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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Unity--Apostolic Order."

VOL. 33. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1888. NO. 6.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MOORNING.	EVENING.
S.	Feb. 5	Quinquages. 8.	Gen. 22
M.	6	Exod. 17	4 Exod. 17
T.	7	19	17 2 Cor.
W.	8	18	19
T.	9	20	21
F.	10	21	22
S.	11	21	22

* Proper Psalms—Morn. 6, 82, 83—Even. 137, 139, 143. The Communion Service to be used on this day. a T. ver 20.

Poetry.

GOD HELP THE POOR.

DARKLY the winter-day
Dawns on the moor,
How can the heart be gay—
Who can endure?
See the sad, weary wight,
Wanders from noon to night,
Shelterless! homeless quite!
God help the poor!

Now the red robin, here,
Sits on the sill,
Not o'en a grain of bere
Touches its bill;
So with the houseless poor,
Wand'ring from door to door,
Seeking a morsel more—
Lord, 'tis thy will.

White is the virgin snow,
Bright the morn;
See those starved children go,
Wretched, forlorn!
Feet without shoes or hose,
Backs without warm clothes,
Strangers to calm repose:
Why were they born?

See that lone, aged man,
Snow-white his hair;
Mark his sad visage wan,
Deep his despair;
Craving the rich man's food,
Owner of many a rood,
Lord, thou art always good,
Hear his heart prayer.

Yonder a woman goes,
Ragged and old,
Barefooted, o'er the snow,
Famished and cold.
How her poor children cling
To her side shivering,
Chickens beneath her wing
Doth she enfold!

Fast falls the sleet and rain,
Slowly they go,
By for-side, sheltered plain,
Warming their snow,
City street now they see,
Here they roam wild and free,
Are they not flesh as we—
Canst thou say "no"?

Night spreads her sable wing,
Where can they lie?
Sorrow like theirs must bring
Tears to the eye;
Fall the cloud-torrent falls,
Down they must lie in halls,
Each to his Maker calls,
"Lord! let me die!"

To whom the heavens bless,
Give from your store;
'Twill no'er make your treasures less,
Must make them more.
For he that gives cheerfully,
God loves so tenderly,
Give to them—pray with me,
God help the poor!

Religious Miscellany.

THE TE DEUM.

The authorship of this sublime composition has been a subject of much dispute. Indeed it is quite uncertain whether we owe its original to the East or Eastern Church. Common opinion ascribes it to Ambrose and Austin jointly, who, divinely inspired while at the baptismal font, sung it before all the people. The legend is, that when Ambrose baptized his distinguished convert Austin, they were filled with the Holy Ghost, and as they arose from the water, Ambrose joyfully exclaimed, "We praise thee, O God," to which Austin responded, "We acknowledge thee to be the Lord," Ambrose con-

tinued, "All the earth doth worship thee," &c. Austin again, "To thee all angels," &c., thus repeating antiphonally each canticle to the end of the hymn. If the Te Deum was not so complete and logical in the arrangement of its parts, we might not consider this account of its origin wholly improbable, since it is but an amplified Gloria Patri and Apostles' Creed, both of which were then in common use, and which might easily have been clothed in this noble form under the inspiring influences natural to such an occasion. For this reason, and because the only authority for it is the chronicle of Datius, a successor of Ambrose in the bishopric of Milan, which not only Marardus has shown, contradicts the writings of Austin and Passidinius, but has been proved by Mabillon to be a spurious publication, written five hundred years after the death of its supposed author, learned men generally have considered this account of its origin to be a fiction of late ages.

Some writers have ascribed this hymn to Ambrose alone, as he is known to have composed hymns for the Church; others to Hilary of Arles, who is supposed to have written the Athanasian Creed; others to Hilary of Poitiers; while by far the most numerous and learned of liturgical writers ascribe it to Nicetius, Bishop of Trier.

It is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to determine to whom the honor of its composition belongs, yet it undoubtedly lies between Ambrose and Nicetius. Comber asserts "that it is placed among the undoubted works of holy Ambrose, who in times of general calamity first brought the use of hymns into the Latin churches, and made several forms of praise himself—among the rest this grand and powerful hymn." And so it was considered by the Fourth Council of Toledo, which recommended the hymns of Ambrose and Hilary to be sung in all the churches, the latter of whom was not then claimed to be the author of the Te Deum. Yet Cassander has not included it among the Ambrosian collection of hymns, and the learned Benedictines, who published his works, deny his authorship of it. Indeed, an examination of the Te Deum with these hymns must awaken a doubt as to their coming from the same source. The language of the one is simple and majestic, without rhythmical flow or metre. The Ambrosian hymns, on the contrary, are not majestic, but beautiful, the general measure is the Iambic tetrameter, every fourth line closing with a period. As Shepherd justly remarks, "they possess something of Ovid's neatness and fancy as well as quaintness and conceit." Perplexed by such contradictory testimony, we turn to investigate the claims of Nicetius, who flourished about A.D. 540, nearly one hundred years after the death of Ambrose.

The best evidence of its being the production of this Gallican Bishop is that of Archbishop Usher, who found it attributed to him in an old manuscript collection of hymns, and a Latin and French Psalter. On testimony thus afforded, and for reasons previously stated which weaken the claim of Ambrose Bishop Sillingsdeet and Dr. Cave also have ascribed it to Nicetius. Yet history furnishes a fact which awakens doubt as to the reliability of this testimony. It is well known that in primitive times, when a Bishop of high distinction transcribed and brought into use in his own Church another's composition, it afterward bore the name of that Bishop. Baluzius relates several such instances, and it is not impossible that this is a similar case. Mention is made of this hymn in the rule of Benedict, in the rule of Aurelius, and in the rule of Casarius, the authors of which lived at the same time or soon after the death of Nicetius; and Menardus confidently affirms, "there is no mention of this hymn in any writer before."

To this it is replied, that even Benedict himself ascribed it in his rule to Ambrose; and had he not done so it was first mentioned in the time of Nicetius, is no proof that it was known before by some other name. This is probable from the fact that Ambrose himself says in one of his sermons, "he was accused by the Arians for deceiving the people by those hymns in verse which he had made, and taught them to his flock, so that they could now every day praise the Trinity with their mouths, and with verses glorify the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost." This could not refer to the Gloria Patri, it being

written long before, and consisting of but one verse. Hence we may suppose it was the Te Deum, and that Ambrose first brought it into the Church, A. D. 380. Whether our conclusions be just or not, surely no one will deny that it is one of the noblest productions of uninspired man, containing, as has been said, the sublimest passages of the Prophet Isaiah, the grandest truths of the Gospel history, and the most pathetic supplications that are to be found in the Book of Psalms.

The importance this hymn has been to the Church cannot be too greatly estimated. Of its private influence upon the individual character we may not attempt to investigate. No pen but the Recording Angel's can number how many desponding hearts have been revived by its inspiring notes of praise; how many doubting minds have been firmly established in the truth by its clear declarations of doctrine; how many guilty souls have breathed its earnest prayer for mercy, and found peace and joy in a Saviour's love. But of its influence in strengthening and uniting the early Christians, and in preserving in their purity and simplicity, the doctrines of Jesus Christ, history furnishes many interesting instances. Give me "the making of a people's songs," said a distinguished political philosopher, "and I care not who makes their laws." This was said with a deep knowledge of the human heart. The man who controls the tide of human affection is more powerful than he who subjects the human will. Hence the sentiment is as true in a religious as well as political sense. Laws and creeds may command the assent, and control the actions of men; but the songs and sacred hymns of a people are the offspring of their affections and the daily companions of their thoughts.—N. Y. Prot. Churchman.

GO PUNCTUALLY TO CHURCH.

If a thing be worth doing at all, it is worth doing well. There must be an hour appointed for the service of the sabbath to commence. To have such an hour and not regard it, is only a mockery. To have such an hour, and mean something else is very childish. To say "a quarter past ten, A. M.," and understand by it "half past"—to say "half past" and really intend about "twelve minutes before eleven," is using words quite idly, and tampering with common sense, and, what is more injurious, with common conscience and honesty. Say what you mean, and stick to it. Fix the hour and meet it on the omelette.

The tramp of late-coming feet up the aisles and along the galleries, is a great annoyance to every serious minded worshipper—and has no tendency to sanctify the minister. So many heads are set on pivots, turning like well-oiled weather-cocks to every gentle blast from the opened door, even every rustle of silk and muslin, that a preacher loses the countenances of half his congregation when the interruption occurs—and is in danger of losing his own countenance and something else beside.

It is a piece of indecorum to go late to Church, unless compelled by some rigid necessity, which every well-bred person, to take no higher ground, will blush to practice. We are not saying if you find you are to be late, you had better conclude not to come at all. Many people reason in that way for themselves. Our doctrine is that you ought to go, and to go punctually. You would hardly think it courteous, if you were invited to a dinner party at a specified hour, to stroll in some half an hour behind time, keeping the company waiting your tardy arrival, or putting back its course to begin afresh with you. It would be about as difficult to vindicate the courtesy and propriety of coming to the gospel-feast out of time.

What should hinder any one from being punctual? The whole Sabbath is divinely set apart for this very interest of religious culture. There is not an hour of it that is not legitimately claimed for something connected with the soul's spiritual welfare. What other appropriation of its consecrated time can justify itself? Over-sleeping—Jehy in household duties—listlessness and procrastination in preparation—lingering at the toilet—these sometimes excusable, but surely cannot warrant, a want of punctuality. God has made the day for his undistracted service. He has given it to us for that purpose. He enjoins,

upon us such an observance of its sacred moments. And it is a shame and a guilt to squander any portion of it upon our indolence or convenience.

Diocesan Church Society.

LUNenburg COMMITTEE.

The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of this Committee was held at the Temperance Hall on Thursday evening the 24th inst., and was attended by a respectable assemblage of the Members of the Society, and others.

After "Old Hundred" and prayer, the President opened, by reading to the Meeting the Rules of this Committee, drawn up and agreed upon at its first meeting, held on the 12th July, 1837, only two months after the first meeting of Clergy and Laity of the Established Church, which was called together at Halifax by the late Bishop of the Diocese, to agree upon the plans and objects of a Proposed Church Society.

The President was thankful to observe that out of 19 office-bearers in this Committee appointed on that occasion, only three have been removed by death, and nearly one half of them were still associated with himself in that Hall, in supporting and advocating the Society's designs.

The Secretary was next called upon to read his Annual Report, which imparted the gratifying information that the income both of the Incorporated Society and of this Committee are steadily increasing.

The adoption of the Report was moved in the 1st. Resolution, by Jno. Hockman, Esq., seconded by the High Sheriff of the County, both of them being among the first office-bearers, and ever since the consistent friends of the Society.

The 125th Hymn in the Nova Scotia collection having been sung, the Rev. W. H. Snyder, Rector of Mahone Bay, seconded by Joshua Kaulbach, Esq., advocated the adoption of the 2nd. Resolution, expressive of thankfulness to Almighty God for the measure of success hitherto vouchsafed to the Society.

Daniel Owen, Esq., seconded by Dr. Jacobs, and supported by C. E. W. Schmidt, Esq., called the attention of the Meeting to the 3rd. Resolution, acknowledging the debt of gratitude we owe to the Church Societies in England for past benefits and present support.

The Hon. W. Rudolf moved the 4th Resolution, reminding the Members and friends of the Church, that in consideration of the increasing claims of new Colonies and heathen lands, on British bounty, we are in duty bound to support among ourselves a Society intended to lighten and lessen our own demands upon them; which was cheerfully seconded by the son of the mover, Mr. Norman Rudolf, now on a visit to us from Pictou.

H. S. Jost, Esq. and H. M. Moyle, Esq., Collector of Customs at this Port, moved and seconded the next Resolution, suggestive of the fact that as the war taxes press heavily on the purses and pockets of our fellow Churchmen in the father-land, who are spared the pressure, while we share the benefits should increase our exertions toward self-support.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Meeting united in singing Bishop Heber's Missionary Hymn, ever beautiful and ever new; after which Benjamin Zwickler, Esq. of Mahone Bay, in the 6th Resolution, conveyed to the collectors, especially the Ladies, ever predominant in good, the thanks of this Committee for past services,—in moving which Resolution he was eloquently seconded by Dr. Drumm, who kindly came on a very short notice from Bridgewater to further the designs of the meeting.

Mr. James Dowling having moved the appointment of office-bearers for the ensuing year, the President expressed to the friends who had come from a distance to give their presence and aid, his own thanks and those of the Meeting for the valuable assistance they had rendered. In conclusion, subscriptions amounting to over £5, were handed in, followed by the usual collection, ascription of praise, and the Benediction.

And thus ended another Annual Meeting of this Committee, during which it is hoped that all present felt it a privilege and honour to be allowed of God to take part in a cause which has for its objects, God's Name and Word, the Saviour's love, the Spirit's work, the Church's co-operation, and the salvation of our world.

LAUS DEO.

Lunenburg, Jan'y 28, 1856.

The new iron steamship *Persia*, of the Cunard line, had arrived at Liverpool from the Clyde, under the command of Capt. Jenkins, of the *Arabia*. The *Persia's* speed from Greenock to Liverpool averaged sixteen knots an hour.

News Department.

From Papers by Steamers Africa and Baltic, at New York.

London, Friday evening, 11th.—The English funds to-day closed at a decline of 5.8 per cent. below prices of yesterday. Market still prejudiced by the discouraging prospects of peace; and the anticipation that the bank returns to-night would exhibit unsatisfactory returns, increased the tendency towards depression.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France are also unfavorable, and have exercised adverse influences upon both London and Paris markets. It is believed in well informed quarters that some definite intelligence from Vienna will probably reach the government on Monday.

The decrease in the bank of England's bullion is £283,000. The decrease of bullion in the bank of France, for the month, is £772,000.

Expectation is on tiptoe to learn the issue of the peace propositions to Russia. Rumors of all sorts are flying about, but the truth is, nothing can be known for some time to come, the term for Russia's decision having been extended to Jan. 18. Nevertheless, correspondents from Berlin and Vienna report advices already in those capitals, intimating that the Czar will make no further concessions. On the other hand, it is certain that formal conferences are in session at St. Petersburg, discussing peace proposals, attended by Nesselrode, Esterhazy, Seebach, and Sommer. The *Independence Belge* publishes the text of the allied proposals. The general impression is that Russia will neither accept nor reject them, but will send Count Stackelburg to Vienna with counter proposals.

The latest rumors speak more favourably of peace prospects.

Denmark announces her continued neutrality, and that she has no connection with the Swedish alliance.

Nothing from the Crimea. Omar Pacha remains at Redoubt Kale, shut up by winter and the Russians.

The Emperor Napoleon again threatens to go personally to the war.

Richard Cobden has published a new peace pamphlet.

The overland Indian Mail arrived at Marseilles on Friday the 11th.

The *London Morning Post* of the 12th has direct advices from Persia, which do not confirm the statement of the capture of Herat by the Persians.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 3.—The great council of war is concluded. It has transpired that Russian tactics for the approaching campaign has undergone important modifications. The orders sent from headquarters seem to indicate an intention to abandon the Crimea, a part of the troops having been ordered to reinforce Mouravieff, and others to join the grand army of the centre.

Keil, Jan. 8.—Our waters are still open, and trade between the lower Baltic ports and those of Russia is carried on with great activity. An American ship had arrived at Memel and was loading with hemp and yarn.

The first period allowed to the Russian cabinet for deliberation on the Austrian propositions has been extended from Jan. 5th, as first specified, to Jan. 8th. This arises from Count Esterhazy not having reached St. Petersburg so early as was intended. The second period is extended in like manner from the 8th to the 16th of Jan.

A telegraph despatch from Berlin declares that Count Nesselrode has privately declared to Baron Seebach, the Saxon envoy, that in his opinion Russia had made, in her declaration of Dec. 22d, the furthest concessions she can make. At the same time it is understood that Russia consents to negotiate, and offers in her turn plausible propositions, to serve as a basis of negotiations for a peace.

The *London Morning Chronicle* says that the Russian Reply will be sent to Vienna direct, and must not be handed to Count Esterhazy.

The return reply of Austria will be sent to Count Nesselrode. This mode of transmission will create at least a month's delay in the negotiation.

According to the Correspondence of the *London Times*, the acceptance or rejection of the proposition depends a great deal, if not entirely, on Prussia.—It is the knowledge of this fact which raises or depresses the expectation of the Austrian public, according to the tenor of the intelligence from Berlin. Meanwhile it is known that the instructions to the Prussian Minister at St. Petersburg were to give the most conciliatory counsels to Count Nesselrode, and it is moreover affirmed that the King of Prussia has addressed an au-

tograph letter very lately to the Emperor Alexander, to the same effect.

Our correspondence say that France and England are taking a very high tone with Prussia, and threaten to extend the blockade to her ports. Hence King Frederick's recommendation to the Czar to come to terms.

Our Berlin correspondences continue to intimate that there is no doubt Austria has fully determined to induce the Germanic Diet to make a manifestation on the eastern question. Count O'Donnell is commissioned to visit several of the German Courts to pave the way for this object.

A Vienna despatch adds—"Very favourable hopes are entertained as regards an understanding between Prussia and Austria respecting the mode of treating the peace question, both at St. Petersburg and at the Frankfort Diet, but little weight is attached to this vague surmise."

The Berlin correspondence of the *Emancipation Belge* maintains that the Austrian propositions are Austria's ultimatum, and on their rejection Austria will take the field. It is needless to say that this statement must likewise be taken as a mere guess.

Mercantile letters from St. Petersburg reach to the 1st Jan., and do not harmonize with the subsequent reports of the failure of negotiations. The arrival of Baron Seebach which had taken place two days previously, had been followed by considerable speculation in the funds by members of the court who might be supposed to have caught a glimpse of peace. Nevertheless the fear of an attack on the capital restrained the more cautious from investing too largely on such indication. The Danish government has sent a circular to the different States of Europe. In this circular the Danish government renews the declaration of its neutrality.

Denmark persists in maintaining the position of a neutral power, and admits no engagement on its side in relation to the treaty concluded on the 31st November between Sweden and the Western Powers.

A St. Petersburg despatch of the 8th says, Omar Pacha has fallen back on the Redoubt Kale. His troops suffer much from the inclemency of the season. The Russian detachments harass his rear. Constantinople letters of Dec. 28th say that the Russian have intercepted communications with Kutais, Suchum Kale and with the coast, and that he has applied to the allies for assistance.

The Emperor Napoleon has again taken the idea of assuming actual command of the army, and the report goes that he has stated to General Bosquet he should accompany him to Finland in the spring. Rumor goes further and says that the government will be administered in the Emperor's absence by a commission composed of Marshals Magnan, Valiant, Gen. Canrobert, Prince Napoleon and Count Walenski. The British Government is much opposed to these intentions.

THE VERY LATEST.

Berlin, Friday Eve., Jan. 11th.—It seems to be known here that the reply of Count Esterhazy's is far from a decided negative.

In our diplomatic circles a long series of negotiations is looked for.

The Prussian Ministry is getting exceedingly nervous about a threatened blockade of the Baltic by the allied powers.

It is said that one part of Col. Manteuffel's mission to Vienna, is to ascertain whether Austria will give her support to Prussia in case of such violation of her neutrality. Meanwhile Prussia is redoubling her efforts to induce Russia to come to terms.

The King of Holland has added his efforts to those of his relative, the King of Prussia, to urge on the necessity and policy of peace.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

Advices from Constantinople state that Marshal Peltier will not quit the Crimea.

CAMP, SEDASTOPOL, Dec. 24. One of the five celebrated dry docks in the Karabelnara suburb of Sebastopol was demolished by the French engineers on the 22nd inst., by the explosion of mines. The destruction of the dock was fully accomplished, the blast having almost instantaneously reduced the massive fabric into a ruined and confused heap of stones. The mines were so laid that the effects of their explosion were confined to a very limited sphere of action.

The dock selected by the French engineers for demolition on this occasion was the one placed to the west of the lock through which vessels formerly entered into the great basin. In addition to this dock, the French have to destroy another dry dock on the eastern side of the entrance lock, the lock itself, which with its sides and foundation of cut masonry and mag-

efficient floodgates, has the appearance of another dock and half the basin. It is understood that the engineering operations are completed for the demolition of the whole of these structures, and that the object in demolishing one portion only was to test the accuracy of certain calculations with regard to the quantity of gunpowder necessary for effecting the desired result. The quantity actually employed is said to have been a little over 2000 pounds of English, or 1000 French kilogrammes.

Report says that all the preparations will be completed for the demolition of the three docks to be destroyed by the English in the course of a week from the present date. The arrangements would have been finished already had it not been for the large quantity of water which has found its way through the shafts and galleries excavated for the reception of the blasting powder.

The Crimea correspondent of the London Morning Herald states that a private of the English artillery has died under the lash at Balaclava. His offence was drunkenness. This private was made fast to the usual lumber wheel; his state was apparently not one of health; he was sentenced to receive in full fifty lashes, at the hands of the sergeant farrier of the left siege train at Balaclava Heights, and that on being cast loose he fell to the ground like a log, there remained a short time, was carried to the hospital, and there died.

From Papers by R. M. Steamer Arabia, Jan. 19.
London, Jan'y 16.

Last night's Gazette contains the treaty between Japan and this country, signed by Admiral Stirling, on behalf of England, at Nagasaki on the 14th October. By it the two ports of Nagasaki (Foen) and Hokoladi (Matamei) are now opened to English shipping, for repairs and obtaining supplies; but only ships in distress are to put into other ports. The fifth article provides that "in the ports of Japan, either now open, or which may hereafter be opened, to the ships or subjects of any foreign nation, British ships and subjects shall be entitled to admission and to the enjoyment of an equality of advantages with those of the most favoured nation, always excepting the advantages accruing to the Dutch and Chinese from their existing relations with Japan."

The following is given by the Independence as the text of the Austrian propositions:—

"I. Danubian Principalities.—Complete abolition of the Russian protectorate. The Danubian Principalities shall receive an organisation conformable to their wishes, to their wants, to their interests; and this new organisation, respecting which the population itself will be consulted, shall be recognised by the contracting Powers and sanctioned by the Sultan as originating from his sovereign initiative. No State shall be able, under any pretext whatever, under any form of protectorate, to interfere in the question of the internal administration of the Principalities; they shall adopt a definitive permanent system demanded by their geographical position, and no impediment can be made to their fortifying, in the interest of their safety, in such manner as they deem advisable, their territory against foreign aggression.

"In exchange for the strong places and territories occupied by the allied armies, Russia consents to a rectification of her frontier with Turkey in Europe. It would commence in the vicinity of Chetym, follow the line of the mountains, which extend in a south-easterly direction, and terminate at Lake Sasik. The line shall be definitely regulated by the general treaty, and the conceded territory would return to the Principalities and to the suzerainty of the Porte.

"II. Danube.—The freedom of the Danube and of its mouths shall be efficaciously assured by European institutions, in which the contracting Powers shall be equally represented, except the particular positions of the lords of the soil on the banks, which shall be regulated upon the principles established by the Act of Congress of Vienna as regards the navigation of rivers. Each of the contracting Powers shall have the right to keep one or two small vessels stationed at the mouths of the river, destined to assure the execution of the regulations relative to the freedom of the Danube.

"III. Neutralisation of the Black Sea.—This Sea shall be open to merchant vessels—closed to war navies (marines militaires). Consequently, no naval military arsenal shall be created or maintained there. The protection of the commercial or maritime interests of all nations should be assured in the respective ports of the Black Sea by the establishment of institutions conformable to international law, and to the customs sanctioned in such matters. The two Powers which hold the coast engage themselves to maintain only the number of light vessels of a fixed force, necessary for their coast service (service de leurs côtes). This convention, concluded separately between these two Powers, shall form part as an annex of the general treaty after receiving the approval of the contracting parties. This separate convention cannot be annulled or modified without the consent of the signatories of the general treaty. The closing of the Straits will admit the application applicable to the stationary vessels mentioned in the preceding article.

"IV. Christian Subjects of the Porte.—The immunities of the Royal subjects of the Porte shall be religiously preserved without infringement on the independence and dignity of the Sultan's Crown. As deliberations are taking place between Austria, France, Great Britain, and the Sublime

Porte to assure to the Christian subjects of the Sultan their religious and political rights, Russia shall be invited, when peace is made, to associate herself thereto.

"V. The belligerent powers reserve to themselves the right which appertains to them of producing in a European interest special conditions over and above the four guarantees."

The Paris Constitutionnel gives the following particulars relating to the peace proposals:—

"Count Valentino Esterhazy, when he handed to Count Nesselrode a copy of the ultimatum agreed on in concert by all the allies, of the 2nd of December, informed the Russian Chancellor that his instructions did not authorise him to accept any discussion of the ultimatum nor any modification of its contents. If, therefore, he should receive on the 8th of January any other reply than a pure and simple acceptance, he would be under the necessity of leaving St. Petersburg with all the members of his embassy.

"To prevent this scene, and to postpone the departure of the Austrian Legation for at least a few days, the Court of Russia resolved to send its reply to Vienna direct. If an ambassador is bound by his instructions, a Minister of Foreign Affairs is not, and Count Buol could not, at any rate, refuse to listen to the explanations of the Russian Ambassador.

"It was on the evening of Friday, the 11th of January, that Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, received the reply of his Government to the ultimatum. On Saturday morning he communicated it to the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The reply composed a whole system of counter proposals which Russia wished to substitute for the proposals she had received.

"These counter proposals were communicated by Count Buol to the Ambassadors of France and England, and were immediately forwarded by them to their Government.

"The reply of Russia not being the 'pure and simple' acceptance demanded from that Power, Austria could not take it into consideration without being authorised thereto by her two allies, France and England. The Western Powers had no motive for giving up a decision which had been carefully considered and was irrevocable.

"It was, therefore, replied to Prince Gortschakoff that, if by the 18th of January Russia did not send her pure and simple acceptance of the ultimatum, Count Valentino Esterhazy and his Legation would receive orders to leave St. Petersburg.

"Immediately afterwards Austria will present to the German Diet, through her envoy, propositions to the effect of obtaining the armed concurrence of the Confederation in the struggle which she will have to maintain against Russia."

All the Vienna evening papers of Monday speak of the new state of affairs as "most serious," "unexpected," and "alarming." The whole personnel of the Russian Embassy have received orders to leave Vienna.

Yesterday the Duke of Cambridge, in the name of her Majesty Queen Victoria, distributed the British Crimean medal to 14,000 French troops, just returned from the seat of war. They were drawn up in the Place du Carrousel. The Emperor was much cheered, and the whole scene was very imposing.

The Times of Thursday, in a second edition, publishes the following:—

VIENNA, WEDNESDAY, 10 P. M.

"Russia has unconditionally accepted the propositions of the allies."

"This is authentic."

A third edition of the Morning Post of Thursday says, that her Majesty's Government have received the following telegraphic despatch from Sir Hamilton Seymour:—

"The Russian Government accept the Austrian proposals as a basis for negotiation."

INDIA.

The Santal insurrection is suppressed at last; all the leaders are prisoners, and the troops engaged returning home. The Bombay Times says:—

"On the 20th of November a body of troops were despatched to Roxadungal, and though none were found at this particular point, their track was discovered by men sent up in the trees. The troops pushed on and found themselves all at once, to their surprise, in the centre of a great encampment, with the cooking pots still on the fire, and which had not been abandoned for above ten minutes. The insurgents, to the amount of about 1,500, were scattered in parties of from 200 to 300 in the brushwood all around, over a space of four or five square miles in extent. The troops at length came in contact with them, plunged into a tremendous bamboo jungle, and drove the Santals before them. They finished by burning from 20 to 25 villages, and by showing the enemy that none of their fastnesses were impenetrable. On the 30th detachments were sent out by General Lloyd, if possible to capture the remaining insurgents, and in this they were entirely successful, Ensign Allen having arrived the following day with all the most important prisoners in charge, Kanco included."

Lord Dalhousie is at Calcutta, winding up his affairs previous to returning home. Oude is auspiciously tranquil; and all other parts of India at peace.

Provincial Legislature.

[From a Royal Gazette Extraordinary.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.
January 21, 1855.

At 2½ o'clock, p. m. His Excellency Major General Sir J. Gaspari LeMarchant, Knight, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Ferdinand, and of Charles the Third of Spain, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and its dependencies, Chancellor of the same, &c., &c., came to the Council Chamber, attended as

usual, and being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received His Excellency's command, to let the House of Assembly know "It is His Excellency's will and pleasure that they attend him immediately in this House"—who, being come, His Excellency was pleased to direct that the House return to their chamber and choose a Speaker. The representatives retired accordingly, and, after brief delay, reentered the Council Chamber, and presented Stewart Campbell, Esq., as Speaker pro tem. His Excellency approved of the choice, and opened the session with a Speech to both Houses, as follows:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

I have great pleasure in meeting you in parliament, and I trust that our united efforts will be successfully directed to the development of the resources, and the advancement of the prosperity, of this highly favored Colony.

The people of Nova Scotia, though most deeply interested in the existing conflict, are permitted by the gracious dispensation of Providence, quietly to pursue their industrial occupations, far from the scene, and exempt from the burthens of a protracted war, which the arms of their valiant subjects, and of their brave Allies, sustain, with distinguished valour and fortitude.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The accounts for the past, and the estimates for the current year, shall be submitted without delay.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Our especial gratitude, as a people, is due to the Almighty for our exemption from pestilence during the year that has past.

To that source we must also gratefully ascribe the success which, in the last season, has attended the industry of the husbandman, and rewarded the toils of the fisherman.

The Revenue, though somewhat diminished in productiveness, when compared with that of the preceding year, as was anticipated from the reduction of Duties, and the first effects of suddenly expanded commercial freedom, is nevertheless, amply sufficient to meet all demands upon it, and affords satisfactory evidence of the increased energies, and growing prosperity, of the people.

The Normal School—opened at Truro during the past Autumn, under circumstances most auspicious—is now in efficient operation.

A measure, having for its object the improvement of the general educational condition of the Country, will be submitted to your consideration.

Our Railway system is progressing favourably, and I trust that, when the accounts of the expenditure, and liabilities, connected with it, are laid before you the utmost prudence and economy will be found to have been observed by those to whom the Legislature has entrusted the conduct of this important branch of the public service.

The Reports and Accounts respecting St. Peter's Canal, and the Lunatic Asylum, when submitted to you, will show you that those public works have advanced satisfactorily during the past season.

On the subject of the Mines and minerals, in connexion with the claims of the General Mining Association, an opinion of the Imperial Law Officers of the Crown, and a correspondence with the Colonial Secretary, will be laid before you, which will doubtless engage your most earnest attention.

A measure will be submitted to you, founded on the example of the Mother Country, and on our local experience, for facilitating the collection, and improving the administration of the Revenue.

The substitution of a simpler and more economical process for vesting forfeited lands in the Crown, in place of the existing system, will be proposed to you by my Government.

The selections of Stock, which I have made, in accordance with the desire, expressed in the closing Session of the last Parliament, will, I trust, commend themselves to your approval.

I venture to indulge a confident expectation that the further promotion of Agriculture, in its various relations, will, in the present Session, command the interest of the Representatives of a people thoroughly capable of appreciating the importance of that great object.

Some modification of the existing Laws for the protection of the River Fisheries appears to me imperatively called for, and I trust that your local experience will suggest such improvement of them as will ensure the attainment of the purpose for which they were enacted.

You will be gratified, I am sure, to learn, that I have resumed the occupation of Government House, seriously injured by the late fire, but renovated and refurnished in a style that bespeaks your munificence, whilst it demands my grateful acknowledgments.

The House of Assembly having returned to their Chamber, proceeded to choose their subordinate officers, when Mr. James was chosen Clerk; Mr. James Tobin, Assist. Clerk; Mr. G. Rossie, Sergeant at Arms; Mr. E. Joyce, Assist. Sergeant at Arms. This is a great change, and it is said to have been made upon party grounds. We should have thought that the result of the last Election afforded the very best opportunity to do away with party altogether. The majority on one side was certainly strong enough to be generous. "It is a good thing to have a giant's strength, but not to use it as a giant."

Young Department.

THE WILFUL BOY; OR, "DELIVER US FROM EVIL."

"Deliver us from evil," was the prayer of Maggie and Charlie every night before they retired to their beds; and truly, when the morning came, and they arose from their healthful slumbers, bright, glad, and eager for the enjoyments each day brought them, I thought I saw in their dear faces the answered prayer of the previous night.

Maggie was a slender, mild-eyed little girl, and Charlie was as gentle a lad as ever the breezes of six springs had fanned. They soon dispatched their simple breakfasts of bread and milk, and put on their hats; and Maggie taking Charlie by one hand, while in the other she carried their mid-day meal, they started for school.

Their mother's last word touched me. She kissed each rosy cheek, and said, "Good bye, my children; remember your prayer to be delivered from evil."

"Bless the darlings!" said she, as we watched them till they reached the stile at the foot of the lane. "I sometimes think there is a special watch-care taken of children, to keep them from evil. I can fancy when I see their innocent faces, or watch their serene slumbers, that the 'holy angels' of their infancy are still hovering over them."

"It would seem hardly possible for guile or sin to lurk in such scenes as these, Margaret," I answered; "yet you particularly emphasize the prayer, 'deliver us from evil!'"

"Because, my friend, we never know what danger to body or soul may threaten us. I pray for my children that they be not 'led into temptation,' but that, delivered from all evil, they may receive the grace of God early into their hearts, and become meet for heaven. There is no petition in Holy Writ which expresses so much, and into which I so completely throw my very soul, as this. I shall not fear for my children when they enter into active life and mingle with the world, if they have learned to pray, with the faith which wins the blessing, this comprehensive prayer."

"Margaret," I said, "you were a gay, proud, and very ambitious girl at school. What has wrought this change in you? Was it your husband's reversion? They were not very distressing, and he soon recovered himself? How is it that I find you now so sedate, gentle, lovely?"

"It would be a long and painful story, dear; and I am sure you do not need from my friendship any other assurance than this; I forgot to pray, and went blindfold into temptation. Then, better to me than my own heart, God remembered me, and 'plucked me as a brand from the burning.' The temptations of this world, the weakness of our hearts when opposing them without Divine assistance, and the loving kindness of my Heavenly Father, are lessons which I have learned in suffering. I will teach them faithfully, by the help of God, to my little ones, and pray for them every hour to be delivered from evil."

Evening came, and just before the return of papa from the city, where his business called him every day, Maggie and Charlie made their appearance in the lane. Maggie's basket now held her books, and Charlie had a bunch of sweet wild flowers, gathered on the way home for their mamma's friend. A pretty flash was on their cheeks, their eyes were sparkling with joyous life, and their lips were dimpling with smiles and merry laughter.

I thought how becoming gaiety is to children, and I asked Margaret if she remembered a favourite passage we had read at school in "L'Allemano," by Madame de Staël, in which she says that such light-heartedness or "levity" is becoming only to children, "because it seems as if the Creator held them by the hand and aided them to walk smoothly and safely over the rough, dark places through which their paths led them."

"He does, He does," she answered, and I hope they will be always children in their trust of Him."

The young people had their usual narrative of the day's adventures to give to "mamma;" how they had sped in lessons; what kind words Miss Morton had addressed to them; how she had commended their punctuality, and how poor Tom Carew had been punished as usual for being late—indeed, had even played truant that morning; and how she had praised Maggie for her very good history lesson.

"And I was so glad, mamma, that I went on studying as you advised me to do yesterday after Auntie Page came. If I hadn't, I shouldn't have been able to tell you all this, should I, mamma?"

"No, Maggie, and so you see that the answer to our favourite prayer is often not only a deliverance from evil, but also the bestowal of some blessing which

makes us very happy, though we had not thought to pray for it."

The sunset hour was come, when the father was expected, but he did not make his appearance as usual, and Margaret, the loving wife, became restless, and walked often to the door. At last the rumble of light wheels was heard on the gravel; and Mr. Euston's cheerful tones sounded in the piazza. He greeted me cordially, pressed a kiss on the fair brow of Margaret, and establishing himself in his easy chair, gathered his children in his arms, and laid their dear cheeks on his own.

I observed a certain gravity of manner, which seemed to me to evince some profound feeling not yet expressed in words. In another moment he had closed his eyes, and uttered the words—"O God, I thank Thee that Thou didst deliver my darlings from evil."

Then turning to his wife, he said, "Margaret, dear wife, I tremble even now while I remember the scenes I have just witnessed. Had Maggie and Charlie passed Nutting Hollow ten minutes later than they did, they might have shared the fate of poor Tom Carew. You know how the bridge over the turbulent stream that flows through the hollow trembles oftentimes with the rush of the waters, yet I never thought it so insecure. But half an hour since, the torrent, swollen by last week's heavy rains, succeeded in loosening the piles upon which it rested. Tom Carew sat on its edge swinging his feet over the water. Ernest and Harry Hunter had been expostulating with him on the course he had pursued recently, of dilatoriness and disobedience. The boys jumped off the bridge railing where they were hanging, and went on home, while Tom sat there, saying,

"I don't care, I'll do what I want to for all you. I'll sit here till I die, if I want to."

Just then I drove by, and seeing how the waters were roaring and dashing, and how the little bridge shook, I begged Tom to jump off, and I would take him part of the way home in my go.

"Pshaw! I don't care for the sinking of the old bridge, I'll stay just where I am," he answered.

At that moment I heard a loud noise like breaking timber. "Quick, Tom," I shouted to him, "the bridge is going." I threw down the reins and ran to save him, but in an instant—quicker than I can tell you—the bridge had parted in the middle; Tom fell into the water, a falling timber struck him upon the head, and the poor wilful boy is now a corpse!"

"Oh! my husband," said the breathless mother, "God heard and answered our prayers. Oh, my children, be thankful to your Heavenly Father for deliverance from such great danger, and never, never cease to pray to Him day and night, 'Deliver us from evil.'"—*Pleasure and Profit, by Mrs. Mannors.*

Selections.

DR. FRANKLIN'S SUGGESTION OF PRAYER.

Mr. President:—The small progress we have made after four or five weeks' close attendance and continual reasonings with each other, our different sentiments on almost every question, several of the last producing as many *Noes as Ayes*, is methinks, a melancholy proof of the imperfection of the human understanding. We indeed seem to feel our own want of political wisdom, since we have been running all about in search of it. We have gone back to ancient history for models of government, and examined the different forms of the republics, which, having been originally formed with the seeds of their own dissolution, now no longer exist; and we have viewed modern states all round Europe, but find none of their constitutions suitable to our circumstances.

In the situation of this assembly, groping, as it were in the dark, to find political truth, and scarce able to distinguish it when presented to us, how has it happened, sir, that we have not hitherto once thought of humbly applying to the Father of Lights to illuminate our understandings? In the beginning of the contest with Britain, when we were sensible of danger, we had daily prayers in this room for the divine protection! Our prayers, sir, were heard; and they were graciously answered. All of us, who were engaged in the struggle, must have observed frequent instances of a superintending Providence in our favour. To that kind Providence we owe this happy opportunity of consulting in peace on the means of establishing our future national felicity. And have we now forgotten that powerful friend?—or do we imagine we no longer need his assistance? I have lived, sir, a long time; and the longer I live, the more convincing proof I see of this truth, That God governs in the affairs of men!

And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid? We have been assured, sir, in the Sacred Writings, that "except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it." I firmly believe this; and I also believe, that without His concurring aid, we shall succeed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel; we shall be divided by our little partial local interests, our projects will be confuted, and we ourselves shall become a reproach and a by-word down to future ages. And, what is worse, mankind may hereafter, from this unfortunate instance, despair of establishing government by human wisdom, and leave it to chance, war, and conquest.

I therefore beg leave to move—

That henceforth prayers, imploring the assistance of Heaven, and its blessings on our deliberations, be held in this assembly every morning before we proceed to business; and that one or more of the clergy of this city be requested to officiate in that service.

[Note by Dr. Franklin.] "The Convention, except three or four persons, thought prayers unnecessary."—*Memoirs of Benjamin Franklin.*

THE HISTORY OF PEWS.—In Anglo-Saxon and some Norman churches of early date, a stone bench was made to project within the wall running round the whole interior, except the east end. In 1319 they are represented as sitting on the ground, or standing. About this time the people introduced low, rude, three-legged stools promiscuously over the church. Wooden seats were introduced soon after the Norman conquest. In 1287 a decree was issued in regard to the wrangling for seats, so common, that none should call any seat in the church his own except noblemen and patrons, each entering and holding the one he first entered. As we approach the Reformation, from 1530 to 1540, seats were more appropriated, the entrance being guarded by the cross bars and the initial letters engraved on them. Immediately after the Reformation the pew system prevailed, as we learn from a complaint the poor Commons addressed to Henry VIII. in 1548, in reference to his decree that a Bible should be in every church at liberty for all to read, because they feared it might be taken into the "quyre," or some "pue." In 1603 galleries were introduced. As early as 1611, pews were arranged to afford comfort by being raised or cushioned, while the sides around were so high as to hide those within—(a device of the puritans to avoid being seen by the officers who reported those who did not stand when the name of Jesus was mentioned.) These services were often greatly protracted, so that many would fall asleep. Hence Swift's pithy allusion:

"A bedstead of the antique mode,
Compact of timber many a load,
Such as our ancestors did use,
Was metamorphosed into pews;
Which still their ancient nature keep,
By lodging folks disposed to sleep."

With the reign of Charles I. the reason for the heightening of the sides disappeared; and from the civil war they declined gradually to their present height.

THE KING OF SARDINIA NOT A STUART.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

Sir—May I request you to insert the following correction to a statement in your last, that the King of Sardinia is a descendant of the Stuarts?

Thomas Francis, Prince of Carignan, younger brother of Victor Amadeus I, Duke of Savoy, was the direct ancestor of his present Majesty; and it was the grandson of the above Victor Amadeus I, styled Victor Amadeus II, first king of Sardinia, who married Ann Mary de Valois, daughter of Philip, Duke of Orleans, and Henriette, daughter of Charles I. Their descendants' line ended in four daughters, in whom and in their descendants we must seek the right heirs by blood to the thrones of England.

The eldest of the four daughters of Victor Emmanuel I. was Maria Beatrix, who being dead, her son, the present Duke of Modena, is King of England, barring the Act of Succession. The heiress presumptive is his deceased brother's daughter, Dorothea, Archduchess of Austria.

After her the Duke's eldest sister, Theresa, Archduchess of Austria, wife of the Count de Chambord; then the Duke's second sister, Marie, Archduchess of Austria, married to the Infant John Charles Marie de Bourbon, second son of Don Carlos, the Queen of Spain's uncle, and her three sons. After these persons the crown would fall to the grandmother of the present Duke of Parma (if alive), or if dead, to her grandson the present Duke, and his brother and sisters. It is unnecessary to proceed further; but it is evident that his Sardinian Majesty has no Stuart blood in his veins, or, if this be considered too rash an assertion, is no descendant of Charles I. J. R. S.

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES.—At a recent meeting of the Historical Society, the well known author of the Field Book of the Revolution, (says the *N. Y. Herald*), read an exceedingly interesting history of the Great Seal of the United States. He commenced by giving an account of the origin of seals from the time of the Egyptian King Cheops to the present day. In regard to the Great Seal, he said, the first committee on the subject was appointed on the 4th of July, 1776. This committee reported in 1779, at which time another was appointed. The report of this committee was presented to Congress on the 10th of May, 1780. Nothing was done, however, till 1782, when the present seal was adopted. This seal was described as follows:—Thirteen stripes, red and blue, on a shield, above which is a blue field, with thirteen stars, intended to represent the thirteen original States. These are all displayed on the breast of the American Eagle, which holds in its right talon an olive branch, in his left a bundle of thirteen arrows, and in his beak a scroll inscribed with the motto, "E Pluribus Unum." For the crest over the head of the eagle there is a glory breaking through a cloud, and within this glory is thirteen stars on a blue field. On the reverse of the seal is an unfinished pyramid, above which is the all-seeing eye, and over this again are the words "Annuit Cœptis"—"God has favoured the undertaking." On the base of the pyramid is the date, 1776, in numerical letters, under which is the following motto:—"Novus ordo Seclurium," which translated means, "A new order of things has commenced in the New World." Mr. Lossing concluded by reading a series of extracts from the prophecies of Morlin in regard to this country, which dates back as much as a thousand years. This prophecy was published in Philadelphia, in 1787, with interpretations, while the convention which formed the federal constitution was in session in that city. Here is the clearest and most pointed of the prophecies:—

When the cock shall guard the eagle's nest,
The stars shall rise all in the West.

The cock is said to represent France, and the eagle America.

THE STAFF OF LIFE IN PARIS.—The average daily consumption of bread in Paris is a million pounds, or a pound for each person; but, as every workman eats three pounds a day, it is found that the consumption of women, of children, and of the aged, which is considerably under a pound apiece, furnishes an ample compensation. The climate is calculated to require a person of good health to consume one pound of meat, one and a half of vegetables, and one and a half of bread, with a bottle of claret, or two bottles of beer. The consumption of bread diminishes in years of abundant wine yields, and vice versa. A heavy rise in the price of bread increases the number of deaths very perceptibly. The 40,000 cats and 70,000 dogs of the city of Paris eat six million pounds of bread a year. Unwise economists have proposed their destruction, in view of the saving that might be effected; but it was clear that it would only provide for six days' consumption out of 365. There are 601 bakers in Paris, who are divided into four classes: the first including those who bake more than four bags of flour a day; the second, third and fourth, those who use three, two, and less than two a day. A bag weighs 34 pounds of flour, and furnishes 408 pounds of bread. Any baker who puts more water into a bagful than is necessary to raise it up to this standard weight, or any one who adulterates his flour by mixtures of carbonate of magnesia, bicarbonate of soda, or powdered alabaster, is punished by a fine of thirty francs and a week's imprisonment. Frauds in bread, however, are extremely rare. Every baker is obliged to keep in store at the City Granary from 50 to 130 bags, according to his class. The total thus stored is about 80,000 bags. In case, therefore, of any circumstance preventing the communication of the city with the country, there is always a stock of flour on hand sufficient for twenty-five days, and with economy for forty.

THE RELIGION OF PAYING DEBTS.—Men may sophisticate as they please; they can never make it right, and all the bankrupt laws in the universe cannot make it right—for them not to pay their debts. There is a sin in this neglect as clear and deserving of church discipline as in stealing or false swearing. He who violates his promise to pay, or withholds the payment of a debt when it is in his power to meet his engagement, ought to be made to feel that, in the sight of all honest men, he is a swindler. Religion may be a very comfortable cloak under which to hide; but if religion does not make a man "deceitfully," it is not worth having.

BURNING GREEN AND DRY WOOD.—An opinion still prevails, in many parts of the country, that green wood gives out more heat than the same bulk of dry. We have even seen persons throw water upon dry wood and upon burning coal, under the impression that more heat was thus obtained. In 1850 we were making a trip down the Mississippi River, on one of two rival boats that chanced to be toasting their relative speed. We took a station near the stream to observe the means used for getting up extra steam. As our boat was evidently falling behind, the streamer explained the reason to be that the rival boat had taken on a portion of green fuel at the last "wooding station," and so to be even a dozen buckets of water were actually drawn up and sprinkled over the dry wood, "to make the fire hotter." We think instances of such ignorance of the principles of combustion and heat are not many among experienced engineers and firemen; still very many persons believe that if wet or green wood is no better, it is quite as good as dry, and large numbers of those who prepare dry fuel do so for convenience of starting and keeping up fires rather than for the profit of it. Let us look at this matter a little.

In all cases of combustion or burning, heat is not manufactured, but developed. There is just as much heat in a given bulk of fuel and air when entirely cold as when they are in rapid combustion. The heat results from the chemical union of the air with the carbon (coal) of the fuel. They condense in uniting, and the heat, before latent or concealed, is now "squeezed out"—so to speak. An expanded, porous sponge may appear dry, and yet become a wet mass when sufficiently compressed. In like manner apparently coal, wood and air may become a heated mass when sufficiently condensed by mechanical means or by chemical action, as the oxidizing or burning process. The principle we would impress is this, that in all cases of condensation, that is, when bodies are made to occupy less space, heat is developed. Hammering a piece of iron into smaller bulk will develop heat enough to make it quite hot. The condensation of the watery vapors of the air into rain or snow gives out heat, and we say "it is too cold for such snow or rain." Boring wood or iron—in short every action, mechanical or chemical, that compresses the particles of substances together, develops heat. When water changes to steam, it occupies almost 1,700 times as much space, and hides or secretes a save amount of heat. The steam formed by a pint of water, though no hotter apparently than boiling water, in reality contains five or six times as much heat.

A block of solid green wood one foot square (one cubic foot) will weigh about 60 pounds, and when well dried only about 40 pounds. This 40 pounds is all that aids in producing heat. The 20 pounds is water, which during the seasoning process, escapes gradually, but if burned rapidly it must all be converted into steam before it can be got rid of. A certain amount of heat is first withdrawn from useful purposes to raise the sap to a boiling point, and then several times as much more is secreted when it changes to vapor. We see then that a cubic foot of dry wood will, in burning, heat, say 120 pounds of water to boiling, and still afford as much heat for other purposes as would be yielded by the same block burned green.

A cord of wood (128 cubic feet) if entirely solid, would weigh, when green, from 6,000 to 8,000 pounds, and when dry from 4,000 to 5,000 pounds—a difference of more than a ton weight in a single cord, which must be handled in loading and unloading, and what is usually quite as important, must be carted from the grove to the place of consumption. As wood is usually piled up, one-fourth to one-third its bulk is usually occupied by the spaces between the sticks, so that the weight of a cord of green wood is from 4,000 to 6,000 pounds, (two to three tons,) or less in the lighter kinds—Still, for every cord of green wood taken from the grove at least 1,000 pounds of useless water is handled.

In whatever way we look at this matter, the use of green wood, under any circumstances, is not economical. Let every one improve this season in getting enough wood cut and dried to supply the wants of a farm until a year from next June or July, or until next Winter's cutting, shall have had sufficient time to get thoroughly dry.

Wood will season even in the coldest weather, and on this account it is better to cut down at once all that must be carted home during the present winter.

We are all accountable for our actions to the good Author of our being; hence how necessary it is that we should always live in perfect uniformity to those divine laws which have been given to us for our guidance through life.

THE DANES.—The Danes are very English in manner and appearance. There is a very fair amount of business and bustle in the streets, well appointed carts and wagons driven rapidly about, and at every town one meets a workman or tradesman whose configuration of nose, whisker, and cheekbone is English every whit. Or if one strolls about the gardens, or takes an excursion to Tivoli, the Vauxhall of Copenhagen, one sees plainly enough from what source the tall slight figures, and the bright eyes and complexions of our English girls are derived. Often when travelling in Germany I have looked in vain among the flat side, broad-footed, wide-faced, low-caste native, for some trace of kindred race and origin with ourselves; but in Denmark we are constantly encountered by groups who would pass muster anywhere for the Anderson girls or the Johnsons, and upon inquiry they will probably prove to be the Johansson girls, or the Andersen. Indeed, we have no reason to be ashamed of our Danish cousins: they are a bold, energetic race, and if we have given them unhappily little cause to love us, they on the other hand have given us every reason to respect them.—*Rev. R. E. Hughes.*

A MORAL LESSON FOR CROAKERS.

THERE is a moral in the following anecdote which is peculiarly applicable at the present time:

An eccentric lawyer, named Burgess, many years ago, lived in a New England village, and became quite famous for skeptical notions. Attending a town meeting, after its adjournment, he lingered among the groups of substantial farmer deacons who composed it, and listened to the prevailing conversation. The bad weather, the fly, the rot, drought and the wet, were duly discussed, when some one turned to Burgess and asked—"How comes on your garden?"

"I never plant anything," replied Burgess, with a solemn face; "I am afraid even to put a potato into the ground."

"It's no wonder," groaned one of the most eminently pious present; "for a man who disbelieves in religion could not expect to have his labours blest."

"I am not afraid of failing in my reward for my work," replied Burgess, "but I am afraid agricultural labor will make me profane. If I planted a single potato, what would be the result? Why, I should get up in the morning, look about, and growl, 'its going to rain, and it will ruin my potato; then in dry—the drought will kill my potato; then I should be unhappy because the rot might destroy my potato, in fact, gentlemen," concluded Burgess, in a solemn manner, "I should be afraid to do anything that would induce me constantly to distrust Providence."

The reproof was keenly felt by many present; and, for months afterward, the farmers, with the fear of Burgess in their eyes, talked of blessings, rather than the evil attending their labors.

PANEGYRIC ON BEDS.—The almost forgotten French romancer, Clemence Robert, thus warmly expressed himself on the comforts of the bed: "A bed is certainly the most precious and most favourable asylum found here below. In fact, when I look at it, and when I think, when I step into it, how one is suddenly, as if by enchantment, rid of fatigue, cold, wind, dust, rain, importunate visitors, tedious conversation, commonplace remarks, pompous assertions, bragging, putting forth headstrong opinions, contradictions, discussions, travelling stories, confidential readings of a poem or a whole tragedy, explanations or systems in long words, interminable monologues, and that in place of all these one has pictures, thoughts, memories to be called up, that he is in the midst of a chosen society, or phantoms and visions, just to the mind, and all these dreams, which a foreign writer calls 'moonlight of the brain;' when I think of all this as I look at a bed, I know not what words to make use of to express my enthusiasm and veneration, and I am almost ready to bow in adoration before it."

FORTUNE.—In whatever country a man may hide himself, fortune and the malice of an evil man will be sure to find him out; for which reason the soul ought to withdraw itself into its impregnable fortress of constancy, whence, if it looks with contempt on all human things, the darts which fortune and the world shall throw at him will fall innocuous at his feet.

Most of the shadows that cross our path through life, are caused by our standing in our own light.

TRUTH.—Men miss truth more often from their indifference about it than from intellectual incapacity.—*Whately.*

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, FEB'Y. 2, 1856.

PARTY MISCHIEF.

The Editor of the *St. John Church Witness* appears to be a peculiar type in a class, and being a partisan himself deems that all who are not precisely of his way of thinking, must be partisans also. He boasts of being an Evangelical, and because he is a partisan, he argues, that we who repudiate party designations altogether, must be what his party calls a Tractarian or Puseyite. We are neither—and we tell him we value all parties in the Church pretty much alike, and judge of them by very nearly the same standard of judgment. They are unseasonably exercised upon the fair proportions of the Church.

Neither in the Bible, nor in the Articles and Rubrics of the Church which are based upon the Bible, do we find any reservation in favor of party names or party action. Our blessed Saviour condemns Scribes and Pharisees, Lawyers and Sadducees, parties which existed in the Jewish Church in his time, as full of the leaven of hypocrisy and malice; and we do not know that human nature has much improved down to our own age. St. Paul, another exemplar, who ought to have considerable weight with our Evangelical brother, will read him a lesson which he will do well to try to lay to heart, and being convicted of error, to teach his readers also. When therefore he so unjustly attempts to brand us with a party designation, he departs himself from the true spirit of Christianity, and without affecting our position becomes the very *ultra* thing he would fain make us seem to be. We do not wish to be misunderstood. Our intention is not to condemn peculiar doctrinal opinions, but to show that an indulgence in the bitterness of religious opposition begets a spirit of detraction, which as in our case, is too often exercised upon those who are palpably innocent of any offence.

We have had occasion recently and more than once, to correct the *Church Witness*, in its statements, especially those of its correspondents, on account of their party malignity, as well as their want of truth; and we fear that our brother is actuated by no kindly feeling toward us, in his endeavour to cheat us out of our religious identity.—Where is the Christian charity that, because we do not chuse to acknowledge ourselves by the unseemly epithets of party, and will not be goaded into their adoption, seeks to stamp us a Romaniser among our fellow Churchmen? Is it not this spirit of detraction that has led many from the pure doctrines of the Church of the Reformation, in sheer disgust at the vindictive and persecuting spirit which they found to dwell amongst a peculiar type of its members, mistaking it for the spirit of the Church, and fleeing from its unchristian and uncharitable exercise as from a pestilence.

The Editor of *The Church Witness* was not wise when he lifted the veil from so striking a defect in his mind as his Editorial against us exhibits. Neither the spirit by which he appears to be animated, nor any unfounded imputation can rob us of the title we claim. *We are Churchmen*. All party names in the Church we put in the same category, and deem them as so many inventions of the arch-enemy, and that those who encourage them will one day have to answer for the mischief they have done. Our party is the whole Church—we are as far from Rome as the Editor of the *Church Witness* believes himself to be, and as far from schism.

We trust our brother across the Bay will feel satisfied with this reply to his unjust imputation and bad logic. His sophism any tyro could detect, and it is totally unworthy of him. Here is something more. He says we made a comment on the Rushington judgment, without publishing the Judgment. If he goes back one or two Nos. of the *Church Times* he will find the Judgment.

We had almost concluded to let his allusion to the "utter destruction of St. Paul's" and the usefulness of the National School, pass for what it is worth. "Whom the cap fits, let them wear it," is a good old saw. There are friends of both however, who are not responsible for either event, and the only admission we are inclined to make in this matter, is, that we unwittingly neglected to make an exception in their favour—although it must be evident that our remarks were not intended for those who had done their duty. If they beget in some who have never lent a helping hand to sustain Church or School, an attention to these things, or in those who have withdrawn their contributions from the latter, a consideration again of its claims upon

* See 1 Cor 1

Churchmen, we shall have done an acceptable service. The Editor of the *Church Witness* probably meant to torture our comparison of the munificence that super-adorned St. Barnabas and St. Paul's in London, with the meagreness of St. Paul's and the nakedness of the National School in Halifax, into a corroboration of his charge against us. Our remarks, however, expressed no approval of superstitious practices—did not question the law as it applied to them—and went no further than to instil the proper spirit that ought to prevail in the Church in all such matters. The sophism with which he sets out backed by that with which he concludes, are alike unworthy. That "precious oil" will not "break our head."

The Lord Bishop purposes holding his next Ordination on Trinity Sunday. Deacons intending to be Candidates for the Priesthood at that time are desired to give immediate notice of their intention.

The only Confirmations proposed for this year will be held in Halifax early in March.

We do not expect an occasional gift of money highly as we may be inclined to estimate our deservings; and sympathy is so cheap that we do not value it much. The way which our brother of the *Western Episcopalian* points out, is that which might be followed with advantage to all parties concerned—relieving the editor from the tiresome and wearing monotony of weekly duties, giving a spice and variety to the columns of the paper pleasing to its readers, and creditable to the clergy themselves. If any of them are disposed to assist us, let them take the following as a rule, and we shall feel obliged for their favors:

A HINT FOR THE CLERGY.—What I now propose is, that the clergy second the editor's efforts in a way which they never yet have done, viz.: *Preach to the world weekly through the press.* Fill the paper with original matter. Make it a living thing. Articles on all subjects, appropriate articles, short articles, filled with that unction and power which the intellect and talent of the clergy of the whole Diocese can command, will do for the paper more than an occasional gift of money with over so much sympathy.—*Western Episcopalian*.

The R. M. Steamer *Arabit*, arrived on Thursday night from Liverpool. Dates are to January 19. The principal news is that which refers to the peace negotiations, in which some progress appears to have been made, sufficient to justify a belief, that peace is desired by Russia, and that she will make considerable sacrifices to obtain it. As a proof of their sincerity the funds have risen. We give as much of the news as will enable our readers to judge of the progress that has been made.

The Revd. J. S. Smith acknowledges, with many thanks, the receipt of £5 3 1/2 from friends at Amherst and Pugwash, towards painting and otherwise improving the Church at McNair's Cove, Strait of Canso.

We have before us a neat little Magazine well adapted to the capacity of children, although containing much interesting reading amusing and profitable to those of riper years. It is called *The Penny Post*, and is published by Messrs. John Henry and Jas. Parker, London. The names of the publishers will be a sufficient warranty to Churchmen, that it is just such a work as will give them satisfaction. We have ordered a few of them, and they will probably arrive in a month from date, and in the meantime we will receive Subscribers. It is a monthly periodical, and the price One Penny sterling per No.

The Annual Report of the Young Men's Christian Association is just published. The finances of the Association are flourishing, the best test, perhaps, of the interest the public take in it. The balance in the Treasurer's hands on 31st. December 1855, was £126 13 11. We are rather surprised to find that in the lecture accounts, the outlay exceeds the amount of collections. The Temperance Hall is always crowded upon such occasions, and it don't say much for those who come to the entertainment, that they go away without contributing to its expenses.

FIRE AT WOLFVILLE.—It is our painful duty to inform our readers that the house of the Rev. Dr. Cramp was burned to the ground on Saturday last, together with his extensive and valuable library. It appears to have originated in his library while he was transacting some business with Mr. Chase in his counting-house, after returning from his morning exercises at the College. He says—"after the first alarm, help was soon at hand, and we began to remove things, but after a few minutes the ceiling was dropping through,

and but little could be done. What books could be snatched up were brought out and thrown upon the snow, so that some of them are almost as much injured as if they had been burnt. My first care was to preserve my desk and manuscripts, most of which were preserved, but all my valuable books, especially the old ones, many of which cannot be replaced, are gone."

After some further details he writes, "the worst in my library, the collection of forty years." It was, we believe, one of the most valuable private collections of books in British North America, particularly rich in ecclesiastical history. The sum insured upon it will go but a small way towards replacing it. The cold was so intense at the time that one of those assisting in removing the furniture had his hands badly frozen.—*Christian Messenger*.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—We are sorry to have to announce some very serious railway accidents which have occurred recently. On Monday last, two horses, working upon Messrs. Creelman & Tupper's section of the line, were precipitated over the lofty embankment adjoining the viaduct at Sackville, and both killed. Their driver had a very narrow escape, but fortunately, as we understand, did escape unhurt. A much more serious accident occurred upon Mr. Cameron's section, near Windsor. Two men were instantaneously killed by the falling in of a bank where they were excavating, on the 10th inst.; a third who was of the party died almost immediately after being dug out; and a fourth was so dreadfully mangled that his sufferings were intense and his recovery was considered very doubtful. Two of the deceased were named Keefe, and the third Collins; and the name of the man who survived was Sexton.—*Recorder*.

COURT OF VICE ADMIRALTY.—In the case of the brig *Delle*, towed into this port some time since, the particulars of which are so well known as not to require recapitulation, the acting Judge, James Stewart, Esq., gave his judgment on Monday 28th inst., in favor of the Salvors. After allowing the expenses of repairing the steamer *Merlin*, about £590, the sum of £650 was allotted for Salvage:—one half £350 to the owners of said steamer; £60 to Capt. Corbin, master of *Merlin*; £27 to the chief mate of do; £23 to second do; to eight seamen the sum of £12 10s. each; and £115 to the engineers and firemen in proportion to their rate of wages. The acting Judge took the opportunity to compliment Capt. Corbin for his conduct throughout. This decision appears to give satisfaction to Nautical men, and it is doubtless an equitable one.—*Chron*.

A building owned and occupied, both as a dwelling house and shop, by Mr. Neil McKenna, Saddler, at Antigonish was totally destroyed by fire, during the night of Tuesday the 22d instant, together with all the tools, furniture, and even wearing apparel of the occupants. Mr. McKenna and his family could but just manage to escape as they arose from their beds.

Capt. Caldwell acknowledges the receipt of Ten Pounds from A. Scott, Esq., Agent for the *Ætna*, and Ten guineas from P. C. Hill, Esq., Agent for the Equitable Insurance Office, in aid of the funds of the Union Fire Engine Company.

D. C. S.

4th Rule of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund: "Every Clergyman of the Church of England in the Diocese, wishing to avail himself of the benefits of this fund, shall, within six months from the 10th Octr. 1855, or within one year from taking orders, or from his admission into the Diocese, apply to the Sec'y for a Certificate of pension, and shall pay the annual sum or premium therefor, as hereafter mentioned."

The above limited time expires on the 10th of April, 1856.

5th Rule. "Any applicant after such period of time, shall only be permitted to receive such Certificate at the option of the Sub. Com., and on such terms as they shall direct."

The premiums for 1856 on Certificates already issued, are due on the 1st. Jan'y, 1856. The last day on which such premiums can be received is Saturday, 9th Feb'y, 1856.

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y.

WORMS.

As this is the season of the year when worms are most formidable among children, the proprietors of M. Lane's Vermifuge, Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, beg leave to call the attention of parents to its virtues for the expelling of these annoying, and often fatal enemies of children. It was invented by a physician of great experience in Virginia, who, after having used it for several years in his own practice, and found its success so universal, was induced at last to offer it to the public as a cheap, but certain and excellent medicine. It has since become justly popular throughout the United States, as the most efficient Vermifuge ever known, and the demand has been steadily on the increase since its first introduction to the public.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug Stores. None genuine without the signature of

FLEMING BROS.

Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Naylor.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. Mr. Roach with rem. and 3 new subscribers. Rev. Mr. Filen. J. Y. Rowley—attended to Rev. I. M. Campbell. Rev. J. Robertson with rem—Mr. Pearce's subscription to P. Maguire was paid by us from your last remittance by your order—have credited the amount to you.

Cutaneous diseases, and a certain remedy for them.—How many thousands of human beings are rendered the most unsightly, nay, almost hideous to behold, from the effects of some very disagreeable and sickly looking eruptions on the face or hands; they are shunned by friends, and avoided by acquaintances; for this reason, many have suffered much and expended a large sum in endeavouring to obtain a cure of this malignant form of disease, but without success. Holloway's Ointment, however, if used with Holloway's Pills, will cure every description of sores and ulcers even of twenty years standing, and will restore the patient to health after relief has been departed of, leaving the sufferer without a blemish.

WORMS AND FITS!! It very frequently happens that Convulsions in Children are owing solely to the presence of worms. Happily for the little sufferers, these parasitical animals can easily and speedily be expelled by a few doses of HOLLOWAY'S TASTELESS PILL-MIXTURE, which an infant will hesitate to swallow. It is a Purgative containing the active principles of Vegetables only, and unlike Mercurial Medicines or Turpentine, is perfectly safe in its operation. Hundreds of Children have died of this distressing malady, but a certain cure is now at the disposal of all. In Bottles at One Shilling sterling, by the principal Dispensary, and Wholesale in Halifax by G. MORTON & CO., at the Medical Warehouse.

A NOVELTY IN MEDICINE.—Mr. Gerry the well known Operative Chemist and Apothecary, has succeeded in making his Patent Tablets the most certain and agreeable remedy for consumption and Lung Disease ever known. Instead of waiting their energies in the stomach, the active principles of the Tablets go direct to the diseased organ, and an incurable case, never fails. A more efficacious and certain remedy we do not know. Price one shilling sterling at the Medical Warehouse of G. MORTON & CO.

A GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE:—It is of the utmost importance that Households, especially such as are at a distance from Medical Advice, should keep by them a medicine that will control and cure the various ailments common to domestic life. Such a Remedy is GERRY'S GEMMINE PILLS, which are a certain cure for all disorders of the Stomach and Liver, and those disturbances of the bowels that are produced by improper food, or changes of weather or climate. In the diseases of Children they are very efficacious and perfectly safe. A bottle of these Pills may save many a Physician's fee, for taken in time they prevent dangerous and fatal complaints. In Bottles, 1s. sterling each. Sold wholesale, in Halifax, at the Medical Warehouse of G. MORTON & CO.

THE RIGHT MAN COME AT LAST! OR THE PROGRESS OF MEDICINE.

It was with no ordinary pride and satisfaction that we lately had the honor of an introduction to one of the most eminent men of the age, Professor THOMAS HOLLOWAY, a gentleman who had done more for the advancement of medical science than any other that can be named, not excluding such renowned "savans" as ABERNETHY, RUSSELL, CLARK, or MAJENDIE. The Professor has recently travelled in the United States, having visited this country for the purpose of establishing a depot for the sale of his medicines in New York. It is true that our public have long been familiar with his great reputation, but partly owing to the heavy duty imposed upon imported medicines, and partly to the unwillingness of physicians and druggists to advance the interests of a professional brother, whose superior knowledge and skill threatened to cast their own pretensions into the shade, the sale (although great) in America of his wonderful remedies has not yet equalled the enormous demand which exists throughout the whole of Europe, Australia, and East Indies, and most other parts of the civilized world. It was for this reason that the Professor, a few months ago, determined to make New York the location of a great American depot for the preparation and sale of his medicines, rivalling in extent and usefulness his celebrated establishment in London, which, as all travellers know, is one of the "institutions" of that city. We have reason to congratulate ourselves, and especially our sick and afflicted fellow citizens, upon his felicitous resolutions.

For proceeding step by step, on strictly scientific principles, the Professor, at the early part of his career, attained to a discovery, which placed him above all competition in the triumphs of the healing art. He noticed how much of the boasted medical knowledge of the present day was empirical, and how little was really known of the laws of human physiology. Continuing his investigations, a happy thought struck him, like an inspiration, and he located the seat of every disease,—no matter what its nature and diagnosis,—in the blood. The blood has vitality;—the blood is alive; it is indeed in the language of Scripture, "the life of man." If that stream of existence is impure, how can the human being be otherwise than feeble, exhausted, emaciated and afflicted by various forms of disease? To purify the blood, and keep it pure, is virtually, to banish sickness from the earth. Here, then, is hope for the sufferer. The poor invalid, despairing of recovery, may go forth into the world a renovated and strong man. Professor HOLLOWAY'S treatment eradicates all our ailments; whether they are of the stomach, liver, kidneys, lungs, heart or skin, he refers their origin to the blood, and restores the apparently diseased organ to pristine and perfect health. Knowing this, as we do, from the experience of our friends, as well as from our own, we discharge but a Samaritan duty to the public, by a cordial recommendation of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT—the former for internal derangements of the system; the latter for external application to wounds and sores, which have resisted every other so-called remedy.—N. Y. Atlas.

Married.

At Pugwash, on the 1st ult. by the Rev. Henry Stamer. Dr. JOSEPH CLARKE, M. D., to Miss OLIVIA KING. At Pugwash, on the 1st ult. by the Rev. Henry Stamer. Mr. Wm. BARTON, to Miss AMELIA ANNE McNEIL. At Melford, Strait of Canso, on the 21st ult. by the Rev. J. S. Smith, Mr. Wm. PEARL, to Miss ELLYN WHITE.

Died.

On Tuesday evening last, after a short illness Mrs. MARGARET NELSON, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Jenkins, in the 44th year of her age. On Thursday morning, after a painful illness, JAMES FITZGERALD in the 16th year of his age, much and deeply regretted by his relatives and friends. At Wolfville, N. S., 10th instant of Consumption, MARY E. wife of Wm. Rockwell, daughter of the late Wm. Lillemann, of Roxbury, Mass. At Watford, on the 27th ult. in the 56th year of her age, Mrs. HORROCK, wife of Mr. Solomon Horton.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED

Sunday, Jan 27—Barque Harbord, Larchold, Boston. Schr. Harriet Nowell, Parsons, Port aux Basques. N. F. Tuesday, Jan 21—Packet brig America, O'Driscoll, Boston, 4 days. Wednesday, Jan 31—Schr. Inkermann, King, Fortuna Bay, N. F. 10 days. Telegraph, Mr. Nab, Nowell 11 days. Thursday Jan 31—R. M. S. Arabia, Liverpool, 12 1/2 days. Schr. James Walsh, Ballfourn, N. F. Resident, Nfld. Friday, Feb 1—R. M. S. America, Boston 49 hours.

CLEARED.

Jan. 29—Schr. Three Brothers, Nearing, West Indies. Jan. 28—brig Belle, Aspleck, Kingston, Ja., Lady Ogie, Wood, do. Boston, Roche, Boston, schr. Rival, McKay, B. W. Indies, Sultan, Day, New York. Jan. 29—brig Harriet Ann, Mason, Montego Bay; Annette, Noid, Brazils, schr. Jasper, Nickerson, St. Jago de Cuba; Mary, Glasgow, New York. Jan. 31—Schr. Merlin, Corliss, St. Johns N. F., Ship Alliance Card, Liverpool, schr. Ann, Patterson, New York; Harriet Newall, Parsons, Boston.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Bacon, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Hams, Dried, Hay, Homespun, Oatmeal, Oats, Potatoes, Sacks, Veal, Yarn, Canada Flour, Am., Bye, Corn Meal, Wool, and Coal.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Wool and Coal.

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

I HAVE now on hand, handomely 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. Jan. 26. WM. GOSSIP.

D. C. S.

THE attention of the Local Committees is particularly requested to the following Resolution of the Executive Committee. Passed, Oct. 10th, 1855. "That in future, all Subscription Lists received before the 31st of March in each year, will appear in the next forthcoming Report, while those received after that date shall be omitted." EDWIN GILPIN, Jr., Sec'y. Dec. 5, 1855.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED.

SPIERS' & SURENNE'S Complete French and English, and English and French Dictionary. With Pronunciation, &c.—one large 8vo. volume, 1400 pages. Spiers' & Surenne's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of French and English Languages (School Edition) 913 pages, 12 mo. new and large type. Surenne's French and English and English and French Dictionary. Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French—by Jewett. Ollendorff's Method of Learning French—by Valice. Keys to each of above Methods. Collet's Dramatic French Reader. Rowan's Modern French Reader. De Fiva's Elementary French Reader. De Fiva's Classic French Reader. French Testaments. De Porquet's Tresor. Conselle A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly. Contes A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly. L'Echo De Paris—by Le Page. Hamel's French Exercises. Les Messagers du Roi. Fenelon's Telemachus. Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII. Wauastroch's Recueil Choisi. Perrin's Fables—by Bolmar. Decr. 15, 1855. WM. GOSSIP. 24, Granville Street.

ALMANACKS.

CUNNABELL'S Nova Scotia Almanack, and all the others as they appear, on sale at the Book Store Wm. Gossip, 24 Granville Street, Halifax.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND VOLS. III. & IV. HARPER'S AMERICAN REPRINT. 3s. 6d. FKB VOL.

THE long expected Third and Fourth Volumes of MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, were received a week since, and may now be had at the Subscriber's Book Store, at the above price, neatly printed and strongly bound.

The English Edition of the above Work was sold in a single day at 3s. Sterling for the two Vols. Vols I and II uniform with the above can also be had if required, at the same rate.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

REV. D. W. PICKETT, B. A., Principal. H. STEINFELHAZEN, Esq., Prof. of Modern Languages.

THE Business of the above School will be resumed on TUESDAY, Jan'y 16th, 1856, and it is very desirable that all Pupils should be in attendance on that day.

There are now a few Vacancies in the family of the Principal, which may be secured on early application Terms.—Boards 25s per annum. Day Scholars 8 do. The Modern Languages } 3 do. (one or more)

All payments to be made quarterly in advance. Each Boy to furnish his own shoes, pillow cases and towels, and each article to be distinctly marked with the owner's name.

Two Scholarships of £10 and £5 will be competed for at the Lucania, A. D. 1856.

Windsor, Dec. 31st. 1855.

KING'S COLLEGE.

FOR SALE.

ONE Quarter Share in a Certificate—other Share-holders children quite young. Discount offered on Original value. Apply at Church Times Office. Jan. 12, 1856. 3w.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BOKAH, PREPARED WITH LAU 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. 1857

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

LARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing Cambric—per yard: Antiquarian, Imperial, Royal, and Demer 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 Mergol; Prepared Gum Water; Superior Sables for Oil or Water Colors; Flat Varnish or Lacquering Brushes; Camel Hair Pencils; Faber's and Rowner's Drawing Pencils; Charcoal in reeds; Drawing Pens; Parallel Rulers; Compasses; Mapping Pens; Slate; 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, 24 Granville Street.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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

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

Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c from London, Halifax, N. S. Dec. 19.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

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

RAISINS!

A FEW Half Boxes, &c., of those Prime FF Raisins—Purchased at Creighton & Grassie's Sale, put up for the English Market, for sale by WM. GOSSIP. Dec. 22. 24 Granville Street.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

RESOLVED, that no Bill of a private or local nature, or petition therefor, or for money or relief, be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of each Session, and that the Clerk do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause this Resolution to be inserted in five or more of the public newspapers. HENRY G. D. TWINING, Clerk of Assembly, Jan 5. 1856

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received from England per "Themis" and "Warburton,"

THE principal part of his FALL SUPPLY of GOODS, consisting of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other toilet requisites, &c. &c., to all of which the attention of Customers is respectfully invited, as the articles are good and prices moderate.

W. LANGLEY, Hollis Street, Halifax. Oct. 12,

Poetry.

THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

(St. Mark iv 3-20.)

STRAW went a sower forth to sow his seed, And some he sowed upon the beaten way...

The sower went his way where scanty soil Covered a rock, the seed no sooner sown...

The sower went his way in deeper earth He sowed his seed, where hidden thorns abound...

The sower went his way, where fertile fields Lay cultured ready for the golden grain...

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY!

FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

BY the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies...

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SORE THROAT HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin...

SOLE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

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June 9.

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With a subscribed capital of £250,000 in Shares of Twenty Five Pounds, Share holders Liability limited to the amount of their Subscription...

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- WILLIAM STAIRS, Chairman. JOHN GIBSON, JOHN DUFFUS, EDW. KENNY, J. W. RITCHIE, BENJAMIN WIER, JAMES A. MOREN, Committee.

Halifax, Dec. 23rd. 1855 till 1st Feb.

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