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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Orthodoxy—Apostolic Order."

VOL. 8.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1857.

NO. 12.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING	EVENING
Mar. 23	Sund. Lent.	Gen. 43	John 8
24	Mon.	Judges 14	10 th Judg.
25	Tue.	10 th Judg.	16 th 3 rd Tim.
26	Wed.	10 th Judg.	11
27	Thurs.	10 th Judg.	11
28	Friday	10 th Judg.	11
29	Sat.	10 th Judg.	11
30	Sund.	10 th Judg.	11
31	Mon.	10 th Judg.	11
1	Tue.	10 th Judg.	11
2	Wed.	10 th Judg.	11
3	Thurs.	10 th Judg.	11
4	Friday	10 th Judg.	11
5	Sat.	10 th Judg.	11
6	Sund.	10 th Judg.	11
7	Mon.	10 th Judg.	11
8	Tue.	10 th Judg.	11
9	Wed.	10 th Judg.	11
10	Thurs.	10 th Judg.	11
11	Friday	10 th Judg.	11
12	Sat.	10 th Judg.	11
13	Sund.	10 th Judg.	11
14	Mon.	10 th Judg.	11
15	Tue.	10 th Judg.	11
16	Wed.	10 th Judg.	11
17	Thurs.	10 th Judg.	11
18	Friday	10 th Judg.	11
19	Sat.	10 th Judg.	11
20	Sund.	10 th Judg.	11
21	Mon.	10 th Judg.	11
22	Tue.	10 th Judg.	11
23	Wed.	10 th Judg.	11
24	Thurs.	10 th Judg.	11
25	Friday	10 th Judg.	11
26	Sat.	10 th Judg.	11
27	Sund.	10 th Judg.	11
28	Mon.	10 th Judg.	11
29	Tue.	10 th Judg.	11
30	Wed.	10 th Judg.	11
31	Thurs.	10 th Judg.	11

Poetry.

ST. MATT. XIII.

O Thou that sow'st the precious seed,
In my heart's garden, make it speed,
And root out every hurtful weed
That stops its growth.
O! give me all the strength I need
To conquer sloth.

Shall disappointments sad and drear,
Or sight of other's sins make scar
And dead my heart, or dull my ear
To Thy command?
Dear Lord, forbid: give me to hear
And understand.

If storms of tribulation rise,
And hide all heaven from my eyes—
Clouding its pure and peaceful skies—
Pour in thy balm:
Command the waves as they arise,
And give a calm.

O! let no worldly pleasures kill
Thy seed divine, nor riches fill
My soul with cares, and mar my will
To run my race;
But let Thy holy dew distil
In drops of grace.

Vouchsafe me daily some increase,
To fit my soul for her release;
Nor let the precious growth e'er cease
Till thou hast told
Of fruits of faith, and love, and peace
A hundred fold.

When'er my eyes are seal'd in sleep,
And I can then no vigil keep,
Let angels guard me from the deep
Designs and snares
Of ghostly foes who then may seek
To sow the tares.

And when the awful trumpet's sound
Shall summon angel reapers round
To gather the harvest from the ground—
O grant me then,
That in Thy garner I be found.
Amen! Amen!
—Old Church Porch.

Religious Miscellany.

MANCHESTER EDUCATION.

There was a large meeting at Manchester, at the Free-trade Hall, on Friday, to inaugurate, as it were, the new Manchester Education Bill, based on the compromise effected between various sections of educationists through Sir John Pakington. Resolutions were passed declaring the necessity of further progress being made in education, and supporting the plan proposed. The chief speakers were—Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, Sir J. Pakington, and Mr. W. Entwistle. The latter explained the objects of the new bill.

Sir J. K. Shuttleworth congratulated the meeting on the prominent position taken by Sir J. Pakington, to which he had been invited by Mr. Cobden, and the union of these two statesmen on the subject he thought a matter of great significance. There were, he said, in the country already 4,000 certificated, and 10,300 pupil teachers, 40 training colleges, sending out annually 1,000 teachers. To meet this expansion the capitation grant to rural districts had been determined upon by the Privy Council at his advice, led by the discussions of the Manchester and Salford Committee. Its application and effect Sir Kaye Shuttleworth proceeded to explain.

The fourth resolution was as follows:—

That although, in the opinion of this meeting, it would be unjust to administer any local rate, in aid of the schools built by voluntary effort, to interfere with the management, discipline, instruction, or inspection of such schools, otherwise than to secure

the specific objects of such aid, yet it would be equally unjust to disregard the conscientious feelings of parents in respect to the religious education of their children, or of the ratepayers in respect to their paying for forms of religion to which they object; therefore this meeting considers that the only requirement pertaining to instruction which, as a condition of receiving such local aid, ought to be demanded, is a prescribed amount of secular instruction, and that the religious instruction ought to be left to be superadded, or otherwise, at the discretion of the school managers, but that no child ought to be compelled to learn a distinctive religious formulary to which his parents conscientiously object.

This was supported by a speech from Sir John Pakington, dealing with the "religious difficulty," and defending the secular party having its headquarters at Manchester:—

"While on the one hand all the religious denominations had insisted upon their children having the blessings of religious education, others, equally anxious to disseminate those blessings, felt that so impossible was it to reconcile the denominations, and to bring them into co-operation for the training of their children in the same schools, that it would be better to banish religious teaching from the schools altogether, and to establish schools upon a secular system. And what was the secular system? It had already been remarked that it had been greatly misunderstood, and such was undoubtedly the case. An impression prevailed in the country that the secular party was opposed to giving religious instruction to the youth of England. Was there such a party in existence? (Cries of "No, no.") He believed there was not. If there was a party that would deprive the youth of the country of that first and greatest point of instruction, and that believed it was possible to train really good men and good citizens without impressing upon the youthful mind the all importance of religion, with that party he had no sympathy—with it he could have no connection—and with it he would have no united action. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) But this was not the character of the secular party. If he rightly understood the meaning and objects of that party, what they said was this—"We value religious instruction as much as the advocates of a religious system, but we contend that for such teaching the school is not the place, and the schoolmaster is not the man." The difference, then, between the so-called secular and religious parties was not so much one of principle, as of time, manner, and place. (Cheers.) Previous to his visit to Manchester, in November, he received a communication from that distinguished man to whom reference had already been made—he meant Mr. Cobden—suggesting to him, as he would have an opportunity of communicating with the leading members of both the educational bodies in this city, to undertake the task of putting an end to the unhappy differences, and finding a common ground upon which all might unite. When he proposed a conference, in consequence of what was suggested by Mr. Cobden, some three or four gentlemen were deputed from each side. On the day after he delivered his address, they met in conference; and he was not going too far when he said that this great difficulty, which had puzzled and perplexed England for years, and which, again and again, had been pronounced to be insuperable, was solved by seven or eight gentlemen in a discussion that did not occupy two hours. (Applause.) The ground they had taken was founded upon the principle of religious freedom. The basis they had adopted was as simple as possible. It was that hereafter the conductors of every school should teach religion as they thought right; that there should be no interference with the teaching of religion according to their belief, save only the indispensable requirement that no man's conscience should be violated, but that the most perfect respect should be had for the religious scruples of every parent whose child or children might attend the school. He believed in his conscience that the plan which by the bill they were about to recommend to the adoption of the Legislature was one which every friend of education—the most rigid secularist, and the most religious and conscientious clergyman—might conscientiously and cordially adopt. But he might perhaps be allowed to give a word of counsel to each side of the now united party. To his secular friends he would say that if they trusted to the Sunday-school and to home teaching for the religious instruction of the school children, his belief was that in the one they were trusting to what was not sufficient, and that if they trusted to home teaching they must be thinking rather of the homes to which they themselves belonged than of those comfortless and too often wretched homes from which the children of the humbler classes come to school. To the other side he would say that their religious teaching would be utterly thrown away—that they would be sowing seed in an unproductive soil—unless the secular teaching of the school of England was raised to a higher standard than it had yet attained. ("Hear, hear," and applause.)

The right hon. speaker, after paying a high tribute to Mr. Cobden's exertions in the great cause on behalf of which they were then assembled, and referring to many political questions on which it had been his fate in public life to differ with that gentleman, went on to say that he could see no reason why he should not co-operate with those who were opposed to him in public life, when they would meet upon this one great question, which ought not to be the subject of party difference; and while he saw no reason against it, he saw this strong obvious reason in its favour, that whether they looked to the effect in Parliament or in the country, the moral effect must and would be great of seeing men of opposite parties in public life casting aside party catchwords and party entanglements, and consenting to act together for a great object which all parties deemed important in its relation to the welfare and well-being of the people. (Cheers.) It was therefore animated by those reasons that they went about to introduce a bill the history and objects of which had been explained. It was incomplete, he admitted; permissive, not compulsory; local, and not general; but in the present state of public feeling, the part of wise politicians was to gain what they could, and if the measure was not extensive they must remember that the principles it involved were all-important. Let them once have those principles upon the statute-book, and he predicted that it could not, would not, be long before the operation of them should be extended over the whole country. What are those principles? Did the people of Manchester value religious freedom? Then let them support the system under which every school should be free to choose that religion which the conductors thought right and under which no man's conscience should be violated. Did they value the principle of local self-government? Then let them support a measure which would confer the administration of local funds upon a local body, and would resist the centralising tendency of administering a gigantic fund by an administrative department of the State. (Great cheering.)

A correspondent of the *London Guardian* makes the following remarks on the last meeting of Convocation:—

CONVOCAATION AND THE LAITY.

"The last meeting of Convocation has made several points much clearer than they were before.

"1st. Convocation has established itself; it cannot be put down, or anything else substituted for it.

"2ndly. All agree that, in some way or other, the laity ought to be consulted.

"3rdly. There is an equal consent that they cannot in any way be made members of the Convocation.

"4thly. The curious and interesting debate in the Upper House on the best mode of obtaining counsel from the province of York, on the subject of missions, shows that somehow or other York must be combined with Canterbury.

"Canon Wordsworth's suggestion of consulting the laity in diocesan Synod is most valuable, but it is a step only; its advantages will be mainly local, and Parliament will be unable to gather the wishes of the laity from the discordant resolutions of diocesan Synods. Their collective wishes can only be satisfactorily expressed by their deputies in one assembly for England.

"Dr. M'Caul was right when he said that we

WINDSOR, March 14, 1857.

cannot separate Church and State. And yet Mr. Hills, &c., was right in saying that the Church is becoming more self-reliant and independent of the State. The ideas are not incompatible; by proper management these Acts of Parliament whose exigence proves the first case may be made safely to work out the second.

Mr. Hayward Cox, I believe, expressed truly the desire of the majority of the two Houses of Parliament to know the views of the laity, and their intention to give effect to them when expressed unanimously.

"I think the time is come for a further step, for asking the Upper House of Convocation, when it meets in the summer, to appoint a committee of both houses, to consider the expediency of establishing a central body for England, consisting of Bishops, clergy, and laity, whose function shall be to recommend such measures to Parliament as its three members, voting separately, shall agree on. It need not be called either Synod or Council, if any persons are better pleased that it should not; what is essential is that the clergy and laity should be purely representative, and should, if possible, be so chosen that important minorities in the different dioceses should not be practically disfranchised.

Correspondence.

The Editors of the Church Times do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions of their Correspondents.

THE CHURCH SQUARE, LUNENBURG. No. 2.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Since I last addressed you on this subject, notwithstanding an assurance given in a high and influential quarter, that St. John's Church Spoliation Bill would not be persevered in, I now perceive it has passed its second reading, and been referred to a Select Committee. The Trustees of that Church, placed by the Provincial Government itself in charge of the Square, resist this Bill, and have called upon their Government and Legislature to do the same, as an outrage of the Laws and Rights of Property.

It is, Sir, a Rule in Law that a party who would change the possession of an Estate must first establish a Legal Title in himself; and further, that 20 years adverse possession is a good bar to an Ejectment, just as 6 years neglect of the holder, outlaws a note; for by Statute 21 Jac. 1, no person may make an entry into lands, &c., but within 20 years next after his right or title which shall first descend or accrue to the same; and in default thereof, such person so not entering, and their heirs, shall be utterly excluded and disabled from such entry after to be made. The Title therefore to the Church Square can by no possibility be in any Trustees under the Grant of 1785, for never once from that period to the date present, a period of 70 years, have they or their heirs made entry. Neither is the Title any longer in the Crown, the Government or the Legislature, who have thrice parted with it, 1st. to the Church built by the British Government itself upon it, by direction of the Crown; 2nd, to 7 Trustees in 1785; and subsequently to 3 Trustees in 1820, receiving from the latter £10 18 2 in payment for the Grant, which is duly on record in their own offices. The successors of those Trustees made entry, and enclosure, and by Memorial they appear before the Legislature, and assert their Purchase, Possession and Claim. "Ownership is thus out of the Government, and for no consideration can they give to others what they long since first gave, then sold to us.

As long ago as 1749 the Lords of Trade and Plantations addressed to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the following communication on the subject of Missions to this Province:

Whitehall, April 6th, 1749.

"His Majesty having given directions that a number of persons should be sent to the Province of Nova Scotia, in North America, I am directed by my Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to desire you will acquaint the Society P. G., that it is proposed to settle the said persons in 6 Townships, and that a particular spot will be set apart in each of them for Building a Church, and 400 acres of land adjacent thereto granted in perpetuity free from the payment of any Quit Rent, to a Minister and his successors." Signed, "John Pownall, Clerk of Reports." These Townships were laid out along the Atlantic Coast of Nova Scotia, of which Lunenburg is one. (T. B. Akins's Sketch, &c. chap. 1). Following these directions, the British Government itself erected St. John's Church, on the spot thus by the Crown set apart, and assigned a Glebe to its successive Ministers.—

On that spot stood the Church for 82 years without further Grant, and for 80 years more was included with other Squares in a General Grant to 7 Trustees, who never in any way whatever interfered with the Church's freedom of the Square.

In 1814, the last of those Trustees died without heirs. Our Laws, Sir, make Trust Estates devisable; and where they are not devised, they descend to the heirs of the person who was last entitled to them. Mr. Jossan left neither devise nor heir. The Law then enacts that where a Trustee dies without heirs, by which the lands escheat to the King, the King is authorized by Statute to execute a Trust where the legal estate becomes void in the Crown by the death of the Trustee without heirs. The Estate in the Church Square escheated to the Crown by Mr. Jossan's death. The Crown accordingly executed a new Trust in favour of the Congregation of St. John's Church, thus only carrying out its own first intention and direction, expressed and given in 1749.

In 1833, the Trustees enclosed and beautified the ground, at which very date Mr. Henry Ernst, the avowed author of the hostile Bill, was a Vestryman of St. John's Congregation, and Mr. Henry Bailly, its mover in the House, was then, and from infancy had been, a member of the Church. This connection on the part of both has long since ceased, and the one has been for 17 years fashioning this barbed arrow; the other placed it on the bowstring designed to send it to his old mother's heart. Even as far back as 1840, Mr. Ernst laid the case of the Church's claim before Mr. (now the Hon. Mr.) Johnston, for his opinion. That Gentleman, as I have it from Mr. Ernst's own lips, even then told him the Trust of 1785 had failed for want of heirs, whence Mr. Ernst concluded he had no chance of success against the Church in any Court of Equity or Law, the same principles of limitation being adopted by both. And now, having suffered 17 years of Enclosure to pass over, in addition to the 7 years previous to 1840, he hopes by hostile influences in the Legislature to wrest the Trust from the Church. To justify his Bill, first, he and his friends raised the slanderous cry, the Church people are going to sell their Square for building lots. Then, they are going to shut out the public from crossing over it—and next, they are going to enclose the two vacant Squares. These charges being repeated, Mr. Ernst in a rage put forth a M.S., giving his own construction of the Bill, concluding it thus, "and who ever says to the contrary, are Liars.—Henry Ernst." By the Statutes of Limitation, 20 years adverse possession is a good bar to an ejectment; they give right of possession which cannot be divested by entry; they also give right of entry; so that if a person who has had such a possession is turned out, he may lawfully enter, and bring an action for its recovery, upon which he will be entitled to judgment. The Title of St. John's Church to this Square is, what our Laws call, Perfect, by Grant, Entry and Possession. The general public have a similar Title to the Rights of Way enjoyed for 10½ years across the Square. We could not therefore obstruct them, if we would. Besides which, in this Town, the Church of England members, according to the last Census, form half the population: to obstruct the public therefore would be to obstruct themselves. How again could we lay off the Square in building lots, intersected as it thus is by paths, crossing it like the Letter X? Moreover, if the Grant of 1785 is in force, why a Bill in 1857 at all, appointing new Trustees: if it is not in force, their own M. P. P. legal adviser himself told me, our Grant is good. That gentleman is now on the Select Committee.

Therefore, Sir, as one of its Trustees, I declare that the congregation of St. John's Church will look upon any new Trustees appointed by the same Provincial Government from whom we hold our Grant, justly paid for and recorded, as an impossibility, a nullity, as something even worse; and if such Trustees should be appointed, (and we ask Mr. Henry Ernst to be one of them), and attempt to make entry by daylight where we so honestly occupy, they will be dealt with as other trespassers on private rights, and the Government who received our money for the Title, ought to pay our costs. In private transactions, what, Sir, would be thought of a man who should sell an Estate to strangers, take their money, and pass the Deeds; if he should then turn about, and give the same Estate to certain clamorous and poor relations! What would the gift be worth? About as much, Sir, as the gift, at this time of day, to poor Mr. Henry Bailly, of the Title to

OUR OLD CHURCH SQUARE.

Lunenburg, March, 1857.

Mr. Editor,—

Knowing that much interest is felt for the Parish of Windsor, and that many would rejoice to hear of its welfare, who now know scarcely anything of its sayings and doings, I have thought that a communication from the village where so many Churchmen have passed their early days might not be unacceptable to the readers of the Church Times. I had the privilege on Friday evening, the 18th inst., of attending a meeting of the Windsor Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, the largest and most interesting that has ever been held here. It was opened with singing the 100th Psalm and Prayer. The Chairman, the Rev. T. Maynard, made some very appropriate remarks, recommending our Society to our warmest regard. The first Resolution was moved by the Rev. Mr. Hensley, the Professor of Mathematics at King's College, who, in an admirable address, spoke of the obligations the Church in this parish were under to the Society at Home, and the hardships experienced by the first Missionaries sent out by the Society for P. G. F. some ninety years ago. This Resolution was moved by Charles Smith, Esq.

C. B. Bowman, Esq., moved the next Resolution, and closed his observations by expressing his determination to double his subscription to the Society, an example I sincerely wish may be followed by many others. The Resolution was seconded by Rev. D. W. Pickett, who, in an excellent speech, cordially recommended the Society to our notice.

The third and last resolution was moved by J. W. Teas, Esq., whose address, though rather extended, had some amusing anecdotes to recommend it. This was seconded by Henry Sterns, Esq., of Queen's County, who addressed the young most impressively, and won applause from all, especially the fair sex, as he referred particularly to the work done by them in Liverpool, the parish to which he belonged, and it is to be hoped his remarks will produce some good effect on the Ladies of Windsor. The 67th Psalm, and the Missionary and Dismissal Hymns were sung during the Evening, and, after the Benediction from the Rector, the crowded Assembly dispersed, apparently much pleased and gratified with the evening's proceedings. Though our present Rector has only been among us a few months, he has already done much good, and we confidently believe, if his life is spared, that much will be accomplished. May Christ be his strength, and may he neither fail nor be weary until he is called to finish his course with joy. When we compare our present congregations with the past, we may indeed thank God and take courage. And when we consider that every Sunday four, and frequently five churches in our Parish have the pure Gospel preached within their walls by ministers of our own holy Church, we feel that indeed to us much has been given, and much will be required. Our Sunday Schools are increasing, and we hope before long to have a School-house erected, as the ground has already been purchased.

But, Mr. Editor, I shall weary your readers, if I continue, and therefore will conclude with the earnest hope that Churchmen may in every parish in this diocese be increasingly alive to the glory of God and the welfare of the Church which Christ has purchased with His own blood; and that they all may learn from the Psalmist to pray for the Peace of our Zion, and that the blessing promised to those who do so may be experienced by all Christians, is ever the hearty prayer of

"A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH,
AND ONE WHO LOVES IT."

News Department.

Extracts from Papers by R. M. Steamer America
ENGLAND.

The merits of the Budget are that it takes off ninepence, that it has a certain air of straightforwardness and juvenile simplicity about it, and that it is—or seems to be—easily understood. "Take this ninepence, and be happy. Ninepence is nine millions sterling. Put it in your pocket, and let us have no more words." In a voice husky with *viva voce* ciphering, and with the recitement of many tabular statements, the Chancellor of the Exchequer thus addresses the nation; and he is efficiently supported by the Ministerial Press. Ninepence is Lord Palmerston's bid for power. Now there is certainly something handsome in ninepence, and it will make so good a figure in your domestic accounts, and responds so exactly to the late outcry on the subject, that resistance to the scheme seems thankless and uphill work. Nevertheless it is to be

resisted. No sooner does Sir George attempt to secure his ground by craftily moving the Navy Estimates than upstart in succession Disraeli, Gladstone, and Russell (singular conjunction of names) and insist on the opportunity for a pitched battle, which is to come off on Friday.

Sir G. Lewis reduces the Army and Navy Estimates by £17,000,000. This is not retrenchment; it represents substantially the last year of war expenditure and the first year of peace. The surrender of the sinopence will deprive him of about £9,000,000. He has to provide, however, during this and the three following years, for an extraordinary annual charge, composed partly of Exchequer Bonds falling due, partly of payments to the Sinking Fund, and partly of interest on debt, which will amount, unless we are mistaken, to £3,650,000 in 1857, £4,800,000 in 1858, £4,720,000 in 1859, and £2,500,000 in 1860. To meet this he appropriates the excess of the income-tax and the tea and sugar duties; as regards the former he sets aside Mr. Gladstone's declining scale, the operation of which has been suspended during the war by the Act of 1854, but which, if now permitted to revive, would bring down the taxes to 5d. for the next two years, and wholly extinguish it in 1860—and makes it 7d. for the next three years, preserving silence as to what will become of it afterwards. On incomes under £150 is to be 5d., as originally fixed by Sir R. Peel. The duties on tea and sugar, which were also stopped in their downward course by the necessities of the war, he serves in a similar way. They are to fall by smaller gradations and at longer intervals—a mode of reduction, generally speaking, extremely advantageous to the consumer. The possible expenses of a Persian war do not figure of course in this account, but the military and naval estimates exceed those of 1853 by about two millions, the explanation of which appears not quite complete. He hazards no remissions; the claims of paper, spirits, and fire-insurances he wholly rejects. The most unsatisfactory feature of the scheme is the uncertainty which it throws over the future of the income tax, and the doubtfulness of the calculations on which the fate of that impost is made to depend. On the whole, the Budget suggests the image of a cautious and uninventive financier, not quite at home in his figures, and compelled to make slashing reductions while somebody is standing over him with a stick.—*London Guardian*.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

In an eloquent speech, on Friday, Lord Broughman, after illustrating by example the present state of the law respecting the property of married women, introduced resolutions affirming that the law urgently required amendment; that a wife ought to have entire control over the whole of her property:—

If parties chose to make a settlement for themselves before, and to tie up their property, then the law need not interfere. Otherwise let the woman obtain her property as a *feme sole*, with the provision that the husband should not be liable to her debts either before marriage or during coverture, and following in all respects the analogy of the *feme sole*. [A noble lord—The children?] The children should be maintained by both husband and wife, the wife being equally liable with the husband. He should then introduce a bill carefully prepared by a learned and worthy colleague of his in the Law Amendment Society, carrying into effect the first and most effectual remedy. He had been told that it was hopeless to expect that such a bill would pass, but remembering that the same had been said of the doing away of the slave trade, of Romilly's Law Reform, and of his own nine bills for the amendment of the law, seven of which had since been carried, he did not despair of seeing his present proposition become law.

Earl Granville, acknowledging the evil, feared it was encumbered by insuperable difficulties, owing to the difference of opinion as to the remedy. Lord Campbell wished to know in case of their being children, if the wife was to be committed to prison in case she refused to contribute her proper share to the expenses of the *menage*? He contended that the proposal would lead to perpetual discord among married persons, and prove detrimental to domestic happiness. He moved the adjournment of the debate for six weeks [Lord Broughman going abroad] which was carried.

The Church-rate Abolition Bill was introduced on Thursday by Sir Wm. Clay, without opposition; Mr. Labouchere promising to state the intentions of Government on the second reading.

Sir George Grey promises a bill on an early day to give effect to the recommendations of the committee

which sat last session on the Ecclesiastical Commission.

The expulsion of Mr. James Sadleir from the house of Commons was unanimously resolved upon on Monday, after a debate, in which complaint was made of the delay on the part of the Government in bringing forward the motion. The resolution specified that Mr. Sadleir was expelled, having been found guilty of fraudulent practices, and fled from justice.

The appeal in the case of Alicia Race has been heard by Vice-Chancellor Kinderley in his private room. No report, therefore, has transpired, but the order is as follows, the Court of Equity reversing the decision of the Common Law Court:—

An undertaking being given by the Rev. E. W. Bickersteth and four other parties to clothe, maintain, and educate the infant, Alicia Race, in a manner suitable to her station, and to an amount not exceeding £25 a year, declare that the infant ought to be brought up in the Protestant faith, appoint Captain Conolly, and J. E. Woodroofs, Esq., guardians, if they will undertake the office, of the said infant; if not, refer it to chambers to appoint a fit and proper guardian. Child to be delivered to the matron of the Sailors' Orphan School, Hampstead.

A frightful explosion took place at the Lund-hill colliery, Wombwell, near Barnsley, on Thursday morning. There were from 150 to 200 men in the pit at the time, at dinner. The explosion was so powerful that the frame which descends the shaft was blown out at the mouth of the pit and lodged in the gearing above. The interior was set on fire by the explosion, which took place about noon; and at four o'clock fire was blazing from the air-shaft, which is 220 yards deep, and more than twenty yards above the mouth of the pit. Under these circumstances, after sixteen men had been drawn up alive, but seriously injured, a resolution was come to to stop up the mouths of the shafts, in order to put out the fire, by preventing the draft of air throughout the mine. Later in the evening a number of miners, with the most praiseworthy courage, volunteered to go down and explore. They found an area of coal, sixty feet square, in flames, rendering it impossible to proceed far; nineteen men were, however, found alive, and safely drawn up. On the northern side of the pit the explorers found ten corpses blackened by the explosion, and fearfully mutilated, evidently having been driven with great violence against the displaced masses of coal. Seven of these bodies were brought to the bottom of the working shaft, but the explorers had no time to remove any of the others before they found it necessary to quit the pit, on account of the accumulation of carbonic acid gas. At this time there were 155 men, in all probability, dead, left in the pit. An inquest was opened on Monday, on the body of one of the victims, Abraham Turner, who had been taken alive out of the pit, but died shortly after. The proprietors of the pit were in attendance, and Mr. C. Morton, the Government Inspector. A fireman, one of those saved with the deceased, was the principal witness, but could give no reason for the explosion. On the previous Thursday he had been round his half of the pit, and found everything in excellent working order. Naked candles, however, were in constant use by the pitmen; they were considered safe. John Warhurst, another fireman, and one of those who volunteered to descend after the accident, said:—

"As we descended we heard men at the bottom screaming for assistance. We found a number of men congregated at the bottom, and sent them out as soon as possible. On reaching the cupola (up-cast shaft) I found that it was on fire about the furnace. I found a man lying on a heap of burning coals, and took him off. I could only get a few yards further up the board-gate, as the fire-damp fired in my lamp. I returned into the level, and there met with another dead body. Further on the south level I found a third and fourth body, after which I returned to the shaft, not thinking it prudent to go further by myself. Mr. Coe then went down the pit along with me. We went on the south side, where we found four or five more dead bodies. The lamp showed fire, and we were afraid to go further lest it should explode again. We found fifteen or sixteen bodies in all. We went up every board, both north and south, as far as we could get. We found inflammable gas up every board." The inquiry was adjourned for a week.

The *Journal Phrenologique* contains the following description of the peculiarities presented by the head of Verger:—

The organs of imitation and credulity are strongly developed. The upper region, seat of benevolence, conscientiousness, veneration, and firmness, present only a horizontal line depressed in the centre, these organs being nearly absent; on the other hand, the organs of secretiveness and circumspection are

strongly developed, as likewise that of destructiveness. The organ of self-esteem is exceedingly prominent, while those of amateness and improgenitiveness do not exist.

The Austrian General who had the command of the troops in Bologna is dead. The immediate cause of his death was a hundred oysters of the largest size, which he ate at a sitting.

The Paris *Univers* states that it is evident, from statistics, that Protestants are increasing in all the Catholic cities of Germany in a fearful manner.

The Marchioness of La Rochejaquelein has just died at Orleans, in her eighty-fourth year. During the Vendean war she rode on horseback by the side of her husband, and commanded a regiment.

A LIBERAL PAPIST.—The King of Bavaria, who is a Roman Catholic in the strictest sense of the word, has just given a proof of his tolerant spirit by authorizing the Protestant pastors in his kingdom to raise subscriptions for a monument which is about to be erected to the memory of Martin Luther at Worms.

STATISTICS OF THE POPISH CHURCH IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The following table shows the number of Popish Churches, Priests, Monasteries, and Convents in 1829, when the Emancipation Act was passed, compared with their number at the present time:—

	1829	1857	Increase.
Priests, &c., in Great Britain,	477	1162	685
Chapels, &c., do.,	449	894	445
Religious houses of men, or Monasteries,	—	23	23
Convents,	—	106	106

Our readers must be struck with the great increase that has taken place. The number of priests has been doubled, the chapels very nearly so, and convents and monasteries have started into existence, and are increasing to an enormous amount under the fostering of Privy Council grants.—*Bulwark*.

INFLUENTIAL FISHERY MEETING.

Agreeably to announcement, a highly influential meeting of our Merchants and other citizens was held at the Merchants' Exchange Rooms, on Monday last at noon, for the purpose of giving expression to their sentiments relative to the visit of the Delegates to Nova Scotia, asking the sympathy and co-operation of the Legislature in this Province in memorializing the Queen to stay the further progress of the Convention of January 14, 1857, entered into between Her Majesty's Government and H. I. M. the Emperor of the French. His Worship the Mayor was called to the Chair, and C. W. Dickson, Esq., was chosen Secretary to the meeting. The Mayor was supported on either hand by the Hon. Mr. Kent and Mr. Carter, both of whom were exceedingly well received, and listened to with marked attention by the numerous audience present. The hon. E. M. Archibald, ex-Attorney General of Newfoundland, also addressed the meeting on the subject of the Newfoundland Fisheries in one of the most clear and convincing speeches it has ever been our good fortune to hear. Want of space precludes the possibility of furnishing even an outline of the addresses delivered by the several gentlemen; the gist of them all was the unjust aggressions of the French on the one hand and the unwise concessions of the British on the other. The orators on this occasion enjoyed the somewhat singular advantage of apparently perfectly understanding what they were talking about.—We subjoin the Resolutions, all of which were unanimously passed at the meeting.

No. 1.—Moved by Wm. Pryor, Jr., Esq., seconded by Jno. Strachan, Esq., and passed unanimously: Resolved that the convention entered into on the 14th January last between the Governments of Great Britain and France, conceding most valuable fishing rights on the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador to France, if confirmed will be extremely detrimental to the interests of the people of this Province.

No. 2.—Moved by W. B. Fairbanks, Esq., seconded by B. Saltor, Esq., and passed unanimously: Resolved that it is our duty, both as regards our own interests and those of the people of Newfoundland to protest against the concessions contemplated by this convention, and for which there does not appear to be anything beyond a nominal equivalent.

No. 3.—Moved by I. LeViscomte, Esq., (of Arichat,) seconded by J. G. A. Creighton, Esq., and passed unanimously: Resolved that the carrying out of this Convention without the sanction of the Newfoundland Legislature would be an invasion of constitutional right, and that the recognition of this principle, by the 20th article, should be maintained in all its integrity.

No. 4.—Moved by Wm. Lawson, Esq., seconded by R. Noble, Esq., and passed unanimously: Resolved that a Petition be prepared and presented to the Legislature soliciting their earnest and hearty co-operation with the people of Newfoundland in averting the danger threatened by the proposed concessions.

The proposed Petition was subsequently submitted to the meeting and passed unanimously.—Wm. Fryor, Esq., then took the chair when an unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the Mayor for his able conduct in presiding over the meeting.—A vote of thanks was also passed to C. W. Dickson, Esq., for his efficient services as Secretary.—After some complimentary remarks had passed between several gentlemen present and the Delegates, the meeting adjourned. This is probably one of the most unanimous and best conducted public meetings that has been held in Halifax for some time past.

Selections.

The Discovery of the North-West Passage by Her Majesty's Ship Investigator. Captain R. McClure, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854. Edited by Commander SHERARD OSBORN, Author of "Stray Leaves from an Arctic Journal," from the Logs and Journals of Captain Robert Le McClure. Illustrated by Commander S. GURNEY CRESSWELL, R. N. Longmans.

Captain Osborn apologizes for his style, but in truth his book is very well written. It is terse and lucid, giving proof at times of considerable powers of composition and narrative, and as emphatic in condemnation as it is in eulogy. The strange and unsatisfactory proceedings of Sir Edward Belcher meet with no mercy at his hands, while the heroic gallantry and endurance and the simple manliness of Sir Robert McClure and his associates receive ample justice and cordial praise. The crew of the *Investigator* are fortunate in an author who knows so well and describes so vividly the tremendous scenes and daring actions in which they were so long engaged. Perhaps the most interesting portions of the volume, better even than Captain Osborn's own narrative, are the extracts from the diary of Sir Robert McClure; and if we were disposed to find fault with Captain Osborn at all, it would be for not having used frequently and copiously enough such admirable and striking materials.

As far as Sir John Franklin is concerned, this voyage, most interesting in itself, was entirely barren of result. It is now known that he passed through Lancaster Sound, and that he perished in his attempt to escape southwards from Barrow Straits, probably down Peel Sound. The remains or relics of his expedition are, in all likelihood, to be found somewhere between King William's Land and Boothia.

The voyage of which Captain Osborn gives the narrative, resulted in the discovery of the North-West Passage, and in the proof of its total practical inutility. It is a noble record of dangers cheerfully met and hardships manfully sustained. Captain McClure, as our readers know, approached from the eastward, and after twice ineffectually attempting to pass between the northern coast of Bank's Land, which was discovered to be an island, and the southern coast of Melville Island, he was finally arrested in the ice near to Bank's Land, and was only rescued when his food and health were failing by a portion of Captain Kellett's crew. He demonstrated the extreme danger of the sea off Melville Island, and the impossibility of passing through the narrow lane of water which runs between Bank's Land and the continent of North America. The voyage along the northern shore of North America was full, also, of imminent peril, as the following powerful description will show:—

"They had fortunately laid hold of a large piece of ice which grounded upon the shoals westward of Princess Royal Island; and there the ship held on under its lee for security, as the rest of the ice swept by her. Some idea of the strain upon the ship, as well as the desperate position she was in, may be gleaned by the fact that at one time she was in five fathoms water, and trusting for safety to every available hawser in the vessel, amounting in the aggregate to a thirty-one inch cable and a stream chain in addition, yet she was every minute expecting to part, as the pressure took her broad bow, or surged against her trembling sides.

"Anticipating the worst that could occur, Captain McClure ordered a large quantity of provisions and fuel to be placed upon deck, the officers and men to be carefully told off to their boats, and every one to have his appointed place and duty in the event of a final catastrophe; tents and warm clothing were also prepared, and every precaution taken to save life, even if it were beyond human power to save the ship. On the 27th September, the temperature being then at zero, and the ice, as they fancied, stationary, after the *Investigator* had drifted ten miles south of the Princess Royal Island, preparations were commenced for housing the vessel over, and otherwise securing her crew from the intense cold and inclemency of a winter which was well nigh upon them. The officers had just time to congratulate themselves from the escape from past dangers, and to express thankfulness at having only lost thirty miles of latitude by the drifting of the pack, when a change of wind set it all again in motion.—The 28th was spent in breathless anxiety, as, helpless in their icy trammels, they swept northward again towards the cliffs of Princess Royal Island. These cliffs arose perpendicularly from the sea at the part against which the ship appeared to be setting, and as the crew eyed them for a hope of safety, if the gora craft should

be crushed against their face, they could see no ledge upon which even a goat could have established a footing; and an elevation of 400 feet precluded a chance of scaling them; to launch the boat over the moving pack was their sole chance, and that a poor one, rolling and upheaving as it was under the influence of wind, tide, and pressure.

"It is in such an emergency of discipline, and a certainty that each would perform unflinchingly his duty, as well as the innate good qualities of our noble seamen, are best exhibited. Dastards would in such circumstances have deserted their ship; but the Investigators were made of different stuff; they knew, too, that One who is 'strong to save' was watching over them, and they eyed the bleak cliffs, which in a few minutes might be frowning over their graves, with the calm courage of resolute men. A finer picture than such a scene presented can hardly be imagined, and it was once repeatedly exhibited during this wonderful voyage; but it would be an almost hopeless attempt to convey to the reader, by mere description, an adequate idea either of the scenery so peopled with the grim terrors of the Polar regions or of the moral grandeur of self-devotion in the officers and men. "It looks like a bad job this time!" inquiringly remarked one of the sailors as he assisted another old sea-dog in coiling down neatly a frozen hawser. "Yes!" was the rejoinder, as the other shaded his eyes from the driving snow, and cast a glance at the dark cliff looming through the storm, "the old craft will double up like an old basket when she gets alongside of them rocks."

"The *Investigator's* hour was not yet come, however; and when within 500 yards of the rocks, the ice coach wheeled her along them, and finally swept her past the islands upon the eastern side."

They failed to obtain till after their rescue by Capt. Kellett any considerable supply of fresh meat, and the want of it told heavily upon the constitutions of the crew. Great and unexplained differences as to the quantity of animal life exist within short distances in these cold regions. At Melville Island, for instance, game was abundant; but Captain McClure was seldom lucky enough all through his voyage, to obtain any quantity. He did discover, however, that the prevailing notion of the southern migration of the Arctic animals during the winter is a mistake.

"Early one dark and icy morning in January, a man named John Eames was walking out upon the floe, and saw pass close to him a small herd of reindeer trotting quietly towards Princess Royal lands. Had the ghost of his grandfather suddenly appeared to him upon the floe, John Eames could not have been more astonished; for he, like every one else, confidently believed in every living creature having gone to more favoured climes to the southward, until the summer should return. The news quickly spread; appetites sharpened; and sportsmen issued forth to slay venison. But there was no venison to be slain; the deer were nowhere to be found, although the discovery of a ptarmigan gave rise to much astonishment as to how birds could exist in such a temperature, with the land covered deeply in snow, and where it happened to be exposed, the soil so hard as to destroy iron tools in attempting to loosen it.

"These discoveries, however, raised a doubt of the correctness of the theory of animal-emigration in the Arctic regions, as laid down by that eminent naturalist and traveller Sir John Richardson, as well as of the opinion in its favour expressed by the late Admiral Sir Edward Parry; and Captain McClure in his Journal says, "it is pretty evident that during the whole winter animals may be found in these straits, and that the want of sufficient light alone prevents our larder being stored with fresh food." Subsequent observation has completely overthrown the idea that the reindeer, musk-ox, or other animals inhabiting the archipelago of islands north of America, migrate southward to avoid an Arctic winter. Throughout Bank's Land, Melville Island, Bathurst and Cornwall's Land—in short, wherever British seafmen have wintered of late years, there have been found indubitable proofs of the reindeer, bear, musk-ox, marmot, wolf, hare, and ptarmigan—in short, all the Fauna of those climes—wintering in the latitudes in which they are found during the summer.

REAL LADIES.—There is a class of masters and mistresses whose means do not afford them more than one servant, while the work of the house would require two or three, yet most unfortunately the females of the family, especially the younger ones, consider it a degradation to take any part in the work of the house; they spend their time in cultivating accom-

plishments, in ornamental but useless work, in anything or nothing rather than contribute to the comfort of their parents by learning to do useful things well. The unfortunate 'maid of all work' is driven from one thing to another without time to do anything properly, even if she had the ability; rooms are only half swept, knives and forks and spoons only half cleaned, dinner is ill cooked and uninviting; but the piano has been sounding without intermission all the morning, or wonders have been accomplished in the cross-stitch or crochet. Now, we do not mean at all to condemn the acquirements or accomplishments where there is a taste for them, still less the cultivation of the mind, provided neither take the place of necessary duties. Under all circumstances, the superintendence of her house must be among a woman's chief duties, but especially in the circumstances that I have supposed; and a mother so situated should train her daughters to see that every part of the house is clean and in perfect order, not at all grudging to assist in making it so; they should learn how to cook, and should be ashamed of an ill cooked dinner coming upon the table; they should learn to make purchases, to know good things from bad; and only when they have done all that is necessary for the comfort of the house, should they feel free to indulge in what they may think more agreeable pursuits. We know that in other countries young ladies, even of the best families, consider instruction in these household duties, and attention to them, quite a necessary part of our education; they are neither ashamed to understand them, nor to take an active part in them, nor does that in the least prevent them from taking the enjoyments or acquiring the accomplishments suited to their age and station in society. It is strange that in this country, where we boast so much of our practical good sense, this foolish vanity and attempt to appear what we are not, prevails more than anywhere else. A really lady-like person will much rather clean her room herself, if circumstances make it necessary than submit to sit in a dirty one; will much rather put her house in order with her own hands, than see it in disorder; will much rather learn to cook a dinner, than see badly prepared food daily put down before her husband or father. There is not, in fact, any hardship in doing these things; only among us, unfortunately, there is thought to be a degradation in doing them. I am quite persuaded that to any young person who has not much musical taste, practising sonatas for an hour is quite as great a drudgery, or greater, than making a pudding, or even cooking a dinner; but then it is dignified drudgery, but gratifies a pride that the other would perhaps mortify. It may be thought that taking a share in what they have been accustomed to consider servants' work will degrade them before their own servant. I believe it will do quite the contrary. When a servant is watched over and well trained by those who she sees understand how her work is to be done; when more is not given her to do than any human being can accomplish well; when she is treated with kindness, and some consideration shown for her, and her work so arranged that she shall at the close of the day have a little leisure, longer or shorter, according to her own diligence, there is much more chance of her turning out respectful, attached, and useful, than according to the ordinary system.—*Hints to Mistresses.*

STORY OF A RUSSIAN MARRIAGE.—About eighteen months ago a Miss Ward, from one of the Southern States, was married at Florence, after a short courtship, to a Polish Count, whose unpronounceable name escapes me at this moment. They were married before the American Consul, I believe. After living with Miss Ward maritally for three weeks, the Count took French leave one fine morning, carrying off his wife's jewelry as booty. A letter left behind informed Miss Ward of a fact of which she had been full that moment entirely ignorant—to wit, that the marriage of a Russian subject not according to the service of the Greek Church and a Russian subject was invalid and not binding, and that the service which had united them resembling in no wise the one required; they were as free as if no service had been performed. The consternation of Miss Ward and her family at this detestable piece of villainy may be well imagined for on inquiry they found that the Count's statement was but too true. Miss Ward and her mother remained a short time in Italy, endeavouring to obtain some kind of redress for the base imposition which had been practised on them but their efforts were fruitless. Then they came to Paris and spent the winter here, where they were generally known to the American residents in the place. At the period of

the coronation of the Emperor of Russia, they went to St. Petersburg. It was here that Mr. Sala (of *Household Words*) made the acquaintance of the family, by a letter of introduction from Paris. The family were going to demand justice of the Emperor of Russia against his scoundrel subject. Mr. Sala drew up the petition to the Russian Minister, and in this petition Miss Ward demanded of the Russian Government "the rehabilitation of her honour, by a legal marriage with the Count." The document was handed to Mr. Seymour, the American Minister, and he handed it to the Russian Minister of State. The moment the case was laid before the Emperor, an order was issued to the Russian Minister at Naples (where the Count was then living), to confer with the Neapolitan Government, with a view to his arrest. The Neapolitan Government, which was just then in great favor with Russia, yielded at once to the request. The Count was seized by the Neapolitan police, and, at Russia's expense, was conducted to the Russian frontier; there he was received by the Russian police, and carried to Warsaw. The Wards were already there, awaiting his arrival. The Count was marched into the church by a posse of policemen, and was compelled to stand up before the altar and marry Miss Ward in due form. When the ceremony was concluded, his wife, now legally the Countess of —, made him a formal vow, and bade him adieu for ever. The Count, who was an exile, was sent to Siberia, his property was confiscated, the Countess retaining by law one third. The family immediately left again for Italy, where they are spending the winter. The father and brother of Miss Ward were present at the marriage at Warsaw, with revolvers in their pockets, determined, if there was any flinching on the part of the Count, to blow his brains out. For in view of the fact that he was destined for Siberia under any circumstances, it was feared that he might not at the last moment pronounce the necessary word.—*Paris Correspondent of the N. Y. Times.*

DURATION OF LIFE IN THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS.—At a meeting of the Statistical Society, held in London on Tuesday evening, Dr. Guy read a paper of considerable interest, on the duration of life in the three learned professions. The facts stated were derived principally from the "Biographical Dictionary" and the "Annual Register," and they referred for the most part to the members of the professions who had attained sufficient eminence to be noticed in those publications. From these facts it appeared that physicians and surgeons live longer than clergymen, and that the latter live longer than lawyers. In the tables which Dr. Guy had made out, he had commenced with those who had died after attaining the age of 51, and of the persons of eminence in the three professions it was stated that the average age of clergymen was 69.48, of medical men 70.94, and of lawyers 68.50. This proportion, so far as can be ascertained from the present means of calculating, is also maintained at ages below 51 as well as above; and it shows a duration of life in favour of the three professions compared with the general mass of society. Dr. Guy had extended his investigations into the subject to the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries; and though the latter were insufficient to establish positive conclusions, they indicated that the duration of life at those periods nearly corresponded with the present in length and in relative proportions, with the exception of lawyers, who seem to have been more shortlived in the 18th century, in the ratio of one and a half per cent.

A MURDEROUS TRADE.—In the case of some men charged at Bow Street with having base coin in their possession, and with stealing a watch-case from a Mr. Balch, a watchmaker, that individual, on being called on to sign his deposition, said:—"I will try, but I am so charged with mercury, or quicksilver, that I doubt whether I can write."—Mr. Henry (the magistrate): "Has your trade usually that effect?"—Mr. Balch: "Yes, Sir, always; I have not been able to walk for the last twelve months, and, indeed, I have been very infirm for eighteen months or two years. It ought to be stopped." With some trouble, however, Mr. Balch succeeded in writing his name at the foot of the deposition. The prisoners were committed for trial.

EXTRAORDINARY APPEARANCE AT SEA.—The Pera averaged 12 knots out and home. She made the passage from Malta to Southampton in seven days and fourteen hours, and from Gibraltar to Southampton in three days twenty-two and a half hours, being the quickest passage ever known. On her out-

ward voyage, when approaching Alexandria on the 3rd inst., an extraordinary phenomenon was witnessed from on board of her. At noon-day the sun became almost invisible, and a dense fog obscured the firmament; the ship with her spars and rigging were covered with a fine powder, which entered the ears and mouths of the passengers, causing the greatest inconvenience. The utmost alarm was felt on board, and some dire calamity was apprehended. The hatches were battened down, and Captain Soy, the commander of the packet, turned her head, and ran off to sea again. During the time of this almost complete darkness the wind was blowing from the south, and the sea was frightfully disturbed. Although the Pera proceeded forty or fifty miles out to sea again, still the dense fog prevailed far to seaward, and towards the coast darkness literally overspread the land of Egypt. The phenomenon lasted for eight hours, when the fog cleared away, the wind lulled, and the sea went down. This extraordinary appearance was owing to what is called the Khampseen or sand storm, and its extending so far to sea is a most unusual circumstance. From the direction of the wind the Khampseen must have originated in the Great Sahara. It raises the sand there in masses which move in a spiral figure, and the heavy particles of sand soon drop to the earth, while the smaller ones or the pulverised sand is carried away to a distance. The people on board the Pera found afterwards the Khampseen had blown down trees, turned over railway carriages, and forced cattle into the canal between Alexandria and Cairo.

CHURCH MUSICIANS IN GREENLAND.—In one of the settlements there was a little band of performers on different musical instruments. Their services had been peculiarly good and acceptable during the Passion Week and Easter. After the last Easter holiday, the missionary, Brother Konigseer, was sitting at his desk, when the Greenland brother, who had played the bass-viol, entered his room, and sat down. As he said nothing, the missionary proceeded with his work, till having finished the page, he inquired whether his visitor had anything to communicate? The answer was, "No, nothing particular, but don't you think I deserve a piece of a roll of tobacco for it?" "What?" said brother Konigseer, "I am ashamed of you! Would you have pay for being so highly favored by our Saviour, that you are enabled in a little way to serve his people? Go, and repent of your ingratitude." By some means the other musicians got to hear of the demand made by the bass player. They immediately expostulated with him on the sinfulness of such conduct, and excluded him from their little band. He was struck with sorrow, came and confessed to the missionary, with many tears, the base disposition by which he had been tempted; but it was some time before his musical brethren would again permit him to join them.

[We find the above anecdote in one of our exchanges, as having been taken from an old volume of the *Missionary Intelligencer*. Is there not a moral contained in it? Let those who are concerned, answer.]

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Mr. Editor,—The annual meeting of the Dartmouth Branch of the D. C. S. was held in the Church School-house, on Wednesday evening the 25th ult., Ash-Wednesday. The attendance was good, and all appeared to take a lively interest in the proceedings. The Ladies, as usual, outnumbering the gentlemen, who, if they all, upon occasions of this kind, have not the same excuse as we read in the Gospel, that "that they had bought a piece of ground, and must needs go and see it," yet too many too readily find some other excuse, which causes their otherwise *unintentional* absence,—either some unexpected call on business, or the weariness and languor succeeding a day of toil and labor. The Ladies, in their readiness to advance the cause of Christ and his Church, have, to say the least, showed a consistency of conduct worthy of imitation, even from the first ages of Christianity. For, in the Acts of the Apostles we read, that of those present to hear Paul and Silas, there were, of "honourable women, not a few." Nor is this praise, so justly due, confined to our own Province, or to any particular country or climate; it is general, as appears from a communication in a late number of a religious paper, published in New York, in which a clergyman, giving an account of the intense cold and the tremendous snow-storm on Sunday, the 25th of January, writes: "Our sacred building showed only a *sprinkling* that morning, in comparison with its usual appearance, nor was it much to

be wondered at, seeing that the liveliest mental interest cannot warm up a cold church in these degenerate days. However there were warm hearts among us, both old and young. The storm blow on, faster and more furious than ever, iceling every face that ventured out, and reducing our two thousand to scant a hundred. As usual, in snow-storms, *most of them were women*. It was a little company, but the Son of Man was with us. That night I had to forego my usual custom of returning home, a distance of ten miles, after preaching." He then gives an interesting account of his ride home on Monday, mounted on his faithful horse Rubric. He concludes thus: "I made my way into the house, covered with snow, grateful for the gracious Hand which had prospered my way, and guarded a house, full of loved ones, from all exposure. Thus for me ended the great snow-storm of 1857. Few Churchmen ventured that day in any untried ways, and few Rubrics would have justified so implicit an adherence to the good old way."

At the request of the President, the members of the choir of Christ Church, who kindly gave their attendance, sang a portion of the good Old Hundredth Psalm. The usual and appropriate Prayers were offered up by Rev. J. Stewart, V. P.

The Rev. F. R. Shreve, as President, then alluded to the solemn service, in which, with thousands of their brethren, in every part of the Christian world, they had been engaged in the morning, and congratulated the friends of the church at the pleasing sight, of so many meeting together, at the close of the day, to express thus their gratitude and thankfulness and gratitude for the religious privileges they enjoyed, and their unwearied desire to use their exertions, by forwarding the objects of the Society, to extend to others the privileges they themselves so highly prized. After some further introductory remarks, he called upon Mr. Henry Browne, churchwarden, to move the following Resolution:—

"That this Meeting fully recognises the duty incumbent on the members of the Church of England, to employ all suitable means for alleviating the spiritual wants of their fellow creatures, and hails with humble thankfulness to the Great Head of the Church, the success which has attended the constitution and operations of the D. C. Society for the advancement and prosperity of the Church of Christ, and its desire to rely solely upon Him for the future support and prosperity of the Society." This being seconded by E. H. Lowe, Esq., was supported by the Rev. Mr. Bullock, of St. Luke's, Halifax, in a long and able address, in which he alluded to the small beginning of the Parent Society, for P. G. F. and, by the blessing of the same God, in whom we trusted, to the vast success which had crowned its labors, enabling the Society to send Missionaries, and thousands and tens of thousands of pounds, to make known the truths of the blessed Gospel to every part of the habitable globe.

The 2nd Resolution was moved by Lawrence Hartshorne, Esq.:—

"That the institution of the D. C. Society appears to be well calculated to promote the spiritual welfare of the members of the Church, and under existing circumstances, when the church in this diocese will have, after a few short years, to depend for the support of her clergy chiefly upon this institution, calls for earnest exertions on the part of every individual churchman, and for continued prayer, that the Spirit of God, may rest abundantly upon its proceedings."

This being seconded by J. R. Smith, Esq., was supported by the Rev. Mr. Ruddle, Missionary at Sherbrooke, in the Parish of Chester, who in an introductory speech of some length, gave, to the evident satisfaction of all, a pleasing and instructive history of the church in his native land, Ireland, and urged upon Churchmen in this Province the duty of carrying into effect the spirit of the Resolution, not neglecting, by that powerful means of grace, Prayer, to entreat the blessing of God to "rest abundantly upon the proceedings of the Society."

The collection was then taken. After which the Missionary Hymn was sung by the choir.

"How beauteous are their feet
Who stand on Zion's hill,
Who bring salvation on their tongue,
And words of praise reveal."

The 3d Resolution, "That influenced by a deep sense of the duty incumbent upon every consistent member of the Church to rally around her altars, and to do all in his power to advance the cause of Evangelical truth and Apostolic order, the members of this Society pledge themselves to renewed exertions to increase the efficiency of the Dartmouth Branch of the D. C. Society, by exalting their fellow Churchmen within its ranks."

This was moved by James R. Smith, Esq., who

in a very neat and appropriate speech, delivered with considerable feeling, beside many other valuable hints and exhortations, made a happy comparison between the soldier, who has enlisted under the banner of Jesus Christ and his Church, and the one who rallies around the standard of his Queen and country. And, as Mr. Smith, from earliest childhood had been known to be, in the words of the Resolution, a consistent and firm friend of the Established Church, he could, with the greatest force and propriety, in the conclusion of his address, urge upon all, as he did, not to desert, forsake, or think lightly of the Church of their Fathers, but to "rally around her altar," and as good soldiers of the cross of Christ, fight manfully under her banners against the enemies of their salvation, so that when the battle was fought and the victory won, they might, for the sake of their adorable Saviour, receive the crown of everlasting life. This being seconded by Mr. G. W. Draper, Teacher of the Church School, passed, as did the others, *nem. con.* A Resolution was then moved and seconded, and passed by acclamation,— "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. Messrs. Bullock and Ruddle, for their presence and for the efficient aid they had rendered the Society by the part they had taken in the proceedings of the evening."

Another resolution was moved and seconded, and passed by acclamation, "That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. and Mrs. Drake, and the other members of the choir of Christ Church, for their attendance, and for the satisfactory pleasure they had afforded to all by singing the praises of our common Lord. Collectors were then appointed, and a Committee chosen for the ensuing year. The Doxology was sung, and the meeting dismissed with the Apostolic benediction.

The small band of Churchmen in the parish of Dartmouth deserve not a little praise for what they have done during the past year for the "House of their God and the officers thereof." Their contributions to this Society, amounting to £38 18s. 4d. surpassed the contributions of every Parish in this Province, excepting St. Paul's at Halifax, and the Parish of Liverpool. In addition to this, a sum of well nigh £250 was raised to pay the salary of the Assistant, and to wipe off an accumulated debt of several years past on the Church, the Parsonage, and the School-house. It is to be hoped, that, while they grow not cold in their exertions for the welfare and prosperity of the Church of Christ, other Parishes will be stimulated to excel them, or at all events, to "go and do likewise."

—Com.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

According to previous announcement, the Sydney branch of the above named Society, held its nineteenth annual Meeting in Temperance Hall, in this place, on Thursday evening, the 5th instant. The hall was filled with a highly respectable company, amongst whom we recognized the faces of a large number of our friends of the Wesleyan Connexion.

The President of the Society, the Rev. R. J. Uniacke, Rector, occupied the Chair.

The proceedings were begun with Prayer, and by singing part of the 100th Psalm, Next came the reading of the Report, which contained some very encouraging items of receipts and disbursements, by which it appears that the affairs of the Parish of St. George, are in a very healthy condition. It also contained a reference to a Bazaar in aid of the chapel of Ease, at Coxheath, to be held during the ensuing summer. Not having this Report at hand we are not in a position to give any of the details with which it so fully abounded.

The objects of the Society were pointedly brought forward, and enforced by the Rev. the Rector, with earnestness and zeal.

The Rev. Secretary, Mr. Porter, made, as usual, a highly effective Missionary appeal, in behalf of the Diocesan Church Society; which Address was deservedly acceptable to all, and was subsequently so spoken of.

The Rev. Mr. Arnold was present, and made a humorous speech. He also favored the Meeting with some gratifying intelligence of the progress of the Church of England, in Ireland, the United States, Canada, and elsewhere.

J. L. Hill, Esq., in moving one of the Resolutions spoke with ability in behalf of the Church, and her various institutions.

Mr. George Bradley, came out in an ingenious and clever speech, on the points embraced in the Resolution moved by him. We think we are correct in saying that this speaker pleased all who heard him, and that his speech did credit to him.

We had ourself the privilege of speaking to a Resolution.

The Choir sang two other Psalms during the evening. A collection, amounting to three pounds and some odd shillings, was taken; and the meeting was concluded by singing the Doxology, and by a Benediction from the Rector.

Apart from the pecuniary success resulting from the Meeting on Thursday, which however fell somewhat short of that in 1856, there were a freshness and heartiness in all that was said and done thereat, well calculated to benefit the Church itself; and particularly to encourage her children to pursue with zeal and unwavering faith, those things which pertain to the welfare of our beloved Zion. We must be just in our dealings with the institutions of the Church, and give liberally and cheerfully of our substance to promote her interests, and the extension of the Kingdom on Earth of her Divine Founder and Head.

Since the foregoing was put in type, we have received, in answer to our request, the Secretary's official Report, from which we beg leave to extract a few particulars. We do not republish it entire, as it reached us too late, and because many of the facts stated therein are embraced in our notice above; which together with the following additional items make our report sufficiently long for space.

"The sum of £338 19s. 4d. was raised within the twelve months for Church purposes within the Parish and Mission, including the sum of £29, remitted to the Diocesan Society in Halifax—*Vide Report.*

"It was moved by J. L. Hill, Esq., seconded by J. Bourinot, Esq.

Resolved, 1st.—That the Report now read be adopted and forwarded to the Parent Society in Halifax, by the Secretary of this Committee.

Moved by Mr. George Bradley, seconded by Rev. W. Y. Porter.

Resolved, 2nd.—That this meeting desires to return thanks to Almighty God, for the measure of success vouchsafed to the Society during the past year.

Moved by P. H. Clarke, Esq., seconded by C. E. Leonard, Esq.

Resolved, 3rd.—That the following be the Officers of this Committee for the ensuing year, viz:—

Patron.—The Bishop, } Ex Officio.
President.—The Rector, }
Vice Presidents.—Judge Dodd, Henry Davenport, Esq.

Secretary.—Rev. W. Y. Porter.

Treasurer.—Capt. Ouseley.

Standing Committee.—C. E. Leonard, J. Bourinot, J. P. Ward, E. P. Archbold, J. L. Hill, H. V. Bown, F. Oliver, P. H. Clarke, Thos. Townsend, Wm. Muggab, T. S. Bown, George Bradley, Esquires.

Moved by J. P. Ward, Esq., seconded by Judge Dodd.

Resolved, 4th.—That the amount of funds realized by the end of March be then remitted to the Parent Society by the Treasurer.

Moved by T. S. Bown, Esq., seconded by Rev. R. Arnold.

Resolved, 5th.—That it is the duty of all to contribute according to their ability for spreading a knowledge of Christ and his Gospel throughout the world.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to the Rev. the Rector for his conduct in the Chair, and to the Choir for their efficient services.

We are glad to learn from some who were present, that the meeting of the Church Society at the Sydney Mines, on Wednesday evening, was a highly successful one. Several members of the Church from Town were present. We note this evidence of good feeling with pleasure, and as being worthy of imitation.—There was some good speaking; and a gratifying interest in the cause was exhibited throughout the proceedings.

The collection at the Meeting reached nearly Four Pounds.—*C. B. News, March 14.*

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1857.

EDUCATION.

THE Educational Question has puzzled the wisest of statesmen. All acknowledge that the people should receive the benefit of education, but all are impressed with the difficulty of legislating to meet religious objections to the only system that seems practicable. It unfortunately happens that that system would exclude the religious element from the public school, and hence it would be vicious. The knowledge imparted unrestrained by religious influence, would be an incentive to vice rather than virtue—would prepare the mind rather for infidelity than to receive with implicit confidence the truths of the Gospel. There are likewise particular objections on the part of various religious persuasions. One would have its teaching entirely exclusive. Others would require that their youth as they grow up should imbibe at school distinctive principles. The difficulty is to form a plan of union that shall be satisfactory to all. It has come to this at length, that the majority are inclined to adopt the principle of secular instruction in the common school independent of the religious element, leaving that to be more especially cared for by the parents or guardians, or by the Churches or pastors interested in the spiritual welfare of the rising generation. Now it is evident that this is leaving a most important part of the subject to more

voluntary action, and that voluntary action is not to be depended on. It might do much undoubtedly to meet the requirements of the case, but on the other hand it would in many instances be insufficient for the purposes intended. There ought to be no uncertainty on this point. Whether on this momentous subject of religious education, there might not be some coercion, making it obligatory on the part of Churches and pastors to impart religious knowledge, at stated times, to the young of their respective flocks?—is a question therefore that we think has not yet been sufficiently considered in connection with the subject of education. For instance, were it the rule, or part of the law, that one day of the week should be set apart for religious instruction by the pastors of the various churches, and that the children respectively should all attend, as part of their routine education, there could be little or no scruple we should imagine, to their promiscuous attendance at the common school. Some stringent provision of this nature might obviate objections to that which without it would be a godless system. It is not clear, however, that the State would have the power to enforce this duty, although for the sake of its good effects, it might be expected that all denominations would submit to an obligation so imposed. Nor perhaps would it be practicable generally.

The plan which has called forth these observations, and which will be found described in the speech of Sir John Pakington in this day's paper, differs from this, and does not so nearly approach the thing to be desired. He leaves the religious teaching in the school. It is to be there or not, as the governors of the school shall determine, and in such a measure and of such a quality as the parents shall approve. His conclusions prove but do not obviate, the difficulty experienced by the ablest minds in coming to a satisfactory determination on a subject so important.

We have published on our first page an abridgement of the proceedings of the Manchester meeting, the object of which was to forward a system of national education. It will be found interesting, as treating upon a subject which may be expected at an early day to engage the serious attention of the new Provincial Administration: The importance of a general system of education, commending itself to all classes, cannot be overrated, and Sir John Pakington has done a good deal to merge the differences of opinion entertained with regard to it, and to mature a plan which has the semblance of feasibility, however much it may in practical operation lack the certainty. All that, however, has yet to be tested. There is a good deal of study in his speech for our Legislators. Had some of them adopted his enlarged liberality, instead of forming combinations, which, from their nature must be hollow and insincere, and, in their operation, must be altogether unsatisfactory, this great question of Provincial education would have presented no insuperable difficulty.—Sir John Pakington's observations deserve a careful perusal, as well by those who are endeavoring to discover a mean which shall diffuse the benefits of education generally, without the necessity of depriving it of a religious element—as by others, who from his example may learn the true line of a statesman's duty.

All the interest in our political affairs appears now to be centered in the elections which are to take place on the 25th. The day of nomination was the 18th, and telegraphic despatches of that date appear in the several papers, each one colored according to the hopes or prejudices of the party sending them. It is useless laying them before our readers, as they are very contradictory; nor have we anything more reliable as to what has taken place. *Much anxiety is felt as to the result.*

The Members of the two Branches of the Legislature now in Session entertained the Delegates from Newfoundland at a public dinner, at Butler's Hotel, Bedford Basin, on Saturday last, March 11.

Rear Admiral Wallis, a native of Halifax, who was second lieutenant of the Shannon, in her glorious action with the U. S. Frigate Chesapeake, has been appointed to the command of the squadron on the south coast of America.

The Temperance Hall Company have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the original shares, and 6 per cent. on the preferential stock.

The St. Patrick's Charitable Irish Society, celebrated the anniversary of St. Patrick's Day, by walking in procession, headed by the Band of the 63rd Regt., from St. Mary's Chapel to St. Patrick's in Brunswick street, where service was held, after which the Society returned again through the principal streets of the City to the Mason Hall, where they dispersed. The banners and flags of the Society had an imposing effect, and the numbers present were greater than usual.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

A despatch from New York at the Merchants' Exchange Rooms last evening, reports the arrival at New York of the steamship "Alps," with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst.

Cotton market quiet. Breadstuffs very dull. Flour market depressed.—Holders pressing sales. Provision market steady. Consols for money 93 3/4 to 94. Lord Palmerston has been defeated on Mr. Cobden's motion relative to Canton, but will not resign.

AQUATIC.—We are glad to learn that a rowing match will come off in Halifax Harbor between the St. John and Halifax boatmen in May or June ensuing. The stakes will be for £1000 or £4000 a side, and the distance to be rowed will be six or twelve miles at the option of the challenging party. The Halifax oarsmen with characteristic modesty leave all the preliminaries to their opponents, and earnestly challenge the competitors of the world to this forthcoming struggle for aquatic supremacy. The whole sporting community will hold their breath in expectancy of the expected contest. We do hope that not only America but Europe also may be to the fore in the forthcoming struggle.—Chronicle.

The Concert given by Mr. Jeans and others at Temperance Hall, on Thursday evening last, was a capital affair. The music both vocal and instrumental was of a high order of merit, and gave very great satisfaction to the audience present. The Hall, owing probably to the rain, was not by any means as well filled as might have been expected.—Ibid.

BIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR supercedes Eau de Cologne as a tonic and refreshing lotion for the toilet and bath, a reviving scent for crowded assemblies, and a powerful disinfectant for apartments and sick rooms. Its numerous useful and sanitary properties render it an indispensable requisite. A trial bottle may be had for one shilling sterling. Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & CO.

Dr. Metcalf's Tussilage when allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth has a direct influence on the affected parts; the sedative and soothing effect to the mucus lining of the windpipe allays Pulmonary Irritation and gives relief, in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat Affections to which public speakers and singers are liable. Sold by G. E. MORTON & CO., Halifax.

KING'S EVIL and all ERUPTIONS and CUTANEOUS DISEASES are cured by the use of two to six bottles of STONE'S LIQUID CATHARTIC. Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & CO.

In the cure of Catarrh, Durno's Catarrh Snuff has taken from medicine its reproach of centuries, and now stands A I in the list of remedies for that hitherto so-called incurable disease, as also neuralgic sick and nervous headaches, &c. Mr. Ferry, the well known Conductor on the New York Central Railroad, publishes the following letter in the Syracuse Chronicle:—"I assert, without fear or favor, that Durno's Catarrh Snuff instantly cured me of a severe attack of Neuralgia, which, on former occasions, had laid me up for a week at a time. I also take the liberty to state that a slight pinch of this famous snuff relieved, at once, a lady passenger in my train of cars from a violent attack of Neuralgic Headache, after having used, without benefit, all the smelling salts and cologne on board! This immediate cure was witnessed by many of the passengers. Yours very truly, M. J. FERRY, Conductor, N. Y. C. & R. R. Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & CO.

Nothing in market equal in effect, or which has produced so great a sensation as Durno's Catarrh Snuff. Supplied in Halifax by G. E. MORTON & CO.

Holloway's Pills.—Thousands who live by the sweat of their brow, in all sections, rely upon this great remedy as the best protection against the disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels, so prevalent in this climate during the Spring and Fall. In the crowded city, and the frontier settlements, on the sea coast, and on the alluvial soil of the western rivers, they are equally indispensable; for wherever internal disease exists, whether in an epidemic or endemic form, they are taken by the cautious as a preventive, and by the sick as a means of cure.

Married.

On the 3rd inst., by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, Mr. JOHN ANSON, of London, to Miss JOHANNA COCHRAN, of Ferguson's Cove. At Dartmouth, on Saturday, 14th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Rector, Mr. WM. BERRIFORD FULTZ, to Miss CAROLINE ELIZABETH FULTZ, both of Sackville. On Thursday, the 12th inst., at Lower Steviacke, by the Rev. T. DUNN, Mr. JAMES WALKER, of Halifax, to Mrs. ANNE GIBBON, of the former place.

Died.

On Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, after a short but severe illness, Mr. JOHN MACKINTOSH, a native of Inverness, Scotland, in the 50th year of his age, leaving a wife and 8 children to mourn their loss, and deeply regretted by a large circle of relations and friends. On the 20th inst., after a long and painful illness, ANASTASIA, wife of Mr. James Crosby. On Friday morning last, Mrs. MARY ANN CORNELIUS, aged 32 years, wife of Mr. Owen Cornelius. On Friday, Mr. JAS. BLAKE, in the 70th year of his age. On Sunday, 1st inst., after a severe illness, Mr. GEORGE BOUTWELL formerly of St. Margaret's Bay, in the 66th year of his age, leaving a widow and 7 children.

At Dartmouth, on Saturday last, Capt. CALED WALKER, a native of Portsmouth, England, and an old respectable inhabitant of Dartmouth, in the 80th year of his age. At Dartmouth, on Sunday evening, ROSS ANNE DONOHOU, aged 18 years. At Windsor, on the 12th inst., Mr. WM. T. CHURCH, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place, in the 81st year of his age. At Cornwallis, on the 18th ult., Mr. JOSEPH NORTUP, aged 57 years, much and deservedly regretted. At Preston, on Tuesday, 10th inst., after a long and severe illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Mr. THOS. READ, in the 61st year of his age. At Ferguson's Cove, on the 15th inst., Mrs. CHARLOTTE KEEF, wife of Mr. John Keef, aged 46 years, leaving a husband and a large family to mourn their loss.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED. Saturday, March 11—Brigs Milo, Cienfuegos, 10 days; America, Meagher, Boston, 40 hours; brig Boston, O'Brien, do, 40 hours, schr Hiram, L.V., Newfoundland. Monday, March 16—Brigs Mauve, Morrison, Mayaguez, 13 days—reports left brig Velociter for Halifax; Spanish Main, Decker, Ponce, P. R., 10 1/2 days; Arctic, Nickerson, Porto Rico, 21 days; Ornaie, Fenton, Kingston, 21 days; French mail schr. Oronoque, Gautier, St. Pierre, Miq. Tuesday, March 17—Fkt. schr. Lunenburg, Westhaver, Lunenburg, 6 hours, Resident, Day, Newfoundland, 6 days. Wednesday, March 18—Brig Grand Turk, Healy, Liverpool, G. B. v's St. Thomas, 20 days from the latter port; this vessel was forced from stress of weather to bear up for St. Thomas, where she discharged her cargo and repaired, as previously reported. Thursday, March 19—Schr. Helen McGregor, and Alpine, Ragged Island, Josephine, Arichat, Inkeremann, King, Newfld. Friday, March 20—Brig Ranger, Paynter, 20 days from Cienfuegos; Kaloolah, Jenkins, 20 days from Cienfuegos; schr. Challenge, Walters, 22 days from Porto Rico; Volant, from Lunenburg. CLEARED. March 14.—Barque Asia, O'Brien, Copenhagen; Brig Florence, Johnston, Demerara; brig Orkney, Murphy, London. schrs. Sylphide, M. Nab, Boston, Village Belle, Willkie, New York. March 16.—Water Witch, Hunt, Philadelphia; Anne, Brear, Fortano Bay, Kato, Messervy, Philadelphia; Mary, DeBourdein, U. States, Mary, Clawson, Richmond, Va.; Eagle, Romkov, Baltimore. March 17.—America, B. W. Indies; Express, Frith, Liverpool. G. B.; Boston, O'Brien, Boston. March 18—Oronoque, Gautier, St. Pierre, Miq; America, O'Brien, Boston, Alexander, Green, Portland; Medway Belle, Philadelphia. March 19.—Rosalie, Stewart, Yarmouth.

PRICES CURRENT.

Table with columns for goods (Apples, Beef, Butter, Cheese, etc.) and prices. Saturday, March 21. Apples 40s. a 50s. Beef, Fresh, per cwt. 1s. 2d a 1s. 3d. Butter, fresh, per lb. 6 1/2d. a 7 1/2d. Cheese, 2s. a 2 1/2d. Chickens, per pair 6d. Calf Skins, per lb. 3s. a 3s. 6d. Ducks, per pair 1s. Eggs, per dozen 2s. 6d a 2s. 9d. Honespun, wool, per yd. 1s. 9d. Do. cotton & wool, 4 1/2d. a 5 1/2d. Lamb, per lb. 17s. Oatmeal, per cwt. 5s. Potatoes, per bushel 5 1/2d. a 6d. Pork, per lb. 11d. a 1s. Turkeys, " 2s. 6d. Yarn, " 40s. a 41s. 6d. Am Spfl. Flour, per bbl. 38s. 9d a 41s. 3d. Can. Spfl. " " 37s. 6d a 40s. Rye Flour, " 22s. 6d a 25s. Cornmeal, " 21s. 6d a 22s. 6d. Indian Corn, per bushel 4s. 6d. Sugar, bright P. R. per cwt. 57s. 6d. Molasses, per gal. 2s. 5d. a 2s. 6d. " clayed " 2s. 3d. Lumber—1/4 Inch Pine, £4 2s. 6d. " 1/2 Inch Pine, 3 10s. " Shipping Pine, 50s. a 52s. 6d. " Spruce, 40s. a 45s. " Hemlock, 35s. a 37s. 6d. a 40s. Wood, per cord 25s. 6d. Coal, Sydney, per chal. 35s.

WILLIAM LANGLEY, CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, FROM LONDON. Hollis Street, a few doors South of Province Building. HALIFAX, N. S. IMPORTER OF

GENUINE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, COMBS, BRUSHES, SOAPS, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, LEECHES, ETC.

AGENT for English and American, PATENT MEDICINES. SEA and FAMILY MEDICINE Chests furnished with the finest Drugs and Chemicals. March 21.

CHISWELL'S PECTORAL BALSAM

HAS been used for several years with increasing reputation, through the recommendation of those who have been relieved by its use, and having proved of great service it is now offered to the public with full confidence in its value as an effectual remedy in all cases of coughs, colds, hoarseness, and complaints arising from exposure to cold or damp. To Ministers or public speakers it will be found valuable, giving increased strength and tone to the voice. Price 2s. 6d. Prepared from an English recipe, and sold wholesale and retail by W. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c., Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S. March 21.

D. C. S.

THE Executive Committee of the Diocesan Church Society have directed that no Subscription Lists shall be published in the next Report, except such as are sent in before the 1st of April next. EDWIN GLIPIN, Sec'y.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

REV. D. W. PICKETT, Principal. PROF. STIEFELHAGEN, Teacher of Modern Languages. TERMS—Boarders, £35 per annum. Day Scholars £8 per annum. Modern Languages, 15s. per Qr.—No extras. All Payments to be made quarterly and in advance. Pupils will be received at any time, and charges made from the date of entrance. Each Boy to provide his own sheets, pillow cases, and towels, and all clothing to be distinctly marked with the owner's name. The usual Quarter's notice will be required before removal. A thorough and practical knowledge of French, German, Spanish, and Italian, may be acquired under the instruction of Prof. Stiefelhagen, of King's College, who attends daily. The Alumni Prizes of £8 and £4 will be open for competition at the Eucenia in June 1857. To Clergymen and Divinity Students—to assist in educating the Sons of Clergymen, or those who are designated for the Ministry, Six Scholarships have been established, each £15 per ann., tenable for 3 years. Several of these are now vacant. The School will reopen on Thursday, Jan. 15, 1857 Windsor, Dec. 15th, 1856. 115th/y.law 3mfaf.

PAPER HANGINGS. NEW STOCK.

JUST Received, a new Stock of the above from Five Pence per Roll to 3 Shillings, Bordering to match Green Paper for Window Blinds. Order stating quality, description and price, carefully attended to. Country Dealers had better forward their Orders in time, that they may be ready for the Spring demand. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

VALUABLE BOOKS FOR SALE.

At the Church Times Office, 24 Granville Street. 1. HOLY BIBLE and Apocrypha, of the German Translation, with Copious Marginal Notes, Curlow, Woodcuts, &c. Containing also, Speed's Engraved Genealogies, with Sternhold and Hopkins' Old Version of the Psalms. In good preservation—but slightly imperfect. Bound in Half calf, small Fol. Lond. 1611. £1 5s. 2. Illustrated London News, with many thousand Engravings. 3 vols. (one of them quite new) Fol. Cloth, Lond. from Jan. 1849 to June 1850. £1 10s. 3. Hume's History of England, with Smollett's Continuation. Beautiful Set, quite new. 10 Vols. cloth. 8vo Lond. 1818. £3 10s. 4. Carwithen's History of the Church of England. Quite new. 2 vols. Cloth, Crown 8vo, Oxford, 1849. 12s. 6d. March 21, 1857.

LANGLEY'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Under the Patronage of the Medical Faculty. THIS Extract is obtained from the best imported Sarsaparilla, and contains besides Sarsaparilla the other ingredients ordered by the Royal College of Physicians for the compound Decoction—but in a concentrated form for the sake of convenience. Sarsaparilla as this is combined is considered by many of the most eminent practitioners at home and abroad, the best VERGEMER ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE IN USE, for purifying the blood and improving the general health. Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Hollis Street. March 21.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

THE great popularity acquired by these Pills during the twelve years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by puffing advertisements—no certificate published concerning them. These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, are effectual in their operation, yet so gentle that they may be taken at any time with perfect safety, by persons of both sexes; nor do they as do most other Pills, necessitate the constant use of Purgative medicines, of which they are composed effectually obviating this common difficulty. Sold in Boxes, Price 1s. WM. LANGLEY, Chemist & Druggist, Hollis St. March 21.

SACRED MUSIC.

ON hand, from recent Arrivals, a Supply of the "AMERICAN VOCALISIA" and ZBUNER'S ANCIENT LYRE. Also, "Boston Academy." WM. GOSSIP.

TO THE CLASSICAE, SCIENTIFIC, and MECHANICAL.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

NORIE'S Epitome of Navigation; Bowditch's Epitome of Navigation, Blunt's American Coast Pilot; Boyd's Anti-Jon's Virgil, Boy's' Anthon's Horace; do do. Cicero do. do. Sallust; do. do. Caesar; Alex. Reid's Geography; Thomp's Arithmetic; McCulloch's Course of Reading; Hook's Theological Dictionary; Crombie's Etymology; WEALE'S Cheap SERIES of Mechanical and Scientific Publications; Webster's Dictionary. Dec. 20. WM. GOSSIP.

Poetry.

THE APPROACH OF SPRING.

Rejoice, my little merry mate,
The blithesome spring is coming,
When thou shalt roam, with heart elate,
To hear the wild bee humming;
To hear the wild bee humming round,
The primrose sweetly blowing,
And listen to each gentle sound
Of gladsome music flowing.

The birds shall sing from many a bower,
Joy, like thy own obeying;
And round full many a blooming flower
The butterfly be playing;—
Be playing, love, on wings as light
As heart in thy young bosom,
And showing tints as fair and bright
As does the opening blossom.

The snow-drops by our garden walk,
Long since to life have started;
They wither now upon the stalk;
Their beauty is departed;
Their beauty is departed,—but
Flowers in the field are springing,
Which bye-and-bye shall open and shut,
As to the glad birds' singing.

The robin from the pear-tree bough,
Gives us of song our ear full;
The morns are getting lighter now,
The evenings growing cheerful;
And soon they'll be more long and light,
With warm and pleasant weather;
And we, to see the sunset bright,
May go abroad together.

Then shall our summer haunts again
Renew their former pleasures;
The poplar grove, the shady lane,
For thee be full of treasures;
For flowers are treasures unto thee;
And well thou lovest to find them;
To gather them with child-like glee,
And then in posies bind them.

Spring is to me no merry time;
Its smiles are touched with sadness,
For vanish'd, with life's early prime,
Is much that gave it gladness.
Yet, merry playmate for thy sake,
I will not sing of sorrow;
But since thou canst thy joys partake,
I would 'twere spring to-morrow.

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