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# The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. XX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1880. NO. 22.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S.	Aug 1	1 Kings 17:1-16	1 Kings 17:17-24
M.	2	Jerem. 1:1-10	Jerem. 1:11-19
T.	3	1 Kings 18:1-18	1 Kings 18:19-40
W.	4	1 Kings 19:1-15	1 Kings 19:16-24
F.	5	1 Kings 20:1-17	1 Kings 20:18-34
S.	6	1 Kings 21:1-19	1 Kings 21:20-29
S.	7	1 Kings 22:1-28	1 Kings 22:29-38
S.	8	1 Kings 23:1-15	1 Kings 23:16-25
S.	9	1 Kings 24:1-18	1 Kings 24:19-26

## Poetry.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

### JERUSALEM.

"Jerusalem shall be trodden down until the time of the Gentiles be fulfilled," LUKE 21st Ch. 24 verse.

**JERUSALEM, Jerusalem,**  
Thy name alone is foun I,  
Charles took thy diadem,  
Rome laid thee with the ground.

And this is not Jerusalem,  
Once truth's beloved abode,  
The Mosque and Minaret,  
No City of our God.

Oh I sad to see Jerusalem  
To murderers a prey:  
Her Crown bereft of every gem,  
And basely cast away.

And sad to think of Abraham's seed,  
Oppressed, insulted here,  
Imprisoned, tortured, doomed to bleed,  
To live, to die, in fear.

Yet Israel loves his watch to keep,  
Where he his hope hath sown,  
The promise he yet shall reap:  
A harvest all his own.

On God let Israel rise and call,  
He shall not call in vain,  
The Mosque and Minaret shall fall,  
And Zion rise again.

"Jerusalem shall be inhabited again in her own place, even in Jerusalem." ZECHARIAH 12th, 6th verse.

## Religious Miscellany.

We learn from the *Nottingham Journal* that, after a lapse of fifteen years, public meetings have been held in Nottingham during the past week on behalf of the ancient Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. They took place on Monday the 14th inst. in the Exchange-hall, that in the morning being presided over by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln. Being Monday the attendance was not so numerous, but there was a very influential assembly, and an unusually large number of clergymen. The deputation were the Revd. J. P. Gell and the Revd. H. H. Wyatt, travelling secretary to the society. The Bishop concluding his opening address with the following pertinent observations: "I cannot but be ignorant, partly from what I have seen from time to time in the newspapers, and partly from what I have heard myself, that there is in many minds a certain distrust of the society for the Propagation of the Gospel. It has been said that she is not careful in the selection of the clergy which she employs. It has been said that there is a tendency to Romanism in her operations. In many minds there is also a sort of vague suspicion that there is also a rivalry between this society and the Church Missionary Society. They are too much regarded as rival instead of as sister institutions.—That I do not share in these sentiments, you will see by my standing here to advocate the claims of this society. I do not believe such statements to be true. I believe them to be misapprehension in some cases, grounded upon misstatements. Of course I say nothing as to my capabilities of forming a sound judgment upon this point. But it so happens I have had some opportunity of judging of the character of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. It is now about twenty years since I became connected with the Society. For 10 years I held office as local secretary in the parish of Islington. For seven years, being incumbent, and residing in a parish in London, in which the society's office is situate, I was enabled to be a constant at-

stant at the meetings of the society, and for some years had the honor of being one of the clerical examiners. I am, therefore, enabled to say with great confidence that the society does exercise great care in the selection of its missionaries. I have no less hesitation in saying that there is no tendency whatever to Romish principles in those that they send out. Of the missionaries connected with this society some are sent out from England. Every missionary before being sent out has to be tested by a board of five clerical examiners, who are appointed by the two Archbishops and the Bishop of London. A most searching examination is made as to the character of the candidates, and this is conducted by confidential correspondence, and they are also examined singly by each of the examiners, as well as collectively by the whole; in fact, they are tested much in the same way as candidates are examined by the Bishop for orders. Men are selected who have requisite ability and knowledge; men who are sound and faithful ministers of the gospel, and well grounded in the discipline of the Church of England. It happens, of course, that the great majority of the applicants are rejected. I remember one of my colleagues, also an examiner of the Church Missionary Society, telling me he knew of no difference in the principles on which the clergy were selected in the two associations, for they equally sought for earnest, faithful, and Gospel-loving men. Of course we cannot speak with quite the same degree of confidence of the ministers who are ordained by bishops abroad. The society, however, has acted upon the principle of placing their missionaries under the care of the Bishops of the dioceses, and though it may be open to some disadvantages that we have not the power to recall, it has been found to work exceedingly well in general. In the great majority of cases, to take the wide range of the society's missions, you will find men as devoted, as able, and as earnest in their work, and as faithful to the principles of the gospel, as you will find employed by any society or church in the world. I have had the opportunity of seeing most of the colonial bishops, and many returned missionaries, and it has been often a great refreshment of spirit, ay, and a great incentive to throw more zeal and heart into our work at home, to see the earnestness and self-denying devotion with which those men have worked their parishes abroad. Still the feeling exists, and you will ask how it is? I believe—and I speak knowing the invidious charges which such an avowal may bring upon me—that the main reason of this distrust is the appearance of the unfounded statements which have appeared in the so-called religious press. It is one of the saddest features of the times that so many publications, devoted, as they consider, to the interests of religion, should indulge in an acrimonious spirit, contrary to the gospel, and allow themselves to publish statements which are adopted without the slightest examination. And, what is still more to be lamented, when the falsehood of certain statements are shown, they refuse to insert the refutation. There is one more topic which I will touch upon. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Church Missionary Society are regarded and represented as rival societies, and thus is cherished a feeling which, happily, is not felt at head quarters. And I may say, likewise, that the feeling is in nowise cherished between the missionaries themselves in those parts where their spheres of labor coincide. The Bishop of Calcutta told me, with his characteristic warmth, that the missionaries of the Propagation Society—good angels he once called them—were working along with the clergymen of the Church Missionary Society with the most perfect harmony. In fact, our Church would not be fulfilling her mission if either of these two societies were to be given up. To a certain extent, they have dissimilar fields of labor, although there are parts in which they overlap each other. The field of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel is the colonies and dependencies of the British empire, their European settlers and heathen natives; while that of the Church Missionary Society is more particularly among heathen in other parts of the world, and is of a more strictly missionary character. As Peter was the apostle of the uncircumcision, and St. Paul of the circumcision, so these two societies have each its special object, both gloriously united to the Church of Christ. I trust that

we shall henceforth consider them as sisters, as the two great arms of the Church, now spreading to the right and to the left the Gospel of Christ, and now joining together in one common effort to scatter the precious seed of the Word of God."

## THE JEWS.

*The Post-Biblical History of the Jews; from the Close of the Old Testament to the Destruction of the Second Temple.* By Dr. M. J. RAPHALL, Rabbi-Preacher at the Synagogue, New York. Two Vols. (London: Trubner and Co.)

We cannot but recommend these volumes, as being full of information, but yet never dry or pedantic. We should have liked some larger references to the Talmud, and more details of its legends, but we can understand that a Rabbi, though he might not allow the ancient legends of his brethren any weight in history, would yet feel averse to exposing them to ridicule. Among many passages which present themselves for extract, our readers may take the following account of Herod's temple:—

"The Talmud ascribes the building of the temple to Herod's remorse;—that, incessantly tormented by the pangs of conscience, Herod had applied to the sole survivor of the Ammonite collateral, Balaer the son of Butah, an aged man, whom he himself had deprived of his eyesight, and whose sons he had put to death. This aged and pious senator the king consulted as to the possibility of expiating his guilt in shedding the blood of the entire Sanhedrin, and of so many priests of the Lord. 'As thou hast quenched the light of the world by putting to death the teachers and expounders of the holy law, be active, and advance the light of the world by restoring the holy temple!' was the reply. But, whatever was the motive which induced him to build, Herod faithfully kept his promise to the people. Two years were devoted to preparations; ten thousand artificers under the direction of one thousand priests, were taken into the king's pay; one thousand carts were employed in the carrying of the materials; and when everything was ready, the old edifices began to be taken down, and the new one to be raised with equal celerity. The holy place, properly so called, was finished in a year and a half; and the legend tells us that, in proof of the divine approval, during the whole of this period, no rain fell by day to interrupt the work, but only at night. It took eight years so far to complete the structure as to fit it for divine worship for Jews and Gentiles; but the building was carried on for many years, both by Herod himself and long after his death; and shortly before the destruction of Jerusalem, no less than eighteen thousand men were employed and at work on the temple.

"The stones were white marble; each stone twenty-five cubits long, twelve cubits high, and nine cubits broad, all wrought and polished with exquisite beauty. The temple, or holy place, was but sixty cubits in breadth, but a wing on each side projected twenty cubits more. The entrance to the holy place was through an open gateway (without doors), seventy cubits high and twenty wide, so that the temple presented a facade of one hundred and twenty cubits. There was the loftiest part of the whole structure on the summit of the temple-mount, and was on all sides surrounded by a succession of piazzas, or porticoes, and terraces, rising above each other, and enclosing a multitude of courts and buildings. The first of these enclosures, nearest the city, was surrounded by a strong and lofty wall of large stones, well cemented: and on the side towards the temple had a piazza, supported by columns of such size that three men, with arms extended, could scarcely embrace one, which is equal to twenty-seven feet in circumference. Of these columns there were one hundred and sixty two, supporting a flat ceiling. No sculpture or painting interrupted its simple but uniform beauty. A flight of five wide marble steps led into the second enclosure, called the Azarah, or 'court of the Gentiles,' because open to all visitors. Stately columns, equidistant, had inscriptions engraved on them, in Greek and in Latin, admonishing strangers, and such Jews as were not purified, (those namely, who had contracted some defilement prohibited by the law,) against proceeding beyond the marble rails surrounding the court, under pain of death.

The third enclosure, raised above the second by fourteen marble steps, formed the Azarah, or court of the Hebrews (Israelites), which contained the altar of burnt offering, ported over from the larger court by a low marble screen, which formed the court of the priest. A separate court, with distinct entrances, and divided from the men by a low wall or partition, was appropriated to the women; so that we see that the complete separation of the sexes, which is still kept up in the synagogue, dates from the temple.

"The whole structure, with its terraces rising in succession, was visible at a great distance, and equally strong and splendid. Its white marble walls, in many places inlaid with gold, towering above the city, reflected the blinding rays of the sun, and, after sunset, gave to the mountain the appearance as if perpetual snow rested on its summit. And so solid was the masonry, that even yet, after a lapse of near two hundred years, and in spite of the rage of man, who exerted every effort in order that not one stone should be left upon the other, but all be thrown down, the whole of the foundation and the basement of the temple still remain entire and uninjured; while a portion of the western walls, erect and attesting its strength, is visited by Jewish pilgrims from every part of the world, whose streaming eyes were raised to heaven with prayers for Israel's restoration."—(vol. ii. pp 335-37.)

Of course a Christian reader of a Jewish history will naturally turn at once to the pages in which the writer treats of the foundation of his own Church, and the revelation of his own creed. On this point Dr. Raphall, though he occasionally refers to the Christian Scriptures among other authorities, is both brief and satisfactory:—

"It was during the administration of Pontius Pilate that the events related in the historical books of the Christian Scriptures are said to have occurred; and it was from before his tribunal that the founder of the Christian faith was led forth to execution. We do not feel called upon to enter into this subject, for at its origin, and during its infancy, Christianity has no claim on the attention of the Jewish historian. It in its day of power, when, full-grown, it chooses to abuse its strength, and to emulate the worst deeds of these varnished Pharisees whom its founder so justly condemns—it is then that Christianity enforces its painful claim on the reluctant notice of him who relates the tear-bedewed and blood-stained events of the Jewish history."—(p. 374.)

However true the reproach in the latter part of this sentence may be, the assertion in the former part is not so. Christianity had much to do with the state of the Jewish nation in the latter years of its existence in Judaea. It absorbed into its own fold the free-hearted, the self-devoted, the earnest and truthful, and holy of the Jewish people, "those who looked for redemption in Israel;" and when these were persecuted and driven out by their more hardened countrymen, there were only left pride, and cruelty, and treachery, like Joabhanan of Giscala and his followers, and Simon with his Zealots; or else courtly insouciance and false liberality, and collectivism, such as that of Josephus the historian.

But this by the way. We hope that these two volumes will be but the first of the history of that fated race who were once "the people of God," but are now doomed by sorrows, and wanderings, and woes, to expiate their sins, until the words of their prophets shall be fulfilled literally as well as spiritually, and the dispersed of the Gentiles shall again be gathered in Zion to bless "him who cometh in the name of the Lord." There are in their own tongue histories of the sufferings and oppressions which the Jewish race have undergone for many long years, which, if they could be told us by a writer so fair and so fluent as Dr. Raphall, would make us at least admire their patience and respect their constancy, while we deplored their self-will,—might make us to blush for the bigotry and cruelty of those who professed the doctrine of the Messias, whom they confessed by their acts of vindictive tyranny against the people of Judah, who had refused Him. We hope that Dr. Raphall is continuing the Post-biblical History of the Jews.

### News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Arabia, July 19.

#### CONVOCAATION.

On Monday Lord Redesdale presented the petition we printed some time back (see *Guardian* of April 15) from members of the Convocation of the Province of York, showing that, while the clergy of the Province of Canterbury have lately deliberated in Convocation, all opportunity of participating in such deliberations has been denied to the Convocation of the

Province of York, and praying the house, before proceeding with any measure specifically affecting the clergy, to—

"Address her Majesty, or otherwise procure that that the same may be submitted to the clergy of both provinces in their Convocation not lawfully in being under the Royal Writs addressed to both Archbishops respectively."

Lord Redesdale thought it unjust that one set of proceedings should be adopted with regard to the province of Canterbury, and another mode of proceeding with respect to the province of York. He entertained a strong opinion that if the Convocation of the Province of York was put upon a proper footing much good might result from it. He thought the manner in which the proceedings in Convocation of the province of Canterbury were conducted showed that all those apprehensions which had been entertained by parties as to their dangerous character were altogether unfounded. Of course, in all public assemblies they must expect differences of opinion, and when discussions took place they were not always conducted in the manner in which it could be wished they should be; but because matters of difference might occur that was no argument against such assemblies altogether. It was very desirable that the Church should represent itself. At the present moment the Church was abused for many things for which she is really not responsible, and it was unjust that it should be allowed to express its opinion as to what should be done in reference to such questions. At the same time some improvement ought, he thought to take place in the constitution of the bodies to which he was referring, and the first and most obvious improvement was the fusion of the two provinces. Nothing, he was aware, could be done now beyond calling public attention to the matter, but he hoped some attention would be given to the subject of the petition, and that the same privileges of the Convocation of one province as were enjoyed by the other.

In the House of Commons, July 4, replying to Mr. Baillie, Lord Palmerston states that Mr. Dallas has full powers for arranging the Central American Question.

Replying to Colonel Dunno, the noble viscount states that the value of the public property taken at Sebastopol is so exceedingly small that if divided among the troops, the share of each officer would not be more than 2s. 6d., and of each man 6d.; and that it was therefore not intended to make a distribution.

The following telegraphic message was yesterday (July 15) received at the Admiralty from Admiral Grey, at Constantinople, dated 14th July, 1856:—  
"Danzee has arrived with Admiral Freemantle. Every person belonging to the army had embarked, and all the ships had sailed from the Crimea on Saturday evening except the *Leander* and *Gladiator*."

The Admiralty have received from Malta accounts of the wreck of the *Spartan*, steam transport, on the south west end of the Cano Rocks, on the coast of Barbary, where she had been found by the *Ednia* transport:—"She had fortunately succeeded in landing the whole of her troops, consisting of ten officers, 796 non-commissioned officers and men, one lady and child of the Land Transport Corps, besides her crew, without loss, on an adjacent very small island of rock, where they are well supplied with provisions from the ship, but in imminent danger from want of water, that of the ship being damaged with salt water. The *Spartan* lies on the rocks, with her bottom stove in, and, according to report, with fifteen feet of water in her hold."

INDIA.—The Roman Catholic hierarchy has succeeded, if the public journals are to be believed, in obtaining, without the long talked of Portuguese concordat, considerable favours in British India. From a despatch of the Court of Directors, it is to be gathered that the four "Vicars Apostolic" of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Agra are regarded as the recognized officials of Government for certain ecclesiastical purposes, each receiving a salary of 400 rupees per month. A Roman Catholic priest with a salary of 100 rupees is to be allowed to every station where 100 British Roman Catholics reside. Each military chaplain and each assistant chaplain is to have a like stipend; and if the chaplain has more than one regiment to serve, he is to have 150 rupees, besides the help of an assistant, with allowance for travelling and medicine, &c., gratis. Government is also to make grants for erecting Roman Catholic churches, under certain conditions specified; and concede to Romanists separate burial places.

A letter from Turin states that an important decision in the case of a persecution for an offence against religion has just been given by the Criminal Court of Florence:—

"A prisoner, who was accused of having changed his religion from Roman Catholicism to Protestantism, was defended by the Advocate Salvagnoli, who proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the civil code of Tuscany does not provide for such a case, and, therefore, that though the fact of a man receding from the established religion might be offensive to the discipline of the Church, it could not be tried by civil court."

The fears of a collision between Austria and Piedmont, which continually repeat themselves in the papers, would probably be inaudible but for the tranquillity that reigns through the rest of Europe. The accumulation of troops on the frontier, and the uneasiness of the Duchy of Parma, which writhes under a protection it cannot refuse, are the current sources of alarm. The knowledge that England and France would revenge any aggression committed on one side, and would not countenance it on the other, will probably preserve peace for the present. But accidents will always be possible whilst you have two Powers armed to the teeth, hating each other, with fifty things to quarrel about, and nothing but a river between them.

"I hope and wait," the young Count of Paris writes; "I have only one object in view, to render myself worthy of a possible future." His mother, his brother, and he, have been "absolute strangers" to the fusion. "It belongs to France to choose." Happy France, with such abundant means of choice! If she wishes for constitutional government, here is a young gentleman educating himself for the purpose if for legitimacy and the older Bourbon traditions, there is the Comte de Chambord. Republicanism "hopes and waits" in lodgings at Brussels. In possession she has despotism and the Empire.—*London Guardian*.

#### UNITED STATES.

DEADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Upwards of One Hundred Persons killed or wounded.—A serious accident happened on the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad on the 17th inst. by the explosion of the Boiler of the Locomotive. The cars were filled with the teachers and children of St. Michael's Church Sunday School, bound on an excursion.

The excursion train contained 1100 children, with their parents and teachers, and came in collision with a down train on the curve near Fort Washington, while the latter train was going slowly and the former rapidly endeavoring to reach the stopping place. Both locomotives were crushed, and three cars of the excursion train rushing together, caught fire and were consumed. Beneath their ruins were a number crushed so that extrication was impossible. The scene was of the most heart-rending character. Seventeen bodies were counted beneath the ruins of the cars, mostly consumed. Eleven men and women and two children were consumed in one car. The total killed is 30, and wounded, 69.

The scene of the accident is 1½ miles from Philadelphia, in the neighborhood of two curves, so that approaching trains cannot be seen 500 yards, and the track is a single one. When the locomotives came together, they rose on an end, their fire boxes nearly touching one another, and fell over across the road. The fire being scattered about the wreck of the first excursion car, it caught fire and extended to two of the other cars piled upon it. Most extraordinary efforts were made to extricate the mutilated beings crushed amid the wreck, of whom some were still alive when the flames reached them. The groans and cries that rent the air were awful.

Two engines from Chestnut Hill forced water through a hose to the wreck, and after working for several hours the human remains beneath it were removed. Nineteen bodies were removed to the blacksmith's shop, 3 of them supposed to be females. Under another shed were eight bodies so charred as to defy recognition. The body of Father Sheridan was recovered and brought to the city.

All the human remains were gathered up and brought to the city. Twenty-seven bodies have not been recognized, and they are so badly burned that it is feared they never can be.

Further particulars from Philadelphia, July 19th, state the number of dead as fifty-six, including six unrecognised bodies; the wounded, as far as known, seventy-eight. The death of many of them is hourly expected.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCES.—We learn by telegraph, that about one o'clock, yesterday, a house in Cockfish, in the county of Kent, was struck by lightning, and two young girls were killed. One, a French

girl, aged about 14 years, and daughter of the owner of the house, and the other, a grand-daughter of Mr. Luke Fitzpatrick, of this town, aged 12 years. The father of the former was up stairs at the time the house was struck, and discovered that a barrel of flour was on fire. This he threw out of the window. He then went down stairs, where he found his wife crying and the two girls standing by her. She pointed to the children, and then fainted away. He took her out and laid her on the ground. On coming to, he asked her what was the matter, when she replied, that both the girls were dead. He went in and saw them standing at a table. He laid his hands upon them, when they both fell down. They were dead, as the woman had stated.

It appears that, when the storm commenced, the eldest girl was churning, who said to her mother that it was not right to be at that work while it was thundering. She then stopped, and went to the table and commenced washing dishes, at which she was engaged when the lightning struck the house. The woman was severely injured in the arm and leg.

The squall passed over Chatham, and the thunder and lightning extremely heavy, accompanied with torrents of rain. It was, however, of short duration.—*Gleaner.*

**DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE, OFF CAPE TORMENTINE, WESTMORLAND.**—During the severe gale of Tuesday, the 1st inst., two lives were lost on their passage from Prince Edward Island to Cape Tormentine. It appears that a party of young people had crossed from Cape Tormentine to Cape Traverse in a sailing boat, under the care of Mr. Richard Trenholm, son of a respectable inhabitant of the latter place. Among the party was a young woman, the daughter of Mr. George Dobson, who crossed merely for the benefit of the sea air. After having landed his passengers, Mr. R. Trenholm attempted to return with Miss Dobson, without any other person to assist in the management of the boat. When a few miles from the shore, the wind commenced blowing from the northwest with great violence, and the anxious spectators observed a heavy sea strike the boat, after which they could not again discover her. Until lately, however, hopes were entertained that she might have weathered the storm and reached some place of refuge; but the length of time that has elapsed has rendered the fate of these unfortunate persons but too probable.

Mr. Trenholm had, about a year since, returned from California, and was noted for his bold and daring spirit. After having surmounted all the dangers of that country, and of the voyage, he has met his fate almost within sight of his own door. He was engaged, we hear, to a very respectable young lady in his own neighborhood, and the wedding was to have taken place in a few days—a circumstance which renders his untimely death still more distressing.—*St. John Courier.*

**DR. MACLAY'S RESIGNATION.**—A pamphlet of 25 pages has come to hand, entitled "The Resignation of Rev. Archibald Maclay, D. D., as President of the American Bible Union, explained in a letter to Rev. John J. Fulton." The object of this letter is to explain the reasons why he felt it his duty to resign the Presidency of the Union. We have not had time to examine this document thoroughly, and therefore it would be premature in us to pass an opinion upon its merits; but it is very obvious that there is serious wrong somewhere. Dr. Maclay says, that "the Committee on Versions, and the Committee on Finance, had undergone important changes, the character of which, and the alleged reasons for which, greatly impaired his confidence in the directing power of the Board." He complains "that numerous translations had been made which, though not in all cases inconsistent with good scholarship, were, nevertheless, calculated, on other grounds, to compromise the character of the Union, and to shake the confidence of men in the truth of God's word." Of these he furnishes a number of specimens. He thinks there has been a lavish expenditure of funds, and an undue exercise of power by the secretary, which, if allowed to go on, must necessarily involve the whole concern in ruin. For these and other reasons he has felt himself called upon to resign his position. That Dr. Maclay is conscientious in the course he has pursued no one that knows him will for a moment question; but how far his views are correct will be better understood when the whole case is known.—*Christian Visitor.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.

We readily give insertion to the subjoined statement and appeal in behalf of the widow and three children

of the Rev. T. Boland, late Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in St. George's Bay.

Reports of the death of the Rev. Mr. Boland in a snow storm, reached St. John's, and were noticed in the newspapers nearly a month ago; but the painful circumstances were only received by the last mail via Halifax.

Mr. Boland left home on the morning of March 11th, to visit a parishioner on the opposite side of the harbour. About one o'clock, p. m., a heavy drift came on, but as a sufficient time had elapsed to allow Mr. Boland to reach his destination, no fears were entertained for his safety; and when he did not return at night it was concluded he would lodge at the Barrage-way; and especially on this occasion, as he was much debilitated by a recent attack of quinsy. On the following morning his body was discovered lying on the ice by a person accidentally crossing by a sloop, and was conveyed by him to Mrs. Boland and the daughters, who up to that time had not even dreamt of danger.

It appeared that Mr. Boland had reached his destination, but after the drift had cleared, instead of going to a house, he set out for his home, in which attempt he succeeded so far as to advance about a third of the distance, when, it is presumed, fatigued together with the cold caused his death.

Mr. Boland was a person of much learning, zeal and ability, and his ministry appeared to be much blessed in the remote settlements (first of Chancel, and afterwards of Sandy Point, St. George's Bay) to which he had been sent as the Society's Missionary by the present Bishop of Newfoundland. He fell in the active discharge of his Ministerial duty, and in the service of Christ and his Church.

Mr. Boland has left a widow and three children, in a land of strangers, quite unprovided for, and without even the means of returning to their own country. In a letter to the Bishop, received by the last mail, Mrs. Boland affectingly says—"The future to us is so perfect a blank that time and circumstances alone can determine us on any plan of proceeding. Not having the means for removal, even if desirable, we shall await here a communication from your Lordship."

In consequence of Mr. Boland's having been placed in settlements so remote and isolated, he and his services have been little known beyond the sphere of his faithful and unremitting labours, where he was much beloved and respected. The inhabitants of St. George's Bay, it is well known, are scattered and poor, and little can be expected from them. These circumstances seem to justify and require an appeal to the liberality of Christian people, and particularly the members of the Church of England in this colony, in behalf of the destitute widow and children of a faithful and devoted Minister, so suddenly and unexpectedly taken away in his mid-career of duty and usefulness.

Subscriptions will be received by the Clergy in St. John's and at each of the Banks.—*Newfoundland Express, July 19.*

CAPE BRETON.

The Steamers "Propontis" and "Victoria" arrived here on Monday last from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Both steamers were employed in submerging the cables between Newfoundland and Cape Breton, and Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia; which important service was successfully accomplished under the able management of a staff of practical Telegraph Operators and Engineers from England and the United States; embracing the names of Mr. Eddy of New York, Mr. Simpson of Portland, Mr. DeSanty and Mr. Canning of London, and others.—*News, July 26.*

H. M. Steamship (Coryette) "Pylades," arrived on Sunday last from Halifax, en route for England, via Newfoundland. "Pylades" coaled at the loading ground, North Sydney, on Monday, and sailed on Tuesday on her destination.—*Ibid.*

Editorial Miscellany.

A communication appears in the *Morning Journal* of yesterday, dated H. M. S. Boscawen, 30th July, 1856, for the purpose of correcting a misstatement in the *Chronicle* of that date, with reference to the Melancholy Accident at Dartmouth on Sunday last. It states the facts of the case as follows:—"About 20 2d class boys were landed at Dartmouth last Sunday afternoon, from this ship, accompanied by a ship's corporal, for what is technically termed a 'run ashore'; on arriving at the First Lake, the temptations of a swim were so great that they immediately jumped in the water. One of them, named Keone, was soon afterwards observed to sink, and in spite of the most gallant ex-

ortions on the part of the other boys, (exertions so highly creditable to them) his body could not be recovered until late in the evening."

LUXENBURG, July 27, 1856.

A new Organ, built by T. C. Bates & Son, of 6, Ludgate Hill, London, has lately been placed in the Parish Church of St. John, in this Town, for which the sum of £125 has been raised by the Congregation. The ladies, as usual, having largely aided in procuring it. Our "mother in Israel," Mrs. Frederica Zwicker, a lady near 80 years of age, herself collected £25 by personal application among her friends, proving that her love for her Saviour and her Church has not been quenched or overborne by age.

The Rector, advocating the use of instrumental music as an aid to public devotion, preached from *Chron. 5, 13, 14*—"It came even to pass, as the trumpeters and singers were as one, to make one sound to be heard in praising and thanking the Lord, and when they lifted up their voice with the trumpets and symbols and instruments of music, and praised the Lord, saying, For He is good, for His mercy endureth for ever; that then the house was filled with a cloud, even the house of the Lord."

From which passage we learn that it was not when the sacrifices were offered, nor even when the Ark was deposited in its place, but it was when the singers and the players on the musical instruments joined in one grand chorus of praise and thanksgiving; it came to pass that then the house was filled with a cloud. He remarked also that the direction of St. Paul to Christians to "be filled with the Spirit," as the living temples of the Holy Ghost, is accompanied by the exhortation, to abound in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in their heart to the Lord. *Ephes. 5, 18, 19.*

He further expressed his thankfulness to God for the success which had so soon crowned their efforts to provide this noble aid to the public worship; urging them never to regard it as a substitute, but only as a help and guide in calling forth and conducting that capacity and taste for music so general among the congregation, and indeed throughout the whole county; and reminded them, in conclusion, that as they every Sunday pray, "O Lord, open Thou our lips," and promise, "our mouth shall shew forth Thy praise," so they should not be satisfied without fulfilling the intent of *Public Worship* by the continual observance of *Common prayer* and praise.—*Com.*

**CHANNEL ISLANDS' BREED OF CATTLE.**—Many persons in this Province having become the purchasers of the Stock lately imported by the government, which is of the purest *Guernsey* breed, they may find some satisfaction in the perusal of the following letter extracted from the *London Times*, rectifying a common error of confusing the breeds of Jersey and Guernsey and Alderney, and showing by the comparative merits of the two at the Grand Cattle Show at Paris, the higher estimation in which the Guernsey stock was held:—*Chron.*

To the Editor of the Times:—Sir,—Allow me to endeavor to rectify an error most common in England—that of calling the Channel Islands' breed of cattle Alderneys and Jerseys.

There is an enormous difference between the breeds of Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney, the first being by far the best for the quality, quantity, and richness of their milk and butter; the second presenting frequently more symmetry than the Guernseys, but being very inferior in quality; and the third, when pure, being of very diminutive size and not remarkable for the quality of their produce.

In your report of the Grand Cattle Show in Paris you labored under the common error, and called the prize cattle of the Channel Islands Alderneys and Jerseys.

Now, this is how things stood at the Exhibition: The Channel Islands presented 16 heads of cattle—Guernsey, 7; Jersey, 9. The prizes awarded were as follows:—

	BULLS.	COWS.
1st prize.—Mr. Fowler, Jersey	600	
2d prize.—Mr. J. Rougier, Guernsey	500	
1st prize.—Mr. G. Torode, Guernsey		500
2d prize.—Mr. J. Rougier, Guernsey		400
3d prize.—Mr. Fowler, Guernsey		
Besides two mentions honorable—one for Jersey, one for Guernsey.		
You now see, Sir, that on nine heads Jersey had only one prize and one mention honorable.		
I have, &c.,		
HENRY E. MARQUAND.		
Guernsey, June 23.		

### Missionary Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Meeting of Tuesday, July 1st. 1850.

A letter from the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, dated Halifax, June 3, 1850, was laid before the Meeting. The Bishop said:—

"I have to inform the Society that I have now expended the 300*l.* considerably granted in 1831 for the promotion of their important objects in this diocese, and I trust that the statement of the manner in which it has been employed will be satisfactory.

"You will perceive that it has spread over a period of five years, and I can assure the Society that their liberality has been appreciated and has been the means of drawing forth a much larger amount from other sources. When a new church is required or any other important work is proposed, the promise of a small grant from the Society encourages the people to undertake what they would not have dared to attempt without it, and their efforts are stimulated by my strict adherence to the rule of paying the amount promised in two portions, one moiety when the exterior is completed, and the other on the completion of the whole building. The appropriation to churches has been to the extent of a little more than half of the grant, and the supply of books is next in importance, the pressing applications from the clergy for books and tracts being many more than I have been able to meet. You will readily believe that, where they are only able to visit some of their congregation once in four or five weeks, it is of extreme importance to have a supply of sound religious books and tracts for the instruction of their flocks in their absence; and there is probably no mode in which the objects of the Society can be more effectually furthered at a small cost than this distribution of its publications.

"And now may I venture to hope that the Society will again entrust to my care a grant to be employed in the same way of that for which I am now accounting? I shall feel greatly indebted for such liberality, and will distribute it with the utmost economy."

The Board agreed to place 150*l.* in the hands of the Bishop for the Society's general designs.

A letter from the Lord Bishop of Natal, dated Maritzburgh, March 22, 1850, was laid before the Meeting. The following account of the progress of the educational institution for Kafir, which was aided by the Society's grant, will be read with interest:—

"The central institution at Ekukanyeni (Place of Light) has by the course of events been brought into active operation much sooner than I had at all anticipated, though it was always my hope that we should eventually succeed in making it available for the purpose to which it is now devoted, viz. the education of a number of Kafir lads, from five to fourteen years of age, all sons of chief men, or their indunas, who have been committed into their hands by their parents in the most confiding manner, to be taught and trained in any way we think best. My hope was that, from our different stations scattered about the country, we might, after a year or two, be able to procure a few lads whose parents would allow them to be removed from their native kraals and their abominations, and be brought up under our care. But on proceeding to found a station with the chief Geza, shortly after Sir George Grey's return from his visit to this colony, we (Mr Shepstone and myself) were led by circumstances to make a proposal to the tribe, that they should send their children to me for education. The experiment was so utterly novel and untried, that Mr. Shepstone (whose influence with the Natal Kafirs is most remarkable) had never before thought of the plan as possible; and indeed proposed it to them with considerable hesitation as to the probability of their assenting. However, he explained to them fully the advantages of such a measure; and their confidence in him was such, that with one voice they agreed to do what he recommended, and to send their boys (it will be a more serious matter to get the girls, but we must try for that in due time) as soon as I should be ready to receive them. Happily we had almost completed at Ekukanyeni a residence for the principal of the institution (whoever it might be), with outbuildings for lard and stabling, all which might be adapted for our present necessities. And, accordingly, we promised to be ready in a fortnight, and they might send their children as soon after that as they pleased. To the great trial, however, of our faith and patience, three months elapsed before any children came, and it appeared that meanwhile great discussions had been carried on within and without the tribe of Geza (which for the present was principally concerned in

the proposal) as to the object for which the children were required. Geza himself and his chief men were firm in their resolution. The former declared that 'his two boys should go, if they went alone.' But in all the tribes of the district, to whom the intelligence was soon conveyed, there were serious misgivings as to the consequences of such a measure; and by many Geza and his people were called fools for trusting their children wholly into the hands of the white man. However, these fears and suspicions, from which perhaps their own hearts, if the truth were told, were not wholly free, were so far overcome at last, that on a day, of which due notice was given us, nineteen young boys were brought to the station by their friends, who formed a long procession of men and women, some leading the little ones by the hand, others bearing them upon their shoulders, and with much ceremony and some speech-making, delivered up into our hands. 'We might do what we liked with them—take them over the sea to England if we pleased, as many people said we should, though they sincerely hoped we should not.' Since that time we have received eleven more, and it is quite possible that in the course of a few months our number may steadily increase to fifty or one hundred children. They feel very much the change from the warm, close Kafir hut to the airy and draughty European house, more especially in wet weather, when they suffer a good deal from cold. This requires us to pay careful attention to the matter of clothing, and entails of necessity no inconsiderable expense.

"In order to break as much as possible, especially during the first winter, their change from Kafir to European habits, I have been obliged to order this day the construction of a first-class Kafir hut at the institution, where on a wet evening the children may sit around a fire in the centre, and feel a little of the warmth and comfort of home. And in order to provide for their better accommodation at night I have had constructed a wooden building of some extent, which must serve for the present as chapel, school-room, and dormitory, while we proceed to erect other buildings where the lads may have each his little stretcher and separate bed at night, and so be accustomed by degrees to the decencies and wants of civilized life. At present they sit around upon the floor for their meals, which consist mainly of meal porridge with beef, and at night a cup of coffee on Sundays—Never was a lesson of order and patience taught more expressively than by the appearance of these thirty lads at meal time. The old Kafir woman, whom the tribe chose at my request as their attendant, standing in the middle, ladles out the porridge with provoking deliberation, generally going the round twice to equalize the portions, though the little ones always tell her when they have enough on their plate. Not a movement is made towards the food, however hungry they may be, till this process is duly completed; then they say their little grace in Kafir, and, at a given signal, the meal proceeds.

"The next thing to be considered is a supply of books and other appliances for their education; and here I must say we are completely at a loss at present.

The Bishop also requests a grant of £25 to each of the following places to build small churches, viz:—Clairmont, Espingo, Pinetown, Umhlabi, Mount Moreland, Byrne.

The Board agreed to grant for the objects specified in this letter £200; namely, towards the small churches £125; the Kafir Liturgy £50; Schoolbooks and Stereotyped cuts £25.

### Selections.

The following historical retrospect is striking and encouraging:—

"Three centuries ago, our bishops and people were passing through the fires of the Marian persecution. Only two hundred years ago, under Cromwell's intolerant usurpation, a congregation of our communion so large as this little church now contains could not have been gathered, openly, in any place on the face of the earth. Such men as Taylor and Hammond, were ministering in private parlours and secret places at the risk of their liberty, being already stripped of their property. Archbishop Usher told John Evelyn as he narrates in his Diary, that, in his opinion, the Church of England was about to perish, and that the sectaries, by their endless quarrels among themselves, would bring back popery in the end. It is touching, indeed, in that good man's record, to review the distressing condition into which our church had fallen, and the despair into which her sons were d-dipping. A

century passed, and the Church had regained her ancient state; but the heavy chains of the Queen of George were chafing her hands, and making her head drowsy, and her heart faint. But God was teaching our forefathers in these colonies the important lesson, 'to put not their trust in princes.' At the end of the revolution we were without a single bishop; and one of those who were afterwards consecrated to begin our episcopal succession is said to have regarded his order as likely to terminate with his own contemporaries, for he saw no probability that the Church could recover from her deplorable condition—only a few old families in his diocese, seeming to take deep interest in preserving her! Such was the state of things which some, who still survive, remember; and now—behold the results! The Anglican Church stands to-day, like the angel of the Apocalypse, with one foot upon the sea and one upon the land. Where, on the face of the earth, are not her witnesses found? Our own increase, as the American Church, is not less surprising. And God has been working for us in more ways than are apparent to the superficial. The great Movement of John Wesley, however faulty in itself, has proved a good thing for our land, because it has given to American dissent antagonistic to the Church than that of the Puritans,—has projected it in a line that converges with ours, and impressed it with a spirit which, as it becomes educated and elevated, will inevitably seek the reunion for which it is our duty to labour and to pray in the spirit of Christian charity."—(p. 17—19.)—Sermon by Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe.

"A TERRIFYING BLASPHEMY."—Well may the editor of the New York paper from which the fearful extract below is quoted, call the occurrence alluded to, a "Terrifying Blasphemy!" Nothing so horrible has been heard of since the ruffians of the Faubourg St. Antoine placed a naked harlot on the great altar of Notre Dame, and worshipped the nasty thing as the "Goddess of Reason;" and these poor wretches had an excuse which the atrocious blasphemers of New York have not—they were drunk with rage—the pent up passions of millions, tortured for a thousand years by feudal and ecclesiastical oppression of the most grinding, agonizing description, had at length broken loose, and the good was in their fury confounded with the bad; in a word, the populace worshipped Therogno de la Merricourt, and murdered the Princes de Lamballe; the poor, humble, charitable parish priest was hacked to death by the same sabre that very pardonably lopped off the head of the bloated and tyrannical bishop. But the blasphemy of the New York exhibitions is a cold blooded affair of dollars and cents; like Judas Iscariot they sell again the agony of our blessed Lord for money, and, so surely as we write, will God's awful curse smite the land that tolerates such an infernal iniquity. What was the sin of the cities of the plain, on whom the Lord rained down fire and brimstone out of heaven, to such a horror as this?

If this nation, in its madness, rouses the wrath of England and of France, and of the God-fearing people who live in this humble Canada, we pity them in the day when fleets and armies come upon them, in which blasphemy against the Saviour of mankind, even of the slightest description, would be visited with the severest punishment. New York is, from all accounts—and we have heard some too fearful even to hint at—the most profligate city on the earth at the present day; it is worse than Sodom. On the day that the Spithead fleet appears before its palace, it will be seen on whose side is the God of Hosts:

"On Saturday the horrible sacrilege was committed at the Broadway theatre of exhibiting the agonies of the crucifixion of Jesus as a theatrical entertainment and stage exhibition! Incredible as it may seem, in compliance with a special invitation from the manager of that establishment, we witnessed in common with quite a crowd of persons, the "rehearsal" of this dreadful blasphemy! No intimation was conveyed in our card of invitation as to the nature of the promised exhibition, other than it was to be a "private day rehearsal" by the Model Artists of certain "Great Scriptural Tableaux." Our astonishment may be imagined then, when a programme was put into our hands within the theatre, giving the order of rehearsal. When the curtain rose, Mons. Celler, a Frenchman, we believe, who has made a fortune in Popish countries by this desecration, was discovered suspended upon a cross in the centre of a grouping of figures after the manner of Rubens' picture of the "Elevation of the Cross." The next unpeepable outrage on the "bill" was the personation of "The Last moment." The final tableaux was the "Descent from the Cross." How

shall we speak of this desecration of the sacred mysteries of the Christian faith? How will Christians—Protestants—Americans—receive the project of exposing in the mockery of a French posturo master, a missionary of Christ's holy agonies upon the cross—for the diversion of the third tier at the Broadway? Will our people endure this? Will they gather, like another ruffian rabble of Judea, and shout, and clap, and encore it too? Will they applaud and cry in their ears enacted over again the horrible tortures at which the earth shook and the sun grew dark—at the sight of which the rocks were rent, and the dead started from their graves in terror? Will they have the crucifixion of the living God again, and look upon it with eyes of Atheists?

**PAPER IMPROVEMENTS.**—The Mercantile Library Association has recently added to its shelves a unique and valuable collection of the different qualities of paper now in common use. It was prepared by Mr. T. H. Saunders, who has extensive paper manufactories in England, and was designed to be placed in the Paris Exposition of Art and Industry. The whole collection forms a large and massive volume in folio, the only one of its kind, we believe in existence. The cost of its preparation is said to have been one thousand dollars. It has been presented to the Mercantile Library, through Mr. Saunders' agent in this country, and is on view at the room. From a glance at the specimens presented, we find that no less than one hundred and fifty-one varieties of paper are now constantly manufactured by dealers for the supply of the European and American market. The book trade conceives an amount which is almost incalculable, and usually the best qualities that are manufactured are devoted to this branch of the demand. The newspaper press requires millions of sheets, of different qualities, for its daily and weekly supply. The banks consume large quantities, particularly the bank of England, the notes of which are always water-marked, and are never re-issued, but destroyed immediately after presentation at the bank. In Mr. Saunders' collection, we do not see any samples of paper manufactured from material other than the rags which have been the paper makers standard of orthodoxy for hundreds of years. We believe it has been reserved for the United States to produce specimens of good paper from materials which, at first sight, seem least suited to such purposes. Attempts have been made, but thus far with only limited success, to procure a material for writing and printing from the fibres of plants and trees, but the use of forest wood has not arrived near the point of perfection, until within a period that is comparatively recent. The experiments of Mr. Beardsley in his mill, in this State, have attracted some degree of careful attention, though we are not aware that he has even yet claimed to produce an Article fit for the uses of the book-printer. The idea of turning young fibres of common basswood into a handsome paper, has the merit of novelty, and if in addition to this recommendation, it can be made to possess the superior one of economy, it will be worth remembering that this work is not given up. Probably it has been noticed by all readers, that of late years the cream-tinted satin papers have come into use for books. A poet is held to be especially enticing when his sparkling thought is embalmed in a creamy, rich, suggestive page,—a few lines of type upon a sea of cream, and a general air of pleasantness about the page upon which the eye loves to linger. Our book publishers are bent upon the introduction of improvements. Their policy is made to shape itself in accordance with the advancement of refined taste, and in it they doubtless find their account. Our books are more presentable than they were a few years ago, and the end is not yet. The next thing wanted is cheap, and at the same time, a handsome and durable paper, that shall wear as long and look as well as the English, and yet cost far less and be more readily made when the market needs supply. From all we hear, we incline to the belief that that event is not very far removed from us.—*Publishers' Circular.*

**DESTRUCTION OF WEEDS IN PAVED PATHS AND COURTS.**—The growth of weeds between the stones of a pavement is often very injurious as well as unsightly. The following method of destroying them is adopted at the Mint & Paris and elsewhere, with good effect.—One hundred pounds of water, twenty pounds of quick lime, and two pounds of flour of sulphur, are to be boiled in an iron vessel; the liquor is to be allowed to settle, the clear part drawn off, and being more or less diluted, according to circumstances, is to be used for watering the alleys and pavements. The weeds will not reappear for several years.

**YOUTH THE PRISON OF GREAT DEEDS.**—The greatest captains of ancient and modern times, both conquered Italy at five and twenty. Youth, extreme youth, overthrew the Persian empire. Don John of Austria won Lepanto at twenty-five—the greatest battle of modern times, displaying far more generalship than the greatest battle of the Crimea; and had it not been for the jealousy of Philip, Don John would the next year have been the Emperor of Mauritania.—Gaston de Foix was only twenty-two when he stood victor on the plain of Ravenna. Every one remembers Condé and Rocroy at the same age. Look at his captains; that wonderful Duke of Weimar, only thirty-six when he died. Banner himself, after all his miracles, died at forty-five. Cortes was little more than thirty, when he gazed on the golden cupolas of Mexico. When Maurice of Saxony died at thirty-two, all Europe acknowledged the loss of the greatest captain and profoundest statesman of the age. Then there is Nelson, Clive, Innocent III. the greatest of Popes, was at the head of the Christian world at thirty-seven. John de Medicis was Cardinal at fifteen, and Guicciardini tells us, baffled with his state ability Ferdinand of Arragon himself. He was Pope, as Leo X., at thirty-seven. Ignatius was only thirty when he made his pilgrimages, and wrote the *Spiritual Exercises*.—Pascal wrote a great book at sixteen, and died at thirty-seven. Bolingbroke and Pitt were ministers before other men leave off cricket. Grotius was in great practice at seventeen, and attorney general at twenty-four. Aquinas was general of the Jesuits at thirty-seven. The history of heroes is the history of Youth *Coningsby*.

**THE IRISH PEASANT.—A CONVICT RETURNED.** In the year 1848 a poor tailor, residing in the village of Ardkillan, lost a heifer. It was stolen by somebody who thought it was less sin to steal than to starve. Two men were arrested and tried—one was acquitted, the other found guilty, and sentenced to seven years transportation. To the authority in Australia this man appeared "a good citizen in slavery"; his conduct was remarkable—it procured him employment—he was entrusted with a gang, and ultimately with the duties of bookkeeper. At the end of three years, the authorities gave him his liberty as the reward of his merit. He was fortunate in the bush as a shepherd—more fortunate in the duggings as a gold seeker. He was last week in England disposing of a cargo of his own wool, and this week the inhabitants of Falk were astonished by the anxious inquiries of a well-dressed gentleman, who wished to see one Betty Connolly, a woman remarkable for poverty, patience, and good conduct—he found herself and her children in a bog cabin—he saluted her with "God save all here—do you know me, Betty?" She eyed him calmly for a moment: "My own Johnny," she cried, and fanned in the arms of her husband. The scene that followed may be imagined—hope and joy tumultuous in either breast—the past a shadow dark—the present all in sunshine. This is not "a story written for the papers"; it is all true.—The man was in the way at home—in Australia he pushed opposition out of the way, and found means to assist several "highly respectable" Irishmen who were not so fortunate as himself. Amongst the Irish peasantry are to be found a great many of Nature's aristocracy. The returned convict is the owner of £50,000, and as many thousand acres; and says, himself, the wife is better than all. The story will be a treat to those who are sick of the Sidleys and Palmers.

**News Department.**

*From Papers by Steamer Arabia, July 19.*

We are enabled to state that Her Majesty has appointed Lieut. General His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to be Commander in chief of the Army, in the room of Viscount Hardinge, whose state of health is unhappily such as to have induced him to tender his resignation. It is, we believe, beyond all doubt that no nomination would have been so gratifying to the army, and to the country at large, as that of his Royal Highness. The Duke of Cambridge is essentially a soldier; warmly attached to his profession, he does not interfere with any other, and habitually, refrains from the exercise of any political influence that he might derive from his exalted position. His Royal Highness is a Lieut. General of 1854, and is high up on the list; but even if this had not been the case it was obviously important to secure an officer for the chief command who was fresh from recent service, and capable of originating measures founded on personal experience of the present times, rather than on professional tradition of the past.—*Morning Post.*

The *Gazette* of Friday contains the announcement that Mr. Valentine Fleming, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, and Mr. Donjuick Daly, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, have received the honor of knighthood.

The case of Arca... Decision commenced on Tuesday next at Bath, before the Archbishop of Canterbury, who will be assisted by Dr. Lushington, the Dean of Wells, and, we believe, a third person not yet named, sitting as assessors. Dr. Phillimore will appear for the Archdeacon, and Dr. Bayford for Mr. Ditcher. Should not the case go off, as is anticipated, on some technical objections that will be raised, it will probably occupy the remainder of the week. We have made arrangements for a full report to appear in the next and succeeding *Guardians*.

**FRANCE.**

The Emperor's sojourn at Plombières, which is entirely devoid of state or ceremony, will not, it is thought, exceed twenty-five days. The journey thence to Arrounburg is spoken of as a certainty, and the subsequent interview the two Emperors with hardly less confidence. The latter event bodes no good to Lombardy; for it can scarcely be supposed that the Sovereigns will meet save to agree in their views both on that and other questions, and that Austria either will, or indeed can, change her policy before the force of mere representations, he must be more than sanguine who can anticipate. It is reported that the French Bishops in the neighborhood of Plombières intend paying their respects to Louis-Napoleon in a body.

With the Emperor and Ministers have also disappeared all our late illustrious visitors—the Cardinal Legate, the Duke Regent of Baden, &c. The former, after having officiated at a great number of the churches of the capital, and visited most of the religious and charitable foundations, paid his farewell visit to the Chateau of St. Cloud immediately before the departure of the Emperor. The Cardinal received from the hands of the Emperor, on his own account, the diamond cross which is *d'usage*, on such occasions, as well as the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor; and, as a present to his Holiness, a magnificent tapestry, of the finest Sevres porcelain with appropriate paintings. I have heard it whispered that the Legate is not altogether satisfied with the nature of his reception, and the footing given to him at the Imperial Court. Whether owing to his numberless ecclesiastical occupations, or other cause, Cardinal Patrizi has certainly not appeared to live with the Imperial family in the same intimacy as their other Royal guests, and as he may have thought himself entitled to do, when clothed with the full dignity of Legate *a latere*. Be this, however, as it may, his presence has served strongly to revive the rumour of a grand ceremony for the year 1857, and the coronation, at length, of the Emperor and Empress by the hand of Pius IX. himself. There is a report also that the Cardinal is the bearer of an offer to the Court of Rome of the two Swiss regiments lately raised for the French service, and now at Lyons, in the event of the French army being gradually withdrawn from the Peninsula.

The *Morning Post* announces the outbreak of a formidable insurrection in Madrid. "The populace were on Monday night in arms, and there was sharp fighting in the streets between the insurgents and the troops. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the fighting continued; but, up to that time, the Queen's troops, under Marshal O'Donnell, retained possession of the city, and continued to make head against the rebels. The insurgents proclaim a republic. It is not known where Espartero is."

With reference to the change in the Spanish Ministry, the Paris correspondent of the *Times* has the following:

"According to a private despatch from Madrid, the first step O'Donnell was expected to take would be the immediate disarming of the National Guard, and that immediate insurrections were expected in the provinces. It was also rumored that Espartero would set out for Logrono. Reverting to the affair of Recours, it appears that immediately on O'Donnell's demanding that Minister's dismissal, Espartero went to the Queen and told her Majesty somewhat "brusquement" that she must choose between O'Donnell and himself. The Queen begged him to retract this requisition and not to force her to make such a choice. Espartero insisted, and then the Queen said she could not consent to the resignation of O'Donnell, on which Espartero declared his intention of retiring from the Ministry. It was said at Madrid that the Queen acted under the advice of the French Ambassador, for she personally likes Espartero much better than O'Donnell. On the whole, it is rather lucky that the English Ambassador was absent from bad health, for he must either have opposed the French influence, and thereby have damaged the *entente cordiale*, or else have silently and humbly sided with M. Turgot and abandoned all English traditional feeling and preferences in Spain.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1856.

We copy from "The Church" published in Hamilton, Canada West, the following sensible remarks on the religious education of the children of the Church, as applicable to most of the Dioceses of British America.—"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it;" is an observation as full of wisdom now, as when the Royal preacher, who had felt its truth from experience, first gave it utterance.

"Almost every one amongst us, whatever his peculiar religious belief may be, reads the Bible. The Methodist says that he does, and that there he has discovered the errors of the Anglican Church, and there found out the highly spiritual character of those who profess Methodism, so the Socinian, the Baptist, the Unitarian. And so too every individual will say that he reads the Bible, and that he is quite prepared to prove his own peculiar notions correct. Nor is this astonishing, when we reflect upon the fact, that the Bible was never given to man for the purpose of their finding out therefrom their own particular faith. Our Holy Church teaches us that nothing is to be required of any man to be believed as necessary to salvation, but what is contained in Holy Scripture or "may be proved thereby," but that is a very different thing from asserting, that any child, or any stupid ignorant man may read the Bible, and from thence, be able to gather "a right faith." I suppose indeed that there are extremely few men in the world wise enough to gather together unassisted the "Three Creeds," from the Bible, had they never heard of them before. When they are first known, the Bible most easily shows that they are true, but to prove their truth is a very different thing, from picking out their contents, and gathering together the Church's faith, unaided and unassisted. The Bible was never given us for this purpose. The New Testament Scriptures were not written until after our Divine Master had formed and established His Church, and as St. Luke says, had made known to His Disciples, "the things pertaining to the Kingdom of God." And then as the necessities of the Church required, the Gospels and Epistles were written. Therefore to say the Bible is read is not to satisfy the necessities of the Church. These children may be brought under a master who is perhaps a Methodist, or of one who like Gallic, may care for none of these things; and in the one case, they will probably be taught that Methodism is quite right, and in the other case, they will be permitted to form their own ideas and opinions.

"And yet while these children are suffered to grow up either prejudiced against the Church of Christ or at least ignorant of Her Holy doctrine, the Church is sending out Her Ministers to gather men into Her fold. We cast the child away, and then seek to gather them as men; we suffer them to grow up in ignorance, or in open dislike to the Church, and then we set about endeavouring to win them back. Surely it would have been better, never to have permitted Christ's little ones to have been contaminated with the foul breath of heresy and schism, surely we should then work to more advantage, and with a far greater measure of success. And here I believe lies the cause of very much of the trouble which we have had, with regard to Church doctrine, and Church temporal affairs. We do not begin to teach the children of the Church the distinctive doctrines, which our church holds, in their youth. They go perhaps once in the week to the Sunday School, but upon the other six days, they very likely go to some schoolmaster who dislikes the Church, and knows nothing of her doctrines, and for this reason dislikes Her, who very probably fancies that there is no true religion where there is no phrensy or excitement, this person of course will endeavour to impress his own peculiar views and feelings upon his scholars, and the consequence is, that if these young persons do not become open schismatics, they grow up at least with no knowledge, and therefore with no love for the Church of Christ.

"Thus when a clergyman endeavours to treat them as baptized members of Christ's body, they do not understand him, and not seldom they are offended and cry out that they are hearing novelties and strange things. And so to them they are novelties and strange things, only they should have been taught them from their earliest childhood, then the knowledge of these things would have grown up with them, and they could be dealt with as Christian men."

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

The excitement of the elections having subsided, we are glad to perceive that the New Brunswick Press, as well that part of it which defended, as that which opposed the action of the Lieut. Governor in dissolving the Assembly, are beginning to take a more reasonable view of the constitutional points involved in his procedure. While the former are willing to concede the hazardous nature of the step by which Governor Sutton risked as the Minister of the Crown the attachment of the people, and his own character and position—the latter are more and more inclined to repudiate the republican idea it first assumed, that such an exercise of the prerogative was a violation of the principles of popular re-

sponsibility. It is of no use to attempt to ignore such a power under our monarchical constitution. It is not at all weakened in a Provincial Government—and in fact it is an essential safeguard of public liberty, inasmuch as the whole body politic, in the last resort is the party appealed to—is the judge of its propriety, and as the source of all power, passes its sentence upon the way in which it may have been exercised. No stronger proof could be afforded of the attachment of the people of New Brunswick to the monarchy, than the noble manner in which they have in this instance supported the prerogative. The decision has not been upon the men whom the Lieutenant Governor has called to his councils, or any one of them: but is an acknowledgment of the constitutional power vested in the Queen's Representative, and an approval of his judgment on the occasion which called for its exercise. His present administration may be unpopular, the opposition may soon become too strong for them; but the great question is set at rest, and the Legislature in resuming its legitimate functions will no doubt for a long time to come be careful lest such a cause shall bring the royal prerogative again into collision with the Council, whose advice the Governor is bound to receive in all things that conduce to the public prosperity and social order. We are glad to see that even the chief Temperance organ of New Brunswick can now take a sober view of the Sovereign power as applied upon responsible principles, and quote with much satisfaction its observations on that head, which are as follows, only remarking that "the wisdom and propriety of His Excellency's exercise" of it, can only be judged by the response of public opinion, which it appears to us has been decidedly given "in His Excellency's favour":—

"No one that we know of disputes the power entrusted to the Sovereign, or his or her representative by the Constitution—or that the principles of the Constitution admit of the possibility of its being put forth—but the wisdom and propriety of his Excellency's recent exercise or abuse as we deem it, of that power, and the sufficiency of the cause which induced him to reduce to practice the ancient abstract and rarely illustrated principles of the Constitution which he hath played with in the spirit of puerile and mischievous levity—these are questions which no vote of the present Provincial Parliament can settle permanently in his Excellency's favour; but which, however decided, for the moment by obedient and sympathetic or ill-informed and mistaken individuals, will be reviewed and dealt with, possibly by the men of the present generation in this country, but certainly by their posterity, as their importance demands."

The Bill introduced by the Lord Chancellor to the House of Lords, to provide for the retirement of the present Bishops of London and Durham, provides that the sees in respect of the present Bishops shall be vacated on the last day of September—that the Bishop of London shall continue to hold during life, the Episcopal palace or residence at Fulham, with obligation to maintain the same—that the Bishop of London shall receive an annual pension of £6,000 during life, and the Bishop of Durham £4,500, payable out of the Ecclesiastical Commission fund—that the present Bishops, after their sees become vacant, in respect of the powers of conferring Holy Orders, and the persons admitted into Holy Orders by them shall respectively be subject to the provisions to which by law Bishops who have exercised the office of Bishop in her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions, and not being Bishops of England or Ireland, and the persons admitted into Holy Orders by such Colonial Bishops are now subject to, under the Act of the 59th year of King George the Third, chapter 60, and the Acts of the 15th and 16th years of her Majesty, chapter 52, and the 16th and 17th years of her Majesty, chapter 49, or under any other Acts of Parliament.

The Steamship *Arabia* arrived on Monday last, in 9 days from Liverpool. There is no news of importance. The *Cinnia* had been completely evacuated by the allied armies. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in the room of Lord Hardinge, whose failing health compelled him to resign his office.

The papers contain a graphic description of the return of the Guards to London, on the morning of the 9th July, and of their enthusiastic reception at Hyde park, in which Her Majesty and many of the nobility took a part. After the formality of inspection, the populace broke through all restraint, and "rushed in a mass upon the Guards, cheering as they ran, and exchanged that close and personal greeting with the returned soldiers which many must have prized beyond even the presence of the Queen." The Guards numbered about 5,500 rank and file.

The joint remonstrance of France and England to the King of Naples, has been replied to in a manner characterized by Lord Clarendon in the House of Peers, as in the highest degree unsatisfactory.

It appears from letters that have passed between the Honble. J. W. Johnston and General Williams, that the return of the latter to his native country may not be immediately expected. Some hope is held out of a visit next year. Come when he may the gallant General will meet with a hearty reception, and will find every man, woman and child, prepared to do him honor.

REPEAL OF THE LIQUOR LAW IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Bill to repeal the Liquor Law passed the New Brunswick Assembly on the 25th ult., only Messrs. McClellan and Gilmer voting against it.

We shall notice the Lord Bishop's Letter in reply to *Clericus*, as published in the *Church Witness* of St. John, and other matters connected therewith, in the *Church Times* next week.

The Pic Nic of the Charitable Irish Society took place on the grounds of John Shaffer, Esq., head of Bedford Basin, on Wednesday. A very large company embarked at Power's Wharf, the avenue to which was decorated with spruce trees and flags. The Society and their guests appear to have amused themselves after the most approved mode on such occasions, and the whole affair was highly creditable to all concerned. Geo. Nicholls was the provider upon the occasion, and did his duty in the best style. We wonder will the Sons of St. George venture this year upon a similar celebration?

The Meeting of the Diocesan Assembly of Nova Scotia is appointed to be held on Thursday October 10th, being the day after the Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society.

The Election in Sydney, N. B., for a Member to serve in the General Assembly, in place of the late Mr. McLeod, deceased, came off on Tuesday the 15th inst., and resulted in the return of Mr. Caldwell by a majority of fifty votes over his opponent, Mr. Ferguson.

Rev. Mr. Ambrose, of Petite Riviere, requests us to insert the following acknowledgment:  
Subscription in Halifax to Conquerall Church—  
Joseph Robinson, Esq. £0 10 0  
We have also received on acct. of above Church.  
From a Friend 0 2 6

THE NINTH OF JUNE ADDRESS.

27th JULY, 1856.

YOUR WORSHIP,

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor commands me to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a despatch received from the Colonial Office by the last mail, acknowledging the receipt of the Address forwarded to the Queen by Your Worship, on behalf of the citizens, and conveying the expression of Her Majesty's satisfaction in receiving such a proof of the loyalty of the City of Halifax.

I have the honour to be Your Worship's most obedient servant

(Signed)

R. H. BULLOCK,  
Private Secy.

(COPY)—No. 53.

DOWNSING STREET.

6th July, 1856.

SIR.—I have to acknowledge your despatch of the 9th ult., enclosing an Address to the Queen from the Mayor and Citizens of Halifax, Nova Scotia, adopted on the occasion of celebrating the ratification of Peace.

I have laid the address before the Queen, and Her Majesty commands me to express to you the great satisfaction she has felt at receiving this proof of loyalty and attachment from the Citizens of Halifax.

I have, &amp;c.

H. LABOUCHERE.

Lieutenant Governor,  
Sir Gaspard LeMarchant,  
&c. &c. &c.

D. C. S.

Received—

July 1.	Amherst offertory,	W. & O.	£3 16 0
3.	Albion Mines	do.	1 10 0
	St. Mary's East	do.	1 0 10
8.	Yarmouth	do.	1 10 0
10.	Manchester	do.	1 19 4
11.	P. Lynch, Esq. donation	do.	10 0 0
16.	Ptenti, from Clerk	do.	0 19 0
	Sub. from St. Marg. Bay by Colporteur		3 0 0
		EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Secy.	

Mr. Tays will find a further supply at Liverpool, as per his first directions—and another supply will be forwarded to that point, which we hope will meet him there. His letter arrived after Lundenburg packet sailed. The orders sent will be supplied as far as able, and means be immediately taken to meet all requirements.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS possess magical powers in the cure of sores. Mr. Henderson, of St. Andrews, N. B., writes that Holloway's Ointment and Pills have acted on his son like magic, the boy was covered with sores from the time he was a few months old, and every remedy tried seemed to increase the disorder. A relative of Mr. Henderson assured him that Holloway's Pills and Ointment would cure him, and although doubtful of the truth, he determined to give them a trial, which he did. Nine weeks perseverance with these celebrated remedies completely restored the child to health, leaving every part of his body without the slightest blemish, for which Mr. Henderson has rendered his everlasting thanks to Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

ERRATA.—In the Alumni Advertisement C. T. July 26.—1st line, for Resolutions read Resolution. No 4, add "Esq." to "C. B. Bowman."

Another residenter in New York testifies to the good effects of DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

This is to certify that I have had the Liver Complaint for five years, during which time I have tried almost all known remedies, but to no purpose.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburg, Pa.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. Mr. Ambrose.—The Colporteur is not authorized, that we are aware, to make any reduction to Members of For Dist. Com.

DIED.

On Sunday last, after a long illness, ELIZABETH, wife of Charles Allison, Esq., in the 31st year of her age.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, July 26.—Brig Themis, Foot, Glasgow, 51 days; brig Standard, Allen, S. Devon 6 days.

CLEARED.

July 25.—schs Mayflower, Purlo, Newfld, Two Brothers, Savage, Quebec, to St. John's, N. B.

PASSENGERS.

R. M. S. Arabia—Liverpool to Halifax.—Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, friend and servt., Mrs. Hall's children and servt.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 3.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Bacon, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Hams, Hay, Homespun, Oatmeal, Oats, Potatoes, Socks, Yarn, Canada Flour, Am., Rye, Corn Meal.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wood, per cord, and Coal, per chaldron.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia.

BAZAAR AT NEWPORT!

A BAZAAR in aid of the Funds for erecting a New CHURCH in the Parish of St. James', Newport, will be held in the Parsonage Grounds, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st of September next.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

THE following Resolutions and Notices are published by order of the General Meeting of the Incorporated Alumni held at Windsor in June 1857.

Resolved, That the notice that the subject of voting by proxy will be taken into consideration at a Special General Meeting to be held in the month of October next as near as convenient to the Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society.

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

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

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

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

A true extract from the Minutes.

P. C. HILL, Sec'y.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

REV. D. W. PICKETT, Principal. FRU. STIEFFELHAUSEN, Teachers of Modern Languages.

THE duties of this SCHOOL will be resumed on FRIDAY the 15th of August next.

The design of the Principal is to provide competent Teachers in each department of the School, and thus secure to the boys placed under his care, such facilities as will enable them to prepare thoroughly for College, or the Commercial and active pursuits of life.

Particular advantages are afforded for acquiring a useful knowledge of the Modern Languages, and instruction will be given in Drawing in all its branches.

TERMS.—Boarders, £35 per annum. Day Scholars £8. Fee for Modern Languages, whether one or more be studied, only 15s per Quarter.

Each Boy will provide his own sheets, pillow cases and towels, and all articles of clothing should be distinctly marked with the owner's name.

A reduction of £5 per annum will be made in favor of Sons of Clergymen, when the number of other Boarders shall exceed twenty.

Two Prizes of £8 and £4 respectively will be open for competition in June, 1857.

Windsor, July 7, 1857. G. J. 13.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

WANTED—A TEACHER in the English Department. The applicant must be a member of the Church of England, and produce testimonials of character and proficiency.

Apply by letter (postpaid) to the Rev. D. W. PICKETT, Collegiate School, Windsor.

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.

Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, & con London, Halifax, N. S. Dec. 16,

PAPER HANGINGS!

SUMMER STOCK.

JUST RECEIVED.—A quantity of beautiful PAPER HANGINGS, chiefly light colors, well adapted to the Season—some 3jd to 1s 2d per roll.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street. July 5, 1856.

TO BE SOLD,

By William Aokhurst,

At Public Auction, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon:

SEVEN BUILDING LOTS, situated on the south side of Spring Garden Road, and forming part of the Governor's Field, each lot measuring 63 feet, more or less in front by 120 feet in depth.

WILLIAM GOSSIP

Has Received per MUNGO PARK from Liverpool 4 Cases SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, and ARTISTS' MATERIALS, viz:—

SCHOOL BOOKS—Mathematics; Stewart's Geography, Eton Latin Grammar; Greek Grammars; Barker's Demosthenes, Colenso's Arithmetic, Stewart's and Hughes' Goldsmith's Geography, & Swan's English Grammar, Hugo Bell's Physical Geography, Chamberlain's Fables, Mayo's Spellings, Copy Books of all descriptions.

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

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

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

Look particularly for 24 Granville Street.

WILLIAM GOSSIP

July 19.



Has been before the public more than 20 years, and is deservedly popular in the cure of Sprains, Sweeney, Ringbone, Windgalls, Pol-Evil, Callous, Cracked Heels, Gall of all kinds, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Fistula, Sifted, Sand Cracks, Strains, Lameness, Foundered Feet, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Foot Rot in Sheep, Garget in Cows, Rheumatism, Itches of Animals, External Poisons, Painful Nervous Affections, Frost Bites, Boils, Corns, Whitlows, Burns and Scalds, Chillsblains, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractions of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Cancers, Sore Nipples, Piles, &c.

Sold Wholesale in Halifax, at MORTON'S Medical Warehouse, No. 31, Granville Street.

Dealers supplied at Proprietor's Prices, on application to July 19.

G. E. MORTON & CO

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

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

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

Hallifax, March 1. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

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

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

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

FOR SALE BY WM. GOSSIP.

24 GRANVILLE STREET.

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

March 22.



Poetry.

THE KINGDOM OF GOD.

Lead to thee, do thou repent  
To the first man thou mayest meet  
In land, highway, or open street—

That he and we, and all men, move  
Under a canopy of love,  
As broad as the blue sky above

That doubt and trouble, fear and pain  
And anguish, all are shadows vain.  
That death itself shall not remain.

That weary deserts we may tread,  
A dreary labyrinth may thread,  
Through dark ways underground be led

Yet, if we will one Guide obey,  
The drearest path, the darkest way,  
Shall issue out in heavenly day

And we, on divers shores now cast,  
Shall meet, our perilous voyage past,  
All in our Father's house at last.

And ere thou leave him, say thou this,  
Yet one word more they only miss  
The winning of that final bliss—

Who will not count it true that Love  
Blessing, not cursing, rules above,  
And that in it we live and more.

And one thing farther make him now—  
That to believe these things are so,  
This firm faith never to forego—

Despite of all which seems at strife  
With blessing, all with curses rife—  
That this is blessing, this is life

Poems by Richard Chenevix Trench

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

JUST RECEIVED PER SHIP JOHN BARROW.

A LARGE Assortment of BOOKS published by  
JOHN HENRY PARKER, London, viz.,  
Tales for the Young Men and Women of England, pts.  
1 to 10 at 1s. 6s. each—comprising—  
Irrevocable, Johns Clint, Old Jarvis's Will, Windy-  
cote Hall, The Tenant at Tinker's End, The Two Cut-  
lers, False Honour, The Railway Accident, The Re-  
cruit, a Fall of the Present War, Wanted a Wife, Mo-  
ther and Son, James Bright the Shopman, The Sisters  
Luc Strike, Caroline Elton, or Vanity and Jealousy, Gd  
Servants' Influence, &c. &c.

Also at One Shilling Sterling each.

Baptism, Confirmation, or Tracts for the use of  
schools about being confirmed.—The Lord's Supper  
Chil' Truths, The Christian Year, Hymns for ev-  
ery day and Holy Day, compiled for the use of  
schools, Initiation of Christ, Hints on Private Devotion,  
by the Rev. C. Marriott, Companion to the Prayer Book,  
Tracts on Ten Commandments, Dr. Wilson's Sacra  
Privata, Do. on Lord's Supper, Questions on the Collects,  
for the use of Young Persons, by the Rev. J. Wenham,  
M. A. Practice of Self Examination with confessions &c.,  
by Richard Sherlock, D. D. Meditations with Psalms il-  
lustrated, or paraphrased upon the four last things, Death,  
Judgment, Hell, Heaven, Tracts for Parochial use, con-  
sisting of Tales and Allegories, 1s. 6s. per package of 7  
Books.

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

Maccollanous, with the prices annexed, Currency  
Manual of Prayers, by the Rev. Wm. D. D. 7s. 6d.  
A Help to Prayer, in six tracts, by Rev. W. Gresier, 1s. 6d.  
The Christian Year, 1s. 9d. The seven Penitential Psalms  
&c. By Jeremy Taylor's Holy Living, 1s. 9d. Do. Ho-  
ly Dying, 1s. 9d. Keble's Selections from Hooker, 1s. 9d.  
Discipline Learn to Live, 1s. 9d. Discipuli Learn to  
Die, 1s. 6d. The Church of England Man's Companion in  
the Closet, by Rev. N. Spinkes, 1s. 6d. Tracts for the  
Christian Seasons, 11d. Short Sermons for Family Read-  
ings, following the course of Christian Season, 14 parts,  
7s. 6d. each part. Catechetical Lessons on the Apostles' Creed,  
Lord's Supper, Two Sacraments, 7s. 6d.

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

WM. GOSSIP.

May 17. 24 GRANVILLE STREET.

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

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious  
Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Con-  
stipation, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the  
numeration of symptoms indicative of derangement of the Di-  
gestive Organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They  
do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and  
are so gentle & salutary in their operation that they may  
be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with  
perfect safety. Prepare and sold Wholesale and Retail at  
LANGLEY'S Drug Store, 101 St. John Street, Halifax.

HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS.

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TABLE  
TOPS, &c.

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