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C. P. Miller Esq
Brigadier

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, DEC. 26, 1858. NO. 60.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. Dec. 10	8 B Advent	Isaiah 23	Acts 10
M. "	"	47	17
T. "	"	49	19
W. "	19 Emb. Day.	61	19
T. "	"	63	20
F. "	21 St. Thos. Em. D.	65	21
S. "	22 Ember Day.	66	22

* One of the Ember Week Collects to be used on this day and each day in this week.

Poetry.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S VISION.

Loaned pored St. Augustine o'er the sacred page,
And doubt and darkness overspread his mind;
On God's mysterious being thought the sage,
The triple person in one Godhead joined;
The more he thought, the harder did he find
To solve the various doubts which fast arose,
And as a ship can be by impetuous wind
Tossed where chance's darts his body throws,
So tossed his troubled soul, and nowhere found repose.

Heated and feverish then he closed his tome
And went to wander by the ocean side,
Where the cool breeze at evening loved to come
Murm'ring responsive to the murmur'ing tide.
And as Augustine o'er its margin wide,
Strayed, deeply pondering on the puzzling theme,
A little child before him he espied;
In earnest labour did the urethra seem,
Working with heart in close by the soundly stream.

He looked and saw the child a hole had scooped,
Shallow and narrow in the shining sand,
O'er which at work the laboring infant stoop'd,
Still pouring water in with busy hand.
The Saint addressed the child in accents bland:
"Fair boy," quoth he, "I pray what art thou?
Let me its end and purpose understand."
The boy replied—"An easy task 'tis,
To scoop for me more an' the water out."

"Oh foolish boy," the Saint exclaimed, "to hope
That the broad ocean in that hole should lie."
"O foolish Saint," exclaimed the boy, they scope
Is still more hopeless than the hole I ply,
Who thinks to comprehend God's nature high,
In the small compass of that human wit.
Sooner, Augustine, sooner far shall I
Continue the ocean in this basin slight,
Than finite minds conceive God's nature infinite.

—Episcopal Recorder.

Religious Miscellany.

THE DOOM OF ISLAMISM.

It is a well known fact that the followers of the false prophet have always had the gloomy apprehension that their religion sooner or later would come to an end. Indeed, they seem never to have relied upon its own vital power for its continued existence, so much as upon the bad understanding, the quarrels, and destructive wars of Christian nations among themselves. This state of things, so unnatural and so unchristian, and yet so long continued, however disastrous, led the Moslems to believe that there was a *bad angel* among Christians, the enemy of peace and prosperity, whom they called the *Strange and powerful Spirit*, who, kindling the fires of revenge and ambition in the hearts of great men, draws from their hearts what is good in their belief in order to involve them in perpetual discord and war. While this state of things continued, the Turks promised themselves security to their empire and religion, and the mufti and priests, when they prayed in their mosques on Friday, asked the Prophet to continue the enmities and quarrels among Christian friends, since they were of such manifest advantage to the Moslem.

Still their own prophecies, whatever their nature, and origin, do not promise them perpetual empire or an imperishable religion. Farther back than the strange sights which are reported to have occurred in Medina in the year 1620, I find the following prediction, which is preserved in their own books:

"Our Emperor shall come; he shall possess the realm of an infidel prince; he shall take the Red Apple, and make it subject to his power. If at the seventh year of his command, the Christian's sword doth not advance, he shall rule unto the twelfth year: he shall build houses, plant vines, compass in gardens and hedges, and beget children. But after the twelfth year that he hath held the Red Apple, the

Christian's sword shall appear, and put the Turk to flight."

The following is the interpretation of the oracle given by the Moslems themselves ages since: By the "infidel prince," they understood a Christian prince; and by the "red apple" an imperial town, strongly fortified and important, in which and elsewhere the Turks should "build houses," that is, convert Christian temples to the use of the Moslem worship. "Planting vines" signified the extension of the Turkish empire, and the planting of colonies. "Compassing in gardens" meant that they should fortify the towns which they had taken from their enemies, and "begetting children" signified the propagation of the Mahometan religion far and wide in Christian countries. "But after the twelfth year," &c., meant that within a certain time best known to God, his Divine Majesty opening the eyes of his clemency upon Christians, will harmonize and unite the will of their princes, and kindle their affections with holy zeal, and blessing their arms, make them victorious over the Turks, whom he will drive out of the East, and chase back into *Scythia* from whence they came to be a scourge to Christendom; and then will the Turkish Empire and the Moslem religion fall together.

Such were the strange predictions of the Moslems nearly two hundred and fifty years ago, when their fulfillment seemed to be among the things the most improbable, and preserved in books of that date now come forward with a voice like that of God, and these predictions have an echo in every Moslem's breast, whether he is intelligent or ignorant, who from observation of passing events or from a certain mysterious presentiment of his blind nature, sees the day of Islamism coming, and is not slow, if sad to confess it.

DIPOSA.—The earthquakes which have reduced the city of Diposa, and which I have last day fore informed you, were repeated on the last day of the month, destroying to a considerable extent the new habitations the unhappy inhabitants had again erected. Several shocks were also experienced in the month of July. Thus this frightful and desolating phenomenon had been continued from February 17 to the last day of August, a period of above 6 months, and the end may not be yet. As a matter of science, the fact is worth relating. Though earthquakes have never been destructive on Mount Lebanon, while they have been followed by desolation at its base in various directions, an old Druse, who resides in a village 3,000 feet above the plain, informs me that he well remembers that once as he was walking on his terrace, some thirty years ago, a shock was so violent that he thought his house was about to fall.—*Corresp. of N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

SCOTLAND.

The condition of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and recent transactions therein, are worthy of notice in our columns. Much has been doing of late; and her ministers and adherents are encouraged by the existing aspect of affairs. In the diocese of Edinburgh and Glasgow, Bishop Trower has succeeded in re-organising, with every prospect of success, a mission in the thriving town of Castle Douglas, and various contributions have been received for the erection of a church, a site for which is expected to be given by a landed proprietor in the neighbourhood. The endeavour is noticeable as being the first step taken towards the revival of the ancient diocese of Galloway. At Galashiels, the Bishop also preached on occasion of the first anniversary of the erection of the church, and a large number of the influential gentry of the neighbourhood were present on the interesting occasion, which was followed by an entertainment given to the visitors, the clergy, and the school children, at Galahouse. Kelso, Melrose, Hawick, and Jedburg, Kilmarnock, and Selkirk, and Lanark have also been scenes of Bishop Trower's labours this season; and his triennial visitation was held in St. Mary's Church, Glasgow, on Wednesday, the 29th of August, at which twenty-six clergy of the Diocese were present. The charge was chiefly devoted to a review of the internal affairs of the diocese, and a consideration of the means whereby the labours of the clergy may be rendered more effective. In 1837 this diocese was separated from that of Edin-

burgh, the first Bishop being the late highly esteemed Dr. Russel, author of a number of able and popular works, and himself a fine specimen of Scottish ecclesiastic. During Bishop Russel's episcopate ten congregations had been added to the number of those previously existing, and ten others have since that time been formed; while within the last seven years fourteen clergymen have been added to the number of those who formerly officiated within the bounds.

The Annual Synod of the diocese of Moray and Ross was held at Inverness on the same day, when the Bishop delivered an interesting address, giving an account of the proceedings during the past year. One additional mission had been commenced, and the number of candidates for confirmation, many of whom had joined the Church in mature years, considerably exceed that of previous years. A conference of the laity in the diocese has also been held, whom the Bishop addressed in forcible terms on the subject of the very scanty allowance on which most of the clergy of this diocese were compelled to exist, and also directing the special attention of the conference to the importance of taking into early consideration the best means for raising parsonage-houses for those charges where none at present exist; suggesting likewise, as a matter seriously calling for early consideration, the desirableness of restoring the ancient system of maintaining the clergy before the existence of endowment, viz: the establishment of a Diocesan Fund, from which the clergy might be paid, and thus placed in a position of greater independence as regards their flocks. An important principle, our readers will at once see, is involved in this proposal.—*Toronto Church.*

EVANGELICAL PREACHING.

THAT dry, doctrinal preaching, of which we have heard much in our day, that talks about the glacial Saviour's worth, and power, and attributes, with all the nice discrimination of a medical professor, but never offers Him fully and simply to the sinner's soul, as his Divine remedy, with the affectionate interest and skill of a "beloved physician"—which describes man's sorrows and guilt, and condemns him for them, in hard terms of sentence, and even seems sometimes to glory in the skill and power with which it can be done, but never takes him gently by the hand to bring him to Christ, or, in the administration of the loving Spirit, to wipe away the tear of grief, or smooth the furrow of deep conviction—ab, all this is not evangelical preaching. We have heard a deal of this deal, unsympathizing preaching, and sometimes have felt as we should, perhaps, at witnessing the professional dissection of a child or a father—our very affection for the subject making us into the more the dead and heartless skill with which the demonstrative manipulations were displayed. We can bear downright legal preaching, moral preaching, formal preaching, with more patience than we can a dry, dead, evangelical, doctrinal preaching. The one has the apology of manifest ignorance. The other has the condemnation of light without love; intellect, without heart; a scripture without a spirit; a mere voluntary conversion of the life-giving message of salvation into the dry and hard club of Moses, which could knock the man down, and leave him for dead, but could do no more. We once heard one of these formal evangelicals, who dealt damnation round the land with as much apparent delight as some of the sermons of Jonathan Edwards, express his great desire to be "a faithful, pungent, Gospel preacher." A *pungent* Gospel preacher! Sharp honey! Bitter water! Acrid emollient! It was a singular combination indeed. He attained the violence which he called pungency. But, we fear he never knew the Gospel which "binds up the broken heart, and gives the oil of joy for mourning." We knew another one of this stamp, who travelled our land with a terrific sermon upon Judas. He preached it once for a good old earnest lover of the Saviour in our ministry. After church, a poor old woman came up in great excitement to her pastor, and said, "I will never hear that man again." "Why," said her venerable pastor, "because he said Judas has gone to hell, and I'm glad of it." This was her practical digestion of his hard and un pitying spirit, in dealing with the wretched and the lost.—*P. Churchman.*

News Department.

ENGLAND.

MR. GLADSTONE'S LECTURE.

In his lecture at Chester, Mr. Gladstone dwelt chiefly upon the history of Colonies, their foundation and growth, their desirability, and the best mode of Government. The subject of the Colonies, the right hon. gentleman said, was one of the most legitimate interest to every Englishman:—

"One fact would prove this. In the middle of the last century the American colonial empire of England was the envy and admiration of the world. It was thought that nothing had been seen for centuries at all to compare with it yet at that time the American population only amounted to 2,000,000 souls. What was the state of things now? The single colony of Canada contained a population nearly equal to the whole American States of that time. Look at the subject in another light. There was scarcely a European language of note that was not spoken in our colonies—not merely by families or inhabitants of particular districts, but by great masses of the population. The subjects of the Queen in Malta, and those of the Ionian Islands, spoke the beautiful language of Italy. The people of Canada, or the Mauritius, or St. Lucia, and other of the West India islands, spoke the language of the French nation. In British Guiana and the Cape of Good Hope Dutch was spoken; Spanish was the language of Trinidad. Look at the matter from another point of view. Consider the great subject of emigration, which twenty or thirty years ago was regarded only as a means of getting rid of the overflowing of the population, and was now become a matter of tender and domestic interest to many of the most intelligent and best conditioned families in this country. In the year 1815 the whole number of emigrants who left the shores of England was 2,000; up to 1829 the annual average was 25,000. It afterwards rose to 40,000, while in 1851 the total was 267,000. The *immigration* was reached in 1852, when the number was 398,000—a net 1,600 per day. This was not only an increase in quantity; its most remarkable feature was the character of the emigrants, for a long time emigration was only the resort of the most necessitous; now, on the contrary, it is frequented by the most valuable member of society in the sphere in which he moved, who went to seek his fortune in these distant lands. This change in the character of emigrants was capable of being tested by figures. While it was an emigration of paupers it was Irish, but in the first nine months of the present year, ending on the 30th of last September, while the Irish who left this country were 67,000, of English and Scotch 79,600 had proceeded to the colonies."

Speaking of the motive for acquiring colonies, Mr. Gladstone declared his belief that the love of gold had been the chief original excitement. "It was this that drew forth from Italy, from Spain, from France, from England, from Portugal, those men of bold and adventurous spirit who crossed and founded successfully, in the midst of indescribable danger, those colonies which had grown into the great States of Northern and Southern America. They went in search of gold, but found comparatively none; for the colonies of South America, where it was found in greatest abundance, were not to be named now with those of North America. In the latter there was, however, the discovery of a great country—a most extensive field for the development of human industry in every branch. Thus, by the wise dispensation of Providence, the very delusions of mankind were made to subserve their greatest interests. This passion for gold did a work which the true ideas respecting colonisation never could have done; for those who went to North America would not have gone if they had known that they would have there to use the hatchet and spade as in this country. In some minds there was an idea of the propagation of the Gospel, but it did not appear that this notion was very happily associated with the other, for the love of gold obtained a great preponderance over the spiritual motive. There were other motives which had led in a great degree to the promotion of colonisation across the Atlantic. Some had said it was to improve the revenue of the mother country, and in the colonies of Spain they had an instance of this at the present day. Others thought it was desirable to possess colonies, because they made a large addition to the territories of a country. Certainly it was, but only when they knew how to make use of it. Again, people had a notion that for the reputation of England she should possess colonies. It it was meant by this to make a show in the world—for which they had no substance to corre-

pond—that was not a good reason for the maintenance of their colonial possessions. They should desire to appear only what they are worth, neither more nor less. (Cheers.) A more vulgar notion than any of these was, that it was desirable to possess colonies in order that the Executive Government might have the patronage in their hands of public situations in the colonies at their disposal. He did not envy the man who thought in the present day that Government could be carried on by patronage. A feeble instrument to trust to, and very liable to be abused. The moral tone of those who relied on it. Another much more prevalent than this was, that the colonies ought to be maintained for the purpose of establishing an exclusive trade, the whole profit of which should be enjoyed by the mother country. This was the basis of the modern colonial system of Europe. The interests of the colonists were attempted to be made subservient to those of the mother country. People were allowed to go to the colonies, but what they made there was sent to British markets in British vessels, and in the raw state; for if sent in other vessels it would not be to the interest of British shipowners, and if in the manufactured state it would not benefit the British manufacturers. The question was not whether they should give a temporary stimulus to trade in the young colonies; the trade monopoly of that time was rather of the nature of a patent, which involved the principle of a monopoly. They thus proceeded upon the principle that a colony should only benefit the mother country by its trade, and this was still at the bottom of many national transactions, and not very long ago the groundwork of our own. It was wrong to suppose that there could be any other benefit except the benefit of both parties concerned. The fallacy still prevailed in many countries of Europe that what was lost on the one side was gained on the other; the truth, on the contrary, being that what one man gained another gained also. (Cheers.) The idea that if other countries were allowed to come in our trade would be carried away perverted the whole system of colonial government, and it was never supposed there could be a general commerce between Europe and America. England accordingly tried how much of her neighbour's colonial possessions she could get; and in the last century she had the advantage of being the most powerful of the European powers. It certainly was the case that we possessed many colonies which we did not found; but nobody else possessed colonies which we did found, with the sole exception of the American States, which were lost by the fault of our policy. These were the reasons which at different times had promoted colonisation, and yet none of these reasons were founded upon a good and faithful basis. Why, then, were colonies desirable? Both for the material and moral and social results that a wise system of colonisation was calculated to produce. It increased trade, and while a man by emigration increased his own wages, he also, by lightening the market, increased the wages of those who stayed at home. He likewise created a demand for capital in that colony, and, by taking capital, the emigrant created trade between the colony and this country. Trade might be increased in three ways—by opening new fields in foreign countries, at home, or in the colonies. In an increased trade with foreign countries they undoubtedly gained a profit, but were liable to the disadvantage of being hampered by unwise and bad laws in those foreign countries. In the case of trade with the colonies there was no such danger, because it was under the control and governed by the same system of laws as the mother country. Thus, with the colony they had trade, and security that it would have its full development. In opening new fields at home—as, for example, when the great iron district that enveloped Glasgow was discovered not many years ago—they obtained trade, security for its development, and also the advantage that those who carried it on helped to contribute towards the expenses of the Government. There could be no doubt, therefore, that the possession of colonies like those of England, which were peopled by men who exercised a free judgment in carrying their labour and capital to what they thought the best market for it, was a great advantage, not because it created a more profitable trade, but because it gave rise to a great deal of new trade, that would not otherwise have existed. The moral and social advantage of colonies was a very great reason for their possession, for who doubted that our country was blessed with laws and a constitution eminently calculated to benefit mankind? And what could be more desirable than that we should have the means of reproducing in different parts of the globe something similar to that country which we so much loved and enjoyed? Mr. Roebuck had said the object of colonisation was the creation of so many happy England."

(Conclusion next week.)

GERMANY.

A Russian loan has been contracted at Berlin; it is not said for what amount. The Swedish Government has also contracted one for three quarters of a million sterling. Some mysterious stories are told in the Prussian capital respecting missing despatches, from which scandal credits Lord Panmure with having obtained his information telegraphically to General Simpson respecting the orders to the Russian army, in the Crimea. The despatches were stolen by two valets-de-chambre of Lieut.-General Gerlach, who stands high in the confidence of the King.

The appeal of the English Consul at Cologne against his sentence for illegally enlisting for the Foreign Legion has been unfortunate. The Court have condemned him to six months' imprisonment instead of three; and his secretary, who was acquitted, has been now sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

TURKEY.

Omer Pacha celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Inkermann, or its "morrow," by a victory over the Russians in Georgia. On the 5th, or 6th, for the despatches vary as to the date, the Turkish General, at the head of 20,000 men, forced the passage of the river Anakara [also called Onfour and Ingour] under a terrific fire. The Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his despatch to the Ottoman Minister in London, says—

"The river was defended by 16,000 Russians, and our coloniers were in water to their armpits. The Sultan's troops attacked the Russian redoubts with the bayonet, and carried them, notwithstanding the desperate defence made by the enemy. The Russian troops were completely routed, and took to flight. We have taken five guns, seven powder-carts, and forty prisoners. The Russians have left more than 400 dead on the field of battle, among whom are two superior officers and a hundred subalterns. Our loss is sixty-eight dead, and 220 wounded."

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe states that the Russians were partly entrenched, and adds—"The British officers did honour to their country." The French Ambassador says—

"The enemy's army was composed of 8,000 regular troops, and about 12,000 Mingrelian and Georgian militia. After a combat of five hours, in which the Russians suffered severely, the Turks crossed the Ingour at four points. The Generalissimo is marching upon Kutais."

INDIA.

The Santal insurrection, it appears from the accounts by the last mail, is still very far from being suppressed. On the contrary, they had shown themselves on new points; but at the latest dates thirty Santal villages had been burnt, and great preparations were in progress for an effective campaign. The religious dissensions in Oude, between the Mahomedans and Hindoos, have proceeded to blows at Fyzabad, and the latter were victorious; upon which Ameen Ali, the Moulavi, or high priest of the Mahomedans, at Showlee, twenty-five miles from Lucknow, proclaimed a crusade against the infidel. A considerable number of fanatics joined his standard; but when he seemed about to act, he suddenly repaired to Lucknow. The Government gave out that he was strictly watched; but this was supposed to be a ruse on their part, in order to inflame the Mahomedans, and give Ameen Ali time to increase the number of his followers. Lucknow swarmed with agents; inflammatory pamphlets, similar to that entitled "The Sword, the Key of Heaven and Hell," were spread abroad; and Ameen Ali disappeared from Lucknow, richer in men and money than before:—

"Four days passed," says the Bombay correspondent of the Times, "before his flight was made known to the King, who, professing the utmost surprise and indignation, ordered out troops, and despatched them under the guidance of some of his principal generals and attendants to bring back the Moulavia alive or dead. Ameen Ali, surrounded by his fanatical chiefs, received the summons of his Sovereign; but, far from obeying, ordered the two officers, who were specially intrusted with the mission into a confinement real or pretended. The leader of the troops, instead of attacking the Moulavia, as a rebellious subject, treated with him upon terms of equality; and finally the following conditions were agreed to:—The troops were to return to Lucknow unmolested and unmolested; for one month the Moulavia was to remain quiet; if within that month, dating from the 4th of September, the Darbar, in the name of the King, should order the demolition of the temple and the erection of a masjid on its site, an order which the general pledged to obtain, Ameen Ali still remained quiet; but if the Darbar should fail in his duty to Ajlah and his Prophet, then the Moulavia was to be at liberty to carry his followers to Fyzabad, and act as should seem to him advisable and advantageous to the faith."

Day of Thanksgiving.

A FORM

PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING

TO ALMIGHTY GOD,

TO BE USED IN ALL CHURCHES AND CHAPELS OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND, IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27TH, 1855.

Being the day appointed by Proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, who has vouchsafed Victory to the National arms, and success to the labors of the Provincial Husbandman and Fisherman.

THE ORDER OF MORNING PRAYER.

The Service shall be the same with the usual Holyday, except when it is in this case otherwise appointed.

Let him that ministereth be not with these sentences: Rejoice in the Lord, O ye righteous: for it is somewhat well the just to be thankful.

Let us magnify the Lord our God, and fall down before His foot-stool, for He is holy. He hath not dealt with us after our sins, nor rewarded us according to our wickednesses.

O give thanks unto the Lord, and call upon His name: tell thy people what things He hath done.

O that men would praise the Lord for his goodness: and declare the wonders that He doeth for the children of men!

The fowls do lack, and suffer hunger: but they which seek the Lord shall want no manner of thing that is good.

O Lord how manifold are thy works: in vision, hast thou made them all, the earth is full of thy creatures.

Praise the Lord, O my soul: and all that is within me, praise His holy name.

O give thanks unto the Lord our God, for He is merciful and tender.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost.

As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, without end.

- Psalm Psalms, Rev. XXXII. xvi. First Lesson, Eccles. v. To Deum Laudamus. Second Lesson, Rev. I. Jubilate.

The first Collect shall be as follows: O God, who dost chastise Thy Almighty power most often in showing mercy and pity, and hast lately visited us with many and great mercies, continue, we beseech Thee, Thy loving kindness towards us, and give us grace to show forth our thankfulness by seeking in all things Thy glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

The second Collect shall be as follows: O God, who dost chastise Thy Almighty power most often in showing mercy and pity, and hast lately visited us with many and great mercies, continue, we beseech Thee, Thy loving kindness towards us, and give us grace to show forth our thankfulness by seeking in all things Thy glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

O ALMIGHTY GOD our FATHER, of whose only gift it cometh that we are, and whose mercies are multiplied for the sake of man; we beseech Thee, to accept our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving, that Thou mayest crown the year with Thy goodness, and bring forth abundance and blessing with unnumbered success the labors of our husbandmen. It is of Thy great mercy that the calamities of war are not aggravated by famine or scarcity, and that Thou hast filled our garner with all manner of store. Make us ever to remember that all we have is Thine, and cometh of Thy hand; and dispose our hearts to offer cheerfully unto Thee, of what Thou hast given to us, by relieving the sick and needy, and assisting in every good work. And may a sense of Thy mercy and goodness lead us to a more active obedience to Thy laws, and a more earnest endeavour to conform to Thy will, through Jesus Christ our only Saviour and Redeemer. Amen.

O LORD GOD ALMIGHTY, we desire also to bless and magnify Thy holy name, for the successes granted to our countrymen, and mercies allied with them, now engaged in a mighty warfare. We acknowledge that the wisest counsels, and the strongest arms, without Thee, cannot but fail; therefore not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name be all praise and glory ascribed. Continue, we beseech Thee, Thy favor to the allied forces both by sea and land, strengthen them in the day of battle, control them in victory, and support them in all their trials and privations. And finally, we pray Thee to vouchsafe to us, such a secure and prosperous peace, as may tend to the glory of Thy name, to the honour of our Sovereign and her dominions, and to the common welfare of mankind.

Hear us O Merciful Father, for Jesus Christ's sake, our only Mediator and Advocate. Amen.

THE COMMUNION SERVICE

Shall be used, as appointed for the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, without alteration.

THE ORDER FOR EVENING PRAYER.

The service appointed to be used at the commencement of the Morning Prayer, shall again be read; and the Hymn appointed, instead of Venite, shall be used before the Prayers.

- Psalm Psalms, Rev. CXLV. CXLV. First Lesson, Deut. VIII. Cantate Domino. Second Lesson, Rev. XXII. Deus Misericordiarum.

The first Collect for the Morning, shall also be the last at Evening Prayer.

And after the General Thanksgiving the two following shall be said:

O Almighty God our Father, &c. O Lord God Almighty, &c.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

ADVENT HYMN.

We have seen his Star in the East and are come to worship him. ST. MATTHEW. II. 2.

And I saw another angel ascending from the East, having the seal of the living God. REV. VII. 2.

Turn to the East, the Star appears Which on the Church a thousand years Has set its hopeful ray, Stand on the tower and watch and wait Until the everlasting day: Unfold the expected day.

Turn to the East the promised sign Small soon reveal its light divine, Lamplighted on the sky Soon shall the Son of Man appear, To cheer the faint and dry the tear That dim the utterer's eye.

The Sun shall pale before his rays, And far above the mortal blaze The Day-star shall appear, Brighter than any star in heaven, He comes, but not as once He came, Hail only by the verse.

He comes, the King of glory, to best And crown the lowly with righteousness— His coming shall be heralded of all, Bright with the glory of His light, So that the darkness shall be hid.

The advent of the Son of God, Proclaim'd by the angels of the Lord, To cheer the faint and dry the tear, And that the darkness shall be hid.

While yet He is not what is said, Turn to the East and watch and wait, The pathway of His feet, That with the glory of His light, We may in glory meet.

HARVEY, Dec. 17, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

SIR,—I beg leave to acknowledge through the medium of your paper, the sum of £7 18 10, received from my kind friends of Yarmouth, through the hands of Mr. Cornelius Blauvelt. Three pounds of the above amount have been presented to the Ladies' Sewing Society of Tusket—and the remainder to defray the expense of mailing by stage between Tusket and Barrington.

From the Lord Bishop of the Diocese—a package of Books.

From Messrs. Lorbly & Scampon—an elegant new Flag.

Dec. 6th, 1855. P. TOUQUE.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY OF DIGBY.

The annual meeting of the Digby Committee of the Diocesan Church Society, took place on the 30th of November. After the usual prayers and singing, the President having opened the proceedings with an address, the Rev. Mr. Godfrey moved the first Resolution, which was seconded by James A. Dennison, Esq. The Rev. Mr. Filleul moved the second Resolution, which was seconded by John C. Wade, Esq. The third Resolution was moved by the President, and seconded by R. S. Fitz Randolph, Esq. This Resolution was intended for Charles Budd, Esq. The fourth Resolution was moved by Mr. W. Myers Gray, and seconded by Mr. James Dennison Jr.

A numerous and highly respectable audience listened with undiminished interest to the various excellent speeches which were made by all the gentlemen both lay and clerical, who took part in the business of the evening.

Editorial Miscellany.

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

It will be seen by Advertisement in this day's paper, that the Annual Meeting of the Branch of the Colonial Church and School Society established in this Diocese, is to take place on Tuesday evening next, at the Temperance Hall. The affairs of the Society are said to be in a very satisfactory condition, and much future good it is to be hoped will result from their labours.

Sermons are to be preached to-morrow, Sunday, and collections taken in behalf of the Society—in St. Paul's, in the forenoon, by the Rev. Dr. Twining, and in the evening by the Rev. T. Dunn. In St. Luke's in the afternoon, by the Rev. C. Shreve. At Dartmouth, in the morning by the Rev. E. Martin. At Sackville in the morning by the Rev. T. Dunn.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—The past fortnight has been productive of a series of fatal accidents by drowning, in this vicinity. On Sunday last two men were found drowned at Point Pleasant—the melancholy accident is supposed to have been caused by the upsetting of their boat when returning from town—both were in the employ of Mr. Lynch at Ferguson's Cove—one was named Beattie—the name of the other, a stranger, is not given. The subject was alluded to in St. Paul's on Sunday evening last, with some words of caution and impressive exhortation, by Rev. Heber Bullock, who had seen the bodies on his return from duty at Falkland.

A Mr. Parker belonging to a vessel at Strachan's wharf, was drowned on Sunday night. A young man named Mansfield was drowned off one of the wharves at Dartmouth on Monday morning. And on Wednesday morning a man named Michael Lynch, a mason, was found in the cellar of a house in Gornish street, lying dead, with his face in a frozen pool of water, and a little dog belonging to him, at the feet of the corpse. Several of the above accidents, it is to be feared, have resulted from the effects of intemperate habits, an evil, which notwithstanding the efforts of Temperance Societies, appears to be fearfully prevalent amongst certain classes in this community.

The Morning Chronicle recommends that sellers of various marketable commodities, such as coal, tallow, potatoes, &c. There is no doubt that the general principle would be in some degree protected by this course from the frauds which the justice of the law cannot combat with hardly a possibility of detection; and it would be well if our Civil Law would give the subject their earnest attention. Selling by weight is not however exempt from certain species of fraud in favor of the seller, and it will therefore require some stringent provisions against their concealment. Upon the whole however, the change would be beneficial, especially to that portion of the community more particularly interested in getting for their money their money's worth.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. Mr. Freeman (Baptist) delivered an interesting lecture before the Association on Tuesday evening, on Monachism, at the Temperance Hall, which was crowded in every part. The Rev. Dr. Cramp (Baptist) will deliver the next lecture, Jan. 8, 1856, on "The Plurality of Worlds."

It is gratifying to learn that the inhabitants of St. Johns, N.B., comprising all classes of the community have determined on presenting a testimonial of their respect and esteem to F. N. Gisborne, Esq., the able and admirable introducer of communication by Electric Telegraph into that Colony. The plate agreed upon for this purpose is to be manufactured in London, and will be completed at an early date. The whole of British North America is deeply indebted to Mr. Gisborne for his exertions in securing and perfecting the Electric Telegraph in the several Provinces.—Chron.

A NEW BANK.—A large and influential meeting was held at the Merchant's Exchange Rooms on Monday evening last, for the purpose of establishing another Bank in this city. William Starr, Esq., Senr., was called to the chair, and Robert Beak, Esq., was chosen Secretary to the meeting. After some preliminary remarks from the Chairman and others present, the following gentlemen were named as a committee to make all the necessary arrangements, preparatory to application to the Legislature for a charter:—Wm. Stairs, Senr. John Duffus, Edward Kenny, John Gibson, Benj. Wier, and J. W. Ritchie, Esqrs.—Jk.

Joseph Bell, Esq., of the House of Bell, Anderson & Co., of this city, has been elected and taken his seat at the City Council Board, as Alderman for Ward No. 3, vice Joseph Bennett, Esq., J. P., resigned.—Jk.

Youths' Department.

UNKNOWN TONGUES—THE BIRD.

The best known of animal tongues are, of course, the most perfect among them—those of birds. It would be a long list, were we to mention but half of the curious literature, that, of old and late, has been written on this subject. Pallas Athens herself gave the knowledge of the language of birds to Tiresias, to console him for the loss of his eyes. Helenus of Troy, Thales and Melampus claimed to possess it. Solomon, who had wisdom exceeding much, and spake of beasts, and of fowls, and of creeping things, and of fishes, is reported to have understood the meaning of every bird's song. Pliny even gives, in his Natural History, an unerring receipt for the obtaining of such wonderful knowledge; and King Dag, who was a master of the science, kept sparrows, which brought him the news of the world from every country on earth. Geibert, of Seville, the great Christian master of the Black Art, learned to explain the flight and notes of birds; and Benedict IX., who rose to the Holy See at the early age of twelve years, knew their voice, and could tell from it what had happened to day, yesterday, and the day before, anywhere throughout the wide range of Christendom. It is not long since a German scholar studied the language of geese, and issued proposals for a dictionary on their idiom. Two adventurous Frenchmen, Dapont de Nemours and Perquin de Gumbloux, carried out the unfinished plan, and actually published works on the language of birds and other animals. It has been a favorite task of many authors to set the songs of birds to music, and to give their meaning—a scheme which Thomas Gardner, in his *Music of Nature*, has more fully developed.

Birds certainly have, of all animals known, the most perfect organs of speech, and the greatest variety of sounds and notes. They are better endowed than others, for they have a second larynx, which forms, as it were, an additional organ. Thus, if the head of a duck or a goose be cut off, the lower throat in the neck will, as many a boy knows from actual trial, still freely produce the accustomed, broad accents of its owner. The nightingale, of all singers the richest, has also, of all birds, the largest larynx. Besides, they can shorten and lengthen at will the tube of their windpipes, so that they can produce sounds which are peculiar to birds only. To this they add a remarkable, limited range for music; their song is neither mechanically only, nor merely instinctive. On the contrary, they connect each note with a special, definite feeling, and are partially aware of a connection between them, which rests exclusively upon the musical arrangement, or the idea by which they are suggested. Hence, also, their almost infinite variety of notes, known to all, and yet combined with a striking individuality found nowhere else. The bluebird and the wren sing each a different song; but as soon as the one or the other utters a chirp of fear or terror, all birds, even the stupid turkeys, know its meaning, and anxiously hide under turf or twig. The whole forest, in a moment, is still and silent; the hawk sails in vain on high in the clouds, and peers into the thicket and copse—they have all been forewarned and are safe and secure. So it is with their notes of joy and happiness. Not one sings exactly like the other; but the first note of exuberant gladness rouses them all, and one tiny creature sets a whole host of them ringing and chirping; as long as breath lasts their joy is undisturbed.

And, truly, their voices are, for the most part, but voices of happiness and thanksgiving. Their table is always set, a pendant twig offers a cozy seat, and neighbours are ever ready to sport, to gambol, or to join in concerts. Theirs is the wide realm of the air, they dwell and play, without care or trouble, in the eternal halls of their great father; "before whom not one of them is forgotten." There is ample room; they are bound to no path and no highway; freely they move, large or small, in the great house under the heavens. Early and long before day-break—says that charming Swiss writer, Tschudi—when the stars are still shining clear and bright in the dark blue night sky, you hear in a tall fir-tree, a strange, low, and rumbling noise. A pause, and then follow a few short, clapping, clacking sounds, which come quicker and quicker, until the full power of the voice is gathered; at last is heard a long series of quaint, hissing notes. It is the foolish turkey, that gobbles with his eyes shut, and his feet cutting most extravagant capers. So he trips and dances above on a stout strong branch; below him slumbers peacefully his hens in the bush, or look up with reverence to the absurd gestures of their high and mighty master. He is not long left alone. The little songsters

in, rush and rood, have, long before midnight, already begun to practice their humble, cheerful melodies. As the rosy morning clouds announce the rising sun, and light, fairy vapors in the east veil the chamber from which he comes forth as a bridegroom, these tiny birds are all ready to greet him, and in concert begin their early hymn. Now the oronot also awakes, and, shaking the dew from her jet-black wings, she sharpens her bill and then leaps from branch to branch up a tall maple tree. Two or three times she calls up the mountain side and down into the still, misty valley, the day is coming, and then she pours forth her glorious melodious song, now breaking out in gay exuberant joy, and sinking low in sweet, plaintive melancholy. Her chant is the signal for all life to awaken around her, the robin at once replies from afar off, well hid in the thicket of bushes. And long before the light blue columns of smoke rise from the lowly valley, long before the harmonious bells of the grazing cattle are heard, all the birds of the air have left their snug hiding places, and are ready to greet the day and to sing praises to their good mother nature, that has sent them once more the sweet light of heaven. From the fullness of their hearts and with overflowing joy they raise their thousand voices to join in the great concert in the green halls of the forest. Now one kind of bird prevails, and is heard high above the rest, and now another; then, of a sudden, all is quiet as if struck by the magic wand of silence. But high in the air you hear the hoarse, hungry croak of the hawk, and instantly all the merry little singers are safely hid in the dense foliage. At noon all is still; their gay melodies are hushed, and the great Pan passes by with his will lost. Towards evening however, the merry chorus begins again, though not with the same freshness and fullness as in the morning. There is a soft tenderness in the sorrow of their parting with the setting sun, with the glowing mountain and the warm, fragrant valley. One after another, they hide their heads under their wings, and yet, the earliest risers are the latest awake. Hours after the sun had sunk in golden floods of light, and the shadows of night cover the earth, deep, melancholy voices are still heard from dark pines, or in accents cry, a dreaming note swims through the dusky air. At last the quaint hoots of the owl earth to the woods, and the whole host of owls and night birds begin to hoot and to cry, to purr and to scream, in a monstrous, demon-like chorus.

All birds, as we know, are not endowed with like talents. Here, also, the variety of nature's gifts is as marvellous as the gifts themselves. What a difference between the melancholy, woeful croaking of the raven, and the melting notes of the nightingale! or the shrill trumpet-blast of the osprey as he dashes through the foaming waves, and the cooing of the amorous pigeon! The rambles of the warblers is sweetest music to our ears; the trouting laugh of the seagull and the fearful hooting of the owl cause us only disgust and terror.—*Putnam's Magazine*.

Selections.

A NOBLE ACT.

Lieutenant Beall, of the United States Navy, is already known to the country, having particularly distinguished himself on several occasions as a bearer of important despatches to and from California, both through the heart of Mexico during the war, and across the Rocky Mountains, forcing his way with equal spirit through civilized and savage enemies. As a gallant naval officer and intrepid traveller, with the courage to face and energy to overcome every difficulty, we can well believe he has no superior; but we have recently heard an anecdote told of him, being the account of a circumstance which happened on the last journey to California, from which he has only so lately returned, which, while it illustrates the dangers of the road, proves that there is another quality in him higher than mere resolution and bravery—a humane and generous disposition, which gives to those virtues the character of heroism.

It was, we believe, in the Gila country that Lieut. Beall, having encamped his party and placed it in safety, went out hunting. He set out alone on a favorite saddle-mare, which was generally kept or spared for such occasions. About six miles from the camp he had the good fortune to kill a deer; and he was on the ground dressing the carcass, when, on looking up, he suddenly beheld a troop of mounted Apaches, who had discovered him, and were dashing furiously toward him. They had doubtless heard the report or seen the smoke of his rifle, and so were on him before he was aware; but he knew very well that to be overtaken by them, a single white man among those naked hills

which they called their own, was certain death; and, accordingly, leaving his quarry and mounting in hot haste, he relied on the mettle of his mare, which he put to her full speed, to carry him back in safety to the camp. Away darted the young Lieutenant, and on rushed the savages, thundering and yelling in certain assurance of their prey. But confident as they were, the fugitive was quite as satisfied of his ability to escape, although their horses were fresher than the mare, and it was pretty certain that they were gaining slightly upon her, and would give her a severe contest before reaching the camp.

Thus assured of his safety, but not relaxing his speed, Lieutenant Beall had recovered half his distance from the camp, when, dashing over the crest of a hill, he was horrified at the sight of one of his own men, on foot, climbing the hill, and, in fact, following on his trail to assist him in the hunt. The sight of the Lieutenant flying down the hill at such a furious rate, was doubtless enough; perhaps the poor fellow could hear the whoops of the Indians ascending the hill from the opposite side; at all events, he understood his fate, and spreading his arms before the horse's head, he cried out, in accents of despair, "Oh, Mr. Beall, save me! I am a husband, and father of six helpless children!" Never was prayer more quickly heard or more heroically answered.

The Lieutenant, though riding for his own life, immediately stopped his mare and dismounted, and giving her to the man, said: "You shall be saved. Ride back to the camp, and send them out to give my body a decent burial!" And so they parted—the footman to escape, the officer, as he supposed, to be slain; for the hill was utterly bare, without a single hiding-place, and he thought of nothing but selling his life as dear as possible. For this purpose he drew his revolver, and, sitting down on the ground, waited for the savages, who, in a moment, came rushing over the brow of the hill, and then, to the unspeakable amazement of Lieutenant Beall, dashed past him down the descent like madmen; not a soul, in fact, seeing him. They saw, in reality, nothing but the horse and horseman; they knew nothing of a footman, and the sitting figure of the Lieutenant appeared, to eyes only bent on one attractive object, as a stone or hugh cactus, such as abound on those sterile hills.

At all events, Lieutenant Beall, by what seemed to himself almost a direct Providential interposition in his behalf, remained wholly undiscovered; and in a moment more the Apaches were out of sight, still pursuing the horse and rider to the camp. The latter barely succeeded in escaping with his life, the Indians having overhauled him so closely just as he reached the camp as to be able to inflict one or two slight wounds upon him with bullets, or perhaps with arrows. As for Lieutenant Beall, he was not slow to take advantage of his good fortune, and, selecting a round-about course, he succeeded in reaching the camp just about the time the poor fellow he had saved, and the other members of the party, were about rallying out to obey his last request, and give his body a decent burial.

Upon such an act as this it were superfluous to comment. It is an act, however, which deserves to live in men's recollection like the story of a great battle and victory.—*Philadelphia North American*.

DESCRIPTION OF KIMBURN.

From the Paris Moniteur.

The waters of the Bug and Dnieper debouch into the sea by a single branch. After forming a lake where they blend, the two rivers flow together, between Otchakow on the north, and Kimburn on the south, through a narrow channel of variable depth (15 feet the minimum), much nearer Kimburn than Otchakow.

Otchakow, on the right shore, is built on the top of a cliff, of middling height, advancing in an acute angle straight to the south, and throwing out a low flat on which rises a fort of Genoese origin, in a very dilapidated state. A battery of nine guns of large calibre, recently erected on the hill outside the channel, taking it in enfilade, but at a long range, completes the defence of this side, without presenting any serious obstacles.

It is on the left shore, on the tongue of sand formed by the alluvial deposits of the two rivers, that the citadel of Kimburn is built, commanding the passage much nearer, as its guns act both outside and inside; constituting in a word the sole defence of the mouth of the Dnieper.

The citadel of Kimburn is a horseshoe of masonry, with earthen parapets, surrounded by a moat wherever it is not washed by the sea, containing barracks and other buildings, the roofs and chimneys of which are visible above the rampart. It is armed in all its faces,

having one tier of guns covered casemated, which tier is crowned by a battery of 24, the whole possibly presenting some sixty guns of which sweep the sea outside, from the south-east to the north-west.

Kimburn has the war flag flying, the sign of armament, and contains a garrison of 2,000 men, not including the military colonists (outside, in a village regularly built, to the south within range of the fort guns. Two fresh batteries lately erected to the north-west of the fortress.

The "Osterreichische Correspondenz" asserts, on the authority of a telegraph communication from Odessa of the 17th, that at the same time the allied fleets attacked Kimburn 30,000 men landed on the Peninsula of Tendra.

Nothing certain was known of the destination of these troops.

Tendra is a long strip of land a vest of Perekop.

DEATH AND SLEEP.

It was towards evening, and other angels of Sleep and Death wandered throughout the earth. At length they reposed on a little of far from the dwellings of men. The voice of an evening bell from the distant hamlet was hushed a deep silence reigned around.

Still and silently, as their manna two angels sat together; their mild countenances of love to one another and to the human race soon might draw on.

Then the Angel of Sleep from his mossy couch, and began to strew the invocations of slumber with a light hand. The gentle breeze wafted them to the quiet habitation of tired peasants, and sweet sleep embraced the inmates of all the cottages, from the aged man who sat without his staff, to the infant in the cradle; sick forgot their sufferings, the afflicted their woes, the poor their cares. All eyes were closed.

Having fulfilled his task, the good returned to his sadder brother, and again repose he him: and when the first rosy hue of morn appeared he exclaimed in joyous innocence. "Now will I praise me as their friend and benefactor. What a pleasure it is secretly and invisibly to be to do good! How happy are we, the unseen messengers of a Good Spirit. How beautiful is our silent work!"

So spoke the gentle loving Angel of Sleep.

The Angel of Death peered sadly and a tear, such as immortal beings may shed, in his full dark eye. "Alas!" said he, "that I, like thee, rejoice in grateful thanks. The cause of her enemy—the destroyer of her peace."

"Oh! my brother," returned the Angel of Sleep, "it is true that thou art the messenger of eternal justice; but since the awful moment thou wast permitted to place thine icy hand upon only sinless heart that ever beat on earth, those king of terrors to the guilty and impotent, the righteous and the penitent meekly bow their heads at thine approach, submitting with humble trust to just decree. And wilt not these at their aweful recognize thee for their friend and benefactor gratefully bless thee? Are we not still brothers, the messenger of one FATHER?"

And as he spoke his brother's eye bled; and the two angels embraced one another in love. —Krummacher.

THE GREAT CANAL; OR, ALL HAVE THING TO DO.

I was travelling near the sources of the Congo-hela river, and, in passing over a roughery, at every short distance I met little streams, I could step over, but all of them were going the way. I at last asked one of them where he was?

"Why," replied the little rill, "I am going New Orleans, I hear the people there want a canal, a thousand miles long and fifteen hundred feet, and I am going to help to make it."

"And pray what can you do? I can over you?"

"I don't know what I can do, but I shall try." And so saying it hurried on. I came after, and asked the same question, and received the same answer. All were hurrying on, to make a canal, in which the steamships of the West, their heavy burdens, were to be transported.

At the head of the Alleghany, the head of the Mississippi, I found thousands more of little streams, hurried on by the same impulse, and while I yet spoke to them, passed out of sight. Now

what he could do, but all were determined to do something.

I passed on, till I came to the mighty Mississippi, and there I found the canal was made! The noble steamships rode proudly on its surface, and as its waters diminished they were again replenished to the brim by every mountain spring and every stream.

Thus do the little rills make the streams, the streams the river, till the united waters of the whole pour on their way rejoicing, to the glorious ocean. So is one man to the multitude, and the multitude to the grand tide of human life. Each little mortal, weak and weary though he be, can do something in making up the mighty stream of human events, as it rolls on to the ocean of eternity.

NO APPEAL FROM THE POPE.

Persons who doubt—if there indeed be any who do doubt—that the Romish Church claims temporal as well as spiritual allegiance from its disciples in the United States, would do well to read the pastoral letter of the Archbishops and Bishops of the "Province of St. Louis," in council assembled—just issued. The document explicitly says:

"We maintain the superiority of the spiritual over the temporal order. We maintain that the temporal ruler is bound to conform his enactments to the Divine law. We maintain that the Church is the supreme Judge of all questions concerning faith and morals, and that, in the determination of such questions, the Roman Pontiff, as Vicar of Jesus Christ, constitutes a tribunal, from which there is no appeal, and to whose award all the children of the Church must yield obedience."

After this authoritative and official announcement, let us have no more fine-drawn distinctions between spiritual allegiance and temporal allegiance. We see here that both are binding alike.—New York Express.

DR KAUF'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Messrs. Childs & Paterson, of this city, (says the Philadelphia Ledger) have contracted with Dr. Kauf for the publication of his personal narrative of this recent Arctic Expedition. It will include a variety of scientific papers, and be illustrated with maps and several hundred engravings, from daguerreotypes of Arctic scenery, taken on the spot, and also from original sketches made by the author. The work will comprise two large octavo volumes. The manuscript is in a very forward state, the greatest portions having been prepared while hemmed in by the ice, and during the voyage home. The subjects for the engravings will first be painted by an eminent artist of this city.

News Department.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

RECEPTION OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER BY PRESIDENT RIVAS.

[From El Nicaraguense (Gen. Walker's organ) extra, No. 13.]

We allude in our regular issue of Saturday to the fact of the official reception of the Hon. J. H. Wheeler, by His Excellency Don Patricio Rivas, President of the Republic.

At 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 10th inst., the Prefect of Granada and the Governor, by the direction of the President, waited on the Minister at the house of the United States Legation, where all the American residents of Granada had assembled, when they repaired to the Council Chamber of the Government House, where the officers of the Comandancia-Chief, the clergy, and many others, had assembled.

Colonel Wheeler then delivered the following address:—

Mr. President—I congratulate you upon your accession to the Presidency of the Republic of Nicaragua. I had the honor of presenting, in May last, to the government of this city, a letter from the President of the United States accrediting me Minister resident near this republic. The diplomatic usages of the United States, from the earliest period, have always acknowledged that every nation possesses the right to govern itself according to its own will, and to transact its business through whatsoever agent it may think proper to employ. In conformity to ancient and honorable precedents, I request that you will regard the letter of the President of the United States, now on file in the archives of your State Department, as addressed to you, as President of the Republic of Nicaragua, and that you rely with confidence on his sincerity in the expression of friendship entertained by him and the people of the United States for this Republic, and the desire of the President and our government to cultivate the harmony and good correspondence which now so happily exists between us. From the period of her independence from Spain, in 1821, to the date of

the treaty by virtue of which you, Mr. President, hold your office, Nicaragua has been the scene of revolution and warfare, of intestine convulsion and blood. If there were, at some short intervals, a temporary cessation of hostilities, it was only to enable the political storm to gather fresh fury by repose. I hail the treaty of the 23rd ult., between the chiefs of the respective armies as was the sacred dove bearing the olive branch of peace, proving that the bitter waters of desolation and of destruction had subsided. And I trust that the ark which has been so long tossed upon the troubled ocean of political strife, may now rest secure in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity. With a soil as fertile as any on earth, abundant in mineral wealth, the "El Dorado" of the hopes of Columbus, a salubrious climate, a geographical position so important, that it is the "golden gate" between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, which opens the commerce of the world, your republic, "the centre of Central America," only requires peace, industry and enterprise to take its appropriate place among the nations of the earth. The example of the "great republic of the North," like the North star to the seafaring mariner, plainly points to you the true way to national greatness. Their interests are the same; their principles should be also. Our true policy is to decide and to maintain that the people of American republics can govern themselves; that no foreign power shall be allowed to control in the slightest manner our views, or interfere in the least degree with our interests. Our dignity, our rights and security as republics demand this, and the idea of any interference or colonization by any foreign power on this side of the ocean is utterly inadmissible. Be assured, Mr. President, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to advance the interests of both republics, and as the representative of the United States, to discharge my important and delicate duties in a manner agreeable to you and satisfactory to my own government.

To which address the President made the following reply:—

Mr. Minister—With particular pleasure I listened to the expression of those generous sentiments with which your Excellency congratulates my accession to the Presidency, and for which I return you my sincere thanks, and so far as in my power, in the position in which I find myself placed, nothing will be more grateful to me than to maintain cordial relations with your Excellency, who so worthily represents the government of the illustrious American nation. If those relations have at all times been considered by Nicaragua as of great importance, for her improvement and well-being, how much, without doubt, more important are they now, when an extensive and disastrous civil war is just terminated by the means of fraternal understanding in favor of the republic, upon whose young and powerful elements of liberty and order, hopes are founded that this country will march with a firm step to the same elevation of advancement which its free institutions and natural advantages present. Several years since, by a solemn declaration of the legislative power, these principles which flow from the liberty and independence of the American continent, were adopted; they strengthen the chains which unite us to the great republic of the North, which was the first to proclaim such principles, and which has been constant in maintaining them. Nicaragua, as other sections of Spanish America, following the example which had been set by the magnanimous nation of the North, declared her independence and established liberal institutions, and since then both nations have considered themselves identified by such peaceful interests, and every day their mutual welfare becomes more immediately connected. Firm in these convictions, I flatter myself that your Excellency, when treating on the appropriate subjects of your important mission, will find me always animated by the same sentiments which you have already expressed in favor of the two countries.

The whole ceremony was impressive and important, and all present appeared much gratified. After the Minister had returned to his house, escorted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gen. Maximo Jerez, Col. P. H. French, Minister of Hacienda, and others, a national salute was fired.

In pursuance of the treaty which we published in our last number, General Corral entered the city and was received, with his troops, in the Plaza, by General Walker and the forces of his command. The two generals embraced, dismounted, and with respective staffs proceeded to the church and were received by the clergy, who offered them hyssop and incense. Te Deum was chanted, and the new government was inaugurated with the most solemn ceremonies. A re-

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1855.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT D. C. S.

THE Seventeenth Annual Report of the Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia, is now before the public. It embraces, along with the list of contributors to its funds, ninety-two pages of close letter press, and is filled with matter very important to be considered by Churchmen in the Diocese, among whom it will be largely disseminated, and who we hope will pay much attention to its contents. The plans of the Society, for the propagation of the gospel, in accordance with the formularies of the Church of England,—for making provision for the Ministry, and also for the widows and orphans of the Clergy, are shown in their commencement and operation; and Reports given under separate heads will show the importance of this Society in the Church's work, and the necessity that exists that her members should make it the chief object of their care and affection. The income of the Society, we are glad to find, exhibits an increase; but it is not near what it ought to be, neither commensurate with the ability of Churchmen, nor equal to the occasion for its employment. We observe also in the list of subscribers, that a large number of names are entered for very small sums, and this which is done from the purest of motives may unconsciously work an evil. It is no small expense the printing one name over as many times as there are Reports, and a penny, two pence, or three pence, hardly pays for its insertion. We trust that in the next Report, all these penny subscribers will be converted into sevenpence halfpennies, which we think might easily be done, without the donors feeling that they were going at all beyond their means. It is a commendable spirit, that thus publicly gives its adhesion to a good cause; but as we have shown that sometimes the way of doing this entails an actual loss, it will certainly be more commendable to come up to the larger sum, which will then appear with a consciousness that the donor is contributing to the Society instead of detracting from its income.

At the Annual general meeting in February last, the time for the future Annual meetings was changed, and they are now to be held between the 15th of September and the end of October in each year. The first general meeting in accordance with this alteration took place last October, when it was resolved that the Executive Committee who came into office at the February meeting, be continued until the next Annual Meeting.

Lawrence Hartshorn, Esq., having resigned his office as Treasurer of the Society, W. C. Silver, Esq. was appointed thereto, and Mr. Hartshorn was appointed a Vice President of the Society, as the only token of esteem and confidence in the Society's power to bestow.

The Report gives the Secretary's receipts during 1854 as follows:

Total amount received £1,772 0s 4½d of which £899 15s 6½d was for the following especial purposes:—

Bishopric Endowment Fund	£105	12	3
Endowment of Parishes	514	0	5
Widows and Orphans Fund	183	45	3½
Bills from the Dioc. of S. P. C. K.	43	10	1
King's College, Windsor	10	0	0
Jubilee Fund	11	4	2
To be sent to S. P. G. for Heathen	1	12	6
	£899	15	6½

The sum of £575 has been expended during 1854 for the support of missions—the funds are not sufficient to meet all the demands which have been made for assistance of this kind, while the necessity for more spiritual teachers is daily increasing. At the close of 1854 the Society had made grants to thirteen places for Missionary support, entailing a liability of £725—and the Report in view of these facts, states—"The Society is therefore essentially a Missionary Society, gradually extending its arms to the extremities of the Diocese, providing for the maintenance of the true Church within our borders, and preparing and strengthening itself for the time when the whole support of the Clergy must be derived from those among whom they minister."

The Endowment of Parishes is steadily though slowly increasing.

The meeting in October last afforded an opportunity of furnishing a statement of the receipts for 1855 up to that period—by which it appears that the whole amount then received was £1,384 18s 9½d, of which £404 11s 1½d was for special objects, leaving £880 7s 6d for the general objects of the Society. Thus it will be seen that the Diocesan Church So-

cord was made and duly witnessed by the representatives present of foreign countries. The high contracting parties who had become members of the new government, with their colleagues and other distinguished personages present, were then escorted from the altar to the vestibule, and departed with the appropriate ecclesiastical benediction. After which the two generals reviewed the two army corps, now united into one, and a grand national salute was fired in the Plaza, in a masterly manner, by a detachment from the American phalanx. The troops went to quarters, and the following government was announced;—

- Don Patricio Rivas, President.
- Gen. Wm. Walker, Commander-in-Chief.
- Gen. Maximino Jerez, Minister of State.
- Gen. Ponciano Corral, Minister of War.
- Col. Parker H. French, Minister of Hacienda.
- Don. Famier Ferrer, Minister of Public Credit.

On the 15th instant, General Valle, of the army of the Republic, delivered to Gen. Walker letters intercepted by him, addressed by Gen. Corral and Gen. Martinez to Santos Guardiola, late a general officer in the Legitimate army of Nicaragua. These letters, together with another from Gen. Corral to a friend, intercepted at the same time, betrayed the existence of a traitorous understanding between Generals Corral, Martinez, Xatruch, and Guardiola, to overturn the present government of the republic, which, but a few days before, with the Bible in one hand and the treaty in the other, at the foot of the altar, in the temple of the Almighty, in the presence of his Saviour, he had sworn to respect, obey, and uphold.

Gen. Corral was forthwith arrested, and charges and specifications were prepared against him and a court martial summoned to try him for high treason; forasmuch as he had invited Generals Guardiola and Xatruch to come and, with armed violence, disturb the peace of Nicaragua. And for conspiring with the enemies of the State to overthrow the government of Nicaragua; forasmuch as he had held treasonable correspondence with Generals Martinez and Xatruch.

The court met, and after a patient examination and consideration of the proofs and letters, found him guilty of the charges and specifications, and sentenced him to be shot.

The findings and sentences were approved and confirmed on the 7th inst., and he was ordered to be shot in the Plaza at 12 o'clock of the 8th. The hour was subsequently changed to 2 o'clock, in order to enable the prisoner to complete his preparations for death. At that hour he was led forth, and in the presence of the garrison was shot in the great square of the city. He was much beloved by many, and was much more popular in the country.

The finding of the court martial at the city of Granada, Nov. 6, 1855 for the trial of Don Ponciano Corral, General and Minister of War of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The court finds the prisoner guilty of the charges and specifications as presented, and sentenced him to be put to death by shooting.

- C. C. HORNBY, Colonel and President.
 - B. D. Fry, Colonel and Judge Advocate.
- The court unanimously recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Commander-in-Chief.
- C. C. HORNBY, Colonel and President.
 - B. D. Fry, Colonel and Judge Advocate.

Affirmation of sentence of court martial and order for execution of General Don Ponciano Corral.

Headquarters Army of Nicaragua.
Granada, Nov. 7, 1855.

Having read and duly considered the proceedings and sentence of the court martial organized for the trial of Don Ponciano Corral, on the charges of high treason and of conspiracy against the government of this republic, the sentence of said court is hereby affirmed; and it is ordered that said Don Ponciano Corral be shot in the Plaza of Granada at 12 M. on Thursday, November 8, 1855, and the officer of the day is charged with the execution of the sentence.

WM. WALKER, General, Commander-in-Chief.

The execution of the within sentence will be postponed until 2 o'clock, P. M., of this day.

WM. WALKER, General, Commander-in-Chief.

Granada, Nov. 8, 1855.

Within order complied with, and the prisoner shot at 2 o'clock, P. M.

CHAS. H. GILMAN, Officer of the Day.

Granada, Nov. 8, 1855.

At Margaret's Bay, on Wednesday forenoon of last week, about 20 feet of the wire was cut out of the Telegraph line, and carried off or concealed—so that communication between the western stations and Halifax, by the shore line, was interrupted for upwards of 24 hours. The motive for this species of rascality it is difficult to comprehend. The injury to the Telegraph Company may be trifling compared to the loss and disappointment to other parties—and the perpetrators cannot tell who may be the greatest sufferers by their wanton (or malicious) deeds. Should any of these transgressors be discovered, their prosecution will be certain, and their punishment doubtless be "exemplary."—*Yarmouth Herald, Dec. 6.*

city of Nova Scotia, and surely realizing the objects of its union, and every year the Church by its men making a step towards independence of extraneous aid, proving the wisdom of its founders, and justification to the circumstances and wants of the age. The blessing of God appears to rest abundantly upon its labors, and we hope that for this union no divisional influence will ever exist to its usefulness or to limit its designs.

ANOTHER "REABLE" CORRESPONDENT.

THE following paragraph occurs in a letter published in the *Halifax Witness*, as the basis of an argument against the legality of our Diocesan Assembly:

"It appears to me that the first conception of this assembly is not only uncanonical but absolutely illegal. For the 140th canon of the 'Constitutions and Canons ecclesiastical,' ratified by both Convocations distinctly imply that a Synod ought to be 'by the authority assembled,' and that 'the decrees in causes ecclesiastical' ought to be 'made and signed by the Queen's Majesty's supreme authority.' As this order has been observed, and this rule given, it is clear, I think, that no Synod or Assembly of our Church can be convened canonically, and all its regulations or injunctions are consequently illegal, and therefore to all intents and purposes void."

Our Clergymen will of course be aware that this is an invention of the writer's; but laymen will be surprised when they learn that there is not a word about our Synods in the Canons referred to, that *National Synod* is alone mentioned, and that not stated even concerning this, that it may be assembled without the Queen's authority, the object of these Canons being to communicate to every the authority of that Synod when called by the Queen, or affirm that persons who take part in its proceedings are not subject to laws which are ratified by Her Majesty. That each may judge for themselves, we print the said 140th Canons with their Titles, *verbo*.

"139. A National Church Representative.

"Whereas the sacred Scriptures, that the sacred Synod of the Church of Christ and by the King's authority, is not the true Church of England, and that such persons who be excommunicated, and that they who repent, and publicly revoke that excommunication."

"140. A National Church Representative.

"Whereas the sacred Scriptures, that no manner of person shall be called a Synod, not being themselves called by the said sacred Synod, and that such persons who be excommunicated, and that they who repent, and publicly revoke that excommunication."

If we have any doubts about the legality and utility of holding our Diocesan Assembly, they are removed by observing the weakness of the argument which its most vigorous opponents favour, and the miserable artifices to which they are compelled to resort in order to support their objections at all.

THANKS.—A proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, published in the last *Royal Gazette* on Friday, the 27th inst., to be observed as a day of general Thanksgiving throughout the Island, for the abundant harvest, and other mercies vouchsafed by a beneficent Providence the past year. There can be but one opinion as to the propriety of such an acknowledgment, as has been made by our sister Province and others, and the only regret will be that it has been delayed so long, that it must be now made in a time when two days are already redeemed by other employment. There is, however, at the period, but little choice of a time; and we fully hope that being appointed in the Christmas holidays, during which toil and labour is generally suspended, it will be properly and devoutly kept by seasons and by all classes of the people.

Government House, which our readers will recall partially destroyed by fire more than a year during the absence of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been completely restored, and the superintendance of the Board of Works Chambers, the architect, deserves much for the manner in which the work has been carried out, which has made Government House more habitable than before for Her Majesty's representative.

There will be an Examination of the National School on Wednesday next, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, the parents of the children and all the friends of the Institution are invited to be present.

TO BE READ BY AGENTS & SUBSCRIBERS.

The time is at hand when it becomes necessary to remind our subscribers, that their names should be paid for the past, and prepared in advance for the ensuing year.

Although pressing avocations have prevented our making the tour likewise of the 1st part of the Diocese during the past year, we forward to all the Agents of The Church Times...

ONE WEEK LATER FROM THE (Per Telegraph to Railway)

The Steamship Baltic arrived at York, on Thursday afternoon, dates from Liverpool 1st December.

No war news. Peace Rumours. Consols are quoted at 89. Money market mod. Flour has slightly declined.

SAFETY AND IMPROVEMENT.—A beacon light has been erected at Liverpool Harbour—the steam tug Eugenie has been busily employed between Milton and Liverpool.

The public worship at St. Paul Wednesday evenings, is now regularly led by the Choir—and the organ has found an abettor to A. Lockett and L. Casseres, in Mr. S.

- D. C. S. Additional subscriptions to the Widow Orphans Fund of the Diocesan Church Society, collected by Messrs. W. H. Tully and W. M. Brown.

Fewers of all descriptions and their cure remedies have been prescribed for the relief of suffering humanity for the cure of these distressing and often fatal diseases.

- LETTERS RECEIVED C. B. Bowman—articles sent by Wednesday D. Jones—with £1 for G. G. Jones. Rev. J. with rem.—shall order Books—have sent those on hand to Mr. Starr. C. B. Dewolf—articles received and a vessel—price of the Seal will be £1 10s. E. B. Nichols. Rev. P. Tocque. Rev. H. D. Blois.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF TAPE WORM CURED BY THE USE OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

NEW YORK, October 15, 1853.

This is to certify that I was troubled with a tape worm for more than six months. I tried all the known remedies for this dreadful affliction, but without being able to destroy it.

MRS. M. SCOTT, No. 70 Cannon street. P. S. Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, also his Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Correspondents J. W. H. R. ...

On Wednesday, the 12th inst., by the Rev. Henry D. ... Mr. James Birrell, 11, ... Mary Anne Young, ...

On Thursday morning after a long and painful illness, ANNE MARY, only daughter of P. J. B. ...

Shipping List. ARRIVED. Saturday, Dec 5—Miss Greyhound, Galls, P. E. Island, Native Lass, Miramichi. Sunday, Dec 6—Miss Africa, Meagher, Boston.

CHARD. Dec 10—P. M. Mary Ann, S. Lang, London. Dec 11—Barron, Bushes, M. K. Anon, Liverpool, schs Delegate, Smit, Boston, Lallow, Day, New York.

COUNTRY MARKET. PRICES ON SATURDAY, DEC. 15. Bacon, per lb. none. Beef, fresh, per cwt. 30s. a 45s. Butter, fresh, per lb. 1s. 4d. a 1s. 5d.

E. K. BROWN, HAS RECEIVED PER ALMA, TREMIS, BROOKING STAR, EAGLE, AND WARBURTON: BAR, Bolt, Hoop, and Sheet IRON, Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL.



NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

As much inconvenience is felt when the Mails for Boston, &c. are made up on the arrival of the Steamer at night, owing to their limited stay at Halifax, and the anxiety of the Mail-Office to procure the Mail at once.

Notice is hereby given, that for the future (commencing with Tuesday next, the 19th inst.) and until further notice, the mails for the United States, and Canada, via Boston, per Cunard Steamers, will be closed at this Office at 5 p.m. on the Tuesday of the week in which the Packet from England is due at this Port.

A MEMBER of St. Augustin's College, Canterbury, ...

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED SUPPERS & SURENNE'S Complete French and English, and French and English Dictionary. With Pronunciation, &c.—in large Six-volume, 1490 pages.

WINTER ARRIVAL—CHRISTMAS SUPPLY

THE SHIP ALLIANCE, just arrived from Liverpool, has brought the Subscriber a large and varied assortment of Stationery—in Envelopes, Post, Foolscap, and Pott Papers, Music Paper, Chadders' TOY Books.

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

SERMONS will be Preached (D. V.) in aid of the Funds of the above Society, on Sunday the 16th December next, at St. Paul's Church, Halifax, in the Morning and Evening—and at St. Luke's in the Afternoon.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received from England per "Themis" and "Warburton," THE principal part of his FALL SUPPLY of Goods, consisting of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other toilet requisites, &c. &c.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

LARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing Cambric—per yard; Antiquarian, Imperial, Royal and Demo Drawing Paper; Bristol, and London Boards Crayon Paper—white and tinted in great variety.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

W. N. SILVER & SONS.

IMPORTATIONS FOR THE SEASON, are now open and upon inspection, and will be found equal to any in the City. No pains or cost have been spared to make every department worthy the patronage of their customers. Their BLANKETS and FLANNELS are of a superior make. Their Velvet, Brussels, 3 ply and Scotch CARPETINGS are of the newest styles of make and pattern. Their ready made CLOTHING is neatly and substantially made. Their Grey, White and Striped SHIRTS are the cheapest in the City. Their Cotton Warp and Family TEA of the very best quality. Their SHAWLS and Winter DRESSES are in great variety. Their Washington Shoulder Brace, for Gents, the healthiest and easiest brace ever invented.

Oct 13

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN,

Importer and Dealer in STOVES and GRATES.

BEGS to intimate to his numerous Customers throughout the Province, Cape Breton and Newfoundland, he has received part of his Fall Supply, and remainder to arrive per "Shooting Star" from Scotland, "Africa" and other vessels from Boston, New York and Portland, with a general assortment on hand of all the different and best kinds of STOVES, GRATES and CARBOSES, generally used and most approved, with Save pipes of all sizes to fit, and placed up in houses and vessels at the shortest notice, which he offers for Sale at the CITY STORE, No. 213 Hollis Street, at the Old Stand near H. M. Ordinance, on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Country Produce, or 3, 6 and 9 months credit. Constantly on hand—Bales of new and fur-nace dried HOLLING FEATHERS.

Orders from the Country executed with care and dispatch Sept. 22, 1855.

P. S. HAMILTON,

Barrister and Attorney at Law, Solicitor, &c.

HAS Removed his Office to the Merchants' Exchange Building, entrance No. Prince Street, where in addition to his strictly professional business he is prepared to act as a

LAND AGENT.

For this purpose he has become associated with a gentleman residing in Liverpool, England, intimately acquainted with the movements and wants of the emigrating colonies of Great Britain and Ireland, and maintaining correspondence with various parts of those countries and of the Continent of Europe. Local Agencies will be established throughout the Province. Parties desirous of buying, or selling, real estate, either in town or country, in any part of Nova Scotia, will find that this Agency affords opportunities never known in this country before of doing so to advantage. Halifax, Oct. 29, 1855.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

W. M. GOSSIP.

No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET,

HAS Received in recent Importations, the following Artists' Materials, which he will warrant to be of the best quality:—

Oil Colors.

Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors, in Color-able Tubes, as follows:—

- Madder Lake, Ivory Black, Cobalt, Indian Yellow, Chinese Vermillion, Naples Yellow, Megilt, Indigo, Zinmen, Vandyke Brown, Flake White, double tubes, Chrome Yellow, Scarlet Lake, Burnt Sienna, Crimson Lake, Raw Sienna, Purple Lake, Burnt Umber, Roman Ochre, Raw Umber, Indian Red, Prussian Blue, Venetian Red, Yellow Ochre, &c. &c. &c.

Oils.

Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Phials. Prepared Mill Boards and Canvases.

Academy Boards, 24 1/2 x 18 1/2; prepared Mill Boards for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes; Prepared CANVASES, plain and single prime—27 inches wide, of any length.

Brushes.

- Bristle Brushes, flat and round, all sizes; Sable, do. Large, Medium and Small; Camel Hair, do. for Blenders. Flat and round do. do. Flat for Lacquering, all sizes.

Crayons, &c.

Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of 21, 36 and 64 shades. Le Franc's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes. Conte Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3. Black Glazed Crayons, Italian Chalk, hard black, White Crayons, square, White Chalk, round, for Black Board. Porte Crayons: Leather and Cork Stumps. Tinted Crayon Paper.

Superfine Water Colors.

Tracing Papers, various sizes, for plans: Tracing Linen Cambric, for Field plans; Carbon Coping Paper; Faber's Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine; Rowne's do. do.; Mapping Pens; Dividers; Parallel Rulers; Superior Mathematical Instruments: Drawing Pins, Bristol and London Board; Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c. Jan. 17 1855.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per R. M. Steamship from England.

A LOT of the latest and most fashionable MUSIC—Consisting of Songs, Poikas, Quadrilles, &c. &c. Sept. 5. W. M. GOSSIP.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident there. Curries made with it are pronounced excellent: and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment. Prepared and Sold by W. M. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c. from London. Halifax, N.S. Dec. 19.

THE MISSISS WELLS, SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, WOLFVILLE.

Will Open on the 1st. December.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

Table with English in all its branches, Music, Drawing, French, Leather-work—twelve lessons, Board, Plain and ornamental Needlework without extra charge.

PROFESSIONAL.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—70 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Admitting on equal terms, persons of every class, to all its benefits and advantages.

Capital £250,000.

Fully subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders. HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM PRYOR, JR. ESQ. | ANDREW M. UNICAKK, ESQ. WILLIAM CUNARD, " | JAMES A. MOHR, " Medical Referee—EWD. JENNINGS, M. D. Secretary—BENJAMIN G. GRAY.

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SOME of the leading advantages offered by this Company are—

- I. Assurances can be effected immediately, without the delay of first referring to England. II. Peculiar advantages are secured to Policy Holders whilst living, which are not to be met with in any former existing Company. III. In addition to the usual business of Life Assurance, Assurances are granted against paralysis, blindness, accidents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and mental, at moderate rates. IV. Policies are indispensible, and no expense whatever is incurred, by the assured, in effecting them, beyond the fixed rates of premium. V. No charge is made to the assured for Policies, Policy Stamps, or Medical Certificates, as these are all paid by the Company. VI. There is no extra premium or permission required for going to, or residing in Australasia, Bermuda, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, the British North American Colonies, or the Northern States of America. VII. Annuities granted on most advantageous terms, and on every contingency of life or lives. Detailed Prospectuses given gratis, and every information afforded on application to the local directors, the agent, or any of the following sub-agents:— Pictou—G. A. MacKENZIE, Esq. Sydney—E. F. ARCHBOLD, " Antigonish—E. C. COWLING, " St. John's—H. W. SMITH, "

The following are examples of the rates of premium for assuring £100 for life:

Table with Age 20, 30, 40, 50 and corresponding rates of premium.

Jan. 9. B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, &c. No. 60 Hollis Street Halifax, Head Agent for Nova Scotia.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH— gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH. It is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel,) and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d. each, at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street Jan. 21

" PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS. ?"

FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber.

- Spiers and Surenne's Complete French and English PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, one vol. Imperial Octavo, 1100pp. well and strongly bound. (This Work has been newly composed from the French Dictionaries of the Academy, Laveaux, Boiste, Bescherolle, Landais, &c., and from the English Dictionaries of Johnson, Richardson, Walker and Webster. It surpasses all others in correct and philosophical analysis of shades of meaning, in fullness of definition, and clearness of arrangement; and contains many words, particularly such as are connected with modern science, not to be found in any other work of the kind.) Price 41s. Surenne's French and English Dictionary 12mo. do. do. Abridged School Edition. Levisac's French Grammar. Ollendorff's New Method of Learning to Read, Write and Speak French. By Value. do. do. do. By Jewett. Key to Ollendorff's Method &c. &c. French De Fiva's Elementary French Reader, Rowan's Modern French Reader, Wanstrocht's Recueil Choisi, French Testaments, Lelhrin's Telemaque, De Fiva's Classic French Reader, Collet's Dramatique French Reader Histoire de Charles XII, par Voltaire Perrin's French Fables, with Key. By Bolman. Jano 12. No. 21 Granville Street.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES TOILET REQUISITES, &c., &c., &c.

W. M. LANGLEY Respectfully announces to his numerous patrons, that he has received from England a general Supply of the above. The various articles are of the best quality and moderate in price. LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Nov. 4.

BILLS of LADING and EXCHANGE for sale by W. M. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street.

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY. HOLLOW'S OINTMENT.

ERYSIPELAS OF EYE YEARS DURATION CURED. Copy of a Letter from Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated 19th July, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOW. Sir,—I feel a peculiar pride in hearing witness to the wonderful benefit derived by the use of your invaluable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered unceasingly attacks of erysipelas: large painful blotches covered my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around me, who witnessed the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least consolation to my misery. At length, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills, taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better:—in three months continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy. I am, Sir, yours respectfully, Geo. SINCLAIR.

ULCERS IN THE—REMARKABLE CURE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOW. Sir.—My sister, Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg: in which there were several deep and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the eminent of the medical faculty. A variety of remedies also used unsuccessfully: and it seemed to me there was not any thing capable of mitigating the pain endured. At length, she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to them. I remain your most obedient Servant, EDWARD TOMKINSON.

A BAD BREASTED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR! Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOW. Sir.—My wife died most severely after the birth of our last child, and breast. There were several holes in it one as large as the other, and the disease was so general I tried every remedy, but assumed an aspect more frightful (if possible) and horrible to behold. As a last resource I used your Ointment and Pills, which she persevered with, almost weeks, at the expiration of that time her breast almost well, by continuing with your remedies for more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we offer you our thanks for the cure effected. I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY MALDEN.

These celebrated remedies are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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