

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

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

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.

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: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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	26X	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"/>

W. B. Madell

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. IX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1858. NO. 46.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.		MORNING.		EVENING.	
Day	Date	Proph.	John	Proph.	Tim.
S. Nov.	14	Isaiah	1	1st Tim.	1
M.	17	Leviticus	47	2nd Tim.	2
T.	18	49	19	3rd Tim.	3
W.	19	21	11	Baruch	1
T.	20	Baruch	2	2	2
F.	21	3	13	3	3
S.	22	6	14	1st. Sus.	Titus

Poetry.

"MY TIMES ARE IN THY HAND"

"FATHER, I know that all my life
Is portioned out for me,
And the changes that will surely come
I do not fear to see;—
But I ask Thee for a present mind,
Intent on serving Thee.

I ask Thee for a thoughtful love,
By constant watching wise,
To meet the glad with cheerful smiles,
And to dry the weeping eyes;
And a heart at leisure from itself,
To soothe and sympathize.

I ask Thee for the daily strength,
To none that ask denied,
And a mind to blend with outward life,
While keeping by Thy side;
Content to fill a little space
So Thou be glorified.

And if some things I do not ask
In my cup of blessing be,
I would have my spirit filled the more
With grateful love to Thee;
And anxious, less to serve Thee much,
Than to please Thee perfectly.

There are thorns besetting every path,
Which call for watchful care;
There is a cross in every lot,
And an earnest need for prayer;
But a quiet mind that rests on Thee
Is happy anywhere.

In a service which Thy love appoints
There are no bonds for me,
For my secret heart is taught the truth
Which makes Thy people free;
And a life of self-renouncing love
Is a life of liberty.

—Penny Post.

Religious Miscellany.

We referred in our No. of the 8th instant, to the proceedings of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, recently held at Philadelphia. Our readers will find under our Missionary Intelligence head of last week, some matters of interest connected with the Missionary operations of the Church in the United States; and we cannot do a more acceptable service here than by quoting for the satisfaction of all those who see in the Synodical action of the American Church, the real foundation under the Divine blessing of her progress, and of all those who are fearful that dissension and disunion instead of union and permanence would proceed from the establishment of a Synod in this Diocese—the report of the concluding services of the recent Convention, and the testimony of one of the cleverest of the Clergy of the American Church, to the brotherly feeling and courtesy, which, in times that try man's souls, pervaded all their proceedings:—

THANKS TO THE ALMIGHTY.

Rev. Mr. Shand offered the following resolution: Resolved,—That this Convention cannot close its labors without the expression of its heartfelt gratitude to Almighty God, from whom all good counsels proceed, for the large measure of harmony which has attended its deliberations, and the Christian courtesy and kindness which have characterized its proceedings.

Rev. Dr. F. Vinton asked that, before the question was taken, he might be allowed to express his feelings in accordance with the terms of the resolution. He said:—Mr. President, called as we have been from various parts of our great land, in a season of uncommon, unprecedented passion in the world without, remembering that we are citizens of

this great country, and cannot but imbibe the spirit that is spreading abroad throughout the land—a spirit of estrangement, of bitterness, of detraction, where brother is set against brother, and father against son—that we should have come to this assembly, and found the grace of God sufficient to enable us to deliberate on the solemn concerns of the Church of God for the time to come, in peace, in harmony, with courtesy and reciprocal love, is a spectacle which cannot fail, I think to attract attention. Those who have been baptized in Christ Jesus, and who have knelt around this altar to receive the emblems of a Saviour's love, and who have joined together in prayers for the Holy Spirit to descend on this council of the Church, have felt in the course of our debates the power and presence of God. To this great land which has been so disturbed and is now disturbed, the spectacle of which this resolution takes notice, must be one of hope—inspiring hope—and this one beloved Church stands forth before the world as a united Church, which no dissensions can break, and which no evil passions can pollute. While, Mr. President, other denominations of Christians have been split and sundered, this Church alone exhibits unity in her code, and though we are men of like passions with other men—are no better than other men—are governed by the impulses of other men—the fact has been presented before the world, and is now, that we are one. This can be ascribed to no other agency than that ascribed in this resolution—the presence of God. And the stability of our Church—that Church when in we utter one praise and one prayer in her Liturgy—that Church which has bound us together in bonds not of man—must in the estimation of this world be esteemed as a bond of union and of brotherhood. We go forth to our respective homes carrying this spirit with us. If, in the course of our debates, there have been personal remarks injurious to the feelings of any member here, for one, let me ask pardon wherever I have been guilty. In the spirit of these resolutions, I shall go forth praying God's continued blessing upon us, hoping still to hear that this is a united Church, whether in the South or North, wherever it may be; and may God's blessing still rest upon it, and at the close of every subsequent Convention of the Church, may this be the true, unforced, spontaneous expression of every heart—gratitude to God that unity has prevailed, and love alone.

The resolution was adopted with only one dissenting voice.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Talbot, a Committee of Two was appointed to wait on the House of Bishops and inform them that the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, having finished its business, were ready to receive any communication they might desire to make.

The Committee have discharged the duty assigned to them.

In a short time, the Bishops, in a body, entered the chancel. On their entrance, the whole body of the Lower House and all the assembled visitors rose and remained standing until after all had been seated, and the Bishop of Vermont ascended the pulpit. All then sat down, and the Bishop proceeded to read the Pastoral Letter, of which the following is an abstract. It is, it will be seen, a very plain-spoken document, addressed to the Bishops themselves, their presbyters and deacons, and to the laymen and women of their charges:

"The Letter began by representing the Church as the visible kingdom of the Redeemer, and its difficulties amid the dissensions of the age were at the same time dwelt upon. The Church was the open manifestation of the Most High, intended to make known to mankind the blessings of the Gospel of Salvation. The Church was a divine institution—a holy kingdom, deriving its energies from the Holy Spirit—a peaceful kingdom, for its Heavenly King was the Prince of Peace—yet it was a Church militant, because it was established amid the opposition, and warred with Satan and his kingdom, against sin, the world, and the devil. The soldiers of the Church used none but heavenly arms—their sword was the sword of the Spirit—their feet were shod in the Gospel of peace—and in their victories they said with the Psalmist, 'Not unto us, not

unto us, O Lord, but unto thee be the glory," &c. The treasure of the Church was committed to earthen vessels—to poor, frail men—and thus it was that when we met in the Lord's sanctuary, we were bound to begin with an acknowledgment of our sins; and in approaching the Holy Table, we confessed that we were not worthy to pick up the crumbs that fall from our Master's table, and we exclaim, "Depart from me, for I am a sinner." The officers and officers of the Church were enlarged upon. As Bishops, they were known and read of all men, and they were bound to walk with circumspection. They should look constantly to Him who was holy, harmless, and merciful to sinners; they should aim to be examples to the flock of Christ. As rulers, they must govern with firmness and impartiality. As preachers, they must be instant in season and out of season, boldly rebuking the proud and sympathizing with the poor. The duties of the Bishops and clergy of the Church were dwelt upon at length. All affectation was wrong in the Ministry of Christ—particularly a Pharisaical deportment—yet a decent carriage, and the soul of the Ministry was to be found in the heart of true devotion. There must be sincerity and warmth, to prevent a cold and torpid formalism; and the sermon must come from the heart. The life of a clergyman must be a commentary upon his preaching. For he will be called to give an account of his ministry. The duties of organist and choristers were mentioned. The singers in the congregation should praise God in their hearts, or they take His name in vain; the introduction of light and opera music into the Church, and the music of the concert room taken for the solemn service of the Most High, were highly reprehensible. It was the right of the people to join in the praise of God, and the strains selected should be solemn, simple, and familiar, and all others should be banished from the Church, as inconsistent with the object for which the people were called together. The Pastoral addressed itself affectionately to the laity—for their sakes the Church was established; and the duties of the laity were warmly urged—repentance and faith—to esteem their pastors and Bishops in love, according to the injunctions of the Apostles. In secular affairs the laity were the leaders, but in the spiritual kingdom the laity should receive the ministrations of the clergy as the ministers of God, who are bound to watch over the souls of the people. The maintenance of the clergy was urged. "They that serve at the Altar should live of the Altar," and in many instances so inefficient was the support of the laity, that many clergymen were driven into other pursuits. The Holy Scriptures were cited to show the necessity which rested upon the people to supply the means to support public worship and the clergy. They should contribute every man according to his ability. The clergy should be enabled to live, or they could not labour, and there might be a total famine in the teaching of the Word of God, morality and the sanctity of justice would disappear, and atheism would stalk through the land. They feared that we were approaching the point of danger, and it was the duty of Bishops to warn congregations. Prayers should be offered to the Lord that he would send forth labourers into the harvest. The laity were called upon to promote and support male education. Girls exceeded the boys in the schools, and at confirmation at least three to one, and females far exceeded the males in our churches. A lack of religious reverence among the rising generation, was the most prolific and perilous evil of our day. The Pastoral eloquently concluded with expressing devout thanks to the Great Sovereign of the Church, for the progress that had been made within the last three years. Both Foreign and domestic missions had increased. The General Convention which was now closing its session had been the largest yet held, and it was marked throughout with Christian kindness and courtesy—and he could not help using the language of the Psalmist, "Behold how good and joyful a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." The Bishops and clergy of the Church over all the land were felt to be the friends of union, of order, and of law—they taught us to render unto Cæsar the things that be Cæsar's, and unto God the things that be God's. We should cherish gratitude for the past, and cheering hopes for the future. On the

whole we had cause for rejoicing. Let us go on, looking for His blessing, so shall the works of the Lord prosper in our hands, and God, even our God, will give us His blessing. The Pastoral, in the name of the Bishops, gave an affectionate farewell to the Convention, and should they not meet again in Convention on earth, expressed a hope that they might meet at His right hand in glory and honour, and give praise to Him that sitteth on the throne, and to the Lamb for ever and ever."

At the conclusion of the reading of the Pastoral Address, the *Gloria in Excelsis* was sung by the congregation. Appropriate Collects were said by the Bishop of Vermont, after which he pronounced the Benediction, and the Bishops retired.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Vinton, the Secretary was instructed to have printed 5,000 copies of the Pastoral Letter, and distribute them at his discretion.

The Secretary read the Minutes of to-day's proceedings, which were approved.

The President (Rev. Dr. Croighton) addressed the members of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in the following language:

I should be unjust to my own feelings, as well as to the kindness of the House, did I omit to express heartfelt gratitude for the kind terms in which my conduct while in the chair has been noticed. From a body like this, respectable, dignified, and intelligent, such notice is not merely complimentary—it is flattering. I claim credit only for a sincere desire and earnest endeavour to discharge the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity—all beyond must be ascribed to your indulgent and partial appreciation of my services. It affords me unfeigned satisfaction that I can again congratulate the House on the happy and harmonious termination of our labours. The good order, good temper, and kind forbearance exhibited—the wise avoidance of all agitating and irritating questions—and the eminent ability shown both in the preparation of business by your committees, and the eloquent debates on the subjects presented—place the Church which we love in an attitude before the world which must command its respect and admiration, proving to the satisfaction of every candid mind that it is possible for a religious body, the members of which are drawn from every quarter of our wide spread country to meet and discuss questions of the most delicate and interesting kind, with an earnestness and a firmness becoming their importance; and yet separate, not only with the accents of good will on their lips, but with the sentiments of Christianity and love in their hearts. "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name be the praise." In taking leave of the members of the House, some of whom, in the all-wise providence of God, I may see no more, I tender to them my very sincere wishes for their welfare here and hereafter.

The House adjourned *sine die*.

The Church was crowded during the whole of the Evening Session.

Thus has been brought to a very quiet and happy termination, another general convention of this widely spread Church, represented from Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Statutory Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Extracts from Proceedings of the Meeting, Oct. 7.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Capetown, dated Bishop's Court, Capetown, June 16, 1856. The following is an extract:—

"On Tuesday morning we proceeded to Malmesbury, and from there to the missionary farm which I have bought, and which lies about three miles from the village. The chief object of my visit was to fix with the people the terms upon which they were to purchase their respective shares in the farm, and the rules for the government of the institution. This farm consists of about 2700 acres of land. It has cost me altogether near £900, there being a mortgage of £550 upon it. It is my intention to sell it piecemeal to the coloured people. With a view to this, perhaps 120 or 130 gardens will be sold at £7 10 each. Each proprietor, in addition to his garden-land, will have the right of grazing a certain number of horses, oxen, sheep, goats, and of ploughing a certain number of acres. They are to pay £2 a year towards the capital, and ten per cent. interest on the purchase money till it is all paid. Two of their number elected by themselves (in fact, their churchwardens) are to leave with myself and another gentleman the management of all monies paid by them. When there is sufficient in hand for the redemption of the farm, and the payment of surveying expenses, it is to be made over to them. Seventy eight gardens have already been sold.

For the first three years they are to pay nothing towards the support of their teachers, as in addition to their large payments they have their houses to build and land to fence in. I hope that great good will arise in this country from the extension of this system, if we shall be able to carry it out upon a large scale; but for this a command of capital is requisite. It will tend to give the coloured people an interest in the soil, to stimulate them to exertion, keep them from drink, and, I trust, in some degree elevate them. Aided by the excellent Civil Commissioner of the district, Capt. Rainier, we discussed with the people the rules of the institution till dark, and spent a very interesting day.

"On Wednesday morning we returned to the institution. This day began with the baptism of eight adults and four infants, in Dutch. I afterwards administered the Holy Communion to forty, all of whom seemed very devout. They sang their favourite hymns very heartily. The service lasted two hours, and was fatiguing to me from my imperfect knowledge of the Dutch language. After the service was over, we again discussed the temporal concerns of the institution. They agreed unanimously to the regulations which I proposed to them, and, I think, seemed to have perfect confidence in us. I was very much pleased altogether with the progress made, and the prospect of our being useful to these poor people.—After swallowing a hasty dinner, we proceeded to the Court house, where Capt. R. holds service every Sunday, and where he had arranged for me to have evening prayer and sermon. It was crowded to excess by Dutch, English, and coloured people. About thirty were standing round the door. I preached on the words "Come unto me," &c.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto, in a letter dated Toronto, July 26, 1856, wrote as follows:—

With reference to the projected subdivision of the Diocese of Toronto, his lordship said,—

"In consequence of your suggestion, I enclose a map of the diocese and a statistical table, by which it will appear that the division is wonderfully equal, and ultimately the arrears, wealth and population will approach as near to an equality as is perhaps possible from the different quality of their soils. It will also appear evident that the present diocese has outgrown the labour of one man."

The Secretaries informed the Meeting, that some further particulars had been requested of the Bishop, and that the subject would require further consideration.

The following letter from Captain Ommaney, R.N., dated July 24, 1856, was read:—

"You will regret to hear of the death of my Equimaux protégé, poor Erasmus York Kallibirua, in whose welfare you took so deep and kind an interest. I have just received the information from one of his fellow students at the College, St. John's, Newfoundland, where he died after a few days' illness of a cold caught from bathing, but the lungs were found to be in a diseased condition. He expressed himself in grateful terms of the great kindness which he received from all his friends in England. He certainly was a most amiable and docile creature, and I had hoped that if his life had been prolonged, his good example amongst the heathen in Labrador would have 'brought forth good fruit.' I shall always remember the Society's kindness towards him."

Letters respecting the death of Kallibirua were also received from the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, and the Rev. H. Bailey, Warden of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.

The Secretaries stated, that a Memoir of this Equimaux youth had been prepared under the direction of the Committee of General Literature and Education and is about to be published.

The Rev. J. W. Welsh, Visitor of Emigrants quitting Liverpool, forwarded his Report for the quarter ending August 12, 1856. The following are extracts:—

"The river Mersey begins to assume once more something of the character which distinguished it in the years 1852 and 1853. Ships of the largest dimensions may every day be seen lying at anchor literally filled with men, women, and children, ready to sail by the first fair wind. The conclusion of the war, and the favorable accounts from the British Colonies, seem to have produced an extraordinary reaction in the emigration movement. During the summer of last year people seemed to be undecided as to their plans for the future; but peace at home, and good news from their friends abroad, soon combined to restore confidence and hope. The increase, for instance, in the number of emigrants who have left Liverpool during the past month (July), as compared with the corresponding month of last year, has been 3000. During the month of July this year, the departures (under the

Emigration Act) were—to the United States, 19 ships, carrying 108 cabin and 6417 steerage passengers; to Canada, 1 ship, containing 3 cabin and 475 steerage passengers; to New South Wales, 1 ship, carrying 3 cabin and 346 steerage passengers; to Victoria, 7 ships, carrying 46 cabin and 1872 steerage passengers. Total, 159 cabin and 9060 steerage passengers. Of these 2849 were English, 616 Scotch, and 410 foreigners. Of the 1918 who went to Australia, 1115 were English, 227 Scotch, 429 Irish, and 91 foreigners.—This, for the month of July is a large number, indeed, larger than is desirable at this busy season of the year.

"They, however, seem determined on leaving, and our duty is to do them all the good we can, before they quit our shores for ever.

"A considerable number of those who have gone out as steerage passengers are of a superior class, many of them the sons and daughters of Irish gentlemen who have lost their estates. These young people are particularly interesting. One cannot help feeling for them under such a reverse of circumstances. The gentlemen bear up very well, but the poor ladies seem to feel the change a good deal. In most cases they open their minds to me, and I have thus an opportunity of directing their movements on the other side of the ocean.

"One instance made my heart ache. A young gentleman, about twenty years of age, was the only guardian of an aged mother and three sisters; one a little older, and two younger than himself. The father had recently died, and they were all in deep mourning.

"I tried to say something to comfort the old lady, whom I found a pious good woman. She told me she was going to sail with her children, but she should not reach Melbourne. Her object was to encourage her son and daughters to go where they might earn their bread by the labor of their hands, as that was all they had to depend upon now. The young ladies were intending to enter into service, while their brother hoped to be able to procure a situation as coach or omnibus driver, as he could do nothing else. 'And I hope to be happier,' he remarked, 'by laboring for my bread, than my unfortunate ancestors have been in Ireland for ages—borrowing money and living years in advance of their incomes.' I encouraged the young man in his determination.

"When they embarked, the poor old lady had to be carried on board. She was evidently making a final effort. I administered the Lord's supper to her at her earnest request, at which sacred ordinance we were joined by all her children and a few of their fellow passengers. At the close of the service she shook me by the hand, and with a placid countenance told me she was going to her berth. I left soon afterwards, and the ship sailed. Subsequently I learned from a gentleman who had gone some distance with his friends, and come back with the pilot, that the poor lady had breathed her last two days after leaving the Mersey."

A letter was read from the Rev. Dr. Freath, late Chaplain to the Troops in the East. The following are extracts:—

"There is a depot of Society's and other books at Pera, which I have no doubt has proved of great service. Indeed, when I have been unable to purchase Bibles and Prayer Books elsewhere, I have been happy in the opportunity of procuring them there at a very reasonable rate. The beautiful little Prayer Book with the blue limp cover, of which the soldiers are particularly proud, could be bought for a shilling. And in testimony of the value attached by many soldiers to their Bible and Prayer Book, I may mention that I have attended not a few dying soldiers who had been through the Bulgarian campaign, the Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava, &c., and had come down to the Bosphorus for recovery of health. These poor fellows have died, but not before informing me that, although they had lost perhaps everything else in the world in their rough campaigning, they would never part with their Bible and Prayer Book; they would carry those, whatever else they were obliged to discard, owing to weight, fatigue, &c. These have proved their dying solace, and I can hardly express what comfort and refreshment I derived from seeing that a poor soldier could love his Saviour thus dearly in the midst of his most trying duties, often such as to tear asunder soul and body. Need I say these poor fellows departed in peace, the Bible and Prayer Book at their bed's head, full of consolation and holy joy, not the least of which was their beholding chaplains voluntarily quitting the comforts of home to mix among the men, share their privations, and solace their dying beds?"

A letter was then read from the Rev. Leigh Leyland, soliciting assistance towards the erection of a church for a Scotch Episcopalian congregation in La-

mark, Scotland. It happened that for the first time since the Revolution, Divine Service had begun to be conducted in the year 1852. At present 104 families, English, Scotch, and Irish, avail themselves of the Rev. Mr. Jayland's ministrations. The morning attendance on the Lord's day averages upwards of 50 worshippers. The services are held in a rented room, which is in many respects unsuitable; and it is in contemplation of building a church capable of receiving 350 persons. The sum of £800 will be required. A sum amounting to upwards of £220 has been contributed by small weekly subscriptions from the congregation, and by donations from others. A Scotch nobleman has promised £50, provided that with this help the requisite amount be raised.

The Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, in whose diocese Lanark is situate, recommended this request. The Board voted £25.

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Canada, Oct. 24.

ENGLAND.

At the Surrey Agricultural Meeting at Epsom the repeal of the malt-duty was the burden of the day. The chairman, Mr. Atcock, M. P., declared it a most unfair and odious impost, and he should rejoice to see it taken off altogether, as it was neither just, honest, nor reasonable that a revenue should be raised from the beverage of the people equal to that raised upon real property. He therefore thought the malt-duty ought to be taken off before the income-tax. The deleterious compound of poisonous drugs now infused into beer, and which caused madness rather than drunkenness, was the result of the malt-duty, precluding the brewing of wholesome beverage; the teetotallars would support the repeal. On the same subject, Mr. Henry Drummond said he had advocated more than anybody in the house the removal of the tax upon ale:—

"I am not only fond of ale myself, but I positively believe it to be a national institution. I don't like the nasty beastly black compound which goes under the name of London porter. (Cheers and laughter.) And yet, although I am so fond of ale, I know, I believe, not one single House in the whole county of Surrey where good ale is to be had. (Laughter.) A little while ago we had a song about the golden days when there was ale in the cottage and ale in the hall, but I candidly confess that I have never seen any ale in the cottage since I was a child. I must, however, do Mr. Disraeli the justice to say that he was willing to take off half the malt tax; but by whom was he prevented? Why, by the same gentlemen who cry out, 'Oh, dear me, don't tax the poor man in the articles of his consumption. No, no; tax realised property.' They were great advocates for taxing realised property. 'Well, then,' thought Mr. Disraeli, 'what is so much realised property as a house? I'll put a tax upon houses.' But what was the consequence? All London got up in arms. Every large provincial town got up in arms, and declared how shamefully they were served. By what? By his putting a tax upon what? Why, upon realised property. And there are people who say, 'Don't drink beer.' Beer, forsooth! Why, there's hardly anyone in the country who knows what beer is now. If we were to shut up all the brewers in London in a room and give them nothing but malt and hops, I don't suppose that all the malt and hops in the world would enable them to turn out that nasty black stuff they call porter. I recently got out of a friend of mine how much malt was used to a hogshead of liquor in the great London porter breweries. I dare say most of you—at all events some of you—remember a time when it was thought a point of honour never to send the great barley rake into a field to clean it until after the labourer had been there to glean, so as to get enough to brew himself a little beer. Some of that beer I have tasted, and certainly it was not very strong. The proportion of malt put into a hogshead—I don't mean to say the labourer brewed a hogshead or anything like it—but the proportion of malt he put in was six bushels—the farmer brewed eight and the gentleman ten or twelve. But what do you think the proportion of malt put in the London porter is? Two bushels. (Loud laughter.) Now, I was telling this to a friend of mine in the House of Commons who is a capital brewer himself, and I wanted to pump out of him how much he put in his. (Laughter.) He would not tell me that, but he said, 'I'll send you a dozen as a present.' And he did send a dozen, and very good it was. 'But,' said I, 'don't it appear to be very strong?' 'Well,' replied he, 'I'm a good deal accustomed to go out deer-stalking, shooting, and sporting in the Highlands; I always drink it, and I never

find it affects me.' (Laughter.) I fear that we shall never get the malt-tax off for the benefit of the farmers unless there is a very strong effort made. (Cheers, and a cry of "Bravo!") Now, what's the use of crying 'Bravo, bravo!' unless you can come up with petitions and remonstrances and back me in the house. Gentlemen, I believe this question of beer presses as much upon the morals as the comforts of the people, and if by the means of removing the malt-tax you can give them plenty of really good beer you will do more to reform their morals than by all the trumpery schemes that are now being so strongly advocated. (Cheers and Laughter.)

In Suffolk, Mr. Sheriff Mechi has been giving the farmers the benefit of his experience. First, he pulled down the tumble-down old rickety buildings on his farm, and put up brick and slated ones—the cheapest in the end, for after fifteen years they now appeared as good as new. He then, not being a game preserver, pulled down four and a half miles of fences upon 138 acres to begin with, and it was perfectly astounding to see what acreage he had gained. He next put up a steam engine, and was counted mad; but there were now seventy in his neighbourhood. These cost money, but the landlords must do it, and then they would get two or three times the rent they did now, and their tenants be better off. He would illustrate this:—

"He could show them upon his own farm a crop of oats, and other crops as well, but particularly a crop of oats, in which the difference between those of some of his neighbours was six or seven quarters per acre. Now, that arose simply from the want of drainage, of deeper cultivation, and of more manure. Well then, he said, if the difference were three, four, five, or six quarters in the crop of oats per acre, with other things in proportion, they would be better off if they had to pay 10 per cent. upon the improvements effected; and he maintained that he could go from one end of the kingdom to the other, and point to farm after farm, where, by investing a sum for drainage, 10 per cent. could be charged upon it, and the tenant be in a better position than now." Speaking of the steam-plough, he said—"They were aware there were two kinds of steam ploughs now in operation; one was Mr. Fowler's, which was worked with a wire rope, which he thought some of them might have seen at work on his [Mr. Mechi's] farm. It had been at work ever since, and he could tell them that his neighbour, Mr. Crump, a capital farmer, was working it on his land; but his fields were not limited to three or four acres, but were twenty, thirty, and forty acres in extent, so that the gentleman had no difficulty in that respect, and with his common engine he was working the steam plough with perfect satisfaction. Then there was Mr. Boydell's traction engine, as seen at the Royal Agricultural Show at Chelmsford, walking about like a mammoth. [Laughter.] This engine had been doing work which they would see reported in the *Agricultural Gazette*, by a careful witness, after two days' close examination.—It was stated that it drew ploughs after it and cultivated land at a great depth, at a cost of only one fifth of the expense of ploughing by horses; and that the work it was doing, which would cost 15s. by horse power, was done by it at 3s. But let them give 7s. 6d. in, and say it did for 10s. what with horses they could do for 15s., then see what the result of that saving would be to the agriculturist. Instead of the horses being obliged to leave off at half past one or two—and sometimes when the work was really wanted to be done—which was necessary, to enable them to continue at work from day to day, if they had got a veam horse they would not require to be quite so kind to him, but would make hay while the sun shone. [Cheers.] He saw Mr. Boydell the day before yesterday, with a view to arrange that one or two of his engines should form part of the civic procession of the Lord Mayor elect—[loud cheers and cries of "bravo!"]—for as the Londoners could not do without country-made food, they thought it was quite proper they should as closely as possible identify agriculture with commerce. [Applause.] But, to return to Mr. Boydell, he had no hesitation in saying that his invention was one of those events in agriculture and in the annals of this country that would work one of the mightiest changes ever known. When he [Mr. Mechi] said to him, 'I want this engine,' he replied, 'The Emperor of Russia will have me and my engine in a fortnight. He has secured my engine and me with it, in order that it may be used in Russia for various purposes, but above all for drawing cannon, for it was a remarkable fact that that engine would take a weight up or down hill or over a swamp where horses could not go, a fact he recently saw illustrated at the Ar-

mal-hill, at Woolwich, which had an inclination of 1 in 10. First of all he saw ten powerful artillery horses attached to a gun, but they failed to move it; but twelve being put on, they at last got it up the hill; whilst Boydell's engine took the gun [which weighed ten tons, and itself twelve] up the hill, and, what was still more surprising, down the hill as well; in addition to which the commanding officer told him it had gone over rough ground and deep ravines in an extraordinary manner."

The sneers of Mr. Baxter, the new member for Montrose, at his colleagues in the House of Commons, have been responded to by Mr. Sergeant Stee, who has been addressing the inhabitants of Buckie a thriving seaport and fishing town on the north-east coast, which rejoices in a new harbour just finished). He says—"When I came into the House of Commons I confess that my impression was very different from that which has been lately promulgated in Scotland. I found it composed of orators who would have held, if not the first rank, at least a place amongst the first in the earliest annals of our Parliamentary history—of statesmen not only familiar with the interests of their own country, but with the power and the resources of all the empires and countries of the world—of lawyers of the first eminence—of eminent merchants, manufacturers, and bankers, whose mere signature would be the key to treasures of wealth in every city in the known world—of a landed aristocracy who would bear comparison in intelligence, patriotism, and independence with the aristocracy of any country on the face of the earth. My opinion of that house, I confess, was very different indeed from that which younger men have lately expressed of it. I found that every man who had anything to the purpose to say—every man who had taken the trouble to prepare himself, and exhibited that reasonable diffidence which all well-bred men will exhibit when they address an assembly composed of persons of education—is sure of an attentive audience—that a fairer assembly does not exist in the known world than the House of Commons.—For the presumptuous and self-sufficient, the loquacious without information—with nothing to attract attention about them but their presumption and their ignorance—there is no toleration, nor ought there to be; but to every man who has anything to say to the purpose, who knows what he is talking about, every encouragement is given by the House of Commons.—I have observed that the oldest members and the most distinguished members of that house are those who would be least likely to find fault with the well-meant industrious efforts of younger members to serve their constituents, and do good service to their country.—They are not the men to sneer at persons—members who have hobbies to ride upon; they are not the men to talk of persons in terms of disrespect, who do their best for the service of their country."

There was a public meeting at the Town-hall, Brighton, last week, to discuss the vexed question of the union of the Danubian Principalities. The Mayor, Mr. Hallett, presided. It was attended by Mr. Scholesfield, M. P., Signor Bratiano, a Wallachian refugee; Dr. Arnold Ruge, "several other foreigners," and a good number of gentlemen having local weight and influence. Several members of Parliament sent apologies for absence—Mr. Roebuck among them: he expressed his opinion that the Principalities might be made a means of checking the spirit of despotism which is supported by Russia, Austria, and Turkey:—

"My only hope of justice to the Principalities is in England. Every other nation that has any influence upon their well-being is an enemy to freedom and liberal institutions. But the Government of England is, I fear, too much controlled by the despotic Governments of Europe to permit the power of England to be employed, as it ought to be employed, in the negotiations which are now taking place with respect to the Principalities. The people of England, however, may compel their Government to act wisely."

The whole tenor of the speaking—chiefly by Mr. Montagu Scott, Mr. A. Dodson, Mr. Scholesfield, and Dr. Ruge—went the length of advocating the union of the Principalities; and the meeting adopted with unanimity the views set before it in a resolution and a memorial to the Queen—

"That this meeting is in favor of the union of Moldavia and Wallachia, in order to erect the Roumain people into a free, powerful, and self-governing nation, as the best barrier against Austria and Russia; and that this meeting expresses its earnest hope that the Government of England will, in conjunction with France, insist upon the fulfilment of the resolutions of the Paris Conference, in order to satisfy the just expectations of the Roumain people as to their internal government."

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

THE CHILD'S FAITH.

We had a long, cold rise, and I was very tired. After a short interview with the friends to whom our visit was paid, we retired to our chamber. Our little son, a lively, restless child, not yet three years old, was with us, and not at all inclined to sleep. At length I said to him—

"Charles, mother is sick and tired, and cannot talk to-night."

"Ma," said the little fellow, "God can make you well, can't he? Shall I ask him?"

"Yes, my son," I replied. Then the little fellow started up in the cold room, and kneeling down on the bedclothes, folded his little hands and prayed, "Oh, good heavenly Father, please to make dear mother well by morning, for Jesus' sake." After this he crept back into his bed, and in a few moments he was fast asleep.

Next morning he awoke with the earliest light; and, waking me, said, "Are you well this morning, mother?"

"Yes, my son, I feel very well, indeed, this morning."

"Oh, I knew you would," said he, clapping his hands for joy. "I knew you would, for I prayed to God to make you well, and Jesus always bears little children when they pray."

Often have I recalled my little boy's faith, and wished that the same childlike confidence in the promise of God were mine.

HENRY'S WISH.

"I wish I was afraid of one thing," said Henry, as he was standing by the window in his mother's room. "What is that one thing?" she inquired.

"I wish I was afraid to do wrong," he answered.

"I am afraid to do wrong," said his little brother Charles who was standing by his side.

"Why are you afraid?" asked his mother.

"I am afraid you will find it out."

"Are you never afraid of that?" inquired Mrs. Howard of Henry.

"Sometimes I am; but generally, when I have done wrong, I made up my mind to tell you about it."

"That is always right, my child. 'He that confesseth and forsaketh his sins,' the Bible tells us, 'shall find mercy.'"

"I generally tell you, too," said Charles.

"I hope you always will, for if you tell me when you have done wrong, you will be much less liable to do so again."

Mrs. Howard remembered that Charles often came to her, and in a whisper, or low tone of voice, told her of some impropriety, almost always closing with the remark, "I thought I had better tell you." She always encouraged this confidence, for she knew it would do much to keep her dear boys from impure influences, and her most earnest desire was, that they might be pure in heart, fearing nothing so much as sin.

USELESSNESS OF AVARICE.

Lord Braco was his own factor, and collected his own rents; in which duties he is said to have been so rigorously exact, that a farmer being one rent-day deficient in a single farthing, he caused him to trudge to a considerable distance to procure that little sum, before he would grant a discharge. When the business was adjusted, the countryman said to his lordship:

"Now, Braco, I wad gie ye a shillin' for the sight o' a' the gowd and silver ye hae."

"Weel, mon," answered the miser, "it's no cost ye ony mair;" and accordingly he exhibited to the farmer several iron boxes full of gold and silver coin.

"Now," said the farmer, "I am as rich as yourself, Braco."

"Ay, mon," said his lordship, "how can that be?"

"Because I've seen it," replied the countryman, "and ye can do nae mair."

SELECTIONS.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

It may be interesting to many of our readers to peruse a short account of the present state of the Greek Church in the Ionian Islands, the only quarter of the world in which the English Government is brought into direct official relations with the great religious community of the East. A correspondent sends a few words on the subject now, hoping to find an opportunity of recurring to it hereafter:—

"The islands of the Ionian Sea, viz.: Coreyra, Cephalonia, Zacynthus, Leucadia, Ithaca, Paxi, and Cy-

thera, (we call them not by their Italian, but by their Greek names, which have never been out of use among their inhabitants), with a number of small islets dependent upon them, were placed under the protection of the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris in 1815. The English Government at that period restored the Greek Church to its proper position as the dominant creed. Romanism, though professed by few of the islanders besides the descendants of Italian settlers, had been the established religion during the Venetian domination, which lasted from the dismemberment of the Byzantine Empire at the close of the fourteenth till the fall of Venice at the close of the eighteenth century. The Venetians did all in their power to discourage the national faith; its bishops were lessened in number, and its revenues in great part transferred to the Latin clergy. From the usual Machiavelian policy pursued towards her subjects by that younger sister of Carthage, Venice endeavoured to bring the native clergy, that strong bond of national union, into contempt, by keeping them in the grossest ignorance. The English was the first Government which established a seminary at Corfu for the education of Greek theological students. This institution has already been productive of much benefit. The clergy are gradually recognizing the obligation of exacting from all new members admitted into their ranks an education more suited to their important and sacred functions. An immense progress in knowledge has indeed taken place since the ignorant priests of Cephalonia labored to persuade the scarcely more ignorant peasantry that the potatoe—the culture of which was introduced and encouraged by the English on the first arrival in the islands—was the very apple with which the Serpent seduced our first parents in Paradise. So, at least, it is stated in a contemporary English work. On the whole it may, perhaps, be asserted with tolerable confidence that the general condition of the Greek Church at the present day somewhat resembles the general condition of the English Church in the reign of Charles II., as described by Mr. Macaulay—waiving all discussion as to the accuracy of that description.—That is, the Greek Church has many learned men in the cities and universities, but the mass of the country clergy are wholly unlearned.

"Neither the bitter persecution of the Moslem on the mainland, nor the still more galling insults of the Latins in the islands, were ever able to alienate the affections of the modern Greeks from their national church. As has been truly observed, with them, as with the Spaniards in the middle ages, this devotion is based on political as well as on religious grounds. For the Greek, as well as the Spaniard, owes to the preservation of his peculiar form of faith the preservation also of his language and his nationality, which would otherwise have been absorbed in those of his conquerors. To their Church, and to their ministers, under Providence, the Greeks are indebted for their very existence as a distinct people, from the fall of the Eastern Empire down to the outbreak of the Greek Revolution.

"The Ionian islands were converted to Christianity at an early period, perhaps under the direction of St. Paul himself, who spent a winter at Neopoli, the city erected on the neighboring coast of Epirus by Augustus, as a memorial of his victory at Actium—(Titus iii. 2). The names of Ionian Bishops appear on the lists of the Fathers of Nice and other early councils of the Christian Church. The hierarchy was reorganized by the English Government, with the co-operation of the Patriarch of Constantinople, who is the Primate of the islands, and confirms the elections of the prelates, conjointly with the Ionian Senate and the Lord High Commissioner of the protecting Sovereign. Each of the seven islands now possesses its own Bishop, elected by the native clergy. The Bishops of Ithaca, Paxi, and Cythera, enjoy the title of Bishop simply; whereas the Bishops of the larger islands of Coreyra, Cephalonia, Zacynthus, and Leucadia, are styled Metropolitan; and, though without suffragans, have the rank and dignity of Archbishops. Each of these four prelates is named in turn for five years to the office of Exarch, who is the medium of communication between the Ionian Church and the Patriarch. The title of Exarch was introduced into the Christian hierarchy in the time of Constantine, who assimilated the appellations of the civil and ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Empire.

"The Roman Catholics, whose number does not exceed 6000 in all the Ionian Islands, and who are chiefly aliens or the descendants of aliens, are under the spiritual care of the Latin Archbishop of Corfu, whose appointment emanates from Rome. He is paid by the Ionian Government a small stipend out of the proceeds

of the property of the Latin clergy, which was sequestered while the French occupied the islands after the fall of Venice. The feeling entertained by Orangemen towards Roman Catholics in Ireland is mild when compared with the bitter dislike existing between the Greek and Roman Churches.

"The Anglican communion in the Ionian Islands is confined, of course, to the English garrison, and to the families of the few resident English. There are military chaplains stationed in Corfu, Cephalonia, and Zante. The best possible understanding has always existed between the clergymen of the English and Greek Churches."

"LITTLE do we know, when we go forth in the morning, what God means to do with us ere night.—There is a providence that attends us in all our ways, and guides us inevitably to his own ends. His thoughts are above ours, and do so order our actions as we, if we had known should have wished.

"The quiet mind must first roll itself up on the providence of the Highest. He who relies on the all-seeing providence of God, which can neither be crossed with second thoughts nor with events unlooked for, lays a sure ground for tranquillity. Let the world toss however it list, and vary itself, as it ever doth in storms and calms, his rest is pitched aloft, above the sphere of changeable mortality."

"There is not the least action or event which is not overruled and disposed by a providence, which is so far from detracting ought from the majesty of God for that the things are small, as that there be no greater honor to him than to extend his providence and decree to them, because they are infinite."—Bishop Hall.

THE DESIGN OF ALL EXTERNAL INSTITUTIONS.—We ought to be very careful, neither on the one hand to slight or neglect the external institutions of our religion, nor, on the other hand, to depend upon our compliance with them, unless we at the same time answer their end and design.

This, therefore, should be our care, to reverence all the institutions of our Lord, and to use them faithfully and diligently; but, at the same time, never to content ourselves till we find the Spirit of God and of Christ dwelling in us and becoming a settled principle of piety and virtue to us throughout the course of our lives.—John Bradford.

At the Lochaber Agricultural Society's dinner (says the *Edinburgh Courier*) an incident occurred which formed a very interesting finale to the day's proceedings. A gentleman, apparently a tourist, arrived at the hotel just as the party were to sit down to dinner; he asked, and was immediately granted permission to join; throughout the evening he made himself particularly agreeable, and his health was proposed as "the stranger," and very cordially drunk. On rising to return thanks, he said, "In the course of my life I have seen some rough days and many pleasant ones. I have lived ten months in a snow house without once warming myself at a fire; I have had my moccasins cut off my legs with a hatchet; I have had to kill my own food with my own gun, and I have been reduced to the necessity of living on bones; but all these things are easily forgotten when I meet such a pleasant party as is now around me. As I am an entire stranger to you all, and as I have received so much kindness from you, it is but fair that you should know who I am: my name is Rae, and you may have heard it associated with the Franklin expedition." At this announcement the astonished party started to their feet and gave Dr. Rae a most enthusiastic reception. The cheering lasted several minutes, after which Dr. Rae showed some of the articles which had indicated the probable fate of Sir John Franklin and his party.

The following letter from Madame Goldschmidt to the Rev. P. Saffery, who had sent her a copy of *Mrs. Opie's Life*, by Miss Brightwell, will be read with interest:—

"Dear Sir—Allow me to thank you most sincerely for your very kind letter, which I received, together with Miss Brightwell's book, at Plymouth. I would have instantly sent you a few lines, but I could not find time to do so. I do not know why you write

"A detailed exposition of the tenets and present condition of the Greek Church in general will be found in the best work on the subject which exists in any language, Mr. Neale's 'History of the Holy Eastern Church.' A full popular account will be found in the Introduction to Murray's 'Handbook for Greece.' For a description of the Greek monastic system, reference may be made to Sir Geo. Bowen's 'Mount Athos, Thessaly, and Epirus,' ably reviewed in the *Edinburgh Review* for January, 1855; and to an excellent article on the same subject in the *Christian Remembrancer* for April, 1854."

such kind words to me. I am nothing in my own eyes and feel so deeply the unfitness of my poor nature; but, nevertheless, kind words are very encouraging when they come from sincere lips, and I therefore put yours into the same golden chest where all other kind words are preserved that I have received in life—I mean a pure, bright memory of the soul! I think the book of Mrs. Opie very sweet and interesting. It does its authors—or, in fact its two authoresses—great honour. Dear Mrs. Opie, she had to go through all the same struggles as I—so every one of us had to endure from the moment that the sinfulness of our hearts stands in all its realisedness before us, and the love of Christ forces us to wish for nothing more than acceptance into the gates of heaven! I remember to have seen Mrs. Opie (in her quiet friendly dress) at the house of the Lord Bishop of Norwich; and how right you are, dear sir, when you believe that anything or any person known by that worthy prelate has the more value to me! Yes, Lord (Bishop) Stanley was more than kind to me, and I never shall forget his sweet, benevolent expression. Forgive me for venturing to write such a long letter, although I by no means am mighty in your language; but I hope that the feeling that dictated my words will give pardon for my presumption to write thus. Once more, dear sir, accept my sincere thanks for your two gifts, and may God bless your labours, and give you the power of leading many souls to the clear spring of pure water.—I am, dear Sir, yours most sincerely,

"JENNY GOLDSCHMIDT (born Lind)."

ENGLISH VAGABONDISM IN THE SIXTEEN THIRTEENS.—For an able-bodied man to be caught a third time begging was held a crime deserving of death, and the sentence was intended to fit occasions to be executed.—The poor man's advantages, which I have estimated at so high a rate, were not purchased without drawbacks. He might not change his master at his will, or wander from place to place. He might not keep his children at home unless he could answer for their time. If out of employment, preferring to be idle, he might be demanded for work by any master of the "craft" to which he belonged, and compelled to work whether he would or not. If caught begging once, being neither aged nor infirm, he was whipped at the cart's tail. If caught a second time, his ear was slit or bored through with a hot iron. If caught a third time, and being thereby proved to be of no use upon this earth, but to live upon it only to his own hurt and to that of others, he suffered death as a felon. So the law of England remained for sixty years. First drawn by Henry, it continued unrepealed through the reigns of Edward and of Mary, subsisting, therefore, with the deliberate approval of both the great parties between whom the country was divided. Reconsidered under Elizabeth, the same law was again formally passed; and it was, therefore, the expressed conviction of the English nation that it was better for a man not to live at all than to live a profitless and worthless life. The vagabond was a sore spot upon the commonwealth, to be healed by wholesome discipline, if the gangrene was not incurable; to be cut with the knife, if the milder treatment of the cart-whip failed to be of profit.—*Froude's History of England.*

A correspondence has taken place between the *Times* and Lieut. Gen. Napier, the historian of the Peninsular War. The *Times*, in its obituary article on Lord Haddinge, having stated that the battle of Albuera was gained by a skilful 'manoeuvre executed by Haddinge,' and this having been contradicted, fell back upon Gen. Sir Wm. Napier as its authority. The historian thus appealed to, writes somewhat testily to say that he 'declines the honour of fighting the battles of Printing-house square,' but was ready to substantiate his account of the affair, if it were disputed by any adequate authority.

CLIMATE NOT THE CAUSE OF COLOR.—It is a common opinion that climate alone is capable of producing all the diversities of complexion so remarkable in the human race. A very few facts will suffice to show that such cannot be the case. Thus the negroes of Van Dieman's Land, who are among the blackest people on earth, live in a climate as cold as that of Iceland, while the Indo-Chinese nations, who live in tropical Asia, are of a brown and olive complexion. It is remarked by Humboldt that the American tribes of the Equinoctial Region have no darker skin than the mountaineers of the Temperate Zone. So also the Fuehies of the Magellanic Plains, beyond the 55th degree of South latitude, are absolutely darker than Abipones, Tolas, and other tribes, who are many degrees nearer the equator. Again, the Charruas, who live

south of the Rio de la Plata, are almost black, while the *Chiriquians*, under the line, are the fairest of the American tribes. Finally, not to multiply examples, the nations of the Caucasian race which have become inhabitants of the Torrid Zone in both hemispheres, although their descendants have been for centuries, and in Africa for many centuries, exposed to the most active influences of the climate, have never, in a solitary instance, exhibited the transformation from a Caucasian to a negro complexion.—*Types of Mankind.*

Great extensions of the magnetic telegraph are still going on. Professor Morse has succeeded in telegraphing over the united wires of the English and Irish Company; a distance of 2000 miles, at the rate of two hundred and ten signals per minute, thus proving the practical utility of an Atlantic communication.

The Governor of York Castle possesses a museum which contains, among other curiosities, the 'body belt' and 'leg irons' of Dick Turpin, weighing together 23 lbs.; the fractured skull of Daniel Clark, the victim of Eugene Aram's violent murder a century since; the razor with which Jonathan Martin struck a light when he fired York Minster, and the bell rope by which he escaped from the window, the identical knife and fork used for extracting the hearts from the quartered bodies of the rebels of 1745, and other memorabilia.

NEGRO INSURRECTION IN ARKANSAS.—We learn from the Memphis papers that there had been great excitement in Arkansas, on the discovery of a plot among the negroes to rise in rebellion on the 15th of this month. Fortunately the plot was discovered in time to prevent one of the most bloody massacres in the whole annals of insurrection. The plot was very extensive, and the negroes who were taken up and made to confess, implicated others twenty miles off.—Some of the negroes say the rising was to take place the day of the Presidential election. The men being all from home on that day, the plot was to murder the women and children first, and then attack the unarmed men at the polls. Several white men have been implicated, and notified to leave the country in a given time, or be hung. The letter states that on the Colorado the excitement is intense, and that several negroes have been hung. The plot seems to have been very extensive, reaching as far as Texas.—Oct. 30.

ROME, AND THE EAST.—Rome has a vigilant eye on the East. Not only are the pilgrimages this year augmented, and thronged by devotees from all parts of Europe, encouraged everywhere by the local hierarchy—but diplomacy, and management of every kind are called into play to augment the chances of papal progress towards Oriental supremacy. Recently it was Russia, now it is the Turk who is to be, if possible, won to amity. A re-union of cardinals, and consultants of the sacred congregation of ecclesiastical affairs, has been taking place at the palace of the Quirinal, to take into consideration certain overtures made by the Sublime Porte for the establishment of regular official relations between the Ottoman Government and the Holy See. The offers of the Sultan are said to be consequent on the late decree of liberty to Christians; his suspicion being strong that the Christians of his empire will still be prone to look to the Czar as a spiritual protector, unless the Latin Church can be introduced more effectually in Asia, as a counter influence. It is not the first time that the Turk has tried thus to alienate his Christian subjects from Russia. At the commencement of the pontificate of Pius IX, a special envoy was despatched by Abdul Medjid with rich presents and flattering congratulations on the accession of his Holiness to the sacred chair; and at that time the Pope sent M. Ferrieri as his nuncio to Constantinople to return his compliments. At present the cardinals decide that it is more prudent to delay accepting the Sultan's overtures, until the congress of the European Powers at Paris shall have settled the questions likely to be laid before them. In the meantime the interests of Rome are to be carefully promoted at Moscow and St. Petersburg by M. Chigi.—*Lit. Churchman.*

Some weeks ago the captain of an English frigate brought his family ashore to show them the lions of Seville. It appears that the ladies of the party wore hats, but the Sevillians unhappily disapproved of this style of head-dress, and manifested their displeasure by howls and growls. A mob collected, consisting of priests and many persons who, from their attire, might have been supposed to belong to the upper class of society, and the barbarians positively pelled our countrywomen, who were compelled precipitately to retreat across the Plaza Magdalena to the Torrada de Madrid, where they found protection.

MISS NIGHTINGALE.—It is needless here to recount Miss Nightingale's labours; their record is deeply, we should hope indelibly, impressed upon the national heart. Hard rough men, while boasting of their prowess of venting maledictions on opponents,

could not invoke, with trembling voice, a blessing on the English Malenat Benari. The latter, speaking of one of her fellow-workers who fell a victim to her toilsome trial, writes, "It has been my endeavour, in the sight of God, to do as she has done." "I will not speak of reward when permitted to do our country's work. It is what we live for." Each language the sublime of womanly gentleness, carried with it an earnest truthfulness of purpose, equally removed from cant as from self-righteousness. There is no egotism, no sectarianism, no sycophancy, no presumption. Words enunciating high, unselfish principles, fall on the mere money-getter like leaves on the wind, he neither knows whence they come, whither they go, nor hardly what they are. They typify ideas which are strangers in Downing street, myths in Cheap-side, absurdities on 'Change. The notion of a person living for any earthly being but self; the bare possibility of a five pound note not being the *primum mobile* of life; the supposition of any body, when the moon is not at the full, running into quagmires of self-denial after that *ignis fatuus* (to the world) called duty! The thing is incredible, or, if true, gains the conscientious lunatic admission into Bedlam, in the opinion of every worldly wise-man out of it. Duty, forsooth? What did she get by it? Ay! that's the practical question!

No stars, no swords, no titles; she was invested with no order but that of the good Samaritan; she was not feted, beplastered with adulation, nor invited to talk herself hoarse in her own praise. So far as the absence of the three last are concerned, she was a gainer. Her heart was its own spontaneous arbiter of action and reward; it prompted her to what others practised in official bungling, could not perform; it saved lives when hazarded by madcap hoodlessness or naive stupidity; and when she had rendered the sick wants proper receptacles for the suffering soldiers, active, intelligent compassion brought its own return. The presence of the same spirit which carried her through her duty, irradiated the scene wherein she moved, and the sick and dying caught a ray of comfort from the heaven which she illuminated as their ministering angel. The mercy was, indeed, twice blessed.

Very strangely also Miss Nightingale seems content with the wages of self approval. Imitating the unworldly flower which blows at night, but closes its petals during day, she sheds the lustre of her benevolence in the darkness of her country's perils, but shrinks from the gaudy glare of its triumphant noon. The sympathy of affectionate hearts is the true atmosphere of moral greatness, and this she recognizes; but things closest to the soul are best expressed by silence, and it is not the province of language nor the act of gratitude to break the seal heroism on self imposes. Let, therefore, this life episode of unselfish devotion stand in the nation's annals, a solitary monument of greatness in the midst of wide deserts of strife and folly. Let it mark the spot where woman's patriotism repaired or ameliorated the sufferings caused by misgovernment and incompetency; and when we hail the return of the long absent, or mourn the brave man's fall, let us recall her whose spirit, like the sun, exhilarated thousands yet drew its radiance from itself alone.—*John Bull.*

THE GRAVE OF POLYCARP.—I now took my first walk to the grave of Polycarp and the Genoese fort, accompanied by a friend who had touched at Smyrna, en route from Palestine to England. It was a splendid morning as we wended up the steep hill on which "Ismeer" is built, and leaving the last houses of the town behind us, reached, in about a quarter of an hour, what by tradition has received the name of Polycarp's Tomb. If it is the tomb of Polycarp, it is also the tomb of some Mahometan saint, who, notwithstanding the proximity of the Christian Martyr, seems to sleep undisturbed in the small enclosure, at one end of which stands the usual Turkish headstone—a block of white marble surmounted by a turban; at the other, the fine old solitary cypress, which is seen from far and near.—It is, I believe, admitted that Polycarp suffered martyrdom near this spot, though there are many local traditions regarding the manner of his death, widely differing from the well known ancient and semi-historic record. That most generally believed is, that he was torn to pieces by wild beasts; and quite near to this are the evident remains of the amphitheatre, and the vaulted dens in which it is supposed the savage animals were kept. It certainly is not unlikely that about this very spot the martyred body of the saint was buried—at all events, it is venerated as his grave by Greeks, Roman Catholics, Armenians, and Protestants, and many a twig is torn away from the good old cypress as a memento of the 'Tomb of Polycarp.' Strange that it should also be a spot considered sacred by the Turks! A light is kept burning there all night, its faint glimmer marking the martyr's resting place to those

in the vessels resting in the Bay of Smyrna. This cypress, too, is the sacrificial tree; its roots have been watered by the blood of many a victim; and when I was there, in the middle of November, it had evidently been used the night before, as its trunk was all sprinkled with blood. My friend and I had a Jewish servant with us, but to him the spot had no tale to tell: he plucked me a sprig of cypress and gave it to me with an apathetic air of pity and contempt.—*Smyrna and its British Hospital: by a Lady.*

Extracts from English Papers by the Canada.

An inquest on the bodies of the six victims of the Spurgeon catastrophe was opened yesterday at Newington Workhouse. After viewing the bodies and the scene of the catastrophe, witnesses were called, none of whom, however, could say definitely how the panic originated. The brother and cousin of Samuel Heard, one of the killed, were the first called; they had all gone to the hall together, but the deceased got separated from his party. One of the witnesses said the people got over each other's heads and backs in their anxiety to escape. One of the victims, Harriet Matthew, a girl of sixteen, was identified by Mr. George Matthew, a clerk of the Poor Law Board, as his sister. Another, Harriet Johnson, had accompanied her sister to hear the preacher, got separated from her in the confusion, and perished. All the bodies having thus been identified by some relative or companion, the inquest was adjourned till Friday, when Mr. Spurgeon is summoned to attend. At the preacher's chapel in Park street, on Monday night, Mr. Moore, a "deacon," made a statement to the congregation respecting the accident, instead of preaching. Mr. Spurgeon, he said, was so ill from the nervous excitement that he had been obliged to be removed into the country. At one time it was feared he would go mad. A few minutes before the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Moore stated that intelligence had just reached him of the death of another sufferer, whose name, however, did not transpire. The money collected at the doors amounted, it was said, to £8, which would be given to the families of the survivors, and a sermon preached by Mr. Spurgeon on their behalf. From additional observations and inquiries made yesterday on the spot, it is now beyond all question that death in every case ensued upon the circular stone staircase, leading from the first gallery to the ground floor, in the northwestern tower of the building. It is also an indisputable fact that every one of the persons killed sat or stood during the service until the alarm was given in that first gallery; and—what is perhaps more remarkable than all else, the very individuals who came by this violent end were precisely those nearest the place of exit, and who were the first to rush for safety at the earliest manifestation of the panic.

It is a singular fact that after the balustrade gave way to the pressure of the crowd no one appears to have fallen through the breach on to the floor below; but after that casualty happened, there was an example of female heroism and the force of maternal love deserving a passing record. Susannah Heard, a young married woman, her husband, and their little boy, with many others, were jammed up on the stair, and unable to make any progress one way or the other. She stood nearest the balustrade, and to save her little boy from suffocation, she held him a considerable time over the handrail by the neck above the well of the stairs. At that time a man was wedged so forcibly against an iron pillar which supported the stairs, that she and her husband could distinctly hear the bones of his arm snap several times. When the balustrade gave way her husband put his arm round her, and kept her from falling through the gap, she standing on one leg, with the other hanging over the edge of the stairs, and still holding her little boy over the gulf. By and by the pressure slackened, and she was relieved from this perilous position. The husband at this moment took hold of a woman standing near him in the crowd to prevent her from falling, and he found she was dead. It appears that the calamity which occurred was not lessened by some instructions given by Mr. Spurgeon himself, apparently from the best motives. In order that the people who attended on Sunday evening might not be induced to roam about the gardens, and that they might confine themselves to the legitimate purposes for which the gardens were on that evening specially opened, he ordered that all the entrances on the side of the building opposite the principal door should be closed, a circumstance which prevented the people from obtaining egress from that side of the hall, and induced a general rush to the principal door, which was soon blocked up by those who were making such desperate efforts to escape.

The *Univers* publishes some details respecting the establishments possessed by the Franciscan Monks in the Holy Land. They possess 9 convents, 16 hospitals, 6 churches, 7 sanctuaries, and 13 chapels. The number of monks is about 140. Since the establishment of the mission, eighty-eight years ago, 117 monks have died from the plague, 4 were murdered by the Turks, and 6 by the "schismatic Greeks." The Franciscans have effected within that period the conversion, abjuration, or reconciliation of 1,555 Greeks, 1,040 Armenians, 180 Copts, 140 Protestants, 19 Jews, and 547 heathens.

The Emperor of Japan held, on the 22nd June, at Jeddo, the capital of his empire, a solemn assembly of the principal lords and most influential personages of his Court, at which it was decided that two ports of the empire, those of Naugasaki and Hakodadi, should be open to the vessels of all nations, to repair, renew their provisions, establish depôts of coal, &c. The other ports of the empire, moreover, are to be accessible to vessels in distress, which may take refuge in them, but will have to put to sea the moment the danger is over. No foreigner is to be allowed to penetrate into the interior of the country without a special permission from the Chief of the State.

CANADA.

On Monday last the Grand Trunk Railway was opened between Montreal and Toronto. The trains ran through in about 14 hours each way. Passengers can go by this route from Montreal to Chicago in about 36 hours. Active efforts continue to be made here to celebrate this auspicious event in a becoming manner. Between \$20,000 and \$25,000 have been subscribed to defray the expenses of the festival. Several thousand invitations have been issued to mayors and leading citizens of the western and some of the seaboard cities. The Governor-General has announced his intention to be present, and the Commander of the Forces, the Governors of twelve neighboring American States, and the Lieut. Governors of the neighboring Provinces have been invited.

The *Quebec Chronicle* of the 25th inst. says:—"We are informed that a block of copper ore, of about 700 weight, and carrying about 70 per cent. of metal, has recently been brought to town from the Harvey Hill Mines, in Leeds, Megantic.

A CUNARD LINE TO CANADA.—The *Quebec Colonist* mentions a rumor that Capt. Laug, of the Cunard steamer Canada, has been in that city to make arrangements for the purchase of property to build a wharf for the line of steamers to be sent there by the Cunard Company next year.

The Montreal ocean steamers will, during the winter season, run between Portland and Liverpool, beginning on the 25th November from Liverpool.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1856.

We have copied into our first page an account of the concluding services of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, which is a testimony against all that can be said in envious and uncharitable depreciation of the proceedings of that body. Our own Diocesan Assembly concluded its Session with a like display of good will and harmony, cultivating and cementing in all its measures that fraternal spirit which ought to characterise the members of one body, and the fellowship of one holy communion. It is to be hoped that wisdom will be gained from these experiences of the past, and that they may lead to unity of action in the future; differences of religious opinion may be unavoidable, but they should not lead to downright opposition. The thoughts of individuals are as varied as their features, and in like manner as the different expressions of countenance form just so many types of the same humanity, so may the thoughts of each part, be found, in their degree and order, the operations of one spirit, and working together for good, when constrained in behalf of the Church. It is by eliciting variety of sentiment and opinion, and weighing them carefully, that just and wise conclusions are arrived at; but unless these are tempered by Christian forbearance, no good results can be expected to proceed from their free expression, which is valueless when made in a conflicting spirit. In this spirit much that is good may be altogether lost, while the evil is only the more liable to be eradicated. It is perhaps an unfortunate peculiarity of our Church, that she allows a latitude of opinion greater than most other communions, and that this which at the first blush would seem to be in her favour by extending her religious freedom, leads very often to controversial bitterness within her pale. It constitutes her greatest earthly trial. Such ought not to be, and her true children will

always join in its condemnation. Hitherto we have been happily exempt from such a misfortune, and are content to be Churchmen without being extreme in the advocacy of any particular views. We shall endeavour to abide in this course, which we believe to be the true mean—the best calculated to promote the welfare of the Church, and the extension of all her operations.

The people of Nova Scotia Proper know in general, but little of Cape Breton, and the claims to public notice of that fine appendage to their own territory. The Editor of the *Cape Breton News*, new and then affords a little enlightenment upon its progress, and we abridge from his columns, to suit our own space, a description of a trip to the village of Baddeck, and the capabilities of its situation, which shows that where there is room for improvement, the Cape Breton people are not disposed to stand still:—

"We passed a portion of a day, a short time ago, at Baddeck, the shire-town of the neighboring County of Victoria. We were conveyed thither in the Steamer *Hanabee*, on occasion of one of her customary trips to the Bras d'Or Lake. This mode of visiting that really magnificent inland sea, is both agreeable and expeditious, and affords to passengers a view of the pretty scenery of the lesser entrance thereto, from the Little Bras d'Or Gut up to Long Island—the Island of Bonladerie lying to your right as you ascend the stream. We were accompanied on the passage as far as Cranberry head, by a fleet of Coasters, which had availed themselves of a moderate breeze from the northward, to proceed to sea, and which formed quite a charming picture. Arrived off Cranberry head, the fleet bore away to the Southward and Eastward, whilst the Steamer hauled to the Northward—consequently they were soon lost to our view. On a fine day, such as we enjoyed, the traveller on the Bras d'Or Lake may behold an amount and description of scenery quite sufficient to please and satisfy the taste of the most ardent admirer of the works of nature. The natural scenery is indeed superb; but the mind of the speculator of business naturally turns for a time from the admiration of what has been done by the Creator, to the consideration of the extent and number of collieries, ship yards, manufactories, &c., that ought to and might dot the borders of that noble sheet of water. In some places in the Bras d'Or, can be seen the Coal cropping out in the low cliffs, and here and there the remains of a shaft sunk for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants who dwell along its banks, with fuel. Nothing but the absence of Capital, and a want of knowledge of their capabilities and resources, keep the Bras d'Or Lake in its primeval beauty, unmarked, comparatively speaking, by any evidence of development beyond the limited cultivation of the soil. But we are digressing; as we merely intended at the commencement of this article, briefly to notice some of the improvements which have taken place at Baddeck, since our last previous visit to that town, in August 1852, and which are now visible there.

"Baddeck, previous to the time to which we refer, contained but a few houses, built at the original formation of the then village, and exhibited little to encourage hopes of its ever becoming a Town. At present there are several Public buildings there, embracing the Jail, the Court house, and Telegraph office; with three Churches—one in particular a very fine looking structure, being almost completed externally. There are several new stores in the place; a hotel, and a steam mill where laths, shingles, and lumber are manufactured. These, we believe, comprehend the new buildings of a public nature, and the principle stores in Baddeck. Here and there throughout the Town, neat private buildings are to be met with, many just fresh from the painters and carpenters hands, or in course of being finished. There is a considerable export from Baddeck, comprised chiefly in the shipment to Newfoundland of cattle, lumber, butter, and country produce—not that Newfoundland absorbs it all, but chiefly.

"We cannot help thinking that with so extensive a country as lies in the rear of Baddeck, abounding as it does in rich alluvial soil, and interval land, the Town must become the centre of a large trade; and if the general business of the lake should increase, as the resources of the latter, and its capabilities promise, then may Baddeck at some future day become a populous and thriving city."

We are requested to state that the Rev. W. B. King of Parrsboro', has signified his desire to have his name appended to the Address to the Lord Bishop. There are a few other of the Clergy to be heard from. It must be gratifying to the Bishop that no less than 63 of them up to this time, have thus voluntarily expressed their opinion of his past administration of ecclesiastical affairs and entire confidence in the future.

We copy the following paragraphs relative to the departure of His Excellency Rear Admiral FANSHAWK, from this station, with much satisfaction, as an expression of the general sentiment:

"We understand that the worthy Admiral, who has held the Naval command on this station for the last three years, will depart in a few days for the South, and will not return to Halifax. Of course he will not be permitted to leave us without some warm expressions of respect and attachment from the citizens of Halifax, very one of whom, we are persuaded, would be ready to sign such a document with both his hands. We believe that many of his predecessors have more completely enjoyed the confidence and goodwill of all classes in the community. Courteous in his demeanor and punctually attentive to the important interests with which he is officially connected, we believe that his public acts have given general satisfaction; and in private life, his dignified hospitalities, and his generous charities have been worthy of his high position, and will long be remembered.

"We regret to hear that the latter period of his stay amongst us, has been marked by some measure of indisposition, and wherever the remainder of his honorable career may be passed, we cordially hope that health and happiness may attend him."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The following despatch was received at the News Room on Monday last.
 The American Steamship *Baltic* has arrived at New York.
 Dates from Liverpool to 29th ult.
 Cotton Market quiet—sales dull.
 Breadstuffs—Market unchanged—sales limited.
 Provisions—Market opened brisk, and fell off.
 Sugar firm. Money market unchanged.
 Consols closed at 92 1-2 for money.
 The French and English ministers have been withdrawn from Naples.

STILL LATER

Per telegraph to Exchange Reading Room.
 The Cunard Steamship *Europa* has arrived at New York. Liverpool dates to the 1st November.
 Cotton Market steady at last quotations.
 Breadstuffs steady.
 Wheat without change on previous quotations.
 Flour Market quiet, no change on previously quoted prices.
 Corn dull, with a decline of six shillings per qr.
 Provisions firmer, quotations badly maintained.
 Neapolitan question unchanged.
 It is said Austria refuses to evacuate the Principalities.
 Financial affairs unchanged.
 Consols quoted at 92 1-2 to 92 3/4 for Money.

We learn that the Mayor is endeavoring to raise subscriptions for the erection of beautifying St. Paul's burying ground and erecting an iron railing round it. The idea is a capital one, and there is no doubt the citizens generally will heartily second his efforts — Sun.

Mr. Robert Hodgers, an old and faithful public servant, having been for the last thirty seven years in the Excise Department in this City, besides serving as Prize Master for several years during the War, died at his residence, Jacob Street, on Friday evening last, and was interred at the Camp Hill Cemetery on Monday at 3 o'clock, p.m., and followed to his last resting place by a large number of relatives and friends. Mr Hodgers was acknowledged to be one of the most efficient and obliging officers attached to the Department; indeed it has fallen to the lot of few men to live a more inoffensive or irreproachable life. Peace to his memory.—Chron. Nov. 11.

There is good reason to hope that the abominations of Mormonism will not be long tolerated in any country. It appears that a late decision of the U. S. court at Utah, pronouncing the Polygamy of that sect an offence to be an offence against the laws of the Union, is likely to produce a commotion, and perhaps to lead to the shedding of blood, and the extirpation of the lawless community.—Journal.

The *Eastern State* commenced her fortnightly trips for the season on Wednesday last.

Capt. Bayfield, R. N., who has been so long and with such beneficial effects employed in surveying the Lakes of Canada and the Atlantic coast of British America, is promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral. —P. E. I. Gazette.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—There has been a tremendous gale blowing on Lake Michigan for the past two days. The propeller Toledo has been totally lost off Port Washington—Forty lives were lost—Three saved—cargo lost.—News Room Slate,

NEW LIGHT HOUSE.—The British Government have recently caused to be erected a new Light House on Cape Race, Newfoundland, which will be lighted for the first time, on the 15th December next, from sunset to sunrise. The light, which is a fixed white one, is elevated 180 feet above mean water level of the sea, and may be seen in clear weather 17 miles from a ship's deck. The tower is striped red and white vertically. A toll will be levied upon all vessels benefitting by this Light.

The California Herb Pills are causing as much excitement among the sick as the discovery of gold in that country caused among fortune hunters; but the hopes of the former are not doomed to the frequent disappointment of the latter, as these pills are certain to give relief, and cure nearly every variable disease when properly administered.

G. E. MORTON & CO. Wholesale Agents in Halifax. The Mountain Indian Liniment.—Certificate of G. G. Evans, Esq. TO THE AGENT OF THE MOUNTAIN INDIAN LINIMENT. I hereby certify that I was cured of a severe case of Neuralgia of more than two years standing, by using only two bottles of your Liniment, after trying the best medical treatment in this city without any benefit whatever. G. G. EVANS, No. 29 Beckman st., N. Y. Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co.

Some Physicians place above party prejudices. Such recommend Duran's Snuff from its known efficacy. Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & CO.

Consumption, with all its envenomed terrors, finds an effectual barrier to its progress in G. W. Stone's Cough, Consumption and Whooping Cough. It is disarmed and vanquished at once, even as old Goliath was dismayed by young King David. Let the afflicted try it. Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & CO.

So many express their conviction that they have been benefited and cured by the use of G. W. Stone's Vegetable Liquid Cathartic, we are forced to believe there is at least one patent medicine which performs all that it is recommended to do.—(Lowell Advertiser). Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & CO.

General Debility and Lowness of Spirits.—Thousands of individuals of both sexes suffer a martyrdom with these complaints, and are at an utter loss to know what to do to alleviate their sufferings, having resources in many cases to the very last thing in the world likely to benefit them. Holloway's Pills are the most celebrated medicine for general debility, and lowness of spirits, as well as for all diseases to which the human frame is liable, and they will most certainly effect a cure of bowel and liver complaints, indigestion, and all other derangements of the Intestines in a remarkably short space of time, after every other remedy has failed.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From A. B. Chandler, Esq., with remittances—the former remittances was received.

Married.

At Sydney, C. B., on the 23rd ult., by the Rev. R. J. Unice, the Rev. THOS. WM. CRAWLEY, to ISABELLA FRANK, youngest daughter of Charles E. Leonard, Esq.
 On the 22nd ult., by Rev. Charles Bowman, Mr. EDMOND KING, to Miss AMABELLA T., fourth daughter of Mr. Wm. Davis, both of Windsor.

On the 22nd ult., by Rev. Mr. Morris, EDWARD PINCO, Esq., of Pugwash, to HENRIETTA, youngest daughter of Alexander McDonald, Esq., M. D. Antigonish.

At Hasfield, 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Scott, Mr. ARCHIBALD MONTGOMERY, of Baddeck, P. E. I., to MARY, second daughter of Alexander Knight, Esq.

At Trinity Church, Yarmouth, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. J. T. Moody, ALFRED GRANTHAM, Esq., of Hamilton, Bermuda, to ANN HURD, daughter of Charles Tucker, Esq., of that place.

At Pictou River, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. John Ambrose, M. A. Mr. SAMUEL H. BRADBURY, to Miss MARGARET GELBERT, both of Bridgewater.

On 9th ult., at Liverpool, G. D. GRUBB, Esq., of Mauritia, to EMILY, second daughter of Hugh Hartshorn, Esq., of Halifax, N. S.

At Sheel Harbor, 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Breeding, Mr. JOHN MURPHY, Blacksmith, aged 69 years, to Mrs. MARY ANN WARD, aged 69 years, both of that place. This is the third marriage for the worthy groom, and the fourth for the worthy bride, who has children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren to the number of 17.

Died.

On Monday morning, 10th inst., Mr. ROBERT SMITH, in the 87th year of his age.

On Saturday evening 8th inst., ANNA, daughter of John Northup, Esq., aged 26 years. Her end was peace.

At Sherbrooke, St. Mary's, 1st inst., Mr. DANIEL McDONALD, eldest son of George McDonald, Esq., West River, aged 45 years.

At Charlottetown, P. E. I., on Thursday, the 6th inst., after an illness of 4 weeks, LYDIA, beloved wife of E. I. I. Gard, Esq., and second daughter of Hon. John Morton, of Kentville, N. S., aged 40 years.

At Round Bay, near Shelburne, on the 6th Oct., after an illness of several weeks, aged 80 years, Mr. WILLIAM PERCY.

At Carleton Village, on the 28th Oct., after a protracted illness from Consumption, in the 18th year of her age, ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. James Dolmings, of that place.

At Pugwash, 7th inst., after a short illness, WM. COOPER, merchant, aged 32 years.

At Liverpool, 31st ult., PHILIP WISWELL, aged 41 years.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday 8th.—Stmr Eastern State, Killam, Boston via Yarmouth; schr Hival, Dunlap, Liverpool, 8 hours.
 Monday, 10th.—Briga Ada, Simpson, St. John, N. B. 2 1/2 days; Brothers, Martell, Sydney; schrs Susan, Mahon, do; Ann Gagnon, do; Ross, Grimes, do; John Benson, Quinn, St. John's Nfld; Aurora, Wilton, Marlin, do; Alexander, Shelburne, P. E. Island; Gold Hunter, Parsons, St. Stephen's N. B.; Shooting Star, Ritchey, North Bay; Osprey, Bonker, do; British Star, Miller, do; Commerce, Quinn, St. George's Bay; Emily, do.
 Tuesday, Nov. 11.—Barques Halifax, Kempt, Plymouth; Ellen Lewis, Fitzgerald, Liverpool, G. B., 3 1/2 days; Brig Warrior, St. John's N. F.; schs Sultan, Day, do; Sterling, do; Villager, Watt, Miramichi; Packet, Cornier, St. George's Bay; Gad, Palmer, P. E. Island; Union, Winsor, Cape Negro; Darling, Daly, Sable Island; Margaret, Odell, Marlin; Mary, Bond, Piacentia.
 Wednesday, Nov. 12.—R M Steamship Columbia, 2, from the Eastward; barque Noryal, Trefoil, Lohman, 3 1/2 days; brig Eclipse, Mitchell, Havana, 10 days; brig Mar, Doble, Matanzas, 13 days; schrs Chastain, O'Brien, Miramichi; Reward, Boudroit, Lamalide, Nfld; Desadeau, McKenah, L'Ardoise, C. B.; Speculator, Budo, P. E. Island; James Patrick, Bourke, P. E. Island; Mary, Hannel, Srden; Nightingale, Susan, Fanny, C. C. Archibald, Brothers, Catherine, Richard, and Margaret, from Sydney; Ellen, Curry, Miramichi; Conservatory, Myers, P. E. Island; Hival, do.
 Thursday, Nov. 13.—Brigs Mary, Thomas, Mayagacc, Modiator, Darked, New York; Lads Gale, Boudroit, Portland; Sylphide, McNab, Nfld; Blouner, do; Magnet, Ferry, Cape Negro.

CLEARED.

Nov. 11.—Gold Hunter, St. Stephen's N. B.; Virgin, Piers, Tamagouche; Telegraph, McNab, Nfld; Ch. Town, P. E. I.; Elizabeth, do; Boston, Purdy, Boston; Eastern State, Killam; Boston via Yarmouth.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER — SUPERIOR TO SODIUM — 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, Hault Street. July 2.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

THE following FRENCH BOOKS are to be obtained at the Book and Stationery Store of WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville Street.
 Ollendorf's French Grammar, Valan.
 Do. do. do. Jewett.
 Key for each of the above.
 Noel & Chausal's French Grammar
 Laviazac's French Grammar.
 Wauvotochi's French Grammar.
 Pinney's First Book in French.
 De Fiva's Elementary French Reader.
 De Fiva's Classic French Reader.
 Collier's Dramatic French Reader.
 Rowan's Modern French Reader.
 Adventures de Telemachus.
 Histoire de Charles XII.
 Recueil Choisi.
 Bolmer's Perrin's Fables.
 Spier's & Suzanne's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary.
 Do. School Dictionary.
 Book of Common Prayer, in French.
 French Testaments. Nov. 15.

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 enlargement of business 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, MANTLES, 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.

MERCHANT'S CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL FOR MAN & BEAST.



Has been before the public more than 20 years, and is deservedly popular in the cure of Swains, Sweeney, Ringbone, Windfalls, Pole Evil, Gallons, Spraked Heels, Gall of all kinds, Fresh Wounds, Chancres, Brises, Fistula, Stiff, Sand Cracks, Strains, Lameness, Foundered Feet, Scratches or Grease, Rheumatism, Rot in Shoop, Garget in Cows, Rheumatism, Bites of Animals, External Poisons, Painful Nervous Affections, Frost Bites, Bolls, Corns, Whitlows, Burns and Scalds, Chills, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractions of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles, &c.

Pamphlets gratuitously furnished by agents.
 Sold Wholesale in Halifax, at MORTON'S Medical Warehouse, No. 39, Granville Street.
 Dealers supplied, at Proprietor's Prices, on application to G. E. MORTON & CO.
 SENOR LOUIS G. CASERES, Professor of Music, No. 53—BARRINGTON STREET, OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S.
 Sept. 27.

WILLIAM GOSSIP

Has Received per MUNGO GORRIP, from Liverpool, 2 Cases SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, and ARTISTS' MATERIALS, viz.—
 SCHOOL BOOKS—Mathematics; Stewart's Geography; Eton Latin Grammar; Greek Grammar; Baker's Demosthenes; Colenso's Arithmetic; Stewart's and Huger's Goldsmith's Geography; Sullivan's English Grammar; Hago Reid's Physical Geography; Chambers's Fables; Hago's Spelling; Copy Books of all descriptions; STATIONERY—Cold Itemy; Post Folio; Dear Montague Papers; Foolscap, Post Letter, and Note Papers, ruled and plain; Envelopes; Painted and Ruled 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; Copy Oil; Not Oil; Water Colors in Collapsible Tubes; Cases and Half Cases all Water Colors; do. Pure Scarlet; Sels Graduated Pencils; Extra Super, Large Sables; Porta Crayons, Grad. Pink, Slabs, &c. &c. &c.
 Every Article in School Books, Stationery, and Artists' Materials, constantly on hand.
 Look particularly for 21 Granville Street, WILLIAM GOSSIP, July 19.

**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, D'ne Wave and Cream Laid Foolscap, Post Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, Colored Papers, Tissue Papers, Sealing Wax, Water, Ink, Slates and Pencils, Account Books, Copy Books, &c. &c.

BOOKS.
Sullivan's Geography, Grammar and Spelling Superadded, Stewart's Geography, Moody's Latin Grammar, Westminster Greek and Latin Grammar, Strahan's Greek and Latin Grammar and Delectus, Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon, and all Books in general use in the various Colleges and Schools in this country.

W. & B. Chambers' Series of School Books, including Book-keeping and ruled Books for do. Also their Series of Drawing Books, consisting of General Drawing Books Nos. 1 to 14, which will be sold separately. Architectural Series, Isometrical Series, Mechanical Series, all highly recommended.

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

Also, W. & B. Chambers' Miscellany, 20 Posters, 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.**

WINSON & NEWTON'S OIL COLORS in Collapsible Tubes—Most Water Colors in Collapsible Tubes—Loose Cakes Water Colors—Hog and Sable Brushes, for Oil Colors—Sables, large and small, from 100 to 135 **DRAWING PENCILS** per Set of 6—Brunckedon's Patent Pure Cumberland Lead, selected by Harding—Col'd Crayons, Paris 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 1854.
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. 10

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH EARL DE COLOGNE. The daily use of this much admired Tincture preserved and beautifies the Teeth—prevents Tartarous deposit—arrests decay—induces a healthy action in the Gums,—and renders the EXHAIR of a grateful odour.

Sold only by **WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c.** from London. Feb 1855

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT PAPER HANGINGS.

Just Received per brig Ornate, &c &c.

PAPER HANGINGS, Newest Styles, for Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Bed Rooms, Halls, or Kitchens,—from 5d. to 3s. 6d. per Roll.

ALSO—GREEN PAPER for Window Blinds. Also—BORDERING to match the Papers.

CALL AT **WM. GOSSIP'S** 24 Granville Street.

Halifax, Aug. 16, 1856.

LANGLEY'S EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.
—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ—

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

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

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

STATIONERY—Col'd Copy; Post Folio; Demy Bible; Note Papers; Foolscap; Post Letter, and Note Papers, and all plain Papers; Prepared Canvas for Oil Painting; Oil Colors in Collapsible Tubes; Cakes and Half Cakes of Water Colors, do Pure Scarlet; Sable Graduated Pencils; Extra Super large Sables; Paris Crayons; Grad. Pinks; Slates, &c. &c. &c.

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

Look particularly for **24 Granville Street**

WILLIAM GOSSIP.

July 19.

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, new and old, and Patterns, with ROOMS to match Ready made CLOTHING a superior quality Cotton Warp and Family TRAY,—all of which are offered at the very lowest market price. Oct. 18

STOVES, GRATES, CAMBOUSES.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate, he has just received his usual extensive Supply of Cooking, Franklin, 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,
Painter and Painter.

MISSIONARY SALE.

THE Friends of the Rev. J. STANNAOE 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 building 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.

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.

NOTICE.

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

THE Board of Directors intend opening the Doors of the above Institution on **MONDAY**, the 15th 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.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

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

WM. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

LARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing Paper—per yard: Antiquarian, Imperial, Royal, and Demy Drawing Paper Bristol and London Boards. Crayon Paper—white and tinted in great variety: Prepared Mill Boards, for Oil Painting. Academy Boards, do. Prepared Canvas for do. Oil Colors in collapsible tubes: Drawing Oil, Sun Oil, Ruddy Oil. Most Water Colors in tubes and boxes: Liquid Sepsis. Liquid India Ink: Liquid Carmine: Water Color Medium: Prepared from Water: Superior Sables for Oil or Water Colors, Flat Varnish or Lacquering Brushes: Camel Hair Pencils: Paper's and Rowley's Drawing Pencils: Charcoal in reeds: Drawing Pens: Parallel Squares, Compasses, Mapping Pens. Scales: India Rubber—metallic white—true bottle: End 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.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

IT has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by 1848 and suffering. **HOLLOWAY'S PILLS** are adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INFIRM, of all climates, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills, and they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges and the best medical men in the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

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

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Christian World, at the following prices—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., Newport, Dr. Hartung, Windsor, G. N. Fuller, Horton, Moore & Chipman, Kentville, & Caldwell and Tupper, Cornwallis, J. A. Ginnon, Wilmot, A. B. Piper, Bridgewater, B. Guss, Yarmouth, T. R. Paula, Liverpool, I. F. More, Caledonia, Miss Carter, Pictou, River, Robt. West, Bridgewater, Mrs. New, Lunenburg, D. Legge, Malbone Bay, Tucker & Smith, Truro, N. Tupper & Co., Amherst, R. B. Guss, Wallace, W. Cooper, Pugwash, Mrs. Robson, Pictou, T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow, & J. J. Goss, Guysborough, Mrs. Norris, Canso, P. Smyth, Pictou, T. & J. Jost, Sydney, J. Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax,
General Agent for Nova Scotia.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

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

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at **LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE**, Hollis Street, Halifax.

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.

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 Private Use. Sold singly at 3s.—a handsome discount when half a dozen or more are taken.

Nov. 1. WM. GOSSIP.

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.