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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. IX.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1880.

NO. 24.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.		MORNING.				EVENING.			
Day	Date	SP. APTIN	Prov	Acts	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
1	June 23	1st. Ap. M.	1st. Prov.	1st. Acts	1st. Ep. H.	1st. Ep. H.	1st. Ep. H.	1st. Ep. H.	1st. Ep. H.
2	24	2nd. Ap. M.	2nd. Prov.	2nd. Acts	2nd. Ep. H.	2nd. Ep. H.	2nd. Ep. H.	2nd. Ep. H.	2nd. Ep. H.
3	25	3rd. Ap. M.	3rd. Prov.	3rd. Acts	3rd. Ep. H.	3rd. Ep. H.	3rd. Ep. H.	3rd. Ep. H.	3rd. Ep. H.
4	26	4th. Ap. M.	4th. Prov.	4th. Acts	4th. Ep. H.	4th. Ep. H.	4th. Ep. H.	4th. Ep. H.	4th. Ep. H.
5	27	5th. Ap. M.	5th. Prov.	5th. Acts	5th. Ep. H.	5th. Ep. H.	5th. Ep. H.	5th. Ep. H.	5th. Ep. H.
6	28	6th. Ap. M.	6th. Prov.	6th. Acts	6th. Ep. H.	6th. Ep. H.	6th. Ep. H.	6th. Ep. H.	6th. Ep. H.
7	29	7th. Ap. M.	7th. Prov.	7th. Acts	7th. Ep. H.	7th. Ep. H.	7th. Ep. H.	7th. Ep. H.	7th. Ep. H.
8	30	8th. Ap. M.	8th. Prov.	8th. Acts	8th. Ep. H.	8th. Ep. H.	8th. Ep. H.	8th. Ep. H.	8th. Ep. H.
9	July 1	9th. Ap. M.	9th. Prov.	9th. Acts	9th. Ep. H.	9th. Ep. H.	9th. Ep. H.	9th. Ep. H.	9th. Ep. H.
10	2	10th. Ap. M.	10th. Prov.	10th. Acts	10th. Ep. H.	10th. Ep. H.	10th. Ep. H.	10th. Ep. H.	10th. Ep. H.
11	3	11th. Ap. M.	11th. Prov.	11th. Acts	11th. Ep. H.	11th. Ep. H.	11th. Ep. H.	11th. Ep. H.	11th. Ep. H.
12	4	12th. Ap. M.	12th. Prov.	12th. Acts	12th. Ep. H.	12th. Ep. H.	12th. Ep. H.	12th. Ep. H.	12th. Ep. H.

Poetry.

RESIGNATION.

There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there;
There is no fire-side, however defended,
But has one vacant chair.

The air is full of farewells to the dying,
And mournings for the dead;
The heart of Rachel, for her children crying,
Will not be comforted.

Let us be patient; these severe afflictions
Not from the ground arise,
But oftentimes celestial benedictions
Assume a dark disguise.

We see but dimly through the mists and vapours,
Amid these earthly damps,
What seem to us, but dim, funereal tapers,
May be heaven's distant lamps.

There is no death! what seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portals we call death.

She is not dead—the child of our affection—
But gone unto that school
Where she no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ himself doth rule.

In that great cloister's stillness and seclusion
By guardian angels led,
Safe from temptation, safe from sin's pollution,
She lives whom we call dead.

Day after day we think what she is doing
In those bright realms of air;
Tear after tear her ten-thoughts pursuing,
Behold her grown more fair.

What do we walk with her and keep unbroken
The bond which nature gives,
Thinking that our remembrance, though unspoken,
May reach her where she lives.

Not as a child shall we again behold her;
For when with raptures wild,
In our embraces we again unfold her,
She will not be a child.

Not a fair maiden in her Father's mansion,
Clothed with celestial grace,
And beautiful with all the soul's expansion,
Shall we behold her face.

And though at times impetuous with emotion,
And anguish long suppressed;
The swelling heart heaves moaning like the ocean,
That cannot be at rest.

We will be patient, and assuage the feeling
We cannot wholly stay;
By silence satisfying, not concealing,
The grief that must have way.

—R. W. Longfellow.

Religious Miscellany.

LAY CO-OPERATION.

There is a pretty general feeling abroad that the time has come for a more organized system of lay co-operation in all matters that have to do with the practical efficiency of our Church. The lay element which now exists in Church politics is indeed powerful, but unfortunately it is not of the right sort, for it exerts itself chiefly by irregular expressions of public opinion proceeding generally from those who are least for the Church, who are in part separatists from her, or are mere noisy declaimers against all ecclesiastical things and persons, be they good, bad, or indifferent. Now, it is quite right and necessary that there should be a distinct lay voice in the Church influencing her general measures, and in part directing her councils. And the only way, perhaps, in which the present overwhelming influence of a promiscuous public can really be met, is by an organized system of lay co-operation among the true friends of the Church, whose expressed opinion, brought to bear on any question of interest, would

have a weight and power which could not be resisted even in the highest quarters, and would go far to silence ignorant and coarse attacks. That the Church has an abundance of true friends, whose practical wisdom and experience would be of the greatest use in directing her operations for the public good, none who know her influence among the educated middle classes can possibly deny. These, however, are just the men who require to be brought out by giving them a legitimate and recognised mode of expressing their opinions and of exercising their influence; they are, as a general rule, excluded from those only fields of lay co-operation which are now practically permitted—a mixed House of Commons, an irresponsible press, and noisy agitation.

Lay co-operation of a higher kind is indeed very extensively enjoyed by the parochial clergy, and by religious societies; but of the very men who have done so much good by their quiet exertions many unquestionably feel that their usefulness would be much greater had they a more recognised and intelligible function as lay members of the Church. We are not authorised at present to connect this feeling with any particular names; but the feeling exists, and is reviving the question how can this lay co-operation best be systematised, and actually brought to bear on practical questions?

It may now be fairly assumed that the English Church enjoys an active Convocation, for so it is remembered that the sanction of the Crown is by no means necessary to establish this fact; indeed, the strongest advocates for Convocation, and those who best know its legal status, are the most unwilling, under present circumstances, to press for the Royal sanction to deliberate; and fearing that it would hamper free discussion, and would give the resolutions of the assembled clergy a far greater legislative power than its warmest supporters are prepared to assume. The Royal assent has never been, at any period, obtained by Convocation, except under special emergencies, and for very definite objects. The general existence of Convocation does not in any way depend upon the granting or withholding of the express permission to deliberate.

It being, then, an undoubted fact that Synodal action is a recognised feature of the English Church, the question remains, how can we best bring to bear the general voice of the Church upon her Synodical deliberations? Convocation itself, as it is assembled in the Jerusalem Chamber, is certainly not in a state to admit at present of a lay element. If there was such an element in it, it could not, with any machinery at present in use, be a representative one—it could only consist of a few individuals whose position would be a somewhat awkward, and possibly a somewhat invidious one. Moreover, the legal status of Convocation is far too delicate to risk the effects of any such organic change as this would be. The better, the more practical course in obtaining the popular co-operation of the Church's lay members, is, we believe, to begin from below.—Lay influence must be a representative one, or it can never stand, and the highest sphere of its operation as such, towards which at present we can see our way, is that of its co-operation in diocesan Synods.

We may hope that before many years are passed we shall enjoy a more capable Episcopate for such an undertaking than we have now, and then we do not see any serious impediment to the working out of diocesan Synods with the co-operation of representative laymen, to the very great advantage of the Church's practical work in every diocese. Adopting this as our highest definite aim for the present, there should be a wide substratum of lay influences and representation on which this should rest. It would be an assistance for the most part to the clergyman of a parish, would strengthen his exertions, and would not practically circumscribe his influence, if he had a body of laymen chosen yearly, varying in number according to the size of the parish. These would naturally be communicants, though it might be a question whether it is expedient to make this too imperative a condition. We do not apprehend that, as a general rule, there would be much difficulty in fixing on the right men. A meeting of the congregation of each church (probably no other definition would be necessary) might annually be called, with the clergyman in the chair; vestrymen for

ecclesiastical purposes would then and there be appointed, either as a common act or with the nomination of a definite proportion of them reserved for the clergyman, who would naturally appoint those laymen who assisted in schools and other parochial institutions. This would be a most useful body in itself, and systematic lay co-operation in its parochial sphere. It would, except in some few very turbulent parishes, include, as a matter of course, the churchwardens; but no condition of this kind could be made, inasmuch as churchwardens under the existing law of the land may be, and often are, Dissenters. Few instances, however, it may be hoped, would occur, of men forced by the ratepayers of a parish into the office of churchwarden who were wholly unfit to form members of the parochial Synod.

Thus much for each parish, and now for a further step. The parochial Synod would annually appoint one of its number to be its representative in the diocese, who should attend rural deanery and diocesan Synods with the clergy, or even archidiaconal ones, if (to adopt the appropriate phraseology of archdeacons) these laymen could be persuaded "to undergo such a visitation;" or rather, if these gatherings of the clergy could be made in any way useful, and not a mere legal form.

The American Church, and our own Church in Canada, is setting a most worthy example of lay co-operation; and if at home we are to have any extended revival of Church action on the masses of our people, something of the kind should be systematically attempted here. Bishops could thus gather round them their clergy and lay brethren, and consult, with every prospect of obtaining deference and respect to their deliberations; while the clergy could no longer be accused of seeking the benefit of their class, rather than the promotion of their spiritual office.—*London Guardian.*

THOU SHALT NOT MAKE TO THYSELF ANY GRAVEN IMAGE.

"God is a Spirit; and they that worship Him, must worship Him in spirit and in truth." "No man hath seen God at any time;" though we gaze up into heaven, we cannot behold Him, for He is a Spirit; the eye of the flesh cannot look into the spiritual world. Even the soul of a brother or a child whom we have known, when it breaks forth from the body, cannot be seen; we know not what it is like. As for God, He reveals Himself inwardly to our souls, but He does not satisfy our sight; nay, we could not bear to look on Him; we should wither, and be consumed and die, were He openly to show His glory to sinful flesh. He requires us to have faith, to believe in Him, to act as seeing Him who is invisible. He makes trial of our faith. Our struggle lies between the world which we see, and God whom we do not see; and it is a struggle to care for the unseen more than the things that are seen.

And hence man often longs to escape this trial of faith. He wants something to look at, something for his eyes to gaze upon; and he often shapes created things, wood and stone, into various forms, by which he designs to represent God to the eye, that he may then picture to himself the truth that there is a God. But by all likenesses of God, we offend the majesty of God; He will not have created things to picture Him who filleth all things by His presence. As in the first commandment, He forbids any false God to be worshipped, any other God to be worshipped except Himself, so in the second commandment He forbids any representation to be made of Him, who is the true God, any likeness of himself, any feigned similitude of Him, who cannot be represented by any earthly things. All graven images, all likenesses, dishonor Him, and are breaches of faith; they are efforts to bring down God to the level of our senses; and though at first we may use such likenesses only as things to enable us to think of God, yet at last men get to worship these things as if God resided in them, as if they had power, as if there were divine virtue in them, yea, as if they were gods.

Remember how strictly this commandment runs, "Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them nor wor-

obly them." Very fearful is the sin of idolatry, by the countless idolaters there have been, and which are in the world, for the truth is, as I have said, we like to see a sign; we like something that is visible; something we can touch or look upon. It is an effort to act in faith, to adore One whom we cannot see, to realize the presence of the Invisible God; but God is a jealous God; he will have no false Gods to divide honor with Himself; He will have no false representations of Himself which dishonor His majesty, and all representations are false, and must be false, utterly unworthy of Him, utterly unworthy of being gazed at.

Keep away then from such a sin; do not go near it; seek to make your worship spiritual; avoid any thing that tends to make you lean upon your senses; exercise yourself in acts of faith. However difficult it may be to feel the presence of the Unseen God, try and try to feel it; try to worship in spirit and in truth; try to lift up the soul far above the earth and earthly things, think much of the jealousy of God, He will "visit the sins of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate Him." Remember also His great mercy, "mercy promised unto thousands in them that love Him and keep His commandments."

Seek this His mercy; see how He delights in being merciful; how wide He stretches the arms of His mercy, that thousands may be embraced; worship with true spiritual worship, bowing the knee and heart, kneeling before Him in bodily and spiritual prostration. Worship Him both in flesh and spirit; offer your whole self to Him, for you are altogether His, His by creation, His by redemption, His as regards your body, His as regards your soul; and so walk by faith, so love Him, so keep His commandments by the help of His holy Spirit, that at last you may behold Him as He is, and with glorified body and soul may live for ever in His most glorious presence.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Pugwash, 13th June, 1856.

MR. GOSSE—

SIR—A Tea Meeting was held here yesterday, for the purpose of raising funds in aid of repairing the Episcopal Church. The Meeting was held at the Temperance Hall, a building 30 by 40 feet, with a large gallery; in addition to this a temporary frame was erected the whole width of the Hall, and extending 60 feet in length, so that the whole formed a building of 100 feet in length. The newly erected part was covered with canvas, generously furnished by ship-masters and owners, and formed a very superior Tent. The whole of this tent was filled with tables from one end to the other, temporarily built of common boards, to be removed after the meeting. At half-past five o'clock about 400 Ladies and Gentlemen sat down to a splendid and sumptuous repast, prepared by the Ladies of Pugwash, and such an entertainment as would by no means dishonour a table spread in the long room at Mason Hall in Halifax. After having bountifully regaled themselves upon the most choice delicacies of the season, they repaired to the Chambers of the Hall, where a Concert was held in connection with the meeting. Here the thrilling chords of music were truly charming. The piano sent forth her choicest melodies, touched by the "fairy fingers" of one of the fair daughters of Cumberland, while the violin and other instruments gave evidence of being managed with equal skill and the most exquisite taste, the vocal music was also sublime. The Ladies were modest but not bashful, and sang to admiration, supported by the deep-toned, mellow voices of the Gentlemen, forming a treat so "rich and rare," so melodious and so superbly rapturous, as to almost transport the soul at once to a superlative degree of happiness. At the close of some of the master pieces the cries of encore, encore, were almost deafening.—At half-past ten o'clock the Concert closed by singing and playing "God save the Queen," the whole audience standing uncovered. The meeting then adjourned in the most creditable manner. The receipts of the entertainment being counted, it was found that between £35 and £40 had been received in aid of the repairs of the Church.

The Revd. Mr. Stamer, resident Clergyman, and Revd. Mr. Townshend, from Amherst, were present.

The Meeting was well got up and well conducted, and was altogether a very fine affair. So much for the Church at Pugwash.

Sir, yours truly, &c.

ONE OF THEM.

Malone Bay, 22d June, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

SIR,—My attention has been drawn a second time to an extract which appeared in the columns of your paper, of, I think, the 12th Nov. 1853, from the work of a Doctor William Grova Orady, published in 1849, relative to the Acetate of Lead; by which it appears he claims some credit for a discovery, relative to its use, made by me, seven years previously. Your insertion of the enclosed as a sort of antidote to that which you have already published, will oblige,

Sir, your most obt. humble servant,
ALEXANDER LANE,
M. D., R. N.

ACETATE OF LEAD IN LARGE DOSES.

To the Editors of the Dublin Medical Press.

AUGHRACLOY, 24th June, 1842.

GENTLEMEN—

Some time ago a patient of mine laboring under Phthisis Confirmata, was attacked with Hemoptysis. The remedies recommended in such cases were resorted to without relief, as a final measure. I had recourse to the Acetate of Lead, and administered it in the usual doses, but without producing the desired effect; the powerful astringent nature of this medicine tempted me to hazard what I then considered a large dose, without opium, more particularly as the quantities I had already given, did not appear to have had any direct effect upon the system. I therefore gave five grains, and waited the result with anxiety. Four hours passed away without any outward symptom, and the disposition to Hemorrhage seemed less. I then repeated the dose, and waited four hours more with less anxiety, after which I again repeated the dose, thus making fifteen grains in eight hours, without producing any other effect than that of arresting the disease. This patient eventually died of Phthisis, but the Hemorrhage did not again return, during life.

The result of this case led me to doubt the poisonous nature of this drug, at least in moderate doses, and an opportunity soon afforded itself to me of testing whether it was, in reality, as dangerous as it was generally supposed to be.

A lady laboring under Hemorrhagia applied to me. The complaint had been of some standing, and had resisted all medical treatment; I commenced the Acetate of Lead, in doses of ten grains, every four hours, removing the disease on the seventh day, without any inconvenience to my patient. This lady had also a disposition to Tubercular Phthisis, which has since disappeared, and this has led me to suspect that this medicine may possess some influence over disease of the lungs, prior to the commencement of the suppurative process. I am now giving this medicine in a very aggravated case of Hemorrhagia, in doses of ten grains every two hours, and with a very fair prospect of ultimate recovery, notwithstanding the digestive organs having suffered so considerably from one year's drenching and quackery. I am of opinion that a drachm, or even two, of this medicine might be given with perfect safety, in desperate cases, and I am in the hope that when its full power shall become known to the Medical world, its use will become more general in those fatal diseases. I have no doubt of its power in arresting Hemorrhage, more particularly from the Lungs and Uterus, and for the Stomach, its effects should be instantaneous. Should you think what I have above communicated to you worthy of notice in the columns of your most valuable publication, I will, at some future day, detail the efficacy of this medicine in my practice, and I trust that this will induce my medical brethren to try its effects, and test its efficacy.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. LANE, M. D.

Surgeon Royal Navy.

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer America, June 7.

SUNDAY.

London is still agitated by the Sabbatarian controversy. The withdrawal of the military bands from the Parks, has been the signal for the renewal of the "monster meetings" which terrified Parliament last year into adopting the views of the licensed victuallers as to the Sunday question. The anti-Sunday League promises a gathering of some hundreds of thousands, in Hyde-park next Sunday—"if necessary," that is if Lord Palmerston concedes not the demand of the "masses" before Sunday arrives. The terrible feature of all this struggle is, that the right or wrong of the

question is no longer enquired about, but an appeal is simply made to the population to come out in all their force, and affright the religious classes by mere numbers. Exeter-Hall has probably been premature as well as silly in its exultations. Many who sometime since rejected to see a mob surround an unpopular church, and hoot down its worship, will find that the spirit evoked on what was then called the tide of Protestantism in Piccadilly, may use its power in Hyde-Park now against some of the most sacred realities of religion. The appeal to the many (so recklessly made when the ignorant crowd was directed against theological opponents), appears in its real character when (as in the case of the Sabbath question), the weapons of agitation recoil against those who had been so ready to use them. The multitudes now congregated are urged, it is said, to a "peaceful demonstration" of their numbers; but what does this mean? what can it mean, but a display of physical force, capable of fearful application—a display suggestive of all the consequences of a possible outbreak. Can anything then be more profligate than the gathering of such assemblages? What hypocrisy, too, to recommend myriads to come together for "peaceful demonstrations," when the only motive of their assembling at all is to remind themselves and their wealthy neighbors of the possible mischief which it is in their power to do at the bidding of their demagogues.

It will be well if one consequence of the Sunday riots be the recalling the minds of men to the simple fact, that religion must never call in the aid of the passions and prejudices of the multitude, but apply itself to the conscience of mankind.

The Nightingale Fund, according to the seventh list of subscriptions advertised yesterday, makes upwards of £30,000.

Government has commissioned statues of Burke and Curran for St. Stephen's, to complete the series of twelve great ornaments to the House of Commons, and continue the theory of taking representatives of popularity and service from both sides of the house. Thus we have, in pairs, Hampden and Falkland, Selden and Clarendon, Somers and Walpole, Pitt and Fox. The price of the new figures is £1,000 each. Mr. Thosd is intrusted with the Statue of Burke, Mr. Carey with that of Curran.

The Russian Baltic trade is fast reviving. During the past fortnight agents from Russia have visited the Tyne, with the view of purchasing tug steamers to be employed at Cronstadt and in the Baltic, and eight steam-vessels have been disposed of by the Tyne owners for that purpose.

On Wednesday morning, a party of Mormons, comprising several families, in all 152 men women and children, under the care of two elders, left London by the London and North-Western Railway for Liverpool, there to embark, with other parties from different parts of the country, for Boston, whence they will proceed by the new northern route to the promised land.

James Sicole, a labourer, was going round a brewery at Sheffield, a few days ago, and stopped to look into a "barm-vat." While doing so, he fell forward; his face did not touch the yeast, but when raised up immediately afterwards, he was quite dead. A post mortem examination of the body was made, and the surgeons found that death had resulted from the inhalation of carbonic acid gas, acting upon the heart, which was extensively diseased.

Sir William Williams, of Kara, who had arrived at Berlin on his way home, was to dine at the King's table on Saturday. The Emperor of Russia and all about him treated the General with the greatest distinction. The Prince of Prussia seeing him a few days back, while viewing the interior of a church at Potsdam, manoeuvred so as to come round by one of the side aisles and meet the General face to face, introduced himself to him, shook the General by the hand, and entered kindly into conversation with him.

We have received fresh intelligence from the United States as to the progress of Ministerial opinion and resolution with reference to this country, and are sorry to find that the prospects of a settlement of the dispute seem more remote than ever. We fear that the letter notifying to this Government the dismissal of Mr. Crampton may be every day expected in England. We have, at any rate, in this case the melancholy satisfaction that we are able to make a complete reprisal, and that a fortnight after Mr. Crampton has ceased to represent us at Washington Mr. Dallas will no longer exercise his functions as representative of the United States at the Court of St. James's.

It is reported in Paris that France and England will make a joint protest against the recognition, of General Walker's Government by the United States.

It is now arranged that M. de Budberg, Ambassador of Russia at Berlin, shall go to Vienna, and be replaced at Berlin by M. de Krassow. Prince Dolgorouki, formerly Minister at War, will be named to the Russian Embassy at Paris.

Advice from Constantinople to the 23rd of May state that the Sultan has given Lord Stratford de Redcliffe a piece of Land on which to build a Protestant Church. It is situated between Galata-Serai, and had been purchased by the Sultan to enlarge the Imperial School of Medicine.

The Russians are retiring from the ceded part of Bessarabia as the Austrians withdraw from the Principality. They are dismantling the fortress of Ismail, which is to be given up to the Moldavian Government as it stands, but unarmcd. Ismail is to be evacuated by the 15th June, when the Russians will have retired to Kaul, which will be given up in its turn.

UNITED STATES.

DISCHARGE OF A BRITISH OFFICIAL.—SECRETARY MARCY NOT FORGOTTEN UP.—After having been held 11 months under recognizance, Mr. Charles H. Stanley, the principal attaché of the late British Consulate at New York, was discharged on Wednesday, the U. S. authorities declining to bring him to trial on the charge of a breach of the neutrality laws.

By the report of the proceedings, it appears that Mr. Stanley was held under recognizance by a Commissioner, to appear when called upon, but he has never been examined, and has never been indicted. How is this fact to be reconciled with the following statement in Mr. Marcy's official letter to Mr. Buchanan, in which he demands the recall of Mr. Crampton and the three British Consuls?

Mr. Stanley, the assistant-clerk of the Consul, has taken a more open and effective part than the Consul himself, and is now under an indictment for violating the law against foreign recruiting. The Consul, Mr. Barclay, could not but know of Mr. Stanley's conduct in that matter, but he still retains him in the Consulate!

Now, it appears that Mr. Stanley never was indicted. Why was it that Mr. Marcy was not properly "posted up" before he penned an official despatch upon so important a subject? It seems that Mr. Stanley was held to bail on a charge of enlisting for foreign service, which was founded only on the affidavit of a man named Rosenbaum, on whose testimony Mr. Commissioner Brigham refused to hold Capt. Carstein and five others. Yet Mr. Stanley has been held under recognizance for nearly a year, has never been examined by a commissioner, has never been indicted by a Grand Jury, and has now been discharged, and will doubtless follow his Consul and his Minister to England.

It is reported that Secretary Marcy has formally signified to the Danish Minister the purpose of the President not to make forcible resistance to the collection of the Sound Dues at Elsinore, for one year from the 14th inst; thus virtually bequeathing this question to the next Administration. Meantime the dues will be paid under protest, never to be recovered, of course, by our merchants.

It is stated that large quantities of wheat are still in the hands of the Upper Canada farmers—probably not less than 3,000,000 bushels. They have not had the good sense to sell when prices were at their highest.

CANADA.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA.—Let Labrador and Newfoundland constitute one Province or State. Nova Scotia, Prince Edward, and Cape Breton another, New Brunswick and Gaspé a third. All Lower Canada south of the St. Lawrence a fourth—to be called perhaps Champlain, with the Capital at Sherbrooke. The north side of the St. Lawrence, bounded by the Saguenay and Ottawa, a fifth. Upper Canada, from the Ottawa to the River Trent, a sixth—to be called perhaps Ottawa, with Kingston for its capital. All Upper Canada west of the Trent a seventh—to be called, say Ontario, with Toronto for a Capital. And the Northwest Territory, from Lake Nipissing to the Red River, for an eighth under the name of Assiniboine, or any other that may be preferred, and let the island of Montréal be the Federal Territory for these eight States.—Constituting the Empire of Canada—something after the model which has worked so well among our neighbours, always excepting the slavery element. Were such a confederation formed upon correct principles, leaving Education, Banking, Judiciary, and Local improvements, to the Legislatures of the several States, and only attending through the Federal Government to the foreign relations of the whole, an Empire might grow up the freest, happiest, and most prosperous the world ever saw. But, inasmuch as everything is going on at present as favourably as could be hoped or wished, there is no need for hastening in any way a change which time must sooner or later bring about. Had we, however, such a confederation of States, the railroads from Halifax to Sarnia, and from Quebec to Georgian Bay, would become necessities,—to which the Federal Legislature might well devote the requisite amount of public lands for the benefit of all the rest.—*Montreal Witness.*

We are justified in recording the report that Sir Allan Macdonald's displeasure against the existing administration has been assuaged by the promise of a baronetcy. The report may have less foundation than we have been led to suppose. It has, however, the character of probability. We have never heard that the gallant knight's most ardent admirers regarded his virtue as being of that inflexible cast of which history furnishes us with some rare instances. The poet erred in asserting that

"Great men have always scorned great recompences."

The probability—amounting almost to certainty, of a new general election in a few weeks, suggests to the constituencies the necessity of immediate organization. The ministerial agents are already at work; Mr. John A. Macdonald's confidential agent, Mr. Benjamin, having taken the field two weeks ago, in Mr. Murney's constituency.—*Toronto Leader.*

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM THE CRIMEA.—The 9th Regiment, brought out from the Crimea to Quebec in the *Resolute*, arrived here yesterday morning in the John Munn, en route for Kingston, where they are going to garrison. They did not land, but were immediately transferred to the *New Era*. The men looked well, many of them wearing, with their Crimean medals, the clasps denoting actual presence in battles. As they neared the wharf, the Norwegian ship in port and the *Pride of Canada* fired a salute, and the large crowd upon the quay cheered lustily, welcoming back the red coats from the wars.—*Montreal Gaz. June 11.*

RECEPTION OF THE CRIMEAN TROOPS.—The City Council (non con) last night, voted £300 towards the expenses of the proposed public reception of the 17th Regiment, on its arrival from the Crimea.—The Mayor and the following Councillors were selected as a Committee to make the necessary arrangements: Messrs. Sawell, Shaw, Rheumo, Langovin, Stafford, Hall and Bureau.—*Quebec Chron. June 11.*

CAPR BRETON.

H. M. Steamship "Simoom," Captain Ross Sullivan, commanding, having on board the 39th Regiment, under the command of Major Hudson, and bound to Quebec, reached this port on Wednesday last, in 26 days from Gibraltar, and 43 days from Balaklava. She anchored off the loading ground at North Sydney, where she is now receiving a supply of Coal. The "Simoom" is an Iron Ship, measuring 2050 Tons; is rated 8 Guns, propelled by a Screw, and is of 350 horse power.

Several of the Officers and non Commissioned Officers of the 39th Regt. have been on shore, and have paid a flying visit to Town, to enjoy the natural beauties that everywhere about Sydney, meet the eye, and arrest attention, particularly of strangers. Major Hudson very kindly sent the band of his Regiment on shore yesterday at North Sydney, where they remained for some time, delighting the inhabitants with the enlivening sounds of a full band of Music. By the politeness of the same gallant Officer, should the weather be favourable, and the ship's supply of coal be not then all on board, the Bandmen of the 39th, will visit Sydney in the Ferry Steamer *Banshee*, this afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, and will discourse sweet music in the Barrack Square. For this unlooked for favour, and the many kind expressions of good will from the noble heroes, fresh from the blood-stained fields of Victory in the Crimea, we in the name of the Inhabitants of Sydney, tender the Officers and men of the 39th, hearty thanks, and sincerely wish them a safe and speedy passage to Canada and a pleasant and happy time amongst our brother Colonists.

A large proportion of the Officers and men of this regiment, wear the Crimean Medal, and some other distinguishing badges earned in the late War. They are all, we are happy to understand, in good health, and looking forward with satisfaction to a peaceful relaxation, from the hardships and dangers which so recently encompassed them, in the no less honourable, if less arduous duties pertaining to the defence of the flourishing appendage of the British Crown, whither they are now destined.

The "Simoom" will sail, probably to-morrow, or on Monday. *Cape Breton News, June 21.*

YARMOUTH.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.—Some two or three months since, a large number of our merchants and business men memorialized the Postmaster General, setting forth the desirability of an arrangement by which the Postmaster at Digby might be empowered to await the arrival of the "Creole" from St. John, each Thursday, before despatching the mail for Yarmouth. In forwarding this memorial to the General Post Office, the Postmaster here, though aware that a considerable amount of additional trouble would be entailed on him by the proposed change, transmitted

with it an earnest recommendation in furtherance of its object. The following is the reply of the Postmaster General:—

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Halifax, June 14, 1856.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st ult., relative to the memorial which was transmitted to me by several merchants and others of Yarmouth, suggesting that the Courier be authorized to remain at Digby a reasonable time, to await the arrival of the "Creole" on Thursday.

In reply I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the memorialists, as well as of Thomas Killam, Esq., M. P., who transmitted me the petition, that the necessary directions have been issued to the Postmaster of Digby, to carry out, at once, the wishes of the petitioners.

I am, &c.,

A. WOODGATE.

The Postmaster of Yarmouth.

M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE IN TEXAS.—Hear what the Proprietor of the "STAR HOTEL" has to say to the wonderful effects of M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE

"STAR HOTEL," CENTREVILLE, TEXAS, AUG. 22, 1854.

Messrs. FLEMING BROS.

I feel it my duty to make the following statement: Several of my children have been unwell for the last week or two. I called at the "BIG MORTAR" to get some Oil of Wormseed and other track, to give them for worms. The Druggist recommended M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE, prepared by you, but having heretofore tried every Vermifuge, in my knowing, I told him it was not worth while, as my children appeared proof against them all. He said to take a bottle, and offered if it done no good to refund the money. To satisfy him I done so, and the effect was so much better than expected that I got another bottle, and the result was most astonishing. Three of my children discharged a great number of the largest worms I ever saw. To a young man, my *Mail Carrier*, who was weak, puny and poor as a snake, for a month or so, I gave two doses, which brought from him at least a pint at least of what is called stomach worms! Strange as this may appear, yet it is as "true as preaching." How the boy stood it, so long as he did, with ten thousand "Bots" gnawing at his stomach, is the greatest wonder to me. All these cases are now doing well. No doubt the lives of thousands of children have been saved by the timely use of this extraordinary medicine. Don't fail to give it a trial.

THOS. R. THURMAN.

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

FLEMING BROS.

Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Naylor.

AN APPEAL
ON BEHALF OF
THE NATIONAL SCHOOL.

THE National School was established in the year 1816, and has been in efficient operation since that period. It has afforded gratuitous instruction to Hundreds of the children of the Poor, both boys and girls; and there are many, now occupying honourable and useful stations in life, who have received their education in no other School but this.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HENRY PRYOR, President.
BENJAMIN SAUTER, Treasurer.
WILLIAM T. TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM MITCHELL,
JOHN SILVER, Secretary.
EDWARD J. LOVELL,
MAURICE McLEITH.

Committee

Halifax, March 8, 1856.

Missionary Intelligence.

REFUGES IN NATAL.

In the December No. of the *Colonial Church Chronicle*, it was said that a large number of refugees, probably 2,000, had fled from the tyranny of Panda, and had cast themselves on English protection. The manner of treating and employing these unfortunate people has necessarily become a question of much interest in the colony, the fears of some being excited lest war should be the consequence of allowing them to remain; while others have asserted that it would be an act of barbarity to send them back to their tyrant, who would certainly inflict on them the most cruel tortures, if not put them all to death.

The following passage on this subject, extracted from a pamphlet lately published in the colony by the Bishop of Natal, is worthy of the Christian spirit by which it was dictated:—

"I do humbly trust that, by the blessing of Almighty God upon our labors, we may be enabled to be the instruments of great good in His hand toward this people; and not to them only, but to the wretched refugees who flock to this Christian land for shelter from the spear of their destroyer, and to the multitude of dark souls beyond them."

And here I might close, but for the astonishing fact that in this our day, in this our present state of Christian feeling, a public journalist can be found to initiate, and set forward in print, the proposal that 'the refugees should be given up!' Yes, fellow-Englishmen, we are to sacrifice the honor of our great name, and the glory of making English soil wherever it can be found, the place of freedom for the slave, the home for the sorrowful and the oppressed! Yes, fellow-Christians, we are to drive back into the hands of their tyrant, the poor wretches whom God brings to our feet in the hour of utter distress, bidding us, by the plain voice of His providence, to raise them from their misery, that they may share with us the hopes and privileges of British subjects, and of Christian men! O shame on the unmanly thought! . . . After the recent flight of refugees from Panda's territory, some of Panda's own messengers were sent to demand them back; and the following scene is said to have occurred on the occasion, in the presence of Mr. Shepstone. Confronted with the chief leader of the refugees, who was one of Panda's great officers; these messengers urged upon him his duty to return, his master's love for him, and the breaking of the chief's heart for so dear a servant. He heard them silently, seated as usual, upon the ground, and wrapped in the folds of his blanket. When all had done, having mingled with their arguments the most solemn protestations, in their master's name, of safety for him, in life and property, if he would but return, the chief sat upright, and throwing back his covering, laid bare his manly breast, and gave his arms free play for his address; then looking at them, one by one, he said—"I know you all; you are all my companions, my friends. You are, and you are, and you are—and you all know me. You know what my wealth and my power was in the Zulu land, and you see me what I am now—a beggar! And yet you ask me to return, you who know that there is not one of you that would not joyfully change places with me, if you could but do what I have done, and bring your wives and children safe across the river. But here I am, and here I will remain. You tell me I shall be safe if I return; you know I shall be killed. Did you ever know a man like me go back and live?" They mentioned two or three. "Yes, they were poor men; but did you ever know a chief who did so?" They gave the name of one. "Yes, he had been many years away, and he went back of his own free will. But you know my death is doomed. I have had my choice—I will not go back."

Some of these very messengers had wives among the refugees, and claimed them, and were told to take them, if they could by fair means. They did try to take them, but were not allowed to use the extremity of force, yet for many yards they dragged them, shrieking and crying, "You may kill us now—here now—but not there." For hours this struggle continued, all manner of argument and persuasion being used to induce them to return, but all to no purpose; their reply was still the same, "Kill us here, but not there."

But a most touching incident is connected with one of these very messengers. He knows that he is doomed—his death-warrant is gone forth. It will be his case, as in that of others, whose death by Panda's orders, was thus described to Mr. Shepstone by one of the refugees—comparing the mode of execution pursued by

the present chief with that of his predecessors, Chaka and Dingaan. "The chief will send out his messengers; they will come to his kraal, they will enter his hut, they will eat and drink with him and his people, and then, when all will be peace and quietness, and they fear no evil, while his meat is yet in their mouths, they will spring upon their feet and stab him—his life blood will reach the door of his hut before any one can creep out of it." This but-scene will be transacted as soon as he returns, or rather as soon as the waters of the Tugela are up, and the despot has his people more completely in his power. And yet the man determined to return; his wives and little ones are there. Poor polygamist as he is, he cannot stay here, where he might have stayed in peace and safety, and leave them behind. It will be interesting to know his fate.

But happily we have a Government, both here and at home, which would never hear of such a proposal as that of surrendering the refugees. Indeed, it would be impossible to enforce such surrenders along the banks of such a stream as the Tugela, or to recover from every kraal within the district the fugitives who might escape from time to time, and mingle with their brethren—and, were it possible, who does not see that deep and fearful indeed would be the hatred that would inevitably be excited in the breasts of our own Kaffirs, by the perpetration of such acts of inhumanity upon their own friends and relatives? No, the thing could not be seriously thought of for one moment. If it were done, assuredly the voice of a British Parliament would be heard, and all England would cry out against it.—Doubtless judicious measures are required for dealing with this question, and providing properly for the reception and safe government of these refugees; and this, of course we may believe, has been under the consideration of our Government, and will not be the least weighty of the many weighty matters which will be laid before His Excellency Sir George Grey, on his arrival.

Meanwhile, thank God, the great laws of our own dear Mother-Land are maintained in this colony, so far at least as to recognize the principle that the person of every man who sets his foot on British soil is safe from the dread of his oppressor. We do not, indeed, secure to him the property he brings with him. We send back all the cattle of the refugees to Panda. We leave the greatest chief among them to begin his new life, in this land of his choice, a free man, but a beggar. And this, perhaps, need not be otherwise. It would be difficult to prove that the cattle he brought with him were his own, and not the property of his master. And they care not for this sacrifice—it is life, dear life, that they crave for themselves, and for those they love.

A very affecting incident is related by the Bishop of Natal, in proof of the strong affection evinced by these poor savages to each other, and the noble and generous dispositions they often exhibit:

"Let me here tell a tale of the late flight of refugees. There came an old man and woman, with their son and daughter, to the banks of the Tugela; a man of their acquaintance, and two other women, came also and joined the party. None of these had strength sufficient to wade through the stream, except the son of the two old people. With his own stout arm and skill, he carried over safely, by night, each of the other six.—The stream was deep and strong, a alligators numerous, the terrible Zulu butchers in the rear, who stabbed some defenceless women of the main body before they reached the river banks. But God watched over the little company. Twelve times the young man waded across, and one after another, father, mother, sister and friends, they were all brought safe to shore, and landed on British territory. They began to mount the heights which border the stream, exulting in their deliverance, when the plaintive howl of a dog was heard from the opposite bank. It was the young swimmer's own poor hound. It had missed its master, and could not swim; but he must not leave it behind. In vain were the entreaties of his family, urging upon him the hazard he would run—from his own state of exhaustion, the alligators in the river, and the spears of the pursuers upon the farther shore. The young man loved his dog, and pacified his friends, and once more plunged into the stream. But, ere he had reached half way, watched from the shore he had left with longing eyes, he uttered a shriek, and lifting up his arm, was heard to shout, 'And must I, then, perish thus?' An alligator had seized him, and he was seen no more. The poor mother, in her frantic grief, reproached her daughter with the loss of her dear son—"It was she who had persuaded them to make this escape." The

daughter was so distressed at these words, that she swallowed three of the poisonous radish-worms, so commonly lazing upon the trees in this country, with the intention of destroying herself. But proper remedies were supplied by the natives, who came down to help the fugitives, and she was ultimately restored. Who shall tell us, after such a story as this, (for Mr. Shepstone is my authority,) that a Kaffir has no share in the common feelings of humanity?"

Such are the people for whom the Bishop of Natal earnestly implores help—and, above all, the help of Christian laborers, who will go forth and aid him in gathering these wanderers into the fold of the Good Shepherd. M.

Selections.

On Sunday evening, the 25th of May, the Rev. Dr. Hook, vicar of Leeds, preached a sermon in the parish church on the Lord's Day and its observance. The rev. gentleman took his text from Colossians ii. 16.—"Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of an holyday, or of the new moon, or of the Sabbath." There was, he said, no authority in the New Testament for considering the Lord's Day a divine ordinance, the same as the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, which had been appointed by Christ himself; for the simple fact that the Primitive Christians had assembled on that day was no proof of its divine appointment, because they also found that Paul preached on the Jewish Sabbath. It was simply gratuitous to say that the Lord had changed the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week, as there was no scriptural authority for the statement, and indeed it was only a comparatively modern idea, for the history of the early Christians showed that they considered the ordinance of the Lord's Day as one which they themselves had appointed. This was evidently also the opinion of the Reformers, among whom Calvin proposed that Thursday should be appointed the Lord's Day, showing that there was the conviction that they had the power to appoint or change the day. This being so, it was clearly an ecclesiastical ordinance, appointed by the Church from the earliest ages, and therefore obligatory upon all members of the Church. There could be no doubt, however, both from the Old and New Testament, that, although the Lord had not appointed a Sabbath under the Christian dispensation, it was His pleasure that there should be one day in every seven devoted to rest and His worship, and such having been the conviction of the early Christians, they had set apart the first day of the week as a day remarkable for the many important events which it commemorated. Having thus pointed out the nature of an ordinance and the character of the Christian Sabbath, Dr. Hook proceeded to remark that it should be observed as a day of worship, mental repose, and bodily rest. This idea, he remarked, was, however, not inconsistent with that of recreation. Indeed under the Jewish Sabbath, recreation had been allowed, and it was only its excessive indulgence which was condemned, and the early Christians and the Reformers had always considered the Christian Sabbath as one the observance of which did not preclude recreation. It had, from the earliest times, been held wrong to fast on a Sunday, and by usage the word "holyday" had become almost synonymous with the word "festival," at once proving the idea which had ever been associated with the holyday, or Lord's Day of the Christian Church. Recreation, indeed, was not only allowable, but desirable. It was a matter of importance, however, especially to the working classes, that the recreation should not involve unnecessary labour, and thus endanger the Sabbath, for at present the majority received only the minimum of wages for six days' labour, and they would receive no more for seven. Now, that kind of recreation which had to be paid for involved employment of labor to an extent more or less important, and was therefore to be deprecated. What was wanting was more unpaid recreation—they wanted libraries opened in the winter, and the parks and fields in the summer. He knew nothing more delightful than to see a father and his family recreating themselves in the fields on a fine summer's evening. Let them seek to afford this recreation, and at the same time endeavour to render the services of the Church still more attractive. By doing this—by carrying out faithfully the principles of the Church of England, they would avoid on the one hand the dangers and evils of supererogation, and on the other those of fanaticism.—*Leeds Intelligence.*

An English lady lately lost a daughter at Rome, and on the tomb (which was in the English Protestant cemetery) she wished to have inscribed, "Blessed are the

pare in: pray, for they shall see God." It appears that some officer connected with the celebration entered the workshop of the statuary, who was working at the tomb, and forbade him inscribing more than the first half of the verse.

It is related in the *Revue France Italienne* that a school boy of the town school at Bolzano, in the Italian Tyrol, threw a stone at a peacock belonging to the rector and killed it. The father came forward voluntarily to pay the value of the bird, but the two masters who were present, determined that the child must, nevertheless, receive exemplary chastisement. At a moment when all the other scholars went out for a walk the "murderer" of the peacock was detained, and beaten so severely that he died on the spot. The father came to the school, and seeing his infant dead, fell upon the two priests and killed them by repeated stabs with a knife.

The *Bellarat Times* of March 3 contains an account of a whipping at length administered to Lola Montes by one of her own sex. Lola Montes was engaged to perform at the Bellarat theatre, for Mr. Crosby. She quarrelled with them about accounts, abused him, and was then hit on by his wife. Mrs. Crosby broke a whip on her opponent, then seized madam by the hair—the reel may be imagined. The *Bellarat Times* says that Lola Montes will not be able to appear for a long time on the stage.

A singular accident has happened, and an extraordinary surgical operation been performed, at Bristol. A young Irishman was romping with some girls, and running after one of them gave her a bug in sport; which a needle, which she had in the breast of her gown literally entered his heart, and broke off short, leaving nearly three parts of an inch of the steel in the muscles. He was taken to the infirmary, where it was determined to make an effort to extract the broken needle. Dr. Green, accordingly, cut through the outer flesh, and having laid bare the surface of the heart, discovered a small portion of the needle protruding, and with a forceps drew it out. As, however, much inflammation had set in before the needle could be extracted, it is still very doubtful whether the patient's life will be saved.

The nux vomica tree, the producer of strychnine, grows in wild luxuriance at Jellapore, in the Zillah of Midnapore, East India. It is found of moist localities and is remarkable for encouraging the cobra capella and other deadly snakes amid its branches. There is known in India one kind alone that has the credit of eating the berry of the nux vomica, with impunity. This bird is named Chulaki, or pepper bird. It also preys upon serpents, lizards, and other congeneric reptiles.

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer America, June 7.

ENGLAND.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS.

On Friday the Marquis of Blandford put a question to the Premier on this subject, prefacing it with some observations. He declared his reverence and regard for the right rev. prelates, but his question was rendered necessary in consequence of the infirmities over which they had no control.

"He could conceive no position more distressing than for a right rev. prelate, who fully recognized the high and responsible character of his duties, to find a large accumulation of important business pressing upon him and demanding his supervision, to which, however, from physical causes, he was not able to bestow that attention which its importance required. He (the Marquis of Blandford) thought he was ranging himself on the side of those right reverend personages in putting his question, and that nothing would afford them more gratification than to hear, as he trusted he should hear, from the noble lord, that the subject had received and would still receive, the earnest consideration of the Government. He need not allude to the importance of maintaining the love of the Episcopacy in this country, but he would put it to the Government whether, if it could be shown that during lengthened periods certain dioceses were left without any direct Episcopal supervision, that was not a state of things calculated to create a doubt as to the value of the Episcopacy as an institution, and, perhaps, even to bring it into contempt; and if so, was it not the duty of the Government to take steps to prevent any misconception arising as to the necessity of the Episcopacy? At present whenever such occasions arise as those he referred to, a special Bishop was called in to do the duty of the

diocese; or a neighboring Bishop took upon himself those duties in addition to the burden of his own diocese, and sometimes the Archdeacons were entrusted with the performance of certain Episcopal duties, such as visitations; but there were other and most important duties which Archdeacons could not perform. He would only add that the Act of Henry VIII., although a sleeping one, appeared to be one that would meet the present emergency. That act enabled a Bishop, who required the assistance, to nominate two persons, of whom the Crown selected one, for consecration by the Archbishop. Such person might hold two benefices, and perform all the duties attaching to them, in addition to those which might be delegated to him by the Bishop who appointed him. That appeared to meet any difficulty as to endowment; but, even if the difficulty remained, he could not doubt that the right reverend prelate who required assistance, would willingly contribute a portion of his Episcopal income for that purpose. He begged to ask the first Lord of the Treasury whether, in consequence of the state of health of several of the prelates of the Church, who were unhappily disabled from attending to their dioceses, it was the intention of the Government to take any steps to put in force the powers of the Act 26th of Henry VIII. chap. 14, "for the nomination and consecration of suffragans within this realm;" or, if not, whether the subject was still one which had occupied the attention of Her Majesty's Government with a view to providing a suitable remedy?"

Mr. Haufield expressed his sympathy at the loss of the services of certain Bishops from ill-health, but there were other causes of hindrance from which they might be relieved. "Their presence in another place was one of the most painful circumstances connected with his Parliamentary duties. (Laughter.) He could not tell of what use the Bishops were in the other House, for he was sure that there never was a measure connected with the freedom and welfare of the country which they had not opposed. (Oh!) He felt confident that if he were allowed to poll the members of the Established Church in this country a vast majority would join with him in soliciting that the Bishops should be relieved from the necessity of taking their seats in the Legislature; he therefore wished to ask the noble lord, as a supplemental question, whether it was his intention to relieve the Bishops from attending in another place?" (Laughter.)

Mr. O. Stanley said the act of Henry VIII. would not meet all the cases, as it could only be put in force at the request of the Bishop himself. "No doubt most hon. members had read with great regret a correspondence published in one of the public papers of great circulation in this country. He was sure it must be a feeling shared in by all in that house, that it was a most lamentable thing for the Church that such a correspondence should have been made public. He would take that opportunity of assuring hon. members, both in that house and elsewhere, that that correspondence was published at the request of the Bishop, and therefore it might be fairly alluded to. It was lamentable to know that any right rev. prelate could so forget himself, and forget his high position, as to use such language as had been addressed by him to a clergyman who thought it was his duty to get a more efficient performance of the services of the Church. It appeared, therefore, to him to be incumbent on the higher members of the Church and of the First Minister of the Crown to take some means to prevent a recurrence of these proceedings; for, unless some remedy were applied, a great injury must ensue to the Church itself. He therefore begged to ask the noble lord not to put the act of Henry VIII. in force, but to give his attention with a view to provide for a case where, from age and infirmity—for he (Mr. O. Stanley) knew that it was only from age, and from the infirmity of a mind once of the highest order—a man who was eminent for his virtues and his abilities should unfortunately be so lost as to come under the censure of his friends. He hoped the noble lord would give the house some assurance that means would be taken to prevent any similar occurrence.

Mr. Wigram said that this subject had engaged the attention of the Chapter Commissioners, and they had recommended a remedy, which was that of appointing suffragan Bishops in cases where Bishops were unable, by age and infirmity, to discharge their Episcopal functions, to which he hoped Her Majesty's Government would pay attention.

Lord Palmerston.—The subject to which the noble lord has called the attention of the House is one of very great importance, and one which justly deserves serious consideration. I can assure the noble lord that it has not escaped the attention of Her Majesty's Government. It is a matter which is now and has been under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government; but, at the same time, I am sure the noble lord and the House will see that it is a subject beset with many difficulties, and is not one on which a hasty or premature decision can be well arrived at. But it has, I repeat, engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Government,

and we shall endeavor to find a remedy for the grievance to which the noble lord has alluded. With reference to the supplemental question—(laughter)—which has been put to me by my hon. friend the member for Shrewsbury, I must say that I do not at all concur in the opinion he has expressed that the Bishops are out of their place in taking their seats in the other House of Parliament, and I beg to inform my hon. friend that it is not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to make any change in that respect. (Laughter.) I hope no hon. gentleman will put any further questions to me, at least upon this subject, because hon. gentlemen must recollect that when questions are put to any hon. member, and he has once answered them, he cannot speak again on the same subject. I hope, therefore, if any other questions are put, they will be upon some other subject. (Laughter.)

THE OATH OF ABJURATION BILL.

This bill passed through committee on Friday, Sir F. Thesiger intimating his intention to take the sense of the House on its third reading. Mr. Napier and others objecting to the new oath for maintaining the Protestant succession, proposed by Lord John Russell, accepted by Mr. Gibson, and incorporated in the bill, on the ground that it admitted Jews whilst getting rid of the unnecessary allusion to a Pretender, by the omission of the words "on the true faith of a Christian." The oath now stands as follows:—

"I, A B, do faithfully promise to maintain, support and defend, to the utmost of my power the succession of the Crown, which succession, by an act entitled, "An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject," is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants. So help me God."

"And every statutory enactment now in force with respect to the oath of abjuration or the assurance hereby abolished, shall henceforth apply to the oath hereby substituted, in the same manner as if such last mentioned oath had been expressly mentioned or referred to in and by such statutory enactments, instead of the Oath of Abjuration and the assurance hereby abolished.

"Every person admitted by the said act of his late Majesty King William IV. to make his affirmation instead of the Oath of Abjuration and assurance shall, in lieu of the oath hereby substituted, and of the affirmation contained in the last-mentioned act, make his solemn affirmation in the following words, that is to say:—

"I, A B, being one of the people called Quakers [or one of the persuasion of the people called Quakers, or of the United Brethren called Moravians, as the case may be], do solemnly promise that I will be true and faithful to the succession of the crown, which succession, by an act entitled, "An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and the better securing of the Rights and Liberties of the Subject," is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants."

CHURCH-RATES.

At the Wednesday morning sitting, Mr. Pease moved the second reading of the Church-rate Bill; the principle of which was that Dissenters should be relieved from contributing towards divine service in the parish churches, but not from the liability to maintain the fabric. Sir William Clay moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. Mr. Pigott seconded the motion. It was also opposed by Sir George Grey and Mr. Haufield, as inconsistent with the decisions of the House to abolish church-rates. Finally, at the suggestion of Sir John Pakington, the bill was withdrawn till after Sir Wm. Clay's bill had been disposed of.

ADVOYSONS-BILL.

The same day Mr. Child moved the second reading of this bill, which was not, he said, a compulsory but an enabling measure:—

"Under the present system there were many parishes of which the patrons, if public bodies, could not sell the advowsons, while private patrons had the power of doing so; and the object of the present bill was to confer on public patrons the same right as was enjoyed by private individuals. The principle was not a new one, for it had already been recognized in that House. Such a power was given to municipalities under the Municipal Corporations Act, and in cases of rich livings private bills had been passed giving similar powers. He proposed that the money raised by such sales should be applied for purposes of church improvement, and where there was a surplus, that surplus should be applied in aid of the poor rates. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving the second reading of this bill.

Mr. Russell seconded the motion, believing that if the bill received the sanction of the House a great scandal would be removed.

ARCHDEACON DENISON.

The trial of this anxious case is again postponed, in consequence of the informality of the proceedings on the part, apparently, of the Archbishop. It seems rather hard on the Archdeacon, as it must add to his expenses. It seems to be probable that the case will be tried, after all, at Bells and Wells, though it is really difficult to get a clear view of the state of the proceedings, considered as they are by the technicalities of the courts. The Archbishop seems happily to be little perturbed by the impending trial; he has recently visited the clergy to consider with him several Church questions, and expressed an opinion that, for want of such clerical meetings all over the country, the proceedings of Convocation in London were hasty and ill-considered.

THE KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES CASE.

The controversy respecting the right interpretation of the first Rubric in the Book of Common Prayer, is now going on in the Archepiscopal Court. Much new matter is said to be reported into the proceedings, and hopes are entertained that the final decision of the Court will be in favour of the

The measure of the Marquis of Blandford for the division of parishes, now going through the House of Commons, may do something to modify the powers of vexation in such matters as are involved in the Knightbridge case, at present in the possession of litigious churchwardens. This is surely a point to be looked to, for the sake of the future peace of the Church, if the Marquis's Bill reaches the House of Lords this session.—*Literary Churchman.*

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1856.

KING'S COLLEGE.

SATURDAY last, being the day appointed for the meeting of the Alumni of King's College, Windsor, for the election of Governors, &c., which was to be held in Halifax, it took place accordingly at the National School. There was a good attendance of Alumni resident in the City, and several from the country also, were present. Some business was done, and finally the meeting was adjourned to Windsor, which being the site of the College, would certainly seem to be the proper place for the transaction of College business.

After a good deal of discussion the ballot was taken upon the nomination for Governors, when Hon. Mr. Almon received 63 votes, S. P. Fairbanks, Esq. 40, and Rev. Dr. Twining 23—the two former were therefore elected. It appeared however, that an informality had taken place, which it was thought would have made the election illegal, and a resolution was passed for a new ballot, which resulted in making the majority of the two first named gentlemen larger than at first, several persons having left the room. Their presence, however, although it might have had some effect upon the numbers, could not have altered the result.

Some discussion took place with reference to the limitation of the number of proxies to be held by each member, but nothing definite could be arrived at. A motion of adjournment to Windsor was carried by a majority of one; where we hope that every thing will be satisfactorily arranged.

We regret to find that the proceedings at the meeting have been made the subject of newspaper correspondences. We do not think that parties mentioned in the articles that have appeared, would think it worth their while to question under their proper names, the statements of anonymous writers. We may have something further to say on this topic in a future number, and await the account of proceedings at Windsor, ere we make up our minds as to the course we shall pursue. We believe however we are justified in stating that strong opposition will be made to any attempt that should tend to prevent the subscribers to the College, resident in the country, from exercising their acquired right to the fullest authorized extent, in the management of its affairs.

Colonel Clarke, and the Officers of the Garrison, gave a Ball on Tuesday evening last, in honor of the Officers of the 62nd and 63rd Regiments, lately arrived from the Crimea. It is said to have been a brilliant affair. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Le Marchant, were present; also His Excellency Admiral Fanshawe—several Naval Officers; and Commodore Massieux, of the French frigate in harbour.

The Admiral.—H. M. Ship Boscawen, bearing the Flag of Rear Admiral Fanshawe, arrived from Bermuda on Saturday evening last. H. M. brig Arab, arrived on Sunday last from Lunenburg.

The French frigate La Serieuse, 36, Commodore Massieux, arrived on Saturday evening last, and anchored near George's Island. On Sunday morning she saluted the Admiral, who immediately returned the compliment. On Monday morning salutes were exchanged between the frigate and Citadel; and a visit paid by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor.

The Depository stock of Prayer Books, &c. ordered many months ago from the S. P. C. K., have not yet come to hand. We regret that in consequence we have not been able to supply the many orders received for them. We hope that the neglect on the part of the S. P. C. K., which has led to serious inconvenience in this quarter, will soon be remedied—when we receive the Books, they will be immediately advertised in the Church Times, and Parties wishing a supply will oblige by their sending fresh orders for what they require.

Christopher Gregory, private in the 63rd Regt. was found dead in a cell, where he had been confined for being drunk, on the morning of Sunday last.

GREAT BOAT RACE!—The long talked of boat race between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which might have been called a race for the championship of the waters of this Continent, as the New Brunswickers had already beaten New York, Boston, and Halifax, came off in Halifax harbour, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. The weather and the water were all that could have been desired—the former cloudy and cool, the latter just agitated by a misty breeze, which did not, however, obscure the view from any point of observation. There was great excitement in the city, with reference to the event. Thousands went to the dockyard, kindly opened to the public, for the occasion, by the Admiral—and thousands lined the wharves, and took advantage of the masts and yards of the vessels lying at them, to witness the contest. From one of the wharves we looked on, with a hope in the heart for Nova Scotia in a species of rivalry in which her sons ought to excel, but with some anxiety when we recollected the honest fame that had been acquired in many a well contested water by the hardy sons of our sister Province. It was a comparatively easy matter to beat the Yankees—we hope always to be able to do that at any branch of honorable and manly rivalry—but when Bluenose meets Bluenose, and both braced for the fray, "then comes the tug of oars."

The boats came on—we were out of view of the start, but when they were abreast of the Ordnance, they hove in sight—the New Brunswicker, painted yellow, her men in white flannel and red caps—a longish gig, and pulled with a sweeping stroke—the Novascotian, light colored, shorter than her opponent, her men in blue coats and caps, pulling a vigorous short and quick stroke, and bending but slightly to their oars. The Novascotian was ahead, a position she appears to have gained very soon after the start. It was a beautiful race—the way both sides managed their oars, elicited much admiration—there was perhaps more of grace in the New Brunswick pull—but there was an earnestness in Nova Scotia, that if it only held out gave promise of the happiest results. It did hold out. The boat never lost any thing, but gradually increased her distance, all the way round. Coming abreast of the wharves on the return, shouts and cheers loud and long, showed the interest taking in the race. She finally came in five or six lengths ahead. The warmest enthusiasm was manifested at the dock yard, off which the Pyramus, the winning post, is stationed. With the adjuncts of the race, betting and other things that go to make up much of the excitement upon such occasions, we have nothing to do except to condemn them—but as a trial of skill as well between boat builders as men, the result of this contest speaks well for the ability of all concerned; and with the hardy rowers will remain the pleasing consciousness, that they have well upheld the honors of their native Province, and the sturdy qualities of her fishermen, and that they are now in a condition to challenge the world.

The umpires chosen for the occasion, were James Bodie, Esq. R. N., Master of the Boscawen—for the St. John boat; and F. M. Passaw, Esq. for the Halifax boat—with Assistant Umpires, and a Referee.

The winning boat was built under the superintendence of, and is owned, we believe, by Jas. Pryor, Esq.

UNITED STATES.

THE Kansas territory dispute appears to be very far from settled, notwithstanding that the Government of the United States has interfered to restore order. The question to be decided is of imposing dimensions. Whether Slavery and Slave laws shall be in force or not within the territory? On this question range the population of the whole Union, North against South, on one side or the other. It will be well if the civil war extend not beyond the bounds of the territory where it has commenced. While the battle field of parties is confined within its limits, there is hope that the country will not be entirely divided. Kansas may thus prove a safety valve for the explosion of the bad passions of the advocates of either side. It will be extremely difficult for Congress to enact general laws on the subject of slavery, that will give satisfaction to the slaveholders, and to those who are opposed to that foul ulcer on the U. States constitution. The subject is pregnant with danger to the Union of the Stars and Stripes. The following observations from the latest papers show that Congress is quite unable to deal with it, or bring it to a satisfactory termination:

In the Senate on Wednesday Mr. Crittenden moved to take up his resolution requesting the President to appoint General Scott to the command of the U. S. troops in Kansas. A discussion ensued, a number of Senators maintaining that the presence of Gen-

eral Scott in Kansas would have a tranquillizing and beneficial effect on the whole country. Others argued that such a request would be an improper interference by the Senate with the Executive functions, and that the difficulties in Kansas would soon cease if the people there would obey the laws, and the people of the North would cease agitation. The subject was then finally passed over. From present indications there is no doubt but that the proposition will eventually be rejected.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Clayton offered another plan for the pacification of Kansas. He proposed to abolish the existing Territorial Legislature, and elect a new one, the voters to be *bona fide* inhabitants of the Territory three months, and of their respective districts one month previous to the day of election. The laws of the Territory relative to the discussion of the slavery question, and the maintenance of the Fugitive Slave Law are also to be abolished. The people are authorized to form a State Government when the population shall have reached the number of 93,420. This is the third proposition presented in the Senate for the settlement of the Kansas troubles. Mr. Trumbull wants to annex the Territory to Nebraska; Mr. Crittenden believes General Scott can restore tranquility among the squatter sovereigns; while Mr. Clayton is in favor of taking a fresh start altogether.

Extract of a letter addressed by Sir W. F. WILLIAMS, to a gentleman in this city, dated Berlin, May 28, 1856.

"How thankful I ought to be, and indeed am; to God, for having spared me through so many dangers to serve the Queen in such a manner as has obtained her approbation and the good will of all my countrymen, on both sides of the water. Of all the proofs which I have or shall receive of this too general sentiment in my favor, the Sword voted to me by the Nova Scotians is THE MOST ACCEPTABLE TO MY HEART; and when I again come in sight of the shores of that land where I first drew my breath, I shall feel that I am a thousand fold required for all I have gone through during the eventful years of the last terrible struggle."

The elections in New Brunswick, so far as we have heard of them, are progressing in favor of the Lieutenant Governor's policy. His supporters have all been returned for St. John, and the Temperance men, completely floored. One of these who have lost their seats, is the Provincial Secretary under the administration which were compelled to a resignation.

The ship Hope, arrived on Thursday afternoon, 30 days from Plymouth, with a detachment of men for the 76th Regt.

A Telegraphic despatch at the Merchants' Exchange on Tuesday 24th inst., furnishes the subjoined intelligence received at New York by the steamship Atlantic, arrived the day previous, bringing Liverpool dates to 11th inst.:

The public are still without official notice of the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, but it is generally regarded as a fixed fact.—The matter creates very little excitement in England.

It is estimated that the inundations in France, rendered forty thousand people houseless, and that one hundred thousand were turned out of employment.

Breadstuffs advanced 2d to 3d per bushel. Flour advanced 2d to 3d per bbl. Cornmeal advanced 1s. to 1s. 6d per qtr., but only moderate business doing.

The Rev. Mr. Morris, of Manchester, notifies his removal to Antigonish, and requests that all communications to him, may in future, be addressed to Antigonish.

The U. States Military Gazette says the Government of Great Britain has issued orders that no military corps from New York or any part of the United States, shall be permitted to land on the Canadian side with muskets, rifles, swords, pistols, or any warlike instruments. Any company desirous to visit Canada can leave their arms at Niagara Falls, and cross when they please as citizens.—*Colonist.*

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—Two young men, one a son of Mr. Ward, Tailor, and the other Mr. Geo. Davis, clerk in Cranon's office, were enjoying a sail on the harbor yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon, when the boat was capsized about the middle of the harbor. The former sunk immediately, and we understand every effort to obtain the body has been unavailing. The latter clung to an oar until rescued by a boat from the Admiral's Ship. He was taken on board, and, after considerable time had been expended in using means for his restoration, will but little hope was at first entertained, he was restored to consciousness, and is now expected to recover.—*Messenger.*

LETTERS RECEIVED.

C. B. DeWolf, Esq., have plenty of Chambers' all kinds, none of the others. Rev. Mr. Morris—directions attended to. Rev. Mr. Jarvis—the expected Prayer books have not come to hand—when you see them advertised please renew your order—otherwise no notice will be sent to the publisher, price 4s., the only book of Chants on hand.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS... Mr. Anthony Adcock... of Charlton... Miraculously cured from a child with a staggish state of the liver...

Interred.

On Wednesday Evening, 18th June at St. Peter's Church, Weymouth... Mr. J. F. Fildes... Mr. Ebenezer Dwight Jones...

Med.

On Friday afternoon, after a long and painful illness, John Howk... aged 10 years... On Tuesday afternoon, at Arin View Cottage, North West Hill, after a long and painful illness...

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, 21st - H. M. S. Roseaven, Rear Admiral Fanshawe... Sunday, June 22 - H. M. S. Brig Arab, 12, Capt. Oglo... Wednesday, June 24 - H. M. S. Velociter, Mann, Quebec, 15 days...

COUNTRY MARKET.

Table with columns for goods (Bacon, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Hams, Hay, Homepun, Oatmeal, Oats, Potatoes, Socks, Veal, Yarn, Canada Flour, Am., Bye, Corn Meal) and prices.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table with columns for goods (Wood, Coal) and prices.

WANTED.

A FEMALE Teacher, as an Assistant in a School. She will only be required to take charge of girls and young boys.

BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR for the purpose of raising a fund to complete the Parsonage now being built, will be held at the Village of Partridge Island 'Parrboro' on Saturday the 23rd day of June.

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

I HAVE now on hand, handsomely bound in Morocco and Gold—a number of the New Edition of the PSALM & HYMN BOOK.

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

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May 17. 24 GRANVILLE STREET.

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No. 60 Hollis Street, Halifax.

Local Agent for Nova-Scotia.

June 9. 1y

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whiten, and preserves the TEETH—gives brilliancy to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH. It is composed of the most delicate and pure ingredients, and is perfectly adapted for the most delicate and sensitive teeth.

Prepared by Wm. Gossip, Chemist, &c., 24 Granville Street, Halifax.

June 21

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WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

Halifax, March 1.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER

—SUPERIOR TO SKIDLITZ—

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

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Feb. 9

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Stoddard's Latin Delectus.

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THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

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

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

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

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 60, Maiden Lane New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 3d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. each Box.

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These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints, or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms which arise from derangement of the Digestive system. Also, as general Family Aperient. They do not excite the system, and are a general 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.

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Feb. 1655

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