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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. X. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1867. NO. 4.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
M.	Jan. 23	3d of Jan. (Gen.)	4th Act. (2d) Gen.
T.	24	4th of Jan. (Gen.)	5th Act. (3d) Gen.
W.	25	5th of Jan. (Gen.)	6th Act. (4th) Gen.
T.	26	6th of Jan. (Gen.)	7th Act. (5th) Gen.
F.	27	7th of Jan. (Gen.)	8th Act. (6th) Gen.
S.	28	8th of Jan. (Gen.)	9th Act. (7th) Gen.
S.	29	9th of Jan. (Gen.)	10th Act. (8th) Gen.
S.	30	10th of Jan. (Gen.)	11th Act. (9th) Gen.
S.	31	11th of Jan. (Gen.)	12th Act. (10th) Gen.

* For the Convent. of St. Paul 1st Lesson. Morning. Wisdom 2. Even. Wisdom 4. a To ver. 22. & To end of ver. 14.

Devout.

SUBMISSION.

From the *Convent of Monks*

Thus saith the Lord, "Thy days of health are over!"
And like the mist my vigor fled away,
Till but a feeble shadow was remaining,
A fragile frame, fast hastening to decay.
The May of life, with all its blooming flowers,
The joys of life, in colors bright array'd,
The hopes of life, in all their airy promise,—
I saw them in the distance slowly fade.
Then sighs of sorrow in my soul would rise,
Then silent tears would overflow my eyes!
But a warm sunbeam from a higher sphere
Stole through the gloom, and dried up every tear;
Is this Thy will, good Lord? the strife is o'er,
Thy servant weeps no more.

"Thy cheris'd flock thou mayest feed no longer!"
Thus said the Lord who gave them to my hand;
Nor ever was my smiting heart permitted
To ask the reins of the dread command.
The shepherd's rod had been so gently carried,
The flock had followed long and lov'd it well.
Alas! the hour was dark, the stroke was heavy,
When sudden from my neckless grasp it fell.
Then sighs of sorrow in my soul would rise,
Then rushing tears would overflow my eyes!
But I beheld Thee, O my Lord and God,
Beneath the Cross by down the Shepherd's rod:
Is this Thy will, good Lord? the strife is o'er,
Thy servant weeps no more.

"Never again thou mayest feed thy people!"
Thus said the Lord, with countenance severe,
And bade me lay aside at once, forever,
The robes of office, honor'd long and dear.
The sacred mantle from my shoulders falling—
I could but feel and say, with sadly gazing,
I have to leave a Pastor of the Lord.
Then groans of anguish in my soul would rise,
Then burning tears would overflow my eyes!
But his own garment he took to me away,
To the rude soldiery he gave it to give;
Is this Thy will, good Lord? the strife is o'er,
Thy servant weeps no more.

"From the calm port of safety and by sever'd,
Through stormy waves the harbor's bark must go,
And dimly see, amid the darkness sinking,
Nothing but heaven's stars and depths below!"
Thus said the Lord, and from a raging ocean
Of doubts and fears my poor soul I saw,
Ah! many a day would I have been inquiring,
But none with voice or sign I saw!
Then groans of anguish in my soul would rise,
Then tears of bitterness followed my eyes!
Yet through the gloom thy beam of light was given—
From the dark way I saw thee lead up to heaven!
Is this Thy will, good Lord? the strife is o'er,
Thy servant weeps no more.

"Thou shalt find I will be true in love united,
And with them in the wilderness rejoice;
But stand prepared, each gentle to untwining,
To separate at my commanding voice!"
Thus said the Lord—He gave as He had promised.
How many a loving heart he met my own!
But ever must the tender bond be broken,
And each go onward, down, and alone!
Then sighs of sorrow in my soul would rise,
Then tears of anguish overflow'd my eyes!
But Thou hast known the bitter parting day,
From the beloved Jordan's stream'd away,
Is this Thy will, good Lord? the strife is o'er,
Thy servant weeps no more.

Religious Miscellany.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S ORDINATION SERMON.

At the primary ordination on Sunday, Dec. 21, of the Bishop of London at St. Paul's Cathedral, there was a vast concourse of people, "and that part of the sacred edifice in which divine service was performed was densely crowded." The Bishop selected for his text the 16th verse of the 1st chapter of St. Paul's 1st epistle to Timothy; "and unto thyself and unto the doctrine, for in doing this thou shalt

both save thyself and them that hear thee." The following account of the sermon is taken from the *Post*:

"His lordship said he was speaking that day to two distinct sets of persons—those who were to be ordained, and those who had attended for the purpose of witnessing the ceremony. The day was full of lessons for both. The 'Ember Days,' as they were called in the calendar of the church, could not occur without putting them in mind of what was going on that morning in most of the dioceses throughout England. When they took up the public print to-morrow or the next day, they would read, with little interest perhaps, a long list of names of persons who had become deacons or priests, but this ought to be a matter of considerable interest to the whole country. Whatever view men might take of the ministerial office—whether they invested it with the sanctity which attached to the priesthood in earlier times, or were content with that soberer and more Scriptural view of it which owned only one priest for Christians—Jesus Christ the Lord—it would be admitted that a sufficient responsibility was cast upon them in promoting the salvation of man. They had amongst them of late years good men who had called the attention of their fellow countrymen to the propriety of setting apart certain seasons for special prayer that the Holy Spirit might descend upon them all, and especially upon the clergy. Such seasons were provided already in the Prayer book, and those seasons were the Ember Weeks, in which all were called upon to pray for the clergy, and particularly for those who for the first time were then to be numbered amongst that body. A godly clergy would of necessity always be a powerful clergy, and a powerful clergy would exercise a most beneficial influence over the country. In this country certainly the day of what was commonly called priestcraft had passed, and they might thank God, that it was so. They did not want a clergy in this country who were dominant over men's consciences, who would lead their people blindfold, and who would gain from respect for their office what was not due to their own personal character. If they sought such privileges for the clergy now, they would seek them in vain. But they did not want them, for they knew that the day for such claims was over, and that truer views prevailed with regard to spiritual responsibility. Still the clergyman would be in many cases a trusty friend and adviser to his people. They would be certain to turn to him in times of affliction and trial; even those who, in the heyday of youth, thought they had outlived the idea of taking the clergy for their guides, would attain to humbler views of themselves, and would desire an insight into those spiritual realities which it was the duty of the ministers of the Gospel to teach. Even such persons would be glad to have the assistance of a pious clergyman in the struggle between life and death. There never was an age in which the clergy had greater responsibility cast upon them, and in which they might have more influence of a right character, than the present. Let them remember that in the pastoral office they might have thousands of children in their schools, over whom they might exercise a most beneficial influence. Let them think how they would be welcomed amongst the poor when they went in kindness and gentleness to treat them as friends. Let them remember how many sick beds they might visit, and how ready the heart was in sickness to open its griefs to a wise and considerate friend who spoke faithfully in the name of Christ. Let them think, too, how they would be listened to in their public ministrations when they had anything to say that was worth hearing, and they would always have something to say that was worth hearing if they spoke in simplicity and godly sincerity of the Lord Jesus Christ. Whose sermons were they which were found to be listened to with breathless attention wherever they went in town or country? This was a question which both the clergy and the laity would do well to ask themselves, for there was a great lesson in the answer. It was not the most learned, or the most able, or the most eloquent sermons that were listened to, but those who spoke with simplicity and from the heart. Men might wonder at the phenomenon, but they could not deny it; and the lesson should be learnt that a clergyman, if his ability were but small, might ex-

ercise by his discourses a great influence on all ages, sexes, and ranks, if he spoke faithfully, simply, and really from the heart to the heart of those truths which his Lord had commanded him to set forth. If they believe that the over blessed, omnipresent, all-powerful Being, who came on earth to redeem mankind, was interested in the winning of souls to Him—if they believed that the Lord Jesus was still alive, and that it was not merely the name of a dead man who taught and suffered in past centuries, they would not suppose that He would be indifferent to the way in which He was set forth before His people for their salvation. It was due to the clergy to say that they had obtained great influence over the people by their writings—even over those who thought they were not to be led by them. Much had been done by the clergy in that wide range of literature which was so powerful in moulding the minds of men. A few great works of learning had been produced by the clergy, as in olden times, more in numerical force, he believed, than by the laity, but he spoke more particularly now of that less-enduring literature in which the clergy had made themselves known, and in the pursuit of which he trusted that they would remember that they were the servants of Him from whom they had received a special commission. They must remember that they could not admit anything false into their system without corrupting the very source of truth; nor ought they to allow their minds to dwell upon disputed points of controversy when they ought to be occupied with those great truths which centered around the person and the offices of Christ. If they spoke to their people of things of human invention, instead of teaching that which was in the Word of God, they might depend upon it that, to reverse the words of the text, they would lose both themselves and those who heard them, by lowering the standard of spiritual holiness. Eight of the candidates who were to be ordained that day were going as missionaries to distant lands, and their responsibilities would be greater than those of the clergy in England. This country, while it colonised, and civilised, and extended its commerce throughout the world, caused the Gospel to be preached in distant lands, for it would never consent to stand in selfish isolation amidst its great Gospel privileges. For those young men he implored the prayers of the congregation, that God might give them strength of body, unflinching zeal, and singleness of purpose, that they might successfully perform the great work upon which they were about to enter. His lordship closed with some practical suggestions in reference to the working together of clergy and laity in the education of the poor, and in works of charity.

"Having descended from the pulpit, the Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, M. A., Canon of Canterbury, presented to his lordship the candidates for ordination."

IRISH SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY.—Lord Rothen, in the course of an excellent speech, said, "I became a teacher of a Sunday school in 1819, and from that period up to the present, with, of course, the exception of being occasionally called away from it by various other duties, I have always been enrolled as one engaged in such an office, and I can sincerely say that the result of that object has fully answered every expectation and desire which the fondest feeling of my heart entertained. (Applause.) Our Sunday school now consists, upon an average, of about fifty boys and eighty girls; I have the privilege of teaching the head class among the boys, now young men; but in the course of instruction in the school we are now teaching the children of those who have been taught and sent out into the world from our school, and I could name several—I know many of them—and there are many of the number whom I cannot name, but I trust I shall see them where their names shall appear as the fruits of the instruction which they received from the knowledge of that blessed book which is the grand object of Sunday school teaching. I could name several of our Sunday school scholars who never received any other instruction but what they derived from the Sunday school, who are now filling most responsible and high stations in their sphere of life throughout different parts of the country. One or two of them are stewards of gentlemen who repose the great

confidence in them; others are filling menial offices as servants in houses; and I hear from those who employ them the greatest character."

News Department.

Extracts from Papers by the Steamer America.

ENGLAND.

THE KNIGHTSBRIDGE CASE.—On Saturday, according to arrangement, Sir John Dodson, the Dean of the Court of Arches, proceeded to deliver judgement in the cases of *Westerton v. Liddell*, (the incumbent of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge,) and *Beal v. Liddell* (who is also the incumbent of the district chapel of St. Barnabas, Piccadilly.) The case it will be remembered, came before Dr. Lushington, judge of the Consistory court of London, last Trinity term, and an appeal against his decision was made to the Court of Arches. This court was crowded by clergy and laity. The learned judge, after citing an immense number of authorities, came to the conclusion that the use of the crosses inside of churches and chapels was not justified, there being no authority for them, and he must therefore pronounce against the use of crosses in churches. With regard to altars, or communion tables, he was of the opinion expressed by Sir Hubert Eust, that they should be of wood, and not of stone, not fixed, but moveable. It appeared that at St. Barnabas, the altar or table was of stone, and fixed; at St. Paul's it was wood, and moveable to a certain extent. With regard to credence tables, he did not think there was any authority for them, and, therefore he pronounced against credence tables as well as against stone altars. With regard to the coverings of the communion table during the time of the celebration of the sacrament, he found that it was directed that it should be covered by a white linen cloth, and there was no authority for lace, embroidery, or any ornaments of any character; and he, therefore, agreed with Dr. Lushington in pronouncing against any addition to the white linen cloth during the administration of the sacrament, and the same remark applied to other linen cloths, during the performance of the ordinary services of the church. With regard to the brazen chancel gates and the candlesticks, he should make no order, as there was no appeal against them. With regard to the commandments, they must be put up as the law directed. He affirmed in all respects the decision of the court below, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

There is now little or no doubt as to the intention of the Government to despatch final expeditions in search of further traces of Sir John Franklin. They will probably consist of three parties, one overland, another via Behring's Strait, and a third via Davis's Straits. The Behring's Straits expedition will probably be commanded either by Captain Collinson (should he volunteer his services), or Captain Rochfort Maguire, an officer of great energy and much active experience. The Baffin's Bay expedition will, it is supposed, be offered to Captain McClintock, but we have as yet heard no one mentioned to command the overland party.—*United Service Gazette*,

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening, Captain Sherard Osborn reported that he had just heard from Captain Castor, formerly of Her Majesty's ship *Intrepid*, Conservator of the Humboldt, that Captain Parker, of the *True Love* announces that the Esquimaux had large sledges of wood, which they had got from a ship which had been broken up on the beach, and that there was another vessel preserved up in the ice, but not yet broken up, down Prince Regent Inlet. The wood the sledges were made of had treail holes. These natives frequent Pond Bay, in Baffin Strait. Captain Osborn believes these vessels to be two more of the deserted squadron.

The will of Field-Marshal Viscount Hardinge, G. C. B., has been proved in London under £80,000.

The *Birmingham Journal* has an article detailing the results of experiments on iron manufactured by the Bessemer process, and the conclusion it draws is unfavourable to Mr. Bessemer's pretensions. The amount of phosphorus left in the iron is fatal; the writer considers, to its quality; by the old process the phosphorus is removed. "We think we may safely predicate that the iron manufacture will remain unaffected in any essential respect by anything which Mr. Bessemer had done."

In 1848, 61 children died to every 10,000 children born alive. Since that year the mortality had progressively declined as follows:—58, 55, 53, 52, 50 down to 47 in 1856.—*Medical Times and Gazette*.

THE CANADIAN TRADE.

The following letter on this subject from Mr. Cunard, appeared in the *London Times*:—

Sir,—As several letters have recently appeared in *The Times* relative to the development of the Canada trade, in which the mail contract with the Cunard company has been severely animadverted upon, it may be well, in reply to these remarks, to give a short statement of the origin and working of this contract.

Nearly twenty years ago the Government advertised for tenders for the conveyance of the mails by steam to America; several proposals were sent in, the one from me being the lowest, and the plan most approved, was accepted. The contract entered into has done no discredit to her Majesty's Government, with whom it was made, and I think the country will not soon forget the good service rendered by me in originating it and carrying it out.

The duty has ever since been faithfully performed; the ships have departed at the appointed time without one single exception.

For many years the amount received by the Post Office for letters carried under this contract exceeded the sum paid by the Government. Recently the rate of postage has been reduced from 1s. to 6d., and the amount of postage may be now short of the contract money, the important service has been performed at a small cost to the country.

The mail service cannot be performed by transient ships; there are times in the year when freight and passengers are not to be had; under such circumstances ordinary ships would be detained. At the present time the passage money will not pay for the coals consumed on the passage, but the correspondence between Europe and America is of too much importance to admit of delay or to be dependent on irregular departures. If our Government should abandon the mail service, the American Government would continue it, and do the whole.

The ships required for this service cost a large sum of money and are not suited for any other purpose; if they were now offered for sale they would not bring one fifth of their cost. This observation will apply to all the Atlantic mail steamships, the American, the West Indian, and the Cunard lines; at the termination of the mail service the ships would be valueless; they are too expensive to use for any other purpose.

It is absolutely necessary to have large ships, with great power, to secure the regular delivery of the mails, and also to keep pace with American ships of equal power and size; the American Government give a much larger grant for the same service than that paid by our own Government. The mail steamers do not materially interfere with the steamers employed in carrying merchandise. The mail steamers take but a small quantity of freight—for instance, the *Arabia*, of 2,500 tons, can only carry between 400 and 500 tons of goods. A screw steamer of the same tonnage will carry 1800 tons, and sail at half the expense. A large portion of the freight by the mail steamers consists of French goods, brought from Havre by branch steamers, which we keep for that purpose, so that the mail steamers, departing once a week, cannot materially interfere with other ships, and it is an argument only used by persons who have some particular object in view.

The Canadians say that the Cunard steamers should be compelled to go to Quebec during the summer, and to Portland in the winter; but it is not likely that any other persons will agree with them.

Boston and New York were the ports in the United States first selected, and there are no good reasons for substituting Quebec and Portland. Quebec is closed by ice and other dangers for six months. Boston and New York are large cities, are always accessible, and have great facilities for forwarding goods and mails to every part of Canada and throughout the United States. Portland is far inferior in all respects.

The good people of Canada appear to suppose that the contract was made for their especial benefit, and no other, but they are in error. The contract contemplated the conveyance between Europe and the whole continent of America, but Canada has derived the greatest benefit from it. Previously the mails were carried once a month by an irregular, uncertain, and dangerous conveyance, by which many lives were annually lost. The postage to Canada was then 2s. a letter; now they have a regular and safe conveyance twice a week, and the postage is 6d. a letter. They have 104 mails from England annually; formerly they had 12.

They now ask the Government to subsidise a screw steamer to perform a voyage once a week to Quebec for six months, and to Portland, in the United States,

for the other six months, to enable them to develop the trade of Canada. If their statements are correct as to the immense amount of goods that is to be collected at Quebec to be shipped thence (and I do not pretend to doubt the accuracy of their statements) 40 steamers will be required weekly to carry freight, so that one will be subsidised while 39 will be disaffected. If the freight is at Quebec, ships will find their way there to carry it; and, as to the granting a subsidy for a ship to Portland, I can only say that there are many steam ships now running from Glasgow and Liverpool to Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. We have had several in the trade for some years past, and we have no subsidy for them. We are building several screw steamships at present: some of them are likely to find their way to Quebec, and perhaps to Portland, if freight should offer. There will be no lack of ships if there should be good employment for them. If the Canadians ask the subsidy for an increased postal communication, I think I have shown that, with the present semi-weekly mails, they have no good grounds for such application, and I think the Government would not be disposed to give a bounty in such form merely to promote a commercial enterprise.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL CUNARD.

London, Dec. 29.

No fact more clearly shows the enormous activity of British commerce than this—that the exports of our home produce and manufactures for eleven months of the present year, exceed by £10,000,000 in value our similar exports for the whole of the preceding year. The value of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom exported in 1855, amounted to £55,000,000; when the returns of the present year are published, they will probably exhibit an increase of more than £20,000,000 for the whole year.—*Times*.

DINNER TO LORD PANMURE.—On the 30th ult. Lord Panmure was entertained at a public dinner by the county gentlemen of Forfar, to testify their respect for his lordship as lord-lieutenant of the county, and as an acknowledgment of his public services as Minister of War. The chair was occupied by Sir John Ogilvie, convenor of the county. Lord Panmure in his speech, alluded to the circumstances under which he was called upon to take office, and to the radical change which he and his colleagues had made in the constitution and command of the British army, owing to which everything went on with greater ease than when he had assumed the reins of office. He admitted that in doing this the present Government had only done what any other Government occupying its place would have done, but asserted that it was a credit to any Government so to have simplified and modified the military administration that "we could embark any number of soldiers we might be called upon to provide complete in all their equipments, ten days after the order had been given." After dwelling at some length on the policy of the late war, and eulogising the generous and patriotic spirit exhibited by Parliament and the people, he deprecated any sudden fit of ill-timed economy, and said that we might look forward to the maintenance of good efficient forces both in the army and navy, but with considerable relief from the taxation of the war. In fact, he could promise that the estimates this year would not come within £20,000,000 of what they did last year, when they amounted to no less a sum than £35,000,000.

Our obituary last week mentioned the death last week of John Douglas, Marquis of Queensberry, at Edinburgh. By his death a vacancy occurs in the representation of Dumfriesshire, as his son, Lord Drumlanrig, member for the county, will now take rank in the Scottish peerage as Marquis of Queensberry.

BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON.

Advices published from Alexandria, beyond those from Trieste, render it possible to obtain a tolerably complete and connected view of the recent occurrences at Canton.

It has more than once been mentioned by our correspondent at Hong Kong that the intercourse between the British authorities and the governor of Canton has for some time been embarrassed with growing difficulties, the result of unredressed grievances of British merchants. On the 8th of October the Chinese authorities consummated their career of arbitrary violence by seizing a torcha under British colors and making prisoners of the crew. It is stated on good authority that they cut off the heads of four of the crew, proconsul, Mr. Parkes, the British agent at Canton, succeeded first on board the torcha.

deavoured to obtain an interview with the mandarins. On board the lorch he was menaced, and the mandarins refused to give any kind of explanation of the proceeding.

The Consul immediately despatched intelligence of these events to Sir John Bowring, at Hong Kong, and also to Sir Michael Seymour, who was on the spot, and reprisals were commenced in a mild form by the seizure of a mandarin junk, which Commodore the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, of the Sybillo, took and sent into Hong Kong. Meanwhile the consul sent in a strong remonstrance to Yeh, the Governor of the city, to which no answer was returned. Finding all his efforts vain, Consul Parkes renounced further attempt at reconciliation, and a naval force soon appeared on the scene.

On the 18th of October Sir Michael Seymour despatched from Hong Kong the screw corvette Encounter, 14 guns, and the steam sloop Sampson, 6, for Whampoa in the first instance, with a large force of marines and blue jackets; and the steam sloop Barracouta followed with further detachments. Admiral Seymour himself then proceeded to Canton, and undertook the direction of the operations. The British and other traders were officially warned of the posture of affairs, and commercial transactions which for a week had been little more than nominal, were suspended.

The river in front of Canton is rather broader than the Thames at London Bridge, but the depth of water does not exceed two fathoms, while the narrow passages by which access is gained to it on the eastern side of the Island of Whampoa have a depth not exceeding a fathom and a half. The city is externally guarded by five forts, of which two are on the land side and two on Pearl river. These were attacked and taken by our countrymen on the 24th of October. An attempt was then made by Admiral Seymour to terminate the difficulty without further hostilities, but the Chinese Governor would neither give satisfaction nor grant an interview to the British Commander.

Admiral Seymour then determined to attack the city itself. A wall, composed partly of sandstone and partly of brick, surrounds Canton: it is about 30 feet high and 25 feet thick, and is mounted with cannon. Against this wall a fire was opened on the 27th of October, and by the 29th a practicable breach had been opened through which the troops entered. The governor's palace, situate in the south western part of the new city, was gained, but appears not to have proved a position worth holding, for the troops were withdrawn in the evening with a loss of only 3 killed and 12 wounded.

A further attempt which was now made to negotiate proved vain, and it was then resolved to attack the old, inner, or Mantchou portion of the city, divided from the southern by a high massive stone wall, and containing the garrison of Canton. This part of the city was bombarded on the 3rd and 4th of November, and on the 6th the Barracouta destroyed twenty-three war junks. Another interval of reflection was then granted to the Chinese Governor, but at the date of the last accounts from Canton which had reached Hong Kong, no signs of an accommodation were discernible.

The Imperialist garrison at Canton were in a very weakened state. The governor had raised the pay of common soldiers from six to eight dollars a month; Kowlin-foo, the capital of the adjoining province of Kwangai, was closely invested by the insurgents, who, it was thought, would probably attack the Mantchou governor as soon as his new equipments became known.

Our fleet of war ships in the Chinese seas is at this particular time large, as will be seen by the following list:—

AT HONG KONG.	
H. M. S. Calcutta	84 Captain Hall.
Winchester	50 Captain Wilson.
Coromandel	3 Lieutenant Nares.
Hercules	Hospital ships
Minden	
AT WHAMPOA.	
H. M. S. Sybillo	40 Commodore Elliot.
Encounter	14 Captain O'Callaghan.
Bittern	12 Captain Bate.
Sampson	6 Captain Hand.
Comus	14 Captain Jenkins.

AT CANTON.	
H. M. S. Barracouta	6 Captain Fortescue.
AT WOUSUNG.	
H. M. S. Pique	36 Cpt. Sir F. W. Nichols.
Hornet	17 Capt. Forsyth.

The sloop Comus has lost eight of her guns, which her commander was compelled to throw overboard in a tempest in the Formosa Channel. Admiral Seymour only arrived at Hong Kong from his northern cruise

ten days before the commission of the outrage which he is engaged in avenging.

The following additional details have been received: On the 24th of October the British seamen and marines spiked 170 of the Chinese guns, belonging to the River Forts, at and about Canton. The Barracouta in shelling the Old City, on November 3rd, received 80 shot in her hull and rigging. The Chinese stood to their guns better than usual. Ten British ships of war, mounting 248 guns, were in Canton River at the date of the last accounts, which were brought to Hong Kong, Nov. 15th, by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamer Canton. She left Canton at midnight. On the previous day the Chinese had remanned the Barrier Forts, which fired into the Canton on her way down.

The factories at Canton have been strongly guarded. His Excellency Sir M. Seymour, had caused a circular to be addressed to the foreign community; it is signed by the consul at Canton, and says that his Excellency is determined that his command shall be conceded to, but as it would not be politic to disclose his plans, his Excellency confined himself to stating that he saw no immediate prospect of a restoration of quiet.

Intelligence from Canton of the 14th of November states that all the Europeans had closed their counting houses in the fear of a reaction. Commerce had been at an end ever since the burning of the Chinese quarter. The authorities of the city had retired into the interior, offering only a passive resistance. The English occupied the fort. The original cause of hostilities was the act of the populace in hauling down the flag of an English merchant ship, after the captain had refused to surrender an assassin who had taken refuge on board.

An American steamer was fired on by one of the forts, and the United States frigate Portsmouth destroyed it. Notice was given to the authorities that unless immediate redress were made, operations would be commenced against them. A great number of buildings were destroyed by fire in Canton. The Barracouta threw shot and shell into the forts on the heights at a distance of 3200 yards. One fort was taken by the boats of the Calcutta. The Chinese offered a reward of fifty dollars for the head of every European, and increased the reward to a hundred. The factories were defended by American marines. The Viceroy asserted the English flag was not flying when the vessel was boarded, and that she was a Chinese ship; but this was untrue.

Editorial Miscellany.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO BRITISH PROVINCES.

It is evident from indications in the public prints, and from the active spirit of competition in the matter of steam navigation to this hemisphere, that attention has been called to the monopoly of government aid at present enjoyed by the Cunard steamers. The rival line will be the Canadian steamships, which are advertised to sail for Portland and Quebec. The partial success of the enterprise of the Montreal Steam packet Co. is giving the proprietors of the Cunard line who have entered the lists with an evident intention of supplanting it, a good deal of trouble; and there can be no doubt that if the Imperial government countenance the latter, that the infant enterprise of Canada will have to combat against fearful odds; altho' if the sympathies of the Provincial Government of Canada and the people of that noble Province are enlisted in favour of their own line, the result will be that their perseverance will be crowned with success. The Cunard line was fast becoming a dangerous monopoly, and inimical to the true interests of the British empire in this part of the world, inasmuch as the Government encouragement, and the enormous wealth growing out of the large sums received for passage money and freight, would soon have enabled its proprietors to overbear all rival opposition, and after a while even to bid defiance to the government itself should it endeavour to effect a change; and this was the complexion to which things were arriving, when the Canadian Legislature encouraged native enterprise to turn the channel of steam communication hitherto centered at Boston and New York, up the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Quebec. The Montreal Co. have advertised four first class powerful screw steamers between Liverpool and Canada, to touch at Portland, Maine—freight to Portland £3 per ton, cabin passage to Portland 18 guineas, forward 15 guineas, steerage 8 guineas. Consequent upon this intention we presume, the Cunard steamers had previously reduced their freight to £3 per ton—but as yet they have not altered the rate of passage in their mail boats. As significant however of the desperate competition which has been evoked, we find another advertisement by the

Cunard Co. of four first class steam ships, once a month, from Liverpool for Boston and New York, the service to be extended to twice a month when the ships now building are completed; and an intimation is given that as soon as goods are going for Canada, and any quantity offer for Portland, these vessels will call there. Now none of these steamers are advertised to touch at Halifax, and it may be presumed, that the terms of the contract making it imperative that the Mail Steamers should touch here, that here alone the monopoly will still prevail, and that our trade and passenger transit will as heretofore be subject to all the inconveniences and unfairness which have hitherto characterised the charges of the Cunard line. If it is so however the fault will be our own. We are persuaded that the freight to Halifax and the passengers that would offer would be an inducement to any steamer to make this a touching port, at least on the outward voyage,—and that very little of the former and none of the latter would find their way here by other conveyance, if steam communication were somewhat regular, and the charges moderate. We may express a hope that if its contemplated extension to this port be what it ought to be, a united exertion will be made in its favour. If the Cunard steamers despise our commerce, we shall be better served by such enterprises as those which have started the *Circassian*; or if they think it worth an effort to preserve the benefit they derive from us, competition will prevent the evil of monopoly.

We have republished a letter from the Hon. Samuel Cunard, which first appeared in the London Times, as further proof of the anxiety with which the present competition is viewed by the parties who have hitherto, (and we believe up to this time they have well deserved it,) received all the benefit of the enterprise.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The trial of George Izatt for the murder of Daniel McKeon, on the 5th of last October, at a house near the Railway depot, commenced in the Supreme Court on Monday 19th, and concluded the following day. The evidence went to prove that there was a raffie in the house, and that dispute arose towards the close, about paying the fiddler, which led to a row, in which Izatt was thrown down and maltreated. That he then went for his gun, and without further provocation fired amongst the people outside, and Daniel McKeon thus received a wound, which in a few hours caused his death. Izatt absconded, but was subsequently captured.

The Hon. J. W. Johnston undertook the defence of the prisoner, which he conducted with his usual ability.

The Attorney General, for the prosecution, admitted that there were not sufficient grounds for a conviction of murder.

Judge Desbarres charged the jury, which retired and after an absence of about three hours, returned a verdict of Guilty of Manslaughter.

The Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph Company held their annual meeting on Wednesday 14th inst. The affairs of the company appear to be progressing satisfactorily—the report showing an increase of business, a large payment of debts, and the applicability of future receipts to the payment of dividends—the report recommending also the paying an interest of 6 per cent at the end of May—reduced by an amendment to four per cent.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

At a Meeting held in St. Peter's Chapel, St. Margaret's Bay, on the 31st. of December, it was proposed by Mr. Geo. Dauphiney, and seconded by Mr. John Moor, and unanimously resolved—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Rev. J. PEARSON, for his zealous and punctual discharge of Ministerial duties in this place during the last two and a quarter years.

JOHN STANNAGE, Chairman.

J. W. Marriot, Esq., delivered an able and instructive lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association and a crowded Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening, subject—"The Curse of Labor."

Hugo Reid, Esq., at the Mechanics' Institute, on Wednesday evening, delivered an instructive lecture on Decimal Coinage—it is said to a slim audience. The subject is one that ought to be attractive to our community, especially to the mercantile portion, and being in such able hands, we wonder at the indifference respecting it. It is to be hoped that a general all upon him to repeat the lecture will be made, and though the Mechanics' Institute may not now be the rage, that a large audience will show their appreciation of the really useful.

A PHYSICIAN.

ABOUT to resign practice, wishes to procure a suitable successor. The field is in many respects vast.

No one need apply that is not prepared with Books, Medicines, Instruments, &c. Address

Selections.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

The following article is from the *London Mining Journal* :—

"SIR. During a hurried tour, in the course of last summer, to the United States and British American Provinces, I was struck with the wonderful difference between their railways and those with which I was familiar in this country. In general, the works are not only ill-conducted, but there appears to be a want of engineering skill, or at least, a great disregard of many things which are considered essentials in England. Decidedly the best railway works which I saw anywhere were in the Province of Nova Scotia, where railways are still in their infancy.

"I landed at the little town of Windsor, on the Basin of Minas, from which I made the journey by coach to a place called Sackville, at the head of Bedford Basin, and about ten miles from Halifax, the capital of the province. At various points along the road I saw the works in operation; and on my arrival at Sackville, a delay of an hour gave me an opportunity of inspecting the railway which is finished in that place. Across the river which here falls into the Basin, I found a box-girder malleable iron bridge, that would have done credit to any country. It is supported on massive stone pillars, of great height, and, whether for beauty of design or solidity of construction, I have seldom seen anything superior. I was the more surprised at this, because I had been told that the engineer, Mr. Forman, was a young man and a native of the province. The railroad from this place to Halifax follows the windings of the shore, presenting many beautiful points of view; but what interested me most was the skillful manner in which the engineering difficulties had been mastered. It was a real disappointment to me, on my arrival at Halifax, to find that Mr. Forman was absent, and we did not return before my embarkation; but I confess it was with no little pride I learned that, although a native of Nova Scotia, he had been regularly educated and drilled in the old country, and in a school which has sent out some of the best practical railway engineers. Since my return to this country, I have had occasion to visit the neighborhood of Glasgow, where Mr. Forman was for many years employed in the construction and working of railways, and where he had established a character which amply justified the Government of Nova Scotia in placing their interests in his hands.

"The railroads of Nova Scotia are being constructed entirely at the risk and expense of the province, under the superintendance of a board of commissioners, of which Mr. Howe is the chief. The funds are provided by the sale in England of bonds guaranteed by the province, which are now at a considerable premium; and there can be no doubt that the railways, when completed, will greatly increase the prosperity of this valuable colony."

FRANCE.

The Emperor continues to show himself very constantly in public, riding, driving, and even walking through all parts of the city. One day last week he rode slowly through the Faubourg St. Anne amidst crowds of the working classes, looking at the different improvements and buildings going forward, and stopped to converse with the people employed on them. Not very long ago, during one of those perambulations, he dismounted from his horse and went aboard a steam tug he saw at work in the canal, the machinery of which he caused to be explained to him, and after steaming a considerable distance, landed at one of the quays amidst the assembled bystanders. The other day his Majesty might be seen crossing the Place de la Concorde on foot from the Tuileries, and strolling leisurely through the Champs-Elysees, to visit another of his palaces, the Elysen Bourbon. In the portions of the garden of the Tuileries raised off from public observation, family groups may sometimes be seen of no small interest to strangers and sight-seekers. Passing in that direction at a somewhat early hour, I witnessed the Imperial circle taking the morning air with a freedom which they seemed greatly to enjoy.—The Emperor, in a stout pea-jacket, was amusing himself with, and helping to amuse, his infant heir, who sat smiling in a superb coach, drawn by a couple of goats, magnificently caparisoned, and whose possible caprices were duly restrained by two dapper little grooms or pages, with gold-laced hats, standing at the heads of the animals. The Empress herself looked down from a window upon the group, chatting and laughing with her Imperial spouse. High health, mercurial, and perfect ease and security, characterised

the happy looking party. Louis Napoleon grows stout on his prosperity, and gives the lie, by his hale and hearty appearance, to all the vain prognostications of those enemies who are for ever killing him by the course of nature. Her Majesty, too, shows signs of a recruited health; and as to the future hope of France, even the tongue of envy cannot refuse to his plump cheeks and twinkling pair of orbs, the designation so dear to matrimony of "an uncommonly fine child."—*Corresp. London Guardian, Dec. 29.*

OUR SEPTUAGENARIAN PREMIER.—The *Court Journal* says:—"The cabinet has now dispersed for the Christmas holidays, after having held an unusual number of councils. It may give our readers some idea of the energy of our septuagenarian Prime Minister to be informed that, in addition to the usual multitudinous duties imposed on the Premier, Lord Palmerston has organised a legislative committee of the government, and over the three meetings of this committee the Prime Minister has found time to preside in person. The Lord Chancellor, the Secretary of State of the Home Department, and the law officers of the crown, are the leading members of this committee; the first minister of the crown was, however, not content to be informed of the results of their labours, but determined to be master of the whole subject by being personally present at their deliberations. The astonishing vigour manifested by Lord Palmerston, after having lived over the allotted space allowed for the life of man, must be attributed to his very temperate habits and the constant exercise he takes, both on horseback and on foot. His lordship seldom uses a carriage, and his diet is of the simplest kind, and wine is taken but in very moderate quantity."

"A PALACE IN WALKS FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES" is by no means a bad suggestion. The period is approaching when the heir apparent to the throne must be provided with an establishment befitting his exalted rank, and the Welsh subjects of her Majesty would hail with satisfaction an arrangement which would give to their special relationship to "the eldest son of England" substance and reality. The subject was thus broached by Mr. Amphlett, a more than octogenarian, and, we believe, the "patriarch of the English press," at a recent festive gathering at Shrewsbury, over which he was called upon to preside:—

"The Prince of Wales was the next nearest and dearest interest of the state after the Queen. As the prince approached his majority, he would become the "observed of all observers,"—the glass of fashion and the mould of form." He had a noble future if he availed himself of it. The Queen had a palace at Holyrood, in Scotland, and one at Balmoral; another at the Isle of Wight; besides Windsor and Buckingham Palaces. The late Prince of Wales, by erecting a splendid pavilion at Brighton, created that place as one of the most fashionable and prosperous towns on the east coast. What had royalty done for Wales? Nothing; as yet it is a terra incognita in its territorial value, and comparatively so in its beautiful scenery. It has unknown treasures in the mines and minerals of its mountains—its wide spreading valleys—its numerous happy dingles and dells for cottages—the deep ravines of its stupendous hills, for park scenery, timber, and game. Royalty and railroads may redeem it from neglect, and render it one of the most profitable investments of capital. The enormous accumulations of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, during a long minority, may enable the crown prince of the principality to make Aberystwith the Brighton of the west, and give a palace to central Wales. That unique and beautiful demesne, Hafod, in the vicinity of the wild scenery of the Devil's Bridge, and near Aberystwith, which has been so often in the market, would make one of the happiest palatial residences in the kingdom on a small scale; and would tend to transform Wales into a British Switzerland.

A NEW PHASE OF SPIRITUALISM.—Mr. Hume, the wondrous medium and ruler of the spirits, has contributed *soirees* both at the Tuileries and in the saloons of the Faubourg St. Germain. He has arrived from Florence with some new effects, more marvellous than any which have been hitherto produced even by himself. The wonderful production of the spirit hands, not only visible to the eye, but tangible to the touch, has filled us with awe, the fact of such appearance being now established beyond a doubt. The spirit called answers through the medium, on whose request the hands of the spirit become visible. One of our greatest English poets, being in communication with

the medium, asked for the summons of Dante. The presence of the latter was immediately made manifest by the written answers returned to the questions of the inquirer, and Mr. — then asked the medium to request the great Italian to make himself visible! Presently there arose, as if from the ground beneath the table, two long, thin, yellow hands, unmistakable as to their Italian origin, undeniable as to their having belonged to a student and a gentleman. While the assembly were yet gazing in breathless awe, and may be something of terror likewise, the hands floated away, or were rather borne, as it were, across the room, and rose to the marble console opposite, upon which stood an orange tree in blossom. The hands slowly and softly, without noise, but visible to all, plucked from the stem a sprig of the orange flowers with its leaves and buds, and, returning to the table, paused above the head of Mrs. B—, the poet's wife, herself an exquisite and beautiful poet likewise, and placing the sprig upon her raven hair, disappeared gradually from sight, seeming once more to sink to the floor, while the audience remained speechless and awe-struck, and but little inclined to renew the experiment that same night, at all events. The sprig of orange blossom is religiously preserved by Mrs. B—, whose honor and truth are unimpeachable; while the witnesses gathered around the table at the time of the apparition testify to its occurrence, as well as to the utter unconsciousness of the medium, who neither spoke nor moved during the whole time the circumstance was taking place.—*Paris Cor. of the Court Journal.*

News Department.

Extracts from Papers by the Steamer America

ENGLAND.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has presented an address to Bishop Bloomfield on his retirement, in which they say—

"For more than thirty years your lordship has been one of the most constant and energetic supporters of the missions of the Church, and the Society cannot but attribute much of its own rapid growth and development within that period to your lordship's exertions and influence.

"More especially does the Society desire to record its conviction that to your lordship, acting in concert with the late Archbishop of Canterbury, it is, under God, mainly owing that Episcopal Government and supervision have been provided for many of the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown.

"These are services which cannot easily be forgotten—services which will mark the era of your lordship's Episcopate, as one ever memorable for the expansion and organisation of the Church in the colonies."

The Bishop has made the following reply:—

Fullham Palace, Dec. 4.

"My dear Mr. Hawkins—I have been much affected and gratified by the kind assurance of sympathy and approval contained in the resolutions, of which you have sent me a copy, agreed on the 21st ult. by the committee of the society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts.

"I am sensible that the committee have overrated the services which I have been able to render to the society, but they do no more than justice to the warm interest which I have always felt in the society's objects, and operations, and to the earnest desire which has prompted me to promote its success to the best of my ability.

"It would have been strange indeed if, as a prelate of the Church of England, and especially a Bishop of London, I had not taken the deepest interest in a society to which the United States of America, and the provinces bordering upon them, are indebted for the existence among them of a Protestant Episcopal Church; and whose liberal contributions to the Colonial Bishops' fund have enabled our Church to send forth her missions to the fulness of apostolical order and discipline, to so many distant parts of the world connected to Great Britain either by dominion or by commercial intercourse. That interest I must still continue to take in the society's work; and my earnest prayers for its prosperity will still be offered up to the Divine Head of the Church. And I beg to assure the committee that such assistance as it may be in my power to render they may at all times command.

"The state of my health will preclude me from giving that personal attention to the society's business which it has always been a great pleasure to me to give; and the reduction of my income to one third

of its former amount will prevent me from rendering a measure of pecuniary aid to the society's resources commensurate with its just claims and my own wishes.

"I cannot close this letter without expressing the very high sense which I entertain of your invaluable services to the society, as its zealous, able, and indefatigable secretary. In this tribute I am sure that the committee will cordially concur. Believe me, my dear Mr. Hawkins, with sincere wishes for your own and your family's welfare, ever yours most truly,

C. J. BLOMFIELD, Bishop.

"The Rev. Ernest Hawkins."

SCOTLAND.

On Wednesday forenoon the people of Edinburgh were startled by a rumour of the sudden death of Mr. Hugh Miller, the well known writer on geology, and editor of the *Witness* newspaper. Mr. Miller had been found lying dead on the floor of his bedroom, shot through the heart by a pistol bullet. That he died by his own hand there was no doubt from the first, but it was not till after the startling and sudden revelations published in his own paper that the case was known to be one of suicide. A *post mortem* examination was performed on Friday, and the medical men came to the conclusion that he was shot by his own hand, adding—"From the diseased appearances found in the brain, taken in connection with the history of the case, we have no doubt that the act was suicidal, under the impulse of insanity." The following few lines to his wife, found written on a folio sheet on the table beside his corpse, gives painful evidence of the awful intensity of the disease:—

"Dearest Lydia—My brain burns. I must have walked; and a fearful dream arises upon me. I cannot bear the horrible thought. God and Father of the Lord Jesus Christ have mercy upon me. Dearest Lydia, dear children, farewell. My brain burns as the recollection grows.—My dear, dear, wife farewell.

"HUGH MILLER."

For some months past (states the *Witness* of Saturday) his overtaxed intellect has given evidence of disorder:—

"He became the prey of false or exaggerated alarms. He fancied—it, indeed, it was a fancy—that occasionally, and for brief intervals, his faculties quite failed him—that his mind broke down. He was engaged at this time with a treatise on the *Testimony of the Rocks*, upon which he was putting out all his strength, working at his topmost pitch of intensity. But he wrought at it too eagerly. Hours after midnight the light was seen to glimmer through the window of that room which within the same eventful week was to witness the close of the volume and the close of the writer's life. The overworking of the brain began to tell upon his mental health. He had always been somewhat moodily apprehensive of being attacked by footpads, and had carried loaded firearms about his person. Laterly, having occasion sometimes to return to Portobello from Edinburgh at unseasonable hours, he had furnished himself with a revolver. But now, to all his old fears as to attacks upon his person, there was added an exciting and overmastering impression that this house, and especially that museum, the fruit of so much care, which was contained in an outer building, were exposed to the assault of burglars. He read all the recent stories of house robberies. He believed that one night lately an actual attempt to break in upon his museum had been made. Visions of ticket-of-leave men prowling about his premises haunted him by day and by night. The revolver which lay nightly near him was not enough; a broad bladed dagger was kept beside it, while behind him, at his bed-head, a claymore stood ready at hand. A week or so ago a new and more aggravated feature of cerebral disorder showed itself in sudden and singular sensations in his head. They came on only after lengthened intervals. They did not last long, but were intensely violent. The terrible idea that his brain was deeply and hopelessly diseased, that his mind was on the verge of ruin, took hold of him, and stood out before his eye in all that appalling magnitude in which such an imagination as his alone could picture it."

Up to Monday last it appears the deceased had spoken to no one of these mental paroxysms. On Monday he called on Dr. Balfour in Portobello. The next day a consultation was held between Dr. Balfour and Professor Miller, the result of which the latter thus communicates:—

"We came to the conclusion that he was suffering from an overworked mind, disordering his digestive organs, enervating his whole system, and threatening serious head affection. We took to this, and enjoined absolute discontinuance of all work—bed at eleven,

light supper (he had all his life made that a principal meal), thinning the top of the head, a warm bath at bed time, &c. To all our commands he readily promised obedience. For fully an hour we talked together on those and other subjects, and I left him with no apprehension of impending evil, and little doubting but that a short time of rest and regimen would restore him to his wonted vigour."

Shortly afterwards the servant entered the dining room to spread the table:—

"She found Mr. Miller in the room alone. Another of the paroxysms was on him. His face was such a picture of horror that she shrunk in terror from the sight. He flung himself on the sofa and buried his head, as it were, in agony, upon the cushion. Again, however, the vision flitted by, and left him in perfect health. The evening was spent quietly with his family. During tea he employed himself in reading about Cooper's *Caturay*, the *Sonnet on Mary Queen*, and one of his more playful pieces, for the special pleasure of his children. Having corrected some proofs of a forthcoming volume, he went upstairs to his study.—At the appointed hour he had taken the bath, but unfortunately his natural and peculiar repugnance to physic had induced him to leave unaltered the medicine that had been prescribed. He had retired into his sleeping-room—a small apartment opening out of his study, and which for some time past, in consideration of his wife's health and the irregularity of his own hours of study, he occupied at night alone—and laid some time upon the bed. The horrible trance, more horrible than ever, must have returned. All that can now be known of what followed is to be gathered from the facts, that next morning his body, half dressed, was found lying lifeless on the floor, the chest pierced with the ball of the pistol, which was found lying in the bath that stood close by. The bullet had perforated the left lung, grazed the heart, cut through the pulmonary artery at its root, and lodged in the rib in the right side. Death must have been instantaneous."

Hugh Miller was born, the *Literary Gazette* informs us, at Cromarty, in 1805. In his early life he worked as a laborer in the sandstone quarries of his native district, and afterwards as a stone mason in different parts of Scotland. In a work published in 1854, *My Schools and Schoolmasters, or the Story of my Education*, Mr. Miller gives a most interesting account of his early history, and of the training and self-culture by which he rose to honorable rank in literature and science. After being engaged in manual labor for about fifteen years, Mr. Miller was for some time manager of a bank that was established in his native town. While in this position a pamphlet that he published on the ecclesiastical controversies which then distracted Scotland attracted the attention of the leaders of the party who now form the Free Church, and they invited him to be editor of the *Witness* newspaper, then about to be established for the advocacy of their principles. The ability displayed by Mr. Miller as editor of the *Witness*, and the influence exerted by him on ecclesiastical and educational events in Scotland, are well known. The magic of style characterized all his works, whether those of a more popular kind, or his scientific treatises, such as the *Old Red Sandstone* and *Footprints of the Creator*, a volume suggested by *Festivals of Creation*, and subversive of the fallacies of that superficial and plausible book. No one of the authors of our day has approached Hugh Miller as a master of English composition, for the equal of which we must go back to the times of Addison, Hume, and Goldsmith. The personal appearance of Mr. Miller, or "Old Red," as he was familiarly named by his scientific friends, will not be forgotten by any who have seen him. A head of great massiveness, magnified by an abundant profusion of sub-Celtic hair, was set on a body of muscular compactness, but which in later years felt the undermining influence of a life of unusual physical and mental toil. Generally wrapped in a bulky plaid, and with a garb ready for any work, he had the appearance of a shepherd from the Rosshire hills rather than an author and a man of science.—"Literature and science have lost in him one of their brightest ornaments, and Scotland one of its greatest men."—*London Guardian*, Dec. 31.

DINNER TO ADMIRAL SIR HOUSTON STEWART.

Some interesting statements on points connected with the late war were elicited at a banquet given by Greenock to Admiral Sir Houston Stewart on Friday evening. Upwards of two hundred sat down to the entertainment, the chair being taken by Provost Hunter. The new Town-hall was tastefully decorated with evergreens, banners, the arms of the Stewart family, and various devices having a Crimean significance. After the usual loyal toasts, the first health proposed was that of the Lord Lieutenant

of the county, the Earl of Glasgow, who, in returning thanks, described Sir Houston Stewart as one of his oldest friends. "Her Majesty's Ministers" was responded to by the Duke of Argyll, who observed:

"I believe there are few families which have given such a handsome contribution to the public service of this country during the late war as the family of Ardgowan in my gallant friend, and in that distinguished lady who was a worthy companion of Florence Nightingale."

Expressing his thanks in the name of the Government, for the cordial support they had met with from the country, he added, with reference to the future—"Gentlemen, I would say, in conclusion, that I hope, when the transactions connected with this war are wound up and closed, we shall be able to resume terms of amity and friendship with that brave and gallant people with which we have been lately at war. There are circumstances which I think are hopeful. A young Emperor has just succeeded to the throne, and is, I have reason to believe, impressed with the weight of his responsibilities and the difficulties of his task. There can be no reason why, with his vast country, he should desire its extension; and if he is wise, he will rather direct his exertions to the development of that people in the arts of industry and peace. I trust that such will be the case; and I have no doubt that in such circumstances the Government of this country will be able to turn its attention to those many measures of social reform which are so much needed by a great and advancing people."

In proposing the health of the guest of the evening, the Chairman said—"I have already stated that we have met to express our admiration of Admiral Stewart's public services. It is now 50 years since he joined the navy; but I will not attempt to give an epitome, much less a history, of his eventful life. The name of Captain Houston Stewart, of the *Benbyne*, is to most of us as familiar as a household word. We all remember that, at the siege of Acre, although last in getting up, he placed his ship first, in respect of nearness, to that almost impregnable fort, which he assisted so effectually to demolish. Admiral Stewart's able, admirable management of the service during the war entitles him to the lasting gratitude of his country. Fleets of transports were arriving every day with thousands of troops and their baggage, and they were despatched with the utmost regularity. Had his energy, forethought, and provision for contingencies been displayed in other quarters, the country would not have been bowed down with shame at the neglect, suffering, and death of many of her bravest sons. The Government saw and appreciated Admiral Stewart's services, and appointed him to the fleet in the Black Sea. Unfortunately that fleet had a conspicuous want—the want of a foe. Sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol lay the great Russian fleet. With all the gallant Admiral's acquirements in the science of war, he has never yet learned the art of scuttling his ships and building them in behind stone walls—When his ship sinks it will be with her colors nailed to the mast, and her gallant crew will go down with her."

The gallant Admiral, in his responding speech, spoke highly of the resources of Malta dockyard, and in regard to the Admiralty in his own case, he must do them the credit to say that never were men more liberally and cordially supported in what they did on their own responsibility. Sir J. Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty, was an admirable man of business, and a liberal applauder of every one who did his duty; he would say the same of Sir Charles Wood. As to the navy, the review at Spithead last year, showed the world what England could do after a little. England, generally speaking, was a commercial nation, unlike those who made war their glory and their occupation; but when the row began they shut their shops." On the ship and stone wall question, he observed, "People might talk as they pleased, but his experience went to show that, taking into account the combustibles and weight of metal with which ships were assailed, unless a ship were three or four hundred yards from a battery, the battery would have the best of it. Algiers and Acre might be cited as instances of the contrary, but circumstances were peculiar in battle. It would be well for those who talked about destroying Cronstadt, to consider how much more easily a thing was said than done. There must be troops to support the ships. With regard to the bombardment of the 17th of October, when so gallant an attack was made by the combined fleet upon Sebastopol, he knew for a fact that Lord Raglan had been observing the fire, and was going to communicate to the French general in regard to an assault, when the French magazine blew up, and so, as it was expressly said at the time, their fire was snuffed out, so that they did not fire another shot for forty-eight hours. That noble

fellow Todleben, who must have been a Scotchman, diligently made good use of the weak points detected at that time, and when the batteries of the north side were afterwards looked over, it appeared that the prayer of the Russians had been that they would attack them, which, if they had done, would have occasioned a great deal more mischief than on 17th Oct. to the fleet."

He would like to say one word upon a man who is now no more, upon whom various opinions had been formed, but those who had come nearest to him, and seen most of him, he believed, never looked upon a more generous or magnanimous spirit, a more calm and self composed man in the hour of danger, than Lord Raglan. "He believed, he knew that justice would sooner or later be done to every man; but he did not believe the peculiar position of Lord Raglan was altogether properly understood in this country. He recollected a remark made by Admiral Lyons after coming from a conference, that he really did not believe the Iron Duke himself would have been able, in Lord Raglan's place, to carry out the bent of his genius in this alliance. It was very difficult for one man, merely commanding one portion of an army, to plan and to get others to agree with his plan. The great Napoleon, a good judge of these matters, said 'it was better to have one indifferent commander than two good ones;' and such would be found to be the case throughout the late war. No results followed a stroke, even if successful, if not followed up, and this could hardly be done. When the allies first went out together, the English army was rather the superior of the two, and Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud were perfectly of the same mind. But the French commanders were changed three times, and the army increased, while the English army decreased, and thus reasons for differences could be understood without his dwelling further on the subject. He had every belief in the true and *bonâ fide* alliance of the French Emperor, but he hoped, really, that if they came to war again, they should each have their own part to play—a single commander with a single corps, so that these incessant consultations would be obviated.—Many an intelligent Frenchman had avowed that he considered it fortunate for the allied cause that the English held the right of Inkermann; and at Inkermann there fell one with a heart, one of the boldest, truest, and most gallant that ever filled a soldier's breast—a man belonging to the county of Renfrew, whose family had been long connected with Greenock, whose name was inscribed on one of its streets, and who had given his name to a hill in the Crimea, where many a gallant soldier lay—the memorable Onheart Hill. (Great applause.) He did not think there was an officer in the British army more promising, or of whom more was expected, than Sir George Cathcart. He knew him well; he had heard hundreds speak of him, and many speak of him with moistened eyes after he fell. He had the spirit of a soldier and the patriotism of a Scotchman. (Renewed applause.) Sir H. Stewart then referred with pleasure to the kindly reception which the army and navy had received at the hands of their countrymen on their return from active service, and predicted that when the country's extremity did come the fruits of that kindness would exhibit itself. (Cheers.) With regard to his appointment to another command, he would assume it with a determination to do his duty, to preserve his own temper, and to maintain his country's honour.—(Cheers.) Mr. Cobden was not more sensible of the advantages of peace than he was, and whether he was spared to come back here with the consciousness of having done his duty, or his bones left in another country or under the blue sea, he trusted that his conduct would be such as to give no man cause to regret the kind and affectionate greeting which had been given him that day. (Great applause.)"

"The Army and Navy" was proposed by Sir Archibald Alison. Later in the evening, the Duke of Argyll, proposing "The Memory of the Heroes who fell in the last War," also spoke of Lord Raglan:—"I need not tell you that, in now mentioning him again, I do not wish for a single moment to touch upon those questions which have been matters of controversy in regard to the conduct of this last war. Suffice it for me to tell you, as I can safely say, that the history of that war has not yet been written, and that it will be for another generation to judge of the late Lord Raglan. As far as my means of observation can go, I can sincerely say that there was no nobler specimen of a British soldier ever born than the late Lord Raglan. I mention him simply as a soldier who fell at his post of duty; not, indeed, by the bullet of the enemy, but by the pestilence that walked at noon day among the gallant troops of Great Britain."

The only remaining toast worthy of note was "Miss Florence Nightingale and the Lady Nurses," which was proposed by the Rev. Dr. McCulloch.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JAN'Y. 24, 1857.

THE CHURCH'S LIFE.

There is nothing more conducive to religious activity in any denomination, than a knowledge that all the members of the body are engaged in its work, and according to their several ability promoting its interests. This is so well understood, that dissenting journals teem with notices of the doings of their ministry, and the cooperation of the people, in every place or quarter where the former are stationed. The Church alone appears to regard this kind of publicity with suspicion, and as of no account, or is remarkably careless or negligent of its use. If we at any time examine the pages of those authorized mediums by which various bodies of professing Christians, disseminate intelligence of their affairs, we shall find them filled with records of missionary exertions, the history of their revivals, the peculiar working of their systems, relations of conversions from other persuasions, accounts of numbers added to their church through the effective ministrations of their preachers, obituaries of those who have manifested confidence in the hour of death in the principles in which they have been educated or have adopted, and many other things particularly or generally interesting to their own people. Such intelligence is not drawn from the immediate vicinity where those papers are printed, but is the gathering together of a wide spread correspondence, and is the operation of a recognized system, by which these various bodies strengthen the faith of their adherents, and afford them arguments which convince their own souls, and serve them in their collisions with other persuasions. They all know from one extremity of the country to the other, what each section of the body is doing, and what is its progress, and from this they judge of the temporal and spiritual health of the whole, and are thus able to supply strength to the weaker parts, and to encourage the strong to renewed efforts. And when their yearly gatherings take place—their *Synodical* meetings—the fund of information thus disseminated bears its fruit in the assemblage of much larger numbers than could be produced by the *quiescent* system, of those entitled to take part in the business; and in an eager desire in all who belong to them, and are within the distance of fifty miles, to learn what is then to be done, to engage in the devotional services of the occasion, and to make preparation for carrying out the measures that may be devised to give greater efficiency to the denominational operations.

In all such things the Church has been and is wonderfully deficient. Instead of that which would make for her increase or peace, the pages of some periodicals that style themselves Church papers are filled with insinuations against her Bishops and Clergy, and manifest a desire to decri and retard, rather than to advance her operations. In others the columns that might be filled with records of her progress, instructive biographies of her children, interesting incidents in the work of her pastors, lessons drawn from the bed of sickness or of death, instances of happy release from the cares of mortality—are filled with political news and secular events, all well enough in their way, but destitute of any charm to work such an effect as is produced by the dissenting organs. Churchmen may depend upon it that there is a good deal to be learned from the practice in this respect of their dissenting brethren. It may be merely denominational policy on their part, a system to work upon the sympathies of human nature for secular objects through religious influences. These descriptions may be exaggerated in some instances, and in others they may not be unamenable to the charge of hypocritical dealing with men's consciences. We may believe all this, and may learn from them what to avoid if we should adopt their practice. But perhaps, this part of the denominational system which enlists the religious sympathies of various localities by means of the press, is no more to be charged with folly than is any other mode of promulgating the truth, by human agency, and therefore, in some degree liable to human imperfection. The best test of its usefulness and worth is the increased energy of which it is the promoter, and that while it restrains within one fold, it imparts the activity and zeal that is wanted to invigorate the spiritual life, and to enlarge and extend the denominational pastures.

Now we have seen that the Church neglects this means of mutual knowledge and co-operation. By way of illustration we may observe that its branch at

Annapolis knows nothing of its branch at Capo Breton, except what may be gathered from a notice in *The Church Times*, once a year, of the meeting of the Local Committees of the Church Society. We venture to affirm, that up to the time of the meeting of the Synod, when delegates arrived at the capital from various parts of the Province, not one in fifty of the members of the Church, at either of the extremities we have mentioned, could name a dozen out of all the places where her clergy are stationed—and the probability is that he would know nought of the Church beyond his own parish. In fact, until the Synodical proceedings gave indication of some degree of life in the body, it may be said that nothing at all was publicly known of its wants or its hopes. Thank God for the Synod! It will periodically do a great deal in its proper place to compensate this great, this woful deficiency.

Churchmen, we think, cannot but see that our ignorance of the affairs of the Church and of each other, must impede her progress and retard her usefulness. The Church is too quiet. Her clergy, content with the unobtrusive discharge of their duties, and the people satisfied with their performance, have never considered the importance of this requirement. The spirit of the age, however, is strong to urge them on, and we hope they will not be satisfied, as year after year rolls by, that they have witnessed nothing in their ministration—nothing in their parochial labors—nothing of the joys and sorrows of the flocks committed to their charge—nothing that may affect them for weal or woe, in time and for eternity—worthy of being recorded in the pages of their Church paper. We say, therefore, to the laity—write for your Church as well as assist her with your means. To the clergy, especially, we say—write. Such efforts will have an effect beyond your own parishes—in your experience there are many good deeds which if recorded, would stir up your brethren to emulation in other places—show your zeal to the world, and you will make it infectious—communicate your difficulties and trials, and how you have overcome them, it will prevent despondency and discouragement past your own border—record the blessings you have received, in so far as may be meet, and it will awaken an interest abroad in your piety and make it attractive—write, and it will create an abiding interest in your Church paper—and by increasing a knowledge of the Church, will diffuse her principles. While you preach and pray for the Church, add this to your labors, that you write for her also, exercising the talent judiciously, and it will be to you an exceeding great reward.

The R. M. Steamship *America* arrived on Sunday evening last, after a lengthy passage of 15 days from Liverpool. She brings the full particulars of intelligence received by telegraph from New York. It appears that Great Britain is again committed to hostilities with China, which may have serious consequences for the Celestial nation, and the present dynasty, harassed as it is by an army of rebels, who seek to overthrow it.

The accounts from Persia and India afford no satisfactory solution of the difficulties with the former. The information is conflicting, on one side that the Shah is prepared to make every concession, and on the other that there is no desire manifested to come to terms. The Persian difficulty will not be long of settlement after the Paris conference has concluded a satisfactory arrangement with Russia.

The dispute between Prussia and Switzerland relative to the Neuchâtel affair, remains in *statu quo*. Both parties are making hostile preparations—but it is expected that both will stop short of active warfare, and that the questions which have led to the embroilment will be disposed of in a satisfactory manner to all concerned.

Our readers will find in the columns of the *Church Times* this week, an account of a banquet given to Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, in which is contained some information elicited from the gallant Admiral, relative to proceedings in the Crimea during the war. Admiral Stewart was actively engaged in superintending the transport service at Malta during the war. He will shortly be the Naval Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indian Station.

THIS WAY, 97TH.

The last words of Capt. Hedley Vicars—a song written by Miss Todrig, Music by Frederic Shirlwell. A few copies received at the news agency of

G. E. MORTON & CO.

Rimmell's Perfumed Almanac for 1857. Punch's Pocket Book, 1857. Punch's Almanac for 1857. The London Journal, Family Herald, and other monthly periodicals, received per steamer at the News Agency of

G. E. MORTON & CO.

Also, Morton's Farmer's Almanac, and other London Almanacs for 1857.

Rimmel's ALMANACK.—Our breakfast table was the other morning suddenly adorned and rendered odoriferous of sweet perfume by the welcome intrusion of Rimmel's perfumed Almanack for 1857. We are indebted for this elegant little gift to Messrs. G. E. Morton & Co.—*Provincial Wesleyan.*

Messrs. Morton & Co. have received from London, an almanac, that is a rare curiosity, being a complete Calendar of the Current year, in a very small folio, printed in gold and colors. Though so diminutive its whereabouts, in the event of being carelessly laid aside, may be readily discovered by means of powerful perfume that it emits.—*Acadian Recorder.*

Rimmel's ALMANACK.—We have received a copy of this little Almanac for 1857. It is very neatly got up, highly perfumed, and richly embellished, and should be in the hands of every lady. It can be purchased at the Drug Store of Mr. G. E. Morton & Co.—*Morning Journal.*

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but render the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the Balm on your tooth brush, and wash the teeth night and morning. Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & CO.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills. an infallible remedy for blotches on the skin.—Edgar Mortimer, aged 25, of Annapolis, N. S., was for five years a severe sufferer with blotches on the skin, the whole of his face, neck, arms, and hands being disfigured with them like small pox; he consulted several very clever medical men, who told him it was the predilecting symptoms of some disease, which alarmed him exceedingly; however, he took Holloway's Pills immediately, and rubbed the Ointment on the part affected, and in two weeks the whole of the blotches disappeared, and his health was considerably improved. These remedies will cure the most deeply seated old wounds and ulcers, even of twenty years standing.

Birth.

On Wednesday last, the LADY of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, of a Son.

Married.

At Brooklyn, Newport, N. S., by the Rev. M. Spike, A.B. SAMUEL BONNIE WELLES, Esq., M. D., to ELIZABETH M. eldest daughter of the late Dr. Hooper.

In St. Paul's Church, St. Margaret's Bay, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, by the Rev. J. Stannage, Mr. ISAAC CHOUCHEN, to AMELIA, fourth daughter of Mr. David Umlah, both of this Parish.

At Chester, 10th Inst., by the Rev. Charles Shrove, Mr. JAMES M. ALLAN, Merchant of Liverpool, to CLARA AMANDA, youngest daughter of the late Henry Heckman Esq., formerly of Lunenburg.

At Jeddore, on the 11th Inst., by the Rev. R. Jamieson, Mr. JACOB SYKES, to MISS CATHERINE BLAKK.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JAMES MYERS, to Miss HANNAH DODD, of Jeddore.

At Spry Bay, on the 25th ult., by the same, Mr. KENNETH MOK. DYLAN, of Musquodoboit, to ANN E. third daughter of the late Cornelius Healey, of the latter place.

Died.

At Windsor, on Thursday morning, aged Eighty-Eight, CAPTAIN THOMAS MAYNARD, R. N., for many years a resident of this City. The funeral will take place to-morrow, Sunday, at half-past One o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Geo. A. S. Creighton, Göttingen Street. The friends of the deceased will please attend without further invitation.

On Sunday morning, RICHARD GEORGE, only son of the late T. W. James, Esq.

On Monday, 19th Inst., ELIZABETH, wife of the late Wm. Lawson, Esq., aged 81.

On Tuesday evening, the 20th Inst., ARABELLA MARY, eldest daughter of Wm. T. Woodhill, aged 23 years.

At Lunenburg, on the 8th Inst., in the 25th year of her age, Mrs ARABELLA BOGHLAND, wife of Mr. William Boughland.

At Nahoon Bay, on the 6th Inst., ELEANOR, daughter of George and Rachel Slaughenwhite, aged 15 years and 4 months.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, 17th.—Brig Victoria, Ellinger, Philadelphia, 16 days; schr D B King, Gillis, P E Island; Victoria, Napoleon, and Eagle, Spry Harbor.

Sunday, 18th.—R. M. S. America, Small, Liverpool, 14 days.

Wednesday, Jan. 21.—Schr Alert, Boston, 4 days. Thursday, Jan. 22.—Am. Ship Galeonda, London, 60 days—339 passengers; schr Laurel, O'Hara, Canso.

CLEARED.

Jan. 16.—Stmr Niagara, Wickman, Liverpool.

Jan. 17.—Brig Onward, Lassen, Brazil.

Jan. 19.—Presto, Gardner, Boston; Sarah, Hopkins, Havana; Grand Master, Hilton, Liverpool, N. S.; America, Small, Boston.

Jan. 20.—Beauty, Edwards, Brazil.

MEMORANDA.

New York, Jan. 19.—Br. Brig Lady Seymour, which sailed on the 12th Inst., of and for Halifax, returned on the 14th, in tow of steam tug Hantress, having been found to be leaking, the water gaining upon the pumps 20 inches in 3 hours. The cargo consisted principally of flour.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer America.—For Halifax.—Capt. Creighton, lady, and infant; Mrs. Russell, and son; Misses E. P. and E. A. Russell; Mrs. Cullen; Major McGregor and son; Capt. Calcott, Salmon, and Kirwan; Eugén Storey; Messrs. D. M. Dill, Alex. Lime, John Jardine, J. Cochran, H. H. Russell, P. Mitchell, Geo. Stubbs, R. Black, Chas. Gordon, A. McDonald, Master C. Russell, and Capt. Calcott's servant.

SEÑOR LOUIS G. CASSÈRES,
Professor of Music,
83-B ARRINGTON STREET
OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S.

PRICES CURRENT.

SATURDAY, JAN'Y. 24.

Apples	None.
Beef, Fresh, per cwt.	35s. a 45s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. 2d a 1s. 3d.
Cheese,	6d. a 7d.
Chickens, per pair	2s. a 2s. 6d.
Calf Skins, per lb.	6d.
Ducks, per pair	3s.
Eggs, per dozen	1s. 6d a 1s. 8d.
Geese, each	2s. 6d a 2s. 9d.
Honespun, wool, per yd.	2s. 6d.
Do. cotton & wool,	1s. 9d.
Lamb, per lb.	4d. a 4 1/2d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s.
Potatoes, per bushel	4s.
Pork, per lb.	5 1/2d.
Turkeys, "	9d.
Yarn, "	2s. 6d.
Am. Spil. Flour, per bbl.	40s. a 41s. 6d.
Can. Spil. "	38s. 9d a 41s. 3d.
State " "	37s. 6d a 40s.
Rye Flour, "	22s. 6d a 25s.
Cormeal, "	21s. 6d a 22s. 6d.
Indian Corn, per bushel	4s. 6d.
Sugar, bright P. R. per cwt.	57s. 6d.
Molasses, per gal.	2s. 5d. a 2s. 6d.
do. " "	2s. 3d.
Lumber—1/2 Inch Pine,	24 2s. 6d.
" 1 Inch Pine,	3 10s.
" Shipping Pine,	50s. a 52s. 6d.
" Spruce,	40s. a 45s.
Hemlock,	35s. a 37s. 6d. a 40s.
Wood, per cord	22s. 6d.
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	35s.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

Rev. D. W. PICKETT, Principal.

Prof. STEFFELHAGEN, Teacher of Modern Languages.

TERMS—Boarders, £35 per annum; Day Scholars, £8 per annum.

Modern Languages, 15s. per Qr.—No extras.

All Payments to be made quarterly and in advance.

Pupils will be received at any time, and charges made from the date of entrance. Each Boy to provide his own sheets, pillow cases, and towels, and all clothing to be distinctly marked with the owner's name. The usual Quarter's notice will be required before removal.

A thorough and practical knowledge of French, German, Spanish, and Italian, may be acquired under the instruction of Prof. Steffelhagen, of King's College, who attends daily.

The Alumni Prizes of £8 and £4 will be open for competition at the Eucensia in June 1857.

To Clergymen and Divinity Students—to assist in educating the Sons of Clergymen, or those who are designated for the Ministry, Six Scholarships have been established, each £15 per ann., tenable for 3 years. Several of these are now vacant.

The School will reopen on Thursday, Jan. 15, 1857.

Windsor, Dec. 15th, 1856.

A GREAT BARGAIN!

500 RICHLY WORKED MUSLIN SETTS,

(collar and sleeves to match.)

2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. the Set!

Usual price, 7s. 6d. to 10s. Just opened at

LONDON HOUSE!

The above constitutes the greatest Bargain ever offered to the public, having been purchased under peculiar circumstances at a great sacrifice.

The subscribers solicit an early call from their patrons, as the low price must cause an immediate sale.

Dec. 5. E. BILLING, JUNR., & CO.

SPELLING BOOKS & GRAMMARS. HISTORIES, &c. &c.

SULLIVAN'S Spelling Book Superseded; Carpenter's Mayor's, Dilworth's, Universal, Union and other Spelling Books.

Latham's Hand Book of the English Language; Quackenbos's Course of Rhetoric and Composition, an excellent Work; Murray's, Lennie's and McCulloch's Grammars; Chambers' English Grammar; do. Introduction to do.; Russell's Grammar, Elements of Grammar.

Histories of England, Greece, Rome and France.

Large School Bibles, clear print and strongly bound, 1s. 3d and 1s. 1 1/2; Testaments do. do. at 7 1/2 and 6d; Church Services and Books of Common Prayer 6d. 9d, 10 1/2, 1s. 2d and upwards, to 2s.

Halifax, Dec'r. 1856. WM. GOSSIP.

NEW BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Received per Steamer Arabia.

CHAMBERS'S HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN WAR, with Maps, Plans and Engravings—a handsome Volume, the best History extant of all the proceedings connected with the War, up to its termination. Chambers' Repository and Miscellany, and Pocket Miscellany.

Chambers' Entertaining Biography, History and Adventure, Select Poetry, Tales of the Road and Hall—excellent Fire-side amusement for a Winter's evening.

CHAMBERS'S JUVENILE PUBLICATIONS—in great variety, neatly bound, well adapted for Gifts to the Young at any Season.

Chambers' DRAWING BOOKS in great variety—an excellent Series.

The above are direct from the Establishment of Messrs. W. & R. CHAMBERS, Edinburgh, and will be found of unexceptionable morality, and instructive as well as amusing.

Also.—All the Series of W. & R. Chambers' SCHOOL BOOKS, at cheapest rate.

For Sale by WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street.

Dec. 13, 1856.

CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS!

JUST RECEIVED from NEW YORK, a large Assortment of Cheap PAPER HANGINGS, well adapted for Parlours, Bed Rooms and Kitchens, and an excellent Article to keep out the Cold and Draughts, during the inclement Winter Season. Call and see them at No. 24 Granville Street, at

WM. GOSSIP'S

Book and Stationery Store

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

ALLIANCE

ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Capital £5,000,000 Stg.

THIS Old established and substantial Office continues to insure against Fire on very favourable terms, and offers the singular advantage of admitting parties insuring continuously for five years to a participation in its profits, without incurring any liability for losses.

W. YOUNG, Agent for Nova Scotia.

Dec. 27—3w.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Paid up Capital \$500,000.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Paid up Capital \$300,000.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Paid up Capital \$500,000.

The Subscriber continues to effect Insurances in the above Companies, on favourable terms.

ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Agent.

27th Dec. 1856. 3w

BOOKS—NEW BOOKS, FOR CHRISTMAS.

ANNUALS—Richly embellished.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS, in great variety.

CHAMBERS' STORY BOOKS of moral, amusing and instructive reading.

NEW PUBLICATIONS of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union.—Bread upon the Waters, Sign of the Cross, Sarah Barry's Home, Jewels of the Lord, Life of Bishop White, &c. &c.

Dec. 13. WM. GOSSIP.

NEW CARD.

MISS BOLAND returns her sincere thanks to her friends for their kind exertions to relieve her distressed situation, occasioned by the disastrous fire on New Year's Day, and also for their liberal and cheerful contributions raised on her behalf. Miss B. wishes particularly to thank JOHN SILVER, Esq., for his generous offer of a home during the severe Winter Months, with permission to receive her pupils in his house; which, after fruitless endeavours by herself and other kind and active friends, to procure suitable apartments, she gratefully accepts.

Miss BOLAND trusts that the moral and intellectual improvement of those pupils who may be placed under her care, will secure a continuance of the favor and interest so freely exercised on her behalf.

Jan. 10, 1857. 2w.

VESTA LIGHTS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER has exhibited in his Shop Windsor, No. 24 Granville Street, a beautiful assortment of VESTA LIGHTS, of all patterns, with or without Tapers, highly ornamental and very useful. They are very appropriate for presents at this Season. Vestas in Cheap Boxes to supply the above when used out, constantly on hand.

WILLIAM GOSSIP.

NOTICE.

MARTOCK HOUSE, near Windsor, to be let, furnished or unfurnished, on a Lease of two or more years, with possession on the 1st of April next, or sooner, if particularly required.

Also, for Sale,

Two superior FARMS in its vicinity.

Apply for further particulars to COLONEL BUTLER, Martock House.

Windsor, Dec. 18, 1856. 3w. Dec. 27.

ALMANACKS FOR 1857!

CUNNABELL'S AND BELCHER'S ALMANACKS for 1857 on hand, and can be supplied Wholesale and Retail at Lowest rates.

Dec. 13. WM. GOSSIP.

SACRED MUSIC.

ON hand, from recent Arrivals, a Supply of the "AMERICAN VOCALIST and ZEUNER'S ANCIENT LYRE." Also, "Boston Academy."

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

Dec. 3, 1856

NOTICE.

WANTED, immediately, a plain COOK, in the Country, wages £15 a year,—previous character required. Apply at MARTOCK HOUSE, near Windsor.

Jan. 3. Col. & N. Scotlan.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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

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

Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, from London. Halifax, N. S.

Poetry.

"Oh who shall dare, in this frail scene,
On holiest, happiest thoughts to lean,
On friendship, kindred, or on love."

Is it then so? Can even love,—
The foresto sweet of heaven, deriving birth
From thoughts, and hopes, and ties above the earth,—
Can it, too, faithless prove?

Kindred we know, may cease to own
The claims of brotherhood; in anguish wild
The mother may "forget her sucking child;"
Fathers their sons disown.

So, too, may friendship's silken tie,
By time or absence silently untwin'd;
Or, rent by force, to brother souls unbind,
To stand apart for aye.

But O! can thus the golden chain
That binds two hearts in one, be lightly broken?
Can vows on bended knee before God spoken,
Their witness plead in vain?

"It needs must be" that all should learn,
Though writ the lesson in tears of blood,—
Cease ye from man, and trust alone in God,
He ne'er shall change or turn.

"It needs must be, though woo to him
By whom the offer is" that teacheth it shall come;
But all things speak it,—some in precept, some
In type, nor falso nor dim.

The loveliest flower that blooms to-day,
Shedding its fragrance through the balmy air,
Just shows its form, so delicate and fair,
Then quickly fades away.

The summer morn that early glows,
And seems as though 'twould last for ever bright,
Sparkles a few short hours, then, lost in night,
Sinks into calm repose.

The very tenure of our life,
How frail! it passeth as the morning dew,—
That dew, how transient! as the glimpse of blue
In the dark heavens, with strife.

Yea, come that last tremendous day,
And earth, on strong foundations surely laid,
With fervent heat will be dissolv'd, and fade
With all its bright array.

There is but One unchangeable,—
One only true, on whose enduring name
We safely rest, and find him ay the same,—
Our sheltering citadel!

In conflicts sore, or weariness,
An everlasting object for our love,
Though earth's dear friendships fail us, and we prove
Its powerlessness to bless.

From things of earth our spirits wean,
Thou who canst order our murmur will,
And with Thyself our restless cravings fill,—
Teach us on Thee to lean.

What though the hopes of earth should fade,—
Since Thou canst never fail, nor change, O Lord!
On Thee, Eternal, and Thy faithful Word,
Our sinking hearts be stayed!

—P. Post.

TO THE CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, and MECHANICAL.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

NORIE'S Epitome of Navigation; Bowditch's Epitome
of Navigation; Bunt's American Coast Pilot; Boyd's
Author's Voyage; Boyd's Author's Horace; do. do. Cicero;
do. do. Sallust; do. do. Cæsar; Alex. Reid's Geography;
Thomson's Arithmetic; McCulloch's Course of Reading;
Book's Technical Dictionary; Crombie's Etymology;
WEALE'S Cast-Steel Plates of Mechanical and Scientific
Publications, Webster's Dictionary.
Dec. 20. WM. GOSSIP.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE
TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX PREPARED
WITH LEE DE COLOGNE. THE daily use of this
much admired Tonic preserver and beautifier of the TEETH
prevents tartarous deposit,—arrests decay,—induces a
healthy action in the GUMS,—and renders the BREATH of
a grateful odour.
Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from
London. Feb. 1855

IMMIGRANTS EXPECTED. NOTICE.

THE R. Honourable the Secretary at War has
since ordered the Lieutenant-Governor that Three
hundred and eighty able bodied men, recently discharged
from His Majesty's Service, chiefly Saxons and Germans,
who are now in the Province would make valuable Settlers
who will arrive shortly at Halifax.

Particulars of the list given, by direction of
His Excellency, that persons in want of Agency at Set-
tlers, Merchants, or Labourers, may make early application
for them at this Office.
Provincial Secretary's Office,
November 2, 1854.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER

—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ—

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing,
and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo,
nausea in the Stomach, want of appetite and other
symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug
Store, Halifax Street. July 12

REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES,

LONDON HOUSE!

LADIES' Alpina Kid, best quality, in every size and
color. 1s. 6d. per pair; three pairs for 4s. 3d.
Real Paris, 2s. 6d. per pair, with registered fashioning.

The Alpine Gauntlet, 3s. 6d. per pair.
The Swedish (Winter) 5s.
The Empress Lucerne Gauntlet, lined, in all the new
autumn and winter colors.

Dec. 5. E. BILLING, JUNR., & CO.

RICH DELHI CASHMERE!

RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

250 DRESSES of this beautiful material, un-
qualified for durability, in rich and elegant pat-
terns, opened at
LONDON HOUSE.

12s. 6d. per dress of 12 yards. E. BILLING, JUNR., & CO.

Dec. 6.

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

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

Blue Laid, Blue Wave and Cream Laid Footcap, Pot,
Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, Colored Papers, Tis-
sue Papers, Sealing Wax, Waxes, Ink, Stamps and Pen-
cils, Account Books, Copy Books, &c. &c.

BOOKS.

Sullivan's Geography; do. Grammar, do. Spelling super-
ceded, Stewart's Geography, Moody's Latin Grammar,
Westminster Greek and Latin Grammar, Sioddard's Greek
and Latin Grammar and Delectus, Liddell and Scott's
Greek Lexicon, and all books in general use in the
various Colleges and Schools in the country.

W. & R. Chambers' Series of School Books, including
Bookkeeping and ruled Books for do. Also their Series
of Drawing Books, consisting of General Drawing Books
Nos. 1 to 15, which will be sold separately; Architectural
Series, Isometrical Series, Mechanical Series, all highly
recommended.

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

Also, W. & R. Chambers' Miscellany Repository, Pocket
Miscellany, Library for Young People, &c. &c.
An assortment of Elegant CHURCH SERVICES,
all sizes, all bindings, and all Prices; BIBLES, Books
of COMMON PRAYER, &c. &c.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WINNOR & NEWTON'S OIL COLORS in Col-
lapsible Tubes—Moist WATER COLORS, in Collapsible
Tubes—Loose Cakes Water Colors—Hog and Sable Brush-
es, for Oil Colors—Sables, large and small, from 10d to 13s
DRAWING PENCILS per Set of 6—Brockedon's Patent
Pure Cumberland Lead, selected by Harding,—Cold Cray-
ons, Porte Crayons, Chalks, &c. &c.

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

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

WM. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.

Oct. 11 1855.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

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

Ollenduff's French Grammar. Value.
do. do. do. Jewett.

Key for each of the above.

Noel & Chappin's French Grammar.

Levizac's French Grammar.

Warrstrocht's French Grammar.

Piney's First Book in French.

De Fiva's Elementary French Reader.

De Fiva's Classic French Reader.

Collin's Dramatic French Reader.

Rowan's Modern French Reader.

Adventures de Télémaque.

Historie de Charles XII.

Reynell Chrest.

Bolmar's Perrin's Fables.

Petit Proceptor.

Chambaud's Fables.

Spier's & Sureme's French and English Pronouncing
Dictionary.

Do. School Dictionary.

Book of Common Prayer, in French

French Testaments. Dec. 13.

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 Re-
ceipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who
are partial to this kind of condiment.
Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c.,
from London. Halifax, N.S. Dec. 16.

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

I HAVE now on hand, handsomely bound in mo-
rocco and Gold—a number of the New Edition of the
PSALM & HYMN BOOK. These are well adapted for
Private. Sold singly at 3s.—a handsome discount when
bought a dozen or more are taken.
Nov. 1

WM. GOSSIP.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

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

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY.—ILL HEALTH.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened
their Courts Houses to the introduction of these Pills,
that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learn-
ed Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy
ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the
system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties
never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No Female, young or old, should be without this cele-
brated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly
courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm.
It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given
to children of all ages, and for any complaint; and con-
sequently no family should be without it.
Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world
for the following Diseases:

Table with 2 columns: Disease names and corresponding symptoms/conditions.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24
Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 89, Malden Lane
New York; also by all respectable Drug-ists and Dealers
in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the fol-
lowing prices:—1s. 3d.; 3s. 3d.; and 5s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia,—J. F. Courant & Co., New-
port; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore &
Chilman, Kentville; E. Caldwell and S. Upper, Canswell;
J. A. Gibbon, Wilton; A. D. Piper, Lunenburg; J. Guest,
Yarmouth; T. R. Pattin, Liverpool; F. F. More, Caledonia;
Alex. Gardner, Pleasant River, Robt. West, Br. d'Avonier; M.
Nell, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith,
Truro; N. Tipper & Co., Amherst; R. B. Hastings, Wallace;
W. Cooper, Pictou; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T. R. Fraser,
New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Gustavburgh; Mrs. Norris,
Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Math-
eson & Co., Bras d'Or.

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

J. H. S. NAVY, OR, Halifax.
Jan. 26, 1855. General Agent for Nova Scotia

TO COLLEGES, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

BLOOMFIELD'S Greek Testament, 2 vols.; Lid-
dell & Scott's Greek and English Lexicon, Green-
field's Greek Testament, Goodwin's Course of Mathema-
tics, Triloppe's Homer's Iliad, Nonnoton's Anabasis,
Author's Homer, Virgil, Cicero, Horace, Sallust, Cæsar,
Latin and English Dictionaries.

French, German, and Italian GRAMMARS; Diction-
aries and Reading Books.

Butler's Analogy, Whately's Logic, Do. Rhetoric,
Quækenbos' Course of Composition and Rhetoric, Has-
well's Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket Book.

WILLIAM GOSSIP,
No. 24 Granville Street.

Nov. 22, 1855.

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 has, corroborating proof of their value, as no
undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted
to by pulling advertisements,—no certificates published re-
specting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious
complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Cor-
diveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the
numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Di-
gestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They
do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and
are so gentle (yet efficient) in their operation that they
may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with
perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at
LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Halifax Street, Halifax.
Jan. 1, 1855.

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forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocese.
All Correspondence for the Paper, intended for
publication or matters relative to its manage-
ment, sent by post, prepaid.

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