

**Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques**

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la  
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear  
within the text. Whenever possible, these have  
been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées  
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,  
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont  
pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
  - Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
  - Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
  - Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
  - Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
  - Showthrough/  
Transparence
  - Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  - Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue
  - Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison
  - Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison
  - Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /      There are some creases in the middle of the pages. Page 359 is  
Commentaires supplémentaires:      incorrectly numbered page 315.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	25X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



n private and remarkably pretty chapel. It was a magnificent affair, and the building was filled with persons of both sexes, splendidly attired.

"Before going to the church, I was present at the house of the bride's father, and witnessed the ceremony of the parents blessing their child.

"The bride is attended, as in England, by a certain number of bridesmaids, all dressed in white, she herself being in a similar dress, with a wreath of orange blossoms on her head. The bridegroom is attended by *deux garçons de chambre*, and is dressed according to his taste. In the present instance he wore the uniform of his regiment. At 5 P.M. they entered the church, and the couple stood in front of the altar, on a piece of rose-coloured muslin, which was spread on the ground by the *garçons*. Two priests then appeared, and the ceremony commenced with chanting. This, however, is only the civil part, if it may be so termed, of the contract; the religious part, as I understand it, consists of a very few words. The priest asks the man if he is willing to take the woman for better or for worse, and he replies in the affirmative. The same question is put to the woman. They are then respectively asked if they have plighted their troth to any other, and on their answering in the negative, they are pronounced to be man and wife. All that precedes and follows this part of the ceremony seems to be a matter of form. After replying to the two questions, I forgot to say that each kiss the cross, which is presented to them and held to their lips by the priest. Previous to this, a gold crown, decorated with roses, is placed on the head of each of the contracting parties: a ring is then given to each, which they exchange with each other three times before finally placing them on the finger. After this a cup of wine is blessed by the priest, and given to the man and woman, who drink of it three times alternately: the priest pronouncing a prayer all the time.

"This is intended to show that the parties consent to live together for the rest of their lives, by drinking out of the same cup. As soon as this has been gone through,—solemn chanting having been carried on all the time,—the priest joins their hands, and holding them in one of his own, he leads the couple round the church three times, tarrying at the altar for a short time between each promenade.

"This is to show them to the world as man and wife. The bridesmaids then go away, with most of the others, to prepare the house for the reception of the newly married pair, who themselves approach the altar, and listen to a long exhortation from the priest."

#### "THE SHELLS."

"A father returned from the sea-coast to his own home, and brought with him, for his son, some beautiful shells which he had picked up on the shore. The delight of the boy was great. He took them, and sorted them, and counted them over. He called all his play-fellows, to show them his treasures; and they could talk of nothing but of the beautiful shells. He daily found in them new beauties, and gave each of them a name. But in a few months, the boy's father said to himself, "I will now give him a still higher pleasure; I will take him to the coast of the sea itself. There he will see thousands more of beautiful shells, and may choose for himself." When they came to the beach, the boy was amazed at the multitude of shells that lay around, and he went to and fro, and picked them up. But one seemed still more beautiful than another, and he kept always changing those he had gathered for fresh shells. In this manner he went about changing, vexed, and out of humour with himself. At length, tired of s'oping and comparing, and selecting, he threw away all that he had picked up, and returning home weary of shells, he gave away all those which before had afforded him so much pleasure.

"Then his father was sorry, and said, 'I have acted unwisely; the boy was happy in his small pleasures, and I have robbed him of his simplicity, and both of us of a gratification.'"

#### "DANGER OF DELAY."

"How does it happen that so many Christians, not positively wicked or profligate, hear instruction week after week to so little profit? It is because they want resolution and courage to do things, even when sure that it is their duty, and their straight and only way to be happy. It is thus, we see often with those who swear or speak evil of others; again and again they resolve to amend, but they have not the heart to begin directly, to begin watching their words at once. So with respect to persons who drink: they do not become drunkards at once; often they have misgivings after their bad habit is formed, when they hear the awful words in the Bible, of the account they must one day give of time, and substance, and health thrown away! or friends made miserable, and souls corrupted. When they think of these things, and what it will be to be turned out of heaven for not resisting a vile custom, they wish they were better men, and mean to be *some time or other*, but they want Christian self-denial to resist the very next temptation;—'this once more,' they say to themselves, they 'may venture,' but they fully intend to be sober and temperate at last. See, again, in sins of omission—leaving undone what ought to be done. A selfish, covetous man reads of our Blessed Saviour, how He went about doing good, and resolves to live less for himself, and more for others good; but it comes to nothing, because he waits to 'consider more of it.' Instead of boldly putting his good intention into practice. Another, who lives in unkindness or envy, started at finding what entire forgiveness the Judge of the world requires of him

\*Bridesmen.

thinks he will one day be quite on good terms with all, but he cannot bring himself to it as yet. Then as to our devotions: perhaps we have become inattentive to our prayers, or, on small pretence, omit them quite; or we omit all serious reading; or we defer from month to month receiving the Holy Communion. God's Providence, in many ways, puts us in mind of our faults in these respects: we wish it otherwise; it makes us uneasy;—that uneasiness, that wish is God's special grace towards us: take care what you do; take care of the thoughts 'Another time,' 'To-morrow or next day will be soon enough;' but try, by God's help, to be the better for the check he now gives. If the fault be in prayer, this very day strive to pray better; if carelessness in coming to the Holy Communion, this very day make time to begin preparing for the next opportunity offered of partaking in that great blessing. After these plain instances, no one can fail to see the danger of saying, 'I will think more of it,' instead of at once trying to please our Lord and Saviour. The danger is clearly shown in Scripture, so beware, lest in staying to wait and consider, Satan be allowed to harden the heart, and the means of grace be taken away. Be sure of it every hour of delay lessens your chance of final amendment."

Under the head of Church News is an account of new Churches building or built and consecrated, in various parts of the kingdom—affording a gratifying proof of the extension of the Church, and the noble generosity of the people, and of various individuals in contributing to their erection. We make a few extracts. The engraving which accompanies this summary, is worth the cost of the No. itself.

"We have an opportunity this month of presenting to our readers an engraving of a very fair specimen of our modern parish churches. We have only to compare this with even a favorable specimen of the same class of church built twenty years back, and we shall find that a most wonderful improvement has taken place. The whole of the present church of Broughton Sulney has been rebuilt, we believe, from the very ground, with the exception of the tower, which was the only portion of the ancient tower which could be preserved, the rest being in so rotten and dilapidated condition.

"We find we have been rather remiss in recording the new churches which have been recently consecrated, or the old ones which have been restored. We shall simply give them in the form of a list, having little room to spare for details. To find houses for the worship of God springing up all around us, and for the most part very beautiful ones too, must be exceedingly gratifying to all members of the Church of England. It is one of the refreshing signs of the times, that in spite of many difficulties here and there, the Church of England finds a vast number of true friends, who do not only profess their friendship, but are ready to prove it by coming forward with their money to assist in building our new, or in restoring our old churches as they fall to decay, and in erecting school-houses and such-like for the benefit of Christ's poor and their children.

"Aug. 1. St. John the Evangelist, Croydon, consecrated. Erected by voluntary contributions. The entire cost will be about £5,300. Over the altar is a stained glass memorial window to the Earl and Countess of E. Don.

"Aug. 3. The new Church of St. Paul, at Pendleton, consecrated. An unpretending structure in the early decorated style, contains 800 sittings, all low and open. Cost £4,000, chiefly raised by subscriptions, including an anonymous donation of £1,000.

"Aug. 4. A second church in the town of Mansfield consecrated. It is in the Decorated style, holds 1,000 persons, (650 of the seats being free,) and is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. The late Mr. Gally Knight left £6,000, on condition that 600 seats should be free for the poor. The inhabitants subscribed £1,000 more. The collection at the offertory amounted to £130.—The font has been given by Mr. C. Lindley, and the plate by Mr. Siddons. The Duke of Portland has also given £1,000 for parsonage house, schools, &c.

"Aug. 17, Trinity Church, Knaresborough, consecrated. Has been built at a cost of £3000, raised by subscription, assisted by the grants from societies. The font given by Dr. Kay, of Bishop's College, Calcutta, and the plate by the Rev. T. Collins. The church holds 800 seats, of which 200 are for children, and 400 quite free.

"The following paragraph has appeared in the newspapers, and will, we think, be gratifying to our readers:—Her Majesty the Queen, hearing that there was still a considerable deficiency of funds for the completion of the beautiful church which has been in course of erection in St. Stephen's, Devonport, for the last four years, was graciously pleased to send £100 to the Rev. G. W. Proctor, the incumbent of that district, after her late sojourn in Devonport Harbour, as her Majesty's contribution towards the amount necessary for enabling him to finish that good work.

"It is also proposed to erect a memorial window in Tidenham Church to the late Bishop of Grahamstown."

Poetry, and that of no mean order, constitutes the last general heading in this No. The "Harvest Hymn", under the head of "Poetry," on our first page, is one of the pieces. Two other pieces we insert above.

#### Faith, Hope, and Charity.

When the soul is sad with brooding  
O'er the memory of the past,—  
Crowds of bitter thoughts intruding,  
Each one sadder than the last;—

When the heart is almost broken  
By the weight of sins gone by,  
And the past has well-nigh spoken,  
Lying in the memory,—

Deep repentance, keenest sorrow,  
With the Church's pardoning grace,  
Arm us for a brighter morrow,  
Help us forward in our race.

Then comes Faith on angel-pinion,  
Precious gift of God Most High,  
Bearing us from sin's dominion  
To our home beyond the sky.

Hope sustaining bids us hasten  
Bravely through this vale of tears,  
And, though grief our gladness chasten,  
Banishes our timid fears.

Charity with God unites us,—  
Priceless treasure of His love,  
Who unceasingly invites us  
To our own true home above.

#### "PRAY WITHOUT CEASING."

1 Thess. v. 17.

PRAY, pray without ceasing, while yet it is day,  
For life, as a vapour, soon passes away;  
The spirit of death may be hovering near,  
And to-day we may pass from the couch to the bier.

Prayer raises the soul, and exalts it to heaven,  
Whence comfort and peace to the suppliant are given;  
It knocks, and it waits,—on the promise it leans;  
It seeks, till it finds; it asks, and obtains.

It nerves for the conflict, it wins, in the race,  
The crown everlasting, the garland of grace;  
It sheds on our path the effulgence of day;  
'Then cease not, my spirit, oh cease not to pray.

What blessings await us, who trustingly bear  
Redemption's true stamp, through the channel of prayer!  
Say, then, shall the world in beguilement and sin  
Subdue the firm hope faith illumines within?

The prayer of the righteous doth greatly avail;  
Believingly uttered, it never can fail;  
Uphorne on the pinions of faith if it rise,  
'Tis wing'd for acceptance, and mounts to the skies.

Pray fervently, constantly, trustingly, then,—  
Pray early and late, pray again and again;  
Persevere to the end,—faint not, nor despair;  
For sure is the answer, if instant the prayer.

We conclude our notice by information that may be of service to some of our readers. It is contained in the last leaf of the book, being a continuation of the "Post Bag" in the 2d page of leaf the first. Of one thing we think we have afforded sufficient proof, that whatever may be its other merits, of which we think highly, and leave our readers to judge, the Penny Post is not surpassed in the quantity of its contents, by any periodical within the whole range of English literature at the same price.

"We here print the communication on the subject of Illumination referred to in our last number.

"Sir,—I quite agree with you that the art of Illumination cannot be learnt by books or written directions, but possibly the following hints may be of use to some of your readers:—

"The design should be drawn on the vellum with a very fine pencil; or a more accurate and expeditious way is to take a careful copy on tracing paper of the design, and then transfer it to the vellum with the red tracing paper, taking care to draw the lines as fine and faint as possible; having done this, proceed with the colouring, leaving all the gilding to the last.

"Carmine and ultramarine should always be used in powder; for other colors, the moist cakes are most convenient.

"Mix carmine with hartshorn, and use an ivory palette-knife, as steel injures the colour.

"French ultramarine:—For the first coat mix with an equal quantity of white paint, to give it body; let that dry thoroughly, and then apply the second coat, either of pure blue, or mixed with white, according to the shade required.

"Mix the ultramarine with very thin gum-water, only just strong enough to fix the color.

"The other colors require no particular directions.

"Gilding—Deep gold leaf is the best. For gilding on vellum, use the common Japan size; lay it on quickly, and as thin as possible, being careful to keep the edges clean; in about ten minutes it will be ready to take the gold, but the exact time can only be learnt by practice.

"For gilding on paper, Ackerman's size, (1s. per pot) is far the best, and in all cases where it is wished to imitate the raised gilding, so much used in old illuminations. Full directions are given with each pot."

## News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Canada, Oct. 24.

## ENGLAND.

The intentions of the French and British Governments with respect to Naples—for the latter of these two Powers, having no organs of speech of its own during the prorogation of Parliament, practically articulates through those employed by the former—are explained this week by an official article in the *Moniteur*. The Government of Naples, it says, persevering in its "rigorous and comprehensive measures"—refusing to listen to the advice which, with a view to the preservation of the peace of Europe, was addressed to it by France and England, and treating them with obstinacy and insult—diplomatic relations will be suspended, and a combined squadron assembled for the protection of the subjects of those States resident in the Two Sicilies; but this squadron will not be sent into the Neapolitan waters, and is not meant either as a direct menace or as an encouragement to revolt. A poor last-measure, says the public, if that is all. Certainly it is the mildest way of showing a sense of affront. It is a small annoyance in itself to the King of Naples, whose diplomatic intercourse with us of late has not been of the most pleasant kind. The upshot therefore is, that we quarrel but do not fight. An advertisement, however, by two great nations that they have ceased to do on terms with a third is in itself a standing menace. And if anybody is disposed to throw a stone at the King of Naples, he is hereby informed that England and France will not say him nay. Altogether it is but an unsatisfactory result, the more so as it must have been foreseen when the counsel the rejection of which we are now resenting was given. For who ever heard of one independent Sovereign taking advice as to the government of his own dominions, tendered unasked by another?

The Duke of Cambridge, known long ago by officers of cavalry regiments as an active and pretty keen disciplinarian, has shown himself prompt to punish.—Lord Ernest Vane Tempest and his associate, Cornet But, have been dismissed the service for "conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen, and subversive of good order and military discipline." The misconduct visited with this summary justice was not, however—or was not solely—the "practical joking," which the chief culprit, it will be seen, partially denies, but a breach of parole committed on Sunday night. Lieutenant Winstanley, whose share in the first offence was less, and who took no part in the second, is said to have been liberated after a severe reprimand.

**THE SURREY GARDENS ACCIDENT.**—A most melancholy accident has broken the monotony of the Long Vacation. A certain Mr. Spurgeon, a popular preacher of extreme Calvinistic views and of the Baptist "denomination," undertook, on Sunday last, to hold a service and preach a sermon in the newly erected Music Hall in the Surrey Gardens, a building hitherto used only for concerts and musical entertainments, and which is, we believe, capable of accommodating from 10,000 to 12,000 persons. Mr. Spurgeon has for some time been preaching at St. John's Chapel, Park street, and recently, during the enlargement of that structure, has delivered a series of discourses in Exeter Hall, on Sunday evenings, which have attracted continually increasing crowds, chiefly from the middle classes. The repairs of his chapel being completed, the permission to use Exeter Hall was withdrawn; whereupon Mr. Spurgeon, instead of returning to an edifice which his congregation had now outgrown, conceived the idea of engaging the Surrey Music Hall, the most spacious room probably in the metropolis. His intention was largely advertised and placarded, and when Sunday evening arrived 15,000 or 20,000 persons, induced by various motives, came together and sought admittance to the building. Ten or twelve thousand are said to have found sitting or standing room in the place, while the remainder stood outside the doors, or besieged the iron gates of the garden. The service then commenced, but had not proceeded far when suddenly, from some unascertained cause, an alarm arose. A cry of "Fire!" was raised, whether by malicious or mistaken persons does not appear, and the whole audience was at once in commotion. A terrible scene followed. The people in all parts of the hall rose *en masse*, and rushed towards the exits, which were soon choked up by a struggling stream of human beings. Down the spiral staircases pressed the crowds from the galleries with such force and weight that the heavy iron balustrades gave way, and numbers were precipitated a distance of twelve or fourteen feet upon the stone floor below.

In the hall itself the human tide heaved and surged—screams, shouts, and groans commingled—while a few who saw that the whole alarm was causeless, endeavored in vain to calm it by singing some verses of a hymn. Frantic alarm seized on many. Some threw themselves over the galleries into the lobby of the hall, others burst through the plate glass windows, and jumped from the balconies to the ground. In this way the greater part of the deaths took place. Some, however, were squeezed, some trampled to death. A young girl was precipitated on her sister, and lest that she suffocated her, but could not move for the crush, and for the weight of others who had fallen on her. A boy leapt from one of the staircases to the pavement, a distance of twenty feet, and dying instantaneously, was carried home in the arms of his father. One of the women trampled to death was probably within a few hours of her confinement, and had her condition been known at first, it is thought that the child might have been saved by the Caesarian operation. As it was, both mother and infant perished.—The entire number known to have lost their lives is seven—one man, five women, and one boy; but it is impossible to say in how many other cases the injuries received may have a fatal termination.

Mr. Spurgeon and his friends seem to have been alike blind to the extent of the danger which they were incurring, and incompetent to deal with it when it arose. A sergeant of police and eight policemen in uniform, together with a few detectives in plain clothes, was all the force provided to maintain order and repress alarm in a body of 12,000 persons, from the middle and lower classes. True there were also sixty "office-bearers (query, headles?) attached to Mr. Spurgeon's congregation;" but the utility of such persons in time of need is more than questionable. We certainly do not hear of their doing any good when it was in peril; and it is not even clear that they did not themselves share in it. Thus the maintenance of order was, in point of fact, committed to some nine or ten policemen, who had each the superintendance of above a thousand persons. Further, there appears to have been no policemen at all in the galleries, where the alarm was consequently the greatest. Again, all the doors and windows were shut and barred, except those at the main entrance, whereas every facility of ingress and egress should have been given. Altogether, it may be said that the arrangements were left to chance—no care being taken except to secure the comforts of Mr. Spurgeon's "own congregation," who were admitted first to the best seats.

In all this, we have said nothing of the most painful feature in the entire affair. "As the people moved out," we are told, "a collection was made—the boxes for the new chapel (which it is proposed to build) were rattled about while the corpses were being removed, and the service concluded almost as if nothing had happened!" On this point we cannot trust ourselves to speak. We will content ourselves with echoing the charitable hope which we have seen expressed, that Mr. Spurgeon was so overpowered as to be insensible of what his friends were doing in his name, and that they were ignorant that any of the accidents had had a fatal issue.—*London Guardian*.

The *Gazette* of Friday contains the following order:—"The Queen has been graciously pleased to direct that the corps of Royal Sappers and Miners shall henceforward be denominated the corps of Royal Engineers, and form one body with the existing corps of Royal Engineers.

A former officer has been discovered among the privates of the 8th Foot, at Chatham Barracks. It appears that Ensign C. P. Cobbe, of the 46th, was in the Crimea with his regiment, and, with some other young officers, went over the boundary line to take a survey of the country; on his return, after two days absence, he found the 46th had embarked at Balaklava and sailed for England. He procured a free passage in a Russian prize ship, and landed at Cardiff; but having no friends in that part of the country, and supposing that his name had been erased from the list of officers in consequence of his absence, he was foolish enough to enlist in the 8th Foot as a private, and came to Chatham from Cardiff as a recruit. He is only nineteen years of age. The Commander in Chief has had him formally dismissed from the 46th Regiment, and his friends will purchase his discharge from the regiment in which he has enlisted as a private.

## FRANCE.

"Paris, Oct. 20.—Our chief domestic incident has been the announcement, officially made by the Government, of its intention to prolong the present Custom-house tariff of France until the year 1861, after which the French commercial world, "duly forewarned of the fixed determination of the Government," must prepare itself for the inauguration of a "new commercial regime." All absolute "prohibitions" will then be removed, and be replaced by protective duties only, such being declared to be "the object at which all nations should ultimately aim, the development of commercial activity and international relations, preparing the way for the progress of civilization." The official declaration is decidedly free-trade in its commercial tone and principles.

## SPAIN.

It is stated that the day previous to the dismissal of O'Donnell, the Queen gave him most unequivocal proofs of satisfaction with his Cabinet. It was her birthday, and at the ball at night she danced first with O'Donnell, and next with Narvaez. The morning following, O'Donnell was sent for and his resignation accepted by Queen Isabella with tears in her eyes. Besides the restoration of Queen Christina's ill-gotten property, various other reactionary measures have followed the accession of Narvaez, chiefly, however, the dismissal of governors of provinces, and such like appointments, who have been gotten rid of for more convenient tools. That the restored Dictator is as overbearing as ever we have early testimony, it appearing a day or two before he was minister he committed an assault on Senor Guell y Rente, the husband of the Infanta Josefa, the sister of the Queen:—

"Narvaez met him at the house of Gen. Alcon, the new Captain General of the Philippines, and, on ascertaining who he was, he cried out, in presence of the lady of the house and several other visitors, 'Ah, you rascal, you coward; turn out. You told lies of me in the Cortes. Take this, and this!' suiting the action to the word, and striking him repeatedly. Guell did not return the blows, but merely tried to avoid them, calling out, 'Duke, for Heaven's sake! what are you about?' The persons present interfered, and put an end to the affair.—Guell subsequently sent a challenge to Narvaez to fight him with small swords, which Narvaez accepted. The Queen interfered, and some say she wrote a letter to Narvaez, saying that his sword and life belonged to her, and that she might want them and his counsels some day or other. Others say that her Majesty sent for him, and exacted his word of honor not to fight, which he gave. The result is that Guell has been packed off to San Sebastian to join his wife."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* intimates that Austria is greatly incensed against France, complaining that Count Walewski does not display sufficient firmness towards Russia, and it is whispered that he and M. de Morny are on such excellent terms with the St. Petersburg Cabinet, that it will be able to manage matters pretty much as it pleases about the Principalities when the Paris Conference are resumed.

The *Presse Belge* states that the Czar advised King Ferdinand to submit the settlement of the Neapolitan question to the wisdom and equity of the Emperor Napoleon. The accounts direct from Naples are very conflicting, and, of course, worthless. On one side it is stated that a change of Ministers and a general amnesty are on the point of being announced; on the other that the King is still at Gaeta superintending the fortifications.

The *Journal de Constantinople* confirms the rumor of a victory previously announced as having been obtained by the Circassians near the Laba; and a letter from Soudjah Kale, of the 24th ult., gives the following particulars:—

"The Russians having passed the Laba to construct fortifications in the Abzech, Sefer Pacha immediately sent a flag of truce to the Russian commandant to inquire the object of the expedition.—The commandant replied—'By the treaty of Paris, Circassia was ceded to Russia, and I am come to take possession of it.' Sefer Pacha, on receiving this answer, sent a second message, telling him that Circassia is an independent country, and that no one could dispose of it without the consent of its inhabitants; and that if the Russians did not immediately retire the Circassians would compel them to do so. Twenty four hours after Sefer Pacha advanced with 30,000 men against the Russians, who had taken up a position on the crest of a ravine with sixteen pieces of artillery. The combat lasted three hours and a half, at the end of which the Circassians remained masters of the field, 800 prisoners, and the sixteen guns. A second affair took place two days after, in which the Russians lost a number of men and five pieces of artillery. The prisoners made by the Circassians are not made slaves, but are allowed to establish themselves on the frontier.

The boat race which took place in our harbor on Wednesday last, terminated in an easy victory of the South-enders over Dartmouth. We learn, however, that Dartmouth has challenged the South-enders for another race, to come off on Wednesday next—stakes \$100 a side.—*Journal*.



## Youths' Department.

(From the Penny Post for September and October)

## THE LOST CHILD.—A TRUE STORY.\*

## CHAPTER II.

JOY and sorrow, life and death, are often divided only by a slight partition. While little Minnie's cry of distress was sounding on the air, her brother's joyous exclamations were heard loudly in the dancing room; while the former was shivering with cold, the dancers were heated with exercise. But the dancing and the pleasure did not last long. The violin-player himself but a boy, grew sulky, and declared that he would not play any longer, as no one gave him anything for it, and he did not care for only looking on. The children therefore separated before seven o'clock, and several of them accompanied Ernest to his father's house. Here his mother of course asked him after his little sister. Ernest terribly frightened when he heard she had not come home, tried to exculpate himself. Some of the children said that they had seen her take the way towards the fields. A hasty search instantly took place. Enquiry was made at every cottage and farm-house; every stable, every barn, every lane and byway was searched; but in vain! It was conjectured that the child had wandered to a neighbouring village, where she had often visited near relations. But the messenger who was immediately sent there, returned home, bringing no consoling tidings. The whole village was now summoned; all loved the gentle little Minnie, and were therefore ready to help to look for her. Nearly fifty lanterns, large and small, were produced and lighted, partly that they might be seen by the lost child, and partly in order not to miss her; the villagers formed themselves into a long procession and thus took their way towards the fields. They shouted, they blew horns, they loudly called her name. The people of the neighbouring villages could not make out the meaning of these unusual sounds, and decided that some great misfortune must have happened to the villagers of Seligstadt. Only she for whom they sought heard nothing of it.

And now the melancholy tones of the curfew-bell were heard from the church-tower. They found a sorrowful echo in the mother's heart;—weeping, she threw herself upon her husband's neck. "Alas!" she said, "these sounds almost break my heart. Is it not the voice of our lost child, crying in the desolate and snow covered fields? do you hear how her quivering lips call for help and deliverance? do you see how longingly her soft little hands are stretched out towards us? Alas! alas! that was perhaps her funeral knell! Perhaps she is even now breathing her last, with none to tend her or to comfort her!"

Then, in contradiction to her words, she applied herself with redoubled energy to the search, which extended as far as the neighbouring wood. Dark and still like the crosses of a churchyard, the young pines stood forth stiff and motionless in the dusky air, forming a strong contrast to the white snow which surrounded them. Before a cluster of these the parents found a group of peasants standing motionless, casting timid, sidelong glances upon each other, as they pointed with their fingers to the wood before them.

"Well, what is the matter? Why do you not go on?" enquired the magistrate.

The timid peasants cowered before him, ashamed of themselves, yet fearful of entering the gloomy shades, where, some time before, the body of a man, stricken suddenly with apoplexy and death, had been discovered. But parental love knows no fear, and overcomes all difficulty and danger. With renewed zeal the magistrate and his wife plunged into the dark wood—sorrowfully they returned without their child. No spot had been left unsearched, and it was therefore found necessary to return.

There was in the village a deep stream called the Little Rôler, which, swollen by snow and rain, roared rapidly over its stony bed. The rushing sound called forth now and terrible apprehensions. Might not the little one, crossing over the narrow bridge, have slipped in, and found an early grave beneath its cold waters? The despairing parents still wished to hold her once more in their arms, even though life should have departed from the tiny, much loved form. Following the course of the stream, they sought the child with sticks and drags; the light of the lanterns trembled on the face of the rapidly streaming waves, and so did the limbs of the searchers, who had now been exposed for many hours to the cold snow and wind. How must poor Minnie then have shivered, in her thin frock, without jacket, hat, or shoes?

\*Concluded from last week.

In hoarse tones the church-clock now announced the hour of silent midnight. One neighbor after another lost patience, and departed; one by one the candles were extinguished: only the parents, almost tired to death, weary with anxiety, and wet through, remained. Their limbs rested not,—no sleep visited their aching eye-lids. They continued their unremitting enquiries until near four o'clock; then at length the husband bore home his sinking, broken-hearted wife.

## CHAPTER III.

"Take him away! take him away!" cried the mother with sudden energy, as she saw the author of this misfortune,—her son Ernest—lying in a deep sleep. "He can sleep soundly, while his little sister has lost her life by his carelessness. I shall no longer be able to bear him before my eyes; I have lost all love for him."

"Do not speak so harshly, mother," said her husband: "he did not mean anything wrong; his sleep is but a consequence of his fatigue, for he has been, like us, busily searching. Look how wet his pillow is with his tears, and how his face is swollen with weeping." The wife did not answer, and threw herself, sighing deeply, upon her bed. But no sleep visited her, for ever before her eyes came a vision of poor little Minnie wandering about, shivering in the darkness, or sinking down exhausted and dying.

The rain that was driven by the stormy wind against the window made her shudder. The heart of the mother felt all the horrors of that long winter's night tenfold. Hark! what is it that is crying now so softly? do not those heart-rending tones come up from beneath the window? they fill the echoing passage, and resound through the silent home.

With one bound the mother is upon her feet.

"What is it?" exclaimed the terrified husband, waked out of his restless slumber. He raised himself, and saw his wife, pale and trembling. "What is it mother?" he repeated.

"Do you hear nothing?" she said, hastily: "our Minnie is below, asking to come in."

Both hurried down. There was a loud noise and all was still; with trembling fingers they drew back the bolt, the door flew open, and in their arms sank the lost daughter. Ah, no! only snow flakes drive violently in their faces.

And then the seekers looked upon each other with blank faces of disappointment.

"It was her spirit," sobbed the heart-broken mother; "and has come to us as a sign. She certainly breathed her last when we heard that terrible noise. They crept back into the room. The cries of anguish began afresh; first low and weak, but growing louder and louder, until a second report sounded above the wail of lamentation.

The magistrate, gathering his scattered senses, said, "Be quiet; mother, it is only the door of the oven down stairs, from which those sounds proceed, which have alarmed you. I heard it then distinctly."

Even the wife was soon obliged to acknowledge the truth of this assertion. The parents vainly sought forgetfulness in sleep. Sleep would not beset those aching eyes, and soon rising from their bed, they dressed themselves, and resumed the search.

Meanwhile the day broke, gray and cold. Here and there a villager was to be seen, slowly creeping along the dirty road. At seven o'clock a loud cry made the people run hurriedly out of their houses.

"What is it?" said one to the other.

"They must be bringing home little Minnie's body," was the answer.

All ran to the spot from which the noise proceeded. There they found a woman holding up a little shoe, saying that she had found it on the road to Groezrohrodorf.

Just as Jacob's sons said to their father, "This have we found: know now whether it be thy son's coat or no," so it was now said, "Know if this be Minnie's shoe or no?"

It was indeed Minnie's shoe!

Now the parents had at least the comfort of knowing that their child had not been drowned, since the shoe had been found at some distance from the stream. The search began afresh, and on the other shoe was discovered fast sticking in the thick clay.

"I cannot think," began a near neighbour of the magistrate's, "where the child can be. I am certain that we searched the whole of this place yesterday, without—"

He suddenly stopped, and his people saw him turn quite pale, and, with open mouth and outstretched hands, look fixedly at some object before him. They followed the direction of his eyes, and stood rooted to the spot, for there—oh! merciful Heaven!—there,

close to them, they saw her whom they sought. In a little hollow, rolled together like a ball, (or rather cowered), she lay. Her stockings were covered with thick brown mud, and wet through. Her little frock dragged and dripping, was drawn tightly over her tender limbs. Her head was hidden in her pinafore, which she had thrown over it as a protection against wind and weather.

There was poor Minnie lying motionless upon her cold couch. None dared to break the silence, or to utter a syllable.

"She is dead," at last said the farmer, deeply moved, to his followers: "she is dead." Then, to assure himself of the sad truth, he called to her, "Minnie, dear little Minnie!"

Oh! unexpected joy! the child's head was drawn like lightning out of her pinafore, and she joyfully recognized the well-known face. In another minute Minnie was carried into the village, in the arms of the farmer, closely followed by his rejoicing servants.

The deep joy and thankfulness of the parents of the child can be better imagined than described. The spacious room of the magistrate was not large enough to contain the crowd of people who wished to see Minnie. She was placed upon the table, where many pairs of hands were soon busied in taking off her wet things and putting on warm and dry ones. Meanwhile the eldest son of the magistrate galloped to the neighbouring town to call in a physician, for it seemed inevitable to all that the night of terror little Minnie had passed would at least bring on a severe cold.

"What a wonder!" said one, stroking the child's hands; "they are still warm."

Minnie was assailed with a hundred questions, and that the child had not died of cold could only be explained by her having run about a great deal, never sitting down for long at a time. But it was still marvellous that a delicate child, scarcely three years old, could have lived through twelve or thirteen hours of terror and fatigue.

"I was very much frightened," said little Minnie to her mother, "and kept calling to you. And this morning two little pigs ran quite close to me, and I was so frightened that I put my pinafore over my head." The child had most likely taken two hares for pigs.

"Rejoice with me!" exclaimed the joyful father: "for my child which was dead is alive again, she was lost and is found!"

"Yes," said the minister, laying his hand on Minnie's head. "May God ever bless and keep thee!"

"Amen!" burst from the lips of the assembled people.

And Ernest, repentant, and smiling through his tears, was taken to his mother's heart. "Now all is forgiven, and forgotten," said she, "and I am no longer angry with you."

On the arrival of the physician, he found Minnie lying in a deep sleep, and did not consider it necessary to order her anything. The little child had not caught even the slightest cold!

But as we have only undertaken to write the plain truth here, we must, sorry as we are to pain the youthful reader, add, that Minnie died of scarlet fever in little less than a year after.

But who will dispute the wise decrees of Him who doeth all things well?

Thus, oftentimes, the fruits of field or garden barely escape the piercing frost, only, before many months are past, to be beaten down into the dust by the driving hail. But even out of dust and corruption there springs forth, with renewed, eternal splendour, a new life, an existence without pain, and full of bliss. Like the butterfly, which casting its chrysalis-shell from it, flies high into the air on brilliant wings, the lost child ascended to the Father of Lights, and found her real home in heaven. Ah! would that we also were already there!

## Missionary Intelligence.

The following explanations concerning the Missionary Report laid before the recent Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the United States, will be found interesting:—

## MISSIONARY REPORT.

Rev. Dr. Stevens, from the Committee on the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, presented a report concluding with the following resolutions; *Resolved*, 1st. That it be recommended to the next House of Clerical and Lay Deputies to make the report of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society the order of the day for the tenth day of the session of the Convention.

2d. That it be recommended to every clergyman having a parochial charge, to give greater prominence to the cause of domestic and foreign missions, and that they be requested to preach each year at

least one sermon on each of these great departments of missionary labour.

3d. That in view of the present aspect of affairs in the Eastern world, it be referred to the Board of Missions to take into consideration the propriety of establishing missionary operations in the Ottoman Empire, and take such action therein as may be deemed necessary.

The first and second resolutions were adopted. On the third one being called up—

Rev. Dr. Stevens begged leave to state that the subject of establishing missions in the Eastern world was brought before the Committee, and it was felt by them that in the providence of God, the time had come when they should take the initiatory step, though nothing further was done than to send out inquirers to ascertain the exact state of the ground. The recent war in the Crimea had produced such a change in the disposition of the Sultan of Turkey, that he had given what was called the Hatti-sherif of an enlargement of the rights and privileges of the inhabitants of Turkey. This Hatti-sherif was the imperial grant of certain rights and privileges to the inhabitants of the Ottoman Empire which they had never before had, and might be well called the Magna Charta of Religious freedom. He would read, in order to give members some idea of it, one or two of its provisions:—

In the towns, small boroughs, and villages, where different sects are mingled together, each community inhabiting a distinct quarter shall, by conforming to the above-mentioned ordinances, have equal power to repair and improve its churches, its hospitals, its schools, and its cemeteries. When there is the question of the erection of new buildings, the necessary authority must be asked for, through the medium of the Patriarchs and heads of communities, from my Sublimo Porto, which will pronounce a sovereign decision according to that authority, except in the case of administrative obstacles. The intervention of the administrative authority in all measures of this nature will be entirely gratuitous. My Sublimo Porto will take energetic measures to insure to each sect, whatever be the number of its adherents, entire freedom in the exercise of its religion.

Every distinction or designation tending to make any class whatever of the subjects of my empire inferior to another class, on account of their religion, language or race, shall be forever effaced from the administrative protocol. The laws shall be put in force against the use of any injurious or offensive term, either among private individuals or on the part of the authorities.

As all forms of religion are and shall be freely professed in my dominions, no subject of my empire shall be hindered in the exercise of the religion that he professes, nor shall he in any way annoyed on this account. No one shall be compelled to change their religion.

These, with many other provisions of this remarkable paper, had opened the Ottoman Empire to the efforts and labours of Christian missionaries. When other bodies were making strenuous efforts to occupy that promising field which God in His Providence had so remarkably thrown open, he felt that it was due to them that this Convention should ask the attention of the Board of Missions to this field, that it might take such measures as would enable this Church to be represented there. They sent out a missionary on a former occasion, but that mission proved a failure. That was, however, no reason why they should not attempt it again. Circumstances existed then which do not now exist. There were obstacles then which were now removed. They know that all the sympathies of the American, Assyrian, and Nestorian Churches were liturgical and Episcopal, and that, therefore, this Church could labour among them more effectually than any other body of Christians; except of course the English Church, which is our Mother Church. He hoped, therefore, that this simple resolution of enquiry requesting the Board of Missions to take the subject into consideration would be passed.

The resolution was agreed to.

Rev. Dr. Hawks said he observed that in the report reference was made to the point which had arisen between the English Bishop in China, and our Bishop, on the subject of jurisdiction. In the early part of the session he believed some step was taken on the part of this House, and he should be glad to know of the Chairman what action had taken place in our Church with reference to the adjustment of that question.

Rev. Dr. Stevens stated that in the year 1831, he thought, the Episcopal Church sent out its first missionaries to China. One of these missionaries was present, whom he had the pleasure of meeting in China in 1835 or '6. They returned to this country finding it impossible then to establish a mission there.

In the year 1837 the present Missionary Bishop went out to China. He returned to this country in 1844, and in the session of the General Convention that year, in this city, was nominated as a Missionary Bishop having jurisdiction in China. Immediate steps were taken to secure him such rights and jurisdiction as would not conflict with any missionaries that might be sent out by the Church Missionary Society, or by the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. In the year 1849, Hong Kong was ceded to the English, and the Home Council immediately appointed the Rev. George Smith, who had been a missionary there, as Bishop of that place, with the title of Bishop of Victoria. Then came up a question as to jurisdiction. A Committee on the part of the House of Bishops, consisting of Bishops Doane, Whittingham, and Lee, was appointed to correspond with the Archbishop of Canterbury on this subject. Their correspondence availed nothing. Bishop McIlvaine, going to England a year or two afterwards, was requested to see His Grace of Canterbury and adjust the matter, if possible, with him. He found it impossible, however, to come to any decision. Another Committee was raised at the last General Convention—a Committee of three Bishops was appointed under the following resolution:—

*Resolved*, (The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring,) That the subject of the conflict of jurisdiction between the Missionary Bishops of this Church in China and that of the Bishop of Victoria, be referred to a Committee of three Bishops, to be named by the House of Bishops, to act in the recess of the General Convention, in conference with the Foreign Committee of the Board of Missions, and to hold such correspondence as they may deem suitable to the case with His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Church Missionary Society in England, and report such correspondence to the next General Convention.

He held in his hand that correspondence, and if it was the pleasure of the house, he would read it, otherwise he would state its substance. [State it.] The Committee on the part of the Bishops consisted of Bishops Doane, Lee, and Whitehouse. On the 26th of June, 1855, they addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, reciting what had previously been done, and calling his attention to what was not done by his predecessor, Archbishop Howley, and requesting him to take such measures as would enable them to settle this vexed question of jurisdiction. The question was in every way respectful, and covered the whole ground. As far as they could, in their intercourse with the Archbishop of Canterbury, they avoided any allusion to the Church Missionary Society, which was also a party in the premises. The Archbishop of Canterbury replied in a letter, which stated that no injurious rivalry had existed between the two Bishops, that although the two Churches were closely allied in doctrine and fellowship, there would be an incongruity in placing members of the English Church under the jurisdiction of another. The sphere of the Bishop of Victoria was proscribed by an order of the Council, having the force of law, directing all persons in holy orders of the United Church of England and Ireland being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, to be subject to the authority and jurisdiction of the See and Bishop of Victoria. The letters patent by which he was appointed, especially instanced Canton, Amoy, Fouchong, Ning-ho, and Shanghai, as requiring spiritual superintendence. Any alteration in his jurisdiction could not be made but by the authority of the State. The result of such an application for an alteration must be very problematical, and would lead to greater inconveniences than had hitherto occurred, or were likely to occur, from the co-existence of two Bishops in China. The Bishop was gratified that nothing had arisen to render the existing inconvenience more than theoretical.

#### Ecclesiastical.

##### DRAFT OF PROPOSED REGULATIONS FOR "TRIAL OF CLERGY."

Whereas in the Royal Letters Patent of His Majesty George III., constituting the See of Nova Scotia, "full power and authority" was granted to the Bishop of the said See and his Successors, "by him or themselves, or by his or their sufficient Commissary or Commissaries, by him or them to be substituted and named, to visit all Rectors, Curates, Ministers and Incumbents of all the Churches within the said Diocese, wherein Divine service shall be celebrated according to the rites and Liturgy of the Church of England, and all Priests and Deacons in Holy Orders of the Church of England resident in their said Diocese, with all and all manner of jurisdiction, power, and coercion Ecclesiastical that may be requisite in the premises; also to call before him or them, or his or their Commissary or Commissaries, at such

competent days, hours, and places whatsoever, when, and as often, as to him or them, or his or their Commissary or Commissaries shall seem meet and convenient, the aforesaid Rectors, Curates, Ministers, Incumbents, Priests, or Deacons in Holy Orders of the Church of England, or any of them, and to enquire, by witnesses, to be sworn in due form of law, by him or them, or his or their commissary or commissaries, and by all other lawful ways and means by which the same may, by law, be best and most effectually done, as well concerning their morals as their behaviour in their said Offices and Stations, respectively, as also to administer all such oaths as are accustomed to be taken in Ecclesiastical Courts; and to punish and correct the aforesaid Rectors, Curates, Ministers, Incumbents, Priests, and Deacons, in Holy Orders of the Church of England, according to their demerits, whether by removal, deprivation, suspension, or other such Ecclesiastical censure or correction as they may be liable to, according to the Canons and Laws Ecclesiastical aforesaid.

And whereas it is expedient to define the mode in which such power shall be exercised, We the Bishop, Clergy, and Representatives of the Laity, of the said Diocese, have agreed upon the following rules, (of which the principles have been adopted from the English Act, 3 & 4 Vict., Cap. 86), to be observed, in order to secure a fair and impartial tribunal for the trial of any clergyman who may hereafter be charged with any offence, rendering him liable to Ecclesiastical censure.

1. Whenever the Bishop may determine to institute proceedings against any Clerk in Holy Orders, who may be charged with any offence against the Laws Ecclesiastical, or concerning whom there may exist scandal, or evil report, he shall issue a commission under his hand and seal to five Presbyters of not less than seven years' standing, and the commissioners so appointed, or any three of them, shall enquire into the truth of the charges alleged against the party accused, as set forth in their commission, notice of the time and place of such enquiry having been given to the party accused, and to the party, if any, upon whose application or complaint the commission may have been issued, not less than thirty days before the time appointed for the commencement of the enquiry. And in the course of such enquiry, the commissioners shall receive all such evidence as may be tendered to them, whether for, or against the party accused. And the said commissioners shall report in writing, under the hands of at least three of them, whether, in the opinion of the majority of those present, there be or be not sufficient *prima facie* ground for instituting further proceedings, which Report shall be accompanied by a copy of the evidence on which it is founded.

2. And in all cases, when the Commissioners shall have reported that there is *prima facie* ground for further proceedings, the Bishop, with the written consent of the party accused, and of the complainant, if any, may pronounce judgment without further proceedings.

3. If the Commissioners shall report that there is *prima facie* ground for further proceedings, and either the party accused, or the party complaining, (if any) shall not consent to have judgment pronounced as aforesaid, then, but not otherwise, three Clerks in Holy Orders and three Laymen shall be nominated, as hereafter provided, to sit with the Bishop, or his Commissary, specially appointed for this purpose, to hear the cause.

4. Notice of the Bishop's intention, to institute further proceedings shall be delivered to the person accused, together with a copy of the charge or charges to be preferred, and the names of nine Presbyters of not less than seven years standing, and of nine Lay Members of the Diocesan Assembly, from which the accused shall select three Presbyters and three Laymen, and shall notify his selection to the Bishop within 14 days after the receipt of said notice and list of names. But if the accused party shall refuse or neglect to make such selection then, at the expiration of 21 days from the day of receipt of list of names by the accused, the Bishop may himself select three Presbyters and three Laymen as aforesaid. And upon receipt of notice of the selection made by the party accused, or after his own selection, as the case may be, the Bishop shall notify to the said party the place and day appointed for his trial, which shall be not less than 21 days after he shall have received notice of the same.

5. At the trial there shall be at the least two of the Clerical and one of the lay Assessors, or in questions of doctrine three of the Clergy present, with the Bishop or his commissary; and the course of proceeding shall be in all respects, as far as possible, in conformity with the ordinary practice of Courts of Justice. And if after full investigation and exami-

nation of such witnesses as may present themselves, the truth of the charges shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Bishop or his Commissary, and of a majority of the Assessors (or on questions of doctrine of the Clerical Assessors) sentence shall then be pronounced by the Bishop, in accordance with the power conferred by the Letters patent.

6. If the party accused shall not appear on the day appointed for the trial, after having received due notice thereof, the cause may nevertheless be heard and determined, as if he were present, unless there shall appear to be sufficient cause for deferring proceedings to a future day.

7. Advocates shall be allowed on both sides, at the pleasure of the parties, provided they are Clergymen resident in the Diocese, or Laymen who have been communicants of some Parish of the same, for at least two years before the time of trial.

#### Extracts from English Papers by the Canada.

The look-out abroad is still very gloomy. France has not yet surmounted her financial crisis. The Peace Articles are to be again referred to the Paris Conference, to settle not only the question of the Ido of Serpente, but the boundary of the Principalities. So loosely does the article referring to the latter appear to have been worded, that the Russians are able to dispute whether a kilometre from the Lake Salsyk is the minimum or maximum distance from the line of the boundary—saying little for diplomatic clearness on the part of the Allies. In the meanwhile the conference on the constitution of the Danubian Principalities is suspended for two months, while the Austrians, with consent of the Turks, take possession of Galatz, Ibrail, and other chief towns.—*Guardian*.

The *Gazette*, Oct. 14, contains the order from the Queen, dated Saturday, for the *congé d'être* to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, recommending them to elect the Very Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, D. C. L., now Dean of Carlisle, to be Bishop of the See of London, "the same being void by the resignation of the Right Rev. Father in God Doctor Charles James Blomfield, late Bishop thereof." A similar order, dated Monday, empowers the Dean and Chapter of Durham to elect the Bishop of Ripon to the vacancy created by the retirement of Bishop Maltby.

The appointment of the Rev. Richard Chenevix Trench, B.D., to be Dean of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, is also gazetted.

The Coldstream Guards have been bereft of their Crimean beards! The last token of their Crimean service (the medal excepted) has been swept away by a stroke of the razor.

A movement has been commenced for the erection in the cathedral of Lincoln (his native county) of a monument to Sir John Franklin.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, with a view to relieve regiments from the great expense now consequent upon the necessity of employing professional musicians—civilians—as masters of bands, has it in contemplation to recommend the establishment of a large musical class, as part of the education of boys sent to the Royal Military Asylum, and for the instruction of persons sent from regiments to qualify for bugle majors, trumpet majors and band masters. If every regiment would pay an original subscription of 25 and £3 per annum to the fund, simple provision, it is thought, would be made for all expenses.

Mr. Lord, the secretary of the Protestant Association, appears to be ashamed of the circular against Episcopal letters and the Earl of Shaftesbury, and, in reference to the recent speech of the Bishop of Exeter, writes to the *Times* repudiating both. The society had nothing to do with issuing the circular, and has not Lord Shaftesbury for its president. The offending society it appears, is the "Church Protestant Defence Association."

#### INDIA.

Preparations are still going on for an expedition against Persia. The *Times* correspondent writes from Bombay, Sept. 12:—

"The Government establishments have been and are actively at work so to forward matters as to be able to despatch the contemplated expedition to Persia within the shortest possible time after receiving the final orders from England. When such final orders may arrive is a matter not clearly known, but it is likely that the decision of the question will at latest be contained in the mail that will reach us about the 20th of October. Thus, should the word be war, the expedition will sail about the end of that month or the beginning of November. The strength of the contemplated Bombay force, and over the individual regiments of which it is to be composed, still remain uncertain. But it seems probable that it will consist at first of two brigades of

infantry, two field batteries, and one troop of horse artillery, a siege train, two companies of sappers and miners, and a regiment of irregular cavalry—the Poona Horse. Each brigade will be composed of one European—Queen's or Company's—and two native regiments. The 64th now at Belgium in the southern part of the Presidency, and the 2nd Bombay Europeans, the 4th, 5th, 20th, and 28th native infantry, are spoken of as the regiments likely to be employed. Should a third brigade be organized, the 78th Highlanders or the 80th County Down will form the European contingent of it. The naval portion of the preparations consists in the collecting from the various ports and fitting for active service the steamers of the Indian navy, and in chartering private vessels as transports."

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, NOV. 8, 1856.

#### THE DIOCESAN ASSEMBLY.

WE quite agree with the good Bishop of Fredericton in his recent charge, that it would be neither wise nor prudent to attempt the constitution of a Synod against the judgment of the people. To this judgment he appealed and it was met with the negative; the Bishop of Nova Scotia made the same appeal and it was answered in the affirmative; the consequence was, the one deferred and the other proceeded, and both alike acted according to the expressed wishes of the Churchmen in their Diocese. There will always be a few who will oppose themselves to any measure however beneficial, and we should accomplish nothing if we waited until every objection was silenced and every objection satisfied; but, the voice of the Church is not heard in these, but in the consented testimony of her members in the aggregate; and this testimony has been borne in favor of the Diocesan Assembly in Nova Scotia. Such is the expression of the lay Delegates, in their Resolution which we present to our readers in the paper of this day; like the clerical address it passed without a dissentient voice; it embodies the feelings of the laity, in all places where misrepresentation has not been made and misunderstanding does not exist, and we are persuaded that had the opportunity been afforded, it would have been signed by all the representatives entitled to a seat in the Diocesan Assembly. The number of these who did attend the Session was considerably more than large enough for the transaction of business; and when we consider the distance of many of our parishes, we may fairly conclude that it is no sign of indifference that every seat was not filled, and especially when, as in the present case, the whole expense is to be borne by the respective delegates. It will no doubt frequently happen, even when provision is made for the payment of this expense, that the confidence which in general is reposed in the Clergy by their parishioners, will induce them to have much of the business of the Church to be transacted without their personal attendance; but, should any danger threaten her constitution, or should any attempt be made to infringe the rights and liberties of her members, we can predict that there will be no obstacle sufficient to hinder the assembling of a conscientious or independent Laity.

In all the controversy upon this subject, we have endeavored as much as possible to avoid all that might irritate or offend those who differ from us: if we have not succeeded we can only say in conclusion, that we are heartily sorry for it. Let there be peace among ourselves; the day is not far off, when we shall find it our interest, as it is our duty to combine *pro Dei ecclesia*, "and be perfectly joined together in one mind and in one judgment."

#### RESOLUTION REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Moved by Colonel Gladwin, seconded by Col. Myers, and passed unanimously:

*Resolved*,—That the Lay Members of the Diocesan Assembly, in Synod assembled, cannot separate on this occasion without recording the expression of their approbation of the course taken by His Lordship the Bishop, in matters connected not only with the establishment of the Diocesan Assembly of Nova Scotia, but also in his general mode of administering the affairs of the Diocese.

The names of the following Clergymen, to be appended to the Address presented to the Bishop, have been received since the publication of the *Concurrence* of last week.

J. Herbert Read, B.D., Rector of St. Eleanor, P. E. I.  
W. Stewart, " Cherry Valley, do.  
H. L. Owen, " Lunenburg.  
George Townshend, Rector of Amherst.

Rev. Mr. Townshend in the letter accompanying his signature to the Address, expresses his sincere regret that he was unavoidably absent from the meeting of the Diocesan Assembly.

#### R. M. S. CANADA.

THE advices from England by the R. M. Steamer *Canada*, which arrived on Wednesday last, are to the 25th October. The anticipations, based upon the intelligence by the previous mail, of another European war, are not realized in the news by this arrival. There is in fact, nothing warlike in it; and Europe, there can be little doubt, under the influence of the superior Powers, will settle down into a state of quietude as concerns its independent members, similar to its condition previous to the Russian war. Internal disturbances may be excited, but they will scarcely affect the outward relations of kingdoms.

The question of greatest moment, the intervention of France and England in Neapolitan affairs, has not been approached in a decided manner. The fleets of the two nations have indeed been directed to appear before Naples; but the object is not at all defined for which this demonstration is to be made. It is not intended as a warlike procedure, and is not likely for the present at least, to lead to important results, although it may be a move in that direction. This display may be intended to prove to the King of Naples the moderation of the allies—their disinclination to interfere with existing relations in that peninsula—while their appearance in Italian waters proves that they are committed to the task of rectifying the misgovernment of the kingdom of Naples, which if it continues is quite as provocative to revolutionary attempts as their active interposition would be. The intervention is rather difficult to manage, upon the grounds which have called it forth. It may be hoped that the King of Naples will see the wisdom of conceding to the justice of the demands of the allies, backed as they are by Austria, and that he will not by his obstinacy give occasion for that decided interference on their part which would be the signal for a general outbreak over all the Italian States.

The monetary crisis in France was past—the most important news from that Empire is the resolution of the Government to make a gradual approach to the principles of free trade, of which due notice has been given.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE Court for the decision on the Ditcher and Denison Case, reassembled in the Guildhall, Bath, on the 21st October, according to previous adjournment. The Archbishop with his assessors and other officers, Vicar General, Chaplain, Registrar and Apparitor General, were all present. The counsel and proctors were the same as on previous occasions. Dr. Lushington opened the proceedings. Dr. Phillimore for the Archdeacon entered into a lengthy argument in support of his protest, to show the inadmissibility of the 29th Article, which authorizes the sentence of deprivation, i. e. bearing upon the case, contending that it had not been included in the statute under which the prosecution was entered.

Dr. Bayford replied to Dr. Phillimore, alleging and arguing that the proceeding was under Articles by authority of the 36th Canon as well as under 13th Elizabeth, and that Canon it was admitted embraced the 29th Article—and that altho' the 29th Article were got rid of it did not affect the finding of the Court that the Archdeacon had preached doctrine contrary and repugnant to the 28th and 29th Articles, there being no shadow of doubt that the 28th was included in the statute. Dr. Bayford argued that the courts of law had always adopted the principle that there had always been 39 Articles.

The latest London *Guardian* which contains a report of the proceedings, has not brought them up to the conclusion. Dr. Phillimore obtained leave to reply to Dr. Bayford on the new matter introduced.

We learn from another source, that the Archbishop pronounced sentence of deprivation on the 22nd.—An appeal was claimed, and thus will terminate the proceedings.

We shall feel much obliged if the Subscribers to *The Church Times* in the country, will pay the amounts due by them up to January next, into the hands of the nearest Clergyman, who will remit the same first opportunity. The Accounts have generally been forwarded, and it is absolutely necessary if they desire that the Paper should be properly sustained, that the amounts should be punctually paid according to the terms.

The Draft of the Proposed Regulations for the Trial of Clergy, as sanctioned by the Diocesan Assembly, and laid over for final consideration at the next meeting of the Assembly, will be found on the 357th page.

The Annual Meeting of the Micmac Missionary Association, was held on Monday evening, at the Temperance Hall.



**Telegraphic Despatch received at the News Room, Nov. 6.—Presidential Election.**—For Fremont—all New England, New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan—110 votes. For Buchanan—Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Virginia, Mississippi, Alabama, Indiana, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee—116. In suspense, California, Missouri, Maryland, Iowa, Illinois, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, Arkansas, N. Carolina and S. Carolina—71. Returns incomplete. Buchanan, no doubt, will be elected.

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—The Rev. Mr. Forrester, (Presbyterian,) delivered the introductory Lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, on Tuesday Evening, on "The Moral Education of Young Men." The Rev. Mr. Sedgwick (Presbyterian,) was announced as the Lecturer on the next occasion, Nov. 26.

COMMUNICATED.

On Thursday week, (the 24th ult.), Salmon River, Beaver Harbour presented a gay and busy scene. At an early hour, the Union Jack was seen floating in the breeze, whilst the busy hum of many voices and falling hammers, and the arrival of small knots of persons from different sections of the shore, dressed in holiday attire, all told that something more than usual was expected to take place.

It was the day appointed for the launch of Capt. Balcorn's new vessel, when many of his friends assembled to wish him every success in this enterprize and other matters.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, the ways having been all laid, and the last preparations completed, the vessel glided gracefully and speedily into her native element, amidst the hearty cheers of those on board, which were then taken up and loudly returned by the numerous spectators on shore. The hull was tastefully painted, the masts, spars and standing rigging were up and arranged in true seaman-like style, and the launch was most successful, so that altogether the scene was one not likely to be soon forgotten by those present.

This vessel has been built under the sole direction and entire management of Mr. W. Rutledge, eldest son of the late Edwd. Rutledge, who was famed for modelling and building near substantial vessels. This young man promises to vie with his late father, if we may judge by this his first attempt. The vessel proceeds to Halifax to-day, where, no doubt she will be inspected by those who will not fail to bestow on this young builder that meed of praise due to him.

**PROGRESS OF THE RAILWAY AT SHEDIAC.**—Last Tuesday evening, the locomotive at the Shediac end of the railway passed over the temporary bridge at the Shediac river for the first time, and took down thirty-six cars loaded with firewood to the harbour of Shediac. On Wednesday, the ballasting of the line commenced, with gravel of excellent quality for the purpose, procured from a hill near the mouth of the Shediac—We are happy to state, that the rails are now laid five miles out of Shediac, and the locomotive is fairly at work, that portion of the railway will be finished very shortly, by which time it is expected that four miles more will be ready for ballasting.

The Shediac end of the railway is in charge of Mr. Henry F. Perley, C. E., (eldest son of M. H. Perley, Esq.,) who gained some experience in the mode of pushing on work rapidly and effectively, while employed on the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. Mr. Lunn, C. E., from England, is in charge of the line at the Bend, from whence the Railway, as appears by the reports of our contemporaries, is advancing with much celerity toward Shediac. Mr. Light, the Provincial Engineer, who superintends the whole, spares no pains or exertion to have the whole completed in a speedy yet most substantial manner; and from his vigour and activity, we augur well for the completion of the entire line from this city to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—*New Brunswick.*

**DR. STONE'S LIQUID CATHARTIC** not only produces all the effects where physic is required, but completely removes habitual costiveness, leaving the bowels perfectly free. It expels all humors from the blood, is a certain cure for the piles, regulates the action of the liver, frees the stomach from bile, invigorates the whole nervous system, and removes the cause of all local pains, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Gout, Headache, Stomach, &c.

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co

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

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

**CONSEQUENCES OF NEGLECT.**—There is perhaps, no part of the body that ought to be more interesting to us than the Teeth and yet there is also none which is more generally neglected.—Were a little ordinary attention devoted to these organs, we should no longer find tooth-ache and other diseases of the mouth so prevalent; nor would our senses be affected by offensive breath, and similar disagreeable concomitants. Art, however, is here necessary to assist nature; and in such cases it is a prepa-

ration like Roland's Odonto becomes peculiarly advantageous as an infallible preservative of those indispensable attributes of beauty, the teeth and gums, in balmy fragrance, freshness and beauty.

Rowland's Macassar Oil & Odonto sold genuine by G. E. MORTON & Co, Agents, Halifax.

**THE LIQUID VEGETABLE CATHARTIC**

- Cures: Dropsy.
- Cures Liver Complaints.
- Cures Piles.
- Cures Foul Stomach.
- Cures Dysentery.
- Cures Flatulency.
- Cures Headache.
- Cures Rheumatism.
- Cures Neuralgia.
- Cures Humors of every kind.
- Restores Lost Appetite.
- Renovates and strengthens the whole system.

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & CO

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS** a certain cure for Sore Legs.—Henry Thomas, of Montreal, had a most inveterate sore leg, there were seven holes in it like the keys of a flute, and which discharged continuously. He had the best advice obtainable at that station, but he only became worse, and ultimately could not move about even with the aid of crutches. At the instigation of a brother-in-law, who had been cured of a similar complaint by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, he commenced using them; after continuing them for five weeks, the wounds began to heal up, and in two months were completely cured, he is now able to perform the most arduous duties with the greatest ease, no one would believe to see him now that he had ever been afflicted with a bad leg.

**BIRTH.**

At Discourse, near Arichat, on the 31st ult., the wife of Mr. D. Gruch of a son.

**MARRIED.**

On Wednesday evening, 5th inst., by the Rev. John Scott, WILLIAM ALEXANDER HESSEON, to MARTHA ANN youngest daughter of Henry Gorcham, Esq.

**DIED.**

On Friday evening, at half-past 8 o'clock, Mr ROBERT HODGKIN, in the 74th year of his age.  
At 11 o'clock, on Sunday last, SAMUEL EVANS, coloured, aged 85 years, an old resident, and favourably known in this city.

**Shipping List.**

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Nov. 1st.—Brig Richard, Brown, Sydney; brings Golden Age, O'Brien, New York, 31 days; Charles, Bouchard, do; Louisa, Moore, Mayaguez, 29 days; Belle, Crowell, Matanzas, 16 days.  
Sunday, 2nd.—Barque Albicoro, Elliott, Philadelphia, 4 days; brig Despatch, Strathmore; brig Susan, Nickerson, Baltimore, 16 days; sehr Sprightly, Lallave.  
Monday, 3rd.—Brig Superb, Pictou; sehr Vine, Atwood, Barrington; Emerald, Kenny, St. John, N. B.  
Tuesday, Nov. 4.—Schr Uncle Tom, Road, Philadelphia.  
Wednesday, Nov. 5.—R M S Canada, Lang, Liverpool, 11 days; Brigs Atrien, Meagher, Boston, 3 days; Boston, Roche, Boston; sehr Virgin, Bears, P. E. Island; Elizabeth, Scott, do; Jasper, Hopkins, Philadelphia, 7 days.  
Thursday, Nov. 6.—Brigs Pato, Boyle, St. John, P. E.; 17 days; Electric, Montreal.  
Friday, Nov. 7.—R. M. S. Oprey, Corbin, St. John's, N. F.; brig Queen of the West, Ritchie, 25 days from Guyana, P. E.; Marguerite Myriner, Burle, 27 days from Baltimore, Ja.; sehr Bright Star, 3 days from Baltimore, British Eagle, Romkey, Bay Chaleur; William, Swin, Barrington; Pictou Packet, Pictou; Harriet Newall, Parsons, Newfoundlund.

CLEAR'D.

Nov. 2.—Brig America, O'Brien, Boston; Brig Velocity, Smith, R. W. Indies; sehr Sarah, Roberts, Ch. Town, P. E.  
Nov. 4.—Brig Beauty, Edwards, Kingston, Jc.; sehr Columbia, Amero, St. John, N. B.; Catherine, Jordan, Bay St. George.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Canada—For Halifax—Lieut Col Bowles, 14y; 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Burmester, 3 children and 2 servants; Mrs. L. McPherson, Mrs. Woodgate and son, Mrs. R. Wilson, Mrs. C. F. Johnston, Mrs. O'Connor and 9 children Miss Beloss, Lieut Col Hume, Captains McKenzie, P. H. Ross, McDermott, and C. W. Kelly, Rev Messrs. J. Duff, J. Hume, and Forstall, Sergeant O'Connor, Messrs. J. Kent, J. Bowles, J. McDermott, W. Outerhouse, W. Muirhead, W. C. Willis.

**TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS,**

Wholesale and Retail.

London House, Oct. 23d, 1856

**WE** have now completed our FALL IMPORTATIONS of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, per Rochester, White Star, and other late arrivals.

Our increasing demands have necessitated a very considerable outlay in our premises, our purchases in the British Markets have been proportionately increased, and the stock we now offer will present many advantages in price and variety.

We would call attention especially to our Grey and White COTTONS, Striped SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS & BLANKETS.

New Autumn and Winter DRESSES, SHAWLS, MANTELES, BONNETS, Broad Cloths, Doeskins and Heavy Cloths, and

Ready Made CLOTHING.

In which department very decided advantages will be offered to the Purchaser.

E. BILLING, JUNR., & CO.

Nov. 1.

SEÑOR LOUIS G. CASSERES,

Professor of Music.

No. 53—BARRINGTON STREET.

OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S.

Sept. 27.

if

**DRY GOODS.**

W. & C. SILVER,

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

Oct 18

Sw

**MISSIONARY SALE.**

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

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

**VALUABLE BOOKS.**

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

1. Hume's History of England, with Smollett's Continuation, and Portraits of the Authors. Beautiful type and paper. Fine copy, quite new, leaves uncut. 10 vols. cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1818. £3 15s.
2. Carwiltion's History of the Church of England. Quite new, leaves uncut, 2 vols. cloth, Cr. 8vo. Oxford, 1840. 15s.
3. Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity and other Works. Complete in one vol. Fol., half bound, Dublin 1721. 10s.
4. Taylor's (Dr.) Holy Living and Dying. New, cloth, 12mo. Philad. 1840. 3s. 9d.
5. Thucydides de Bello Pelop. Libri VIII. Gr. Recensuit F. Gaeller, 2 vols. cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1805—quite new. leaves uncut. 10s.
6. Sophocles Tragediarum VII. Gr. [Musgrave] 2 vols. calf 8vo. Oxon 1800. 5s.
7. Horatii Flacci (Q) Poemata, Cunningham. Printed on large paper. Cl. 8vo. Hag. Com. 1721. 4s.
8. Vetus Testamentum Græcum. (Septuagint). 2 vols. calf, 8vo. Amst. 1725. 12s. 6d.
9. Missale Romanum. Off. Cal., 8vo. Leodii, 1574. 10s.
10. Ciceronis (M. Tullii) Opera Omnia. This is the Celebrated Edition of Lallemand. Very neat Set. French calf, 14 vols 12mo. Paris, 1708. (Priced £5 15s. 6d. Stg. by Dublin and by Moes.) £1 10s.
11. Chillingworth's Religion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation. New cloth, Cr 8vo. Lond. 1840. 5s.
12. Zurich Letters, containing the correspondence of English and Swiss Reformers, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Published by the Parker Society. Quite new, cloth, gilt, 8vo. Camb. 1812. 7s. 6d.
13. Harvey's (Rev. James) Theron and Aspasio. A Series of Dialogues and Letters. 2 Vols. Cl. 12mo. Berwick, 1812. 4s.
- Bohn's (H. G.) Classical Catalogue, containing descriptions of about 7,000 articles. Hf. red morocco, 8vo. Lond. Nov. 1.

**MERCHANT'S CELEBRATED CAROLING OIL FOR MAN & BEAST**



Has been before the public more than 20 years, and is deservedly popular in the cure of

Stavins, Sweeney, Ringbone, Windgalls, Pol-Evil, Callous, Cracked Heel, Gall of all kinds, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Fistula, Sifted, Sand Cracks, Strains, Lameness, Foundered Feet, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Foot Rot in Sheep, Garget in Cows, Rheumatism, Bites of Animals, External Poisons, Painful Nervous Affections, Frost Bites, Boils, Corns, Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Chills, Chaps, Faded Hands, Cramps, Contractions of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Oaked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles, &c.

Pamphlets gratuitously furnished by agents

Sold Wholesale in Halifax, at MORTON'S Medical Warehouse No. 39, Granville Street.

Orders supplied, at Proprietor's Price, on application to

G. E. MORTON & CO

**STOVES, GRATES, CAMBOOSSES.**

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

Orders from the Country and Islands answered with despatch.

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN,

Importer and Dealer.



**Poetry.**

**THE TEST OF LOVE.**

"Lovest thou me? Feed my sheep."  
 CHURCH! Lovest thou thy Lord?  
 Then seek His straying sheep,  
 Then gather from thy richest board,  
 And round thee from thy sleep;  
 Nor rest till from the world of sin  
 The wanderers all are gather'd in,  
 To his one fold restored.

On prairies of the west,  
 Where sounds no note of prayer,  
 Where rises no hollow'd ark of rest,  
 His scatter'd lambs are there!  
 Send pastors to that distant land  
 To feed His flock with tender hand,  
 With ever-watchful care.

The Red man claims thy aid  
 In forests dark and dim,  
 Where all his earthly prospects fade,  
 Yet Jesus died for him!  
 And Jesus bids thee seek and feed  
 The lambs for whom He deign'd to bleed,  
 In mortal guise array'd.

Far o'er the booming sea  
 A suppliant voice is heard;  
 The Ethiope waves his hand to thee,  
 And breathes one stirring word  
 "My land is dark with mental night,  
 But thou art cheer'd by fideless light:  
 Oh, bid it shine for me!"

From Greece's land divine,  
 From classic grove and hill,  
 A cry sweeps o'er the foaming brine—  
 "We seek for wisdom still!"  
 Then light that heavenly flame once more  
 Which dimly burn'd in days of yore,  
 In every holy shrine.

Amid the fane of Fo,  
 That soil by miriads trod,  
 Some pant with fervent zeal to know  
 The true and living God  
 Christ's sheep are there, and would rejoice  
 To hear the gentle Shepherd's voice  
 Resounding in their woe.

O Church, awake! nor say  
 Thou lov'st thy LORD in vain,  
 But prove thy love, and watch, and pray,  
 His blood-bought lambs to gain,  
 Thy banner on the field unfurl'd,  
 Erect in faith that field the world,  
 His lambs—all those astray.

*Rev. B. D. Window's Remains.*

**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, 150 St. John Street. July 2

**WILLIAM GOSSIP**

Has Received per Mungo Park, from Liverpool, 4 Cases SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, and ARTISTS' MATERIALS, viz.—

**SCHOOL BOOKS**—Mathematics; Stewart's Geography, Eton Latin Grammar, Greek Grammar, Barker's Demosthenes, Coleman's Arithmetic, Stewart's and Hughes' Goldsmith's Geography, Sullivan's English Grammar, Hugo Reid's Physical Geography, Chambers's Tables, Navro's Spellings, Copy Books of all descriptions.

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

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

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

Look particularly for 24 Granville Street, **WILLIAM GOSSIP.**

July 19.

**EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,**

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

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident there. Carries made with it are pronounced excellent; and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment.

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

**THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE.** The daily use of this much admired Tincture, preserves 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

**PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.**

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

**BOOKS AND STATIONERY, &c. &c. ARTISTS' MATERIALS.**

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

**STATIONERY.**

Blue Laid, Blue Wove and Cream Laid Foolscap, Post Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, Colored Papers, Tissue Papers, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink, Slates and Pencils, Account Books, Copy Books, &c. &c.

**BOOKS.**

Sullivan's Geography, Grammar and Spelling Superceeded; Stewart's Geography, Moody's Eton Latin Grammar, Westminster Greek and Latin Grammar, Stoddart's Greek and Latin Grammar &c. Doctrina, Latin and Scott's Greek Lexicon, and all Books in general use in the various Colleges and Schools in the country.

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

W. & R. Chambers' Entertaining Miscellaneous Reading in Books of various prices, adapted for young and old, comprising the Selections, including Select British Poetry, Tales of Road and Rail, Entertaining Biography, History and Adventure, &c. &c.

Also, W. & R. Chambers' Miscellany, Repository, Pocket Miscellany, Library for Young People, &c. &c.

An assortment of elegant **CHURCH SERVICES**, all sizes, all bindings, and all Prices. **BIBLES**, Books of **COMMON PRAYER**, &c. &c.

By *Micmac, John Barrow, and R. M. Steamships:*

**ARTISTS' MATERIALS.**

**WINSOR & NEWTON'S OIL COLORS** in Collapsible Tubes—Moist WATER COLORS, in Collapsible Tubes—Loose Cakes Water Colors—Hog and Sable Brushes, for Oil Colors—Sables, large and small, from 10L to 1/2 DRAWING PENCILS per Set of 6—Brockedon's Patent Pure Cumberland Lead, selected by Harding—Cold Crayons, Porte Crayons, Chalks &c. &c.

Winsor & Newton's GRADUATED TINTS, Prepared Canvas for Oil Painting, Academy Boards for do. Prepared Mill Boards do—Sketching Charcoal, and generally every article required for Oil and Water Color, and Architectural or Engineering Drawing.

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

**WM. GOSSIP,**  
24 Granville Street.

Oct. 11, 1855.

**NOTICE.**

**UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.**

10th October, 1855

THE Board of Directors intend opening the Door of the above Institution on **MONDAY the 13th October**, for the negotiation of Bills of Exchange on Great Britain and the United States, Discounting approved paper maturing within three months—opening ordinary Bank Accounts, and granting Deposit Receipts at 3 per cent per annum, for sums of £25 and upwards.

Discount days—Mondays and Thursdays.  
 Paper submitted for Discount to be lodged with the Bank by 1 o'clock, p. m.

**W. S. STIRLING, Cashier.**

Oct. 11

**JUST PUBLISHED.**

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.

**A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY**

FOR

**BRITISH AMERICA.**

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

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

**FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.**

JUST RECEIVED.

**SPIERS' & SURENNE'S** Complete French and English, and English and French Dictionary. With Pronunciation, &c.—one large 8vo volume, 1496 pages. Spiers' & Surene'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 Valuc.

Keys to each of above Methods.

Collin's Dramatic French Reader.

Bowen's Modern French Reader.

De Fiva's Elementary French Reader.

De Fiva's Classic French Reader.

French Testaments.

De Porquet's Tresor.

Contes 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.

Ferret's Telemaque.

Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII.

Wanstruet's Recueil Choisi

Perrin's Fables—by Bolmar.

May 3, 1855.

**WM. GOSSIP,**

24 Granville Street.

**FOR SALE BY WM. GOSSIP.**

24 GRANVILLE STREET.

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

March 2.

**A MARVELLOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELLOUS AGH!**

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

**THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.**

BY the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates, through any bone or any fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

**ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM and SCORBU-TIC HUMOURS.**

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scars, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

**SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.**

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has despatched to the East large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure and ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years' standing.

**PILES AND FISTULAS.**

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Chapped hands	Gout	Skin-diseases
Burns	Corns (Soft)	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Huntings	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore-heads
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Piles	Ulcers
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Rheumatism	Wounds
Chilgo-foot	Elephantiasis	Sore Nipples	Yaws

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

Sub-Age, in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., Newport; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. J. Horton; Moore & Chipman, Kenville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibson, Wilmet; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; R. Guest, Yarmouth; T. R. Patillo, Liverpool; F. More, Caledonia; Miss Carter, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Nell, Lunenburg; B. Legg, Saanons Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Annsburg; R. B. Huotais, Wallace; W. Cooper, Peggwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. C. Just, Guvaborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P. Smith, Port Hood; T. & J. Post, Sydney; J. Mathe-soe & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving, by taking the larger sizes.

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

**JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax,**  
 Jan. 20, 1855. General Agent for Nova Scotia

**LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.**

THE great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by pulling an endorsement—no certificate published respecting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints, or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Inaction, 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 efficient) 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, 150 St. John Street, Halifax.**

**DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.**

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

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

**WM. GOSSIP**  
 24 Granville Street.

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

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