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# The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1858. NO. 10.

**CALENDAR.**  
CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Month	Day	Lesson	Evening	
S. May 23	S. An. E.	Deut. 8	11	Deut. 9	12
M. 24	St. Kings	18	22	St. Kings	11
T. 25	St. Kings	19	23	St. Kings	12
W. 26	St. Kings	20	24	St. Kings	13
Th. 27	Ascension Day	Deut. 10	25	St. Kings	14
F. 28	St. Kings	21	26	St. Kings	15
S. 29	St. Kings	22	27	St. Kings	16

• Proper Place. - Nov. 8, 15, 22, 29. 24, 27, 30.  
! The Athanasian Creed to be used on these days.  
• Begin verse 44.      • To verse 17.

**Psalm.**  
"I will lead them in the paths that they have not known." Lamentation xiii. 16.

How few who from their youthful day,  
Look on to what their path may be.  
Painting the visions of the way  
In colors soft, and bright, and free:  
How few who to such paths have brought  
The hopes and dreams of early thought!  
For God, through ways they have not known,  
Will lead His own.

The eager hearts, the souls of fire,  
Who pant to toil for God and man.  
And view with eyes of keen desire  
The splendid way of toil and pain:  
Almost who scorn they think of rest,  
Of holy calm, of tranquil breast.  
But God, through ways they have not known,  
Will lead His own.

A lowlier task on them is laid—  
With love to make the labor light,  
And there their beauty they must shed  
On quiet homes and lot to slight.  
Changed are their visions high and fair,  
Yet calm and still they labor there:  
For God, through ways they have not known,  
Will lead His own.

The gentle heart that thicks with pain,  
It scarce can lowlier tasks fulfil.  
And if it dreads its life to pass,  
Would ask but pathway low and still  
Often such lowly heart is brought  
To act with power beyond its thought:  
For God, through ways they have not known,  
Will lead His own.

And they, the bright, who long to prove,  
In joyous path, in cloudless lot,  
How fresh from earth their grateful lore  
Can spring without a stain or spot—  
Often such youthful heart is given  
The path of grief to walk to Heaven:  
For God, through ways they have not known,  
Will lead His own.

What matter what the path shall be?  
The end is clear and bright to view:  
We know that we a strength shall see,  
Whatever the day may bring to do.  
We see the end, the house of God,  
But not the path to that abode:  
For God, through ways they have not known,  
Will lead His own.

**Religious Miscellany**

**THE ENGLISH HOSPITALS AT SCUTARI.**

ENTERING any of the corridors or wards, the same scene presented itself. The occupants of some of the beds sat strongly up, eating heartily their soup and meat—others, associated to skeletons, were like corpses than living beings, except for the large, hollow, anxious eyes, lay back on their pillows, or tried with difficulty to swallow the spoonfuls of arrow-root or sago offered to them by the attendants. There seemed no doubtful class—all were broadly marked either for life or death. The patients appeared comfortable—had good beds and plenty of bed-clothes—and the temperature of the chambers was, as before said, regulated to a very pleasant warmth. At some beds, a woman, the wife of the patient, sat chatting with him; beside others stood the somewhat ghastly appearance of a (Roman) Catholic sister of charity, upright, rigid, veiled, and draped in black; the veil projecting far beyond her face, threw it, as well as the white dress folded across her bosom, into deep shadow. The thimble of some of the forms propped up a-

gainst their pillows, their chests exposed by the open shirts, was absolutely frightful, the bony hands wandered vaguely about the hair and sunken temples, and the eyes were fixed on vacancy. Some lay already in the shadow of death, their eyes reverted, showing only the whites beneath the drooping lids; and others had passed this last stage, and waited for the grave.

At the end of a corridor in a tower are quarters once held by General Sir George Brown, but now occupied by gentle tenants. There dwelt the sisterhood that had come from England to tend the sick—the Rebeccas to the Ivanhoses of the Crimea. That quarter of the building threw a softening and romantic tinge over the rest,—in its neighbourhood pain and misery seemed less forlorn. The corridor opened on a kitchen where some good sisters were preparing soup, sago, and wine, and other comforting compounds. Doorways opening from the kitchen were screened by long folds of black cloth, or tapestry, behind which dwelt the lady sisters, and high up the wall of the kitchen were windows, across which flitted nun-like forms, heard presently to descend the stair to our level. It was while one of two or three who accompanied me, a man of sedate and respectable aspect, such as might without presumption engage the attention of a sister of charity, extracted from a motherly benevolent lady some statistical details of the sisterhood, that the chief of them herself, Miss Nightingale, lifting the piece of tapestry before her door for a parting visitor, stood for a moment revealed. During that short interval the statistics of the motherly lady were unheeded—we steadily regarded the chief as she laid her visitor adieu—then the tapestry fell and she vanished.

There were eight Protestant ladies, and a rather large number of (Roman) Catholic sisters, in all, with their attendants who officiated as nurses, there were about forty in the sisterhood.

In the Great Kitchen, ~~made~~ by their quarter, rice pudding, manufactured on a grand scale, was transferred, smoking, by an enormous ladle to the destined platters; beef-tea and mutton broth were being cooked in huge caldrons, such as the witches dances around; and flocks of poultry were simmering into boiled fowls or chicken broth.

There are three English hospitals besides this. One at a little distance, a large red brick building, was originally built and used for the purpose by the Turks: it is the most comfortable and best suited to its object of all. Another is known as the Kiosk, or Palsco Hospital; and the third is at Coolali, a place some miles up the Bosphorus, on the Scutari side, where there is a large barrack which was occupied by the English cavalry and artillery before the army left for Varna. All these buildings were clean, cheerful, airy, and comfortable. They contained in all, at the time of my first visit, 4,700 sick, increased to 5,000 at the end of January; and from first to last 10,000 men had passed through—some back to the Crimea, where in many cases they had relapsed into sickness and died—some to England—and some to their final resting-place.—*Story of the Campaign, in Blackwood's Magazine*

**REVERENCE IN CHILDREN.**

WHAT state of society can be blind to the meaning of the imprecation which was pronounced at the entrance into the promised land, and joined in the same doom the idolator and him who should "ret light by his father and mother?" What Philosophy can gainsay the sage of the book of Proverbs, whose sententious moralizing rises into prophetic grandeur as he speaks of the unnatural son, "The eye that mocketh at his father, or refuseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out and the young eagles shall eat it." Who needs any interpretation of the feelings of David, or Joseph, or Solomon, in their joy or trial? How heart rending was the grief of the Psalmist over his recreant son—"Would to God I had died for thee, my son, my son!" What beauty, as well as simplicity, in the inquiry of Joseph for his father, when the Prime Minister of Egypt dismissed his courtly train, and weeping aloud, could only ask, "Doth my father yet live?" What grandeur, far above its gold and gems, surrounded the throne of Solomon, when he rose to meet his mother, and called her to a seat at his right hand, "And the

King said unto her, ask on, my mother, for I will not say thee nay." What pathos and sublimity in the Saviour of men, when embracing home and Heaven in His parting words on the cross. He commanded His spirit to the Eternal Father, and entrusted His mother to the beloved disciple's care. We need no more than this to show how the gospel glorifies the law, and crowns its morality and piety alike in its perfect love—"Woman, behold thy son"—"Disciple, behold thy mother." Hear the amen that goes from Calvary to Sinai—and honor thy father and thy mother.—*Heurthstone.*

**THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.**

A French clergyman, the Abbe Laborde, has published a pamphlet which makes a great noise in the religious world, entitled "A Memorandum of the Opponents of the New Dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and of the Ineffable Bull." The author, immediately on his arrival at Rome, in November last, presented a petition to the Pope against what he terms the "profane novelties" intended to be enforced upon the Church. The only answer made by his Holiness was a summons to attend the *Segretaria*, and there in a dark chamber, he received from a monk the order to leave Rome immediately. He did not obey. Shortly afterward the "Lieutenant of the police of Conscience" made an incursion into his lodgings, and seized the copies of his petition, and also a pamphlet entitled "The Immaculate Conception not a Dogma of Faith." A few days later the Lieutenant of police renewed the order that he should leave the country. M. Laborde replied that he would not attempt to resist physical force, that he had come to Rome to do his utmost to avert what appeared to him a great calamity for the Church, and he protested against the violence with which he was menaced. Ultimately, and after being compelled to appear before the Inquisition, he was conducted by gendarmes to Civita Vecchia, and there put on board a vessel bound to France. The Abbe gives a flat contradiction to the story that Rome "was drunk with joy" when the new dogma was proclaimed. He saw nothing like enthusiasm anywhere. He concludes that the Pope's decree is void, because, according to the laws of the Catholic Church, the dogma ought not to have been promulgated without the authority of a General Council, in which all Bishops might have been fairly heard without being exposed to persecution.

**News Department.**

From Papers by R. M. S. Asia, April 28.

**TERMINATION OF THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS.**

Mr. Bright.—I wish to know whether the House is to understand that the noble lord the member for London has left Vienna, and that the conferences and negotiations are considered by the Government to be at an end.

Viscount Palmerston.—It is well known to the House that the English and French Governments, in concert with the Government of Austria, had determined that the proper development of the third point, which regarded the treaties of 1840 and 1841 with respect to the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, should, amongst other things, be that the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea should henceforth be made to cease. That was the principle laid down by England and France, and agreed to by Austria, and the principle was in the abstract accepted by the Russian plenipotentiary. On Thursday last, in a conference held, at which were present the English, French, Austrian, Turkish, and Russian plenipotentiaries, the plenipotentiaries of England, France, Austria, and Turkey, proposed to the Russian, as a mode of making to cease the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea,—which proposals had been admitted and accepted by Russia—they proposed, I say, as a method of carrying that principle into execution, either that the amount of the Russian naval force in the Black Sea should henceforth be limited by treaty, or that the Black Sea should be declared neutral ground entirely, and that all ships of war of all countries should be excluded from it, so that it henceforth should be only a sea of commerce. The Russian plenipotentiary requested forty-eight hours to take that proposal into

consideration. Those forty-eight hours elapsed on Saturday, and on that day another conference was held, and at that conference the Russian plenipotentiary absolutely refused to accept either of those alternatives, which were pressed by the four other plenipotentiaries unanimously. Thereupon the conference adjourned sine die, and my noble friend, the member for the city of London, and the French minister, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, were, I believe, to take their departure from Vienna in the course of today.

Sir H. Willoughby asked if Russia had made any counter-propositions?

Vicount Palmerston—Russia made no counter-proposition.

#### THE BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up the report of the resolutions agreed to in committee of ways and means.

Mr. Goulburn complained of that part of the plan which provided for the re-payment of the loan at the rate of a million a year. He objected to it as unjust in principle—as throwing upon the next generation a heavy sinking fund, which we would not bear ourselves. But he did not believe that when peace came Parliament would consider itself bound by this declaration; and therefore he looked upon this loan as imposing an irredeemable annuity of £500,000 a year upon the country. In this point of view he thought his right hon. friend would have acted a wiser and safer part if he had borrowed in the New Three per cent. Annuities, which were redeemable, without further notice, after 1874, rather than in the Three per cent. Consols, which were practically irredeemable. He also objected to the mode of terminable annuities.

Mr. Thomas Baring defended the scheme of the Chancellor, as just in itself and favorable in its terms for the country. The small capitalists of England would never have taken the loan, as the French did theirs, by open subscription, especially on the low terms of 3½ per cent.

Mr. Gladstone agreed that the loan could not have been disposed of in terminable annuities or by open subscription. He agreed also in the propriety paying off this loan in time of peace. The question was, whether the terms of the contract agreeing to pay it off by a million a year in time of peace was the proper mode of paying off the debt. They were stepping out of their province in dictating to a future Parliament that which was the duty of that future Parliament, and not of theirs.

Mr. Cardwell said his objection to the clause was, that it would act as an opiate to the public, and make them believe that the money was about to be repaid, at the same time that no effective provision was made for that purpose.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that the disputed clause was no essential part of the loan; but, having made it deliberately, he was prepared at the proper time to defend it. He admitted that Parliament could repeal this clause as they could repeal any act; but the operation would be this, that till the clause was repealed it would be incumbent upon the Government of the day to make annual provision for the payment of this million. He did hope that on the return of peace a real sinking fund might be established, which would have the effect of extinguishing portions of the debt.

The report was received, and various resolutions were discussed.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

##### MR. STANTON'S EXPLANATIONS OF THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS.

In reply to the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl of Clarendon said it is entirely true that the conference at Vienna has been adjourned sine die, in consequence of the rejection by the Russian plenipotentiary of the proposition either to restrict the fleet of Russia within certain limits in the Black Sea, or to reduce the Black Sea to the condition of a neutral sea, only open for commercial purposes. The four bases of negotiation were all frankly accepted by the Russian Government, and the third contained the proposition that the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea should cease. The bases were discussed in the order in which they stood numerically, and to the first and second Russia virtually acceded.—When the third basis came under discussion the representatives of the Allied Powers, to prove that they had no wish to offend the honour of Russia, but that they desired to consult her dignity and feelings, proposed to the Russian representative to take himself the initiative. The Russian plenipotentiary acknowledged this courtesy, and asked for time to consider what course he should adopt. That time was given him, but in the meanwhile we tried to go on with the discussion. The answer at last arrived, and it was that the Russian Government had no proposition to make. The representatives of the allied

Powers on the following day brought forward their proposition, and the Russian plenipotentiary asked for twenty-four hours' time, and on Saturday last he announced the absolute rejection of the proposal. This only took place on Saturday last, and that is all the information I have at the present moment to communicate, except that we have received a telegraphic message stating that Lord John Russell had left Vienna (hear). With respect to the position which Prussia will occupy, I can only say that the position which she has occupied since the time of the opening of these negotiations, and has continued, has entirely exempted her from the conference and from all those arrangements. With respect to the other part, as to the consequences which might be expected from her in relation to the Danubian provinces, I do not think at this moment it would be convenient to enter on the discussion of that subject, nor till your lordships are fully in possession of all the information we possess, and which, I assure you, her Majesty's Government will lay before you at the earliest period consistent with a due regard for the public service (hear.)

The Earl of Marlwick: I wish to know something of the position of Austria at this moment (hear). We see that country in the position ready to play any game, and to avail itself of the support of one side or the other. It is a position of great eminence, dignity, and power which Austria has placed herself in—in possession of two provinces, and enabled to hold language of dictation, and to receive the support of England and France against Russia, or the support of Russia against England and France (hear, hear). Holding that commanding position, the country is looking with the deepest anxiety to ascertain what information her Majesty's Government can give of the intentions of Austria.

The Earl of Clarendon: Your lordships are aware of the terms of the treaty with the Austrian Government of the 2d December, and I have no reason to think that Austria will depart from the terms of that treaty (hear, hear). I can only say that on Friday last Austria appears to have used precisely the same language as the representatives of England, France, and Turkey; and it was only in the event of peace not being made on the basis agreed upon, that Austria was to be called on to consult on the manner for carrying out the principles laid down by the allied Powers. That contingency has not yet arrived, and it is not for me to say what course Austria will take when the time shall arrive for her decision.—The subject here dropped.

#### THE CRIMEA.

##### DESPATCHES FROM LORD RAGLAN.

Before Sebastopol, April 10, 1855.

My Lord,—In accordance with the arrangements made between General Canrobert and myself, the batteries of the French and English armies opened upon Sebastopol soon after daylight yesterday morning.

The weather was extremely unpropitious. Much rain had fallen during the night, and continued during the day, accompanied by a tempestuous wind, and a heavy mist which obscured everything, and rendered it impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the effect of the fire, which has been continued with little or no interruption from the commencement, and has been superior to that of the enemy, who were evidently taken by surprise, and, except upon the extreme left, did not respond to the attack for nearly half an hour.

This morning has been hazy, and for some time there was a drizzling rain; but it is clearing this afternoon, and there is again a prospect of fine weather.

The country yesterday was covered with water, and the ground was again very deep. The trenches were likewise extremely muddy, and their condition added greatly to the labours of our men employed in the batteries, who consisted chiefly of sailors, artillerymen and sappers.

They conducted their duties admirably, and I am sorry to say that the two former, particularly the navy, sustained considerable loss.

I have not yet received the returns of the casualties beyond the 9th inst., which are herewith enclosed; but the death of Lieut. Twysford, of the Royal Navy, a most promising officer, and greatly respected by all, has been notified to me; and Captain Lord John Hay, who has taken a most active part in the gallant and distinguished services of the naval brigade, was wounded almost at the very moment, I believe by the same shot. I hope the injury he has received is not very serious, but the loss of his assistance even for a time is much to be regretted.—I have, &c.,

The Lord Patmore, &c.,

Returns of casualties from the 6th to the 8th of

April, 1854, inclusive; 8 rank and file killed; 17 rank and file wounded.

Before Sebastopol, April 16.

My Lord,—Since I wrote to your lordship on the 10th instant a steady and heavy fire has been maintained from all the batteries of the allies.—The fire of the British artillery being chiefly directed against the Garden batteries. The Warrack Battery, the Redan, the Malakoff Tower, and the Mamelon have been most affected, and the enemy's works have suffered very considerably, although they have, as usual, made a good use of the night to repair damages, notwithstanding the vertical fire has been continued throughout the twenty-four hours. The practice both of the naval brigade and the artillery has been excellent.

The casualties have not been very numerous, but the loss has fallen heavily upon the sailors, as your lordship will see by the accompanying returns, and the Royal Navy has to deplore the death of Lieut. Douglas who had served with great ability and zeal from the commencement of the siege. Lieuts. Urnston and D. Aeth, Royal Navy, and Steele, Royal Marine Artillery, all valuable officers, have been wounded. The Royal Artillery has also to lament the death of Lieut. Luce, who was an officer of much promise, and Lieuts. Sinclair, and L. Estrenger among the wounded. The former has sustained several injuries, but I am happy to add that there is every hope of his recovery. They are both highly meritorious officers. Captain Croston, of the Royal Engineers, who had in the course of the protracted operation before Sebastopol rendered most essential services, has also received a wound, which will, I fear, detain him from duty for a considerable time.

Our batteries and parapets continued to stand remarkable well, notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather. The enemy's fire has been comparatively slack, but the practice good, owing to their having ascertained the range of our batteries with great nicety, several guns have been disabled in both the right and left attacks.

Towards the Tchernaya nothing important has been observed: but small bodies of men, from 150 to 500, have been with a heavy gun and some ordnance carriage moving along the Inkermann heights towards Mackenzie's farm-road, near which it has been placed in position.

Although the duties have been unusually severe and arduous both by day and night during the week, they have been carried out with the utmost cheerfulness and zeal, reflecting much credit both on officers and men.

The Submarine telegraph has been safely brought to the monastery from Cape Kelegra; and as soon as it is established at the former place the engineers will proceed to convey it from the latter to the immediate neighbourhood of Yafra, where I hope it may be in a state to act in a week or ten days from this time.

The first division of the 10th Hussars arrived the day at Bataklava. [Signed] RAGLAN.

RETURNS OF MILITARY CASUALTIES.—Killed: Lieut. E. Luce, 2 sergeants, 19 rank and file.—Wounded: T. M. Graves, slightly, and Captain G. Croston, severely, royal engineers; Lieut. J. Sinclair, severely; Lieut. P. W. L. Earsinger, severely, royal artillery; 1 sergeant 51 rank and file wounded.

##### DESPATCH FROM ADMIRAL LYONS.

In a despatch dated "Royal Albert, off Sebastopol, April 12," Sir Edmund Lyons says,—"Efforts to say that the casualties have been severe, though not, perhaps, more than might have been expected, considering the number of guns manned by seamen. The services of the officers and seamen of the naval brigade have been invaluable."

RETURNS OF CASUALTIES IN THE NAVAL BRIGADE.—Killed: Lieutenant Twysford, of the London, and 15 men. Wounded: Lieut. W. K. Douglas, of the Queen, and 58 men, of whom five died; 14 wounded.

##### TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

The Monitor publishes the following despatch from General Canrobert, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East, to the Marshal Minister of War:—

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, April 17.—Our fire continues to maintain its superiority, without our having been prodigal, as yet, of our ammunition. The attack was made chiefly by our Artillery, but the Engineers combine their efforts, and make approaches, which bring us nearer to the place. These works advance regularly, notwithstanding the difficulties of the ground.

Advices from before Sebastopol of the 17th say that the want of ammunition had been felt by the besiegers. On the 18th and 19th the Allies gained an important advantage on the left attack. The French

twice drove the Russians out of their ambuscade, and after an obstinate combat obtained possession of a height which it is expected will give them great advantages. The enemy's fire is still severe. The oblong has broken out among the French troops, and on the 17th was raging fiercely.

St. Petersburg, April 16.—The Grand Duke Michael and Nicholas have set out for the Crimea.

Paris, April 25.—The *Moniteur* announces that the Minister of Marine has received the following despatch from Admiral Bruat:—"On the 17th, the fire of our batteries maintained its superiority. In front of the Central Tower we have carried a series of ambuscades, and those works where we have established ourselves are now comprised in our lines. We have crowned a ravine in that direction, which runs along the fortifications of the town, where the enemy formerly kept their reserves in safety. Before the Flagstaff Bastion we sprung a mine (*Journeaux de mine*) at a distance of about 50 metres. This operation, which perfectly succeeded, gave us a new parallel, and was successfully joined to the others. From the 12th to the 14th, notwithstanding the renewed attacks of the Russians, we had only about 300 men *hors de combat*." The commander of the frigate which brought the news added that the situation was generally considered very satisfactory.

Pera, April 21.—We learn by the *Asmodee*, which left the Crimea on the 19th, that the besiegers were still advancing, and were consolidating their position. On the night between the 18th and 19th the enemy made a strong sortie, which was promptly repulsed.

Berlin, April 24.—A despatch from St. Petersburg, dated the 23rd instant, says that the following despatch had been received from Prince Gortschakoff dated Sebastopol, 19th of April:—"The firing of the enemy on the 16th, 17th, and 18th was less violent.—Our batteries replied successfully. On the night between the 18th and 19th one of our battalions made a sortie to destroy the most advanced works of the enemy. The object of the sortie was fully attained, with small loss. The loss of our garrison has, moreover, during the last few days, been less considerable."

Prince Gortschakoff reports to St. Petersburg on the 10th the opening of the fire on the preceding day, and continued. He adds—"We replied with success, causing sensible losses to the enemy. On our side we have 333 killed and wounded." The Prince's latest despatch is dated Sebastopol, April 17.—

"The bombardment has continued since the 9th. The damage done is immediately repaired in such manner that on the 15th Sebastopol was almost in the same condition of defence as on the 9th.

"The loss of the garrison, considering the tremendous fire (*feu d'enfer*) to which it is exposed, must be considered as very small, as the services of the batteries is covered by intrenchments.

"Nothing worthy of mention has taken place on any other point of the Crimea."

The *Exeter Gazette*, from which we reprinted an interesting letter received from one of the lady nurses of Miss Nightingale's party at Kuluia Hospital, now has with sincere regret to announce the death of the writer, Miss Elizabeth Anne Smythe:—"Miss Smythe we believe, was a personal friend of Miss Nightingale, by whom she was much beloved. On her first arrival in the East she commenced her arduous and dangerous occupation at Scutari, but some time afterwards she was requested to join Miss Bracebridge at Kuluia, and her departure was much regretted by Miss Nightingale, who then expressed a hope that they would have laboured together in the same hospital, Miss Smythe, however, felt it to be her duty to proceed whether her services were most required, and she accordingly joined Miss B. at Kuluia. It was from this place that she wrote the beautiful letter to which we have alluded. At that time she was in excellent health and spirits, and was rejoicing at the opportunity which was afforded her of relieving and comforting the sick and wounded who were placed under her charge. While engaged in this good work she was attacked with fever and died after an illness of only eight days. In her brave fellows who now lie prostrate on the bed of sickness have lost a kind and gentle attendant, while her fellow-labourers and her personal friends have been deprived of a companion whose amiable disposition and cultivated mind rendered her society most attractive."

In a convocation held yesterday at Oxford, at two o'clock, the statutes on the examination and status of Dissenters, and on the mode of taking degrees, were submitted to the House. The attendance of members was more than usually large, especially in respect to non-residents. The whole number present exceeded 150. The statute concerning Dissenters was taken, first, and, on the first clause being read and proposed, an opposition manifested itself, which was pressed to a division, when the numbers were found to be—Placet, 91; Non-Placet, 38. The second, third, and fourth clauses were unopposed. On the proposition of the fifth, which exempts tutors from the duty of instructing their pupils in the Thirty-nine Articles, the Margaret Professor of Divinity [Dr. Henley] rose, and, in a short Latin speech expressed his objections to the proposal, by the adoption of which he thought that the University

would be committing suicide. On a division, the clause was carried by 88 votes to 68. On the sixth clause, which allows Dissenters to withdraw themselves from the Divinity examinations, there was a very near division, the numbers being—Placet, 75; and Non-Placet, 72. The seventh clause, which asserts the principle of requiring from Dissenting students a compensation for the Divinity, from which they are excused, was carried by 74 to 67. The eighth, which fixes the compensation at one Greek author in the first, and two authors, Greek or Latin, in the second examination, was carried by 72 to 51. The ninth and tenth clauses were unopposed, and passed without a division. The statute with regard to the mode of taking degrees was then read and carried unanimously.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

LECTION OF MAYOR.—The election on Tuesday last resulted, as we wished, in the return of William O. Smith, Esq., Mayor of this City for the ensuing year. He had an aggregate majority of 136 votes over his opponent, Alderman Foster, and it will be seen by the subjoined returns that in all the Wards except Guy's, in Carleton, there was a majority in his favour. Mr. Smith's success is viewed as an anti-Blame Law triumph—most of the friends of the Prohibitory Law being opposed to his election—although many of the "Sons" voted for him as the man of their choice, irrespective of the "Order."—*Courier*.

While on the subject of the Railway, we have to warn our contemporaries and the public against putting any faith in the mischievous and libellous assertions which from time to time make their appearance in the *New Brunswicker* regarding the Railway. They have one and all no other foundation than in the fertile imagination of their unscrupulous author. The assertion made in Tuesday's issue that the Railway materials had been sold to the Nova Scotia Government, and were being shipped from Shediac, is quite untrue. We notice by the Nova Scotia papers, that a person named Caudle, who had a sub-contract at the Scadook bridge, had contracted for building a bridge on the Nova Scotia Railway. It is probable this person may be removing his tools, which was enough to make a big story about.—*Ibid*.

Great things are expected in the coming season of the Genesee wheat crop, and in Illinois, Missouri, Ohio and other Western States, agricultural prospects are cheering.

Editorial Miscellany.

The *Morning Chronicle* publishes the following Railway intelligence. It must have been a grave case indeed, that would have made it just or politic in the neighbouring Province to have committed itself to the course therein stated. It is something to know that no case of the kind, under any administration, is likely to occur in Nova Scotia. The Country is fairly committed to the Railroad policy, and will carry it out with all its resources, and in good faith:—

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.—It is not without some regret that we have to record the fact, that serious difficulties and embarrassments have overtaken the Railway operations of both Canada and New Brunswick. In the former Province, we have it from high authority, that the Grand Trunk Company have openly and frankly appealed to the Government for assistance to the extent of £900,000 stg. over and above all aid stipulated for, and confess their inability to proceed with the work. Without such assistance the great Montreal Bridge—*lucra a non lucendo*—is supposed to be abandoned for aye.

In New Brunswick a serious difficulty has arisen between Mr. Jackson and that Government—and as a consequence no provision had been made for payment of the half yearly instalment, over due upon £30,000 stg. of bonds issued and in the hands of London holders. This is what we particularly regret, and that for the sake of Colonial credit. We are surprised beyond measure, that the Executive of New Brunswick would suffer their credit to be impaired in London for any consideration. This is a most fatal error. Hon. J. W. Ritchie, a member of the Executive, has gone to England to try and settle matters, but a century will be required to retrieve the credit of the Sister Province if she has allowed the holders of her first public securities to protest them for non-payment. New Brunswick should have provided for the interest of these debentures as expressed by the Coupons, and fought the battle out with Mr. Jackson and not with her creditors. There is no use longer to disguise the fact—the New Brunswick Railway works are stopped, and the Company and contractors in open hostilities.

Not so in Nova Scotia. The works are progressing most favorably. Large instalments of materials and plant are arriving weekly, almost daily of late. The America and Bellona have arrived with consignments. The Pentagon, the Taglion, the Pearl, the Clyde, and the Tradesman are expected. The materials for a Tully Iron Bridge over the Sackville River, the foundations for which are in progress, are already shipped.

The survey of the Windsor Branch say 29 miles from the junction, is now nearly completed. In a short time it is expected to be advertised. A section from the Depot to the City, to terminate for the present in the neighbourhood of Canada's Wharf, is under survey, and it will soon, it is said, be under contract. This will be a great desideratum, and obviate the delay and expense of Hacks and Omnibuses.

Vigorous parties of Surveyors and an Engineering corps to accompany, it is reported, will immediately take the field—facing towards Pictou, Cumberland, and the Gulf.—*Chronicle*.

We hear that the Bazaar that came off at Lunenburg on Tuesday, May 1, in behalf of the Patriotic Fund, realized the handsome sum of £78.—Well done, Lunenburg! you have laboured successfully in a disinterested and good cause.

We commence in this day's paper, and shall conclude next week, an important debate which took place in the Canadian Parliament, prior to the passing the Address to Her Majesty, published by us a few weeks since, relative to the popular election of Bishops. It has not appeared in any of the Lower Province Papers, secular or religious, and will have much interest for every Churchman who will give it an attentive perusal.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BOSTON.—Boston has been visited with a great disaster by fire, which broke out in a store house occupied by Nathan Matthews, filled with cotton and other merchandise, at half-past 2 on Friday afternoon. The flames extended to an unoccupied block of buildings on People's Ferry Avenue; thence to the People's Ferry depot; thence to a pile of saltpetre at the foot of Lincoln's wharf, and were finally stayed at the North side of Union wharf, about 6 o'clock. 12 storehouses on the lower end and about 13 at the upper end of Battery wharf, filled with cotton, pork, hams, beef, &c. were consumed. Several ships and vessels were totally or partially destroyed by the flames, among them the schooner Robert Stone, of Nova Scotia, badly damaged. The fire has swept every thing over nearly four acres of ground. The loss has been variously estimated at from five hundred thousand to a million of dollars and upwards.

The Lunatic Asylum is about to be commenced in earnest, under an efficient and economical superintendance.

The Contractors for the New Barracks, have it is said, made arrangements for an energetic prosecution of the work during the ensuing summer.

New buildings are going up in some of the principal business streets of the City.

The Dartmouth Canal is progressing to completion. A Canal boat has been launched, and will we dare say afford some facilities in conveying the productions of the route to a market.

The Halifax Water Company intend to make considerable improvement in their works during the summer.

The steamer Rose Bud has commenced plying between Charlottetown, P. E. Island and Pictou.—She is to make two trips per week.

The Rev. Thomas Trotter, Presbyterian Minister, Antigonish, celebrated as a public writer, died at that place April 20, at the advanced age of 73 years.—*Chron*.

Twenty Warders, accompanied by their wives and families, for the Convict Establishment at Bermuda, came out in the R. M. S. *Asia* from England, and will proceed in the R. M. S. *Curlew*, this evening, (Thursday) for their destination.—*Ibid*.

Senor Casseres has been presented with a complimentary address, by the Governors of the Halifax Visiting Dispensary, for his successful exertions in promoting the interests of that Institution, coupled with the assurance that it is to be opened in a few days.—*Ibid*.

The body of a man recognized as John Shaw of Manadieu, belonging to a Collier, was picked up off the Long Wharf on Tuesday at about 9 A. M. A Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "Found Drowned."—*Ibid*.

The sudden death of Mr. George de Bosco Atwood, the respected secretary of the Bank of British North America was on Tuesday a subject of conversation and regret in the money and commercial circles of the City. It appears that Mr. Atwood fell down dead while reading over to the board of directors some minutes connected with the affairs of the establishment.—*London Morning Post*.

IMPORTANT.—Launched yesterday at the head of the Grand Lake, a very fine Canal Boat of from seventy to eighty tons burthen, the first of the Inland Navigation Company's boats. She was named the "Lily of the Lake" by Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks (the Engineer's lady) as she gracefully glided into her destined waters in the presence of quite an assemblage of spectators, including a number of the fair sex, all of whom seemed highly delighted; indeed the whole neighbourhood appeared quite alive to the importance of the citizen's steamer, being now convinced that the Company's works would be carried on to completion at an early date. We understand the Company's works are progressing favourably.—*Chronicle*.

### Selections.

**A DREADFUL VISITATION.**—In the years the locusts appear there is no blight or smaller insects about. Perhaps, therefore, they are mercifully sent to destroy the smaller and more dangerous insects when they have multiplied exceedingly under the prolific suns of the East. But they are a dreadful visitation. They ate holes in my clothes as I walked about. They got among flamed's arms. They choked up the barrels of the pistols, and fed upon his tassel of silk and gold.—They ate away the tassel of his cap and the leathorn sheath of his sword. My French debardeur dressing gown, one month from Alfred's, might have been taken for a recent purchase at Rag Fair. They ate the sole of my slipper while I was asleep on the sofa. They ate my shirts in the wardrobe, and they ate my stockings. Hamed's "good man" never arriving, he catches many and puts them out of the window with much tenderness. The parsha, my host, with a touching faith in the goodness of God, goes about with a long stick to save them from drowning when they are driven by the winds into his reservoir of gold fish. Perhaps the parsha is right; but I cannot be so good as he is. For the locusts eat the back hair off women's heads, while washing at the fountain, and the mustachios off gardeners while they sleep in the noonday shadow. They strip trees till they look as if struck by lightning or burnt by fire. I see the plants green and gay in the moonlight. In the morning their freshness and beauty have departed. Families sit wailing in the field over the ruin of their little all. There is a story that the locusts have eaten a child whilst its mother was away at work. There is a tradition that they once ate a drunken man who fell down in the kennel. Neither event is improbable. I saw a locust draw blood from the lips of an infant in its mother's arms. They will not die—they seem to have neither sight nor hearing—vile things with nothing but mouths. If you catch one he will spring from your hold, and leaving his legs behind him go on as well as ever. The Cats had a little garden; he had it watched day and night, for it was his pride and full of far-away flowers. He kept fires surrounding it night and day, to prevent the locusts crawling in. When they had learned to fly he fired guns to tarr and their course. When they came in spite of this he turned a garden engine upon them.—Then he buried them, but every green thing and every blossom was stripped from his garden for all that.—They will not die. They can swim for hours. Hot water, cold water, acids, spirits, smoke, are useless.—I plunged one in salt and water. He remained four minutes, and sprung away apparently unharmed. I recaptured him and smoked him for five minutes. Two minutes afterwards he had revived, and was hopping away. I recaptured the same locust, and buried him as deeply in the ground, as I could with a pocket-knife. I marked the place, and the next morning I looked for my friend, but he was gone. Nothing will kill them but smashing them to a jam with a blow, or boiling them. There is no protection against them. They despair and eat through the thickest clothes, or sackings, or matting; and glass coverings for a large extent of ground would of course be too expensive. The only way in which one of my neighbors was enabled to save part of his harvest was by gathering his fruits, and cutting down his corn when the locusts came, and then burying his property in holes dug in the ground, and covered over with a heavy stone at the aperture, as I had seen the peasantry do in some parts of Western Africa. This saved him a little. No barn or room would have done so. Yet another three weeks, towards the end of July, and the cloud which hovered over the land so long is clearing away. And there arises a great wind, so that the locusts are swept off in countless armies to the sea, and so drowned. It is impossible to bathe for days, or to walk by the sea shore, because of the stench of them. But they are gone, and their bodies float over the sea like a crust, extending to the opposite coast of Asia Minor.—*Dickens' Household Words.*

**THEATRICAL PROGRESS.**—About the last place John Bunyan would ever have expected his world-renowned allegory to have made its appearance, is the boards of a theatre, and yet this startling novelty has been presented to the public in the city of Philadelphia. The Christian Intelligencer says: "Placards, handbills, and advertisements, announce at the Chestnut Theatre, the instructive and beautiful allegorical representation of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.—The lessee pledges himself that it shall be the acme of dramatic excellence, and addresses himself to 'the child, the philosopher, the admirer of fiction, and the

experienced Christian. He promises to present 'the journey of the pilgrim, the trials, dangers, and temptations of the great dream of life, and his approach to the path of glory,' with a galaxy of talent, musical, dramatic, and terpsichorean, never before combined."—Then follows 'the new and gorgeous scenery,' 'the dances under the direction of Mons. Sylosoy, the eminent dancer, engaged expressly for this piece; 'characteristic costumes; 'magical mechanism.' The music by the orchestra, accompanied by 'a full church choir,' engaged for this novelty at an enormous expense.'—One of the most brilliant scenes ever presented on the stage is Vanity Fair, with its worldly amusements, sports of all kinds, laughing chorus, grand tournaments, harlequins of fun, feats of diablerie, flying horses, &c., &c." This ought to put an end to the "moral drama," a class of amusements cunningly named to cheat easy consciences, and bring religion into contempt. Such an exhibition very appropriately winds up with "feats of diablerie."—*Prof. Churchman.*

**A FEAT IN CHEMISTRY.**—During a recent lecture delivered by Prof. B. Silliman, jr., in New York, he solidified carbonic acid gas. This was effected by bringing sulphuric acid in contact with carbonate of soda, in a strong iron vessel capable of resisting an expansive pressure of thirty-four atmospheres, or 510 pounds to an inch. Prof. Silliman stated that this experiment has been given up entirely in France, in consequence of the bursting of several iron vessels, by which several persons had been killed. But he stated that the iron vessel used on this occasion had never been known to burst, and the experiment was considered not at all dangerous. As the liquid (it being in a liquid state in the vessel) was drawn off, a large portion evaporated, and by the evaporation reduced the remainder to the freezing point. In this way several pounds of solid carbonic acid gas were obtained. It had the appearance of the whitest snow, and was so cold that by holding it only three seconds the hand would be frozen. He placed a portion of it round a long vessel containing mercury, and froze the mercury solid! The mercury was then taken out and hammered like lead.

**AN IMPORTANT SENTIMENT.**—One part of religion consists in obtaining a true knowledge of God, of the Saviour, and the way of salvation. Another part of religion consists in the reposing of the soul on the merits of Christ, by which we receive justification and adoption through His name. Then there is the passive part of religion, that which consists in bearing and suffering the Divine will. But there is also another part, and it may properly be denominated the active part of religion, the practical part of Godliness. It is doing God's will, obeying the truth, following the example of the Blessed Jesus: it is the being "ready to every good work."

**CHRISTIAN DISUNION.**—What a contradiction in terms is not this? *Disunion* among those who yet all profess a religion, one of the essences of which is its unity—those who will yet tell you, that there is "One Lord, one Faith, one Baptism."—the plain and reasonable inference from all which is, that so ought there to be preserved a *oneness* to accord with such a principle. We have been led into this reflection by the following anecdotes which some of our secular contemporaries, we see, have copied from an English paper:—

"A friend of ours met his neighbour's coachman looking remarkably facetious, on a Monday morning. As the man touched his hat he said to him:—"Well, John, what has happened to make you look so pleasant to-day?" "Why, Sir?" was the reply, "what do you think?—We are a pretty lot at our house, that we are. I started with five of us in the old carriage yesterday morning. First of all, I drove the young mistress to the Church, and then old master to the Wesleyans; next I took young master, to the Romans; a my wife went to the Ranters; and when I had put up the horse, I took a turn myself at the Calvinists." We certainly did laugh outright at hearing the account of this "happy family." The rainbow is nothing to it."

Here, then, is an apt illustration of the working of that schismatic element, under the operation of which so many thousands around us, good easy christians all, are content to live and die.—*Churchman.*

There are many who walk with God's people through the world, who will not be allowed to enter with them into Heaven.

God gave you His Son to redeem you from all; He will now give all that is necessary to lead you to Heaven.

**QUAKERISM.**—Appears to be declining. In Boston there exists a place of worship without a single worshipper. A solitary member of the Society of Friends was in the habit of frequenting this house for some years after all his fellow-Quakers were dead. "Alone and silent there he sat," until he too was called home, and now there is a Church without a single member. A writer in the *Christian Enquirer* says:—"It is a curious fact that two or three other towns or cities at the South have also had congregations of Friends who have dwindled away to a single solitary worshipper. In Charleston, S. C., an instance of the same kind existed, in 1836, and for some time after. For many years, there were two individuals who sat out their silent service their, twice on First Day, and once on Fifth Day. They were not only Friends by name, but originally personal friends; yet, from some cause, in the course of time they became estranged from each other, and never spoke together, or shook hands at the close of the worship as formerly. Eventually one of them died, and the last survivor went constantly, (see life of Hopper, pp. 319-321,) and we were about to say alone, to this place of worship; but his dog went with him." The progressive vitality of Quakerism is quite extinct, and little, if anything, now remains more than the scaffolding.—*P. Churchman.*

**CONFIRMATION.**—An address on Confirmation to those desiring to receive that rite, by the Rev. J. H. Ingraham, Rector of St. John's Free Church, N. York, and which has been published, contains the following impressive instruction:

Confirmation looks in two directions; backward, to your infant baptism, and forward to the Lord's Table. It seals the former and entitles you to the latter. Confirmation has no meaning, if it does not unite both Sacraments in the person to be confirmed. Confirmation looks to the Holy Communion, and demands this sacrament as its immediate end. Though not in itself a sacrament, Confirmation unites the sacraments. Confirmation with Baptism only before it, is as an imperfect coin, with but one face only impressed upon one of its sides, and is not current; true Confirmation has the impress of both the Sacraments—is the gold on which is stamped both the Pont and Altar.

**MAN AND WOMAN.**—I should not say, from my experience of my own sex, that a woman's nature is flexible and impressible, though her feelings are. I know very few instances of a very inferior man ruling the mind of a superior woman, whereas I know twenty-fifty of a very inferior woman ruling a superior man. If he love her, the chances are that she will in the end weaken and demoralize him. If a superior woman marry a vulgar or inferior man, he makes her miserable, but he seldom governs her mind, or vulgarizes her nature, and if there be love on his side, the chances are that in time she will elevate and refine him. The most dangerous man to a woman is a man of high intellectual endowments morally perverted; for in a woman's nature there is such a necessity to approve where she admires, and to believe where she loves—a devotion compounded of love and faith is so much a part of her being—that while the instincts remain true and the feelings uncorrupted, the conscience and the will may both be led far astray. Thus fell "our general mother"—type of her sex—overpowered rather than deceived, by the colossal intellect—half serpent, half angelic.—*Mr. Jameson.*

Miss Haberdien, late of Exeter, has bequeathed the following donations:—Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 1,000*l.*; Society for Employing Additional Curates, 1,000*l.*; Governors' Institution, 1,000*l.*; Colonial Bishop, 1000*l.*; Infant Asylum for Orphans, 500*l.*; Exeter Dispensary, 100*l.*; Exeter Penitentiary, 100*l.*; Exeter Branch of the Society for the Employment of Additional Curates, 100*l.*; Devon and Exeter Institution for the Blind, 100*l.*; St. Sidwell's School, 50*l.*; and St. James's Schools, 50*l.*, making a total of 5,000*l.*

It was stated some time since in the *Guardian* that on the restoration of St. Thomas's Church, at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, her Majesty intended to erect a monument to the Princess Elizabeth, the daughter of the unfortunate Charles I., who was buried in that church. Baron Marochetti, the sculptor, is now carrying out the Queen's design. The monument will consist of a statue, representing the unhappy princess in her last moments, having in her hand the Bible given to her by her father. The statue will be placed in a niche in the church.

**Profane Dodge.**—It has been discovered that a keeper of a large beer cellar in the Bowery, for the purpose of evading the law requiring him to close his place on Sunday, has been in the habit of holding pretended religious services therein, officiating himself as the leader of ceremonies. He takes the Bible, reads a chapter or two, serves each of his hearers with a glass of beer, and takes up a collection! As the Constitution probably did not contemplate so much liberty of conscience, the arrangement will be interfered with by the police.—*New York Courier.*

## DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, 29th March, 1855.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN THE COLONY.

Mr. Cameron moved the address of which he had given notice the preceding evening. He supported his motion with arguments nearly a repetition of those he had employed when the matter was brought forward at first, but with some fuller illustration, and a more particular account of the history of the question of the Queen's supremacy in the Colonies, and of the attempts made at different times, first by the old colony of Massachusetts Bay, and later by the Australian Colonies, to obtain the right to manage their own affairs.

Mr. Loranger sustained the resolution, saying that he was in favor of entire religious freedom—of each church being allowed to govern itself, and that the liberty he, as a Catholic claimed, he wanted to bestow upon others. If he understood the question properly, there were certain acts on the British statute book which declared that the supremacy of the Church of England belonged to the Queen, and that even out of the realm of England, the members of the Church could not meet in Synod. It appeared further, that there had been several petitions from Colonial bodies of Churchmen, praying that these statutes should be repealed. What was asked for, as he understood it, was not to give any privileges; but that those statutes which prevented this assembling together in synod should be repealed. In other words, the object of the address was to place the Church of England on the same footing as all other churches in the colony.

Mr. Laberge asked if the demand from the members of the Church of England was unanimous.

Mr. Cameron said yes.

Messrs. Felton and Gamble supported the address.

Mr. Drummond said he saw no objection to the address being granted. Its tendency was merely to place the Church of England on the same footing as all other churches.

Mr. Brown said that if the intention of those who had promoted this resolution had gone no further than the speech of the mover, he should have been of the same opinion as the Attorney General East. But the fact was that there had been introduced into the House of Commons a bill whose provisions went much farther than the propositions contained in this address. It in fact established as some thing taken for granted that the Church of England extended by its ecclesiastical jurisdiction to this Province. Now, that was a proposition which the liberal party in England and in Canada had always desired, and it was for that reason that the liberals in the House of Commons had procured the rejection of the measure he alluded to, here the hon. member read some extracts from the debate in London, on the bill in question, in proof of what he had said, and went on to say that he heartily approved of the plan to make the Bishops elective in this Province; but this could be done without any positive enactments, and it appeared from the advices that the British Government was to be prayed to make canons and laws to govern the Church in the colony. The same thing was done by the bill introduced in England, and upon the whole so far from intending to separate the Church from the State that bill seemed to him to confirm the connection.

Mr. Cameron said the bill was one thing, the address another; the address was the only thing he (Mr. C.) was responsible for, and the only thing before the House.

Mr. Brown—But this address would naturally be looked on as supporting the bill. He had no objection whatever to the address if it were worded in a different manner.

Mr. Cameron proposed some change of words which we did not catch, and asked if that would do?

Mr. Brown—No.

Mr. Hincks—What will do? What does he want?

Mr. Brown—What he wanted was a declaration that there should be no connection between any church here and in England. He then contended that he said it was true that the address prayed Her Majesty to cause to be introduced into the Parliament a measure "to remove all obstructions that may exist or may be supposed to exist . . . to prevent the meeting of the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the United Churches of England and Ireland, in their several Dioceses in this Province in Synod;" but then notice the words that followed, "to frame rules and canons for their own guidance and government." It was plain that the Imperial Parliament was to frame rules and canons.

Mr. Langton ridiculed Mr. Brown's interpretation of the clause about canons. If there were any thing

in what he stated, the Houses of Parliament in England were prayed to frame canons, not for the government of the Church in Canada, but for the guidance of the Imperial Government, since it was for "their own" government that they were asked to frame them. It was clear that the address had no such meaning, that it merely asked for the removal of the obstructions which prevented the members of the Church in Canada to frame canons for their own guidance. For his own part, he believed the members of the Church of England knew what they wanted much better than the member for Lambton; but could not even that hon. member understand that churchmen might desire still to keep up their connection with the Church in which they were born and brought up, though they might wish to manage their own affairs without reference to the Archbishop of Canterbury? The member for Lambton should have been the first to assist this movement. The Church of England, it was true, did not set up a new Church for themselves. But did the Church to which the member for Lambton belonged, when they left the Church of Scotland, desire to break off from their ancient name? No; year after year they asked Parliament to relieve them from the grievances of which they complained, and when at last they were compelled to break off from their own communion, they still called themselves the Free Church of Scotland. It was a noble sight to see these men, after using all their efforts to obtain justice, throwing up their living and marching out of their homes to trust to the liberality of their people. So it was a noble sight when the Puritans left their homes and connections in England for conscience sake, to serve God in the wilderness of the new world. But there was nothing noble in the spectacle of these same Puritans, becoming soon after the most persecuting of all churches. He hoped the Free Church of Scotland was not about to act like the Puritans; but he greatly feared, from some indications, which he observed, that religious liberty with them meant to do just as they liked themselves, and to force other people to conform to their views.

Mr. Hincks supported the motion of the hon. member for Toronto, the more gladly because it has fallen to his lot to be opposed to the Church of England, on many occasions, though in truth his opposition only went to the point of restraining that Church from exercising a dominancy over other Churches. There was no use blinding the real question before the House—the member for Lambton had laid it down clearly enough, and it was just this, whether the member for Lambton, not being a member of the Church of England, should prevent the Church of England from having the organization which its members desired. In England there were undoubtedly a large number of members of the Church of England who were opposed to the contemplated change, and owing to the anomalous position of parties, many members of the liberal party were of the number, because they desired still to keep the Church under an influence emanating from the House of Commons. It was pretended that these persons desired an expression of opinion from the Colonies themselves; but he believed this was rather a pretext than anything else. The member for Lambton, as a voluntary, professed to be opposed to the connection of the Church here with the ecclesiastical authorities in England, but for his part, he held that the voluntaries had nothing to do with the matter.—The Presbyterian Free Church had a certain connection with their Church in Scotland, the old Presbyterian Church had so also; so had the Methodists—he did not know to what extent; that was for themselves to decide,—and so it was with the Church of England. Their religious connection they had the right to determine for themselves. But the House had certainly the right, when called upon by a large number of the Colonists, to address the Home Government for the repeal of Statutes which interfered with their free action as a religious body. If the member for Lambton did not want these statutes repealed, he ought to be consistent to move for their repeal in England, as was done in the case of the Clergy Reserves, and then re-enact them by Provincial authority.

Mr. Chavess would vote for the address as one rendered necessary for the purposes of religious freedom. There seemed to be two ideas of religious freedom in this country; one was that each Church should have the right to organize itself, and manage its own affairs in whatever manner it pleased; the other that the legislature should ignore religious altogether. He could not agree to that latter view of a case; he thought it was the duty of the State to protect all churches in their rights, for religion was not a mere abstraction, between God and man; but involved relations between one man and another.

Mr. Mackenzie continued to speak bitterly against the narrow bigoted views of the Bishop of Toronto, who had gone home to traduce the members of other denominations in Canada, and of the honorable and learned member for Toronto, who was his agent in that House.—The object of that resolution was not simply to get disabilities removed, but to give the Queen of England the power to vote the election of a bishop by the people here. (A member—she appoints them altogether now.) The power might be very well in the hands of the present Queen, who was a pattern for all monarchs in the discharge of her duties, but would it not be absurd to vest such power in the hands of such another monarch as George IV. The member for Brant had said nothing but what was perfectly tolerant and just towards the Church of England. He could not but suspect a motion of this kind emanating from the hon. and learned member for Toronto, whose whole life had been marked by intolerance of the religious opinions of all out of his Church, and by endeavours to build it up as the dominant one in the country. He next referred to the difficulty of the Catholic Church at Buffalo, where the Bishop had absorbed all the power, and had excommunicated those who dared to assert their rights after a decision against them by Cardinal Bedini. He had ever been the bumble but firm, and he believed, consistent friend of equal rights to all, and of the fullest measure of civil and religious liberty, and as such he voted against that resolution. There was more in it than at first met the eye. It was an attempt to bolster up the Church with the aid and countenance of the State in England. He wished the great learning, ability, and eloquence which no man could deny to the honorable member for Toronto had been exerted in a better cause than this.

Dr. Clark asserted as a Churchman that nine-tenths of the Church of England in the Province—notwithstanding what had been said by the hon. member for Northumberland—were in favor of this measure and ardently desired it. That hon. member had said that they were not there to legislate on such subject. What! a large number of his constituents were deprived of their religious freedom and privileges, and it was not his duty to use his legislative powers to get those disabilities removed? He considered it to be clearly the duty of that House to secure for members of the Church of England as for all other denominations full power to exercise their religious duties as freely as any one else in Canada, and demand the concession of equal rights to them from the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. Galt thought this measure was to be regarded in two aspects—first with regard to the demand itself, and secondly with regard to the mode of asking it. He believed the Church of England had been placed in a false position by the agitation regarding the Clergy Reserves, which had excited a prejudice against her in the minds of many. He thought it was the duty of the House after depriving that Church of any undue advantages respecting endowments, that when it came before Parliament for the first time and asked for a liberal measure such as he considered this to be, to grant it. He believed that such a measure as should recommend itself to the mind of every liberal man, who professed to be willing to accord equal rights to all men, and instead of being opposed as a Church and State proposition should be hailed with satisfaction as a movement by the Church of England to cast off State shackles, and place itself on an independent footing. A great many of the points raised against it, by the member for Haldimand and others were mere idle bogbears.—He would not attempt to notice or answer all of them, but to take one for an example of the value of all of them. The veto given the Crown as to the Bishops elected by the synods; why what was sought was not to extend the power of the Crown, but to take away the power it now had of appointing bishops and sending them out here without giving the clergy and laity in this country any voice in the matter. Yet this was made a ground of opposition on the part of liberal members. This must surely be recognized as a step in the right direction, though it might not go so far as the hon. member for Haldimand desired.—As regarded the mode of proceeding, he held that if there were difficulties in the way of the members of any Church in the Province, obstacles placed in the way of their free action, they were bound to lend their efforts to get them removed. He was decidedly in favor of the motion. He could not entertain the fears that some hon. gentlemen expressed of a lurking intention on the part of the mover and supporters of this resolution and the applicants for Imperial Legislation to procure such enactments as would secure to the Church of England any dominancy in this Province, for he was satisfied that any legislation in England would be made subject to their revision here. If any act of the nature apprehended was passed in England it would be the signal for a dissolution of the connection between this Province and the mother country, and they were aware of the fact here. To refuse the assistance of the House in a matter of this kind to a large body of Christians whose proceedings in synod showed they desired the fetters that now bound them to be removed, would be to treat them most unfairly.

Hon. Mr. Carter said the Imperial Statutes were undoubtedly the law of the land and nothing was more

proper and just than that the Parliament of this country, seeing that they restrained the freedom of a religious body within the Province, should take the necessary action to have them repealed. These enactments were now law here, and could be enforced against the members of the Church of England, by any person, whether a member of that Church or not. The Canadian Parliament should show they desired these enactments to be repealed, as they would undoubtedly repeal them if they were Provincial acts. The proposition was only to give the English Church here in Canada the same freedom which it enjoyed in the United States. The hon. member for Haldimand had given notice in the beginning of the session of a measure to dissolve the connection between the Roman Catholic Church in this country and the Pope. How could he consistently refuse to take this step towards doing away with the connection between the Anglican Church here, and the Sovereign, or Archbishop of Canterbury in England. Or if either party desired and deemed it their duty, while covering all State connection to maintain a connection with the heads of their respective churches as a matter of church discipline, what right had the hon. member for Haldimand to interfere with that church discipline against the wishes of the members of those churches themselves.

Mr. Hartman should have had little difficulty in voting for the resolution, which upon the face of it, seemed to him a reasonable one, but for the admissions of some of the honorable members who supported it. He was as sound a voluntary as the honorable member for Lambton himself, he believed, but he could not follow that gentleman in all the extremes he went to in some of these matters. He would go so far with the resolution as to ask for the removal of disabilities under which members of the Church of England now laboured. There has been a constant struggle going on as long as he could remember for the removal of disabilities under which other denominations had laboured in Upper Canada, and he could not be afraid of being accused of inconsistency, if, as a voluntary, he voted for the removal of the disabilities from the Church of England, though he did not admit any necessity for this course. There were disabilities under which the Church of England laboured, which might not be removed, by its members voluntarily dissolving their connection with the church in the mother country, and acting independently, as had been done by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. But the members of that Church said they desired to maintain that connection, and he had no right to force his peculiar views on the subject upon them. He did not understand that they pretended to claim or ask for any concession whatever with the State in Canada, else he should most decidedly vote against it. He should also object to any legislation in that House on any ecclesiastical affair; they had nothing farther to do with them, and were only called on to secure to every man the right to worship God according to his own conscience. While, then, he would not oppose any resolution having for its object the simple removal of Imperial restrictions, he understood that the honorable member asked a direct enactment by the Imperial Parliament, authorizing the election of bishops by the clergy and laity of the Church of England in this Province, subject to the acts of the Sovereign. Now, to this, he objected, because it was recognizing a power in the State, as represented by the Imperial Parliament, to regulate the discipline of a religious body in the Province, and tended to recognize, by the Provincial as well as the Imperial Parliament, the connection between that Church here, and the head of the State. He would support the resolution, if that part of it were struck out. Canada now occupied a position in many respects, of which he as a Canadian felt, and of which every Canadian should feel proud. He desired to see her occupy the very highest position in this matter also, by securing a complete reparation between Church and State.

(To be Concluded next week.)

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1855.

### DAY OF HUMILIATION!

THIS DAY (Friday\*) has been appointed to be observed throughout the Province, as a Day of Fast and Humiliation before Almighty God, and we trust it will be devoutly honoured by all classes, and by all religious persuasions.

War, however successfully it may be prosecuted, is an unmitigated evil; and nations are not visited in this way without a cause. It does not afflict the belligerents alone, but according to their power and importance, makes itself to be felt over a large circle beyond the scene of strife. Thus, when such powerful kingdoms as England, France and Russia, are engaged in mortal conflicts, the whole habitable world becomes in every part more or less sensible, according to circumstances, of the violence done to humanity, and the wanton desecration which follows, of the blessings which Providence bestows upon His creatures. That we may believe our armies to be a sword in the hand of the Lord to take vengeance

\*Our Paper has been published on Thursday evening this week, and will be issued early Friday morning.

upon an unrighteous nation, does not therefore make our duty as Christians less plain, to supplicate His mercy that those days may be shortened, and that peace may once more reign upon the earth.

War is generally the precursor of famine. This is intelligible enough in the countries subject to its ravages, but is not so easily accounted for in those which are distant, except as a continued manifestation of the chastening of the Almighty. Already has this alarm been sounded in our ears. The crops of the United States and the Canadas, upon which the old world will have principally to rely, because of the unsettled state of the corn-growing countries of Europe, will, it is said, with a plentiful season, be insufficient to supply the demand for food. What may therefore be our condition, should Divine Providence send the "caterpillar," the "woevil," or the "mildew," or withhold the rain or the sunshine when it is needed for the growth or the ripening of the corn?—is an important question! It should conduce to a seriousness of mind, and to an humble and united supplication to Him, by whose power alone the evil may be averted. Already the scarcity is apparent in the high prices which rule all kinds of animal food. It calls upon our Agricultural population to plant and sow largely, and in the act to ask humbly of the Almighty, that he would bless the increase. This Province may have in the ensuing winter to depend mainly upon its own resources for the sustenance of its people. It is therefore our bounden duty to supplicate His mercy for these things also.

War is declared by inspired writers, to be a punishment for the sins of the people. It becomes us therefore, upon this occasion, to bewail our manifold transgressions, to boast no more in our own strength, and to supplicate the Divine assistance in a cause, undertaken it may be with presumption, but for no national advantage, nor for the extension of Her Majesty's dominions—that it may be successful for the object which was sought to be obtained. Already has the national vanity been severely rebuked in the destruction of our ships by tempests, and our armies by pestilence and frost. Yet there is hope that He who has not permitted that we should flee before the enemy, will yet enable us to conquer peace. Let us pray for its restoration. Peace, that will bring with it the blessings of plenty; peace, that will leave no portion of this fair earth subject to despotic tyranny, peace, that will waft to every land the comfort and the refinement of civilization; peace, that shall prepare the way for the glad tidings of the Gospel in the most benighted parts of the earth; peace, that "peace that passeth understanding," that shall hasten the coming of the Redeemer's Kingdom, and have its final consummation in eternal glory.

### R. M. STEAMSHIP ASIA.

THE R. M. Steamship Asia, came to Cunard's Wharf after a short passage of 9 days from Liverpool, on Monday evening last. Great anxiety was manifested for her news, which with reference to the war has rather disappointed the public expectation.

The visit of the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie, to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, had taken place. They were received everywhere with the utmost enthusiasm, and as they ought to be, were highly pleased. Some of the English papers look upon this affair as nothing more than an ebullition of personal vanity on the part of the Emperor, but it is a great fact that Napoleon has accomplished, what appears to have been a daring project with Louis Philippe, the uniting the two greatest modern nations in the bonds of amity and concord. France through him, in spite of a strong antagonistic feeling, has made the first advance to this consummation. There is much apparent sincerity in the man, and that nobleness of sentiment which raises the wise above the selfish and ignoble, and will by a consistent course establish his throne and confirm his dynasty. If the vanity of the individual have led to this visit, he knows well how to temper it with sound discretion, and the sentiments of the following reply convey to the people of England, and in their conclusion no less to the people of France, that the interests of the world require the union, and that the latter have only to attain to the security of government of the former, to become with her the arbiter of the disputes of nations, and the regulator of civil and religious freedom throughout the earth. May Providence so direct this united action of the two greatest nations of modern times, that the blessings of peace may through their efforts be again enjoyed, and the period be hastened, when war shall cease upon the earth. We publish the reply to the Address of the City of London, which the Emperor read when he visited their ancient Council Hall:—

"Mr. Lord Mayor—After the cordial reception I have experienced from the Queen, nothing could at-

fect me more deeply than the sentiments towards the Empress and myself to which you, my Lord, have given expression on the part of the city of London; for the city of London represents available resources which its wide commerce affords both for civilization and for war.

"Flattering as are your praises, I accept them, because they are addressed much more to France than to myself. They are addressed to a nation whose interests are to-day everywhere identical with your own. (Immense cheering.) They are addressed to an army and navy united to your own by heroic companionship in danger and in glory. (Cheers.) They are addressed to the policy of the two governments, which is based on truth, on moderation, and on justice. (Loud cheers.)

"For myself I have retained on the throne the same sentiments of sympathy and esteem for the English people that I professed as an exile while I enjoyed here the hospitality of your country—(protracted cheers)—and if I have acted in accordance with my convictions, it is that the interests of the nation which has chosen me, no less than those of universal civilization, have made it a duty. (Cheers.) Indeed, England and France are naturally united on all the great questions of politics and of human progress that agitate the world—(cheers)—from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Mediterranean—from the Baltic to the Black Sea—from the desire to abolish slavery to the hope of anchorage for all the countries of Europe. I see in the moral as in the political world that there are two nations, but one course and one end. (Loud cheers.)

"It is, then, only by narrow considerations and pitiful rivalries that our union can be dis severed. If we follow, then, the dictates of common sense alone, we shall be sure of the future. (Great cheering.)

"You are right in interpreting my presence amongst you as a fresh and convincing proof of my energetic co-operation in the prosecution of the war, if we fail in obtaining an honorable peace. (Great cheering.) Should we so fail, although our difficulties may be great, we may surely count upon a successful result—(cheers)—for not only are our soldiers and our sailors of tried valor—not only do the two countries possess within themselves unrivalled resources, but above all—and here lies their superiority—it is because they stand in the van of generous and enlightened ideas.—(Cheers.)

"The eyes of all who suffer rise instinctively towards the West, because our two nations are even more powerful from the opinions which they represent than from their armies and their fleets. (Tremendous cheering.)

"I am deeply grateful to your Queen for affording me this solemn opportunity of expressing to you my own sentiments, and those of France, of which I am the interpreter. (Cheers.)

"I thank you in my own name, and in that of the Empress, for the kind and hearty cordiality with which you have received us. (Cheers.) We shall take back to France with us the lasting impression made on minds thoroughly able to appreciate the very imposing spectacle which England presents, where virtue on the throne directs the destinies of a country under the empire of liberty without danger."

The Vienna Conference has terminated, as might have been expected, in a triumph of Russian diplomacy. It was a great object to prevent Austria co-operating with the allies for a season, and it has been achieved. Russia gives up none of her pretensions to hold the Black Sea as a Russian lake. She will neither consent to limit her naval force therein, nor to make it a sea of commerce only—but would like very well to establish a free exit and entrance, and we dare say had in view to demolish the castles and batteries of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus for that purpose. In the meantime Austria has occupied the Principalities, and has had time to reflect: such a reflection as will be materially influenced by the little that all the power of England and France has been yet able to accomplish against her powerful neighbour. Austria has in her hand a material guarantee which the Czar may confirm to her, and which perhaps she would consider an equivalent for the risk of losing her Italian States. Eager no doubt for her own advantage, her game is yet somewhat difficult. Certainly both belligerents view her conduct with distrust and suspicion, and while Russia does not seem over anxious that she should declare her real intentions, it is very important that the allied Powers should elicit a positive declaration of the course she intends to pursue. This it is said has been demanded by the French Government.

The bombardment of Sebastopol took place on the 9th April, and had been continued without intermission until the 17th. The tremendous fire had been much superior to that in return from the Russians. While however some of their batteries and redoubts had been partially silenced, and the ambulances in front of the Malakoff Tower, had been taken possession of, no material impression had been made upon their position. Some preparations appeared to be making for an assault; and that would determine whether it was that the Russians were husbanding their ammunition or from weakness, that their fire was inferior. The Allies' loss has been severe, and several valuable officers have been slain and wound-





Poetry.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE GOSPEL

"Woe shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." Daniel xii. 4.

Witless rolls the stormy billow Along the troubled deep; Where verdant prairies pillow The sunbeams as they sleep; Where hills with heaven are blending, Where spreads the dreary waste; Where torrents are descending, The Gospel heralds haste.

Where perfumed-breathing flowers Shed fragrance on the gale, That sweep through rosy bowers Of sunny Persia's vales; Where o'er the snow-clad mountains Swells China's busy hum; Where flow those olden fountains, The gladsome tidings come.

The forest dark is hushing The murmur of the blast, While melodies are gushing Unknown in ages past; And softly, sweetly stealing Upon the desert air, The sabbath-bells are pealing, To wake the voice of prayer.

Old Grecian temples hoary Decad with vanish'd time, Shriek'd famed in song and story Reverberate that chime; And louder, louder swelling, It sweeps o'er Africa's shore, With gentle music quelling The lion's angry roar.

Lord! in thy mercer speeding, Thy chosen heralds guide That they, in triumph leading Thy people scatter'd wide From every clime and nation May gather them in one, Till earth with admiration Hails the eternal Son.

Till in each mortal dwelling, As in Thy realms above, High songs of praise are swelling To hymn redeeming love; Till ever home's an altar, Where holy hearts set free, In service never falter, Unchanged in love to Thee. —Rev. B. D. Winslow's Remains.

HOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

THE following Juvenile Books, have been just received, and are for Sale at the Subscriber's Book Store.

THE LITTLE EPISCOPALIAN, or, the Child Taught by the Prayer Book, by N. A. C. with two fine Engravings. 271 pp. 10 mo. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d. CORNELIA; or, the Deaf Mute. By the Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D., now Bishop of Iowa. With a Portrait of the subject of the narrative, 72 pp. 18 mo. Muslin 1s. 8d. Library, 1s. 3d.

ARTHUR GRANVILLE, or, the Gifts of God. By Anna Maria Glennie. With Engravings. 72 pp. 18 mo. Muslin, 1s. 6d. Library 10s. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.

TIME AS IT FLIES. The Day, The Night, The Week, The Month, The Year: 80 pp. 32 mo. Muslin, 7½d. TALES OF INSTRUCTION AND WARNING. Fatal Wishes: The Lost Ring; The Burnt Child. 83 pp. 32mo, Muslin, 7½d.

LOVE'S LESSON: 277 pp. Muslin, 3s. 6d. Gilt Edge, 4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers.

OUR LITTLE COMFORT. 205 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. do Gilt, 4s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.

BARON'S LITTLE DAUGHTER 223 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. do Gilt, 4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.

IN THE WORLD BUT NOT OF THE WORLD 216 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. Gilt, 4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.

HERBERT ATHERTON, OR SOWING BESIDE THE WATERS. 204 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 2s. 9d. do Gilt, 3s. 6d.

BOXES OF CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES, Containing 6, 7 and 8 Vols. handsomely bound Books, 12s. 6d each Library PACKAGES OF BOOKS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

HORE SAURE—Prayers and Mentions for Private use. From the Writings of the Divines of Church of England, with an Introduction by the Rev. John Chandler. M. A., 24 mo. 250 pp. flexible cover. 2s. 6d. extra binding, 4s.

Daily Morning and Evening Prayers, for FAMILY AND PRIVATE WORSHIP, by a Layman of the Church of the Holy Trinity Brooklyn, L. I. 2s. 3d.

Devotions for the Family and Closet, from the Manual of a Country Clergyman. 2s. 9d.

Panoramic View of the Holy Land, Exhibiting the Topography of the country at a glance. 2s. 6d. each, Nichol's Help to Reading the Bible, with the Panoramic View. Muslin Gilt, 7s. 6d.

School Libraries, of 100 Vols., £2 17s. 6d. WILLIAM GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street.

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. J. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c. from London. Halifax, N. S. Dec. 16.

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

W. J. 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, 101½ Street, Nov. 1.

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS DURATION CURED! Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inimitable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered unceasingly from attacks of erysipelas: large purple blotches came all over my body: in addition to the unpleasant swelling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around—so severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills: after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better:—in three months, by 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 LEG—REMARKABLE CURE! Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir.—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty, a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully: and it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of mitigating the agonies she 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 make them known.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant, (Signed) EDWARD TOMKINSON. A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR! Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir.—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several holes in it one as large as a hand: all the devices and stratagems I tried would not heal them, but assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that time her breast was almost well: by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected. I am, Sir, yours truly, (Signed) HENRY MALDEN

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s 1½d., 2s 9d 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia—J F Cochran & Co. Newport, Dr. Harling, Windsor, G N Fuller Horton, Moore & Chapman, Kentville, E Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwallis; J A Gibson, Yarmouth, A B Piper, Bridgetown; R Guest, Yarmouth, T R Patten, Liverpool; I F More, Caledonia, Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs Neil, Lunenburg; B Legge, Mahone Bay Tucker & Smith Truro, N Tupper & Co., Amherst; R B Huestis, Wallace; W Cooper, Purgwash, Mrs. Robinson, Pictou; T B Veer, New Glasgow; J & O Jost, Garsborough; Mrs. Morris, Canso, P Smyth, Port Hood; T & J Jost, Sydney; J Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia. Feb. 24, 1855.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ—

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street, July 1, 1854.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH EAST INDIA COLOGNE. THE daily use of this much admired Linctus preserved and beautified the TEETH, prevents Tartarous deposit—arrests decay, induces a healthy action in the GUMS,—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour. Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London. Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1855.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

THE Subscriber has received from England, his usual Assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, which can be confidently recommended. WILLIAM LANGLEY, Hollis Street, Halifax, March 31.

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 Collapsible Tubes, as follows:—

- Madder Lake Ivory Black Cobalt Indian Yellow Chinese Vermillion Naples Yellow, Maglip Indigo, Bitumen Vandyke Brown, Flake White, double tubes Chromo Yellow, Burnt Sienna, Raw Sienna, Searlet Lake, Burnt Umber, Prussian Blue, Raw Umber, Indian Red, Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, &c. &c. &c.

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

Academy Boards, 24 x 18 ins.; prepared Mill Boards for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes; Prepared CANVAS, plain and single primed—2½ 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 Bruchart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of 24, 30 and 64 shades. Le Franc's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes Conto Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, Black Glazed Crayons, Italian Chalk, hard black, White Crayons, square, White Chalk, round, for Black Board, Forte Crayons, Leather and Cork Stumps, Tinted Crayon Paper.

Superfine Water Colors. Teacing Papers, various sizes, for plans, Tracing Lines Cambric, for Field plans, Carbon Copying Paper, Faber's Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine, Rowney's do. do., Mapping Pens; Dividers; Parallel Rulers; Superior Mathematical Instruments; Drawing Pins, Bristol and London Board, Whistman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c. Jan. 13 1855.



PROVINCIAL LOAN.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

10th April, 1855.

TENDERS in writing for Debentures to an amount not exceeding £25,000, in sums of £50, £100, £250 and £500 currency, charged upon the Revenues of the Province, and redeemable in twenty years, bearing interest at five per cent, payable half yearly, will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 15th day of May next.

Form of Debenture exhibited, and further particulars made known, on application to

April 14th. 10m. JAMES McNAB, Receiver General.

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

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. The do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax. Nov. 20 1854.

D. C. S.

THE Sub. Com. of D. C. S., to whom was intrusted the subject of provision for Widows and Orphans of the Clergy, having determined to proceed immediately to make collections in Halifax for that object, the Clergymen in the Country are requested to make their collections and forward their returns before the first of May next.

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y D. C. S.

Subscription papers were distributed about this time last year—more will be sent if needed. March 10.

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

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

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