a brass dish covered with red cloth, sent the hideous spectacle as a gift to the father, with an intimation that in event of the amount demanded being not forthwith remitted, he should be greeted with a sight of the other members of his son's body. As no blood can be knocked out of a stone, and the sum was far beyond the parent's means, he earnestly implored for his son. The inexorable Juggernath was as good as his word; the fingers and toes followed next, and finally he dashed out the boy's brains against the wall of his fort.

PETER THE GREAT'S LEGACY.—There is still standing, at No. 48 Great Tower Street, an old-fashioned public house, with the sign of the "Czar's Head." The ancient hostel is well known to antiquarians as being the identical house that at the commencement of the last century, was frequented by no less a personage than the Czar Peter the Great, from whom its sign is evidently derived. Peter the Great arrived in this country in January 1698. His chief object in coming to England was to learn the art of ship building, and crowds for a long time assembled to see him

in the dock-yards. The Marquis of Carmarthen was appointed by William the Third to attend upon the Czar, and they are said to have passed their nights together in hard drinking, pepper and brandy being represented as the Czar's favorite potation. Peter spent much of his time at Rotherhithe, where a ship was building for him. After his day's work, he and his companions would retire to a public house near Towerhill, [the Czar's Head] to smoke and drink beer and brandy.

When the writer last visited the tavern indicated—a locality interesting for its associations with the greatest of all the Czars of Russia—it possessed a curious heirloom or curiosity, in the shape of a mouldering, dusty chart, imprinted with a series of rules or clauses, purporting to have been written or dictated by Peter the Great, and headed "Peter's Legacy." In this curious document the Czar expresses, with even a prophetic spirit, the course of Russian policy he commenced, and which he required to be followed out by his successors to the Crown. He prognosticates, clearly enough, that the Crimea would be conquered and annexed to Russia, and that a system of aggrandizement would be persisted in by successive Czars, that would ultimately cause Russia to become the most powerful empire, and the greatest military and maritime power on the globe.—*London Paper.*

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. America, June 23.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP BILL.

The Lords were engaged on Tuesday, June 12, in discussing the Religious Worship Bill proposed to be reported with amendments. The *Earl of Shaftesbury* argued at great length in its favour, contending that the repeal of so much of the Act of George III., c. 52, as prevented the assembling of more than twenty persons for religious worship, except in a registered building, was necessary for the exigencies of the present day. If persons might assemble in numbers for balls, parties, and meet for a hunt, surely they might for religious worship. His Lordship then recited several cases where fines had been inflicted for so doing, and others to show the law was in operation, instancing the Secretary of War as having violated it himself only last Sunday, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, when he opened the Crystal Palace with prayer. But he spoke chiefly for the London City Mission, which he declared had been the means of preventing disorder in the metropolis in 1848, when all the crowns in Europe were in peril. The society had 400 agents, and had held 25,318 meetings—22,000 of which were illegal. Every ragged school opening with prayer, and open-air preachers were equally guilty of violating the law. It was only in private houses that there could be union between Churchmen and Dissenters, and if registered houses are to be devoted solely to Church services all the advantages which might be expected to result from efforts in which Dissenters were joined with Churchmen would be lost. He appealed to the Bishops if the present wholesale connivance at breaking the law was consistent with their Christian dignity, and to the Government whether it was desirable to retain a law so pertinaciously, constantly, and wilfully violated. The *Bishop of London* could not consent to the total repeal of the law. Some modification might be necessary, but it would be a great evil to the Church if any gentleman who took offence at the conduct of the clergyman of a parish were to be permitted to establish an altar in his own house, and thus withdraw a large portion of the congregation of the parish church. The *Bishop of Oxford* said that at a meeting of the Bishops in London yesterday it had been determined unanimously to oppose the bill. The law was intended to prevent surreptitious meetings, and not such as the noble earl had described. There was no difficulty in the licensing system, which cost only half-a-crown:—

"But the question was, whether there ought to be a power in every parish in this country for every person who chose—still claiming himself an attached member of the Church of England—in direct opposition to the desire of the clergymen and Bishop, to open a place of public worship in full communion with the Church of England. If the bill passed he believed there would be nothing to prevent the clergyman of any parish being called into the parish of his neighbour, and giving opposition services to him in any hall, barn, or cottage which might be offered to him for that purpose. In certain parishes it had been proposed to establish a Free Church of England in opposition to the parish church. At present these free churches were obliged to be licensed, and were so distinguished from the true

Church of England. If this bill passed that distinguishing mark would be done away, and a serious injury done to the cause of religious unity, peace, and truth, in this country."

The bill was supported by Ministers, the *Duke of Argyll*, the *Lord Chancellor*, and the *Earl of Harrowby*, with *Earls Chichester* and *Roden* supporting it. The *Bishop of St. Asaph*, *Lord Lyttelton*, and the *Earl of Carnarvon*, speaking on the other side; the latter noble lord making an eloquent protest against it. He said—

"By this bill all the lines of demarcation that now existed between the Established Church and Dissent would be swept away. All the visible and external distinctions that now separated them would be removed, and temptations would be opened to the people to attach themselves to no particular religion or creed. This bill would enable any person who took an objection to a particular clergyman or doctrine, and who might wish to act upon the basis of the Prayer-book, to set up a congregation of his own, and in this way the whole of our parochial system might in time be destroyed. When the line of demarcation between the Established Church and Dissent was obliterated, there could remain only a tangled wilderness of shadowy and vague Christianity, possessed by those who belonged, in fact, to no Church or sect. He hoped their lordships would not exert their influence to augment the discord which now prevailed in the Church. He believed that the Established Church was founded on the most comprehensive principles at the time of the Reformation, though differences soon grew up in her bosom, and he deprecated any measure by which those differences would be embittered. By this bill the sections within the Church would find themselves put in possession of weapons far stronger than any they had ever before possessed. Whatever room there had hitherto been for a division of opinion, there had always been a neutral ground on which men of all parties within the pale of the Church had met, and that was the Prayer-book; but the essence and intention of this bill was the mutilation of the Prayer-book. Modifications and alterations, perhaps slight in themselves, would at first be made, but by degrees new prayers would be introduced and old ones expunged—changes of the most vital importance would be made, and the result would be that we should see many not merely with their own places of worship but with their separate forms. The Prayer-book, which was the pledge of the continuity of the Church and its bond of unity, would retain its name, but for that reason it would be all the more dangerous, and their lordships would, perhaps, find themselves at last driven to the alteration of the Prayer-book itself. He would, therefore, oppose the bill, because he was satisfied that, while it would infringe on the rights and privileges of the Church, it would give no additional liberties to Dissent."

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP BILL.

This measure reported as having been rejected by a majority of one, was discovered to have been carried by that number. The *Earl of Derby* took occasion to revert to the circumstance on Thursday, and gave notice that he should move the reference of the bill to a select committee. On Friday evening, on the order of the day for the recommittal of the bill.

The *Earl of Shaftesbury* said he wished to state that the bill did not in the least affect the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Bishops of the Established Church, but, as some apprehensions appeared to exist that such would be the effect of it, he proposed to introduce a clause reserving to the Bishops and inferior clergy of the Church of England the full ecclesiastical authority which they now possessed. The following was the clause which he proposed to introduce:—

"Provided that nothing in this act shall prejudice or affect the liberty of worship of churches or chapels of the Church of England, or places duly licensed by the Bishops of such Church, notwithstanding that service for baptism, marriage, or burial may be performed therein; nor shall anything herein contained in any way abridge or affect the discipline of the said Church, or the enforcing thereof, by the Bishops or other ecclesiastical authority."

If that clause should not, however, be considered sufficient, he was willing to accept any words or clauses which might be considered necessary to attain the required object. With regard to the proposition about to be made by the noble earl near him (the *Earl of Derby*), he should feel bound to oppose it even if he stood alone in so doing.

The *Earl of Derby* then rose and addressed the house as follows:—"I rise to move, on the motion for the recommittal of the Religious Worship Bill, that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the

existing state of the law in regard to the liberty of religious worship, and the expediency of relaxing or dispensing with the provisions of an act passed in the first year of King William and Queen Mary, chap. 18. I feel considerable difficulty in approaching this subject, not only because it is one with which I am not very conversant, but because the object of my noble friend appears to be to afford increased facility for religious worship. It is impossible not to be convinced of the entire earnestness and sincerity of my noble friend; but while my noble friend displays such earnestness and zeal, I think he allows that zeal occasionally to outrun his discretion, and to induce in him a readiness to remove whatever may stand in the way of the object which he has in view, without sufficiently considering the consequences which may result. My noble friend, in fact, possessing all the spirit of chivalry, is equally prepared to ride at a giant or windmill, if either should stand in his way. I must say, I think that, upon the present occasion, my noble friend has shown an over-eagerness in carrying out his purpose, and that he has endeavoured to induce your lordships to adopt, somewhat hastily, a measure which you have not yet had time to consider. The measure passed through the other house of Parliament without one single discussion upon one single stage. I believe that, in that house, every stage was taken after twelve o'clock at night. In this house it was both read a second time and committed *pro forma*, and it was not until we arrived at the report that we had any discussion upon the principle of the bill, and upon that discussion my noble friend had a majority of one. There cannot be a better proof of the want of consideration with which the measure passed through the other house, than in fact in regard to its two leading provisions there is at this moment in progress in that house a bill which is directly contradictory of the present measure. The object of my noble friend's bill is twofold; first, to relieve Dissenters of the necessity of having their places of worship registered; and secondly, to enable Protestants of all denominations to entry on public worship in any unlicensed place in the presence of more than twenty persons. To accomplish the first object my noble friend at once removes the necessity for licensing and registration; but, at the same time that he is doing that, the Dissenters themselves are pressing themselves through Parliament a bill for the purpose, not of abolishing, but of regulating those very licences and registrations which this bill proposes absolutely to dispense with. I was unable to collect from the discussion of the other evening that any hardship whatever was inflicted by the existing law; and I think that the arguments of my noble friend upon this point were completely answered by the right rev. prelate [the Bishop of Oxford], because it is clear that the law only applies to meetings held for the purpose of religious worship exclusively, and not to meetings at which religious worship may be incidentally introduced. The law, however, whatever it may be, is one to which all persons are amenable upon the information of a common informer; and I venture to say no common informer ever yet appeared for the purpose of interfering with meetings of this description. What they may hereafter attempt, encouraged by my noble friend, I will not pretend to say. But, asks the noble duke opposite (the Duke of Argyll), 'How can you defend the maintenance of a law upon your statute-book which you dare not enforce?' I must say that I think that is rather begging the question; because the law is on the statute-book, and there may be cases in which it might act as an effectual check to practices which ought not to be encouraged, and in which it would be very desirable to bring it into operation. I certainly can see no practical or real grievance under the existing system, and I contend that you ought to enquire into the effects of the law, into its actual operation, the evil which it produces, and the good which it prevents, before you come to the summary conclusion at which my noble friend has arrived, and determine to sweep away all restrictions, and leave no protection for that which is undoubtedly the intention of the law to defend. I speak, my lords, as a member of the Church of England, and I say that it is not the doctrine or principle of that Church that any of her members, in any place, with or without authority, should use the services of the Church, should publicly pray, should publicly preach, should conduct the devotions of the public, and usurp to themselves that which the whole of England has, with the sanction of the State, confided to authorised interpreters who hold a higher commission as messengers of the Word of God. Is the house prepared to sanction the doctrine that in the Church of England every man, be he lay or clerical, has a right to take

upon himself the exercise of those functions which are placed in the hands of men especially set apart for that purpose?

I am aware that in this metropolis, in many manufacturing towns, and in other places where the population has greatly increased, the functions of the clergy cannot be exercised to the full and proper extent; that they can neither have a personal acquaintance with, or knowledge of, their parishioners; that they cannot bring them to their parish church, or visit them in the exercise of their duty as ministers of the Gospel; therefore it is most desirable that the clergy should have the assistance of pious laymen, and I am satisfied that the clergy in every district would thankfully and gratefully accept such assistance. I think, however, it is most important that the laity assisting should be really the assistants of the clergy, not a self-set-up class, every man of whom may do that which seemeth right in his own eyes, but a body acting with the authority and by the consent of the clergyman of the parish and the Bishop of the diocese. There can be no doubt that in many parishes the parochial system cannot be so well carried out as in others; but the evils which now exist are slight in comparison with those which would arise from the promiscuous administration of the rites of religion and promiscuous preaching, which would be the consequence of the removal of all restrictions, and which will introduce into country parishes and small districts, where the connection between the clergyman and his flock is of a more intimate character, a new element of discord, in addition to those which unhappily already exist. Although I am one who would not advocate that a clergyman should give grievous offence to his simple-minded congregation by the introduction of needless forms and ceremonies, I am not prepared to fall into the cant language and exaggerated expressions of those who desire to see all forms and ceremonies set aside, contrary to the apostolic doctrine that all things should be done decently and in order, and who set up their own theoretical opinions against those who are the faithful ministers of the Word of God, and the appropriate teachers and spiritual pastors of the people. Although my noble friend may have in this bill preserved the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Bishops, and have prevented the unauthorised travelling about from one parish to another, he has given encouragement to any over-zealous person, possessing either High or Low Church opinions, to come into a parish to complain of the conduct of the clergyman, to muster around him a body of followers, and, without let, hindrance, or control, to set up a rival house of prayer—not for the purpose of assisting a minister, but bearding and thwarting him in the discharge of his duty. I do not say that the law requires no amendment; I am not prepared to say whether it does or not; or whether the terms of the existing statute may not be too severe; but I think we ought to pause before, upon the mere assumption of the existence of particular grievances, we remove all restrictions, and, by so doing, declare that the clergy are entitled to more respect and deference than laymen. I do not come forward on this occasion from any wish to continue restrictions on religious liberty, or to put difficulties in the way of dealing with the great mass of ignorance and vice which unfortunately exists in large towns, but because I would not sweep away at one blow all differences, between the clergy and laity, or abrogate the functions of that most important body, the parochial clergy.

Earl Granville, with respect to the proposition of referring the bill to a select committee, I should be very glad if my noble friend would concur in that course, under the assurance that the select committee is not meant as an obstruction or delay in the way of the measure, but for the purpose of *bona fide* investigation. If on the other hand, my noble friend thinks it more judicious to persevere in now pressing the bill forward, I shall vote with him on the simple ground that, though no very great question of religious liberty is involved in the question, yet the existing law is one which some of the most respectable and most religious persons in the community are daily in the habit of breaking. Such a state of things brings into disrepute our statute-book, and encourages a notion among more ignorant persons, that it is not so very important a matter to observe the laws of the country.

Lord Congleton supported the bill, and expressed his surprise that the bench of Bishops had not before this themselves taken up the question.

Lord Berners observed that when the noble mover of the present bill strained the existing law and described it as applying to cases it was never intended to apply to, and when the right reverend bench considered that the bill in its present shape would interfere

with Church discipline and all the parochial arrangements of the land, he thought it was the bounden duty of their lordships to pause before they allowed a measure of so much importance to pass without due and serious consideration.

The Bishop of Oxford, in reply to what had fallen from the noble lord (Congleton), explained that, in voting to refer the bill to a select committee, he did so without the least idea of defeating, but with the *bona fide* intention of ascertaining how far relief might be afforded for certain things in respect to which he thought relief was wanted. He pledged himself to give the fairest and most candid consideration to the question, and he had not the least wish to stop any of the present religious meetings now held. What he wished was, that when or not occasional but regular religious worship was conducted, it should be notified whether it was conducted in opposition to, or in communion with the Established Church.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, in replying to the objections urged against the measure, said—"I will first answer the question put to me as to how I know that these 25,000 meetings I spoke of were illegal. I found those meetings to be all of one and the same character, and, with regard to the London City Mission meetings, I know the character of them to be devotional from beginning to end. My lords, till I brought this question forward, I was not aware of the extent to which the present law is used for purposes of intimidation. I have been quite astonished at the extent to which this intimidation is applied, and to find that it had extended even to some of our parochial clergy. I have received a letter from one of the best of our parochial clergy in London, stating me what he had been doing, and that he has been doing it daily with fear and trembling. I must appeal to the common justice of those peers who heard my speech the other evening, or who had read the bill, whether they think the noble earl is justified in the declaration he has made to-night, that my object is to supersede the parochial clergy, to give power to laymen to administer the sacraments, and to take upon them the discharge of any of the sacerdotal duties? How does my bill in any way affect the parochial clergy, or give to any layman the power of administering the sacraments, either of Baptism or the Lord's Supper, or set up any kind of rivalry whatever to the clergy of the Church of England? The sole object of my bill is to repeal the section of a particular act which prohibits more than twenty persons above the inmates of a household from assembling for purposes of public worship. Nothing in the bill will enable laymen to do that which they are not fully able to do now, nor will it give them an atom more of power to trespass on the ecclesiastical functions of the clergy than they possess at this moment. I must say my noble friend really pushed his argument so far when he declared that nothing should be said or done in the way of worship but by an ordained clergyman of the Church of England, that I should expect his next step would be to call for the revival of the Conventicle Act. I desire to see everything connected with the worship of God done in decency and in order. My whole life has been spent in obedience to that apostolical injunction. I have laboured, with God's blessing, to advance to the utmost of my power the interests of the Church of England; and I believe that in no way can you better advance the interests of that Church than by enabling her laymen to labour for the enlightenment of the masses of the people, for the more you evangelise the people the greater will be their attachment to the Church of England. From the highest to the lowest of the people of this country there is the strongest attachment to what they call their 'mother Church,' and it will be the fault of that Church if she act the part of a stepmother, instead of feeding the people with her life-blood, and so alienate the people from her affections. I feel it my duty to resist this committee. This is a subject which your lordships are fully competent to discuss in committee in the ordinary way. As I have said, the bill promotes liberty of worship, but it raises no sort of rivalry to the clergymen of the Church of England, nor have I the least apprehension that preaching-places will be established in opposition to them. If such a result take place in any one instance, that will arise, probably, because the minister of the district has not given the support which he ought to give to the efforts made for feeding the people with that instruction which is thought essential to their welfare."

The Earl of Derby said the noble earl had stated that the bill would not give to any layman power which he did not now possess. But if he was not mistaken,

the noble earl on a former evening mentioned the case of a gentleman who was accustomed to read a chapter of the Bible to his neighbours, and who only gave up the practice when told it was illegal. This bill would remove such illegality, and it clearly showed that there was a desire that the services of the Church should be conducted in the absence of a clergyman.

The Earl of Shaftesbury said the gentleman referred to was accustomed to read a chapter, or perhaps a lecture of some clergyman of the Church of England; but was that taking to himself the functions of a clergyman of the Church of England? He hoped his noble friend would be candid enough to say that he had been mistaken in this instance.

The house then divided, when the numbers were— for Lord Derby's motion, 47; against it, 80; majority, 17. The bill was accordingly ordered to be referred to a select committee.

Correspondence.

WANDERING THOUGHTS.

It was a lovely Sabbath morning in July—the glorious Sun illumined the face of Nature, and a light breeze gently stirred the branches of the trees now clad in their summer robe of loveliest green. How solemn and soothing to the feelings was the beautiful and impressive service of the Church. My mind seemed upborne from the things of this world and sense, and in repeating the responses found that sweet peace which passeth understanding and with which a stranger intermeddeth not. O how delightful to think of that world where the vast assembly of saints and angels are always employed in the praises of their Creator—where Sabbaths never end. After the singing of the first Psalm I turned to kneel before a window. I gazed upon the clear blue sky, just then a little bird flew through the soft air and perching upon one of the highest branches of a large tree, broke forth into a sweet song of joy and gratitude for all the delights with which it was surrounded. "Happy little innocent" thought I, "you are now teaching a lesson to man who boasts himself to be the lord of the creation—you are tuning your notes of grateful melody—you can do no more.— But, O Christian man, how great and glorious are thy privileges, endowed with speech and reason—with the power to shew forth thy Maker's praise, not only with thy lips but in thy life, by giving up thyself to His service, and by walking before him in holiness and righteousness. How much of purest joy dost thou forego by not living in close communion with thy God.—Then mightest thou live above the fear of death through which so many during their lives are subject to bondage—wert thou to enjoy this on earth what mightest thou not reach to in excellence and glory in the world of spirits. For doubtless our progress in the heavenly life is always onward, not only in this world, but also in that blest region where saints and angels constantly beholding the face of the Deity are changed from glory to glory," until they may attain the highest state of created intelligence. O how ennobling and elevating are such aspirations! In this stage of my reverie or waking dream I was suddenly called back to a state of consciousness by the voice of the pastor in the collect for the 6th Sunday after Trinity—and strangely coincident were the words of that beautiful collect with which I will conclude this fragment.— "O God, who hast prepared for those that love thee such good things as pass man's understanding, put into our hearts such love toward thee, that we loving thee above all things may obtain thy promises, which exceed all that we can desire, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Bridgetown.

E. B.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1855.

THE WAR.

ENGLAND has been for the past twelve months involved in a struggle which has diminished her wealth, and carried misery and mourning into the families of her people, from the noble near the throne, to the lowliest peasant of her villages. Were it not for the belief, which gathers strength from her pre-eminence above all the nations, that she is an honored instrument to accomplish the designs of the Almighty, there would be little consolation in the retrospect, but little to press upon in the aspect of the future. It is a war to maintain and establish principles of national equity, and with a consciousness of strength to enforce them, and it is proper that the remembrance of this should be frequently impress-

ed, lest the calamities that follow in its train, should cause her people to forget the importance of her mission, and to murmur at the sacrifices entailed.— Doubtless all the consolation that can be derived from the justice of the cause in which she is engaged, is required to reconcile the public mind to the bereavements which have been sustained, and to inspire that perseverance which by the blessing of God shall finally prevail over every obstacle.

A nation struggling for existence against the power of an ambitious neighbour, bent upon its subjugation, enlists the sympathies of the rest of mankind; but although this marks one of the features of the war, in so far as Turkey is concerned, yet it is bereft of its more noble aspect, by the all-subduing elements that have been forced into the contest. Turkey furnishes only a contingent to secure her own integrity. The great powers of England and France put forth the whole of their strength to ensure the same result, which abstractedly is to them of slight importance. The security of Europe, and the independence of her nations against the absorbing quality of Russian ambition, being the objects to be attained by their interposition, the effort of national patriotism is lost sight of in the greater combination. If this be not the true aim of the allies, there is no principle embodied in their action, and their entrance upon the quarrel must be considered as a wanton interference in the disputes of Russia and Turkey, and a selfish jealousy of the aggression of the former upon the dominions of the latter. There can however be no mistake upon this point, least of all in so far as England is concerned. Were there no higher consideration than a question between Russia and Turkey, the sympathies of Christendom would be entirely with the former, and not the latter, which has been the scourge and is still to a great extent the contemner of Christianity. The weak would be absorbed by the strong without inspiring any emotion save that of compassion in a hopeless struggle—and no feeling save the exultant one, that at length the crescent had succumbed to the cross. Apparently in the designs of Providence the time has not arrived for the destruction of the Mahomedan imposture. Whatever may be the issue of the war, it is now morally certain, that Russia must come out of it so crippled in her resources, that for a long time to come she will be in no condition to resume an aggressive policy.

There is another result of the war, which the Christian looks forward to as the most glorious compensation for all its afflictions. Whatever may be the cause which has hitherto prevented the full success of the Allies—whether it be that Jehoshaphat has gone up with Ahab to Ramoth Gilead—or that the symbols of the Cross and Crescent cannot fly together for good, there is abundant reason to believe that amid the din of war will be sown the seed of the gospel of peace—and that sown in tears and blood, it will grow and flourish, until throughout the dominions of the Sultan, hitherto the most obstinate against its introduction, its roots will strike deep, and its branches overshadow the land. Already, as appears from the labours of the missionaries, and the distribution of the Scriptures, a spirit of enquiry has been powerfully awakened, and many of this proverbially apathetic people, have professed an anxiety to be acquainted with doctrines which the exclusive bigotry of Mahomedanism, has hitherto veiled from their eyes. The genius of despotism bows before the Christian liberality that adorns the age; and Turkey no longer a persecutor, is in a fit state of preparation to discriminate between the false and the true—to hail the Trinity in Unity—and to discard the impostor Mahomet for the Redeemer of mankind.

We are glad to learn from a correspondent at Truro, that the sale of articles at the Bazaar held at that place in June last, by the Ladies of St John's Church, realized the handsome sum of upwards of £100—which sum it is intended to expend on the Church, and will be ample to give the building and premises a thorough repairing.

The midsummer examination of Miss Cookesley's Young Ladies' School, took place at the St. George's Parochial School Room on Wednesday afternoon. The pupils manifested considerable proficiency in their studies, and acquitted themselves in a manner creditable to their teacher, and their own perseverance.

Halifax, 9th July, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

Sir,—We have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of one pound towards the general Endowment Fund of King's College, from Mr. Joseph Kestler.

Yours truly,

A. M. UNZACK.

Geo. W. Hill.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM MURMUR!

The following despatch was received at the News Room on Wednesday last, at 2 o'clock, p. m.:— The American Steamship Pacific arrived at New York this morning (Wednesday,) dates from Liverpool to 30th June.

News from the Seat of War furnish nothing further than details of previous telegraph advices.

The Allies are stated to have lost at last attack 5,000 killed and wounded.

Great confidence, however, is expressed with respect to "subsequent" operations.

Lord Raglan solicits recall.

Consols quoted at 91½.

No change reported in money markets.

Sales of Flour are quoted at a decline of 1s. per barrel on previous prices. Wheat at 3d. to 4d. per bushel. Corn at 2s. per quarter on former quotations. Provision market unchanged.

Coffee in less demand.

The London demand for Sugar was less animated, and sales had been made at a decline in price. At Liverpool the demand was good and prices sustained.

The weather in Britain continued very favorable for agricultural purposes. The grain and flour markets were consequently dull.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The following despatch was received at the Exchange Room, at 9 o'clock on Thursday evening. We presume it to be a correct list of officers killed at the recent attack upon Sebastopol:—

NEW YORK, July 12.

SEBASTOPOL, June 18.—Official List.—7th Regt.—Genl. Campbell, Col. Yea; 5th—Lt. Col. Shadforth, 18th, Lt. Neuzant: 88th—Lt. Davies; 57th—Lt. Ashwin; 33d—Lieut. Rollen; 34th—Capt. Shiffney, Capt. Robinson, Lieut. Hunt, Lt. Art.; Rifle Brigade—Capt. Forman, Royal Engineers—Capt. Jeseo, Lt. Graves; 44th—Capt. Kenwick, Major, and Caulfield; 7th—Lt. Hobson. Wounded not given.

THIRD DESPATCH.

Another Telegraph despatch was received at the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room yesterday afternoon, conveying the subjoined highly interesting particulars from the Seat of War in the Crimea:—

Official accounts of the battle of the 18th of June, before Sebastopol state, that the loss of the British in killed and wounded and missing, to have been 1436, including 93 officers.

The French loss, in killed, wounded, and missing, 2337, including 133 officers, among whom were two General Officers dangerously wounded. The full particulars had not yet been received.

The Siege of Sebastopol continued to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor.

Lord Raglan was dangerously ill, and had requested leave to return to England.

There is no appearance of immediate operations in the Sea of Azoff, or in the Baltic. Things were, however, conducted with more secrecy than heretofore.

Moses H. Peley Esq., of St. John N. B., has been appointed Commissioner of Fisheries, by the British Government, to enforce the requirements of the Reciprocity Treaty. A more judicious appointment could not have been made.

SYNOD OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN NOVA SCOTIA.—This Court met in St. Matthew's Church in this city on Tuesday morning last. Rev. Mr. McGillivray, the retiring Moderator, preached the opening sermon from Mark 3. 14.—Twelve members were present—nine ministers and three elders: Reverends Messrs Martin, Scott, Spott, McGillivray, Herdman, Pollock, McLean, McKay, Snowgrass; and Dr. Avery, Messrs Little and McKenzie. Rev. J. Martin was elected Moderator, for this year.

A deputation from the Church of Scotland in Canada, visited the Synod, consisting of Rev. A. McKid, and Rev. Dr. Matthewson.—Pres. Witness.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNODS.—Space forbids us this week to say anything in regard to much that deserves attention in the proceedings of our Synods.—Upward of 50 Presbyterian ministers were in Halifax at the beginning of this week. The proceedings of the Synods were conducted in an amicable and most becoming spirit. It was particularly gratifying to see the fine friendly feeling, with which the Deputation of one Synod was received by the other; and the cordiality with which they respectively pledged co-operation. And we have little fear that this will be allowed to pass for mere compliment. Two strong Committees have been appointed to confer on the subject of co-operation; and these Committees

met on Tuesday evening in Poplar Grove Church. At this meeting were present Professors King and Ross, Revs Messrs. Bull, Duff, McGregor, and MacKnight. Their deliberations were a happy to learn, were of such a nature as to promise well for the future. There is every prospect now, that on all the most important questions of the day, the hearty and vigorous co-operation of these powerful and influential Christian bodies will be secured.

At a Meeting of the Executive Committee, D. C. S., yesterday (Friday), it was resolved that the General Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society should be held in Halifax, on Wednesday the 16th October.

Mr. Casares, Organist of St. Paul's, and Teacher of Music in this City, being about to visit the western portion of the Province, an excellent opportunity will be afforded the lovers of good music in that direction, to hear his lectures on Sacred Music, and to entertain themselves and friends with a Concert, when we can assure them of a rich treat.

The Lord Bishop intends to hold a Confirmation at Christ Church, Dartmouth, on the morning of Sunday.

THE WINDSOR BRANCH—Saturday the 7th inst. was the day fixed for receiving tenders for constructing 30 miles of Rail Road—extending from the Main Trunk near Trout Lake to Windsor.

The competition, we learn, was spirited, and the tenders numerous. There were parties from Great Britain, the United States, and the Canada—beside a number of Nova Scotians some of whom have proved successful competitors.

The work is divided into five Sections, number 1 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, number 6 commencing at Third Lake, and number 5 ending in Windsor.

No. 1 Section—6 miles and upwards, was taken by Mr. John M. Donald, of Pictou for £33,805 0s. 6d.

No. 2—6 miles and one half, by Duncan McDonald, of Canada and a Mr. Simpson of London—for £28,000 0s. 0d.

No. 3—5 miles and 76 chains, by Donald Cameron—of Pictou for £41,411 11s. 5d.

No. 4—6 miles and by the same party for £47,458 13s. 3d.

No. 5—9 miles and about one half, by McDonald & Simpson—same as No. 2, for £21,500 0s. 0d.

The whole can be brought £171,875 L. 2s. 6d. Cy., or at the rate of £4684 Strg. per mile. This operation, we understand, is considered by the Commissioners and their Engineer, as eminently successful and very gratifying.

This work to be performed by the Contractors comprises the providing of all materials, &c., except as hereafter mentioned, the entire completion of the Road ready for the cars, with the expense of upholding it for one year after it is finished—the Commissioners finding iron only, and side keys, at Shipping places in Halifax and Windsor. Forty-two miles is the distance from the Avon to the Governor's Farm, and from the head of the Basin to Windsor, it is almost an air line. Engineers appreciate such a fact—and also how much over a rough country it usually increases the per mileage and expense of construction, and decreases the per mileage of working expenses ever after.—Chronicle.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to a collection of valuable Books, from the library of a Clergyman, which are now offered for sale at the Nova Scotia Book Store, at the following prices:—

- Leighton's (Abp.) Whole Works, 4 vols. Calf 8vo. Lond. 1805, 12s 6d.
Gurnall's Christian Armour, 3 vols. half calf, 8vo. Aberdeen, 1820, 12s 6d.
Owen on Justification, Cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1850, 5s.
John Knox's Liturgy, Edited by Dr. Cumming, Cloth, 16mo. 1840, 3s 9d.
Lives of the Reformers and Martyrs, Calf 12mo. London, 1838, 2s 6d.
Harmes's (Rev. Thos.) observations on Scripture, Edited by Dr. Adam Clarke, 4 vols. half calf, 8vo. London, 1808, 15s.
Theological Sketch Book, 2 vols. Cloth 8vo. New York, 1851, 12s 6d.
Greek Septuagint, Grabe's Edition, 8 vols. Calf 8vo. Oxford, 1707 1720, (Bp. Mait's copy with his bookplates), £1 15s.
Greek Bible, containing Septuagint and Gr. Test. 4 vols. Bcan 12mo. Glasgow, 1822, £1 5s.
Barnes (Rev. Albert) on Isaiah, 3 vols. Cloth, 12mo. Lond. 1851, 10s.
Cotton's (Archdeacon) Editions of the Bible, Cloth, 8vo. Oxford, 1852, 10s.
Foster's (Rev. John) Gospel narrative, bds imp. 8vo. Lond. 1847, 6s 3d.
Forsner (John) Essay on Popular Ignorance, Cloth, 12mo. Lond. 1853, 3s.
Hartman's (Rev. Edward) Rome. 2 vols. bds. 12mo. Lond. 1828, 7s 6d.
Marshall's (Res. Dr.) Syrian New Testament, translated into English, Cloth, 8vo. N. York, 1852, 10s.
McGhee (Rev. B. J.) Lectures on Episcopacy, Cloth, 8vo. N. York, 1853, 10s.
Irving's (Rev. Edward) Orations for the Clergy

- of God, Hall, 1811, 8vo. New York, 1811, 6s.
Sm's (Rev. Dr.) Memoirs of the late At. Hall, 1st of Tuam. Cloth, 8vo. Dub. 1819, 7s 6d.
Bowen's (John) Johnson's, 4 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1816, 12s 6d.
Hall's (Mrs.) Sketches of Irish Character. Half calf, 8vo. Lond. 1844, 10s.
Clergy List for 1852, Cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1852 6s.
Watson's (Rev. Dr.) Death Bed Scenes and Pastoral Conversations. 4 vols. half calf, gilt, 8vo. Lond. 1828-1832. £1 10s.
Bishop Maran's Divine Lectures. Half calf, 8vo. Cambridge, 1810-22. 12s. 6d.
Roman Breviary (Latin) Antique binding, in the brass clasps, 8vo. Venice, 1795.

Gas-hundred and five men, for the Foreign Legion, arrived on Monday, in different vessels. There is another vessel hourly expected with sixty more.—Journal.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. H. J. Uniacke, with £1. 7s. 10s for Self and 10s for Mr H. Spencer; Rev. Mr. Fitchell, with new sub. Rev. J. M. Campbell, with 2d ann. new sub. Rev. Mr. Rutledge, with Bills. Rev. H. L. Yewens—books sent to Kentville. Rev. T. C. Laver—attended to. Rev. J. T. T. Moody—order for £4, 6s 6d. Rev. R. F. Brims—order for £3.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, the best Remedies in the world for Diseases of the Skin. The youngest son of Mr. Edward Wright, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, had the misfortune to be afflicted with a most malignant disease of the skin, which rendered the child's life one of misery and suffering. As the mother had tried every remedy likely to benefit him without receiving the desired result, she became ultimately worn out with trouble and anxiety in the matter, and was lamenting the same to a friend, who recommended Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which the mother commenced using, and by persevering with the same for six weeks, the child was completely cured.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, 10th inst., by the Rev. George Spritt, Mr. GEORGE J. LINDOR, to MARGARET ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. John Morrow.

DIED.

On Monday morning, 9th inst., Mr. BENJAMIN SMITHERS, aged 29 years.
On Wednesday morning, 11th inst., ANNE GRANT.
On Friday, after a long and severe illness, JOHN MITCHELL, in the 35th year of his age.
On Wednesday, 11th inst., JAMES CAMPBELL, only son of Mr. P. and Amelia Bosson, aged 2 years and 20 days.
At the Easter, Passage, July 6th, aged 57, ELIZABETH, widow of the late James Hawkins, deservedly regretted by all who knew her.
At Weymouth, on the 6th inst., in the 72nd year of her age Mrs. MARGARET JONES, relict of the late Cereno U. Jones Esq.
At Bechuque, P. F. Island, JAMES BARNALL, Esq., aged 71 years. Deceased was for many years Queen's Printer of the Island.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, July 7th.—Brig Seneca, Chapman, Liverpool. 41 days; brig Velocity, Nfld.; schr. Victoria, Spry Harbor.
Sunday, July 8th.—Sloop Speed, Baxter, Liverpool, 35 days.
Monday, July 9th.—Brig Hudson, Hall, Charente. France, 40 days; brig America, O'Brien, Boston, 3 days; brig. Aurora, Vanter, Philadelphia, 8 days; Eagle, Hunter, New York, 7 days; Susan, Mason, Cienfuegos, 20 days; schr. Mary, Bond, Nfld.; Honita, Antigua, via Harrington, Magnet, Warrington, 8 days; James, Welsh, Fortuna Bay, 8 days; Shannon, King, Barbados.
Tuesday, July 10th.—Brig. Ranger, Paynter, Cienfuegos, 18 days; schrs. Margaret, Odell, Sydney; Susannah, ditto.
Wednesday, July 11th.—Brig Fawn, Pugh, Montreal, 14 days; brig. Boston, Roche, Boston, 5 days; schrs. Florence, Montreal, Elizabeth, Gillis, Canoe; Darling, Dwyer; Alice, Labrador; Majestic, Harris, Nfld., 7 days; schr. Hudson, Labrador.
Thursday, July 12th.—Brig. Ann Isabella, Harding, Matanzas, 18 days; schrs. Lewis McLean, Perkins, New York, 8 days; Olive Branch, Miramichi; Seafower, P. E. Island; Isabella Maria, Cunningham, Porto Rico; schr. Mary, Glawson, Montreal, 14 days; schrs. Oriental, Laver, P. E. Island, 6 days; Isabella, Hadley, Canoe, 5 days.
Friday, July 13th.—Am. barque St. Andrew, Northrup, New York, 18 days—bound to Montevideo,—has put in very leaky; brig Star of the East, Levat, Matanzas, 12 days; brig Florence, Jones, Cienfuegos, 15 days—reports left Nfld., just arrived, James McNab to sail next day for Halifax: schr. Victoria for do called 2 days previous.
CLEARED.
Saturday, July 7th.—Barque Standard, Ritchie, Miramichi; brig Arab, Liverpool; brig. Golden Age, Curils, Liverpool, G. B.; schrs. Kate, Messervey, Bay Chaleur; Seahort, Talbot, Montreal; Harriet, Newell, Bay Chaleur; Active, McNab, Nfld.
Monday, July 9th.—Brig Kingston, Br. West Indies; schrs. Achfever, Banks, Labrador; Charles, Landry, Quebec.
Tuesday, July 10th.—Brig Dasher, Dolby, Malaga; brig. Orion, Cronan, Br. West Indies; schrs. Mary, Bonning, Gaspe; Hibernia, Nowell, Magdalen Islands; New Messenger, Stiman, P. E. I.; Perseverance, Curry, Dalhousie; Emily, Boudrot, P. E. I.
Wednesday, July 11th.—Steamer Carlew, Sampson, St. Thomas, and Bermuda; schr. Carlew; Eisan, Tracadie.
Thursday, July 12th.—Barque Hymen, Henderson, Miramichi; brig. Onward, Banks, Liverpool, G. B.; Lady Seymour, Shaw, B. W. Indies; Golden Eagle, Wood, Malaga; schrs. Industry, Allard, New Carlisle; Wm. Henry, Poole, LePelle, N. F.; Mary, McNatt, P. E. Island.

MEMORANDA.

Schr. Alicia from Labrador, brought captain, crew, and passengers of ship Ottawa, from Montreal for Glasgow, lost 20th ult., on St. Mary's Reef, Labrador; cargo dealt—part of materials saved.
Africa, Neucher, sailed at Boston, 10th inst., Belle, hence, at Kingston, July, 2d. inst. Agnesia, hence at Montego Bay, 22nd ult. Belg. Wijk, Abette Bay, 25d. Brig. Mlle, hence, at Kingston, Jan. 1st, less than 10 days.

COUNTRY MARKET. PRICES ON SATURDAY, JULY 14.
Apples, per barrel none
Bacon, per lb. 7d. a 8d
Butter, fresh, per cwt. 6s 6d a 6s 8d
Butter, sc., per lb. 1s.
Cheese, per lb. 7d. a 8d.
Eggs, per doz. 9d.
Hams, green per lb. none.
Do. smoked, per lb. 7d. a 8d.
Hay, per ton. 24 a 26.
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard 1s. 7d. a 2s 0d
Do. all wool. 2s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt. 23s. 6d. a 25s.
Oats, per bus. 3s. 6d.
Pork, fresh, per lb. none.
Potatoes, per bushel. 5s. 3d.
Socks, per doz. 10s. a 11s.
Turkeys, per lb. 9d.
Veal, per lb. 8d. a 9d.
Yarn, worsted per lb. 2s. 6d.
Canada Flour S. F. 5s. 6d. a 6s.
Am. 5s.
Rye 4s. 6d.
Corn Meal 30s.

LUMBER.
Hemlock, per M. 41s. 3d.
Spruce, per M. 52s. 6d.
Pine per M. 70s.

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V. No charge is made to the assured for Policies, Policy Stamps, or Medical Certificates, as these are all paid by the Company.
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No. 60 Hollis Street, Halifax.
Head Agent for Nova-Scotia
June 9. 17.

NOTICE.

A FANCY FAIR will be held at Weymouth, on THURSDAY, the 9th of August at 11 o'clock. Entrance 3d. There will also be a TEA SOBER in the evening. The receipts will be applied in repairing and painting the Parish Church. Contributions will be thankfully received by Mrs. Filleul, Mrs. C. P. Jones, and Mrs. J. O Vail. 3w. June 7.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. THURSDAY.

AN English Lady who studied Music, Singing and every Branch of an English Education under the best Masters in London, and who has resided for some years in France, has lately opened a Day School for a limited number of Young Ladies, and has at present a few vacancies.
Terms, including French or Italian, Music, Singing, &c. £2 10s. per quarter.
N. B.—Pupils not received for less than 6 months, and a Quarter's Notice of removal or payment expected.
Young Ladies can be boarded within a short distance, at 12s. 6d. a week.
Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist places of Worship in the village.
Address G. M. F. Post Office, Truro.
Truro, June 29, 1853. 4w.

THE Directors of the Church of England Academy at St. John's Newfoundland, will receive applications from Gentlemen desirous of becoming Candidates for the situation of Head Master.
Applications, with Testimonials, to be sent to the Chairman on or before the 1st of July next will be received by the Rev. the Very Rev. the Honorable Wm. P. P. who will give all necessary information.
By order of the Directors
THOMAS F. BRIDGE, Secretary

Poetry.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH AT ALEXANDRIA.

"In that day shall there be an altar to the Lord in the midst of Egypt, and a pillar at the border thereof to the Lord.—Isaiah xlix. 19.

An altar and a pillar unto the Lord of Hosts— Firm be they set, and far be seen on Egypt's darkened coasts; Where the stifled prayers of Christian men, in feebleness and gloom, Fall low and sad on Christian ears,—dim. voices from the tomb.

O come again the ancient days, when the old land did shine In the glory of salvation, and the light of love divine, From Town and desert, night and day, went up the Christians' hymn, And echoed back the cry of Heaven's unresting Cherubim.

Then India caught the life-giving word, and jarring East and West, To the truth attuned in unison, that word of power confessed.

Which fell like fire-flakes from the lips of Athanaso of old, Burnt up the dross of faith corrupt, and kindled love grown cold.

But God hath smitten Egypt with a plague of darkness dear, Hath changed her glory into shame, her confidence to fear.

In the day of Christ, what hope for her who wears Mohammed's mark? What peace, who quits God's promises for the Koran's fallings dark?

To the heathen far, through Egypt, a way the Lord doth make: And calls the Christian from the West their heritage to take;

And to sow the seed in every field that borders on the road, Till earth's remotest land shall yield rich harvests to our God.

O! Healer of the sick, O! Life of them that seem to die, Bid not her sun forever sink, her day of grace go by: Deliverance send: knit Egypt and the East again in one With Thine own chosen Israel, in the Body of Thy Son.

—Gospel Missionary.

FRIEND OF THE CANADIAN!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. I, mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood, it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough: I have often declared that I would give all I possessed to have cured her, but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her, at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did: the result was marvellous: by slow degrees my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five years old.

(Signed) THOMAS WESTON. REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY!

AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES. Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint: was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors: having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health.

(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH. ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT! Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward's Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Sir,—I am happy to say that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks, I was cured, after every other means failed, to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so.

(Signed) WILLIAM REEVES. These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases.—

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 1gd., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J F Cochran & Co., Newport, Dr. Harding, Windsor, G N Fuller, Horton, Moore & Chubb, Kentville, E Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwallis; J A Gibbon, Wilnot; A B Piper, Bridgetown; R Guest, Yarmouth, T K Pattillo, Liverpool; I F More, Caledonia, Alex Carter, Pleasant River, Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs Nell Lunenburg; B Legge, Mahone Bay, Tucker & Smith, Truro; N Tupper & Co., Amherst; I B Huestiss, Wallace; W Cooper, Pugwash, Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T R Fraser, New Glasgow; J & C Jost, Guysborough, Mrs. Norris, Canso; P Smythe, Fort Hood, T & J Jost, Sydney, J Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia, Feb. 24, 1855.

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

GREEN PAPER, any length; Handsome Fire Board Patterns: Painted Window Blinds, with a large and well-selected Stock of ROOM PAPERS, from 3d per roll to 2s. 6d.

PARALLEL RULERS—6, 12, 16, & 18 inches long. Cases Mathematical Instruments: Also—Loose Leg Compasses: Bow Pens, Scales, Sectors, Mapping Pens. Log Scales Antiquarian and other sizes Drawing Pens very large Tracing Paper: Tracing Linen: Water Colours—loose and in boxes. Look for WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street, May 5, 1855.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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

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

STANDARD ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS,

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24 Granville Street.

THE COTTAGE BIBLE, & Family Expositor, with practical reflections and short explanatory notes, calculated to elucidate difficult and obscure passages. Dedicated by permission to the late Right Rev. Thomas Burgess, Lord Bishop of Salisbury. By Thomas Williams, 3 vols. 8vo., cloth. £1 10.

ADAM CLARKE'S COMMENTARY, 6 vols. Imp. 8vo.—London Edition 1831. Cloth, with Portrait. £4 10. First-rate Edition.

MACKNIGHT'S TRANSLATION OF THE EPISTLES, which is added a History of the Life of the Apostle Paul. Imp. 8vo., cloth. 17s.

PALEY'S WORKS—Complete in one volume. London—1833. Imp. 8vo., cloth. 12s. 6d.

ROBINSON'S SCRIPTURE CHARACTERS.—8vo., cloth, 11s. 6d.

LECTURES ON SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY, by Professor Finney. 8vo., cloth. London, 1853. 17s. 6d. The above Works, with numerous others on hand, are put at a much lower rate than they can be imported, and if not sold soon, will be withdrawn from the Province. April 28, 1855.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

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No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET,

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Oil Colors.

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

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Chinese Vermillion Naples Yellow,
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Flake White, double Chromo Yellow,
tubes, Scarlet Lake,
Burnt Sienna, Crimson Lake,
Raw Sienna, Purple Lake,
Burnt Umber, Roman Ochre,
Raw Umber, Indian Red,
Prussian Blue, Venetian Red,
Yellow Ochre, &c. &c. &c.

Oils.

Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Phials.

Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas.

Academy Boards, 24 x 18 ins.: prepared Mill Boards for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes: Prepared CANVAS, plain and single prime—27 inches wide, of any length.

Brushes.

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

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Swiss or Brocher Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of 24, 36 and 64 shades. Le Franc's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes Conto Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, Black Glazed Crayons, Italian Chalk, hard black, White Crayons, square, White Chalk, round, for Black Board, Porto Crayons: Leather and Cork Stumps, Tinted Crayon Paper.

Superfine Water Colors.

Tracing Papers, various sizes, for plans: Tracing Linen Cambric, for field plans; Carbon Copying Paper: Faber's Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine. Rowne's do. do. Mapping Pens, Dividers, Parallel Rulers, Superior Mathematical Instruments, Drawing Pins, Bristol and London Board: Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c. Jan. 13 1855.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE

TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH. It is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel,) and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d. each, at LANGLEY'S Halifax Street Jan. 21.

WM. GOSSIP,

HAS JUST RECEIVED a portion of his Spring Supplies of School Books and Stationery, which he will dispose of Wholesale and Retail at the Lowest prices.

Drawing Materials for Oil and Water Colors—Comprising Oil Colors in tubes, Moist Water Colors. Prepared Mill Boards. Prepared Canvas, Liquid Colors, Antiquarian and smaller sizes Drawing Paper. Drawing Pencils, Crayons, &c. &c. &c. No. 24 Granville Street. April 28, 1855.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE

TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX. PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. The daily use of this much admired Tincture preserved and beautified the TEETH, prevents Tartarous deposit,—arrests decay,—induces a healthy action in the GUMS,—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour. Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London. Halifax, N.S., Feb. 1855.

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10,000 ROLLS just received—the cheapest in the market—Handsoms Glazed Patterns. Country Dealers will do well to give a call. Look for WM. GOSSIP, April 14, 1855. 24 Granville Street.

Published every Saturday by WM. GOSSIP, Proprietor, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocese. All Correspondence for the Paper, intended for publication, or on matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, must be prepaid.

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

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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 other means of increasing their sale have been resorted to, by putting advertisements—no certificate published respecting them. These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Colic, and or morbid action of the Liver. Dyspepsia Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax. Nov. 20, 1851.

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

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—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ—

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, A distention of the Stomach, want of appetite, and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street. Wh. 1, 1854.

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TOILET REQUISITES, &c., &c., &c. WM. LANGLEY, Respectfully announces, to his numerous patrons, that he has received from England a general supply of the above. The various articles are of the best quality, and moderate in price. LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street. Nov. 4.