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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. X. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1887. NO. 20.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS		MORNING.		EVENING.	
Day	Date	Evangelist	John	Evangelist	John
Mar.	20	1 Sam.	17	17	17
Mar.	21	1 Sam.	18	18	18
Mar.	22	1 Sam.	19	19	19
Mar.	23	1 Sam.	20	20	20
Mar.	24	1 Sam.	21	21	21
Mar.	25	1 Sam.	22	22	22
Mar.	26	1 Sam.	23	23	23
Mar.	27	1 Sam.	24	24	24
Mar.	28	1 Sam.	25	25	25
Mar.	29	1 Sam.	26	26	26
Mar.	30	1 Sam.	27	27	27
Apr.	1	1 Sam.	28	28	28
Apr.	2	1 Sam.	29	29	29
Apr.	3	1 Sam.	30	30	30
Apr.	4	1 Sam.	31	31	31

Poetry.

EARLY INSTRUCTION.

By cool Silvan's shady hill
How sweet the lily grows!
How sweet the breath beneath the hill
Of Sharon's dewy rose!

Lo, such the child whose early feet
The paths of peace have trod;
Whose secret heart, with influence sweet,
Is upward drawn to God!

By cool Silvan's shady hill
The lily must decay;
The rose that blooms beneath the hill
Must shortly fade away.

And soon, for soon, the wistful hour
Of life's transience,
Will shake the world of Sharon's power,
And sweep the dewy rose.

Oh! Thou, whose infant feet
The paths of peace have trod,
Whose secret heart, with influence sweet,
Is upward drawn to God!

Dependent Thy bosom's breath,
We feel Thy grace above,
In childhood, in manhood, in age, and death,
To keep us true to Thee!

—Dinah Alder.

Arrivals at the Station.

We copy the following extract of an interesting visit by a clergyman to the Onondaga Indians, Canada West, from the Toronto Echo:—

"The drive to Onondaga Town winds along the opposite side of the river Thames, and has peculiar attractions of its own, although not so rich and fine as that to the 'Mooseys.' The Onondagas appear to be much in advance of their neighbours in civilization, and you see some excellent farms; indeed it is evident that they are fast gaining upon the white man. Many of their houses are well built, and their mode of living and comforts are superior to the other Indians.

"Arrived at our place of meeting, we found many anxiously looking for, and evidently rejoiced to see us, particularly Johnson, who could hardly restrain the pleasure he felt at our visit. Who could be surprised? How different the circumstances of the man!—now different his own companion! Formerly, surrounded by prison walls—now, breathing the pure atmosphere of heaven;—formerly, surrounded by all that was vile and wretched of the human family; now, mixed with those who, although like others, 'ignorant of Christ,' 'dead in trespasses and sins,' were yet a well behaved and respectable community. How different the circumstances! but oh! how far different his own condition! Formerly, dark in his own soul, but now, 'light in the Lord'—formerly, walking 'according to the course of this world' according to the spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedience; but now, joining in the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free." How marvellous that change which the grace of God makes upon a man when the eye of the soul is opened to see "Jesus," as "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world"! It is time; he has yet to be more tried; but this face is often the index of what is passing within, and I could not but think that I saw something of the image of Jesus delineated in that happy face in the joyful eyes, beaming forth with a pleasure foreign to human, be he king or noble who has not the heaven-born hope of "eternal life," knowing that his sins are "covered," and that "Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth."

"It rejoiced my heart, Sir, to see that man sur-

rounded by a large number of children—fine, intelligent-looking children—in better order than any school I have seen, and listening attentively to all that passed.

"He had first ten scholars, and they gradually increased to seventy-two, the number on the roll when I was there, and if you wish for THEIR NAMES, you can have them, but half a column of the Echo will not suffice.

"Shortly after our arrival the 'Log Chapel' was well filled by the men, children, and squaws, and our services were commenced by the children singing 'The Venite,' and that in a manner which would have done credit to any of our churches; they were joined by the squaws, whose voices were pronounced of surpassing sweetness by a lady of our party, who had the courage to visit them. Singing over, prayers were read by their catechist in the Oneida tongue, and then, at the request of their pastor, I was privileged to address them, the interpreter repeating sentence for sentence after me, and all was listened to with the deepest reverence and attention. The mind requires to be kept continually upon the subject, to avoid losing the thread of your address whilst the interpreter is engaged, but with a little practice that difficulty would vanish.

"I felt it a privilege to stand up and proclaim to those poor Indians the wonderful redeeming love, the eye of which, in vainly looking up at Jesus, 'shineth for all men,' and which is the source of our redemption. It is a privilege to stand up and proclaim to those poor Indians the wonderful redeeming love, the eye of which, in vainly looking up at Jesus, 'shineth for all men,' and which is the source of our redemption.

"When my sermon was over, an interesting ceremony took place in the chapel. The chief man of the tribe being present, addressed his seat, and put a very pleasing voice, addressed them at some length, and appeared to feel deeply. I was informed that he was paying his people a vote of thanks to the stranger who had come so far to see them; and at the same time called upon them one by one to walk round and shake hands with us all. It was rather an amusing ceremony, and the squaws seemed to enjoy it much. All was done in perfect order and each of those present passed the place where we stood, giving us a hearty shake of the hand, and they retired to their homes.

"I was much struck with the kindness and gentlemanly manners of all, and the children give promise of much intelligence. One little girl of three years of age was examined, and she read our alphabet and spelt some simple words, pronouncing them as plainly as any person could do. Johnson had only been instructing her for a short time. He appears to have them completely under his command, and has an excellent mode of instructing them, having profited much by the instructions received from Mr Gardiner, the present schoolmaster in the Penitentiary.

"Thus ended our visit to the Onondagas, and I returned from it with a thankful heart for what God had done, and an earnest desire to help in the good work; and at the same time with, I trust, a deeper sense of the responsibilities which rest upon us in reference to the Indians of this continent."

Another correspondent gives the following description of another Onondaga feast:—

"Many of the Indian tribes in this continent, who have been civilized and rescued from pagan darkness, are in the habit of keeping an annual feast at the commencement of the new year. The edibles provided for the occasion are the contributions from the more prosperous settlers, as in the case of the Onondagas, (who are all farmers), consisting of beef, mutton, pork, fowls of every description, in great abundance, and fed so sparingly with wine in the greatest variety, not forgetting young Hysop as the only beverage.

"How different was the scene of old, to which their fathers were accustomed to resort; where the conjurer and the diviner were their daily work!

"The object to which this annual feast points is both interesting and highly commendable, as an opportunity is now presented, by the whole tribe

coming together, of renewing old friendships, and cultivating a spirit of love; in case any misunderstandings or differences have arisen among them during the past year, now is the time to forgive and forget when entering upon another new year. This feast took place on the 15th ult., after divine service, on which occasion I preached from John xiii. 30:—

"By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another." The little chapel was so thronged, that many had to stand, while considerable more had to remain outside the door. This hour of prayer is of very humble pretensions in its structure, being only a well built log house, which the Onondagas have lately furnished with neat benches and a large stove; it can comfortably accommodate 120 persons, but on this occasion there could not have been less than 200 within its walls. The services in our Indian churches are conducted in their own tongues, and the responses are more generally repeated by this congregation than is usually the case in other churches. The Psalmody is admirably sustained by the choir, who possess uncommonly sweet voices. Our attention to the subject of the address appeared solemn and deep, as I noticed many a tear couring down their cheeks, when I came to explain the presence of that excellent gift, Christian love, on the part of those who were living without it, and hope in the world.

"After the religious exercises were concluded, we were required to be seated where the feast was to be held. The place was a large hall, and extended from the chapel to the banqueting hall, a distance of about a quarter of a mile. There were some rows of tables, which extended to the length of the building, and groined under the weight of substantial timber, at which not more than sixty could dine together; but as soon as one had partaken of the feast, they were succeeded by another, until the whole were seated.

"A gentleman and his family whom I invited to the entertainment, and had a distance to come through the devious windings of the forest, arrived rather late, but a table was immediately spread for them, so that they were not sent empty away. The young people of both sexes acted as waiters and discharged the duties of their office with great credit.

"Johnson's scholars, amounting to about fifty, returned to the chapel with some of our best singers after the feast, who sung some beautiful hymns and psalms, assisted by their teacher, to the great delight of our white friends. William Doxtater, our excellent Christian chief, signified to me that he wished to address his white brethren in English. I have every reason to know that this was his first essay of the kind, and I was not only astonished, but my spirit was truly cheered by the consideration of the truly Christian spirit that pervaded his speech. He thanked Almighty God for what he witnessed that day, in not only seeing all his brothers and sisters met together like one large family, which we are, but also in meeting our white friends, who take an interest in our souls' welfare, that we have cause to be thankful in having the gospel preached to us; for which the Holy Spirit has spoken to our souls, testifying of his love to us Jesus, who gave himself for us, and that if we love him with a single heart, who first loved us when he shed his blood to wash all our sins away as our minister tells us, we ought to love one another."

"The evening had well closed in, before we separated. They all seemed happy and thankful, each and all, holding themselves at parting to renewed friendship in giving each other the right hand of brotherly love."

The Churchwoman in the following article, which we copy from the New York Church Journal, brings before her sex an important subject for their consideration:—

WANTS OF CHURCHWOMEN.
Messrs. Editors.—A great deal is being said and written about the rights of woman, and, with your kind permission, I should like to have my say about the rights of churchwomen. As a class, I am proud to say we do not prowl in man's affairs, and are quite willing to waive our rights (if we have any) in the service of the church. I am

inclined to think that in Church matters, there are some rights which are not ours, merely because we do not assert them. The bulk of every congregation in the land is composed of women, and by far the greater part of these women wear the cross on their foreheads, and are sworn followers of the Crucified. Now suppose St. Mary, or St. Martha, or any of the holy women of old, could look out from their calm haven in Paradise, upon this troubled sea of hoops, and flounces, and laces, and plumes, think you they would believe it? Suppose they could witness the round of worldliness, and frivolity, and downright folly, which makes up the most of our daily life, would they not blush to call us sisters? The sweet rest of the saints, is not disturbed, let us hope, by any such visions: but is the Eye of our Master less surely upon us? Are we not wounding Him sorely in the house of His friends?

Just think what an army we are! Why! the Churchwomen of America, if they had but a tithe of the primitive spirit, could evangelize the world! What daughters, what mothers, what wives, ought not Churchwomen to be? If we led such lives as Mary, and Martha, and Salome, and Eunice, and Dorcas led, how many of our fathers, and brothers, and sons, think you, could resist such silent preaching?

I have known women (God bless them! they make me proud of my sex, though ashamed of myself), who by the patient, faithful, consistent performance of the duties of a Christian wife and mother, have won their husbands to Christ, and trained their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and I have known others (and God pity them, for they are past man's help) who, by weak yielding to the influence of a worldly husband, have lost faith in the religion of their youth, and fairly outstripped him in pursuit of the world. Suppose every Christian mother should set herself to train, from among her brave, beautiful boys, one Timothy for Christ's service, think you the God of Eunice, and Lois, would not add His blessing to her labors?

And we who have no Timothys to offer, no family ties to bind us—does the Lord of the vineyard mean us to be idle? I heard a wise and good pastor say, once, that "where man furnished the will to work, God always furnished the opportunity," and he was right. While we are killing time with crochet work and embroidery, just round the corner in that alley, men and women are fainting under the burden of poverty and toil. Sweet young children are there, who have never heard a heavenly Father's name, except in blasphemy: and beds of the sick and dying, to which the sweet story of Jesus' love has never come. We could go there, as the Master went of old, and surely He would go with us.

Dear sister, is not here a blessed right unclaimed? And shall not some of us, in this holy season of Lent, assert it, that the pastors of day, in numbering the laborers, may count, as did an Apostle of old, "and devout and honorable women, not a few?"

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
SATURDAY, March 21.

The house met at three o'clock—and immediately resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Dimock in the chair.

Mr. Eason said that certain duties collected upon articles imported from England and elsewhere, now admitted, when imported from the United States under the Reciprocity treaty duty free, should be struck off. The amount realized was very small. For instance the sum collected on imported onions was only about £20 per annum. He moved that the duty on that article be struck off.

Mr. Henry opposed the alteration unless the countries from which these articles were imported reciprocated and allowed our exports to go in duty free; there was also a principle acted upon when the Reciprocity treaty passed by which it was tacitly agreed that certain mutual privileges should be conceded. To admit imports from foreign countries duty free would amount to a violation of the compact.

Mr. Tobin thought it was competent for us to take the duty off any article without violating the Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. C. Campbell said it was clear that the only parties to derive benefit from taking off the duty on onions were the citizens of Halifax.

Mr. Wier. Coals go into the United States duty free; would it be fair for us to take the duty off this or any other article included in the Treaty imported from other countries,—where the basis of that Treaty was that certain articles should be admitted by each free of duty.

Mr. Killam thought if the subject were touched at all it should be dealt with as a whole,—but he did not think the removal of this duty would be any violation of the treaty. The American Government were about to reduce the duty on coals, the effect of which would be equal to its entire removal.

The question was then taken and the Resolution passed in the negative.

Mr. Henry moved the following Resolution:—
Resolved, That the duty of six and a quarter per cent. ad valorem, now payable on goods under Cap. 12. of the Revised Statutes, be increased to 10 per cent. with the exception of Cotton Yarn, on which the duty shall be 2½ per cent. ad valorem.

He argued that the increased expenditure for interest upon monies laid out on the Railway would amount to £20,000—that the increase from 6½ to 10 per cent. would only give about £21,000 currency—and that if the ad valorem duties were only raised by 1½ per cent., at the end of the year the province would be in debt—and the Railway Bonds depreciated in the English money market.

Mr. McLellan controverted the statement that the country would be in debt, and read a statement to show that if increased to 7½ per cent., the Revenue realized would be quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the country.

Mr. Wier took the same view; he thought that as the Russian war had created a slight deficit in the amount collected; but as that war was over, no apprehension need be entertained on that score, but on the contrary, there would in all probability, be an increase in the amount collected this year.

Mr. John Tobin argued in favor of the 10 per cent. duty—he thought it strange that members of the late Government should be divided upon the question, as they had supported the increase when in power. He did not think there would be more smuggling than at present.

Mr. Locke—It is admitted on all hands that the revenue must be raised. I think the duties should be raised to ten per cent.

Mr. Morrison thought that the ad valorem duty should not be increased to more than 8 per cent., and advocated the imposition of 25 per cent. increased duty on imported liquors.

Mr. C. Campbell, and Mr. Chipman also supported the Resolution.

The question was then put and passed without division.

Mr. Henry then moved the following Resolution,
Resolved, That the duty on Maderia, Port, and Sherry Wines, of which the first cost is £30 per pipe or upwards, be 2s. 6d. per gallon.

The effect of the rise in price of Wines amounted to a prohibition—he therefore thought the imports should be placed upon the footing they formerly occupied.

The Resolution was put and carried 14 to 10.

The Light House duty of last year was re-enacted.

Mr. Morrison moved that the License duty for the sale of ardent spirits should be raised from £6 to £20.

Mr. Parker thought there was a general feeling in the country favorable to an increase, but thought £20 too high; in his opinion £10 was a moderate sum.

Mr. Tobin would move that it be increased from £6 to £10.

Mr. Morrison. The hon. gentleman has been always opposed to me on this question; he defeated the Maine Law last session.

Mr. Wade said the licenses had been granted in November. To increase the duty so much now would create some inconvenience. This question should, in his opinion, be discussed when the whole subject was considered.

Mr. Henry.—This is the Prohibitory Bill in another form; the right to refuse licenses combined with a £20 tax, would drive vendors to sell illicitly.

Mr. Tobin was sorry to differ with the hon. member for North Colchester, but could not help regarding with pride his action in defeating the Maine Law last session, as he felt confident it would have thrown the country into confusion.

Mr. Morrison.—It was in behalf of the rising generation that he pleaded for the rise in the price of licenses.

Mr. Geldert thought it would be better for the country to lower the price of license than to raise them. He did not think there were 3 counties in the Province that would pay £20.

Mr. Henry remarked upon the inconsistencies of the member for Colchester, who said his object was to break up the small groggeries—his intention is good, but he thought he would fail. For instance, a respectable man pays his £20 for a license and perhaps sells £100 a year—this is a tax of 50 per cent. Another man opens a low grog shop without any license, and sells as much or more than the other. Does the member for Colchester think that by raising the price of license such characters as the last kind supposed will be affected. He thought the present license law stringent enough. The effect of the motion would be that no licenses would be taken out.

Mr. Bailey thought the discussion out of place; the price of licenses was a matter for each county to consider.

Mr. Parker moved in amendment that the sum be £12 instead of £20.

Mr. Moses said if the Licenses were fixed too high none would be taken out. He would be glad to see the present system put a stop to. He was in favor of prohibition, but was afraid it could not be carried out successfully. He was inclined to think moral sensation the true principle.

Hon. Charles Campbell thought the law had better remain as it was.

Mr. Morrison withdrew his motion.
Mr. Churchill did the same.

Mr. M. L. Pan moved that the license be raised to £12, which was lost, 20 to 12.

Mr. Chipman moved that the price be raised to £10, which was lost.

The original resolution was then moved and passed.

The Committee then adjourned.—House resumed and passed the several resolutions, which also passed to committee.

Upon motion it was resolved that the duty on refined sugar be reduced from 14s. to 10s. 6d. per cwt.

Mr. McLellan moved that the report of the committee as to the duty on Sherry and Port Wines be not received, and the duties remain as heretofore.

For the motion, 12. Against, 17.

Mr. Henry moved that a committee be appointed to prepare revenue Bill. The following gentlemen were appointed:

Messrs Henry, Wade, and Killam.

Mr. McLellan gave notice to rescind the resolution relating to license duty.

TUESDAY, March 24.

House met at 3 o'clock.
The Revenue Bills were taken up for the third reading.

Upon the Act relating to Light House Duty, Mr. Killam moved that the following clause should be added:

"All vessels shall pay their light duties on their clearance and not on their entrance."

He thought it wrong for vessels to pay light duties twice in one voyage, as they were liable to under the present law.

Mr. Morrison thought there was no need for any alteration, as he could not conceive how any vessel could be made to pay twice.

Mr. Henry said there would be danger of fraud in the alteration proposed, as vessels might escape paying altogether by leaving in the night. He thought under the present law vessels were not liable to pay twice.

Mr. Chipman agreed with the last speaker.

Mr. Killam was also of opinion that by the law vessels need not pay light duty twice, but the Collectors thought differently, and were so instructed by the heads of their departments.

Mr. McLellan could not see how vessels could be made to pay on entering and clearing also.

Mr. Henry explained the operation of the law—vessels registered in the Province on clearing out—others on entering.

Mr. Killam consented to withdraw his motion in deference to the legal opinion of Mr. Henry.

Mr. Wier suggested that the light duties with regard to large ships coming into the harbor in distress, should be reduced one fourth.

Mr. Tobin thought it would lead to fraud.

Mr. Whitman was afraid if we reduced the duties the light houses could not be sustained—the revenue could not bear it.

Mr. Martell said if the duty was raised at all, it should be raised on the large steamers which only pay 6d. per ton for one voyage, and pay nothing more during the year, and not on the coasters.

Mr. Morrison thought it would not be advisable to admit vessels in distress free from duty.

Mr. Killam approved of the suggestion of the member for Halifax with regard to vessels in distress.

Mr. McLellan thought vessels coming into port in distress received benefit from the light houses, and therefore should pay for it.

Mr. Wier said it was not his intention to raise the duties on our vessels, but to reduce them. He differed from the member for Londonderry as to the duties in the United States; he thought they were not so heavy there as here, as there was no light duty to be paid there. He moved that all ships coming into the harbor in distress, not being bound from one port in this province to another, should pay 3d. per ton Light duty, instead of 6d.

Mr. Killam seconded.

Mr. Henry was of opinion that a great many questions would arise under that clause as to whether the vessels were actually driven in in distress or not. He thought this the very class of ships that should pay the duty, as they derived the most benefit from the lights. This was not the time to move such a question, after the committee had reported the bills; it should have been moved in committee of ways and means.

Mr. Wier—Every ship owner agrees with me that it is hard to have to pay the duty when vessels are obliged to seek shelter in a harbor from storms.

Mr. Morrison—In the United States, altho' ships pay no light duty, they have many other charges to bear, while in our ports ships pay no other duties but this one. So I was right in saying that the port charges in the United States are higher than here.

Mr. Wier said there was no wharfage paid in New York.

Mr. Morrison denied this, and said he had paid it for years.

Mr. Henry—If this resolution is passed you will lose one half of those duties now collected in the Strait of Canso—as every other vessel will say they are in distress. This will make a serious difference in the revenue.

Hon. C. Campbell thought the charges in ports of our Province were lower than in any other British Colony, and it would be unwise to alter the law.

Mr. Wier—There is no other place in the world where a ship has to pay a whole year's light money for one entrance.

The amendment passed in the negative.

Mr. McLellan moved an amendment to the license law; that the shop licenses be abolished except in the city of Halifax.

Mr. Henry—It is necessary that these bills should be sent to the Council for concurrence this afternoon. He must again observe that the mode of dealing with the revenue bills was irregular. These amendments should have been moved in committee.

The amendment passed in the negative 16 to 11.

Mr. McLellan moved a resolution that the ad valorem duties be reduced from 10 to 8 1/2 per cent.

Mr. Henry thought the long resolution just proposed would make a very good speech for the hustings, addressed to people who did not know anything about the subject; but he did not see how it could be put on the Journals when the real facts are so contrary to the statements contained in the resolution. The hon. gentleman had started with wrong premises, and then endeavoured to sustain his position by figures.

Mr. McLellan defended his position, and stated there was no reason for imposing such heavy duties, when the deficiency in the revenue could be raised without.

Mr. Wade thought this motion would do very well for an electioneering dodge, but it ought not to go on the Journals of the House.

Mr. Esau said it was absolutely necessary to raise the revenue considerable. It was a mistake to say that the duties on wines were reduced.

Mr. Henry—that has been explained to the other side 20 times. The difference in the duty was necessary in consequence of the advanced price of wines.

Mr. Morrison said he had not so understood the question before; he had been under the impression that it was proposed to lower the duties on wines—but he would ask why they did not raise the duties on that article, instead of doing so on necessaries consumed by the poor.

Mr. Wier said, there were some things in the resolution he did not approve of, with regard to protection and so forth, but he should vote for it, because he thought the ad valorem duties were too high.

Mr. Henry denied that the question had been hurried through the house. The same time was occupied as usual in such cases. He explained again the policy with regard to the duties on wines.

The resolution passed in the negative, and the bills were ordered to be sent to the council for their concurrence.

The bills were read a second time.
The house adjourned until the next day at half-past two o'clock.

News Department.

CANADA.

Hamilton, March 12.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT!—Another of those fearful accidents which human forethought appears inadequate to the task of preventing, took place this evening near this city. The train from Toronto which is due at 5.45 had scarcely touched the swing bridge over the Desjardins Canal, when it gave way, and the whole train was precipitated into the water, falling a distance of forty feet.

The engine, tender, and baggage cars were all completely buried in the water. The forward passenger car in descending was turned upside down, leaving but little of it above the water. The forward end of the last passenger car rested upon either the engine or a passenger car, and falling back upon the wall supporting the bridge remained in an upright position.

Immediate assistance was had from the different shops and persons engaged on the works. All that were in the last cars were taken out, mostly wounded, and, we are sorry to say, too many dead. A hole was cut in the bottom of the car, which lay across the canal, and the bodies taken from it as soon as possible; but this could not be otherwise than a slow operation, when it is considered how cold the water is at this season of the year, and that the depth was sufficient to hide an engine, tender, and baggage car from view.

Mr. Muir, the traffic superintendent, was on board, but fortunately was in such a position at the time as allowed him to jump on terra firma as the car took the leap into the frightful abyss where so many of his fellow passengers were hurried into the presence of their Maker.

Mr. John C. Henderson, we are sorry to say, was among the killed; Mr. Barrett, conductor on the train, escaped without injury. The Express Messenger, Post Office Clerk, and Conductor escaped from the baggage car when submerged in the water, by climbing to the top. Among the killed is Mrs. P. S. Stevenson, of Hamilton. Seventeen bodies were taken to the baggage room, and laid side by side, all with the exception of two were recognized.

The following is a list, as near as can be arrived at: Donald Stuart, of Hamilton; a man with "A Grant," marked on his shirt bosom; Mr. Russell, of the firm of Mellish, Morrill & Russell, of Brantford;—a very large amount of money and a number of papers were found on the body of a man unknown, about 30 years of age, with light hair and dark dress; Joseph Barr, of Niagara, in the pocket

book of this person was found a note due yesterday to Bruce & M. Murrich, Toronto, for £245.—other memoranda were found, making it certain who he was; a foino with some American gold in pockets and rings on wedding finger, one of which was marked "D."; Samuel Zimmerman, railway contractor, of Clifton; Thomas Benson, merchant, of Port Hope; John Sharp, a book vendor at the depot; Rev. A. Booker, father of Major Booker, of Hamilton; a little boy of three years of age; a little girl, daughter of J. K. Clark, of Hamilton; J. Reiderson; a female about 30 years of age,—has on a slate coloured silk dress, and cloak nearly the same color, unknown; a tall man, about 40 years of age.

Besides the foregoing, the flour store, we believe, contains 19 bodies laid side by side, 16 men, 2 women and one child. The slight is heart rending, three of these bodies had been recognized at the close of the coroner's examination, at fifteen minutes past 10 o'clock; these were Edward Duffield, of Hamilton; Richard Diceshac, of Hamilton; John Morley, of The old.

Six more bodies have since been discovered, which makes the total number of bodies found 40.

It is difficult to arrive at the number on the cars. It is stated that 80 persons left Toronto, but what changes took place we have no means of ascertaining. Only about 10 or 12 escaped uninjured. The number injured has not yet been ascertained, but we learn that amongst them were the following:—

Thos. C. Street, of Niagara and his relative, Dr. Machion, of Oshippawa, both of them badly hurt; H. M. Yorrington, of Port Stanley, received a contusion of the head, not seriously injured; Capt. McBride, of Port Burwell, cut over his right eye.

Several other persons are known to be injured, but we have not been able to ascertain their names.

A large number of persons came up by the night train, from Toronto, to learn the fate of their friends. They found the building containing the bodies closed, and no opportunity of identifying them. It was ascertained that Mr. Chas. Brown, late merchant of Galt, was among the number of the killed. The body of Adam Ferris was also found, after a long search.

It is supposed that between fifty and sixty persons were taken from the second car, and that as many were taken from the first, making altogether one hundred passengers. As not more than 10 or 12 were saved, the loss of life must be about 90.

Mr. Street was cut on the head and had other wounds. Dr. Machion, contrary to previous reports, has no bones broken, both gentleman were removed to the City Hotel.

Mr. Morrill of Brantford was not in the cars, as reported; but Mr. Russel, his partner, as well as the Misses Russel, are among the dead.

Mr. Mellish, another partner, reported dead, is safe in Brantford.

Among those who were on the cars was Mr. C. Philley, aged 20, tinsmith, lately in the employ of Mr. Armstrong, and going to Buffalo.

The body of Mr. Zimmerman has been removed to the house of Mr. Rouch. Mr. Zimmerman has a severe cut across the face, and his body bears the mark of great pressure, his arms being so stiffened as to make it impossible to straighten them.

Captain Sutherland and one of his sons, were on board, as was Capt. W. Twoby, and all are probably submerged.

Some anxiety was felt for the safety of Mr. Kirby, of Brantford, but he was not in the cars.

There were 21 bodies in the Flour Store among whom were three females. With the exception of Mr. Ferris, there were no marks of injury to be seen; all were wet and frozen.

Some of the escapes were almost miraculous—two railway men, Mr. Read, of Suspension Bridge, formerly of the Northern Railroad and Mr. Hall, of Toronto, were standing on the platform of the front car and jumped off without injury.

MELTING ROCKS.—A long letter appears in the New York Tribune, from Dr. Benjamin Harding, son of the late R. v. Harris Harding of Yarmouth, on the dissolving of quartz rock, extracting all the gold or other metal contained in it, and making use of the solution for statory or building purposes. He says,—

"I have hogheads of this article now in New York, which cost me but a trifling price to manufacture. It is not too extravagant to say that the quantity which will be made by dissolving gold-bearing quartz in all seaports where it can be shipped, will be sufficient to revitalize the building materials, both public and private, both useful and ornamental in every part of the civilized globe!"

"Long years of chemical research have at last enabled me to master the secret whereby nature in her great process of laboratory accomplishes these wonderful results, and to produce such results in manifold

one-form, and with the most beautiful hues—my plan extracting all the gold from gold-bearing quartz, while liquifying that, or felspar, and afterwards solidifying it, in any desirable shapes or colors; thus adapting it to hundreds of other uses, which might (to some persons) seem visionary now to mention.

"An illustration of the architectural and ornamental uses to which my inventions may be profitably turned, by using the liquid rock after separating the gold, I have said that I intended, at some suitable public locality, to erect a model edifice, of moderate size, of materials the most beautiful and durable which imagination can conceive—qualling in brilliancy any and all of the precious stones except the diamond, and yet at a cost for material not exceeding the price of common brick. The chief objects of these structures will be to show at a glance the practicability of moulding and colouring cheaply all the materials required for architectural purposes of utility and ornament, so as to produce edifices of the most enduring character, revealing the splendors of oriental romance, and yet at a cost not exceeding the price of common brick.

"I repeat—the cost of this extraordinary material for architecture and ornament will not exceed the price of common brick.

"Hogheads of this LIQUID QUARTZ, from which such results are produced, may be seen at my residence, as stated by Prof. Muskat, late United States Assayer, and as known by sundry other scientific men. In view of these things, will might the Professor assert, as he does in his statement annexed, that 'the liquid quartz will be a source of more wealth to the proprietors of my patents than the gold from ordinary veins, from the many uses to which it may be applied.'

"There are a great many other uses and adaptations perhaps not so sublime and beautiful, but equally as useful—such as fire-proof safes and anti-proof cellars; and where, as rats cannot conceal themselves from the society of men and dogs, cats, &c., they must soon be exterminated."

The work is performed by pounding and grinding the material, and passing it through several digesters. Whatever may be the ultimate value of the invention, —and we know no reason why it should not be made to accomplish the objects proposed—it is very plain that Nova Scotians have some idea of PROGRESS.—*Christian Messenger.*

Editorial Miscellany.

We have copied from the Canada papers an account of the terrible Rail Road accident at Toronto. Fifty-five bodies have been recovered. At the latest accounts it was supposed that 20 were still unrecovered. The following paragraphs from the Quebec Chronicle of the 16th, afford a clue to the cause of the accident.

Hamilton, March 13.

We may state that the opinion of experienced engineers is that the engine on missing the track struck with great force against the floor beams which run cross-wise under the track. The bridge, which stands a few yards nearer the Bay than the Suspension bridge over the Desjardins Canal, is a swing bridge, built of what is technically termed truss-work, and apart from the question whether the structure was originally of that strength which its position required, it is easy to see from the portions which are still standing that it was unfortunately left in an inferior condition; by which we mean, that if, instead of an open space being left between the floor beams, the crossing had been closely floored over with strong planking, it would have been impossible for the engine, even though it missed the track to come so forcibly in contact with the body of the structure as to cause the destruction of the bridge. It is the old story; an untold amount of human suffering has been caused by an adherence to false rules of economy. Whether the terrible lesson that has thus been read will cause us to provide against similar errors in future remains to be seen. The same excitement prevails here as in Toronto; a gloom has fallen upon the community.

LATEST ACCOUNTS FROM THE SCENE.—During the night of Thursday, relays of men were engaged in clearing away the wreck. Early in the morning the workmen succeeded in removing the debris of the bridge, and reached the submerged passenger car, which they speedily broke to pieces, and twelve or fifteen bodies were taken from it. As this, however, did not make up the whole of the passengers, it was believed that many were sunk to the bottom of the canal, and the workmen proceeded to break up the ridges of the car, in order to remove it from the water. At the latest accounts last evening, the workmen were still engaged.

It was supposed that 20 bodies were still unrecovered. The fireman was got out as the train was leaving the scene.

The keenest scrutiny was bestowed during the day upon the track, and the rails on the west side of the bridge. There is a switch close to the bridge, and it was discovered that part of the rail was greatly bent, and that the connecting rods of the switch were bent and broken as if from the passing over them of the wheel.

Further on, abrasions were discovered in the sleepers, also marks on the rails and bolts confining the chairs.

From these facts it is contended that one of the wheels of the locomotive was broken, and that part of the engine struck with violence upon the timber of the bridge, and caused its destruction. This theory, supported by many circumstances, will be tested when the locomotive is recovered from the water under which it lies.

Sketchs.

The Life and Opinions of General Sir Charles James Napier, G. C. B. By LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM NAPIER, G. C. B. Vols. I. and II. London: John Murray.

THE life of Charles James Napier was eventful beyond that of most military men, and his character had in it not a few elements of the heroic. He was of noble blood, counting Henry Quatre and the great Marquis of Montrose among his ancestors on the father's side, while claiming kin with the regal Stuarts through his mother, Lady Sara Lennox, by whom the Napier family was also connected with other notable names. Lady Sara herself was reputed to have missed being a queen by preferring a British officer to a British prince afterwards George III. Charles Napier thus inherited nobility, and by his military achievements and his force of character he added a lustre to it such as it is seldom in the power of men placed as he was to confer. He was a soldier from his boyhood, and gave evidence very early in life of his being possessed of extraordinary decision and courage. At sixteen he was out with his father scouring the country for Irish rebels during the insurrection of 1798, a year later he entered upon active service, and was afterwards engaged in the campaign which closed at Corunna, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. The account of his capture and liberation by Marshal Ney is a story which has been often told, and it may only be noticed that all the particulars of it are fully given in one of the volumes before us. We may quote a brief passage, however, descriptive of his suffering when left on the battlefield, to show how early in his career he had acquired that fortitude in enduring pain which strengthened with his strength:—

"The fire was out and it was dreadfully cold, yet pain kept me from feeling it so much; and all that long and horrible night and next day, did I lay writhing for death, and expecting it if a stray soldier should see me. There was no roof, only a few feet of wall standing, and the following evening, about dusk, I crawled out, reckless of being killed or not. Outside there was a Frenchman cooking; he was a kind man and gave me some broth, but I could not eat it. He went away, but returned with another soldier, and they made a little more fire, rolled themselves in their greatcoats and other warm things, and lay down. Pain kept me waking; and the fire went out soon, for there was no fuel. I had no waistcoat or drawers, only a uniform coat and torn trousers, and the cold was dreadful, for it was January and the hill high. An oilskin was on my hat, and I pulled it off to cover my head and face; then putting my hands on my mouth warmed myself with my breath, but could not lie down. My feet and legs lost all feeling, and the wounded leg ceased to pain me except when moved. At midnight the two Frenchmen went their way, and promised to tell their commandant of my state; yet the second dreadful night passed and no one came."

Napier's next service was in Portugal with the Duke who was an early acquaintance of the young soldier's family, and of whom the following interesting anecdote is given:—

"When young, he was an intimate friend of Lord Erskine, who was a distant relation, and being in the same regiment with Napier, was often exhorted, and finally persuaded by him, to quit the army for the bar. But a more noticeable example was his early perception of the Duke of Wellington's genius. Castletown society was then prominent in fashion and politics; Eosign Wellesley frequented it, and was generally considered a shallow, saucy stripling. Colonel Napier thought otherwise, and after many conversations thus predicted his greatness—'Those who think highly of that lad are unwise in their generation; he has in him the makings of a great general.' Whether this reached the Duke's ears at the time, or that Lady Sarah Napier's attention to him, in adopting her husband's opinion, gratified him, or both, is uncertain; but, though the acquaintance soon entirely ceased, whenever her sons were wounded in the Peninsula, the Duke invariably wrote with his despatches a consoling letter to her."

tardy and shabby promotion sent Charles Napier to the Bermudas as Lieutenant-Colonel, and five years afterwards he received a subordinate appointment in the Ionian Islands. It was here that his genius began fully to display itself, and in his position as resident at Cephalonia he soon distinguished himself by his energy in rectifying abuses and carrying out improvements. A disagreement with the Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, led, however to circumstances which induced him to resign his office, and he retired

into private life. For nearly five years he took little or no part in public affairs. In 1839 he received the command of the forces in the northern district of England, then threatened by a Chartist rebellion, and two years subsequent to that date he began his Indian career. He was then in his sixteenth year, and he entered upon his work with anything but advantageous circumstances. Our troops had been cut to pieces in the retreat from Cabul, and Siko was shut up in Jallalabad. Napier was invited to draw out a plan for the relief of the latter, and the redemption of British honour in Afghanistan. He had formerly and still disapproved of the war in Afghanistan altogether, but he felt that no other had been entered upon; nothing remained to be done but to carry it out with boldness. He accordingly set out for India with empty pockets, and prospects which were desperate enough. On his arrival he at once saw the necessity for prompt and vigorous action. His plans were soon formed, and carried into effect with that daring energy which characterised all his movements. The strongholds held by the enemy in the districts of Soonde constituted at once a barrier to freedom of action and a terror to our troops. Napier accordingly came to the conclusion that these must be taken, and he accordingly formed the resolution of marching into the heart of the desert—arguing that where men had gone men could go. Emaun Ghur, a fortress garrisoned by four times the strength of the force with which the intrepid General set out against it, could only be reached by toilsome marches through a country swarming with the enemy. The following extract from the journal which Napier kept at that time, gives some idea of the nature of the enterprise:—

"Our eyes are full of sand, ears full of sand, noses full, mouths full, and teeth grinding sand! Enough between our clothes and skin to scour the latter into gold-beater's leaf, one might as well wear a sand paper shirt. Our shoes are in holes from dryness, and we walk as if we had supplied their places with sand-boxes; our meat is all sand, and on an average every man's teeth have been ground down the eighth of an inch, according to his appetite."

Emaun Ghur, situated in the centre of this sea of sand, was found to have been evacuated. Panic-stricken by the boldness of the invader, its garrison had abandoned it and fled precipitately. This was the first, and perhaps the most extraordinary of the successes which resulted in the conquest of Scinde. The retreat of the enemy had been cut off by an expedition which Wellington pronounced to be "one of the most curious military feats" on record. Of the campaign which followed, a long account is given in one of these volumes chiefly from Sir Charles Napier's journals and correspondence. Here is a description of the battle of Meance, which finely illustrates his style of writing about his own achievements:—

"We beat them, John, at Meance; the battle was terrible. I afterwards rode over the horrid field and questioned my conscience; 'his blood is on the Amcers, not on me! How I escape. Heaven knows, I do not. We were for three hours and a half only one yard apart, man to man, fearful odds, and they fought like heroes. Covered by their shields they run upon us sword in hand with desperate fury, but down they went under the musket and bayonet; all fought hand to hand."

"In the battle I rallied the 22d twice, and the 25th N. I. three times, when giving way under the terrible pressure; all the officers behaved well, but had I left the front one moment the day would have been lost! many know this. Had I not been there some other would have done the same; but being there, and having rallied them, to have gone to another point would have lost all; for while I was there no one felt responsible, no one dashed on like Teesdale of the 25th and McDurdo, I mean those immediately about me. We ought to have gone slap over the bank, and had the 22nd been old soldiers they would have done so: but such young lads were amazed, they knew not what to do, and the swordsmen in such masses making at them covered by their shields, were very ugly! Well, it was a fearful fight! I feel now frightened at my own boldness, but having worked my courage up to try have been successful. The 22d gave me three cheers after the fight, and one during it. Her Majesty has no honour to give that can equal that, if indeed she gives me any. I do not want any, none at least but what awaits a victor from history. I shall be glad though of a medal with the officers and soldiers; sharing with them will be an honour of more value to me than any other that can be given."

This great battle completed the conquest of Scinde.

Napier was appointed Governor, and all the honours due to his position were paid him; but in the midst of his successes he retained the berry simplicity of his character. While princes were laying their swords at his feet, he was longing to return "to live quietly with my wife and girls."

The volumes before us give us the incidents of only a portion of Sir Charles Napier's career, but they shed a strong light upon the more prominent feature of his character. And a very noble character it was. Strong and manly, yet tender and affectionate. The nature of this great soldier was at once that of a leader and that of a child—it was formed of the finest and the most powerful elements, yet it was child-like in its simplicity. Passages in his journals, too, show him to have been keenly susceptible to impressions of all kinds. He was superstitious, but only in the way in which a brave man could be superstitious, and amid all his successes and excitements he was continually reverting to passages in his past life, or drawing auguries of the future.

For much that is interesting in these volumes we are indebted to the fluency of expression which the subject of them shared with other members of his family. His brother, Sir William Napier, the accomplished historian, has however done much to amplify the biographical details, and the freshest of these refer to Charles Napier's early life. Into the instance of impetuosity of temper, and the numerous squabbles which resulted therefrom, we cannot enter at present, nor does an incomplete work (two volumes have yet to make their appearance) afford the means of forming a just estimate of the questions revived either in the journals or by the biographer.

THE DISGUISED PRINCESS.

1 King, xiv. 1-18.

THIS quiet place, apart among the encasing hills, is Shiloh. It was once the seat of the Lord's tabernacle, his altar, and his ark, and was then replete with holy activity and solemn sounds. But since departed it has been well nigh forsaken, and has relapsed into a silent village or a small rural town. Yet still holy things are here—holy men who have found here a sort of refuge from the wickedness of the time—a quiet retreat, favorable to sacred meditations, and to the nourishment of holy thoughts. Among them is Abijah, that old prophet who received the new cloak of Jeroboam, and promised him the largest share of the divided kingdom. He is now blind. Upon the outer world, made foul by man's abominations, he has closed his eyes, and lives by the light that shines within.

Now observe that woman stealing down the street, and seeking the old prophet's house. By her guise she is of the peasantry, and she bears a basket. Yet her gait scarcely befits her garb; and the quick furtive glance she casts around under her coarse hood-veil betrays some conscious concealment, some fear of recognition, some purpose she would not wish to have known.

This woman, mean as she seems, is the lady of the land; and although her basket contains but a few cakes and biscuits, and a little honey, she might, if she pleased, have filled it with precious and costly things. She is the wife of Jeroboam—as far as we know, his only wife,—the daughter of his heir; and therefore, if he had a score of wives, the chief of them all. That heir, by name Abijah, is alarmingly ill; and, at the instance of Jeroboam, and impelled by motherly love, that royal lady has come all the way from Tirzab, in this disguise, that she may learn of the prophet what is to become of her son; and the things in her basket are gifts for the man of God, suited to the condition she has assumed. The disguise was thought necessary to conceal this visit from the people, and partly in the idle hope of obtaining, in the semblance of another, the desired answer, unmixed with the reproof and denunciation, which Jeroboam knew that his conduct had been calculated to draw down from the prophet who had foretold his exaltation. He thus foolishly thought to cozen the Lord, through His prophet, out of an answer of peace, and slyly to evade the judgment he feared might be connected with it; and he idly calculated that the prophet, whose view could extend into the future, hid in the counsels of God, could not see through a present matter wrapped up only in the thin cover of a woman's hood. "There was never," says Dr. Hall, "a wicked man who was not infatuate, and in nothing more than in those things wherein he hoped most to transcend the reach of others."

All this fine contrivance was blown to pieces the moment the wife of Jeroboam crossed Abijah's threshold; for then she heard the voice of the blind prophet—"Come in, thou, wife of Jeroboam; why feignest

thou thyself to be another? for I am sent to thee with heavy tidings." He then broke forth in a strong tide of denunciation against Jaroboaan, because he had sinned and made Israel to sin; and the voice which had proclaimed his rise from a low estate to royal power, now, with still stronger tone, proclaimed the downfall and ruin of his house—conquered in blood—its members to find tombs only in the bowels of beasts and birds.—There was one exception—only one. The youth of whom she came to enquire—how only should come to his grave in peace, by dying of his present disease, because in him only was "found some good thing towards the Lord God of Israel in the house of Jaroboaan."

Woful tidings these for a mother's heart; and scarcely, perhaps, intelligible to her stunned intellect. Here was a bringing of judgment upon Jaroboaan, and upon her, because she was his. Judgment in taking away the only well conditioned and worthy son, and judgment stored up in and for the ill-conditioned ones who were suffered to remain. God, when he suits the purposes of his wisdom and his justice, can select no less, by what he spares than by what he takes.

Yet there was mercy in this judgment; mercy, strange as it seems to say,—to him on whom the sentence of death was passed. It is so stated; and it is more intelligible than it seems. It was because there was some good thing found in him that he should die. Death was to be for him a reward, a blessing, a deliverance. He should die peaceably upon his bed; for him all Israel should mourn; for him many tears be shed; and he should be brought with honor to the tomb. More than all, he would be taken from his part in the evil that hung over his house; and the Lord's vindicatory justice would thus be spared the seeming harshness of bringing ruin upon a righteous king for his father's crimes. Alas! how little do we know the real objects of the various incidents of life and death—of mercy, of punishment, and of trial! In this case the motives were disclosed; and we are suffered to glance upon some of the great secrets of death, which form the trying mysteries of life. Having the instance, we can find the parallels of lives, full of hope and promise, prematurely taken, and that in mercy, as we can judge, to those who depart. The heavenly husbandman often gathers for His garner the fruit that early ripens, without suffering it to hang needlessly long, beaten-by storms, upon the tree. Oh how often, as many a grieved heart can tell, do the Lord's best beloved die betimes—taken from the evil to come—while the unripe, the evil, the injurious, live long for mischief to themselves and others! Roses and lilies wither far sooner than thorns and thistles.

Doleful were the tidings the disguised princess had to bear back to the beautiful town of Tirzah. All remoter griefs were probably to her swallowed up in this—which rung continually in her ears in all her homeward way,—“When thy feet enter into the city the child shall die.” It is heavy tidings to a mother that she must lose her well beloved son; but it is a grievous aggravation of her trouble that she might not see him before he died. They who were about him knew not that he was to die to-day, and therefore could not estimate the preciousness of his last hours and the privilege of being then near him, and of receiving his embrace. She knew; and she might not be near, nor pour out upon a dying son the fulness of a mother's heart. Knowing that her son lay on his death-bed, her first impulse must have been to fly home to receive his dying kiss; but her second to linger by the way, as if to prolong that dear life which must close the moment she entered the city. Never, surely, before or since, was a distressed mother so wofully torn between the contrary impulses of her affection!

At last her weary steps reached the city; and as she entered its gate her son died, and she was only just in time to press to her arms the heart still warm, although it had ceased to beat.—*A Selection from Killa.*

MORE SURVIVORS OF THE LYONNAIS.—The following is a report, made by two men named Tougar, a stoker, and Cedas, a passenger on board the unfortunate steamer *Lyonnais*, before the French consul at Rio, at which port they were landed, by the American ship *Essex*, which had picked them up at sea:—“In the morning of the 4th November Captain Deaulx was in his gig, with Dr. Clarin, the *senune de chambre*, and five sailors. They were steering at some distance from the vessel. About eleven o'clock we lost sight of them. I left the raft and went on board the *Lyonnais*, where I was rejoined by twenty of our companions, mostly sailors. All of them except four, immediately made an attack, on the provision and wine. It was in

vain that we endeavored to persuade them to assist in constructing a new raft; they replied that they would die on board the vessel. For us who wished to escape death, we began to construct two, which we sent to the large one. The night came on stormy, and was a dreadful one to pass. One of the small rafts, which we had sent to the large one, and which had remained attached to the latter, parted its hawser at eleven o'clock at night, and went adrift, having on it the chief cook named Cayolle; Roman, first stoker; and four others. At that moment the sea was very rough, and every movement of the vessel gave such a shock to the large raft, which was fastened to her, that we thought it would go to pieces. The unfortunate men who were on it uttered the most piercing cries, begging that the hawser might be cut, and the raft set adrift before it went to pieces. That we could not consent to, for if the raft floated away we thought we should lose all chance of safety. Alas! when daylight appeared, not a vestige beyond the part to which the hawser was attached was visible. By the side of our drunken companions were still adrift with their bodies half under water. We sought to rouse them up by declaring the vessel would soon go to pieces, and that it was necessary to construct a new raft. One of them opened his eyes, and finding that it rained, replied, 'I will not do anything while it rains.' Four men set to work with me, and, at six o'clock in the morning of the 5th, a last raft was completed and launched. The water had then reached to a level with the deck of the vessel, and there was not a moment to be lost. We got on the raft, without provisions, and almost without clothes, with two empty barrels, the cabin doors, and some cordage. The raft was about 30 feet square. I had with me, besides my present companion, the ship's steward, the second cook, and a stoker, whose papers are now in our possession. As to those who remained on the vessel, to the number of about fifteen, we saw them take refuge in the forepart as the water rose above the upper part.—We had not got to more than four times the vessel's length from her when she suddenly gave a lurch to starboard, and then suddenly disappeared, with a noise similar to an explosion of a mine. There was a smart breeze blowing at the time, and the sea was very rough. Our raft, formed of planks suspended on two barrels, had neither oars nor sails. Throughout the whole of the 5th the weather was squally, with rain, sleet, and snow. On the 5th there was a heavy sea. The raft gave a heavy lurch, and the second cook was washed away. A short time after, another man, in despair, threw himself into the sea. The steward twice attempted to follow that example, but we dragged him on board again. He, however, soon afterwards disappeared, after a very heavy sea had washed over us. There now remained only we two. We had then become very weak from long fasting and exposure to the wet and cold. Our hands and legs had swollen. At 8 o'clock in the morning of the 8th we saw a vessel at about a cannon's shot distance, but she did not see us, and continued on her route. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon we saw another steering for us, and she soon came close. We were saved. Some of the crew of the vessel jumped on our raft; and finding we were too weak to move, had us stung and hoisted on board. She was the *Essex*, of Boston, and bound to Rio with a cargo of ice. The captain and his wife treated us with the greatest kindness, and we arrived at Rio on the 25th December.

A COMPETENT WITNESS.—The following extract from Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations is a manly recognition of God's never failing Providence, which ordereth all things that are in heaven and earth:—

“Meanwhile we tried to dream of commerce with the Esquimaux, and open water, and home. For myself, my thoughts had quite occupation enough in the question of our closing labors. I never lost my hope. I looked to the coming Spring as full of responsibilities; but I had bodily strength and moral tone enough to look through them to the end.—A trust, based on experience as well as on promises, buoyed me up at the worst of times. Call it fatalism, as you ignorantly may, there is that in the story of every eventful life which teaches the inefficiency of human means and the present control of a supreme agency. See how often relief has come at the moment of extremity, in forms strangely unsought, almost at the time unwelcome; see still more, how the back has been strengthened to its increasing burden, and the heart cheered by some conscious influence of an unseen power.”

We add the Doctor's testimony to the value of the labors of the Missionaries among the Esquimaux:—

“The labors of the Lutheran and Moravian Missionaries have been so successful among these peo-

ple that but few of them are now without the pale of professed Christianity, and its reforming influences have affected the moral tone of all. Before the arrival of these self-sacrificing evangelists, murder, incest, burial of the living, and infanticide, were not numbered among crimes. It was unsafe for vessels to touch upon the coast; treachery was as common and as much honored as among the Polynesians of the Eastern seas. Crantz tells us of a Dutch brig that was seized by the natives at the port of Disco, in 1740, and the whole crew murdered; and two years later the same fate befell the seaman of another vessel that had accidentally stranded.

“But for the last hundred years Greenland has been safer for the wrecked mariner than many parts of our own coast. Hospitality is the universal characteristic, enjoined upon the converted as a Christian duty, but everywhere a virtue of savage life.—From Upernavik to Capo Farowell, the Esquimaux does not hesitate to devote his own meal to the necessities of a guest.

“The benefits of the Missionary school are not confined to the Christianized natives; and it is observable that the virtues of truth, self-reliance, and generous bearing, have been inculcated successfully with men who still cherish the wild traditional superstitions of their fathers. Some of them are persons of strongly marked character, and are trusted largely by the Danish officials.”

PHYSICAL CHANGES.—Our bodies are at all times like the fire which was shown to the hero of the Pilgrim's Progress in Interpreter's House, which had water poured on it, on one side of the wall against which it blazed, and oil on the other.—Here one tissue is burning like fuel, and there another is becoming the depository of combustible matter. We have, as it were, millions of microscopic wind-furnaces, converting into carbonic acid, water-vapour, and other products of combustion, all the combustible elements of the body; and millions of blast-furnaces reducing the starch and sugar of the food, and the sulphates and phosphates of the body, into inflammable oils and other fuels, which are finally transferred to the wind furnaces and burned there. Burning, and what we must call in contradistinction, unburning, thus proceed together; the flame of life, like a blow-pipe flame, exhibiting an oxidising and a reducing action, at points not far distant from each other. Such is the human body, ever changing, ever abiding. A temple, always complete, and yet always under repair. A mansion which quite contents its possessor, and yet has its plans and its materials altered each moment. A machine which never stops working, and yet is taken to pieces in the one twinkling of an eye, and put together in the other. A cloth of gold, to which the needle is ever adding on one side of a line, and from which the scissors are ever cutting away on the other. Yes! Life like Penelope of old is ever weaving and unweaving the same web, whilst her grim suitors, Disease and Death, watch for her halting; only for her there is no Ulysses who will one day in triumph return.—*Dr. George Wilson.*

THE CLERGY RESERVES IN CANADA.—The question of the independence and self-government of the Church in Canada is, we are informed, now under discussion in the judicial committee of the Privy Council. In 1855 the Imperial Parliament passed an act enabling the Canadian Legislature to deal with the clergy reserves, which formed the endowment of the church of the province. In 1854 the Provincial Legislature alienated this property to secular purposes, subject to giving a life interest, as was required by the Imperial act, to the existing holders. The Church, being thus stripped of her State endowments, desired to be liberated from State control, and with this intent, in 1855, the local Parliament unanimously passed a bill to enable the Church to hold synods for the management of its own affairs, including the electing and deposing of its own officers of every order or degree whatsoever, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding. By the law of Canada, bills become law upon receiving the assent of the Governor, and remain so, unless disallowed from home within two years; or the Governor may withhold his assent and remit the bill for the advice of the authorities at home to certify. This is what has been done with the bill, and it is now being argued before the Privy Council whether the bill contravenes the ecclesiastical prerogative of the Crown.—*The Union.*

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN INDIA.—Sanction has been accorded for the erection of four thousand miles of new lines of electric telegraph throughout India. The line to Hyderabad in the Deccan was to have been completed in February.

Correspondence.

The Editors of the Church Times do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions of their Correspondents.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR.—Will you be so good as to inform your readers whether it is true that the Lauenburg Confiscation Bill has been read a second time and referred to a Committee? I cannot believe the Legislature has sunk so low as to sanction such a measure, and I hope that this reference, if it has been made, is merely in order to enquire whether the facts stated on behalf of the Old Church Square can be substantiated, with a view to the final rejection of the Bill. I was pleased to find that the *Halifax Catholic*, notwithstanding its usual opposition to you, has supported the cause of justice and equity, and several friends agree with me in regretting that you appeared to insinuate questionable motives for an act which may fairly be attributed to a sense of justice, and which is the more creditable because none of the Editors of the other Papers have had courage or good feeling enough to induce them to notice this wicked and barefaced attempt to rob the Church. The whole of the community are as much interested in this matter as we are, for nothing will be safe if the principle of "might makes right" is allowed to prevail.

It is pleasing to see that in the Town of Lunenburg all differences of Creed have been merged in the determination to resist this villainous attempt, and it is to be hoped that the Members who have sought to gratify a few ill-disposed persons, may be taught a useful lesson at the next Election. At all events we may suppose the new Government will adopt a different course from the last in these cases. The Attorney General ought to be the protector of the rights of all who are unjustly assailed, but it is well known that the late holder of that office refused to oppose this and other acts of injustice when perpetrated by his own supporters. However we expect better things from the gentleman who has succeeded him, and who although perhaps not particularly favorable to our Church, is not likely to be guilty of dishonorable conduct.

The Church of England was doubtless at some time more favored than other denominations, and received many gifts from those in authority; but that is no good reason for treating us unfairly now, when we ask for nothing and are content to be on an equality with others. What was once given cannot be taken away, without violating the first principles of society, and we must maintain our right to fair treatment. We cannot submit to be trampled upon, and we must be prepared to fight to the death for the preservation of property of which we are only Trustees. Whether these grants ought originally to have passed is not the question, (although it would not be difficult to defend them on that score) unless the reasons for all private grants are also to be investigated, and I suspect that in many cases they will be found less defensible than ours. Whether originally right or wrong, they cannot be now ignored or annulled, without injury to public credit; and there can be no doubt that Government will find the good old rule as applicable to themselves as to private individuals, that "honesty is the best policy," and they should not forget that even those who are most disposed to be quiet and peaceable may at length be aroused to a determined opposition by a continued course of injustice.

A CHURCHMAN.

Rawdon, March 19, 1857.

A Meeting of the Local Committee of the Diocesan Church Society, was held in St. Paul's Church, Rawdon, on Wednesday, March 18th.

The day was favourable beyond the expectation of the most sanguine, and such a one as blustering March seldom favours us with. The time appointed for the Meeting was eleven o'clock, and it was pleasing to see a goodly assemblage collecting, anxious to learn the merits of the Society, and willing to contribute their quota towards the extension of its operations. About 12 o'clock the various knots that were lasking in the sunshine about the picturesque and extensive graveyard, were summoned to attend inside the Church to the business of the meeting. Having all joined in singing the 100th Psalm, and the Rev. Thomas Maynard having said the appropriate prayers, the President explained at some length the objects of the Society, and read such parts of the report of the Executive Committee as he deemed would be interesting to the members present, and having requested all to take an active part in enforcing the resolutions, without waiting for a special invitation, he resumed the chair, making way for those speakers who being comparative

atangers were more likely to engross the attention of the meeting.

The first Resolution was moved by the Revd. Thos. Maynard.—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that while we are commanded to pray for the establishment of Christ's Church and kingdom upon earth, we are also expected to do our utmost for the support of those means which our Lord has pleased to make use of for that purpose.

As the voice of the Reverend mover resounded through the Church, which he had been mainly instrumental in creating, and reminded those around him of the lapse of years and of the great portion of the short span of life that had passed since he before addressed them, and forcibly pointed out to them the necessity of making some exertion to support the Church to which they belonged, it seemed to rivet the attention of his hearers, like the accident of a once loved but almost forgotten melody.

This Resolution was seconded by W. Mumford, Esq. of Newpo., who in a short but pathetic speech expressed his best wishes for the parish, in whose welfare, next to that of his own, he felt the deepest interest.

The second Resolution was moved by the Revd. H. M. Epke, who in a neat and appropriate address pointed out the excellencies of our authorized version of the Scriptures, of our beautiful Liturgy as mainly taken from the Bible, and invariably agreeing with it.

Resolved.—That the Translation of the Bible now in use, and so extensively circulated throughout the world, is sufficiently accurate to afford all necessary instruction in that knowledge which maketh wise unto Salvation through Faith which is in Christ Jesus, and that in the opinion of this meeting, the Attempt lately proposed to introduce a new version would tend more to confusion than to edification.

The Resolution was seconded by the Rev. Chas. Bowman; and the full tone of the Ayes, when it was put to the meeting, showed that the subject was not an uninteresting one.

The third Resolution:—

Resolved.—That in consideration of the Providential care of the Almighty during the past year, the members of this branch of the Diocesan Church Society, feel it to be their duty to make a substantial acknowledgement of their gratitude by contributing through the channel of this Society, to the spread of the Gospel of Christ.

Was moved by Benj. Smith, Esq., who in his usual straightforward and impressive style, exhorted his Christian brethren to contribute liberally to the support of that Society; upon their bounty we must some day expect to be in a great measure dependant for the ministrations of the Gospel.

This was seconded by Edwd. Murphy, Esq., who in doing so favoured us with a few short but forcible and acceptable remarks on the subject.

When the business of the meeting was concluded, subscriptions amounting to more than £6 were handed in, giving an average increase of one-eighth on the last year.

C. B.

To the Editor of the Church Times.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1857.

CLERICAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

We received some time since, from a friend, a copy of the "Constitution of the Clerical Mutual Life Assurance Association, for the Diocese of Fredericton, New Brunswick." It differs in principle from that adopted in this Diocese, inasmuch as the plan is that of Life Insurance generally—while that in Nova Scotia provides a yearly relief during life for the widows and orphans of the clergy. Our plan also leaves it with the people to make it very easy to the Clergyman desirous to take advantage of it—and in many instances his payment will be nominal. That of New Brunswick appears to go directly to his pocket, and in the majority of instances, he will have with a large family out of a straitened income, to pay a considerable premium, if he live to the age allotted to man. We dare say, however, that the Table has been carefully calculated, but it strikes us that if it give only the same comparative advantage to the Insurer, at the age of 23, that it offers to the Insurer of 70, and the latter live five years, then families will not be much benefited after the mourning and funeral expenses are paid. The Nova Scotia plan provides that £25 per annum shall be the minimum allowance—to be enlarged as the fund itself increases. We are sadly in the dark with reference to the authorized proceedings of the Church in New Brunswick; and perhaps the above is not the only plan for the relief of the families of deceased Clergy. If some clerical friend in that Diocese would take the trouble to enlighten their brethren of this Diocese through our columns, we should deem it a favour, and it might prove useful besides:—

CONSTITUTION OF THE CLERICAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION FOR THE DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, JANUARY 22d, 1857.

I. The object of the Association is to provide a sum of money to be paid at their death, to the families of those Clergymen respectively, who may, at the time of their death, hold the Policy of the Association.

II. The sum of money in the case of those who now hold a Policy shall be £300.

III. In the case of others, it shall depend upon the age of the person when he shall take out his first Policy.

IV. The year on which he entered on his last birthday, shall be deemed the age of this person, and of this the Committee may require reasonable proof.

V. If any person shall allow his policy to lapse, and at a subsequent period shall renew the same, the sum of money to which his family shall be entitled shall be that which is set opposite to his age at the time of such renewal.

VI. A Policy shall not be given to any person who by degradation or otherwise, shall have ceased to be a Clergyman of the Church of England, and if he be the holder of a Policy it shall become void on such cessation.

VII. A Policy shall not be given to any Clergyman residing out of the Diocese, except by order of the Association passed at some Annual Meeting.

VIII. A Policy shall not be given to any Clergyman who shall have attained the age of over seventy years when he applies for his first Policy.

IX. It shall be at the discretion of the Committee to pay the above named sum either wholly or in part, interest being allowed for such part thereof as may remain, and for so long as it may remain unpaid.

X. It shall be competent to the Committee to insert in the Policies any customary conditions, restrictions, and stipulations they may consider necessary.

XI. All policies shall expire on the 15th day of July, and must be renewed within thirty days, any policy not renewed within that period shall be deemed to have lapsed.

XII. The payment of each person taking out his first or his next Policy shall be that sum which is set opposite to his age in column B of the annexed table, and his subsequent annual payments shall every year be increased one shilling.

XIII. In addition to this sum those Clergymen who have Churches under their charge shall pay to the Association the proceeds of a Collection, to be taken up every year in one of their Churches, such Collection to amount to at least £2 in each mission.

XIV. Should any such Clergymen wish to dispense with a Collection, he shall pay in lieu thereof in addition to his annual payment, such sum as may be agreed upon between the Committee and himself.

XV. Those Clergymen who being Curates or Assistant Ministers, have not a Church under their charge, shall pay in like addition 50 per cent. on the amount of such annual payment.

XVI. Should any Clergyman holding a Policy be or become a "Retired Missionary," he shall pay annually that sum which is set opposite to his age on the table, and in addition thereto the sum of £2, or in lieu of paying such a like annual sum, £4 shall annually be deducted from the sum assured.

XVII. The parties to whom the above named sum of money shall be deemed payable are the Widow and Children of the deceased Clergyman, or if there should be no Widow or Children, the member or members of his family or other person named to and approved of by the Committee to whom he shall have assigned his Policy.

XVIII. This sum of money shall not form any part of the Clergyman's personal estate, nor shall it be liable for any debts or engagements he may have contracted during his lifetime.

XIX. The Officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Committee of Three, the Officers being *ex officio* members of the Committee of Management.

XX. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese shall be the President, and the Archbishop the Vice President.

XXI. The Secretary, Treasurer, and Committee shall be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Association.

XXII. The Annual Meeting shall be held at the same time and place as the Diocesan Church Society holds its Annual Meetings.

XXIII. No Article of this Constitution shall be reformed, altered or amended, except with the concurrence of two thirds of the members of the Association present at an Annual Meeting, and notice of any motion shall be given at the previous Annual Meeting.

A course of Lectures will be preached in St. Paul's on each evening of Passion Week as follows: Sunday, April 5th—The attraction of the Cross, by Rev. J. Madrin.

6th—Endurance of the Cross—Rev. R. H. Bullock.

7th—Power of the Cross—Rev. E. Gilpin, jr.

8th—Obedience of the Cross—Rev. T. Crisp.

9th—Glory of the Cross—Rev. J. C. Cochran.

Good Friday—Death of the Cross—The Bishop.

Fastor Eve—Peace by the Cross—Rev. W. Bullock.

The Service will commence at half past seven, except on Sunday and Friday, when it will be at the usual hour, 7 p. m.

THE ELECTIONS.

Great excitement pervaded the City up to Thursday morning of the past week, at which time the result of the elections of the new officers of the Government was known. Telegraphic despatches were frequent on Monday and Tuesday, exciting hopes and fears, as the varied hues of the communications told for or against the candidates, and raised or layed the apprehensions of their friends. On Wednesday there was an extraordinary run of business at the Telegraph Office, and all hands must have had as much to do, as they could well attend to, from its opening until the close at midnight. It was then satisfactorily ascertained that two of the seats of members of the Government, the Hon. Attorney General, for Annapolis, and Hon. M. Wilkins, for Picota, were safe—the other two were still in doubt, and unfavourable rumors were afloat respecting them, as from several of the polling places returns had not been received, and these it was supposed might be unfavourable. Thursday morning, however, made their case good also. All four members of the Government have been returned by handsome majorities, notwithstanding every effort which the shortness of the time allowed, had been made to defeat them on the part of the opposition. The result shows, apart from the religious considerations involved in the contest, that the late government had become unpopular, in public estimation, and that the country was ripe for a change of men, altho' we cannot discover any thing in the popular movement that indicates a desire for a change of measures.

It is too early as yet to speculate upon what may be the consequences of the sudden accession to power of those who have had to remain for such a length of time in the cold shades of opposition. The country will however expect of them that they will permit no encroachment upon the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty—and that any undue pressure in that way from whatever quarter, will be strenuously resisted. We are willing to allow them that independent position for which they so earnestly contend whenever a charge is brought against them of combining with a religious body to acquire political power. But they will be closely watched, both by friends and foes, and any deviation from the strict line of duty will be the signal for their removal to whence they came. This we believe to be the determination of that part of the body politic which accepts the new government upon trial—it must not however be disguised that a very large portion of the people are already in decided opposition to the new administration, have no confidence in its professions, and will if they can, overturn it the first opportunity that may seem favorable to their intention.

The Halifax Catholic takes offence, because although admitting the justice of its remarks upon the Lundenburgh Church, we questioned its sincerity in making them at the present crisis. It appears, that it only meant to express an honest opinion based upon a supposition that the statement made by our Lundenburgh correspondent was correct—and that this expression was independent of any other motive whatever. We have no desire to question any conclusion drawn from such legitimate premises, and are glad to find that in this instance at least it is disposed to do justice to the Church.

The following communication from the Rev. Mr. Deblois, is a duplicate from that gentleman, of one received some weeks since, which has been mislaid. We had hoped to find the missing one, which will account for the omission to notice its receipt.

The Missionary at Bridgewater begs leave to acknowledge, through the medium of the Church Times, the following subscription from the liberal inhabitants of Halifax. This liberal appeal, has been generously responded to; and certainly it cannot be said of the Churchmen in that place that they have been found unwilling to distribute; and that certainly redounds to their credit, when it is a well known fact that, for many years past, hardly a country parsonage but that has received aid from the same quarter. It, however, gratitude, and the knowledge of having done good can repay the charitable, they would have been amply compensated in witnessing the delight with which many poor, but zealous members of our communion witnessed and took part in the services of their new Church, which was opened for the first time for Divine Worship on Sunday, Feb. 22d. Several suitable pieces were admirably executed by the choir, and an appropriate discourse was delivered. Through many difficulties we have manfully struggled, and, though at times well nigh desponding, were still made to feel that the cause was not our own but God's, and therefore encouraged to persevere; for in our darkest hours, like sunny spots in dreary wastes, came golden and refreshing showers to assist us, from those who gave glory for the Gospel's sake. May God not forget their labor of love, which they have showed for His name's sake, in that they have ministered unto the saints, and yet do no mister. The Church is a nest building, in the Gothic style, boarded vertically and battened, the outside surface being painted and sanded. The furniture, rafters, and beams are stained. A Gallery extends

along the western end. The pews have been made in the simple and plain, without doors, and are capable of seating about three hundred persons. We had intended it for a free Church of the living God, but before such a desirable end can be accomplished, owing to a debt still existing upon it, the pews still have to be rented for some length of time.

Table with columns for names and amounts, listing donors like Henry Pryor, A Friend, Wm Remels, etc.

The, with five pounds previously from the Lord Bishop, the same amount from Mr. Butler, and twelve pounds from Mr. Buxey, make more than 180 pounds received in Halifax. Nearly twenty pounds more were received conditionally in the same place, but owing to the conditions not having been fulfilled, the sum was not paid.

Received from Liverpool, Feb. 26th—Mrs. Smart, 10s, Mr. Agnew, 15s.

R. M. S. EUROPA.

The Steamship Europa arrived Friday at noon, in 13 days from Liverpool. She brings important intelligence from England, the particulars of the defeat of the Ministry on the Chinese question, carried by a vote of the Cobdenites with Mr. Disraeli's and Mr. Gladstone's parties. Lord Palmerston has notified his intention of dissolving Parliament, and making an appeal to the country against the adverse vote upon Mr. Cobden's motion. The Speaker, Mr. Levevre, had announced to the House of Commons his design to resign from the Speakership at the close of this Parliament.

News from Hong Kong to Jan. 31, has been received. The Chinese shakers there, poisoned the bread of their customers, and one of the partners in a bakery had been arrested and committed for trial, with nine other Chinese. Sir John Bowring, dreading a general insurrection among the natives had made arrangements with the French Admiral Guerin so as to enable him to suppress any such movement. The united action of Great Britain, France and America, it is expected will compel the Chinese to an observance of treaties, that would open up their country to foreigners, and obtain redress for their evasion and violation. The announcement of the settlement of the Neuchâtel question was premature. The Russian plenipotentiary had not even agreed to the first proposition surrendering the sovereignty of the King of Prussia over the Canton.

Austria has made remonstrances to the Government of Sarina; but the tone of her despatches having created much surprise in the Russian Government, it is supposed that Russia will join with France and England in putting a stop to the Austrian interference.

TRY IT! TRY IT!! TRY IT!!!

G. W. STONES LIQUID CATHARTIC AND FAMILY PHYSIC!

The most important discovery ever made in Medical Science, being a compound of Barks and Roots which for us the most powerful, safe, and agreeable Purgative ever offered to the public.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & CO.

Rimmel's TOILET VINEGAR supersedes Eau de Cologne as a tonic and refreshing lotion for the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent for crowded assemblies, and a powerful disinfectant for apartments and sick rooms; its numerous useful and sanitary properties render it an indispensable requisite. A trial-bottle may be had for one shilling sterling.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co

The hands rendered soft and white by the use of Davidson's Flaming Soap, 6d. sterling per square, which protects the skin from the bad effects of winter. For sale by G. E. MORTON & Co., Halifax.

THE BALM OF ORANGE FLOWERS gives a delicate perfume to the breath, and thoroughly cleanses the teeth; eradicates tan, pimples, and freckles, and imparts a rosy bloom to the complexion; makes a soft and beautiful lather for shaving; removes dandruff and gives a fine gloss to the Hair. A bottle costs only 50 cents. Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!—DR. MORTON'S TUSSELAGO!!—A compound of simple remedies harmless in their nature, but wonderful in effects by timely use, coughs are instantly relieved, sore throats and colds soon cured. It is efficacious in Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and Diseases of the Lungs and Throat; is so pleasant to the taste that children cry for it; so convenient to use, that it can be carried in the pocket. Trial packages can be had for a York shilling. Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have a cosmopolitan reputation. In every land, Christian and savage, to which commerce has carried them, they have become standard remedies for the most painful and dangerous complaints to which humanity is liable. The Ointment is an acknowledged specific for all eruptive, tumorous, and ulcerous disorders, and there is no disease of the stomach, the liver or the bowels, that may not be subdued by a persistent use of the Pills.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The subject is interesting and not inaptly treated—but we must adhere to our rule, not to a fault communication unless accompanied by the name of the writer. Those who may choose to send us Selections, ought also to observe the same rule.

LETTERS RECEIVED

Rev. H. I. Owen—attended to. Rev. C. Lloyd—with rem. for Mr. Hudson. Rev. R. Ayer—new sub.—the case was received. Rev. Mr. Deblois. Rev. H. M. Spike—with rem. for T. Parker, 10s. Mr. Woodroffe 10s.

Married.

At Lunenburg, on Sunday the 8th Inst., by the Rev. Henry Deblois, AARON WILE and CHARLOTTE MCKEANAN.

Dead.

Wednesday morning, Mr. ALEXANDER GRANT, aged 75 years.

From Scarlet Fever, at Upper Branch, on March 2nd, JOHN HUBBARD, aged 6 years, son of the 11th, EDNA, aged 9 years, and CAROLINE, aged 2 years, children of Mr. George White.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Sunday, March 23—Brig Alps, McDougall, Stilly, 40 days; Sears, Wm. A. Henry, Archib., 10 days; McSub, New York, 3 days; Cleburne, London, Archib.; Amazon, Fox, do; Mountain, do; North, Fortune, P. A. 4 days; Magnet, Hayward, do, 1 day; 1st do, Nils, 5 days.

Monday, March 24—Sloop Matilda, Cape Breton 4 days; Tuesday, March 25—Schooners Laura, LeBlanc, Archib., 2 days; Esther, LeBlanc, do.

Friday, March 27—R. M. S. America, Long Boston; R. M. S. Europa, Liverpool, 14 days.

CLEARED.

March 27—John Tilton, Graham, St. John, N. B.; Victoria, Parr, Maynour, P. R.; Margaret Bennett, Bennett, New York; Joseph Dexter, Rev. B. W. Innes.

March 28—Vesuvius, Mann, Porto Rico; Ornate, Fenlon, F. W. Innes, Cara, Lynn, Portland; Inkermann, King, Fortune Bay, Good Hope, Port-au-Prince.

PRICES CURRENT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28.

Table listing prices for various goods like Apples, Butter, Cheese, etc., with prices in shillings and pence.

Halifax, March 27, 1857.

THE Corresponding Committee of the COLONIAL CHURCH and SCHOOL SOCIETY, give notice that they are prepared to give assistance towards expenses of persons desirous to qualify themselves at the Society's Training School as Teachers in connexion with the Society. BIRENTON H. COLLINS, Secy.

March 28.

3m.

WILLIAM LANGLEY, CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, From Lannon.

Hollis Street, a few doors South of Province Building. HALIFAX, N. S.

SOLE AGENT for English and American, PATENT MEDICINES, COMBS, BRUSHES, SOAPS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, LEECHES, ETC.

SEA and FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS furnished with the Best Drugs and Chemicals.

March 21.

VALUABLE BOOKS FOR SALE,

At the Church Times Office, 24 Granville Street.

- 1. HOLY BIBLE and Apocrypha, of the Geneva Translation, with Copious Marginal Notes, Curious Woodcuts, &c. Containing also, Speed's Engraved Genealogies, with Sternhold and Hopkins' Old Version of the Psalms. In good preservation—but slightly imperfect. Bound in Half calf, small Fol. Lond. 1611. £1 5s.
2. Illustrated London News, with many thousand Engravings. 3 vols. (one of them quite new) Fol. Cloth, Lond. from Jan. 1849 to June 1850. £1 10s.
3. Hume's History of England, with Smollett's Continuation. Beautiful Set, quite new. 10 Vols. cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1810. £3 10s.
4. Crivell's History of the Church of England. Quite new, 2 vols. Cloth, Crown 8vo, Oxford, 1819. 12s. 6d. March 21, 1857.

Poetry.

OH, MAY WE LOVE THE BIBLE!

Oh, may we love the Bible!
 God's holy book of truth,
 The blessed staff of heavy age,
 The guide of early youth;
 The lamp that sheds a glorious light
 On else a dreary road;
 The world that speaks a Saviour's love
 And shows the way to God!

Oh, may we love the Bible!
 For it alone can tell
 The way to save our ruined souls
 From Satan, sin, and hell;
 In words of truth it tells us how
 We may ascend to heaven—
 That if we trust in Jesus' blood,
 Our sins are all forgiven.

Oh, may we love the Bible!
 That tells of Jesus' love;
 Who came on earth for us to die,
 And pleads for us above;
 Who bore our sins of every die
 Upon the cursed tree,
 And sends the Holy Spirit down,
 That sinners may be free.

Oh, may we love the Bible!
 The deepest, richest in me,
 All filled with the brightest gems of truth
 For men of every clime.
 The guilty sinner here may learn—
 The Gentile and the Jew—
 To wash his robes in Jesus' blood
 From sins of every hue.

Oh, may we love the Bible!
 For which the martyrs died,
 And spread the glorious truth of God,
 Wherever men reside;
 It tells the dying how to live,
 When time has passed away,
 And walk with God in robes of light,
 Through realms of endless day.

Oh, may we love the Bible!
 And shut the trifling tongue
 That would this treasure take away,
 And leave our souls undone;
 That would consign immortal minds
 To gloom of endless night—
 May we "maintain the truth in love"—
 And "God defend the right."

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

By the recent F. A. 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.

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Blue Laid, Blue Wave and Cream Laid Foolscap, Post Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Copy Papers, 100 Papers, Drawing W. A. Water, Ink, Stamps and Seal, Account Books, Copy Books, &c. &c.

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WM. GOSSIP,
 24 Granville Street.

Oct 11 1856.

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JUST Received, a new Stock of the above from Five Pence per Roll to 3 Shillings, Bordering to match Green Paper for Window Blinds.

Order stating quality, description and price, carefully attended to.

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 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. the Set!
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 Real Paris, 2s. 6d. per pair, with registered fastening.

The Alpine Gauntlet, 3s. 6d. per pair,
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 The Empress Eugenie Gauntlet, lined, in all the new autumn and winter colors.
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Feb'y. 28, 1857.

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- Ollendorff's French Grammars,
- German do.
- Key to the above;
- German Dictionaries; German Readers;
- Davies' Algebra;
- Trigonometry;
- Liddell & Scott's Greek Lexicon;
- Spiers' and Suremne's French Pronouncing Dictionaries;
- Greenfield's Greek Testaments;
- Ready Reference Files;
- The American Vocalist.

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 EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.**

Under the Patronage of the Medical Faculty.

THIS Extract is obtained from the best imported Sarsaparilla, and contains besides Sarsaparilla the other ingredients ordered by the Royal College of Physicians for the compound Decoction—but is in a concentrated form for the sake of convenience. Sarsaparilla as this is combined is considered by many of the most eminent physicians at home and abroad, the BEST VEGETABLE PURGATIVE MEDICINE IN USE for purifying the blood and improving the general health.

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 ALWAYS ON HAND—Superior Satin Paper, newest styles, and Bordering in match, of a variety of Patterns in Gold, Floss and Plain.

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THE following FRENCH BOOKS are to be obtained at the Book and Stationery Store of WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street.

- Ollendorff's French Grammar, Value, do. do. Jewett.
- Key for each of the above.
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- Levizac's French Grammar.
- Winnastrochi's French Grammar.
- Pinney's First Book in French.
- De Fiva's Elementary French Reader.
- De Fiva's Classic French Reader.
- Collin's Dramatic French Reader.
- Rowan's Modern French Reader.
- Adventures de Telemoque.
- Historie de Charles XII.
- Reenell Choist.
- Boimar's Perrin's Fables.
- Petit Precepteur.
- Chambaud's Fables.
- Spiers' & Suremne's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary.
- Do. School Dictionary.
- Book of Common Prayer, in French.
- French Testaments.

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

Nov 1. WM. GOSSIP

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THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!

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THE virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin, as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influence.

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Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. Angry Eruptions, such as Salt Rickets, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, Nettler Rash, Scabies (or Itch) &c. die out to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

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The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula, and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterwards complete are safe as well as permanent.

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In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

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

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There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax,
 General Agent for Nova Scotia.

Jan 26 1857.

TO COLLEGES, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

BLOOMFIELD'S Greek Testament, 2 vols.; Liddell & Scott's Greek and English Lexicon; Greenfield's Greek Testament; Goodwin's Course of Mathematics, from Pope's Homer's Iliad; Xenophon's Anabasis; Anthon's Homer, Virgil, Cicero, Horace, Sallust, Cæsar Latin and English Dictionary.

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Butler's Analogy; Whately's Logic, Do. Rhetoric, Quackenbos' Course of Composition and Rhetoric, Hawell's Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket Book.

WILLIAM GOSSIP,
 No. 24 Granville street

Nov. 22, 1856

TO THE CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, and MECHANICAL.

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 Dec. 20. WM. GOSSIP.

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