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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. IX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1856. NO. 48.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.		MORNING.		EVENING.	
Day	Date	Lesson	Verse	Lesson	Verse
S. Nov.	30	Mat. 23	13	Mat. 23	13
M. Dec.	1	Mat. 23	13	Mat. 23	13
T. "	2	Mat. 23	13	Mat. 23	13
W. "	3	Mat. 23	13	Mat. 23	13
T. "	4	Mat. 23	13	Mat. 23	13
F. "	5	Mat. 23	13	Mat. 23	13
S. "	6	Mat. 23	13	Mat. 23	13

* Proper Lessons for St. Andrew--Morn. Prov. 1. Evn. 1. Prov. 1. The Athanasian Creed to be used. A To Ver. 53.

Poetry.

NOVEMBER.

THE evening of the year hath come, and time of "calm decay,"
With hazy light, and trailing clouds, and skies of change-
ful grey;
The dying leaves fall thick and fast, and earthward as
they go,
The wailing of the Autumn blast rings fitfully and low.

All day along the sleeping brook the willows dip and lave,
And spend their russet foliage upon the careless wave,—
All day, in garden, field, or glen, the last few withering
flowers
Are scattered slowly to the ground in pale and scentless
showers.

The crisp leaves of the Ivy rustle softly on the wall,
And gain their deepest emerald when others fade and fall;
While in the groves, the arching boughs blaze forth in
varied hue,
Like old cathedral windows when the sunlight streameth
through.

We feel thy breath, November, waving o'er hill and down,
We see thy footprints on the mead, and on its herbage
brown;
No heart whose chords respond not to thy melancholy
strain,
Though no warning voice of Winter mingle in the sad re-
strain;—

For we know that we must perish too, with all the things
of earth,
Yet the lessons thou art giving teach the soul its nobler
worth;—
Teach it, that though its earth-born frame must mingle
with the clod,
Soon reviving, it shall spring to light, and find its life
with God.

—New York Churchman.

Religious Miscellany.

THE AFRICAN MISSION.

A few evenings since, we listened with renewed interest to the statements and narrations of a devoted missionary recently returned from Africa, where he has been labouring in the spread of the Gospel among the tribes of that sultry and sickly region. Compelled by prostrated health to seek relief in a more genial clime, he has returned to his native land for a time; and though on a mission of health now, he is also here labouring in the mission of Africa by endeavouring to awaken or revive the sympathies of the Church.

The Rev. Mr. Scott, the missionary to whom we refer, who has been evidently suffering from the effects of a tropical climate, addressed the students of the General Theological Seminary on the African Mission, and gave a lucid and interesting statement of the wants of Africa. Mr. Scott, without entering into any details of the history of the Mission, limited his remarks chiefly to facts that came under his own observation, since the year 1853, which he designated as a remarkable period in the African Mission. Since that time, a new spirit seems to have manifested its power over the tribes in the neighbourhood of Cape Palmas. God has evidently blessed the labours of the Mission, in the conversion of individuals which had been considered hopeless. He stated the case of an old man, notorious as a pretended magician or one of the demon-men, a class of impostors who pretend to supernatural knowledge and power.

This old man, who was a kind of Simon Magus for his pretended power, after a life of unceasing imposition on the credulity of his tribe, was at length overtaken by the power of the Gospel, and saw in all its enormity the wickedness of his past life. He was struck as with the hand of God, and, almost like Saul of Tarsus, was arrested in his career of iniquity. For a time he was most miserable; he

had rest neither night nor day, and would pass nearly whole nights prostrate on the bare earth in prayer, and supplication for mercy. The result was, he became a decided Christian. He came to the missionaries, was baptized, and from the moment of his conversion, has been doing nothing but trying to turn his deluded countrymen from their errors and abominations to the living God. He goes forth, at the hazard of his own life, and denounces the wickedness of the demon-men, of whom he himself had been one. His exhortations all around him to embrace Christianity—to come to Christ, and be saved. In this, too, he is eminently successful. As one of the craft which he has renounced, he is a powerful witness against lying superstitions, and an able witness to open the eyes of this degraded people. Such individuals, when once turned from darkness to light, become the most efficient instruments to spread the truth. The conversion of a demon-man among the Africans is as remarkable for us, on a partial scale, as the conversion of Paul for the General Church in that remote day.

But as if to show that the operation of the Gospel is not limited to years, Mr. Scott stated also the case of a young man from one of the tribes, who, after receiving some education in the Mission school, felt an earnest desire to return to his tribe and teach them the Gospel, and try to turn them from their sins. He was allowed to go, and he began immediately to teach, and, in teaching, to tell them of the Lord Jesus Christ. The effect was beyond all expectation happy. Christ was made known by this young man, so that his people professed the Gospel and believed. His influence is extending also beyond his own people. He has been the means of renouncing two hostile tribes, and that solely by teaching or talking to them about the Gospel. His way is to settle matters by making them Christians.

Another remarkable instance of conversion is that of an old woman, who, like the demon-men, had been a votary of lying superstitions, and who finally became arrested by a conviction of her past wicked life, and has since been serving God, instead of the devil and his works, which, with others of her race, she has renounced in Baptism.

Thus a deeply interesting work has been going on in Africa, for the salvation of that benighted region, that bids fair to spread its light and blessings over the neighbouring countries in the interior. The Africans themselves seem to be awakening to the necessity of the great moral revolution contemplated by Christian Missions. They are inquiring and asking for more instruction and light, in order to be able to provide their own missionaries, and to send preachers of their own race. There never was a time when the prospect of success was greater, and it is to be hoped that the devoted men, who have been hazarding their lives for that work of the Lord, will not be allowed to make their appeals to the sympathies of the Church in vain. They are entitled to our love and gratitude for their self-denying labour, and we trust they will not fail to have our earnest co-operation.—N. Y. Churchman.

At a Synod of the Scottish Bishops, held last month, it was unanimously agreed to send the following address to the Archbishop of Canterbury:

"To his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, the Bishops of the Church in Scotland, with all due reverence and humility, as become the servants of the Lord Jesus, send greeting.

"We beg to represent to your Grace, that a Bishop who is understood to be of the province of Canterbury, and who is commonly called 'the Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland, at Jerusalem,' has recently officiated in several parts of this country in chapels which are not subject to Episcopal jurisdiction; and this, in more than one instance, notwithstanding the most solemn remonstrances previously addressed to him by the respective dioceses.

"Your Grace cannot fail to be aware, that the Church in which we serve is in full fellowship and communion with the United Church of England and Ireland, and that this communion not only rests upon the plainest principles of ecclesiastical polity, but is also recognized by the law of the land.

"We appeal, therefore, to your Grace, whether

acts such as those of which we complain, by one who is supposed to be under your Grace's authority, ought to be allowed to pass without some expression of censure on the part of his ecclesiastical superior.

"The misrepresentations to which we are continually exposed from ill-informed members, both lay and clerical, of your Grace's Church, will not, we trust, be aggravated by the denial of the justice which we claim on this occasion, and which our weakness in all worldly respects gives us a double title to receive at the hands of the strong.

"At the same time, in order to remove all shadow of suspicion, if that be necessary, from your Grace's mind towards us, we desire to assert most solemnly, that as there is no doctrine held by the Church of England which we have not subscribed, so there is no error, repudiated by the Church of England, which we do not also repudiate, both in our own names individually, and in the name of the Church whose rights and privileges it is our duty to uphold.

"May the Great Shepherd of the sheep bless your Grace, and keep you in his guidance at all times, and may the benefit of your Grace's fervent and effectual prayer and benediction be extended to us, your unworthy brethren and fellow-servants in Christ Jesus!"

To this the Archbishop sent the following reply:
"To the Right Rev. W. Skinner, Bishop of Aberdeen and Primus.

"Lambeth, Oct. 18, 1856.

"Right Reverend Brethren—In reply to the complaint which you have been minded to lay before me, on behalf of yourself and right rev. brethren, that 'a Bishop who is understood to be a Bishop of the province of Canterbury, and who is commonly called Bishop of the United Church of Great Britain and Ireland at Jerusalem, has recently officiated in several parts of Scotland, in chapels not subject to Episcopal jurisdiction, and having regard more especially to your appeal whether such acts ought to pass without some expression of censure on the part of his ecclesiastical superior,' permit me to state that it is a misunderstanding on the part of yourself and right rev. brethren to suppose that the aforesaid Bishop is a Bishop of the Province of Canterbury, or that he is personally under my authority as his Metropolitan. You may probably not have been aware that the Queen's licence did not empower the Archbishop to perform any act beyond the consecration of the said Bishop.

"It is, therefore, not competent for me to entertain the complaint of yourself and right reverend brethren, to whom I must beg you to communicate the substance of this reply.

"I desire to thank you and your right reverend brethren for the assurance of your fellowship with the United Church of England and Ireland, and am, Right Rev. Sir, your faithful brother and servant in Christ Jesus.

"J. B. CARTWRIGHT."

It is not difficult to collect what is the prevalent feeling respecting the Donison case. The number of persons willing to pledge themselves to the doctrinal statements directly condemned by the Judgment, as expressing their own matured belief, is not great; and even the measured Protest which we printed last week appears to many, perhaps to most, to go beyond their convictions, to be unnecessary or premature, or open, in one particular or another, to objection or doubt. The character of the Judgment on the other hand, is a subject on which temperate men speak strongly. The large encroachment on the latitude of belief hitherto permitted in the Church, the erection of the Articles alone into a test of orthodoxy, the use which has been made of the Act of Elizabeth and the manner in which it has been dealt with, and the approach towards a denial of the Real Presence—these things are to a multitude of men matter for serious pain, for deep indignation, and for a resistance to which they are prepared to sacrifice money, time, comfort and worldly prospects. These are feelings of which a protest is not an adequate, perhaps hardly a natural expression; and which are deliberate and cautious in uttering themselves in proportion to their depth. To imagine therefore that, because this Protest may not be signed by many, those who share the motive which prompted

it are few—that because no Bishop signs it no Bishop sympathizes with it—or that the sense of injury is confined to a handful of persons who may be driven by active persecution to Rome—would be much to misconceive the matter. The feeling we have described, not in exaggerated colours, is alive, we believe, in every class, order, and rank in the Church (by which we do not mean the clergy alone), and will show itself whenever it finds a clear path and a seasonable time.—*Guardian*.

News Department.

Extracts from English Papers by the Niagara.

ENGLAND.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY AND HARVEST HOMES.—The good old British custom of harvest-homes has just been revived on St. Giles's estate, Dorsetshire, the seat of the Earl of Shaftesbury. Having previously entertained at a festivity of this description the peasantry on a portion of his domain in that county, to the number of nearly 300, his lordship last week invited those residing in the parishes of Horton, Woodlands, Sutton, and Gassage All Saints. The labourers and servants on the various farms, numbering about 350, assembled during the morning in the yard adjoining the mansion of St. Giles's, under the care of their respective employers, and shortly afterwards proceeded to church, headed by a band of music. The sacred edifice was soon crowded with an attentive and decently attired congregation, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Countess of Shaftesbury, Lord Ashley, and the other members of the family being present. After prayers a sermon was preached by the Rev. James Webb, from the 6th chapter of John, verse 27—"Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life." On returning from church a bountiful dinner was provided for the guests beneath a spacious tent that had been erected and gaily decorated for the occasion, and each of the party was apportioned a supply of good old beer, sufficient to "cheer but not inebriate." The Earl of Shaftesbury presided at the head of the tables, and Lord Ashley took the post of carver at the other end. Among the interested spectators were Count Creptowitsch, the Russian Ambassador, and his countess; the Marquis D'Azeglio; and other visitors and friends of the family.—The repast being over, and grace pronounced, the noble Earl rose, and said he desired to address a few words to those around him before they left that place. He wished to say with what gratification he saw them there as his guests—his honest, hard working peasantry, who, under the providence of God, had been called to bring in and store up a most bountiful harvest. He thought these celebrations were of great value in bringing together all classes of society—he thought they were of value, to show that they were all dependent one upon another; and that although he was the possessor of that estate, he could have no enjoyment of it without the good conduct of the honest labourer and peasantry. If they derived any benefit from him, he, on the other hand, derived benefit from them; and if they had derived any from these good things at his hands, he had received them at the hand of God; he was but the channel for conveying them to his neighbour. Whatever their thanks, he wished them to be offered to the main source, and that they should only look upon him as the instrument through which any benefit had been conveyed. That was the greatest honour to which a man could aspire, namely, being the instrument under God, of conferring benefit upon his fellow man. He then proceeded to observe that he rejoiced they were beginning to revive throughout the length and breadth of the land the good old British custom of harvest-homes. He believed such gatherings were a benefit to them all. If any one doubted the good that arose from them, he should wish that person to see the decency of demeanour and the joyous faces of all present. He was quite certain that many of them had formed good resolutions that day, and that, as they had been an honour to that estate, and, he trusted, an honour to their Christian profession, so, under the blessing of God, they would continue to be so, and that they would endeavour to perform that which was the highest honour to which they could attain, to do their duty in that state of life to which it had pleased God to call them. And now he wished them hearty joy. The park was open; there was a band for their amusement, and cricket and other games would be provided. He trusted that at the close of the day they would rejoice that under the blessing of God they had had an opportunity by rational mirth and by honest, sober enjoyment, to cele-

brate His praises, not only with their lips, but in their lives (loud applause).—The party then repaired to the park, where dancing and a variety of rural sports were kept up with much spirit, the whole proceeding being of a most pleasing and gratifying character.

Mr. Spurgeon did not preach at the Surrey Gardens on Sunday last, though it is stated he will do so next week. He appeared, however, at his own chapel in Park street, which was densely crowded. Not having quite recovered, the preacher confined himself, we are told, to prayer and "exhortation," instead of a sermon. In both he alluded to the recent catastrophe. The following is reported as a part of the prayer:—

"Thanks to thy name! Thanks to thy name! Thy servant feared he should not have addressed this congregation again. But thou hast brought him from the fiery furnace, and not even a snell of fire has passed upon him. Thou hast, moreover, given thy servant strength, and he desires now to confirm these great promises of free grace which the Gospel affords. Thou knowest, O God! our feelings of sorrow. We must not open the sluices of our woe. O God! comfort those who are lingering in pain and suffering, and cheer those who have been bereaved. Let a blessing rest upon them—even the blessing of the covenant of grace and of this world. And now, Lord, bless thy people. We have loved one another—we have rejoiced in each others joys—we have wept together in sorrow. Thou hast welded us together, one in doctrine, one in practice, and one in holy love. Oh that it may be said of each that he is bound up in the bundle of life. Oh Lord, we thank thee for all the slander, calumny, and malice with which thou hast allowed the enemy to honour us, and grant that we may never give them cause to blaspheme with reason."

Mr. Spurgeon concluded with a personal reference to the various classes of his hearers, calling upon despisers to tremble, scoffers to weep, and bidding all true penitents rejoice. A great crowd awaited his departure from the chapel, and many eager admirers ran after the carriage to grasp the hand which he extended from the window of his brougham.

We feel much satisfaction in stating that the reduction to half pay of the lieutenants of the regiments of infantry recently serving in the Crimea will not take place. The sole object of the authorities at the War Department in seeking to carry out the reduction was one of economy. We believe that a more close investigation of the financial part of the question has satisfied even those who are more immediately responsible for the control of the national expenditure, that the saving caused by placing these officers on half-pay, instead of leaving them with their regiments, would not be of a character proportioned to the injury necessarily resulting. The reduction resolved on will, therefore, not take place. We have also some reason to anticipate that a plan will be carried out by which not more than two captains, instead of four, in each of the battalions from the Crimea, will be placed temporarily aside.—*Globe*.

The *Newcastle Guardian* says it is whispered that the "more matured and chastened inclinations" of Lord Ernest Vane-Tempest now incline towards the Church! "As the noble family," adds our contemporary, "to which he may still prove an ornament, have more than one living in their gift, it is not improbable that this may be his ultimate and not ungraceful destination, however distressing may have been the events which led to it."—[We believe that the sentence of dismissal from the army constitutes a bar to the noble lord's entering the Universities or taking holy orders.]—*London Guardian*.

The famous Mrs. Seacole, of Crimean notoriety, was gazetted last night in company with a partner she has picked up in England. She does not, however, appear on promotion.

Dr. Campbell, writing in a recent number of the *British Banner*, said that there was no human being living who could say so much that was false, scurrilous, and malicious, in the same amount of space, as the individual whose conduct he was criticising had said. Who do you imagine that individual to be? Readers unacquainted with the peculiarities of a section of our so-called religious press will be not a little shocked when I say that this language was applied to no less eminent a brother minister than the Rev. Mr. Binney.—*Cambridge Independent*.

The *Spectator* (after describing the decided refusal of Lord Palmerston to enter into any transactions which had not for basis the complete execution of the Treaty of Paris), says: "It has nevertheless been recognised

on both sides that no better alliance can exist for England than that of France, and for France no more fruitful alliance than that of England; the discussion on the execution of the treaty of the 30th of March has therefore ceased. If we are well informed, despatches were sent off on the 31st of October, which will remove all the partial difficulties that exist, which have, moreover, proceeded rather from subordinates than from the Governments themselves. The treaty of the 30th of March will be executed in all its rigour, and afterwards, if Russia or any other Government wish to submit questions to the Congress of Paris, the Congress will examine them with that spirit of progress beyond the range of which it is now impossible to effect anything in Europe that is destined to last."

The *Constitutionnel* asserts, in a laboured article, that the continued occupation of the Principalities, and the presence of the English fleet in the Black Sea are 'infractions of the Treaty of Paris.' It boasts that the French Press has 'unanimously' condemned 'the pretensions which the Governments of England and Austria, in an interested connivance, have arrogated to themselves.' The *Constitutionnel* goes on to say that the Russian claims to Bolgrad are just, and calls for the renewal of the Congress to settle the disputed questions.

A despatch in the *Post* this morning from Marseilles states that the French Ambassador to the Court of Persia has arrived from Constantinople on his return from Teheran; and it is said that his Excellency had prevailed on the Shah to make peace with England. The preparations for the English expedition to the Persian Gulf nevertheless continued, and on its side Persia was fortifying Herat.

There can be little doubt that the Prussian Government is seriously taking up the question of the recovery of its sovereign rights over the Canton of Neuchâtel, and it appears to be doing so on grounds which involve a point of honour, and which cannot therefore be readily or easily explained away or relinquished. Faithful feudatories of Prussia, it considers, have recently loyally endeavoured to reestablish the just rights of their liege lord; and, having failed in the attempt, are about to be handed over to a revolutionary tribunal as traitors. To abandon them, and to a sentence likely to be most severe, would not only be impolitic, but cowardly. The King of Prussia feels this, and has therefore addressed communications to the great Powers, reminding them, not only of the right accorded to him by the treaty of Vienna, but also of the recent recognition of those rights by the Cabinets of England, France, Russia, and Austria, at London, in 1852. He has also, it is affirmed, sought and obtained from the Governments of Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemberg, permission, if necessary, to march a force through their territories, for the military occupation of the Canton. An appeal for their intervention, and for mercy to the criminals, has also, it seems, been made to the Swiss Federal Government, in hopes of forestalling Prussian intervention on that ground; but the only condition on which such intervention can be obtained is that the King of Prussia renounce finally all sovereign rights over the Canton, as incompatible at once with its annexation to the Swiss Confederation and with the new Constitution of 1848, promulgated, recognised, and accepted by all Europe.—*Corresp. London Guardian*.

TURKEY.

It is announced through Paris that Redschid Pacha is once more in Office, and Lord Stratford's influence would appear to have triumphed once more over M. Thouvenot's. Accounts to the 27th state that—

Baron de Prokesch, the Austrian Ambassador, and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe have visited the new Ministers, and urged the prolongation of an occupation of the Principalities and of the Black Sea.

Some disturbances have broken out in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem. Abd-el-Kader has returned to Damascus. Some disturbances have taken place in that city, in which a French medical man was knocked down by some of the fanatic people. The consul has obtained the arrest of several of the guilty parties.

Another shock of earthquake was felt at Broussa on the 22nd, but no serious injury was caused.

The body of the Brave Hungarian, General Guyon, was carried to Galatabridge, at Constantinople, by Turkish soldiers, and was there received by Englishmen, and interred according to the rite of the Anglican Church in the cemetery of Soutari; the Rev. Mr. Blakiston, chaplain to the Embassy, reading the service.

SWEDEN.

We mentioned last week the opening address of the King of Sweden. The following are the principal passages given in the full report of the speech, a very short and incomplete resume of which was only telegraphed. His Majesty says—

"I am on friendly terms with all the foreign Powers. On the 21st of November last I concluded treaties with England and France, which impart new strength to ancient and glorious alliances, and which tend to draw still closer the bonds of friendship and of confidence which unite me to the Queen of Great Britain and to the Emperor of the French."

"An enlightened toleration for the faith of others, based upon the love of one's neighbour, and inspired by a conviction which has become indomitable, constitutes the essence of the dogmas of the Protestant Church. It becomes a people whose great King, Gustavus Adolphus, fought for the freedom of thought and liberty of conscience, which he sealed with his blood, to imitate his example and follow in his footsteps. The ancient laws, which still impede the free exercise of public worship of every confession, must therefore be done away with, so that the common law may be in harmony with the sixteenth paragraph of the Constitution. Bills for the abolition of the punishment of exile and for different reforms in the criminal code will be laid before you."

"A just appreciation of the rights of woman being a sure guarantee of her fidelity in the fulfilment of her duties, and of her mission in the family, it is my intention to propose to you that unmarried women shall be considered of age at twenty-five, which is recognized in nearly all the States of Europe."

A letter from Constantinople says:—"We have now quite a respectable English fleet in the Bosphorus. The Royal Albert, with Lord Lyons' flag flying, the Majestic, the Curacoa (30), the Vulture, the Caradoc, and the two gun boats Wrangler and Lynx. The Curacoa and Vulture both came in yesterday, nearly at the same moment, the first from the coast of Syria, and the second from the Black Sea. Besides these, the Colossus and Cressy are expected hourly, so that on the day the Dardanelles were to have been closed there will be a larger English fleet assembled in the Bosphorus than ever since the allied squadrons left the first time for the Black Sea."

Considerable excitement has been felt in the "Eternal City," on the 29th ult., in consequence of the Pope having in person reviewed all his troops, on the plains and slopes beyond the Milvian Bridge (Ponte Malle). This most unusual proceeding on the part of his Holiness seemed unaccountable until, a few hours later, the French Minister from Naples arrived here at Serny's Hotel, announcing that the English Charge, Mr. Patre, was on his heel—and with the report that, after two hours allowed to him to sign the "ultimatum," the King of Naples had refused to comply. This, coupled with the news of the allied fleets having reentered the Black Sea, has alarmed the crowds of foreigners now in Rome on their way to Naples for the winter, and they have been seized with not ill grounded fears; many of them, notwithstanding that their houses had been secured to them for the season in Naples, determining to remain in Rome.

Those who have been rendered uneasy by apprehensions that the Russian railway project would draw off money from this country, will no doubt find their apprehensions allayed by the latest accounts of the scheme. At last its true character, which we always suspected, stands disclosed. Under the guise of commerce, Russia is trying to get military rails, and not having money to pay for them Russia is asking Western Europe to pay the piper for her railroads on any future march towards the Black Sea. Now a few persons might be found, in London even, who would be quite willing to contract for the payment of the Russian piper aforesaid, if the piper would return them a per centage on their dividends?—The Russian proposal is, to make and stock 2,500 miles of railway for £40,000,000—that is, at a cost ludicrously inadequate. The Government cannot even command that inadequate sum, so it has invited the great agents of the European money market. They came forward willingly; for the opportunity of creating the railway system of an empire is not to be lightly missed. They, of course, asked to see the terms; and they had suggestions to make of their own. But Imperial Russia will not submit to rules which are expected on Cornhill or at Euston square. Somehow or other the great money Lords cooled—one by one, but not slowly they have dropped off. The Rothschilds, the Hopes, the Barings—where are they? A few speculators indeed have the courage to go on. They

are, it seems, mainly, if not exclusively, French; but they cannot expect to get all the money from France at this day. We should like to know what the Bank of France would say to such a notion. They cannot expect to get the cash from Holland, at recent rates of discount. From England then? Now we admit the high station of some of the reported concessionaries. Still we doubt whether they can themselves subscribe £40,000,000, still more, whether in any plausible way, they can guarantee the forthcoming of the cash. They must count on England, and must reckon upon the usual effect of high names, a glowing prospectus, and the Englishman's canine appetite for "shares." We believe, that they reckon too fast. We fancy that the project may already be reckoned among the things of the past—the bubbles that have been.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Two mails from the Cape, fortunately from the correction of the later arrivals, announce the preparation for a Caffre war, since arrested. A prophet, Umblakaza by name, and a companion of Krel, has arisen and declared a Caffre millennium at hand; all the illustrious warriors who have fought and perished in conflict with the white man are to rise from their graves at the sound of a great trumpet, and with them are to come forth, from a vast cavern near the mouth of the river Kei, innumerable multitudes of slain cattle, which shall make the tribesmen rich with herds beyond the limits of their wildest imagination; at the same moment a mighty tempest is to descend from the mountains and sweep before it from the face of the earth the intrusive strangers who have robbed the Caffre of his broad pasture lands. All this is promised on condition that the tribes shall give proof of their faith by slaying all their cattle, goats, and poultry. This many of them were doing. Others were busy making assegais, with which they believe they are to exterminate their enemies. The authorities were, however, fully prepared. The Caffre police was disarmed, the pickets doubled, the soldiers kept in quarters after dark, the town fully fortified, and redoubts occupied by the 73rd Regiment. The colony was suffering by anticipation the horrors of war. Farms were being deserted, and the farmers flying from the frontier with the family and stock. The inhabitants were organising themselves into regiments and rifle corps. Lieut.-Colonel Armstrong, who has had the experience of two Caffre wars has been appointed to the command at Fort Peddie. The 6th Regiment had been sent up to the frontier.

Such was the state of things pictured when another mail arrives, bringing despatches from Governor Grey, stating that he had had interviews with the separate chiefs, and does not consider there is much foundation for the alarm created.

COLLISION AT SEA.—LOSS OF A STEAMSHIP AND MANY LIVES!

The Hamburg ship Elise, Capt. Nelson, arrived at New York last Friday evening, from Hamburg, reports that on the 10th inst., spoke a Bremen bark having on board 16 of the passengers and crew of the French steamship Le Lyonnais, which left New York on the 1st instant, for Havre, and was run into by a large ship, on the night of the 2d, and abandoned next day in a sinking condition. The 16 persons were picked up in a boat on the 7th inst., two others having died before the Bremen bark came along. Fourteen of the rescued were taken on board the Elise. The others, Mr. Schaler and wife, remained on board the bark.

Amongst those saved was the second mate of the Lyonnais, who states that in the night between the 2d and 3d inst., the steamer was run into and struck so heavily that in the morning she was in a sinking condition, and the captain decided to abandon her.

The second mate and those with him left the steamer on the afternoon of the 3d, and were consequently six days in the open boat. The mate says that to the best of his knowledge, the captain, and all others on board the Lyonnais, left her the next morning.

The Lyonnais had 40 passengers on board. The second mate reports that he stopped by the ship till the next morning, when it commenced blowing, and he believed the captain and all left the vessel. They had a raft made, and about forty persons got on, which he believed went to pieces and many lives were lost.

On Tuesday, the 4th, the second mate lost sight of the other boats which left the vessel. The weather was very foggy.

From a private letter received from Charlottetown we have learned, that the wife of poor Clarkins who was crushed by the machinery, on board the steamer Ino, a few weeks ago, has lately died of a broken heart.—*Miramichi Times.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following lines are sent to us as the effusion of a person in humble life, suggested, as our correspondent states, to the author by seeing upon a Lady's table the Cross of Christ, with the motto "Thy Refuge, in needle work. They are unexceptionable and appropriate, and their publication may, as intimated, encourage to greater efforts:—

THE CROSS OF CHRIST

The Cross of Christ;
It points to former times,
When Jesus shed His blood
For other's crimes.
It is our beacon light,
And dearly was it bought;
O! that every clime
Its refuge sought.

The Cross of Christ;
Its balmy influence throws,
A cheering steady light,
O'er all our woes.
Thou art the Christian's hope,
His never failing friend,
His trust on Earth, his rest,
When life shall end.

The Cross of Christ,
Our surest guide on Earth;
It shows the safest way,
To save from Death;
Not from the death below,
That all on Earth must pay,
But from the awful death
Eternity.

Dear Jesus Christ!
Thou, our sure "Refuge" be,
It is our greatest wish
To be with Thee.
Strengthen with Thy Grace,
Hilce with Thy holy faith,
Make short and calm the way,
To Heav'n from Earth.

Great Father God!
We do appeal to Thee,
See, now we humbly bow
To Thee our knee.
We thank Thee mighty God,
We trust in Thy dear Son,
Faith whispers low, "Then is
Thy Refuge won."

Blandford.

G. C.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

WHEN fierce the war blast rages high,
We cry O Lord to Thee;
To all our host be very nigh,
And make our foes to flee.
O God our refuge and our rock,
To Thee our prayers ascend,
Be for us in the battle shock,
And with thy shield defend.

No confidence we put in man,
Or in his boastful power;
His life we know is but a span,
And passes as the flower.
In Thee alone we place our trust,
Our helper and our God;
Remember that we are but dust,
Remove the chastening rod.

Subdue the haughty enemies
Their wild desires assuage;
May their ambitious hopes depart,
And disappoint their rage.
May quietness and peace return
To bless our native land,
And may we in Thy mercy learn
The goodness of Thy hand.

T. T.

The following Despatch was received at the News Room on Tuesday:—

The R. M. Steamship Persia has arrived at New York.

Dates from Liverpool to 15th inst.
Bread-stuffs generally inactive. Markets slightly declined.

Wheat generally declined in price.
Flour dull, with a decline of one shilling.
Corn slightly improved in demand.
Money market decidedly more stringent.
Bank rates advanced to 7 per cent.
Consols for money closed at 92½ to 92½.
British Government organs announce conspicuously Anglo-French Alliance continues cordial.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. Mr. Sedgwick delivered a very interesting Lecture "On the proper sphere and employment of Women in Christian Society," at the Meeting of this Society on Tuesday evening last.

The following are among the imports from Prince Edward Island to Halifax, from 1st to 27th November, —Potatoes, 34,999 bushels; Oats, 47,379 bushels; Barley, 9,381 bushels; Turnips, 2,166 bushels.—*Reading Room Slate.*

Fourth Department.

The Penny Post for November contains some nice reading for boys and girls, which we quote this week to fill up the department of *The Church Times*, reserved for their instruction and amusement:—

DISPUTE FOR HANK.

I.

A warm dispute arose among the beasts. 'Let us consult man how to settle it,' said the horse: 'he is neither of the contending parties, and therefore can be impartial.'

'But has he the sense to do it?' a mole was heard to say. 'It requires the finest intellect to discover our often deeply hidden perfections.'

'Very wisely remembered!' said the marmot.

'Very good!' joined in the hedgehog; 'I never believed that man had sufficient penetration.'

'Be silent,' returned the horse: 'we all know that he who places the least reliance upon the goodness of his cause, is always the most ready to doubt the sentence of his judge.'

II.

Man became judge. 'Wait one moment,' cried the majestic lion, 'before you deliver your sentence.—According to what rule, O man! will you estimate our worth?'

'By what rule?' answered man: 'undoubtedly by the degree in which you are more or less useful to us.'

'Excellent,' returned the injured lion: 'in that case, how far should I be placed below the ass! you cannot be our judge, O man! leave the consultation to us.'

III.

Man went away. 'Now,' said the scornful mole, and with him joined the marmot, and the hedgehog, 'do you see, horse? the lion thinks with us, that man cannot be our judge; the lion thinks as we do.'

'But for better reasons than you do!' said the lion, and threw a contemptuous glance on them.

IV.

Then the lion continued—'This dispute, if I rightly understand it, is a contemptible contest! If I am considered the greatest or the least of all, it is much the same to me. Enough, I know myself.' And so he went out of the assembly.

The wise elephant followed him, then the bold tiger, the grave bear, the prudent fox, the noble horse—in short, all who felt their worth, or believed they felt it.

Those who waited to the last, and grumbled the most that the consultation was broken up, were—the monkey and the ass.

BELLS.—PART THE SECOND.

Before proceeding to the account of the great bell for the Palace of Westminster, we should, perhaps mention that the Chinese have been represented as possessing bells next in size to the two we have already described. It is said that one of the bells of Peking is upwards of twelve feet high, and forty-two feet in circumference, and weighs upward of 120,000 pounds. We did not insert it in our list, because we have no very good authority for its weight. All travellers, however, agree that the Chinese bells are far inferior to our bells in tone, they are not so musical, nor have they that cheerful, merry sound which belongs essentially to the bells of Old England.

To these and our list of bells we return. The great bell for the clock-tower of Westminster, which comes next in order, was cast on the 6th of August last, at the little village of Norton, near Stockton-on-Tees. It was made under the direction of the Messrs. Warner, whose names are well known for the superior manner in which they cast their bells.

And here, therefore, it will not be out of place to give a short account of the manner of casting a bell:—

In founding a bell, the fundamental principle is the construction of its shape or form; as on the due proportions of its several parts, the harmony of the different vibrations altogether depends, and as a bell may be considered to consist of a succession of rings of metal, producing different sounds, these must form a perfect chord in tone, or the good effect would be lost. The first step is to design the bell on paper, according to the scale of measurement required. When this is done, what is technically called 'the crock' is made, which is a double compass of wood, the legs of which are respectively curved to the shape of the intended bell—a space, of the form and thickness of this bell being left between them. The compass is made to move on a pivot in a stake, which is driven to the bottom of the casting-pit, and is impelled by the hand of the moulder, defining of course in its rotation the

form of the bell which is about to be cast. The 'core,' or (inner mould), is then built up of brickwork, round the stake, a hollow being left in the centre of it for a fire, and a small space also betwixt the solid masonry and the circuit of the compass, in which soft clay is plastered; and on this the lower leg of the revolving compass defines the interior shape of the bell. This inner mould is then baked by the fire, which is lit in the centre of the brickwork, and when sufficiently hardened it is greased or sprinkled with tan dust, and coated over with more clay; and on this fresh substance the outer compass performs a circuit, giving it the exact shape of the cup of the intended bell.—When this mould is sufficiently dry, the 'crown' or head of the bell is fitted to the top of it, making the model complete. The whole is then baked by the fire in the 'core,' and, when quite cooled, inscriptions, or any intended ornaments are moulded and placed upon it, and upon this the 'cope' or outer mould is formed. Having been made of a material which is easily consumed, the clay *à la* simile is then destroyed, leaving the 'core' and 'cope' with clear impressions of the bell. When both the 'core' and 'cope' have been examined and finished off, the one is fitted over the other, like an extinguisher on a candle, with an exact vacuum reserved betwixt them for the metal to run in. The pit is then rammed up with earth, so as to bind the entire mould perfectly tight in its place; when a channel having been cut in the ground from the furnace to the orifice of the mould, the fused metals are let loose, or 'tapped,' as it is called, and they glide swiftly into every chink of the aperture.

In the case of the large Westminster bell, the cope was of iron, with the interior covered with a composition of clay and sand, &c., which had been shaped to the required section in a precisely similar manner to that adopted for the core before described, though of course inversely, as in this case it was done from the interior. The two being complete, the cope was let down over the core, and riveted to an iron plate at the bottom, the space is left between the core and the lining of the cope, being the place into which the metal had to run. The remaining space in the pit was then filled up with sand, pigs of iron, &c., carefully rammed down; and the necessary channels for the metal to run from the surface into the mould having been made, the arrangements were then complete.

The preparation of the mould had occupied six weeks, and two reverberatory furnaces, capable of melting ten tons of metal each, had been built expressly for the purpose of casting this monster bell.

The whole of the night previous was a scene of busy industry, and early in the morning, the furnaces having obtained the requisite heat, their doors were opened, and the operation of charging, or putting in the metal, commenced, occupying about one hour, and in less than two hours and a half the whole of the metal (eighteen tons) was in a state of perfect fusion. On the signal being given the furnaces were tapped, and the metal flowed from them in two channels in a pool prepared to hold it, from being admitted into the bell-mould. The shutter, or gate, was then lifted, and the metal allowed to flow, which in five minutes completed the casting of the bell, the successful termination of which delighted all present, who cordially joined the workman in three hearty cheers.

It was sounded for the first time on August 23. It stands 7 feet 10 inches, and the weight is exactly 15 tons 18 cwt. 1 qu. 22 lbs. It is thus nearly half as much again as the bell at York Minster, and double that of Oxford.

The bell next in size was cast in February, 1847, at the great bell foundry belonging to Messrs. Mears. It was made for the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Montreal, whither it was sent across the wide Atlantic. It was of great beauty; on the outside appearing a representation of the Baptist pointing to the typical Lamb, and also one of the Virgin and Child. The metal after the furnace was tapped, took nearly a quarter of an hour running into the mould.

It was in the great establishment, too, of Messrs. Mears that "Great Peter" of York Minster was cast; the late reigning monarch of all the bells in the United Kingdom, but who is now obliged to bow his head to the Westminster king. His height is seven feet ten inches, and the diameter in the widest part eight feet four inches. The good people of York, however, only know once in every twenty-four hours that the monster has a voice, and then it is but the striking of a large mallet twelve times against the sides that announces to them that it is noon. However, this is not his fault, for if he were to attempt to ring in the ordinary manner of bells, he would simply toll his death

knell, and that of the tower along with him; while with the tranquillity which he now enjoys, he may repose in his "easy dignity" for many years to come. We believe it was in January, 1845, that he mounted his throne.

The next two English bells on our list are the "two Toms," Tom of Oxford, and Tom of Lincoln. The former hangs in a tower over the western gateway of Christ Church College. Of this tower we give a representation.

It originally hung at Cheney, where there was a large abbey, now no longer existing. In fact, it is now no longer possible even to trace its site, for close to where the monks of old copied manuscripts, shut up in their quiet and noiseless cells, or sung anthems in the solemn choir of their cathedral, railway passengers jostle one another, porters rush about with luggage, and ever and anon the wild and shrieking engine, as it dashes into the station, tells of the busy, tolling age in which we live. A strange contrast to the past!

From this abbey the bell was removed to Christ Church Cathedral, and from thence to its present position, having previously been re-cast, with additional metal added, by a founder named Christopher Hodson, as appears by an inscription upon it, with the date 1680.

Every evening Great Tom has an important and responsible duty to perform, namely, to give 101 strokes in honour of our ancestors, who founded that number of studentships in the college, and to tell living members that the gates are about to be closed.

Great Tom of Lincoln was recast by Messrs. Mears, as late as 1835, and an additional ton of metal added, but it is still some way behind Great Tom of Oxford, both as to size and weight.

We should have concluded our list of the largest English bells with a notice of the great bell at St. Paul's, London, had we not received more than one indignant protest from Exeter men for having omitted mention of the Great Peter of Exeter, to which they agree in giving the weight of 12,500 lbs., thus making it heavier than Great Tom of Lincoln. It seems that it originally belonged to Llandaff Cathedral, and that Bp. Courtenay obtained it in exchange for five smaller bells in 1434. The inscription states that it was recast in 1676.

The great bell of St. Paul's, London, was originally cast in the reign of Edward I., and was hung at Westminster Hall gate, to notify the hour to the judges. It was first called "Edward of Westminster," and afterwards "Westminster Tom." William III. gave it to the Cathedral of St. Paul, whither it was brought on New Year's day, 1699. Since then it has been twice re-cast, with additional metal. It now measures 10 feet in diameter, and 10 inches in thickness of metal. The tone is very fine, in the musical note A, concert pitch. The hour is struck on the bell by a large hammer, which is drawn up by a wire in the clock-works, and falls on the outside brim of the bell by its own weight. The clapper, which weighs 140 lbs., is only used to toll on the death of one of the royal family, or of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Dean of St. Paul's, or the Lord-Mayor.

And now we have arrived at the end of our list of the great bells, and at the end of our allotted space in this Number.

Selections.

The Daily News correspondent sends the following document which has just emanated from the office of the Inquisition, having for its object to establish a system of social and domestic espionage. It has not yet, we are told, been officially promulgated in Piedmont, but has been busily circulated by confessors among women:—

"EDICT OF THE HOLY OFFICE.

"We, F. R. Thomas Vincent Airdi, of the Order of Preachers, Master in Sacred Theology, and in the towns and dioceses of Ancona, Osimo-Cignoli, Jesi, Sonigallia, Loreto and Recanati, Macerata and Tarentino, and other lands and localities annexed, Inquisitor-General of the Holy Apostolic See especially appointed against heretical depravity;

"Being desirous, as imposed by our holy office, that the Catholic faith (without which, as the Apostle Paul writes to the Jews, it is impossible to please God) should be in our jurisdiction maintained pure and immaculate from all heretical contagion; and experience might have proven unto us that many persons from malice, others from disobedience, and finally others from ignorance, do not fulfil the strict obligation they are under of denouncing to the Holy Office the malefactors which come under its attributions, and that serious inconveniences and errors result there-

from, not only against good moral, but especially against the Catholic faith; nevertheless we, who have especially at heart the glory of God, the full conservation and increase of the holy faith, and the salvation of souls, to obviate all disorder, with the Apostolic authority intrusted to us, command, in virtue of holy obedience, and under pain of excommunication, without prejudice to other penalties prescribed by the sacred canons, decrees, constitutions, and bulls of the Sovereign Pontiff, by this present edict, all and every person, whatever his station, rank, or employment, whether lay or clerical, and within the delay of one month ten days of which are assigned for the first, ten for the second, and ten for the third peremptory term, to inform against and notify to us judicially, or to our vicars or resident curates, all or each of such persons as may, come under his or their acquaintance,

Who are heretical, or suspected of being so, or harbourers or supporters of heretics, or who may have adhered to or do adhere to Jewish, or Mohammedan, or Pagan rites, or who have become apostates from the true Catholic faith;

Who may have committed acts from which sufficient proof might be deduced that they are in open or secret league with the devil, performing acts of sorcery, of magic, or necromancy, offering to the above-named (sic) perfumes, incense, or prayers for the discovery of treasures or other unholy purposes; by invocations or promises of obedience, or by other practices in which his name or others are invoked;

Who are familiar with or who practice necromancy or no matter what sort of magic, with the abuse of the sacraments, sacred or hallowed things;

Who, not being ordained, should have usurped with sacrilegious temerity the right of performing mass, or who are suspected of administering the sacrament of penitence to the faithful of Jesus Christ;

Who may have abused, or do abuse the sacrament of penitence, or the locality (*luogo*) of the same against the Apostolic decrees;

Who may have held, or who hold, secret meetings in contempt and to the prejudice of, or against, the Catholic religion;

Who may have uttered, or utter, heretical blasphemies against God Almighty, the Most Holy Virgin Mary, and the saints, or who may have or do express contempt for sacred images;

Who, despite of a solemn oath in the profession of no matter what religion approved by the Church, or after having taken holy orders, may have or do contract, or try to contract, a marriage;

Who during the life of a first wife take a second, or who, during the life of a first husband, take or try to take a second;

Who may have, or have endeavoured to impede, no matter how, the functions of the Holy Inquisition; or who, no matter how, may have acted contrary to the bull of his Holiness, Pius V., of Blessed memory, which commences as follows:—*Si de protogendis*;

Who may have published satires against the Sovereign pontiff, the Sacred College, high Church functionaries of established religious orders; or who may have published writings, no matter how, containing abuse or profanation of Holy Writ;

Who without the regular permission should have in their possessions writings or prints containing heresy or heretical works of an irreligious nature; or who read such, print such, or allow such to be printed; or who introduce them or circulate them under no matter what pretext or motive;

Who may have, without reason or permission, eaten or given to eat to others, meat, eggs, or milk on prohibited days, in contempt of the precepts of the Holy Church;

Who may have induced a Christian to embrace Judaism or any other sect contrary to the Holy Catholic religion, or who may have prevented, no matter how, Jews or Turks from being baptised.

It is declared that by this statement of cases specified by us as of a nature to be denounced to the Holy Office, other cases are not excluded which come under the sacred canons, decrees, constitutions, and bulls of the Sovereign Pontiff.

The present edict does not abrogate the Apostolic canonical regulations and other edicts of the ordained clergy and Inquisitors. It is, moreover, declared, that those who do not inform as ordered by the present edict cannot be absolved from the excommunication incurred without having first informed judicially against the delinquents; and, although the month allowed may have passed, the obligation of informing may have remained the same under the same penalty until the person who has information has made a clean confession of it. That this edict may be brought to

the knowledge of all persons we ordain and command it to be placarded in all vestries and churches; and that no one may remain ignorant of these orders and endeavour to avoid obedience, we order all publishers, librarians, customs, hotelkeepers, shopkeepers, &c., to have a copy posted up in their respective establishments, in a prominent place, that it may be read by all comers, and we order all curates to read the same to their congregations at specified periods.

EXHORTATION.

As the principal, or rather the sole object of the tribunal of the Holy Office is, as already stated, the glory of God, the exaltation of the holy faith, and the salvation of souls, we therefore, after having commanded and ordained as above, now exhort, paternally all those who may be guilty of some offence against the Sacred Office to appear before us or our vicars, voluntarily, before they are informed against by other persons, to make a full confession of their faults and errors. We assure them that should they not be under accusation before some other ecclesiastical tribunal we will receive them with the bowels of compassion, and they shall be treated with that mercy which belongs to the sacred tribunal, and will be allowed to depart in peace, without expense or penance.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

In obedience to the orders we have received relative to the press, the introduction or circulation of perverse and forbidden books, and having much at heart that in the towns and localities under our jurisdiction the pure faith may be preserved which, by the grace of the Almighty, actually exists there, we expressly ordain and command that men shall beware of publishing, introducing, selling, or circulating in the town, or beyond the walls or anywhere within our jurisdiction, any books that have not first been submitted to the examination of the Sacred Office, under the penalties established by Apostolic decrees, especially those of Clement VIII, and Gregory XV.

Finally, we order and command that no one shall infringe the Apostolic orders, decrees, constitutions and bulls which prohibit Jews and Christians from entertaining certain private relations with each other, such as sleeping, eating, playing, disguising; and, moreover, that all familiarity with them be avoided under the penalties, for Jews as well as for Christians, expressed in the bull of Pope Clement VIII, of blessed memory.

Given at the Sacred Office at Ancona, this 8th of August, 1856.

F. R. THOMAS VINCENT AIRALDI,
Inquisitor-General.

Sign of a cross, which it is prohibited to remove under pain of Excommunication.

Countersigned by

JOSEPH BIRARKELLI, Priest,
Chancellor of the Sacred Office.

POPULATION OF RUSSIA.—The *Moniteur de l'Armée* has just published the census of the Russian empire by order of the Emperor. The total number of the population amounts to 63,000,000, the principal elements of which give results unknown to the rest of Europe. The clergy of the Russian Church stand for the enormous number of 510,000; that of the tolerated creeds, 35,000; the hereditary nobility, 155,000; the petty bourgeoisie, including discharged soldiers, 425,000; foreigners residing temporarily, 40,000; different bodies of Cossacks colonised on the Oural, the Don, the Volga, the Black Sea, the Baikal, the Baskirs, and the irregular Kalmucks, 2,000,000; the population of the towns, the middle and lower classes, 5,000,000; the population of the country parts 45,000,000; the wandering tribes, 500,000; the inhabitants of the trans-Caucasian possessions, 1,400,000; the kingdom of Poland, 4,200,000; the Grand Duchy of Finland, 1,400,000; and the Russian colonies in America, 71,000. At the accession of the Emperor Nicholas, the census then taken only gave a population of 51,000,000.

The renowned General Guyon (Kurschid Pacha) died on the 12th October, from cholera. Guyon was born at Bath, his father being a captain in our English navy, descended from a French family. In 1821, being then eighteen, he got a commission in the Austrian army; he subsequently married a Hungarian lady with considerable landed property, and became a Hungarian country gentleman, in which capacity he took up arms at the head of a section of the revolutionists of 1848 to oppose Jellachich. His career from this point is historical—the brilliant engagements he led, and his overthrow, with Bem and Kurety, through the patriotism of Georgay, sacrificing himself rather than his men.—

He fled with the rest of the Hungarian leaders to Turkey. Guyon, however, although offered a command in Damascus, with the rank of lieutenant general and the title of Kurschid (the Sun) Pacha, steadfastly refused to embrace the Mahometan faith, and this at the time when he was actually starving from want. It was only when every effort had been abandoned as hopeless that the authorities at Constantinople accepted Guyon's services on his own terms. He was the first Christian who obtained the rank of pacha and a Turkish military command without betraying his religion. His subsequent career in the Eastern war is fresh in the minds of all readers of the newspapers.

COLD FEET.—Cold feet are the avenues to death of multitudes every year; it is a sign of imperfect circulation—of want of vigor and constitution. No one can be well whose feet are habitually cold. When the blood is equally distributed to every part of the body there is general good health. If there be less blood at one point there is a coldness; and not only so, there must be more than is natural at some part of the system, and there is a fever, that is, unnatural heat or oppression. In the case of cold feet, the amount of blood wanting there collects at some other part of the body which happens to be weakest, to be least able to throw a barricade against the rushing enemy. Hence, when the lungs are weakest, the extra blood gathers there in the shape of a common cold, or often spitting blood. Clergymen, other public speakers, and singers, by improper exposure, often render the throat the weakest part; to such, cold feet give hoarseness, or a raw, burning feeling, most felt at the bottom of the neck. To others again, whose bowels are weak through overeating or drinking spirituous liquors, cold feet give various degrees of derangement, from common looseness up to diarrhoea or dysentery; and so we might go through the whole body, but for the present this is sufficient for illustration.

If you are well, let yourself alone. But to those whose feet are inclined to be cold, we suggest:

As soon as you get up in the morning put both feet in a basin of cold water, so as to come half way to the ankles; keep them in half a minute, rubbing them vigorously; wipe them dry and hold them to the fire, if convenient in cold weather, till every part of your feet feels as dry as your hand; then put on your socks or stockings.

On going to bed at night draw off your stockings and hold your feet to the fire ten or fifteen minutes, till perfectly dry, and go to bed. This is a most pleasing operation, and fully repays for the trouble of it. No one can sleep well or refreshingly with cold feet. All Indians and hunters sleep with their feet to the fire.

Never step from your bed with the naked feet on an uncarpeted floor. I have known it to be the exciting cause of months of illness.

Wear woollen, cotton, or silk stockings, whichever keeps the feet most comfortable; do not let the experience of another be your guide, for different persons require different articles; what is good for one whose feet are naturally damp, can not be good for one whose feet are dry. The donkey who had his bag of salt lightened by swimming a river, advised his companion, who was loaded down with a sack of wool, to do the same, and having no more sense than a man or woman, he plunged in, and in a moment the wool absorbed the water, increased the burden many fold, and bore him with it to the bottom.—*Hall's Journal of health.*

The following is a 'correct list' of the names just given in baptism to the infant daughter of the Duchess de Montpensier:—"Maria de Regla, Francisca de Asis, Antonia, Luisa, Fernanda, Amalia, Felipa, Isabel, Adelaida, Cristina, Jossia, Joaquina, Justa, Rufina, Lufgarda, Carolina, Bibiana, Polonia, Gaspara, Melchiora, Baltasara, Ana, Aguada, Lucia, Francisco de Paula, Ramona, Todos los Santos, Brigida, Dionisia."

The authorities at Rome objecting to the word 'devil' appearing on the walls of the city, have changed the title of Meyerboer's opera from *Roberto il Diavolo* to *Roberto di Fiardina*.

"NOT YOUR OWN."—"Ye are not your own! Oh, delightful appropriation of us by God! If we are God's, then he takes care of us. Do we not take care of our jewels, our possessions? And how much more will not he who has bought us with a price! Therefore, glorify God in your body and in your spirit, which are his."

The reason that men want their desires, is because their desires want reason. He may do what he will, that will do what he may.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1856.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union of New York, four of their latest publications, in various plain and ornamental bindings, which are well adapted for presents at Christmas, or at other times when inclination may determine, or deserving warrant the gift; and which we proceed to notice.

"*The Jewels of the Lord, and the Lord of the Jewels*,"—is an amplified history chiefly of the holy children of the Bible, but with an occasional contrast, beginning with Isaac and illustrating his obedience in submitting himself to be a sacrifice, and concluding with the child Jesus. The traits of youthful character thus developed, are treated in simple style, adapted to the comprehension of children of an early age. The book is tastefully embellished with engravings, and a piece of poetry further illustrates the particular virtues delineated in each preceding chapter. It is a very nice little book. There is sweet music in the following concluding stanzas:—

MY SHEPHERD.

Good shepherd of the sheep,
Who all thy flock dost keep,
Leading by waters calm:
Do Thou my footsteps guide,
To follow by Thy side.
Make me Thy little lamb.

I fear I may be torn
By many a sharp-set thorn,
As oftentimes I stray;
My tired feet may bleed,
For rough are paths which lead
Out of Thy pleasant way.

But when the road is long,
Thy tender arm and strong,
Thy weary one will bear;
And Thou wilt wash me clean,
And lead to pastures green,
Where all the flowers are fair.

Till from the soil of sin,
Cleansed and made pure within,
Dear Saviour whose I am,—
Thou bringest me in love
To Thy sweet Fold above,
A little snow-white lamb.

"*Sarah Barry's Home: a Sequel to The Christmas Gift. By Jane A. Eames. A Tale for The Church's Children.*" A book that may be placed in the hands of children to their profit as well as amusement, written in a style that will engage their attention, and with a correct delineation of christian character under difficult circumstances, that cannot fail to enlist their warmest sympathies in behalf of the heroine of the story. If example has any effect upon the plastic mind of youth, those who read "*Sarah Barry's Home*" understandingly, cannot fail to be impressed with the loveliness of character which is portrayed throughout this little volume, and many we have no doubt will rise from its perusal with a desire to strive against their evil propensities, and to attain the gentle, loving, and christianly disposition, which is offered for their imitation.

"*Bread upon the Waters*"—This is the gem of the collection, and full of interest. It describes the trials of two little girls, deprived of maternal care, steeped in poverty, and subjected to the brutality of a drunken father. The heroism and self-devotion of Margie, the elder, her strength of character, and her desire to rise above the circumstances of her actual condition, and her loving care of little Nannie—are finely drawn—and not less so are the infantile simplicity and lamblike innocence, and hopeful confidence of poor Nannie. The poverty so graphically shown is alleviated through accidental circumstances, and this brings out the Christian characters and active benevolence of Mrs. Emerson, a wealthy lady, and her quaker cousins Mrs. Wilson and Miss Nattie—and others, who become the benefactors of the little girls; and through whom they receive Christian instruction. The death of Nannie will cause many a tear—and the only child of Mrs. Emerson falls a victim at the same time to fever—Margie's character is purified by her trials and her bereavements, and her faith confirmed. The moral is an incentive to practical benevolence, and is intended to show that "bread cast upon the waters" is seldom lost when a pious confidence accompanies the action. The authoress has not written this book for one denomination only. We recommend it to all our readers, and to every persuasion.

"*The Sign of the Cross*."—We trust this title will not frighten the more fastidious among our Communion—for we can assure them it contains no heretic ideas. They will find, however, much

good instruction to the children of the Church—and an inculcation of their positive duties by a process of reasoning that cannot fail to satisfy their young minds, and guide them in their performance as a matter of conscience.

"*The Little Episcopalian*", and a number of other Juveniles from the above Society, in addition to the books noticed above, may be had at the Book Store of Wm. Gosset, Granville Street, Halifax.

LECTURES AT TEMPERANCE HALL.

On Monday evening last the fourth entertainment in behalf of the Mechanics Library was given at Temperance Hall, and as regards the ability with which the theory of Music was discussed by the Lecturers, and its practice illustrated by the band, must be pronounced a complete success. It is a matter for much congratulation that our citizens are privileged to listen to such elaborate music as that which is performed by the efficient band of the 62d. Regt. Since its return from the war much expense has evidently been bestowed on its appointments, and the wonderful improvement in its performance must be as gratifying to the Chief of the Orchestra, as it is pleasant to that portion of the public, who take advantage of their opportunities.

We only hope that by other entertainments of literary character, and through the indulgence of the regiment, we shall hear it soon again.

To all but the initiated in the mysteries of Harmony and the effect of practice, the beautiful precision of time and perfect concord in the rapid passages must have been quite puzzling—but we suppose that they who understand the language of that white baton, know the secret;—

Senor Caseres in a Lecture of an hour's duration fully equalled his former efforts to elevate and educate the Musical taste of our city, and taking the Piano Forte as his subject, first showed the origin and improvement of the instrument; discussed the relative value of the modes of tuning, and then analyzed the "methods" of its Masters in their different Schools. He characterized the instruments as chiefly belonging to our Homes, and its present favourite School as a witness of the "spirit of the age"—no longer content with the dreamy melodies, which belong to an earlier era, but shrouding in the successful attempts to master almost incredible rapidity of execution, and complicated mechanical movement, the same eager spirit with which enterprise is now conducted, and modern life is spent.

After most pleasantly taking his audience for an hour's ramble in the region of "tone land," proving the value of the Piano, to "professionals" and "amateurs," on account of its extensive range, equally capable of furnishing with its soft pedal a mere shadow for a solo, or with its loud pedal an efficient aid to a spirited and more prominent chorus—demonstrating its almost indispensable value to operatic, and oratorio composers—designating it as the Musician's compass to guide him over the waves of harmony and save him from the sea and breakers of discord—with many well sustained flights of fancy, and practical hints, he concluded, or rather, abruptly broke off in the middle, on finding that a portion of his manuscript was where it was of no use to him, at home—but as he hinted, that there was a chance of his again appearing to analyze, and illustrate the style of the several masters, the audience patiently heard of his present mishap.

He was followed by Professor Tomkins, who, taking sacred music for a theme, tersely and effectively showed the beauty of the music of the Sanctuary as it once was, and was again to be, and the miserable deficiency of the prevailing system in our province. With a most unsparing sentence he pronounced the "pretty fugues" which have usurped the place of good old plain song and simple tunes as impostors—and seemed to think that the veriest tyro in the art could throw off a score a day of such subterfuge for church music as now existed. He moreover, in lamenting that the real "Songs of Zion" like the harps at Babylon were silent—illustrated the departure from the legitimate and imposing music of the church by stating that it would be the duty of some future Scholastic to explain by a note, what the Poet meant in speaking of "Martyr" and "Dundee"—for if no change came soon, the names would pass from memory.

In the course of his lecture, having proved the false estimate of music entertained by uncultivated ears, from the amusing anecdote of the enthusiasm displayed by the King of the Sandwich Islands at the tuning of the Orchestra, and his want of emotion when they performed a masterpiece, he took occasion to notice the defect among ourselves in possessing no Society in which to educate the taste—that while in the antipodes Melbourne had its Society, vying in performance with its Mother land—and in England a little disfranchised

town had its successful association, Halifax had not one, and without comment he twice repeated the reproof—Halifax has none. Perhaps however he did not know that there was a skeleton from which life long ago departed, and it only requires a little spirit to reanimate it. He showed a very strong and just dislike to the practice of letting the congregation grow up with the idea that the Choir ought to do all the singing—and urged the possibility and duty of making the music in Churches a general thing—and did not seem to think it over imaginative to predict that at all events something like one hundred good voices could be found in every congregation, to join in this part of the service. He prophesied "the day will come." May he prove a true prophet. The nearest approach to this that we have heard, was at the Bishop's Chapel, better known as "St. John's," where the stranger must be struck with the general and hearty worship in chant and psalmody as well as in the responses which occur in the Services—the tunes seem selected with a view of enabling all who choose to join, and, if a more modern and unfamiliar air has been selected for one hymn, and a good old simple melody, for the other—the loud welcome given by the congregation to the well-known tune, is a tangible proof that for the worship of God the "old is better."—It was in that Chapel we heard that beautiful composition of Tallis so warmly lauded by the Lecturer, sung without the modern Boston Academy ornaments, and with the Canon strictly preserved—and we are therefore quite prepared to agree with him that "unadorned" it is far more solemn and is more grand in its native massiveness. He also strongly marked the difference between England and this Colony in a taste for good Church music, with a home illustration, viz—that he was surprised to find that of a set of anthems, published by Dr. Medley, Bishop of Fredericton, a man of acknowledged musical taste, although advertised daily for five months, not a copy had yet reached us. This he said could not take place in England. Had a Prelate there issued one anthem, it would have been rehearsed in every hamlet in the kingdom, and sung even by the cotton spinners in the manufacturing districts. He tried to move the audience to an effort for some Society, by making them envious of his good fortune in having heard the Old Hundred sung by 5000 voices, compared with which he said "Italian trills were tame." If his remarks remove the stigma from our City in having no Harmonio Society, and from our Churches for not yet having fully achieved congregational singing—all will feel doubly indebted for the entertainment of Monday evening.

The doings in Montreal on the 12th instant, upon the occasion of the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway to Toronto, while they proved the high estimate of the benefits of the undertaking, were exceedingly generous and liberal. Guests were invited from the United States and the Colonies—and no expense was spared in order to show not only the present advance of Canada in mechanical industry, but what might be expected of its future development. How long will it be before Halifax becomes a terminus of the Grand Trunk? Every approach to the mouth of the St. Lawrence helps forward the time, by increasing the traffic in that direction, and opens up a necessity for further extension. We hope that Nova Scotia will not relax in the exertion to hasten the time. When we approximate so far on the route as Amherst, we think it will be no difficult matter to calculate the period when the rest of the distance will be made, for between the two points the Government will see the importance of encouraging the undertaking if not completing it, independent of the commercial advantages that may present themselves.

By far the most important matter that has come before the City Council for a long time, has been the rescinding the Resolution of agreement with the Water Company for 15 years, passed at a previous meeting. The City by the motion for a Committee to confer with the Water Company upon the terms for a purchase of the Works, is taking the right course to make them properly available for the public benefit:

CITY COUNCIL, Monday, November 24.

Went into the order of the day, and took up a resolution moved by Ald. Donohoe, to the effect that a committee should be appointed to confer with the Water Company in order to learn whether, and upon what terms, the water works could be purchased by the city. Passed unanimously, and the following committee appointed:—D. C. Lowndes, Cochran, Rose, Barry and King.

The resolution passed at last meeting respecting an agreement with the Water Company for 15 years, was rescinded 10 to 7. For rescinding—Anderson,

Caldwell, Wills, Cochran, Conway, Donohoe, Barry Young, Lownds, Ross, Agnew—Stairs, King, Jennings, Longard, Bell, McKay and Ring.

Alderman Ross moved that no contract be entered into with the Water company until the committee now appointed for purchasing the works shall have reported.

A discussion ensued, when several Aldermen expressed themselves decidedly against entering into any engagements with the company which would extend beyond a year. It was very clearly put by Alderman Cochran, Donohoe, and others, how completely the city would be at the mercy of the company if they signed away all chance of getting the water works into their own hands for fifteen years, while the company might advance their rates to any extent they pleased.

Other members of the Council expressed themselves undecided how to act, but altogether there was a strong feeling against binding the city to any extended arrangement. Mr. Ross's motion passed, 11 to 5.

The Lord Bishop intends to hold Confirmations next year, in the north eastern division of this Province, and in Prince Edward's Island, commencing in May at Stowiacoke.

For the information of the clergy upon the Commissariat list we publish by request the following extract from a letter of the Secretary of the S.P.G.—

"No missionary is entitled to a pension unless he was on the list prior to June 1832, and is credibly certified to be disabled by age or infirmity for further service. Whether the widow of a retired clergyman or pensioner is entitled to a pension at her husband's death I am unable to say. I have not found any precedents on the subject."

The Missionary of Beaver Harbor, Eastern Shore, for himself and in behalf of the congregation at the Narrows station, takes this opportunity through the Church Times, to tender his best thanks to Mr. Brown, of the Firm of Benson & Brown, for a quantity of Mineral Paint. To Mr. Thomson, of the firm of Jordan & Thomson, for a donation of 50. 3d. To A. S. Creighton, Esq., of the firm of Creighton & Wiswell, for a handsome Library for the use of the Sunday School at the above named place.

Wm. Gossip can supply Hook's Theological Dictionary to order of any of the Clergy who may require the Book.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. T. D. Ruddle—letters all received and cash remitted by J. W. Chester—obituary material, or would have appeared before. J. P. Ward—no letter has yet been received.

The old and true maxim that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, will be fully realized by those who make use of G. W. Stone's Liquid Cathartic and Family Physic, as it cleanses the blood from all impurities, frees the stomach from bile, produces a healthy action of the liver, and perfectly regulates the bowels; it also removes all local pains, prevents and cures dysentery, diarrhoea, or cholera, strengthens the whole system, and is agreeable to the taste.—[Vox Populi.]

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & CO.

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

G. E. MORTON & CO. Wholesale Agents in Halifax.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.—Try this article, you who are afflicted. You will say it is invaluable.

A GOLDEN HOPE. How the afflicted exults in prospect of immediate relief in the success of G. W. Stone's Liquid Cathartic and Family Physic, which is indeed fraught with remedial blessings for the sick. We feel that we cannot do a better service than to recommend it to every family in the land.

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & CO.

LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS. For obstinate costiveness, heartburn, inflammation of the liver or kidneys these medicines have proved a never-failing remedy, and should be in the storeroom of every family.

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & CO.

Bilious disorders, sick headache and nervous affections.—An astonishing cure of these complaints. Henry Townshend, Esq. of London, Cannon West, was the victim of bilious attacks for nineteen years and six months, in addition to this, he was constantly suffering from sick headache, giddiness, and to use his own words, he was fit for nothing; his Doctor's bills would have made a large volume, yet his sufferings became more intense each succeeding day. About three months ago, he commenced the use of Holloway's Pills, this celebrated medicine completely penetrated to every part of the system, cleared the head and stomach, and corrected the digestive organs, the consequence was, that after seven weeks use of them he was thoroughly cured, and he has since enjoyed the best of health.

Married.

On 10th inst. by the Rev. T. Crisp, Mr. JOSEPH DUNDELL, late of Gloster, Eng., to ELIZABETH MARTIN, second daughter of the late P. A. Murphy, a native of Halifax and formerly of Lunenburg.

On 21st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Maynard, Mr. RICHARD MARTIN, Saddler, to Mrs. MARGARET BROWN, of Brasilia Hill, Windsor Road.

On the 20th inst. at Brer Island, Westport, by the Rev. H. J. Clark, Mr. GEORGE MUNRO, to Miss MARTINA ANN, only daughter of Captain Harris of same place.

Obit.

Suddenly on Wednesday, 25th inst., EDWARD WRIGHT, youngest son of George and Hannah Blacklock, aged 4 years and 5 days.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. GEORGE YATES, in the 70th year of his age, a native of Northampton, in the county of York, England.

On 24th after a short illness, Mrs. HARRIET ROBERTS, aged 27 years.

On 25th SARAH ANN, daughter of Mr. James McCulloch, aged 6 years and 3 months.

On Sunday night, the 23rd inst., MICHAEL HOARE, aged 52 years.

On 22nd inst. JAMES JOHN, son of Mr. Jas. McCulloch, aged 8 years and 11 months.

On 23rd ult. MARY FRANCES, daughter of Thos. McCormack, Esq., of Cork.

At Ketch Harbor, 13th inst., MARY, relict of the late John Martin, aged 88 years.

At Dartmouth on Tuesday, Mrs. ELIZABETH FARREL, a native of the county Westmeath Ireland aged 72 years.

On 4th inst. at Newport, Mr. THOS. PARKER, aged 82 years, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place.

On the 3rd inst. at Sherbrooke, Co. Lunenburg, Mr. JOHN WAMBOLT, in the 62nd year of his age, after a long and painful illness, in which he was sustained by the consolations of religion. His end was peace.

In Boston, Oct. 20th, of consumption, HENRY CLARY, printer, aged 30 years, son of the late John Clary, formerly of Halifax, N. S.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Nov. 23—Brigt Mats. Brown, Ponce, Ranger, Painter, St. Jago; Emily, Trustee, Barachua, Conroy, Elizabeth, Ann, Kalafat, and Margaret Ann, from P. E. Island; Isabella, Huxley, Guxaboro; Rival, Dunlap, Liverpool; New Messenger, Siteman, Bay Chaleur; H. M. Mowle, Lunenburg; Shannon, Harrington; Marie Virginie, King, Miramichi.

Monday, Nov. 24—Brigt Africa, Meagher, Boston; schs Darling, Daly, Sable, Island; Messenger, Atwater, Antigonish; Perseverance, Garret, Bay Chaleur; Mariner, Virgin, Three Sisters, Packet, and Hope, P. E. Island.

Tuesday, Nov. 25—Schs Conservative, Myers, Newfld; New Lancet, do; Wave, Sable Island; Forest, Catherine, and Greytown, from P. E. Island.

Wednesday, Nov. 26—Brigt Jessie, Sydney, schs Brilliant, Seahover, Baltimore, 5 days; Endeavor, P. E. Island, Odessa, do; Wave, Yarmouth; Florence, Newfld; Kate, Montreal, 12 days; Magnet, Nichols, Richmond, Va., 7 days; Belle, and Lucretia, P. E. Island.

Thursday, Nov. 27—Barque Indian Queen, Concord, New York; brig Boston, Parry, Boston; schs Dart, Williams, Jamaica, 22 days; W. R. Burnham, Lanigan, Quebec, 9 days.

Friday, Nov. 28—Packet brig America, O'Brien, Boston—43 hours; brig Star, (new) Harrington; packet schr. Sylvia, Young, Lunenburg, 10 hours; schr. Speedy, Le Blanc, Portland.

CLEARED.

Nov. 24—schs Ocean Wave, Anderson, Newfld; Ellen, Chambers, do; Inkerman, King, St. George's Bay; Rapid, McPherson, P. E. Island; Clarges, do.

Nov. 24—Barque Halifax, Cameron, Matanzas, brig Lucretia, Foster, do; Daphne, Ingham, Bermuda; Electric, Morrison, B. W. Indies.

Nov. 25—Stmr Eastern State, Killam, Boston and Yarmouth; schs Pioneer, Sutherland, Eastport; Emblem, Bagg, Newfoundland; Gad, Palmer, P. E. Island.

Nov. 27—Brigt Jessie, Nickerson, Boston; schs Gold Corner, Herman, Newfoundland; Mary Ann, Nickerson, P. E. Island.

IMMIGRANTS EXPECTED.

NOTICE.

THE Right Honourable the Secretary at War having notified the Lieutenant-Governor that Three Hundred and eighty able bodied men, recently discharged from Her Majesty's Service, chiefly Swiss and German, who, if retained in the Province would make valuable Settlers, will arrive shortly at Halifax:

Public Notice thereof is hereby given, by direction of His Excellency, that persons in want of Agricultural Settlers, Mechanics, or Laborers, may make early application for them at this Office.

Provincial Secretary's Office, November 22, 1856.

Nov. 29.

TO COLLEGES, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

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

French, German, and Italian GRAMMARS; Dictionaries and Reading Books. Butler's Analogy Whatelev's Logic, Do Rhetoric, Quackenbos's Course of Composition and Rhetoric, Haswell's Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket Book.

Nov. 22, 1856. WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville Street.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

LARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing Cambric—per yard; Antiquarian, Imperial, Roan, and Demy Drawing Paper; Bristol, and London Boards, Crayon Paper—white and tinted in great variety; Prepared Mill Boards, for Oil Painting; Academy Boards, do; Prepared Canvas for do; Oil Colors in collapsible tubes, Drying Oil; Nut Oil; Poppy Oil; Moist Water Colors; in tubes and boxes; Liquid Sepia; Liquid India Ink; Liquid Carmine; Water Color Mosaic; Prepared Gum Water; Superior Sables for Oil or Water Colors; Flat Varnish or Lacquering Brushes; Camel Hair Pencils; Faber's and Rowney's Drawing Pencils; Charcoal in reeds; Drawing Pens; Parallel Rulers; Compasses; Mapping Pens; Slates; India Rubber—metallic white—true bottle—and patent; Crayons—soft in square and hard in round boxes; Mathematical Instruments.

The above are chiefly from the London Manufacturers—and will be warranted superior articles. WM. GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street.

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 Foolscap, Pot, Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, Colored Papers, Tissue Papers, Sealing Wax, Waters, Ink, Slates and Pencils, Account Books, Copy Books, &c. &c.

BOOKS.

Sullivan's Geography, Grammar and Spelling Superadded, Stewart's Geography, Mooly's Eton Latin Grammar, Westminster Greek and Latin Grammar, Brodliar's Greek and Latin Grammar and Delectus, Lidell 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 18, which will be sold separately; Architectural Series, Isometrical Series, Mechanical Series, all highly recommended.

W & R Chambers' Entertaining Miscellaneous Reading in Books of various prices, adapted for young and old, comprising the Selections, including Select British Poetry, Tales of Road and Hall, 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.

By Micmac, John Barrow, and R. M. Steamships; ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S OIL COLORS in Collapsible Tubes—Moist WATER COLORS, in Collapsible Tubes—Loose Cakes Water Colors—Hog and Sable Brushes, for Oil Colors—Sables, Tars and small, from 10s. to 13s. DRAWING PENCILS per Set of 6—Brookdon's Patent Pure Cumberland Lead, selected by Harding—Cold Crayons, Paste Crayons, Chalks &c. &c.

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

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

WM. GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street.

Oct. 11 1856.



MERCHANT'S CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL FOR MAN & BEAST

Has been before the public more than 20 years, and is deservedly popular in the cure of Stomach, Sweeney, Ringbone, Windfalls, Polio, Evil, Callous, Cracked Heels, Gall of all kinds, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Fistula, Stiff, Sand Cracks, Strains, Lameness, Foundered Feet, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Foot Rot in Sheep, Garget in Cows, Rheumatism, Ulcers of Animals, External Poisons, Painful Nervous Affections, Frost Bites, Boils, Corns, Windrows, Horns and Scalds, Chillsblains, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractions of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles, &c.

Pamphlets gratuitously furnished by agents. Sold Wholesale in Halifax, at MORTON'S Medical Warehouse No. 39, Granville Street. Dealers supplied, at Proprietor's Prices, on application to July 19. G. E. MORTON & CO.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT PAPER HANGINGS.

Just Received per brig Ornate, &c. &c. PAPER HANGINGS, Newest Styles, for Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Bed Rooms, Halls, or Kitchens, from 5d. to 3s. 6d. per Roll. Also—GREEN PAPER for Window Blinds. Also—BORDERING to match the Papers. CALL AT WM. GOSSIP'S 24 Granville Street. Halifax, Aug. 16, 1856.

DRY GOODS.

W. & C. SILVER, BEG to call the attention of Purchasers, to their Extensive and carefully selected STOCK, which is from the best sources in Great Britain, and the United States, and in every variety of Shade and quality. A large assortment of CARPETS, newest Styles and Patterns, with RUGS to match. Ready made CLOTHING, a superior quality Cotton Warp and Family TEA—all of which are offered at the very lowest market price. Oct. 18. 5w

Poetry.

(From the Poet for November.)

FLORUM SACRA, by the Rev. G. H. Smytton, (London: Parker: 1s.)—We had occasion to notice this when it first appeared. It was then printed in a very expensive form, but we now have a cheap edition, which we expect will be very popular, especially with the younger portion of our readers. We should, perhaps, explain that the book consists of a series of simple little poems on the flowers, in which the writer teaches us to discern the wondrous love of the Creator. A specimen will be the best recommendation we can give:—

PIMPERNEL.

"See the scarlet Pimpernel
Smiling in the sunny morn,
Where it loveth most to dwell
'Mid the golden waving corn.

"Haply, pass another hour
By the corn-field path again,
When dark clouds begin to lower,
Pregnant with big drops of rain.

"Where is now this floweret flay
With its bright and beaming eye?
Look you wheresoe'er you may
No'er a Pimpernel you spy.

"All are closed, with instinct shrinking
From the murky humid air,
As it were some spirit sinking
'Neath the ponding load of care.

"Thus e'en childhood's lightsome heart
Has a cross upon it laid,—
Many a sorrow, many a smart,
Many a storm to make afraid.

"Tears, perchance, and grief bedimmed
Lustre of those loving eyes
Whence his joy is hourly springing,
While on mother's breast he lies:

"Or some cloud of shame and sin
Darkening its sunny heav'n,
Till by penitence within
And confession, 'tis forgiv'n.

"Rains and sunshine, smiles and tears,—
All on earth one portion have;
Joy and sorrow, hopes and fears,
From the cradle to the grave."

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

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

Oleandorff's French Grammar, Value.
Do. do. do. Jewett.

Key for each of the above.

Noel & Chapsal's French Grammar.

Levizac's French Grammar.

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Collet's Dramatic French Reader.

Rowan's Modern French Reader.

Adventures de Telemaque.

Historie de Charles XII.

Reynell Choisi.

Bolmar's Perrin's Fables.

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

Do. School Dictionary.

Book of Common Prayer, in French.

French Testaments. Nov. 15.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by puffing advertisements—no certificate published respecting them. These PILLS are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at **LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE**, Hollis Street, Halifax.

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

I HAVE now on hand, handsomely bound in Morocco and Gold—a number of the New Edition of the **PSALM & HYMN BOOK**. These are well adapted for Presents. Sold singly at 3s.—a handsome discount when half a dozen or more are taken.

Nov. 1. WM. GOSSIP.

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

STOVES, GRATES, CAMBOUSES.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate, he has just received his usual extensive Supply of Cooking, Franklin, Air Tight, Church, Hall, Office, Shop, and Vessels STOVES, for sale on reasonable terms for Cash, or a 3, 6 and 9 mos.

Orders from the Country and Island, served with despatch.

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN,
Importer and Dealer.

TO PURCHASERS OF
DRY GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail.

London House, Oct. 23d. 1856.

WE have now completed our **FALL IMPORTATIONS** of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, per Rochester, White Star, and other late arrivals.

Our increasing demands have necessitated a very considerable enlargement of business premises, our purchase in the British Markets have been proportionately increased, and the stock we now offer will present many advantages in price and variety.

We would call attention especially to our Grey and White COTTONS, Striped SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS & BLANKETS, New Autumn and Winter DRESSES, SHAWLS, MANTLES, BONNETS, Broad Cloths, Doekies and Heavy Cloths, and Ready Made CLOTHING.

In which department very decided advantages will be offered to the Purchaser.

Nov. 1.

E. BILLING, JUNR., & CO.

DRY GOODS.

W. & C. SILVER,

BEG to call the attention of Purchasers, to their Extensive and carefully selected STOCK, which is from the best sources in Great Britain, and the United States, and in every variety of Shade and quality. A large assortment of CARPETS, newest Styles and Patterns, with RUGS to match. Ready made CLOTHING, a superior quality Cotton Warp and Family TEA—all of which are offered at the very lowest market price.

Oct. 18. **WILLIAM GOSSIP**
Has Received per MUNGO PARK, from Liverpool, & Cases SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, and ARTISTS' MATERIALS, viz:—

SCHOOL BOOKS—Mathematics; Stewart's Geography, Eton Latin Grammar, Greek Grammars, Barker's Demosthenes, Colenso's Arithmetic, Stewart's and Hughes' Goldsmith's Geography; Sullivan's English Grammar; Hugo Reid's Physical Geography; Chambers' Fables, Mavor's Spellings, Copy Books of all descriptions. **STATIONERY**—Cold Demy; Post Folio; Demy Book Binding Papers; Foolscap, Post, Letter, and Note Paper, ruled and plain; Envelope; Painted and Round Slate Pencils, Account Books; Red and Black Ink; Screw Top Inkstands; Violin Strings, &c. &c.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS—Prepared Canvas for Oil Painting; Oil Colors in Collapsible Tubes; Poppy Oil; Nut Oil; Water Colors in Collapsible Tubes; Cakes and Half Cakes all Water Colors; do. Pure Scarlet; Sets Graduated Pencils, Extra Super large Sables, Porte Crayons, Grad. Pinks, Slabs, &c. &c. &c.

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

Look particularly for 24 Granville Street

WILLIAM GOSSIP.

July 19.

NOTICE.

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

10th October, 1855.

THE Board of Directors intend opening the Doors of the above Institution on MONDAY, the 13th October, for the negotiation of Bills of Exchange on Great Britain and the United States. Discounting approved paper maturing within three months—opening ordinary Bank Accounts, and granting Deposit Receipts at 3 per cent per annum, for sums of £25 and upwards.

Discount days—Mondays and Thursdays
Paper submitted for Discount to be lodged with the Bank by 1 o'clock, p. m.

Oct. 11. W. S. STIRLING, Cashier.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
PAPER HANGINGS.

Just Received per brig Ornate, &c. &c.

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

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

CALL AT WM. GOSSIP'S
24 Granville Street.

Halifax, Aug. 16, 1855.

JUST PUBLISHED.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.

A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY

FOR

BRITISH AMERICA.

BEING AN ELEMENTS OF GENERAL GEOGRAPHY, in which BRITISH AMERICA is treated with the fullness and detail requisite to impart to British American Youth some knowledge of their own country. The work will include the Geography of the other leading countries of the world, and *Outlines of Physical and Astronomical Geography.*

By HUGO REID, of Dalhousie College, Halifax.
Author of "The Principles of Education," "Elements of Physical Geography," &c.
August 18. 3m.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident there. Carries made with it are pronounced excellent; and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment.
Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c from London. Halifax, N.S. Dec. 16

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

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

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Caserma Houses to the introduction of these PILLS, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned 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 celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; and consequently no family should be without it.

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

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

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 60, Maiden Lane New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 3d.; 3s. 3d.; and 5s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., Newport; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chipman, Kentville; S. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibbon, Wilmut; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; B. Guest, Yarmouth; T. R. Patillo, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia, Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Amherst; R. B. Huestis, Wallace; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Guvaborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.

Jan. 26, 1855. General Agent for Nova Scotia

MISSIONARY SALE.

THE Friends of the Rev. J. STANNAGE have again sent him a large assortment of elegant Fancy and Useful Articles, including German, Leather, and Wool Work, Drawings, &c., which he intends to offer for Sale at the Mason Hall, on Wednesday the 17th day of December next. The proceeds of the Sale will go towards the finishing of the St. Peter's Parsonage, St. Margarets Bay.

The kind Ladies who have often assisted him in disposing of his Missionary Goods, will it is hoped again lend their aid, and thus prove that they do not undervalue the charity of Christian friends at home, who are interested in the amelioration of this country.

The Rectory—St. Margaret's Bay, Oct. 2, 1855.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ—

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

FOR SALE BY WM. GOSSIP.

24 GRANVILLE STREET.

THE Constitution of the Diocesan Assembly adopted at an adjourned Meeting of the Diocesan Assembly of Nova Scotia, held at Halifax, in the Bishop's Chapel, Oct. 11 1855. March 2.

PUBLISHED every Saturday by Wm. Gossett, Proprietor, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocese. All Correspondence for the Paper, intended for publication, or on matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, must be prepaid. Terms.—Ten Shillings per annum, payable in advance.