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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. IX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, 1888. NO. 88.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS		MORNING.				EVENING.			
Day	Dom.	Book	Psalm	Levit.	Levit.	Levit.	Levit.	Levit.	Levit.
Sept 23	Trinity	Levit.	81	24	Levit.	11	24	Levit.	11
24	St. Math. A	Levit.	20	24	Levit.	11	24	Levit.	11
25	St. Math. B	Levit.	11	24	Levit.	11	24	Levit.	11
26	St. Math. C	Levit.	11	24	Levit.	11	24	Levit.	11
27	St. Math. D	Levit.	11	24	Levit.	11	24	Levit.	11
28	St. Math. E	Levit.	11	24	Levit.	11	24	Levit.	11
29	St. Math. F	Levit.	11	24	Levit.	11	24	Levit.	11
30	St. Math. G	Levit.	11	24	Levit.	11	24	Levit.	11

Poetry.

THE LOST FOUND.

Lo! a servant of the Lord,
Whilst wandering to and fro,
Feeling—aching—sorrowing—bleeding
The helpless here below,
In a breadless, belted, bowel,
Not on a barren wild,
But in a wealthy city, found
A little starving child.

"Go, bring thy parents hither, boy,"
The good man cried—anon
The child turn'd up a face, to see
Would melt a heart of stone:
"Alas! I have no parents, sir,
The little trembler cried;
"For my poor mother broke her heart
The day my father died."

Then said this servant of the Lord,
"Come from the cruel cold,
Poor little, shivering, worn lamb,
Into our Christian fold.
We'll feed thee—clothe thee—teach thee
To read, to work, to pray,
And we will make thee smart, poor boy,
Of three good meals a-day."

Oh! had you seen the flush of joy
That brightened o'er the cheek
Of that poor starving, orphan boy,
When, with a painful shriek,
He shouted, "Tell me, do I dream—
Or did you really say,
Kind sir, that you would make me sure
Of three good meals a-day."

"I care not how the winds may blow,
Or how the rains may beat;
I care not though the cruel frost
Should bite my naked feet,
Again upon the hard cold earth
My weary head I'll lay,
Unmurmuring, if you make me sure
Of three good meals a-day."

Think, think of this, ye ladies good—
Of this, bravo gentlemen!
I do not wish the gall of blame
To stain my humble pen;
But, oh! think of the poor, and know,
The treasures of the skies
Are Widows' mites, and Pity's tears,
And Mercy's gentle sighs.

When o'er the face of nature and
The wintry winds so wild,
When ye are warmly clad, O think
Upon the outcast child!
When tables groan, then think upon
The heart that breaks for bread,
And when the blazing faggots burn,
Think of the houseless head.

Religious Miscellany.

HINTS ON PREACHING.

To preach the Gospel as it was preached by these worthies, (alluding to such men as Taylor, Andrews and others,) to treat of the nature and necessity of true conversion as they did, to portray all the hopes and fears, all the struggles and conflicts, all the joys and sorrows of this most inner life, as they felt and discoursed of it, would give scope and aim large enough for the greatest and best of our di. times. And the nearer the great preachers of the Church of England in the eighteenth century came to these models, the more largely Cecil and Romayne, and Newton, and Simeon, drew from these inexhaustible resources, the more abundantly was their way strewn with the fruits of righteousness and true holiness. And our own most successful ministers, Bishop Moore and Griswold, and Henshaw, followed by an host of only less illustrious names, our Millners, Bedells, Jacksons, and Gallaghers, sought and found the chief and most successful weapons of their

ministry, next to the prayerful study of the Bible itself, and the silent, powerful, and congenial influence of the Prayer Book, in those views of conversion, of the exercises and emotions proper to a renewed nature, and of the work and office of the Holy Ghost, in that great armory of which I am now speaking. And I am persuaded that the more we use the like weapon, the more valiant and successful, dear brethren, shall we be fighting the Lord's battles in our day.

To shut out these topics from our pulpit, or to assign to them a subordinate and secondary place, or worse still, to supply their place with any newly ramped up theory of our own, would be to impoverish our people to the last degree of spiritual famine. Where else can we find topics various enough to sustain interest, or copious enough to impart instruction, or stirring enough to arouse attention, or personal enough to touch the heart, or thrilling enough to awaken its emotions, or mighty enough to control the will? A pulpit of one idea resembles an organ with one pipe, its utterance may be very shrill, but must soon become most painfully monotonous. But a pulpit which dwells as much on the work of the Holy Ghost as on the perfect atoning merits of Christ, on the inward experience of the life and power of religion, as upon its outward expression in the properties of life—which is, to say the least, as copious upon the subject of conversion as it is upon the subject of baptism, and makes as much of emotional religion as of that which is traditional—a pulpit which is by no means destitute of moral discussion, or meagre on educational and church training, but is immeasurably more full and on fire upon the greater verities of the Bible, is like a full tone organ where every stop contributes its share to the majestic harmony of the whole.

It appears to me that this is no more than the honour which is due to the Lord and giver of life, and that one of the great and all pervading laws of His influence in the kingdom of Christ is this: "He will honor those who honor Him;" just as in the providential government of God, Providence will favor those who trust in Providence, and for a like reason. He who believes in this last very precious truth will take great care to place himself in harmony with all the laws of Providence, and then, of course God will be upon his side.

So, if we honor the Holy Ghost in our preaching and the whole manner of conducting our ministry—if we exalt His office and His work—if we feel and teach that without Him we are nothing, that of ourselves we cannot think a good thought, or perform a good action of the lowest class,—why then, we shall be at pains to place ourselves in harmony with the principles of His influence in the spiritual world.—We shall be upon our guard lest we grieve the Holy Ghost; we shall wait for His sweet and all powerful grace, in all the ways of His appointment—in ministering and receiving all the ordinances and sacraments of the Gospel, in the careful, early religious training and education of our children, in the noiseless but perpetual application of all the appliances of social and public worship, in the faithful searching and pungent preaching of the work of God, and above all, in diligent prayer for the gift of the Holy Ghost, in all his ordinary converting and sanctifying influence.

This grace is not limited or partial. On the other hand, the most fit comparison with which I have ever seen it compared, is to the sun in the firmament—always, night and day, pouring his effulgent beams over and through all creation. If lacking to the earth at midnight, it is not because they are not given forth, but because the earth has turned her face from him, if too few in winter, it is because they are received askance, and if wanting at any other time, it is on account of intervening mists or clouds.

So "our gracious God is always more ready to hear than we to pray, and wot to give more than we either desire or deserve," and if His face is averted, it is only because our sins have separated between the Holy Ghost and our souls. The mists of ignorance and error, and the clouds of passion, the dust of worldliness, and the darkness of doubt and unbelief, hinder his beams from reaching the good seed which has been sown in our hearts, and rendering it fruitful unto eternal life. It is by a gentle and docile spirit, by faith and prayer, that we

place ourselves beneath His genial and life giving beams, and drink in that heavenly warmth which can alone make our soul alive to God, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—From the Fifth Charge of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Kentucky.

"YOU HAVE NO PROVISION FOR REVIVALS."

This depends on what is meant by Revivals. We do not provide for that "dead machinery" of new measures professedly for 'the getting up of Revivals in Religion' which in practice have so profusely dispensed with the influence of the Holy Spirit in the conviction and conversion of sinners; which, under the name of promoting a more simple and spiritual religion, have, in the places where they are most used, introduced the hardest and worst, because the most spiritually pretending of all formalities, which in a word, have professedly overspread many large portions of our country with spiritual delusion and paralysis." This testimony of Bishop McIlvaine seems to be fully corroborated by the *New York Christian Advocate and Journal*, a leading Methodist paper, which thus speaks: "It cannot be denied that the system of recruiting our church by revivals has been seriously abused, and that the faith of our preachers and people, in the benefits of such religious excitements, has been very much shaken. The plan of forcing a periodical excitement by the aid of professed agitators or Revivalists, has been fraught with consequences disastrous to the church. Machine-made converts were found to have a very ephemeral life, and the successful labors of the revival to fill the classes of probationers, were generally followed by the more laborious and ungrateful efforts of regular preachers, to rid them of careless and irreligious members." In such Revivals, our Church does not confide; but we do provide for Revivals as thus defined in the *Episcopal Recorder* of August 10, 1844. "A revival of religion, we understand to be those deepened spiritual impressions which are produced by bringing the great truths of the Gospel to bear strongly on the hearts and consciences of men. And the only legitimate means for the production of such impressions are those that resolve themselves into the application of truth.—But has our prayer book made no such arrangement as this? Do not our morning and evening services present all the most precious and saving doctrines of religion in a devotional, as the articles in a didactic form. And is this nothing? Must religious truth lose its effect when appearing in the prayer book? If ever there was on earth a complete and beautiful system of Gospel instruction, presenting in their connection the nativity, the sufferings, the death, the resurrection, the ascension of our Lord: the Atonement and Trinity, etc., it will be found in the calendar of the Protestant Episcopal Church. As to 'protracted meetings,' if there be anything in these promotive of Revivals, we insist upon it that we are in this respect at least considerably in advance of our objecting brethren. Their Church permits them, while by ours they are positively enjoined. They have their annual four days' meeting, and we have ours of forty days. They make provision for prayers and preaching, while we add to these fasting also. A means which does not appear to be in very high repute with some of the zealous champions of Revivals, and equally zealous impugnors of the Liturgy.—*Legion, or Feigned Excuses.*

NAPOLÉON I. ON THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

The Christian religion is neither ideology nor metaphysics, but a practical rule, which directs the actions of man, corrects him, counsels him, and assists him in all his conduct. The Bible contains a complete series of facts and of historical men, to explain time and eternity, such as no other religion has to offer. If this is not the true religion, one is very excusable in being deceived, for everything in it is grand and worthy of God. I search in vain in history to find the similar to Jesus Christ, or anything which can approach the Gospel. Neither history, nor humanity, nor the ages, nor nature, offer me anything with which I am able to compare it or to explain it. Here everything is extraordinary. The more I consider the Gospel, the more I am assured that there is nothing there which is not beyond the march of events, and above the human mind. I, and the impious themselves, have never dared to deny the

sublimity of the Gospel, which inspires them with a sort of compulsory veneration. What happiness that book procures for those who believe it! What marvels those admire there who reflect upon it!

All the words there are imbedded and joined one upon another, like the stones of an edifice. The spirit which binds these words together is a Divine cement, which now reveals the sense, and again veils it from the mind. Each phrase has a sense complete, which traces the perfection of unity and the profundity of the whole. Book unique, where the mind finds a moral beauty before unknown, and an idea of the Supreme superior even to that which creation suggests. Who, but God could produce that type, that idea of perfection, equally exclusive and original?

Further on he continues,—“And this strange promise, so aptly called by Paul, the ‘foolishness of the cross,’ this prediction of one miserably crucified, is literally accomplished. And the mode of the accomplishment is perhaps more prodigious than the promise.”

“It is not a day, nor a battle which has decided it. Is it the life-time of a man? No! it is a war! a long combat of three hundred years, commenced by the apostles, and continued by their successors and by succeeding generations of Christians. In this conflict all the kings and all the forces of the earth were arrayed on one side. Upon the other I see no army, but a mysterious energy; individuals scattered here and there, in all parts of the globe, having no other rallying sign than a common faith in the mysteries of the cross.”

“What a mysterious symbol! the instrument of the punishment of the Man-God. His disciples were armed with it. ‘The Christ,’ they said, ‘God has died for the salvation of men.’ What a strife, what a tempest these simple words have raised around the humble standard of the punishment of the Man-God. On the one side we see rage and all the furies of hatred and violence. On the other, there is gentleness, moral courage, infinite resignation. For three hundred years spirit struggled against the brutality of sense, conscience against despotism, the soul against the body, virtue against all the vices. The blood of Christians flowed in torrents. They died kissing the hand which slew them. The soul alone protested, while the body surrendered itself to all tortures. Everywhere Christians fell, and everywhere they triumphed.”

“Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne, and myself, founded empires. But upon what did we rest the creations of our genius? Upon force. Jesus Christ alone founded His empire upon love; and at this hour millions of men would die for Him.”

“In every other existence but that of Christ, how many imperfections? Where is the character which has not yielded, vanquished by obstacles? Where is the individual who has never been governed by circumstances or places, who has never succumbed to the influence of the times, who has never compromised with any customs or passions? From the first day to the last He is the same, always the same; majestic and simple, infinitely firm and infinitely gentle.”

“Truth should embrace the universe. Such is Christianity, the only religion which destroys sectional prejudice, the only one which proclaims the unity and the absolute brotherhood of the whole human family, the only one which is purely spiritual; in fine, the only one which assigns to all, without distinction, for a true country, the bosom of the Creator, God. Christ proved that He was the Son of the Eternal by his disregard of Time. All His doctrines signify one only, and the same thing, *Eternity*.”

“It is true that Christ proposes to our faith a series of mysteries. He commands, with authority, that we should believe them, giving no other reason than those tremendous words, ‘I am God.’ He declares it. What an abyss He creates between Himself, by that declaration, and all the fabricators of religion. What audacity, what sacrilege, what blasphemy, if it were not true! I say more: the universal triumph of an affirmation of that kind, if the triumph were not really that of God Himself, would be a plausible excuse, and the proof of atheism.”

“Moreover, in propounding mysteries, Christ is harmonious with nature, which is profoundly mysterious. From whence do I come! Whither do I go! Who am I! Human life is a mystery in its origin, its organisation, and its end. In man and out of man, in nature, everything is mysterious.—The creation and the destiny of the world are an unfathomable abyss, as also is the creation and destiny of each individual. Christianity at least does not evade these great questions. It meets them boldly. And our doctrines are a solution of them for every one who believes.—*Abbott's Correspondence of the Emperor Napoleon.*”

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer *Cambria*, August 30.

ENGLAND.

The following is the section of the statute of Elizabeth referred to by Dr. Lushington, as guiding his decision in the case of Archdeacon Denison:—

“That if any person ecclesiastical, or who shall have ecclesiastical living, shall adversely maintain or affirm any doctrine directly contrary or repugnant to any of the said Articles, and being convicted before the bishop of the diocese, or the Ordinary, shall persist therein, or not revoke his error, or after such revocation afterwards affirm such untrue doctrine, such maintaining or affirming and persisting, and such afterwards affirming, shall be just cause to deprive such person of his ecclesiastical promotions, and it shall be lawful for the Bishop of the Diocese, or the Ordinary, to deprive such person so persisting or lawfully convicted of such afterwards affirming, and upon such sentence of deprivation pronounced, he shall be indeed deprived.”

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., shall be placed as a Lieutenant-General upon the staff of the United Kingdom, with the view to his appointment as Inspector-General of Infantry.

It is understood that the Bishop of Durham will resign his see on the 30th September next, and we have reason to believe that from that time his lordship will cease to be a contributor to the several religious, educational, and charitable institutions within the diocese which he has hitherto supported.—*Durham Advertiser.*

Several appointments are said to have been offered to General Windham, the hero of the Redan—the command at the Cape, the Ionian Islands, and the Bengal Division of the Indian army. According to the *Globe* he has accepted the latter, and will shortly proceed to assume the command. The appointment is worth £4,000 a year.

The *Morning Herald* of Monday announces that Archdeacon Merriman has been nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury to Mr. Labouchere to succeed the late Bishop Armstrong in the diocese of Grahamstown. However desirable such an appointment may be considered by Churchmen in the colony, the announcement is at least premature.

In an article justifying the interference of the Western Powers with the Neapolitan Government, the *Times*, this morning, draws the following picture of the state of Italy:—“We are well aware that, with the exception of the Sardinian possessions, there is not a square mile of the Italian Peninsula which is not ready for revolt. The first effective rising in any one of the Italian States, will set Italy in a blaze from one end to the other. At Naples and in the Neapolitan provinces the exasperation is at the highest. Civilians can no longer tolerate the oppressions and espionage of the police. The galleys and prisons are crammed with unfortunate persons, whose crime is, that they are suspected of not wishing well to the Government of the King. In the last place, we may now say, as it is no secret, that the army itself, with the exception of the Swiss mercenaries, has been so disgusted with the King that the native regiments are ready to go over to the people on the first outbreak of hostilities. The Neapolitan troops, as far as the Government can contrive it, are disseminated about in various fortresses, where they are rather the watched than the watchers. In the city of Naples itself they are placed under the surveillance of the Swiss. Swiss and Neapolitan regiments are ready to exchange, not to unite, fire on the first convenient opportunity.”

The real strength, however, of the King of the Two Sicilies lies in his absolute weakness. The presence of two French and two English line-of-battle ships in his bay would be sufficient to ensure his absolute destruction. The powers can pass no other sentence than that of deposition; therefore it is they hesitate, and would rather leave the King of Naples to his better reflections or to the justice of his subjects. If it be yet time—and it is not quite clear that time is left—we strongly recommend the King to reconsider the determination.”

The Governor of the Cape of Good Hope has delivered a message to the two Houses of Parliament, calling upon them to vote £40,000 to provide villages each with a church, blockhouse, and school; for 8,000 of the German Legion to be sent out to the Cape in complete military organisation, armed with the Enfield rifle, and with camp equipage, with a fixed pay of 6d. a day for three years, in order to allow them time to get their land in cultivation. The House of Assembly at once voted unanimously the sum asked by the Governor-General.

REPLY OF THE RUSSIAN CABINET TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S COMPLAINT.—It is said that in the early part of last week Lord Palmerston was in the receipt of a note from the Russian Cabinet, in which “the complaints of the English Government as to the manner in which Russia has carried out the stipulations of the treaty of peace went with a complete answer.—The note is described as taking one by one each fact of which the English Government makes a reproach, and in each case depriving it of all ground for complaint equally firmly and happily. The note then expresses itself in general terms with reference to the mistrust shown by the English Government. It is said in it, that Russia concluded peace in the full hope and expectation that confidence would fully and completely return; this expectation, however, could not be otherwise than completely disappointed by the distrustful policy that England had assumed. One passage is more particularly worth notice in the Russian note.—The English Government, had, it appears, on some occasion declared that if it could have known beforehand how Russia would have put the terms of peace into execution, it would have kept its troops six months longer in the Crimea. To this the Russian Cabinet answers, that would of itself put an end to the peace.” This appears to be a truthful communication, and if so, it certainly leaves the British Government in an extremely undignified position.

TURKEY.

The Austrians are gradually leaving the Principalities, and the Prince Pierre Napoleon is now spoken of for Governor. The English evacuation of Constantinople is complete, and the French are embarking their last troops. A *felé* given to Admiral Lord Lyons by the Austrian Internuncio had taken place on a magnificent scale. Another deputation from the Circassians is expected; and a serious outbreak among the Monte-negrin tribes affords much cause for alarm. They were menacing several districts. At Podgorizza they destroyed several mosques and churches, but a murderous attack at Kooi was the horrible feature in the news:—

“Forty Catholic families had managed, with their priest, to escape the general massacre, and retreated to the mountains, where they lived for three days on roots and berries. On their return they found their houses not only plundered but burned, and this was also the fate of the church. More than 200 Turks of all ages, many of whom were women and children, were butchered in cold blood. In this catalogue of horrors, the unhappy fate of one Catholic family in particular has created the greatest commiseration and sympathy. The husband was engaged in packing up his valuables, when he was attacked by six of the Montenegrins, who literally cut him to pieces. At the sight of this wanton act of brutality the wife was so appalled that she instantly went out of her senses, and whilst in that state set fire to the cradle in which her baby was asleep, then killed her other child—a little girl of five years—by splitting her head open with a hatchet, and finally set fire herself to the house, and perished in the flames. Kurchid Pachá earnestly begged for reinforcements.”

ITALY.

Baron Hubner, the Austrian Envoy in France, has arrived at Naples, and finding the King had left for Gaeta, immediately followed to that place. It is said King Ferdinand is as inexorable to Austrian influence as he has proved to that of the Western Powers; and it is remarked that the Baron being sent on such a mission is an evidence of the King's obstinate temper. “There is not the slightest doubt,” says the *Cologne Gazette*, “that King Ferdinand declines paying any attention to the remonstrances of the three great Powers.” The *Correspondence Italienne* relates the following occurrence as having taken place on the King's going to church on the 7th inst.:

“In returning, the horses of the king's carriage stumbled and fell. This caused considerable confusion, in the middle of which a well-dressed man, lame, and supporting himself on a stick, approached the royal vehicle, presented a petition to the King, and began slowly to address him. An official of the guard perceiving this, threw himself on the petitioner, who had so ill-chosen his opportunity, and knocked him aside, wounding him [another account says mortally.] Others of the attendants did the same. The lame man defended himself as well as he could, and from the midst of his assailants shouted out in a loud voice, ‘Ferdinand! they are murdering me before your eyes; remember this!’ The King was frightened, and called out, ‘Let him live!’ and the horses having been raised, the carriage drove off at a rapid pace.”

The whole of the Italian Legion are to be sent from Malta. Those who cannot obtain passport for their own countries will be sent to England, and from thence forwarded to the Cape of Good Hope, Canada, or the Argentine Republic.

The Russians completely evacuated Kars on the 4th of August. The fortifications of that place have been left intact, except two forts, which have been destroyed. The Russians have blown up Toulitcha, on the Danube. The captain of the English ship *Melinc*, coming from the Danube, speaks of a rumour that the town of Toulitcha had shared the fate of the fortress.

SWEDEN.

The Swedish journal repeats the confident statement that the Russians are commencing the conversion of the island of Kaskoe, known to be very suitable for the purpose, into a fortified marine establishment. General von Berg, who was there at the latter end of last month, accompanied by two engineers, is understood to have inspected the works already in progress there. The Swedes dread the future Kaskoe more than they did the past Bomarsund, and their papers say that the Government has taken steps to counteract these plans of the Russians by sending Capt. Rudberg to Russia, though how people can expect to counteract Russia by application to the "cousin" of Alexander, in Paris, is by no means clear.

ASCENT OF MOUNT ARARAT.—On the 8th of July a party from Erzeroum, consisting of Major Stuart, Dr. Fraser (late assistant-surgeon in the 73d Regiment), Mr. John Evans, (late 6th Inniskilling Dragoons), together with two English travellers, Mr. Theobald and Revd. Mr. Thursby, arrived at Byazid, with the full determination to reach the summit of Mount Ararat—a feat which had never yet been accomplished, although frequently attempted by English, French, Russians, Persians, Turks, &c. On the 10th of July, having made all necessary preparations, the party proceeded from Byazid, in company with a Koordish chief named Isak Begh, to some Koordish tents situated on the rocky ridge which connects the two mountains at an elevation of 8,000 feet, the Greater and the Lesser Ararat, the former being about 17,320 feet high, and the latter about 13,000. At dawn of day the next morning, Major Stuart, Mr. John Evans, and Mr. Theobald, started together on foot by the nearest route to the cone of the mountain, distant about six or seven miles. Dr. Fraser started on horseback towards another part of the mountain which appeared less precipitous; the party on foot reached the snow at the foot of the cone at about 5.30 a.m., and commenced the ascent up an unbroken slope of snow, which extended to the very summit. After having proceeded nearly half way, Major Stuart began to appear fatigued, and was obliged to stop frequently to rest. Mr. Evans remained with him until he (Major Stuart) resolved to return to the tents. Mr. Evans then proceeded up the mountain, Mr. Theobald being considerably in advance. Mr. Theobald reached the summit at about 1.30 p.m.: Mr. Evans arrived one hour later; and some time after they had left the summit Dr. Fraser was seen to appear over the brow of the mountain, at a distance of about an hour from the summit. Mr. Theobald and Mr. Evans reached the Koordish tent at 6.30 p.m. amidst the exclamations of the Koordish men and women who had seen us at the summit, and who exclaimed, "Mashallah, God is great! the English can do everything;" then enumerating the people who had failed, and the number of days and weeks they had spent in making the attempt, they added that the English come and say they will go up to the top of the mountain, and they go straight up at once, and come back in the evening, without any difficulty.

UNITED STATES.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.—THE DISCOVERY SHIP RESOLUTION.—We reported the other day the passage of a resolution in Congress, authorizing the purchase of the direct ship *Resolution*, from the American sailors, and her presentation to the British government as a token of the deep interest felt by the United States in the humane service in which that ship was engaged.

This is the only act passed by the extra session, it shows that in spite of domestic turmoil and foreign disputation, the days of gallant deeds have not gone by, and that national courtesy exists in something more than words.

The *Resolution* entered into Arctic service in 1850. She was the flag ship of Commodore Austin, and side by side with the American expedition reached the headlands of Wellington Channel, where poor Franklin had buried his dead. In 1852 she sailed again as one of a noble squadron, under Sir Edward Belcher. During the voyage she penetrated into the western recesses of Lancaster Sound, and formed the asylum of Captain M. Clure and his brave party, who had entered from Behring's Straits. She was abandoned by the peremptory orders of Capt. Belcher, and remained, with other noble vessels, as monuments of the fearful severity of the Arctic winter. Just at this time Dr. Kane, some five degrees further to the north, was preparing for his second winter, unwilling to abandon

his little craft; and yet so far thrust into the polar ice as to make his eventual liberation almost hopeless. It was in the spring and summer of 1855, that he commenced his escape by sledges, and he could not have passed far from the British vessel, as, frostbound and untenanted, amidst the vast ice fields, she drifted southward on her involuntary journey. What a dream of romance it would have been if our own weary and half-frozen countrymen could have encountered this noble vessel and brought her safely into port!

Still, it was reserved to Americans to do this. The whaler, Capt. Buddington of the *George Henry*, found the deserted ship in Davis Straits and carried her into New London. The British government gave up to her enterprising captors their entire claims, and we return the compliment by a Congressional vote, which re-bestows her upon our English brethren.

The *Resolution* is a 600-ton vessel, built of Hindostan teak, and powerfully strengthened. She will probably be again devoted to Arctic service.

SETTLEMENT OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

By the steamship *Hermann*, arrived at this port from Southampton, we have dates to Aug. 15, 1856. The Central American question has been definitely settled. So far as Honduras is concerned, the matter has been arranged between Lord Clarendon and Sr. Don Victor Herran, Plenipotentiary of Honduras in London. The treaties drawn up by these negotiators have already been signed, and consist:

- 1st. Of a general treaty of amity and commerce.
- 2d. Of a convention for the adjustment of all claims of British subjects on the Government of Honduras, and for the extinction of any Indian (Mosquito) tribes within the territories recognized as pertaining to Honduras; and
- 3d. A convention for the restoration to the sovereignty of Honduras of the Bay Islands.

The convention for the restoration of the Bay Islands is that which from the circumstance of their occupation and colonization by Great Britain having been regarded in the United States as a flagrant violation of the Clayton and Bulwer convention, first claims attention, and will excite much interest. The convention restores these islands to the sovereignty of Honduras, only stipulating, on behalf of the people who have established themselves there under the British occupancy, the perpetual enjoyment of certain rights and privileges. The ground upon which the restoration is made is the importance of preserving neutral the route of the proposed inter-oceanic railway through Honduras.

Such are the terms of the arrangement between Great Britain and Honduras, and it will only require the approval of the Legislature of Honduras, which will be given, of course. It should be observed that the Government of France has agreed to the article guaranteeing the Honduras Railway, as an appendix to the treaty with Honduras already existing. It is well understood that those guarantees securing an amount of public interest in this railway insure its speedy construction.

In respect to the remaining issues in the Central American complication, it has been agreed, between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas, that the port of San Juan de Nicaragua (Greytown), shall return under the sovereignty of Nicaragua, subject, however, to the same stipulations with the Bay Islands. The Mosquito sovereignty, so called, is to disappear forever, and the Mosquito Indians are to concentrate themselves within a certain defined territory, within which they shall have, for a term of years, such possessory rights as are accorded to the Indians on the "American Reservations." Meantime they are to enjoy a small annuity from the State of Nicaragua, to be fixed by arbitrators, who are to be appointed in the same manner with those charged with similar duties in Honduras.

FATAL OCCURRENCE TO A CLERGYMAN ON HIS PASSAGE TO EUROPE.—A fatal mistake occurred on board the royal mail steamer "Canadian," on her last trip from Quebec to Liverpool. Among the passengers were the Rev. Thomas Marsh, B. D., of Trinity College, Toronto, and his wife. A few days before reaching Liverpool, Mr. Marsh inquired of the bedroom steward, if there was any Plantagenet water on board. Plantagenet water being a mineral water generally drunk in Canada. A negative reply was given, when the deceased inquired if there was any mineral water on board. The steward answered, "Oh, yes, I will go and get some." He went away and returned with a bowl containing about a quart of fluid, which he handed to the Rev. Mr. Marsh, and immediately withdrew. Mr. Marsh swallowed a mouthful of the liquid, and he found that it burnt his throat very much, and went upstairs. He presently became very ill, and the surgeon was called to him. Inquiries were instituted, and it was ascertained that the liquid which he had drunk was chloride of zinc, used for disinfecting purposes. The usual remedies were administered, but the deceased gradually sank, and, after enduring the greatest agony, died the third day following. Before his death, the deceased expressed a belief that the steward did not know the deadly nature of the liquid. The steward's statement is that Mr. Marsh first asked for Plantagenet water, and that he told him there was none on board. He then inquired for some mineral water, and the steward informed him that there was

some disinfecting fluid called chloride of lime, or chloride of zinc, and that the deceased told him to bring it to him. The deceased's widow corroborates, however, the evidence as to the statement made by the deceased, and further observes that chloride of lime could not have been mentioned, as she was in the habit of using it in Canada for disinfecting purposes. The body was taken on to Liverpool, where an inquest was held by the borough coroner, where the circumstances here detailed were elicited. A verdict was returned "that the deceased died from the effects of a certain poisonous fluid taken by mistake."

[From last Saturday's City Edition.]

A meeting of the Citizens was called by His Worship the Mayor, on Thursday last, for the purpose of presenting an Address to Gen. Eyre, Commander in Chief of the Forces in British America, upon his arrival at Halifax, when that below was adopted. On Friday morning, the General, accompanied by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, met the deputation from the City at the Council Chamber, and were received by a guard of honor of the 62d Regt.—the band of the regiment being also in attendance. Gen. Eyre is not quite a stranger to Halifax, having sojourned for a short time, some 18 years ago, as Captain in the 73d Regiment.

To Lieutenant General Sir WILLIAM EYRE, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces in British North America, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,—

We, the Citizens of Halifax, beg to offer you a cordial welcome on your arrival in Nova Scotia.

In no part of Her Majesty's dominions did the late momentous conflict excite a warmer sympathy than in this loyal Province. We watched its progress with intense anxiety, and hailed the successive and glorious triumphs of the British army with exultation and pride.

It is therefore with peculiar pleasure that we greet one of the most eminent soldiers who have earned for themselves distinction and renown in the Crimean campaign, and we trust that your renewed acquaintance, after a lapse of so many years, with a city where you have many personal friends, has awakened agreeable reminiscences, and rendered your present visit not unacceptable to yourself.

That in your present high position, as well as in every scene and condition of your future life, you may be blessed with health and happiness, Sir, be assured, the very sincere prayer of the citizens of Halifax.

Halifax, 12th September, 1856.

[Signed by his Worship the Mayor and a large number of Citizens.]

REPLY:

Gentlemen.—I feel very proud and gratified by this public mark of the respect and good feeling of the citizens of Halifax. It is with great pleasure that I return to this city, after a lapse of some 18 years. It forms an agreeable terminus, as it were, to my long journey, especially welcomed and greeted as I have been by His Excellency the Governor, in whose I meet—if he will allow me to term him—so old comrade *de guerre*, of some 30 years standing. I assure you I entertain the most agreeable recollections of the few, but very happy days that I spent here, when a Captain of the 73rd Regiment. I have not forgotten the kindness, the hospitality, or the beauty for which Halifax was, and I believe still is, celebrated. Since then I have gone through some sterner scenes, and the frost begins to gather round my head, but I trust I have still life and energy sufficient to join and assist the loyal British subjects of North America, whether in peace or war.—Gentlemen, Her Majesty has undoubtedly reason to be proud of her North American possessions. In these she has certainly a very fine and robust, and I believe, a happy and united family. I have been delighted in witnessing everywhere the same genuine British feeling. The electric wire that follows me everywhere seems to unite you all in sentiment as well as in thought. Everywhere have I witnessed the same loyalty to the Crown, the same love of British interests and British institutions, the same sympathy for that noble and gallant army in the East, whose interests you followed, whose miseries you generously subscribed to alleviate, whose glory you, as co-patriots, share. For wherever there are British subjects—wherever there are British interests—there is our country. Gentlemen, I will not detain you any longer.—I am sorry my visit is so short, but I trust it is not my last. At all events, wherever I go and as long as I live, I shall wish for—and to the measure of my ability promote—the honor, the welfare, and the happiness of Nova Scotia.

W. E.

General Eyre embarked on board the Steamship *Arabia*, to which he was accompanied by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, this morning, for Canada via Boston, under a salute from the Artillery at the Citadel.

THE Steamship *Arabia*, Capt. Stone, arrived this morning, 8½ days from Liverpool, making two Steamers this week of the *Canada line* on the outward voyage. The Steamer *Cherroneau*, also arrived this morning, in 21 days. The *Cherroneau* touched at St. John's, N. F., and remained there about 24 hours, a slight deviation which may in some measure account for the long passage.

Selections.

The session of the British Association, at Cheltenham may be said to have closed with the dinner on Tuesday, given by Dr. Daubeny at the Old Wells. Among the foreigners present were, Dr. Brenneke, from Prussian Posen; Lieutenant Osnow, from Russia; Dr. Hornbeck, a Dane; Dr. Dia, of Norway; and Professor Rogers, of the United States; but no Frenchman. In replying to the toasts after dinner, "The Army" found a representative in Colonel Rawlinson; "The Navy," in Captain Robertson, who had served under Nelson. The Earl of Ellenborough proposed "The President, and prosperity to the Association," commenting on the daring with which Dr. Daubeny, Sir Robert Murchison, and others, had persevered, and had overcome the difficulties that beset the early path of the Association. Professor Sedgwick proposed "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese." The Rev. F. Close acknowledged the compliment, saying "he believed in the truth of science as firmly as he did in the revelations of Holy Writ;" and he would recommend its pursuit of one of the most interesting which the human mind could be called upon to contemplate. Sir Robert Murchison proposed "The Science of Foreign Countries." Of further papers read, only a few call for notice:—

In the Geological section, Mr. Vivian, of Torquay, read a paper on the earliest traces of human remains found in Kent's Cavern. "The peculiar interest in this subject consisted in its being the link between geology and antiquities, and the certainty afforded, by the condition in which the remains were found, of their relation; the successive deposits being sealed up *in situ* by the dropping of carbonate of lime, which assumes the form of stalagmite. The sources from which the statements in the paper were obtained were principally the original manuscript memoir of the late Rev. J. M'Enery, F.G.S., which was deplored by Professor Owen, in his *Fossil Mamalia*, and by other writers, as lost to science, but which has been recovered by Mr. Vivian, and was produced before the section, also, the report of the sub-committee of the Torquay Natural History Society, and his own researches. The conclusions to which Mr. Vivian has arrived are mainly in accordance with those of Mr. M'Enery. The cavern called Kent's Cave is situated beneath a hill about a mile from Torquay, extending to a circuit of about 700 yards. It was first occupied by the bear (*ursus spelæus*), and extinct hyæna; the remains of which, with the bones of elephants, rhinoceroses, deer, &c., upon which they preyed, were shown upon the rocky floor. By some violent and transitory convulsion a vast amount of the soil of the surrounding country was injected into the caverns, carrying with it the bones, and burying them in its inmost recesses. The cave appears to have been subsequently occupied by human inhabitants, whose rude flint instruments were found upon the mud beneath the stalagmite. A period then succeeded during which the cavern was not inhabited until about half of the floor was deposited, when a streak containing burnt wood and the bones of the wild boar and badger were deposited; and again the cave was unoccupied by men or animals, the remaining portion of the stalagmite being, both above and below, pure and unstained by soil or any foreign matter. Above the floor traces were found of early Celtic, British, and Roman remains, together with those of more modern date. Amongst the inscriptions was one of interest as connected with the landing of William III. on the opposite side of the Bay—W. Hodges, of Ireland, 1688." In the discussion which followed, and in which Sir H. Rawlinson, the Secretary of the Ethnological Society, and others, took part, the position of the flints beneath the stalagmite seemed to be admitted, although contrary to the generally received opinion of ancient geologists; thus carrying back the first occupation of Devon to a very high antiquity, but not such as to be at variance with Scriptural chronology, the deposition of stalagmite being shown to have been much more rapid at those periods when the cavern was not inhabited, by the greater discharge of carbonic acid gas. Without attempting to affix with any certainty more than a relative date to these several periods, or forcing a Scriptural interpretation upon natural phenomena, which, as Bacon remarked, "too often produces merely a false religion and a fantastic philosophy," Mr. Vivian suggested that there was reason for believing that the introduction of the mud was occasioned, not by the comparatively tranquil Mosiac deluge, but by the greatest convulsion alluded to in the first chapter of Genesis, which destroyed the pre-existing races of animals (most of those in this cavern being of extinct species), and prepared the earth for man and his contemporaries."

In the section of Geography, Sir Roderick Murchison read extracts from letters written by Dr. Livingston the African traveller, who has recently passed from St. Paul de Loando to the Western coast, conducted by the faithful natives whom he had converted to Christianity. The third and last letter, which was written when the author's perils and labours have terminated, gave a general view of the ethnology and habits of the various tribes of Africans. Among these Dr. Livingston lived, and became familiar with their language. He assigns a manifest superiority to the inhabitants of the hilly countries, and particularly to the Caffre-Zulu race. He also states that the Bible has been nearly all translated into Secherans, or the dialect of the Bechnar, the most regularly developed of the Negro languages. "Of its capabilities," he adds, "you may judge when I mention that the Pentateuch is fully expressed in considerably fewer words than in the Greek Septuagint, and in a very greatly less number than in our verbose English version." After a sketch of the zoology and botany of those regions, and an account of the prevalent diseases of the natives, Dr. Livingston having given the history of the successive accounts narrated by the Portuguese of their efforts to penetrate into the interior, modestly expresses his belief that he is the first European who has travelled across South Africa in the same latitude. He then speaks of his intention to revisit Great Britain, but with the firm resolve to return to South Africa and prosecute his sacred mission, and concludes in these words—"I feel thankful to God, who has preserved my life while to many who could have done more good have been cut off. But I am not so much elated as might have been expected, for the end of the geographical feat is but the beginning of the missionary enterprise. Geographers labouring to make men better acquainted with one another, soldiers fighting against oppression, and sailors rescuing captives in deadly climes, are all, as well as missionaries, aiding in hastening on a glorious consummation of God's dealings with man. In the hope that I may yet be permitted to do some good to this poor long trodden down Africa, the gentleman over whom you have the honour to preside will, I doubt not, cordially join."

Apropos of some remarks on the Arctic explorations by Dr. Rae, Sir Roderick Murchison referred with much feeling to the failure of the expeditions sent to search for Sir John Franklin, his dear friend. Sir Roderick was president of the Royal Geographical Society when Sir John Franklin undertook his last and fatal enterprise; and he held the opinion—an opinion shared by the President of the Royal Society, by Lord Ellesmere, and by many other learned and distinguished persons—that it was the bounden duty of this country not to leave unsearched the small area in which the *Erebus* and *Terror* must still be frozen up. It was well known that in those frigid regions everything was preserved for many years without the symptoms of decay; and as the Esquimaux, even if so minded, had not the means of breaking up the heavy timber and iron work of the vessels, they must still be lying within a radius of some 200 or 300 miles. If a diligent search were made in that locality, he had no doubt but that the long boats might be recovered, and with them in all probability, the records of the expedition. He was sure the public would be interested to hear that the committee of the section of Geography and Ethnology had passed a resolution that day to present a memorial to the First Lord of the Treasury, in common with other learned societies, praying that the Government would sanction another expedition to make a renewed search for the remains of Sir John Franklin and his gallant band.

At the meeting of the Mathematical section on Saturday, Mr. Symons read a paper "on Lunar Motion," recapitulating the doctrine which he lately started, but in a corrected form. He admitted that the astronomers accurately describe the motion of the moon; but he argued, that in using an arbitrary and twisted form of the word "rotation," they prevent their language from being intelligible to the people, and impede the development of a technology precise and available for legal as well as scientific purposes. He believed that the old astronomers really mistook the moon's movement, and that the modern astronomers had inadvertently copied these descriptions, knowing better. The attendance was numerous; and it is said that Mr. Symons, who was frequently interrupted by a few gentlemen on the platform, had the astronomers against him and the audience with him. Professor Walker, the President of the Section, writes to the *Times*, without contradiction, that this account was evidently forwarded by Mr. Symons, and must not be taken as in any way authorised by the association.

Lord Dalhousie's opinion on mesmerism has been elicited by some Exeter Poor-law guardians who, contemplating the introduction of mesmeric operations into their hospital, were anxious to know whether Lord Dalhousie (quoted in Dr. Esdaile's pamphlet on cures in India) was really an advocate for mesmerism as a curative agent. Lord Dalhousie says—

"Of the efficacy of Dr. Esdaile's practice of mesmerism in surgical cases, I am able to speak with confidence. Dr. Esdaile undoubtedly did possess the faculty of so influencing the sensations of natives of India by means of mesmerism, as to reduce them to a state of insensibility, not less complete than that which is now produced by use of chloroform. While they were in that state of insensibility, he performed upon them surgical operations of every kind, many of them tremendous in their magnitude, duration, and severity, without any apparent consciousness in the patient, without pain to him, and usually with great success. Accordingly, I appointed Dr. Esdaile, in 1848, to be one of the Presidency surgeons. I did this in acknowledgment of the services he had rendered to humanity by mitigating largely its sufferings within his own sphere, and in order that he might be able to continue his services at the capital. Having thus replied to your question, and testified (as I shall always be ready to testify) to what Dr. Esdaile actually effected in India by what he termed mesmerism, I wish to be permitted to add, that I must not be considered as a disciple of the doctrines of mesmerism generally."

The following royal anecdotes are going the round of the press. The Duchess of Kent found certain biscuits supplied by an Edinburgh baker to be peculiarly nice, and ordered the host of her hotel to continue the supply. On Sunday the landlord found he had none left, and sent for a fresh consignment. The baker indignantly replied he would not serve the Queen herself on Sunday. Mr. Barry represented the case to the Duchess just as it stood; whereupon her Royal Highness called in person for the baker, and ordered twelve dozen biscuits to be sent her every week. The Queen, to whose ears the story came, gets every week a similar supply. Her Majesty, in her walks about Balmoral, dropped into the hut of an old Highland widow, and talked very familiarly upon ordinary topics. At last the widow ended—"Ye n'er say anything about the Queen; I reckon ye're Mrs. Albert's berril?" Calling in at another bothy, her Majesty found a very aged woman alone at tea. In the course of chat she observed—"You are very bld to be alone?" "Oo," was the reply, "I've walth (plenty) o' folk to tak care o' me; but they're a'oot to see the Queen." "Tell them," rejoined her Majesty, "when they return, the Queen was oot to see you." Subsequently her Majesty took shelter in the same hut from an evening shower, and received a very free but very kindly scold for venturing out so late.

"It is curious, sir, the vanity of many of these women," whispered our intelligent guide, in a tone through Milbank Prison. "Those straw bonnets none of them can bear, and it is as much as ever we can do to make them put them on when they are going to see the doctor. They think they look better in their caps. One woman, I give you my word, took the ropes off her hammock, and put them round the bottom of her dress, so as to make the skirt seem fuller. Another had filled her gown with coals round the bottom for the same object; and others, again, have taken the wire from round the dinner cans, and used it as stiffeners to their stays. One actually took the tinsoil from under the buttons, and made it into a ring. You would hardly believe it, perhaps, but I have known women to scrape the walls of their cells and use the powder of the whitewash to whiten their complexion. Indeed, there is hardly any trick they would not be at, if we did not keep a sharp eye upon them."—*The Great World of London.*

Mr. Morton, the agricultural essayist, sends to the *Times* the following remedies for destroying the turnip fly, as employed by two eminent practical farmers, Messrs. Dickson and Hobbs:—The former took some road-dust, some soot, and a little guano, and, mixing these together, sowed them along the rows in the middle of the day. In a short time he found that the crowds of flies had altogether disappeared. Mr. Fisher Hobbs has long used a mixture of a similar sort, only he employs a little sulphur instead of guano, and thinks it better to apply it in the night season, when dew has fallen, than in the day-time. Either system is likely to be effective, and it is well that farmers should know how simple a cure they have at their command for this pest.

THE WORD TRIBULATION.—The word *Tribulation* is derived from the Latin "*tribulum*," which was the threshing instrument, or roller whereby the Roman husbandman separated the corn from the husk; and "*tribulatio*," in its primary significance, was the act of this separation. But some Latin writer of the Christian Church appropriated the word and image for the setting forth of a higher truth; and sorrow, distress, and adversity being the means for separating in men of whatever in them was light, trivial, and poor, from the solid and the true, their chaff from their wheat, therefore he called these sorrows and trials "*tribulationes*," thinnings, that is, of the inner spiritual man, without which there could be no sifting him for the heavenly garner. Now, in proof of my assertion, that a single word is often a concentrated poem, a little grain of gold capable of being beaten out into a broad extent of gold leaf, I will quote in reference to this very word "*tribulation*," a graceful composition by George Wither, an early English poet, which you will at once perceive is all wrapped up in this word, being from the first to the last only the expanding of the image and thought which this word has implicitly given: these are his lines:

Till from the straw, the flail the corn doth beat,
Until the chaff be purged from the wheat,
Yea, till the mill the grains in pieces tear,
The richness of the flour will scarce appear.
So, till men's persons great afflictions touch,
If worth be found, their worth is not so much.
Because, like wheat in straw, they have not yet
That value which in threshing they may get.
For till the bruising flails of God's corrections
Have crushed out of us our vain affections;
Till those corruptions which do misbecome us
Are by Thy sacred Spirit winnowed from us;
Until from us the straw of worldly treasures,
Till all the dusty chaff of empty pleasures,
Yea, till His flail upon us doth lay,
To thresh the husk of this our flesh away;
And leave the zeal uncovered; nay, yet more,
Till God shall make our very spirit poor,
We shall not up to highest wealth aspire;
But then we shall; and that is my desire.

—Trench on the Study of Words.

Freemasons in Turkey, says the correspondent of the *Daily News*, eschew polygamy, and only recognise one wife, whom they permit to appear at the lodge-banquets unveiled. At these banquets wine is drunk, toasts are proposed, and the Masons are acquainted with the "Kentish fire," though under another and more barbarous appellation. In addition to a brown shawl or handkerchief, worked with certain Masonic symbols and worn round the neck, the Turkish Freemasons wear in open lodge, also round their necks, as insignia of the order, a flat white marble polished slab of twelve sides and two inches in diameter. On these are a number of reddish brown spots, to represent blood, and indicate that the founder of the order in Turkey, Ali Effendi, suffered martyrdom rather than reveal the secrets of the fraternity. The convent of *Senkedgi Teckar*, belonging to the sect known as the *Dancing Dervishes*, is the largest establishment belonging to the order at Constantinople. In Persia Freemasonry is also widely distributed, the brethren being estimated at 60,000. In Arabia there are about 20,000 Freemasons.

The *Axley Cooper Prize* of £300, presented triennially through the College of Surgeons, has this year been awarded to Dr. B. W. Richardson. The subject of the essay was the Coagulation of the Blood, and it contains, says the *Athenæum*, the announcement of a very important discovery. The cause of the coagulation of the blood has hitherto been a mystery to physiologists. Dr. Richardson has demonstrated that the cause of the fluidity of the blood is the presence in the blood of the volatile alkali ammonia. This fact he has arrived at by a series of well-conducted experiments.

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer *Cambris*, August 30.

ENGLAND.

Archdeacon Denison enjoys the distinction of standing quite alone on the field which has been left vacant for him by the disappearance of other objects of public attention. The issue which he has raised has been decided against him; his thesis has been condemned; and, if he does not recant within a limited time, nothing remains for the Court but to pronounce the statutory sentence which appears to be nothing more nor less than deprivation. We may note here in few words what appear to be the effect and rationale of the judgment which has been virtually though not formally delivered. Coupled with the decision in the *Gordam* case; the effect of it is to establish that under the Act of Elizabeth the Articles, as a standard of doctrine, stand on different

ground from the Liturgy; a man who contradicts the literal sense of a positive assertion in the Liturgy may be permitted to shelter himself under authority; he may not, if he contradicts the literal sense of an assertion in the Articles, though at the same time willing to subscribe them in another which is not the literal one. The effect of it also is—and this is the broad view which will be popularly taken of it; that a man may be liable to be deprived for teaching what has been taught without objection by some of our greatest divines, whose works are manuals of theological instruction and standards of orthodoxy; may even by the framers of the Articles themselves. An opinion which has been hitherto considered "pious and probable" has become prohibited; and the liberty hitherto allowed with respect to this mysterious doctrine, which touches the inmost sources of the Christian life, is contracted within narrower limits than were established at the Reformation. As regards the principle of the sentence, we see that there have been two lines of statement, formally inconsistent with each other, touching the reception of what theologians call the *res sacramenti*. It is possible that one of these may be untrue; it is possible that both may be inadequate efforts to express parts of a truth not comprehensible in words. One of them has been embodied in the Articles, and the question is whether it absolutely excludes the other. Now it did not exclude it in the mind of St. Augustine, from whom the Article is taken, and to whom it expressly refers for he uses both; it did not in the minds of Cranmer and Ridley. And to prevent, as it seems, the exclusion of either, the words signifying participation or reception have been treated as having two senses, a primary and a secondary; and the phrase "sacramental" reception, which conveys no definite idea, has been invented and used in the Church as a middle term, combining, not harmonising, the two. The decision, however, is that the Articles are to be looked at alone, and that the words being unambiguous—as in fact they are unless the secondary sense of the words "partaking" and "partakers" is taken into account—the commentary which a reference to Scripture, and the writings of divines, to the language of our formularies and the source from whence the Articles themselves were borrowed, would supply, is not admissible. The soundness of that decision, as such is a question for lawyers, and it will bear a good deal of discussion, though the point itself lies within a narrow compass. We are all at liberty to judge for ourselves how far it is a correct enunciation of the mind of the Church. —*London Guardian*.

The British branch of the Evangelical Alliance has been holding its annual conference in Glasgow. Amongst the strangers were Dr. Krummacher (one of the King of Prussia's chaplains). At the introductory meeting on Tuesday, the Rev. Dr. Blackwood, late of Scutari, was the principal speaker. He spoke of Miss Nightingale:—

"Very wrong impressions had gone abroad about the lady's principles. It was supposed that she had intentions in the direction of promoting Romanism or Puseyism, or was made an instrument in that direction. She had her own views, and these led her to suppose that she could employ Roman Catholic nuns and Sisters of Mercy, and those who held the principles of Puseyism as well as Evangelical Protestants, Presbyterians, and all denominations of Christians, irrespective of their various religious opinions—feeling that the work was not a spiritual work, but one of benevolence to the bodies of the sick and dying. But he was confident of this, that in no one respect was her mind tinged with, or tending to, the promotion of any sectarian religion, still less of Popery or Puseyism."

The conference was formally opened on Wednesday, the Rev. James Sherman in the chair. On the moving and seconding of the annual report, the *Record* tells us—

"The Rev. Mr. McIlwaine, of Belfast, said that he felt considerable reluctance to have even the appearance of dissenting in any way from the report, and it was only a very strong sense of duty that made him rise. There was a passage in the report which he felt constrained to say he thought to be highly injudicious—the reference was to the Scottish Episcopal community. He need not say that he had no sympathy with that community, and that he detested Romanism as much as any one in this room. But he thought it calculated to do injury to the Society when the names of individuals, and some of these persons of distinction, were mentioned in the report.

"The Chairman—Do you propose a motion?

"Mr. McIlwaine—If necessary, I will propose a substantive motion, but I would rather not; I hope the expressions will be reconsidered. He had another remark to make upon the report. He had great objection to the use of the word 'Puseyism.' He

would prefer that the word 'Tractarianism' should be substituted. This might appear hypocritical, but he thought it of importance that they should avoid giving occasion to any to say that they were making a martyr of any man by using his name.—But what he chiefly rose to object to was the liberty taken with certain names, especially that of an illustrious lady [the Duchess of Buccleuch.]"

The Secretary explained that the paragraph referred to was an extract from the report of a sub-committee; there could be no difficulty about making the alteration. The proceedings of Wednesday evening seem to have been devoted to subjects connected with the Alliance in Prussia. The Rev. E. Kurtze and Dr. Krummacher were the principal speakers. The latter, giving an account of the prospects of the Alliance in his own country, said—

"The opponents of the Alliance are composed of different classes and categories. There is a party in every respect honourable, but distinguished by an extreme addiction to the Church. They are to be compared to the Puseyites in England. A Jesuit, who came from Belgium to Scotland, when he approached the Scottish coast, was surrounded by pirates. At this moment the Jesuit took some papers from his pocket and tore them into a thousand pieces, and threw them into the sea. Unfortunately the wind brought them back upon the quarter deck. Every single piece of paper upon the deck was innocent, but the helmsman collected the pieces together and sent them to the Secretary of Queen Elizabeth. He put the pieces artistically together, according to their natural context, and he found a conspiracy of Spain and the Duke of Guise against Scotland. In like manner, when one puts together the different pieces of this party, regarding the ministerial office—the sacrament as a continued sacrifice—when we put these pieces together, we find by the combination there is a conspiracy against Protestantism. The individual doctrines seem innocently considered by themselves, but, when put together, they are extremely dangerous. This party disavows the Evangelical Alliance, for it knows the tendency of the Evangelical Alliance against Romanising tendencies."

Speaking of the King of Prussia, he said—

"We have a King who is not only a great Prince, but the deepest expression of his heart is inscribed upon his coat of arms—'As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord.' He is a man of decided Christian faith; and his country is aware that he is entirely devoted to the Evangelical Alliance. He, however, has found he could not escape the infliction of that word of Scripture—'All who live godly in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution.' Nobility has doubted up to this moment that he has a heart which makes him the father of his country. Everybody knows that his matrimonial relations are a perfect model of domestic life. Hence it has been found necessary, in attacking his private life, to choose another side, which is considered vulnerable, and that—with deep regret I must utter it—even English journals I take advantage of this opportunity to declare that the aspersions thus circulated are nothing but infamous calumnies. (Great cheering.)"

The Rev. W. McIlwaine, on Thursday, reminded the meeting that "it was just exactly ten years ago to a day, perhaps to an hour, that the great Ecumenical Council of Peace (the first conference of the Alliance) was held in London." "The object of this Alliance was not to create but to manifest unity; and that, like all other duties, was of course difficult." The following days were occupied in discussion on various subjects bearing on the position and prospects of the Alliance.—*Ibid.*

Earl Talbot, of Ingestre Hall, Staffordshire, claims to be the eighteenth Earl of Shrewsbury, and a few days back, Viscount Ingestre, in the name and on the behalf of his father, who is abroad, proceeded to Alton Towers, accompanied by his solicitor, and made a formal demand of possession of the mansions and estates. He was informed that the trustees under the will of the late Earl had taken possession, and he was accordingly refused admission into the house. The highest tribunal in the land will have to decide the question of Earl Talbot's title. Should he establish his claim, the disentanglement by the late Earl would be nugatory; and the valuable estates attached to the earldom in Staffordshire, Shropshire, Cheshire, Oxfordshire and Worcestershire, of the value of £35,000 a year, as well as the high honors connected with the house, would become the inheritance of the Talbots. Earl Talbot's solicitor, Mr. Hand, of Stafford, maintains that the estates having been annexed to the title by Act of Parliament, the entail can only be destroyed by another Act, and that the disentanglement executed by the late Earl is therefore nugatory. He, therefore, warns the tenants on the estate not to pay rent to Lord Henry Howard or any of his agents.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, SEPT. 20, 1856.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

We have just been furnished with two pamphlets, published under the direction of the Board of Governors of King's College, being the Calendars of the Governors for the years 1855 and 1856. It is the first time these Reports have been brought to our notice, although we think it would not be amiss, as a means of increasing interest in the College, were its authorities to make ample provision for giving its claims, and its annual progress, a wide and extensive dissemination throughout not only the British Provinces, but the West India Islands.

The Calendar for 1855 enters into the history of the zealous attempt to reinvigorate the interests of the College—and the happy results which followed the exertions of its friends. All this has been already before the public from other sources. It will be sufficient to state here, that the effort was successful, and led to the filling up the vacant Professorships by able men—to the putting the College and Academy buildings into efficient repair—and to a sanguine anticipation that the next matriculation list would show a large increase in the number of students.

The Calendar or Report for 1856, satisfactory upon the whole, as to the character of the Institution, and the progress and proficiency of the Students, nevertheless expresses regret that the expectations of a large accession to the number of students, as anticipated in last year's Calendar, have not been realised as the Governors could have desired, who are surprised "that out of upwards of 80 persons, who are entitled to send Students free of tuition fees, (now amounting to more than £20 per annum,) so few have availed themselves of so great a boon. They would again call the attention of all who have sons to educate, to the full staff of Professors now ready to impart instruction in the various branches of a liberal education—all the advantages of which may be secured at the mere cost of moderate board, if the party has a nomination."

There are other inducements that ought to prevail with the guardians of youth, to make this the College of their choice. Students may reside in private families in the vicinity of the College. They are not required to go through the whole course of studies, but may pursue such special branches as suit their intended callings in life. No religious restrictions whatever exist, which is sufficient to show that parents of all denominations may send their sons without fear of interference with their particular modes of belief.

The Board of Governors hold monthly meetings, at which the most careful attention is given to the business that comes before them.

Suitable residences are in process of erection for the Professors, and it is expected will be ready for occupation in November, the cost of which will be defrayed from the sale of college lands, hitherto unproductive, while the income of the College will be assisted by the annual rent to be paid for these houses by the Professors.

Dr. Uhas. Cogswell, an Alumnus of King's College, and distinguished at home and abroad for literary and scientific attainments, has testified his regard for the place of his collegiate education, by presenting £100 as the foundation of two prizes, well calculated to develop the mental and physical qualities of the student.

The valuable Library of the college has been carefully arranged and classified by the Librarian and other Professors, aided by the Rev. E. Maturin, M. A.; and Professor How has been engaged in systematically arranging the valuable minerals presented by the late Sir Rupert D. George, Dr. Almon, and others. The Philosophical Apparatus of the college has also been put in complete order, and some necessary additions have been made. The Right Rev. the Visitor has appropriated some accumulations of interest on the Warneford donation to the purchase of theological works, and other donations have been received of books. The Incorporated Alumni have announced their readiness to appropriate a portion of their funds to the enlargement of the Library, to which all the students have free access.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the Collegiate Academy, under the able management of the Rev. D. W. Pickett, as Principal, is in a flourishing condition. The grant of £50 from the Incorporated Alumni has been continued another year.

The foregoing embraces the substance of the Report up to July, 1856. In conclusion the Governors earnestly invite the attention of the public, in these Lower Provinces, to the increased advantages, for acquiring a liberal education, which are now attainable at the Collegiate Establishments under

their management and control, and which may fairly challenge a comparison with those of any other Seminary of Learning in British North America. Situated, too, as these Institutions are, in a most healthful and beautiful locality, surrounded with natural scenery of the most lovely description—already easy of access by Steamboat or Stage to the neighboring Provinces—and about to be brought, by Railroad, before another year shall pass, within two hours travel of Halifax, which is the centre of rapid communication with the more distant points of Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the West Indies, (from all which quarters Students have come in former years, under far less favorable circumstances,)—considering all this, the Governors cannot but indulge the hope that King's College only requires to be generally known, to attract to its Halls a much larger number of the youth of those Colonies in which similar establishments do not already exist."

ORDINATION AT LAWTON.—The Bishop left Halifax for Windsor and Lawton on Thursday. He will hold an Ordination in the Parish Church at the latter place, to-morrow, Sunday, when several Deacons, who have undergone a preparatory examination, will be admitted to Priest's orders. His Lordship may be expected to return on Monday evening next.

THE COMET.—The great Comet calculated by the best Astronomers to appear in 1856, with a deference of three years to the erratic propensities of so distinguished a luminosity, or in acknowledgement of the imperfections of human mathematics, has, it is asserted, actually appeared. We take the following corroboration from the *St. John N. B. Courier*:

THE GREAT COMET OF 1856.—If the accounts from Limerick are to be credited, the marvellous comet of 1856 after an absence of just three centuries, has made its predicted re-appearance in the South of Ireland. The *Observer of Saturday* says:—"A gentleman of the highest respectability has just informed us that he saw last night, for the third time, what appears from his description to be the long-expected comet of 1856, the re-appearance of which this year has been so long foretold; astronomers, however, guarding their calculations by the proviso that a difference of three years might possibly occur, although there was every reason to expect that the great comet, which takes three centuries to complete its orbit, would be visible about the month of August, 1856. Our informant thus describes an object that attracted his attention for the first time last Wednesday night; he was standing near the salmon-weir, on the platform before the mills of Corbally about half-past ten o'clock, when his attention was attracted by what appeared to be a fire rising on the top of Keuper mountain due east of his position. He remarked the object to a gentleman that was with him, but, as the fire rose and cleared the top of the mountain, his friend suggested that it must be a lantern suspended to a kite. It had then the appearance a globe of fire as large as a good sized orange, with a broad tail of light extending about 18 inches from the body. The two gentlemen watched it for an hour, and the watchman on the wire observed it also. On Thursday night they all saw it again. It rose a few moments later, presenting the same appearance, and was high in the heavens at half-past eleven o'clock, when they went home. At that hour one of the gentlemen pointed it out to his sister. Last night, from the same place the same persons again saw it rise about twenty minutes before eleven o'clock, and then it first occurred to one of them (our informant) that it might be a comet. He ceased to watch it about midnight, but the watchman observed it up to half-past one o'clock this morning. It did not seem so large as on the previous night, but still far exceeded the most brilliant form in which the planet Jupiter has ever been beheld. As the greatest comet on record is really due about this time and as the extreme sultriness of the weather would seem to warrant the belief that such a celestial visitor was near at hand, we shall be glad to hear if any other persons have observed the appearance which has thrice risen upon our astonished friends."

Upon the above the *Courier* remarks:—"We are informed a somewhat similar appearance to that observed in Ireland has been seen here recently. A star with a tail similar to the light emitted from a gas light, has been seen to rise from the east for some evenings past."

The same celestial visitant has been seen in Canada. Nothing particular, that we are aware of, has been observed in the eastern part of the heavens, from this locality; but we dare say our citizens will be on the watch for so interesting a celestial visitant, and that its uprising if a fact, will soon be duly chronicled, as amongst the events of the year.

We learn that the Steamer *Rosebud*, which has for some time past plied on the route between this port and Tatungouche, N. S., is now withdrawn—Mr. Heard having lost heavily by the experiment. The Boat is at present under engagement by M. Perley, Esq., the Boundary Commissioner.—*P. M. I. Advertiser.*

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

The political condition of the American Union is at the present moment rather alarming. The great question of slavery, which ever since the independence of the United States, has been growing into importance, has at length assumed such proportions, as to range in violent animosity the North against the South, and to threaten a dissolution of the Union. The state of things in Kansas has stirred the public feeling from Maine to Mississippi on one side or the other, and each is prepared to resist to the last extremity. The vile attack of the representative Brooks upon Senator Sumner, has been honored by an evocation at the South—and in like manner, altho with a cooler, but just as determined an expression, the abolitionists of the North have held their meetings and passed their resolutions in approval of the conduct of Wilson and Burlingame, who had the manliness to denounce his infamous conduct. The elements seem ripe for an explosion that shall out of opposing opinions form two nations—a northern republic free from the alavo taint—and a Southern basing its institutions upon slavery as a principle of its constitution. It would be a curious, although not an unnatural conclusion, if the seeds of dissolution born with the model republic, should when it had arrived at adolescent strength, destroy the body in which it had been nurtured. Such seems to be the effect that will be produced. It is a just one for the propounders of that gross inconsistency, those who could assert as an eternal principle, that all men are born free and equal, and at the same time hold millions of their fellow creatures in the bonds of slavery.

GENERAL KYRE.—Some of the New Brunswickers, at least, in their reception of General Kyre, have had an eye to the main chance. We cut the following from the *St. John Courier*, Sept. 18:

GENERAL KYRE.—This distinguished Soldier having sat for his picture at Messrs. Lane & Co.'s, the likeness may be seen at their Daguerrotype Rooms, three doors North of the Custom House, or copies of it may be procured from them at prices varying from one dollar to £5—according to style and finish.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Despatch to the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room.

The Cunard Steamship *Asia* has arrived at New York. Liverpool dates to 6th Sept.

The weather has been very favorable for agricultural purposes.

Breadstuffs have considerably declined.

Flour 1s. to 2s. of a decline.

Wheat has declined 3d. to 6d. per bushel.

Corn 1s. to 2s. per quarter.

Provision market unchanged. A limited business.

Consols for money, 95.

The Royal British Bank of London has failed.

The Packet Ship *Ocean Home* is lost with 70 lives.

No political news.

REWARD OF MERIT.—Capt. McKenna, of the Board of Works, late Superintendent of Sable Island, has received ex R. M. S. *Arabia*, an elegant and massive gold Medal from the Fishermen's and Mariners' Royal Humane Society, London, as a testimonial of his successful exertions in saving human life, while in charge of that Humane Establishment. It is understood that it has been mainly through the representations of the philanthropic Miss Dix, that this tribute has been extended to the worthy recipient. The medal is about the weight of an American \$25 piece, is richly chased with appropriate devices; in the circle on one side is the never to be forgotten motto: *England expects every man to do his duty;* and the outer rim bears the simple inscription—"Captain Matthew McKenna" 1855. The whole is suspended by an elegant blue ribbon, and neatly done up in a suitable case.—*Chron.*

D. C. S.

Received—

July 31.	Truro £2 2 0, less 2s. for Rec- tor's prem. W. & O.	£2 0 0
	Pugwash £2 5s. less 5s. for do.	2 0 0
	Sydney, C. B. £7 9 9, less £3 9 9 do.	4 0 0
Augt 9	Weymouth, W & O.	3 0 0
16	Annapolis, do.	2 10 0
19	Colporteur, thro' Rev. E. Nichols	21 0 0
23	Mrs. Hylands, Grove Roads, Albany	0 15 0
	Colporteur £17 4 2, less 10 p. ct. on £57 8 4	11 9 5
Sept. 2.	Annapolis, W. & O.	0 5 3
8	Cornwallis £4 0 0, less £2 for Rector's prem. W. & O.	2 0 0
	E. GILPIN, Jr. Secy.	

Poetry.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

CHURCH BELLS IN A DISTANT COLONY.

Sweet is the music of the evening chimes, Which distant fall upon the listening ear...

The emigrant afar in distant lands, As on the air the solemn music floats...

His native village will before him rise, The Church's spire, where he was wont to pray...

'Tis finished! In the air the passing strain Hath gently hushed. And at the close of day...

W.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.

A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY

FOR BRITISH AMERICA.

BEING AN ELEMENTS OF GENERAL GEOGRAPHY, in which BRITISH AMERICA is treated with the fulness and detail requisite to impart to British American Youth some knowledge of their own country...

By HUGO REID, of Dalhousie Coll. ge. Halifax. Author of "The Principles of Education," "Elements of Physical Geography," &c.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WITH reference to the Notice issued from this Office on the 14th May last, respecting the treatment of Letters, &c. for England, which may be dropped into the Letter Box after the hour of closing the Mail...

Notice is hereby given, that the Postage upon such late Letters cannot be prepaid either in money or stamps, as there is not sufficient time to obliterate the stamps or bring to account the Postage...

30th Aug 1856. 2w A. WOODGATE, P. M. General.

BIBLE, PRAYER BOOK, AND RELIGIOUS BOOK & TRACT DEPOSITORY.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

No. 24, Granville Street.

THE Depository for the Sale of Bibles, Prayer Books, Catechisms, Religious Books and Tracts, and the Educational Works of the above Society, is kept at the Book & Stationery Store of WM. GOSSIP 24 Granville Street.

Table listing various books and their prices, including Royal Quarto, Medium Quarto, and Demy Quarto editions.

Table listing 'Books of Common Prayer' and other religious texts with prices.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER.

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...

WILLIAM GOSSIP Has Received per MURGO PARK, from Liverpool, & Cases SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, and ARTISTS' MATERIALS, viz:—

SCHOOL BOOKS—Mathematics; Stewart's Geography, Eton Latin Grammar, Greek Grammar, Barker's Demosthenes, Colenso's Arithmetic, Stewart's and Hughes' Gullimith's Geography, Sullivan's English Grammar, Hugo Reid's Physical Geography, Chambers's Tables, Mavin's Spellings, Copy Books of all descriptions, STATIONERY—Cold Press, Post Folio, Demy Writing Papers; Foolscap, Post, Letter, and Note Papers, ruled and plain, Envelopes, Painted and Round Blank 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 of Water Colors; do Tinted Scaplet; Sets Graduated Pencils; Extra Super. Large Sables, Pointe Crayons, Graf. Pinks, Slabs, &c. &c. &c.

Every Article in School Books, Stationery, and Artistic Materials, constantly on hand. Look particularly for 24 Granville Street. WILLIAM GOSSIP.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT PAPER HANGINGS.

Just Received per brig Ornate, &c. &c. PAPER HANGINGS, Newest Styles, for Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Bed Rooms, Halls, or Kitchens, from 5d. to 3s. 6d. per Roll. Also—GREEN PAPER for Window Blinds. Also—BORDERING to match the Papers. CALL AT WM. GOSSIP'S, 24 Granville Street. Halifax, Aug. 16, 1856.



PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Halifax, August 22, 1856.

CHAPTER 21. AN ACT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF PHEASANTS.

Passed the 18th day of April, 1856. BE IT ENACTED by the Governor, Council, and Assembly as follows:— 1. It shall not be lawful for any person to take or kill, within this Province, any Pheasant, or to buy, sell, or have in his possession any such Pheasant that has been taken or killed.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED. SPIERS' & SURENNE'S Complete French and English, and English and French Dictionary. With Pronunciation, &c.—one large 8vo. volume, 1490 pages. Spiers' & Surenne's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of French and English Languages (School Edition) 913 pages, 12 mo. new and large type. Surenne's French and English and English and French Dictionary. Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French—by Jewett. Ollendorff's Method of Learning French—by Value. Keys to each of above Methods. Collier's Dramatic French Reader. Rowan's Modern French Reader. De Fiva's Elementary French Reader. De Fiva's Classic French Reader. French Testaments. De Porquet's Tresor. Conseils A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly. Contes A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly. L'Echo De Paris—by Le Page. Hamel's French Exercises. Les Messagers du Roi. Ferolon's Telemaque. Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII. Wagnastrecht's Recueil Choisi Perrin's Fables—by Bolmar. May 3, 1856. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BUXAK. PREPARED WITH FIVE COLOGNE. THE USE of this much admired Tincture preserved and beautifies the TEETH—prevents Tartarous deposit—arrests decay—induces a healthy action in the GUMS—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour. Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c. from London. Feb. 1855.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by puffing advertisements—no certificates published respecting them. These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax.

LET US REASON TOGETHER. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

IT has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INFIRM, of all climates, ages, sexes and constitutions.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS. Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally.

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

Table listing various ailments such as Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Fevers of all kinds, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symp-toms, Tic Douloureux, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kind, Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 21 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 3d.; 3s. 3d.; and 6s. each Box. Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co. Newport; Dr. Harding, Wainwright, N. S. Walter, Horton; Moore & Chipman, Kenville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Glibson, Wilmot; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; E. Guest, Yarmouth; T. R. Pattillo, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia; Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Amherst; B. B. Huestis, Wallace; W. Cooper, Peggwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Gurborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia. Jan. 29, 1855.

NEW LADIES' SCHOOL.

A NEW SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, conducted by a Lady of accomplishments and experience in tuition, from England, with the assistance of Gentlemen, giving stated lessons in certain departments, according to the method of LANTAS' COLLEGE, now generally pursued in England, will be opened in Halifax early in September. Further particulars will be speedily announced. August 16.

LANGLEY'S EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ— THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug store, Hollis Street. July 9.

HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS.

MONUMENTS GRAVE STONES, TABLE TOPS, &c.

MANUFACTURED of the best Italian and American Marble on reasonable terms. Orders from the Country thankfully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

Persons in want of GRAVE STONES will find it to their advantage to call at this Establishment, before purchasing elsewhere. THOMAS WESLEY, Corner of Barrington and Blowers Streets.

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