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The Church Times.

"Angelic Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, DEC. 3, 1855. NO. 40.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.		MORNING		EVENING	
Day	Date	Leviticus	Acts	Leviticus	Acts
S. Decr.	1	10	17	10	17
M.	2	11	18	11	18
T.	3	12	19	12	19
W.	4	13	20	13	20
T.	5	14	21	14	21
F.	6	15	22	15	22
S.	7	16	23	16	23

Poetry.

THE SAVIOUR'S QUESTION.

"Then said Jesus, Will ye also away? Then Simon Peter answered him, Lord, to whom shall we go?"

When my Saviour's yoke I spurn,
And his cross lay wearied down;
When unto the world I turn,
Headless of my heavenly crown—
Sorrow fills my mourning heart,
And I may not long depart,
For I hear my Saviour say,
Wilt thou also go away?

When I rear an idol shrine
For an earthly object's love,
And ungratefully repine,
If that object lie remove—
Soon, ah soon, my heart repent,
And its fully deep lament,
For I hear my Saviour say,
Wilt thou also go away?

When my heart is filled with doubt,
When the tempter creeps within,
When the foe assails without,
Urging me to thoughts of sin,
'Tis not long my faith will shake,
From their wily snares I break,
For I hear my Saviour say,
Wilt thou also go away?

Lord, to whom, whom shall I go?
If I faithless quit thy side,
Who will soothe my every woe?
Where in storms shall I abide?
If I cease to follow thee,
Oh, how wretched shall I be!
Saviour, strengthen me to say,
Lord, I will not go away.

Religious Miscellany.

ON RELIGIOUS "CANT."

WITH some persons, the word "cant" and "earnest religion" are almost synonymous terms. In that sense of the word I need scarcely say, that every true servant of God will rejoice to find that he is regarded as worthy of reproach on account of it, just as Moses "esteemed the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures in Egypt." But there is another, and a very generally received sense, in which the word "Cant" must be obnoxious to all right-minded intelligent persons. And we would define "Cant" in this, its obnoxious and more usual sense, to be—the formal and habitual expression in conventional language, of ideas which, however true in themselves, are not, at the time of their utterance, clearly and vividly impressed upon the minds and hearts of the speakers.

Religious cant has elsewhere been happily defined as "the technicality of the religious world," and this phrase exactly expresses the idea which I imagine to be generally conveyed by the term. We all know how differently we are affected by the technical terms of any profession, according as they are used by the really initiated or instructed professor, or by a mere would-be connoisseur. The painter who, carried away by artistic enthusiasm, descants in rapturous strains on warm and cold tints, on tone and colouring, on light and shade, &c., produces a very different effect upon his auditory from the pretender who, affecting an enthusiasm he does not feel, pours forth a long catalogue of unmeaning or misapplied terms, which present no definite ideas either to himself or to his hearers. In the former case the enthusiast will scatter some sparks of his own enthusiasm, even among those who, while they in some measure appreciate his depth of feeling, are unable fully to comprehend the source whence it springs, whilst those amongst the auditors to whom the painter's art is no longer a mystery, who have trained eyes to see, and kindred hearts to feel the beauties he describes, will find themselves drawn to him by an insensible sympathy, and will silently thank him for his eloquent utterance which finds an echo in

their own hearts. And this is equally true of all technical language. It pleases only when it is the natural utterance of well defined ideas; and it always pleases most when addressed to those who can understand its import. It never fails to disgust when it is the affected pedantry of an ignorant mind or the assumed enthusiasm of a cold heart. But if this be true of the technical language of the arts and sciences, how much more is it of the conventional language of the "religious world!" If we are talking a right view of the subject, "Religious Cant," in its repulsive sense, is either the conscious hypocrisy of the Pharisee, or the unconscious hypocrisy of the thoughtless echoer of a language of a party. In either case it offends by a want of sincerity in him who uses it, and is but the base counterfeit of a genuine and valued coin.—It is asked, "Why do we naturally revolt from certain accredited religious technicalities? Is it that the ideas themselves are distasteful to us, or that the words in which they were expressed are imperfect vehicles of the thoughts they clothe?" I answer, in many cases, neither of these suppositions naturally accounts for our instinctive horror of cant. For the very same expressions when met with elsewhere, or uttered by other lips, have often awakened within us the purest pleasure. Yea, the selfsame words and phrases which fall so ungracefully and repulsively from the mouth of the canter, may be the consecrated vehicles of the most important and soul-cheering truths. Then, why should those whose hearts leap with joy as they read the glad tidings of the Gospel in the pages of Holy Writ, or listen to it in the eloquent sermons of an earnest servant of God, at other times so coldly shrink from the mention of the same joyful truths? It appears to me that there are but two solutions of this problem. It may be that the heart of the hearer is for the time closed to the perception of the truths themselves;—but more generally, it is offended by the hypocrisy of those who take God's word in their mouth as the watchwords of a party with whom they would fain be identified, though the truths for which that party is contending have never been vividly impressed upon their own hearts and lives. To such hypocrites God Himself addresses the rebuke, "Why dost thou preach my laws and takest my covenant in thy mouth; whereas thou hatest to be reformed, and hast cast my words behind thee." And God and man alike condemn such an unholy use of holy things. Such a prostitution of consecrated language is but a perpetual taking in vain of his words who has declared, that "He has magnified His name and His word above all things."—*Christian Observer.*

"WHEN we make profession of our faith," says Hooker, "we stand, when we acknowledge our sins or seek unto God for favour, we fall down, because the gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility. Some parts of our liturgy consist in the reading of the Word of God, and the proclaiming of His law, that the people may thereby learn what their duties are towards Him, some consist in words of praise and thanksgiving, whereby we acknowledge unto God what His blessings are towards us, some are such as albeit they serve to singular good purpose even when there is no Communion administered, nevertheless, being devised at the first for that purpose, are at the Table of the Lord also for that cause commonly read, some are uttered as from the people, some as with them unto God, some as from God unto them, all as before His sight whom we fear, and whose presence to offend with any the least unseemliness we would be surely as loth as they who most reprehend or deride what they do. Now because the Gospels which are weekly read do all historically declare something which our Lord Jesus Christ Himself either spake, did or suffered, in His own person, it hath been the custom of Christian men then especially, in token of the greater reverence, to stand, to utter certain words of acclamation, and at the name of Jesus to bow, which harmless ceremonies, as there is no man constrained to use, so we know no reason wherefore any man should yet imagine it an insufferable evil. It showeth a reverent regard to the Son of God above other messengers, although speaking as from God also. And against Infidels, Jews, Arians, who deride from the honour of Jesus Christ, such a ceremo-

nies are most profitable. As for an erroneous estimation, advancing the Son above the Father and the Holy Ghost, seeing that the truth of His equality with Them is a mystery so hard for the wits of mortal men to rise unto, of all heresies that which may give him superiority above Them is least to be feared."

A Correspondent of the *Protestant Churchman*, who sends to that paper an account of the Annual Convention of the Diocese of Illinois, after referring to the painful subject of the estrangement between the Bishop and his flock, and the endeavours on both sides to restore harmony to the Diocese, which it is to be hoped will be successful—relates the following interesting occurrence after the proceedings, on Thursday, Oct. 18:—

"The Convention adjourned at an early hour, for the purpose of proceeding in a body, agreeably to the polite invitation of the warden, to the Penitentiary, in order to be present at the administration of the solemn rite of Confirmation to a large number of convicts, who had for some months past manifested deep contrition for their sins. And here I had the happiness to witness one of the most impressive and affecting scenes which I ever beheld in connection with the services of religion. The convicts, to the number of seventy, were arranged along one side of the Dining Hall, and the members of Convention on the opposite side; the Bishop dressed in his Episcopal robes, and several of the clergy being stationed in the midst. In the first place, twenty-three, arranged along the passage and prostrated on their knees, received the sacred ordinance of baptism, administered to them by the Rev. D. McMasters the chaplain of the prison, under whose ministrations they had been brought to a sense of their guilt, and to the determination by God's grace to live a new and Christian life. The administration of Baptism was followed by a solemn exhortation from the chaplain, and another from the Rev. Dr. Arnett, of Milwaukee. The candidates for Confirmation, seventy in number, were then desired to kneel in the passage and around the benches upon which they sat at their meals; when the Bishop proceeded to lay his hand, with the customary invocation, upon each of them successively. After the close of this truly affecting ceremony, the Bishop addressed the recipients for the space of perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes, in a most powerful and eloquent exhortation. In describing this scene, the reporter of the *Alton Daily Courier* uses the following remarks, the justness of which I can fully endorse from my own observation.

"The strong walls and barred windows of the hall in which the rite was performed, the kneeling prisoners, nearly all of whom were bathed in tears, the deep and sympathetic emotion visible in the countenances of the members of the Convention and other spectators, the solemn and earnest language of the Bishop and the deep tones of his voice, as he briefly alluded to the past lives, the present condition, and the future destiny of the persons to whom he was speaking, altogether formed a scene such as probably never before has been witnessed in the United States or perhaps any other country, and which we think cannot fail to make a most salutary impression, not only upon those most interested in it, but also upon every beholder."

I watched narrowly the countenances of the candidates, and during the whole transaction I did not discover in a single one of them the slightest departure from propriety, or the slightest indication of insincerity. A considerable number of the prisoners, during the performance of the services, stood on the out side near the open windows, listening with the deepest attention and solemnity to what was said, and observing what was transpiring within, some of whom, it may be hoped, will never lose the impressions which evidently were made upon their minds by the scenes which they beheld. It is worthy of remark, that the deep religious feeling which has led so large a number of these unfortunate convicts to embrace and profess the Gospel, is not the result, in the smallest degree, of special efforts on the part of the worthy chaplain to produce emotion, and awake the sensibilities of the prisoners. He

has simply preached to them from Sunday to Sunday the same discourses which he delivered in his parish church, and which were chiefly prepared with reference to his own people. But while only a few of them appear to have been savingly benefited by his faithful ministrations, the walls of the prison have been witnesses to the tears and confessions and resolves and vows of more than seventy convicts. I say more than seventy; for, after the final adjournment of the Convention, the Bishop, accompanied by two or three clergymen, proceeded again to the penitentiary and administered the solemn rite of confirmation to four female prisoners, who had previously manifested unfeigned contrition for their past misdeeds, and an earnest desire, to lead a new and better life. How many of all these are really sincere, and how many will escape further contamination, and persevere to the end, is known only to the All-wise Disposer of events. That many of them are sincere, and will persevere by the helping grace of God, there can be no reason to doubt; and no man can possibly calculate the benefits which will result, not only to the individuals immediately concerned, but to society at large, from the solemn transactions which have recently passed within the prison walls of the Penitentiary at Alton.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. America, Nov. 24.

ENGLAND.

We find, as we were led to expect, that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has determined to send out two clergymen to Constantinople for the spiritual benefit (in the first instance) of the large number of English sailors, agents, and traders who have been collected together at Pera by the war. It is hoped that they will be able to gather a congregation, and prepare the way for the erection of a church, which may become a permanent witness to the Turks of the truths of Christianity, and to the Greeks of the orthodoxy of our own communion.

Sir Charles Napier was returned yesterday, without opposition, for Southwark. The irate Admiral condemned the recent operations in the Baltic, and promised to call the authorities to task for not having provided a hundred gun-boats for the attack on Sweaborg. Two hundred would not take it next year. He would have all officers who had returned home, except for ill health sent back to the Crimea, and stay there till the close of the war. The common soldier should be made an Associate of the Bath for distinguished service, with a pension of £25 a year, and hundreds would obtain it. Then we should have an army capable of resisting the enemy, instead of the children now sent out. He would make Russia pay the expenses of the war. As to the Ministry, the new Colonial Secretary Sir Charles considers "a very good man," and Lord Palmerston "I think is the man we must support for the present."

At Woolwich, on Thursday, one of the cast-iron guns taken at the capture of Bomarsund underwent an experimental trial. The gun, a 56-pounder, has been bored for our Lancaster shells, which on this occasion were heavily filled with lead to the weight of 2cwt. 5lb. each shell, and fired with 7lb of powder. The Russian metal, contrary to all expectation, withstood the experiment unharmed, when a second round was fired with the same result. A few more of this class of guns, likewise captured at Bomarsund, are lying on the arsenal quay, and are to be subjected to a like change in their calibre. Colonel Wilmot, Captain Boxer, and the officers who accompanied them in their inspection of the continental foundries, have returned to Woolwich with the conviction that our foreign neighbours are supplied with gun materials far superior to our own.

Our clandestine trade with Russia was frankly confessed in a case which came before the Southwark magistrate, on Wednesday, in which a labourer was charged with stealing a quantity of Russian tallow from Mark Brown's wharf in the city. Mr. Combe asked who the tallow belonged to? One of the owners of Mark Brown's wharf said that the tallow had just come from Russia, consigned to an English firm; and it was unloading at this wharf, to be bonded for the owners:—

"Mr. Combe—'You say this is Russian tallow, and unloading from a vessel just arrived: how is it that you have Russian tallow from that country when we are at war?' Wharfinger—'Easy enough, sir. We have large dealings with Russia, although we are at war, and our money is extensively received there in return. Nearly all our tallow comes from Russia.' Mr. Combe—'How does it come from Russia, when all her ports are blockaded and the war is proceeding?' Witness—'It comes through Prussia, your worship. The tallow in question came from Memel, in a Dutch

vessel. Mr. Combe—'What part of Russia does this tallow come from?' Wharfinger—'From St. Petersburg. It is there sold by the merchants on English account to the care of a Prussian firm, who convey it through Russia and Prussia to Memel, where it is publicly shipped to England. Not only tallow comes into the market largely from Russia, but hemp, flax, and dyewoods. We are constantly receiving those sort of goods; but tallow is declining, so much so that the prices are much higher, having risen to 7s. the cwt.'"

The prisoner was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

SIR,—The enclosed extracts are taken from a letter written by my brother, Captain Preston, of the 90th, in February last. He has fought a good fight, his day's work is over, and his soul is, we hope, in peace in the hand of a merciful Father. I am encouraged to send these extracts because so much might be done during the coming winter for the instruction and spiritual welfare of our brave soldiers. Surely it is a sad thing to leave those who love God, and who cling to Him the closer amid danger, disease and death, un comforted and unsupported by those holy ordinances which He has appointed. Yet I do not say so much for them; they "are the salt of the earth;" they have that within them which may survive even this. But to leave the indifferent, the degraded, the drunken and depraved, unchecked in these sins is most awful. Shall no effort worthy of England be made to save those whose bodies we bring under discipline, and send forth to fight our battles? Shall we permit our soldiers to die as we will not our felons, without the benefit of clergy? Punishment has been found quite insufficient to stop the sin of drunkenness alone. Can nothing else be done? Is the Church powerless in this? Wealth unequalled has been poured into our country from every clime under the sun; yet a Minister lately insulted the Church and nation by saying that England was unable to pay the small allowance made to a colonial Bishop. Is the same excuse to hold good with regard to our army? Can England send thousands to support her own honour, and so few to support the honour of God? Surely, if victory be indeed in the hands of God, we may well submit to some sacrifice to obtain His blessing. Something has undoubtedly been done since February last, more especially by the noble Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, but a Christian nation may and ought to do more.

I am, yours faithfully,

Warcop Hall, Nov. 19.

C. M. P.

"Camp before Sebastopol, Feb., 1855.

"My dear —, I received your considerate and welcome letters about the 20th, as I was sitting in a hole or the hill-side among the snow, on outlying picket. A slight thaw had come on and the snow was dropping into our den, gradually making the floor into cold thick mud, and I was eating my dinner, which consisted of cold creamless tea, a few slices of cold fried bacon in a pewter saucer, and a mouthful of stinky ration biscuit, when my faithful Ockates produced your letters. I immediately said to the officer on duty with me, 'Well, I don't care for dinner now, as a letter from home is both meat and drink,' and forthwith proceeded to masticate the contents, charitably dropping any stray crumbs of news into my friend's anxious ear. I had been accustomed to say to any one who asked me, except my mother, brothers, &c., that I was a wanderer on the face of God's earth; furthermore my heart was hardened with humanity; the more I examined it in the profession I had chosen, coarseness, brutality and debauchery running riot, without a spark of high-mindedness, disinterestedness and virtue. If a man tried to do well, his company was avoided. I prayed to God, and said,—'My Father, is this the battle of life, and the beginning of my journey; give me, I pray Thee, one friend.' The merciful God hearkened and gave me a friend who was the same in joy and sorrow, in honour and dishonour, and who was a comfort to me in those dark moments (the lot of every creature) when the sunshine of God's Spirit is turned to darkness. Then I rejoiced and praised God in a loud voice when I was alone, and with a low and heartfelt whisper among men, for what He had done. But now it appears that He has granted more benefits to me, who am stubborn and wicked, and has shown me that I have relations and the kindest of friends who before were hid from me."

After some description of the state of things, then he says—"As for looking after our souls, I have only seen a chaplain twice since landing (the 4th December), once to speak to G—, who was sick, and on Christmas day to administer the sacrament to him.

"Again, I am afraid our prayers are hurried and few, but God knows our hearts. I look upon it as a national sin, for a great people to send out a large and Christian army, and make so much noise about their being clothed properly as to their bodies, but have lost sight entirely of their being in a state of the most frightful destitution in regard to their souls. I look upon the many disasters of shipwreck, death, and mismanagement in the light of punishments for the great sin of the nation, not thinking it worth while to look after so momentous a matter. Perhaps the chaplain may visit the hospital once in three weeks; say 100 men have died in that time, struggling at their last gasp with the pains of diarrhoea and cramps, together with the anguish of an unburthened soul. It is not the fault of the chaplains, for they are good and devoted men, but there is not one quarter enough of them. I am far within my mark when I say, one man in every fifty who die may receive spiritual comfort "H. P."

On Friday evening, the 26th, Pearson, a private 4th Light Dragoons, arrived back from the Crimea by the 8 o'clock evening train, at Pen-ith, his native place. He was met at the station by a multitude of his fellow-townsmen and the yeomanry band. This hero of Balaclava—one of the very few who survived that fearful onslaught—was at once chaired and carried shoulder-height through the town to his poor mother's residence. During the procession from the station the crowd swelled into thousands, music with unceasing cheers rent the air, and every heart beat high in joy at this soldier's return from the war. Few there be in this district who on their return from the East have received this truly expressive congratulation of the people.—*Local Paper.*

It has been decided by the Court of Queen's Bench, in Dublin, that a clergyman of the Church of England, can legally marry himself. The case, *Beamish v. Beamish*, was decided on Saturday. The plaintiff was *Albert S. Beamish*, son of the eldest son, and the defendant, *Henry Albert Beamish*, second son of Dr. John Swane Beamish; and the two parties each laid claim to the property of the latter, who died intestate. The point for the decision of the Court was, whether the plaintiff was legitimate, his father, the Rev. S. S. Beamish, a priest of the Church of England (Dr. Beamish's eldest son), having himself performed in a private house in Cork the ceremony of marriage between himself and *Isabella Frazer*, the mother of the plaintiff; no other witness having been present, except that a woman, named *Catherine Coffey*, saw what was going on from an adjoining yard, and did not hear the words. The facts, however, were not disputed. The Court (Messrs. Justices Crampton, Ferrin, and Meera) gave an unanimous judgement that the marriage so performed was valid, and the plaintiff entitled to the property.

A sharp controversy has been going on and still rages respecting an alleged case of "Bible burning" at Kingstown, in Ireland. The persons charged with this act of impiety or indecency, who seems by his name to be a Flemish Redemptorist, denies it strenuously, and asserts that nothing was burnt by his direction but "immoral books." True or false, the story is believed, and has created so much excitement that Mr. Keogh has been induced or ordered to direct a prosecution to be instituted, in the hope of getting at the facts, a hope in which, considering the imaginative temperament of Irishmen, we are hardly sanguine enough to share.

FRANCE.

The following is the Speech of the Emperor of the French at the close of the Paris Exhibition:—

"Gentlemen—The Exhibition now about to close offers to the world a good example. It is during a serious war that, from all points of the universe, men the most distinguished in science, arts and industry, have hastened to Paris to display their labours to the world. This concourse, under such circumstances, is due. I have the pleasure to believe, to that general conviction that the war which is now carried on is attended with no danger save for those who have been its cause; that it is prosecuted for the interest of all; and that Europe, so far from regarding it as danger for the future, considers it rather as a pledge of independence and security.

"Nevertheless, on beholding the many marvels spread before our eyes, the first impression is a desire for peace. Peace alone, in fact, can develop to a greater degree these remarkable products of human intelligence. You must, therefore, like myself, entertain a wish that this peace may be speedy and durable. But to be durable, it must decisively solve the question upon which war has arisen. To bring it about speedily, Europe must pronounce itself: for without the pressure of general opinion, struggles between great

Powers are liable to become protracted; while, on the contrary, if Europe comes to a determination to declare who is right and who is wrong, a great step will have been made towards arriving at a solution. At the period of civilisation at which we have arrived, military successes, however brilliant they may be, only bring about temporary results. Ultimately, the decisive victory is always won by public opinion. All of you, therefore, who think that the progress of the agriculture, industry, and commerce of one nation contributes to the welfare of all others—who think that the more mutual relations are multiplied, the more national prejudices tend to disappear—tell your countrymen, when you return to the land of your birth, that France entertains hatred against no nation; that she sympathises with all who, like herself, wish for the triumph of justice and of right. Tell them that if they wish for peace, they must at least openly express their wishes for or against us; for in the midst of a great European conflict, indifference is a bad speculation, and silence is a mistake.

"As for ourselves, allied for the triumph of a great cause, let us forgo our arms without slackening the labour of our furnaces or manufactures; let us be great in the arts of peace as in the arts of war; let us be strong by our concord; and let us put our trust in the Almighty, that he will cause us to triumph over the difficulties of the day and the uncertainty of the morrow."

The *Moniteur* of this morning, in an article modestly worded, again directs attention to the efficiency of the French floating batteries at Kinburn, and informs us that we are indebted to Louis Napoleon himself for the origin and perfecting of these formidable engines. The Emperor, it appears, has always been of opinion that our large vessels would be found unprofitable before the walls of Cronstadt, and in a note last year to his Minister of Marine, urged him "not to risk vessels with eighty guns and 1200 men on board, and which cost years and vast sums to create, against stone fortifications." After the result of the first campaign in the Baltic, the Emperor turned his thoughts to the realization of a *flotte de siège*. Experiments under his own eye and instructions were continually carried on at Vincennes; all mere naval qualities were set aside, and the one object kept in view was to produce on the water a true *batterie de siège*. When sufficiently carried out and completed, the Emperor's views were communicated to "our faithful and powerful ally;" experienced judges, after trial, to their own great surprise, were compelled to confirm the results, and each Power then undertook to construct a certain number of the batteries, which have just been so successfully tried at Kinburn.—*Cor. Lon. Guardian.*

RUSSIA.

The telegraphic news from the Crimea is confined to a disastrous explosion at Inkermann, balanced by the destruction of a quantity of the enemy's stores in the Sea of Azoff. The first intelligence was communicated by the French Minister of War, in the *Moniteur* of Monday, giving the following despatch from Marshall Pellissier, dated Sebastopol, Nov 16, 6 p.m.:

"Our park of artillery (called park of the Mill,) near Inkermann, was partly destroyed yesterday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, by the explosion of three magazines, containing altogether 30,000 kilogrammes of powder, 600,000 cartridges, 300 charged shells, and other projectiles. The ignited materials, hurled to a distance, caused a violent conflagration in the English park next to ours, and there also partial explosions took place. At six o'clock the English and French workmen were masters of the fire. Our loss consists of thirty killed, including two officers, and some hundred wounded, among whom are ten officers. However sad such an event is, we must still congratulate ourselves that the consequences have not been more serious and disastrous. I am not able to state the losses of our allies. I believe they are about the same as our own. As nearly always happens in similar cases, it is difficult to ascertain the cause of the first explosion. This is certainly a very lamentable accident; but our stores are so considerable that the resources of the army are not in the slightest degree affected by it."

The English version is given in the first despatch of General William Codrington, dated the same day:—

"A very heavy explosion of a store of powder at the French siege-train took place about 3 p.m. yesterday. It communicated fire to our siege-train close to it, where there was no powder, but some naval live shells, most of which were removed, but the loss of life and damage done is considerable. The great explosion threw shells over the camp of our siege-train and huts

of the 1st Brigade, being entirely damaged, but not by fire. All officers and men were on the spot at once, and worked with good will and energy, and I saw all safe when I quitted, at 7 p.m. Killed—Deputy-Assistant Commissary Yellon, R. A., and twenty-one non-commissioned officers and men wounded. Lieutenant Dawson, R. A., lost his leg from the knee. Lieutenant Roberts, dangerously in the arm. Lieutenant Eccles and Assistant-Surgeon Reade, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, slightly; 110 brigade commissioned officers and men, of whom forty-seven slightly. Missing—four rank and file."

THE LATE MILITARY AFFRAY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The following is from a French letter, dated Constantinople, Nov. 8th:—For some time past it had been remarked that those assembled, in the neighborhood of St. Sophia, groups of Tunisians and Softas, who had looked with an evil eye on the strangers who were in the habit of visiting the mosques. For some days past their attitude had become more aggressive, and several persons, among whom was a French priest, were insulted and otherwise ill-treated. About five o'clock on Sunday evening, a corporal of Sappers who happened to be going from the hospital of the University, was suddenly surrounded by Tunisian soldiers. One of them began his insults by catching hold of the beard of the Sapper, and pulling it. The corporal at first thought it was a mere pleasantry, and took it so, but he was soon undeceived, when he beheld one of these fanatics attack him with his fists, and another attempt to throw him to the ground. Another drew his sabre, but in spite of the assistance of his comrades the corporal disarmed him, and called out for succour. A commissariat officer brought up some soldiers, and the Tunisians at once made off, excepting the man who drew his sabre, and who was conducted to the neighbouring French post, at the hospital of the University. A few minutes afterwards the Tunisians, who had gone to their barracks, returned with from 100 to 150 of their comrades, all armed with sabres, pistols and clubs. They demanded the release of their companion with the cry of 'Death to the French;' and, without waiting for a reply, commenced flinging stones at the windows, and rushed like madmen to the assault of the hospital. It was clear that an energetic repression of the disturbance had become necessary. Some officers of the commissariat, two gendarmes, the 23 soldiers that constituted the post, and the hospital attendants, charged the Tunisians with the bayonet or sword. There were no other means of bringing these barbarians to reason, and they had to retire, carrying such of their comrades as were wounded. Among the latter were a few of the Softas, and these had not been the least forward to fling stones at the windows. The Tunisians, having returned to the barracks, again issued forth completely armed, in defiance of the Turkish officer who commanded the post of the barrack, and who was himself maltreated in his efforts to appease their violence. It was then that from the angles of the streets and the houses near the University, the Tunisians opened a vigorous and well-sustained fire on the windows of the halls where the sick and wounded were lying. The hospital attendants, to whom arms were issued for their protection, replied; the soldiers of the post and the gendarmes who guarded the principal entrance to the hospital also fired on the Tunisians, who had to beat a retreat again, leaving on the ground several of their comrades *hors de combat*. One fact excited great indignation. Two hospital attendants who were quietly returning to the hospital were assassinated, and their dead bodies mutilated in the most horrible manner. You can hardly form an idea of what was beheld except by recalling the exposure in the Paris Morgue of the unhappy victims who perished in the accident on the Versailles Railway in 1842. M. Blaise, lieutenant in the navy, and two commissariat officers, were attacked in front of the Tunisian artillery barracks. The former, who had no weapon but a walking cane, received sabre cuts which laid his head open. He staggered on to the gate of the hospital, where every attention was administered to him. The two commissariat officers took refuge in the house of a Turk, the door of which was open, and they remained there till the following morning. M. Blaise had also tried to take refuge in a Turkish guardhouse, but the officer exhibited the greatest pusillanimity, and made no attempt to protect the 3 Frenchmen, who were thus exposed unarmed in the midst of these miscreants. Another French soldier, who was passing near the Sublime Porte was, in a most cowardly manner, killed by a pistol-shot fired by two Tunisian soldiers. Great dismay spread throughout the whole quarter of the city, and couriers were sent

off to the French authorities at Pera. Gen. Larobey and Gen. Patigale, Sub-Intendant Misi, and M. Bouttier, Commandant of Gendarmerie, at once proceeded to Constantinople with a detachment of troops from the posts of Galata and Pera; but all was over by the time they arrived. Mehemet Reshid-Pacha, Minister of War, and Mehemet Ali Pacha, Minister of Marine, also proceeded to the hospital of the University. The hospital attendants of Galbano, who had been sent for, were not needed. Thus this unfortunate affair has cost us three men assassinated; a naval officer, an apothecary, and three commissariat officers have been more or less severely wounded, as also four hospital orderlies and two gendarmes. The very same evening the Seraskier had the Tunisians, to the number of 250, disarmed, and conducted to the Seraskierat, where they are in custody. Complete satisfaction has been promised to M. de Thouvenot, who has exhibited on this occasion the tact and energy of which he has given more than one proof since his arrival at Constantinople. A mixed commission has been formed for the purpose of inquiring into the affair."

Later advices state that a considerable number of the Tunisians have been condemned to death. The Tunisian troops will be sent to Batoum and Soukoum Kaleh.

The following paragraph is from the *Daily News*—

"You will regret to hear that Lieut.-Colonel Tyler, 62nd Regiment, died at the Sanatorium on the morning of the 23rd, of fever, brought on by the wound in his hand that he received on the 8th September. He was buried on the afternoon of the 24th in the new selected burial-ground up the valley, his body being followed to the grave by all the officers and non-commissioned officers of his regiment off duty. The men would have attended if they had not been employed on the roads. Alongside of Colonel Tyler lies the late Captain Johnson, 41st Regiment. In short, they are the two first graves in this ground. Almost adjoining is the old burial-ground, and when there the other day, I copied the following from an unpainted piece of deal wood, about one foot long and ten inches broad, which was lying on a grave:—'Sacred to the memory of Frederick Pratt, private, Royal Marines, late of Her Majesty's ship *Bellerophon*, who departed this life on the 21st of April, 1855, at the age of 45 years—

"Here lies an old soldier whom all must applaud.

He fought many battles both at home and abroad.

But the fiercest engagement he ever was in.

Was the battle of self in the conquest of sin."

I thought this so worthy of preservation that I have ordered both the board to be fixed and the grave itself kept in order. The Sanatorium, or Castle Hospital, can accommodate 600 patients on a pinch; it now contains 332, besides wounded officers. Dr. Matthews is the chief medical officer, and all speak highly of; and Miss Nightingale is still stopping in the hut occupied by Miss Stuart and her five nurses. The wounded officers—who are all going on well, but slowly—are Captain Brown, R. E., badly wounded in left shoulder; Lieut. Sanders, 39th Regiment, who has lost his left leg; Captain Gillum, 1st Royals, who has lost his right leg; and Lieut. Wield, 95th Regiment, who is wounded in the chest."

UNITED STATES.

POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The census of the State of Massachusetts, taken this year, indicates a population of about a million and a quarter, being an increase of more than 250,000 since the last national decennial census, in 1850. This astonishing growth is primarily attributable to the development of the trade and manufactures of that State, resulting from her matchless system of internal railway communication.

TEACHERS DEVoured BY A CANNIBAL.—The missionary ship John Williams, named after the heroic martyr of Bromangi, has recently completed a voyage among the New Hebrides and other Western groups. Among the news she brings is the following:

On reaching the Island of Fate, the distressing news was brought on board that some of the teachers, with their wives, left there on the last voyage, had been barbarously murdered. Only nineteen days after they were landed, under the most cheering circumstances, the two Raratongan teachers and their wives were murdered to furnish materials for a horrid cannibal banquet. The reason of this sudden act of cruelty could not be learned.—*N. Y. Observer, Nov. 22.*

THE FISHERMEN.—All the bay vessels have now arrived home but three, and those we understand are on their way. A larger quantity of Mackerel has been taken this year than last, and some of the vessels have made a good year's work, but the average of the vessels is not much better than it was in 1854, the expenses of the business being so high, and the quality of the mackerel being low. The season closes later this year than usual, some of the packers having several trips still on hand to pack out.—*Gloucester Telegraph, Nov. 28.*

Fouth's Department.

THE USEFUL HERB
FOR YOUTH.

Two little cottage maidens,
Each with a heavy load,
Were trudging one fine morning
Along the dusty road,
Full, full of care and sadness
Was Mary's rosy face;
While Susan walked beside her,
With cheerful look and grace.

"Oh, dear! Oh, dear!" cried Mary,
"How hot it is to-day!
My arms are aching sadly,
And long appears the way!
How can you seem so cheerful,
And hum that lively song?
For heavy is your basket,
And you're not very strong."

"I have an herb," said Susan,
With bright and playful smile,
"Which lightens all my burden,
And does my way beguile."
What is its name?" asked Mary,
"And where may more be had?
For if I could some obtain
I should be very glad."

"The useful herb I carry
Is one which all may share;
It bears the name of *Patience*,
And sweetens every care;
It eases every burden,
And varied ills can cure,
And all our toils and troubles
It helps us to endure."

EVIL SPEAKING.

The following anecdote is related of the late excellent J. J. Gurney by one who, as a child, was often one of his family circle:

One night—I remember it well—I received a severe lesson on the sin of evil speaking. Sovereign I thought it then, and my heart rose in childish anger against him who gave it; but I had not lived long enough in the world to know how much mischief a child's thoughtless talk may do, and how often it happens that great talkers run off the straight line of truth. I was talking very fast about some female relative, who did not stand very high in my esteem, and was about to speak further of her failings of temper. In a few moments my eye caught a look of such calm and steady displeasure that I stopped short. There was no mistaking the meaning of that dark, speaking eye. It brought the colour to my face, and confusion and shame to my heart. I was silent for a few moments, when Joseph John Gurney asked, very gravely, "Dost thou not know any good thing to tell us of her?"

"Oh yes, I know some good things, certainly; but—"

"Would it not have been better then to relate these good things, than to have told us that which must lower her in our esteem? Since there is good to relate, would it not be kinder to be silent on the evil? 'Charity rejoiceth not in iniquity,' thou knowest."

It was our custom, every morning, for Miss Gurney and any little visitor she might have with her to go before breakfast, into the room next to her father's dressing-room, and repeat some portions of Scripture. On the following morning I was desired to read in the 13th chapter of 1st Corinthians, and afterwards to commit a portion of it to memory. There was no comment made on what I read; it was not necessary. The reproof was felt, even to the shedding of tears: but the kind voice and silent kiss soon spoke love and peace, and I was comforted, "A word spoken in season, how good is it."

Every one who visited his house must have been impressed with the superior tone of conversation there, with the absence of scandal and small-talk; and when persons, rather than things, were a little too much in the discourse of the juniors, how ingeniously, and yet how kindly, the subject been put aside, and some other matter of innocent interest introduced in its stead!

TREATMENT FOR DROWNING PERSONS.—A physician recommends the following treatment of persons apparently drowned; Convey the body to the nearest house, or other suitable place, with head raised; strip and rub it dry, and wrap it in warm blankets, inflate the lungs (in imitation of breathing) by blowing forcibly and steadily into the mouth, while with thumb and finger you close the nostrils, and at the same time press in the chest. Again blow, and again press, and keep on doing so with friction and warmth, as long as there is any chance of success.

Selections.

VANITY AND SCANDAL.

The family of Mr. John Diotrephe are excessively vain. One can hardly converse with them five minutes without being informed that they are in close friendship with the distinguished ladies and gentlemen a hundred miles distant. They made the acquaintance of the Hon. Mr. Grand while on a visit at the East. Rev. Dr. Mortimer is a particular acquaintance; he used to board in their family. Esq. Larkins, who lives in the large brick house at Blossomdale, married a cousin. He is thought to be worth a hundred thousand dollars! Rev. Mr. Mullighan, who is the best preacher and scholar, and has the largest library in Pawnee Presbytery, makes it a point to visit them several times a year. Mr. M., by the way, gave me a hint, a short time since, that the family were the most addicted to tattling and backbiting of any of his acquaintances. There need be little doubt that the good brother adopts the opinion of an old clergyman, that it is always safest to keep in the closest possible contact with a vicious horse, unless you are entirely clear of his heels. Miss Sylvia Botanist, who is the most accomplished teacher at Grove Hill Institute, has sent the Diotrepheans a card to visit her at Summerville, where she is spending a few days vacation.

Margaretta Diotrephe, sister of John, has indeed been something of a domestic traveller, and is not destitute of other accomplishments. She has, it is believed, attended to music, with the kindred arts of drawing and painting; has studied French, and even taken Lessons in Latin! No one ever told me, however, that she claims to be a "blue stocking." No, she can live without writing for the press; but has occasionally taught merely for pastime, always expecting a liberal compensation. This lady has visited such cities as Auburn, Utica, Rochester, and even Albany, where she has been introduced to the first families, the superlative adjective always expressing the quality of reputed opulence.

Now, though of gentry at a distance, this family are thus eulogistic in connection with the first personal pronoun, it is not at all so of their town's people. The best families in Society, more frequently than any others, are the subjects of their vituperation. If they ever suspect that any one may stand in the way of their pre-eminence, or will not be to them a parasite, the virus of their tongues "outvenoms all the swarms of Nile." It has been averred that no minister, who has laboured for any length of time in the congregation has ever escaped their abuse, or his family, their slander. Like their great ancestor, they have been addicted to "prate against both him and them with malicious words."

Not long since a minister asked another clergyman of my acquaintance, "How do you get along with the Diotrephe family?" The reply is not distinctly remembered; but the question was significant. The inquirer had laboured in the field where resides Mr. J. Diotrephe, and the brother addressed was one of his successors. Said he, in connection, "If you escape the vituperation and abuse of that family, you will be more fortunate than any other man who has ever laboured there. If a minister treats them with more attention than he does all the rest of the society, he will stand high in their favor; but just so certainly as he does not bend both his duty and his conscience in all respects to their wishes, they cross him out of their book and abuse him."

This witness is as truthful and apposite as that of the poet Aretas, quoted by the Apostle Paul; The Cretins are always liars, evil beasts, slow bellies." It is a matter of "common fame," as saith the Presbyterian Directory, that the Diotrephean family are as grossly addicted to gossip, backbiting and scandal, as they are to vanity and the love of pre-eminence. Nor are they long satisfied with men and things of their own choice. Their predominant passion is for the newest fashions and youngest men; but now fashions soon become old, and young men cannot bring back the "shadow" which is constantly declining on the "dial of Ahas." To please the Diotrepheans, there should be constantly issuing new editions of young preachers, as our publishing houses send forth their "annuals," bound in calf and gilt.

Magnus Diotrephe, Esq., brother of John, and living in another parish, was for a time, entirely captivated with a suppliant, "off hand" young minister, introduced, it is believed, by Rev. Mr. Mullighan. Now everything went on swimmingly. The Diotrepheans said and did everything to swell the youthful Appello's tide of popularity. Some have insinuated that Magnus was sanguine for securing a market for

his sister Tabitha; but that is neither here nor there. Insinuations are usually both dastardly and mendacious. If we cannot deal in matters of fact, we had better let characters alone. This, however, is a matter of fact. In a few months, the young preacher entered the conjugal relation, as every Protestant minister has the right to do. But that very hour his popularity was past the full, and began to wane. By his matrimonial vow he was bound to give more attention to his "better half," than to any young (?) lady; and with the Misses Diotrephe and their brother Magnus his dish was upset. They began immediately to tattle and vituperate. The recent subject of adulation was the victim of abuse. The young minister however, had sagacity enough to discern his position and prospects, and good sense enough to accept an opportune invitation to another field, rather than remain and be pelled by the gathering storm.—*Independent.*

THE INFLUENCE OF WOMEN.—It is better for you to pass an evening once or twice a week in a lady's drawing-room, even though the conversation is rather slow, and you know the girl's songs by heart, than in a club, tavern, or the pit of a theatre. All amusements of youth to which virtuous women are not admitted, rely on it, are deleterious in their nature. All men who avoid female society have dull perceptions, and are stupid, or have gross tastes and revolt against what is pure. Your club swaggers, who are sucking the butts of billiard cues all night, call female society insipid. Poetry is insipid to a yekel; beauty has no charms for a blind man, music does not please a poor beast who does not know one tune from another; and as a true epicure is hardly ever tired of water zaney and brown bread and butter, I protest I can sit for a whole night talking to a well regulated, kindly woman, about her girl coming out, or her boy at Eton, and like the evening's entertainment. One of the great benefits a man may derive from a woman's society is, that he is bound to be respectful to them. The habit is of great good to your moral man, depend upon it.

Our education makes of us the most eminently selfish men in the world. We fight for ourselves, we push for ourselves, we yawn for ourselves, we light our pipes and say we won't go out, we prefer ourselves, and our ease, and the greatest good that comes to a man from a woman's society is, that he has to think of somebody besides himself—somebody to whom he is bound to be constantly attentive and respectful.—*Thackeray.*

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,

In consequence of a grievous error which has crept in among a large portion of professing Christians in the present day, that of substituting the gratification of the "itching ear," for the benefits arising from a due regard to the devout and solemn services of the Sanctuary, I have felt induced to request the insertion of the following, which is extracted from a work of a late pious Divine of our Church,* trusting that a careful perusal of it may be attended with beneficial results.

I am, Yours &c.,

CHARLES DEBRISSAY.

Charlotte Town, P. E. I., 26th Nov. 1855.

"I cannot but fear that there is a deficiency in our day, even in many sincere Christians, of that deep wrought conviction, which the Child of God should abidingly cherish, of the utter incapability of deriving even the smallest degree of benefit from any means of grace independently of the accompanying power of God the Holy Ghost." * * * *

"This is peculiarly to be apprehended in the present day, in the spirit in which many attend on the ministry of some favourite preacher. How often, with such, are the luminous expositions, the pathetic appeals, the prompt arguments, the heart stirring eloquence—aye, or even the attractions of voice, and style and delivery, substituted perhaps unconsciously for the power of the Holy Spirit, as the ground, on which too many rest their hopes of a blessing from the ministrations of the ambassador of Christ? Thus they give to the poor weak instrument, the glory exclusively due to the Almighty Spirit, who can alone crown with success what we would call the most powerful, and who can, with equal ease clothe with power, what we might think the feeblest advocate of the truth, "as it is in Jesus." * * * *

In your attendance on the Sanctuary, I would affectionately suggest to you the importance of going to the

*The Rev. Hugh White.

Hours of God, with a firm persuasion on your mind that whatever spiritual refreshment you hope to receive through the channel of His hallowed ordinances, must emanate from the Divine Fountain of all grace, the Holy Spirit. Be earnest therefore in prayer, before you go, that His blessing may abundantly rest on the services of the Sanctuary."

"In addition to this suggestion, I would also observe that in the present day, I doubt not that the blessing which might be expected to rest on the faithful preaching of the Gospel, is often kindled with many who attend the Sanctuary, by their disrespectful treatment of the other parts of the service appointed for God's House. The solemn declaration of Jehovah appears to be forgotten. "My House shall be called the House of PRAYER to all nations."

"Too many seem to regard the House of God as prominently if not exclusively, a house of preaching instead of a house of prayer."

"If we may judge by outward and visible signs of what is passing in the inward recesses of the heart, one cannot but frequently remark a most painful contrast between the feelings with which the prayers and the preaching are regarded; the former endured; the latter enjoyed; the prayers listened to, (often we fear not even joined in with the lips, much less the heart) with manifest weariness, and something tiresome, that must be submitted to, for the sake of the anticipated enjoyment which the preaching is expected to yield, and from this expectation, is listened to with manifest delight."

"Now can you hope, that after offering such a monstrous insult to the majesty of God—after having told Him, in prayer and praise, as a wearisome occupation, from which you would gladly escape if you could, and which you only endure, because you cannot without it enjoy the feast you look forward to in the preaching of His Ministers. Can you hope that He will look on you with a smile of complaisant love, and impart to your soul that blessing from His Spirit, without which you would listen to an angel's eloquence utterly in vain, as to any spiritual benefit which it could be a means of conferring?"

"Besides, reflect, is it reasonable to expect, that any thing which the preacher can bring forward, will be profitably received, when your mind is in such a frame, as to treat the worship of the blessed God, with palpable disrespect? If therefore you would desire to derive spiritual benefit from attendance on the services of the Sanctuary, and to find them instrumental in advancing your sanctification, take good heed, that you do not yourself put an inseparable impediment in your own way by offering such an affront to God in the very commencement of the service, as must constrain Him in manifestation of his righteous displeasure, as a jealous God, to withhold from you the communications of his grace, and thus to bring on the most fruitful ordinances, a withering blight. If you do, although to those who have enjoyed devout communion with God in the previous parts of the service, they may supply abundant measures of spiritual strength and refreshment, they will prove to you "wells without water"; and however amused or gratified your intellectual task, may have been, during the delivery of the preacher's expositions and appeals, you will return home as altogether unbenefitted, in a spiritual point of view, as if you had been attending an exhibition of forensic eloquence, or the theatrical display. Be assured, the best preparation for listening to the preacher in the pulpit is to have previously communed with God through the medium of the services of the Church in a devout and thankful spirit. If, in the penitential confession, your heart has poured out before Him the contrite feelings of godly sorrow for sin; if, in the supplications for spiritual mercies, your soul has breathed forth its present desires (as really valuing and thirsting after the blessings for which you plead) with mingled humility and confidence, arising from the remembrance at once of your own unworthiness, and the infinite worthiness of Him for whose sake you implore those mercies; and if, in the ascription of praise and thanksgiving for blessings received, you have, like the Psalmist, charged it on your soul to bless the Lord, and all that is within you, to bless His holy name, so that while your life spake or sang his praise, you were at the same, "making melody in your heart unto the Lord;" then, indeed, may you listen to the Word preached with an humble assurance of reaping a rich harvest of spiritual good, because you may then reckon securely on the promised blessing of the Holy Spirit, to accompany His own Word, and to bring it home, in all its invigorating, purifying and gladdening influences, with power to your heart."

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. America, Nov. 24.

ENGLAND

The first Jew Lord Mayor of London was installed last week, with the appropriate clap-traps. Liberty, Education, and Justice were seen at the banquet, in a huge transparency, driving away Superstition, Prejudice, "and other evil passions;" and legal dignitaries nodding their wise heads at each other, discoursed contentiously of those dark and bigoted times when the received theory of a Christian commonwealth was not the same as at present, and the religious instinct, as regards attachment to symbols of faith and doctrine, was more active and popular than now. We are unable to share, because we do not clearly comprehend, the exultation of these learned persons; the elevation of an enemy of Christianity to a position of great dignity and influence—a position in which it has been usual to have a Christian chaplain preside in Christian assemblies, and patronize Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel, may be a fair application of the principles of religious liberty, in a somewhat extended sense, but what there is in it to be so amazingly glad of, we cannot imagine. Why are we to jump for joy because the chief magistrate of London is a person who cannot enter a church, and in whose presence his own chaplain must have recourse to some inoffensive formula for saying grace? The spectacle of two Christian men publicly congratulating each other upon such a thing is surely—to say no worse—one of the absurdest in the world. It may be very true—we believe it is—that Mr. Salomons himself is not likely to use his influence to the prejudice of Christianity; but is it therefore a subject of rejoicing that he has the power of doing so if he should think fit?—*Guardian*.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Our latest despatches from Constantinople, by the *Jourdain*, confirm the impression which has prevailed for the last fortnight, that the season of action is over for this year in the East. The return of Admiral Bruat was speedily looked for in the Turkish capital with all the sailing-vessels of his squadron, and with the Imperial Guard on board, en route for France. The allied troops forming the expedition to the Upper Belbek, "had returned to their cantonments, the plains having become impracticable, by reason of the abundant rains, which have transformed them into a vast marsh. Preparations for winter quarters are in full progress at every point." The last active operation mentioned is that of the seizure of the raft at the mouth of the Dnieper, the intelligence of which is confirmed by a despatch of Admiral Bruat, published in Friday's *Moniteur*:—"The raft," the Admiral tells us, "is 854 feet long, 60 wide, and 6 deep; it is an excellent acquisition for the allied fleets, and a very serious loss caused to the enemy."

Thus, ill-success has attended the Russian arms down to the very last hour of the campaign; and this state of things, whatever may have been the real effect produced by it on the Emperor's councils, has doubtless had a large share in fostering the rumours of the sentiments, some desperate, some conciliatory and submissive, by which he is alternately reported to be animated.

An authority of a somewhat serious stamp, the Vienna correspondent of the *Constitutionnel*, whose productions are understood to be compiled at Paris, under the influence of the Foreign-office, again forcibly reiterates the opinion of his personal disposition towards a peace, though purchased at considerable sacrifices. Alexander II. is represented as unwillingly submitting to the exigencies of the position left him by his father, and to the blind fanaticism excited by the latter among the masses. The condition of the upper classes is painted as becoming daily more insupportable; the new levies, added to what has gone before, are said to reduce the peasantry on the estates of many of the nobles by not less than two-thirds; the penury caused in the aristocratic families of St. Petersburg is daily shown by the dismissal of foreign tutors, governesses, and every member of their household deemed less than absolutely necessary. Many other proofs demonstrative of the existing state of things and opinions in Russia are brought forward, and the writer concludes by the following declaration, printed in italics:—"That the dispositions here attributed to the Emperor are now no longer ignored by any of the great Powers of Europe, although the announcement of them has been naturally received with most prudent reserve by France and England." The result of all this appears to be that attempts have been made, and probably are actually making, to sound the French and English Governments

as to the possibility of coming to an accommodation, and that the Courts of Bavaria and Saxony, less Russian in feeling than formerly, are not foreign to this movement.

Most of your readers have probably heard of the metal called aluminum, the existence of which has been known, I believe, for the last twenty years and more although the hitherto imperfect methods of extraction have prevented its appearing otherwise than in the shape of a few rare specimens. Suddenly, however, the mineral has come before us in a comparative abundance, which has given to it almost the *éclat* of a new discovery. A beautiful pocket chronometer, made to order for the Emperor, the balance of a pair of fine scales, and other objects made of the new metal, are at this moment exhibiting at the Exhibition, and the crowd constantly assembled around them proves at once the novelty of the production and the curiosity they have excited. It appears that a young French chemist, M. Deville, has succeeded in so perfecting the process of obtaining aluminum from clay, that, from being an article of virtu, it has passed into the domain of utility, and promises, from its singular qualities, to prove of the greatest service to the industrial and scientific world. The chief characteristics of the new metal are thus described:—It is nearly as white as, and more easily found than silver. It is proof against the oxidizing influence of the atmosphere, unchangeable in all temperatures, and unaffected by any acids, save only chloro-hydric acid. It is as pliable as silver, and can be drawn out into a thread, or beaten out into a leaf, equally with that metal; its most striking quality, and what is likely to stamp it with its highest value and utility, is its extreme lightness. Compared with zinc, the lightness of the metals known in common usage, its weight is found to be only in the ratio of 2.50 to 7.31, water being taken as the unit with respect to both. This aluminum unites at once in itself the contrary qualities of extreme lightness, as a metal, and impunity against atmospheric effects like gold and platinum, it goes scathless through the crucible, while it is wholly free from the discolorations to which silver is liable.

Another contradictory property of aluminum is its power of conveying sound; though so light, its tone is pure and its vibrations of surprising duration. It is wholly free from smell, and perfectly innocuous to human life in all its combinations. As a conductor of electricity, it is found to be unequalled by any other metal; and this quality, joined to its independence of atmospheric effect, may, it is thought, some day render it invaluable for the purposes of the electric telegraph. At its present price and until still more economical modes of extraction are discovered, aluminum must be classed amongst the precious metals. Its cost, by weight, is at present about four times of silver; but it is not, therefore, even under present circumstances dearer, as is evident by balancing one of the ingots, now lying at the Exhibition, in one hand, and the piece of silver placed beside them in the other. The aluminum is more than four times the silver in bulk, and the difference of price is compensated for by the number of objects which can be manufactured out of it. In the chronometer of the Emperor, lately exhibited, the weight of the movement is stated to be one-third that of brass, one-fourth that of silver, and one-fifth that of platinum. With their usual energy, the French chemists are busily engaged in the further investigation of the new discovery; and an opinion is confidently put forward that, ere long, aluminum will be reduced to a price which shall render it equivalent in value to brass and thus at once introduce into the usages of common life.

Public attention and curiosity is mainly fixed upon the closing ceremony of the Exhibition on Thursday next; but as I shall have to speak next week upon what then takes place, it is unnecessary to anticipate the details, or to send you imperfect lists of medals and prizes awarded, which will be only officially promulgated on the day of the ceremony. The preparations for the musical part of the entertainment, both on the 15th and 16th, are on a gigantic scale, and Paris and London appear to be ransacked to find instruments and performers enough for the occasion. Five hundred voices, a hundred and twenty violins, twenty harps and harpists—all that could be obtained in Paris—with as many more from London, compose a portion of the performers. In the programme of the performance figures the Overture to *Freischütz*, the *andante* played by twenty four horns; the chorus in *Judas Maccabæus*; the Symphony in C minor of Beethoven; the *Prayer of Moses* of Rossini, played by thirty harps, &c. As to M. Berlioz, who is to set all this noise in motion, he is represented, with his five lieutenants, as never quitting the Salle de Saxo where the rehearsals take place, and where he breakfasts, dines, and sleeps, "toujours en battant la mesure."

The following is a passage from the letter in the *Pays* alluded to by our correspondent:—

"The four sons of Nicholas represent well enough the character of their uncles whose names they bear in order of primogeniture. The actual Czar Alexander reminds one, if not in figure, at least by his mild disposition—full of grace and kindness—of Alexander I. Like him, he is tall and stout, with a shade of religious melancholy on his countenance. The Grand-Duke Constantine, whom the old Russian party would have liked to see ascend the throne, is a man of violent character, passionate and obstinate. Except in stature, he is the portrait of his uncle Constantine, late Viceroy of Poland, known for his cruelty. The High Admiral is short and squat, with a disagreeable expression of countenance; his walk is slovenly, his look ill-natured; his shrill voice often betrays his thoughts. The two other Grand-Dukes are good-tempered enough, and remind one a little of the Emperor Nicholas when very young.

"In the midst of these four men of different stamp is the young Empress—a soft, excellent woman, beloved and respected by all. Under the mask of indifference she conceals a tender, generous, and humane heart, a soul equal to her position and to the sad inheritance left to her husband by the deceased Czar. Gifted with superior intelligence, she knows how to keep within bounds the two parties which are actually contending for the upper hand. Better than the Empress Dowager, whose ambition was confined to the affection of the Emperor Nicholas, the reigning Empress has gained an ascendancy over her husband which he does not attempt to throw off. She knows how to keep up a good understanding between her husband and his brothers, especially the Grand-Duke Constantine. An anecdote is told of her which shows her tact. The Grand-Duke Constantine, some time since, in a council of war, made a most singular proposition—namely, to arm and equip the whole fleet of Cronstadt, Revel, and Sweaborg, to embark 20,000 men of picked troops, to make sail at a propitious hour, to force a passage through the allied squadrons, or await their departure, and the moment they left the Baltic to effect a landing in Scotland or England.

"Rather than perish with his men in the basin of Cronstadt, was it not better to attempt to strike terror at London, which he hoped to enter with his 20,000 men, without meeting any serious opposition on the way? Certainly, the plan was bold and even practicable, and on due examination there was a chance of success, especially if the vigilance of the allied fleets could be deceived. For a moment he gained over the Emperor, and even the advisers of the Crown to his views. If it did perish, at all events the Russian fleet would have wiped out the reproach of cowardice which was pointed at it from all sides, even in Germany. The Empress most energetically opposed the enterprise, which might compromise the safety of St. Petersburg itself. The Russian armies had enough to occupy them without depriving themselves of 20,000 soldiers and as many sailors, which might one day be wanted to defend the Baltic coast. The Emperor hearkened to the advice of his wife, and disapproved his brother's plan. It is, however, said that he has again resumed it. His *idée fixe* appears to be that he could sack and burn London, or bury himself and his troops under the smoking ruins of the first commercial city of the world."

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, DEC. 8, 1855.

S. P. G. REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1855.

THE Report of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, for the year 1855, with which we have been favored, affords a gratifying account of the Society's labours in various parts of the world; tinged with a mournful remembrance of the death during the past year, of three of its Vice Presidents—Joshua Watson, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Spry, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis. The Society has recorded its thankful sense of the services of the first named, in a formal minute, and the benefit of the judicious advice and even ready support of the latter, is also formally acknowledged in a resolution of the Society.

The income and expenditure of the Society are stated as follows:—

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.	
The gross Receipts of the Society for the year ending 31st Dec. 1854, amounted to	£104,521
Of which there was—	
Appropriated by the Donors to Special Purposes	£23,429
Collections under the Queen's Letter	27,710
	51,139

The ordinary Income of the Society, available for its general purposes, was therefore £33,382. Adding one-third (£9,237) of the Queen's Letter Collection, the total Income was raised to £62,619. The expenditure on the General Fund Account for the year 1854, was £60,396.

The following instance of self-denial on behalf of the Society, meets, as it deserves, a special record:

"The Society last year recorded an instance of great liberality in one of the Australian Clergy voluntarily resigning his Missionary salary. It has this year the satisfaction of mentioning a similar instance of generosity on the part of a Clergyman in the Diocese of Fredericton, whose stipend was by no means excessive. "The Society," says the "Bishop," "will be gratified to learn that the Rev. Charles Lee, of Portland, (St. John,) begs me to place at its disposal £25 out of the £50 received by him as its Missionary, and will only draw "for a portion of the smaller sum in July." This act of generous self-denial has no doubt been prompted by a knowledge of the difficulty with which, and the persons (in many instances the very poor) from whom Missionary funds are collected in this country."

There is one topic of the Society's report, which appropriately follows the above, and the importance of which, in the action it will have upon the future prospects of the Church in this Diocese, cannot be overrated. If the statement lead to a more zealous effort amongst the people, to make the Church self-sustaining, the object will be accomplished. On the part of the Society it is the reiteration of a principle of its operation, and this is done with a view to point out the duty of the people to provide out of their own means for the maintenance of the Gospel ministry; and it points unequivocally to a time when so far as the S. P. G. is concerned, they must do without its aid.

"The Society would heartily rejoice to see the Clergy in the several Colonial Dioceses competently, and even (where it is possible) handsomely provided for; but this can be effected only by a more free spirit of giving among the people to whom they minister.

"All that the Society as trustee for its many thousand contributors, (of whom comparatively few are among the wealthier class,) can do, is to contribute such a sum as, in addition to what can be raised on the spot, or in the Diocese, may suffice to provide a decent competence for the Missionary. Even such grants are now necessarily made for a limited time, and that for two sufficient reasons: 1st. That the Society's own means of continuing the grant may fail; and, 2nd. the increase in the population or wealth of any particular station may render extraordinary aid no longer necessary. To continue the support of a Mission which does not really need it, is of course to squander funds which have been given to secure the ministrations of religion where otherwise they could not be had.

"In order at all adequately to accomplish its work, the Society must have the means of following the poor emigrant to his home in the wilderness, and availing itself of promising openings for the establishment of Missions among the heathen—as recently in Borneo and South Africa—but it can only hope to effect this by gradually withdrawing from the older and more settled Missions, and reducing its allowances wherever local resources can be found to make up the deficiency."

The Report takes especial notice of the fresh ground that has been occupied by the Society in making provision for the spiritual instruction and consolation of the army in the East, and a number of letters are published by its chaplains, all affording testimony to the importance of their ministrations. Twelve assistant Chaplains were selected at first by the Society, three of whom fell victims to the camp fever, and two were ordered home for the recovery of their health. The Government gladly availed itself of the further assistance of the Society, and up to the time of preparing the Report the total number of Chaplains appointed was 25. A large amount of their correspondence, dated from the East, is published, and is of much interest, some of which has appeared in the *Church Times*.

After these letters and extracts, the Report enters upon an abstract of what has been done through the instrumentality of the Society, in the various dioceses throughout the British dominions and dependencies, commencing with Nova Scotia, the scene of its earliest labours, and concluding with Pitcairn's Island. We shall take a future opportunity of culling from the mass of interesting matter before us, over this wide extent of the Society's labours, some of the more graphic and important descriptions.

THE R. M. Steamship *America* arrived early on Wednesday morning, and brings news to the 24th ult., and official despatches from the seat of war to Nov. 16. The campaign may be said to be closed, and the belligerents are evidently doing the best they can to make themselves comfortable. It is at least consoling to believe that our brave soldiers will not be exposed to the same degree of hardships which they so nobly sustained during the last winter; although it is not at all probable that they will enjoy a life of slothful inactivity in the vicinity of the wily foe. Preparations were making for a bombardment of the northern fort, with the twofold object of driving the enemy from them, and securing the harbour of Sebastopol to winter the fleet. Nor are the apprehensions of an attack by the Russians on the allies position altogether allayed.

Rumours are prevalent that the Russian Emperor is disposed to make concessions with the object of forming a basis on which negotiations for a termination of the war might be entered upon; and that these proposals having been submitted to the Emperor of the French, although they do not meet the demands of the Allies, are deemed to be entitled to serious consideration.

The British squadron in the Sea of Azoff have been distressing the enemy by the destruction of vast quantities of grain and forage; and by destroying their fishing establishments, upon which latter it is evident that the inhabitants of the coasts place much dependence for their winter's sustenance.

THE R. M. Steamship *Canada* arrived from Boston on Thursday night. The news is not important, except as revealing a state of things in Central America, which impresses a belief, that Nicaragua will be absorbed by the American Union, after the most approved Texas fashion, or made to subserve its purposes of neutralizing British influence in that direction. The filibustering General Walker is commander-in-chief of the Nicaraguan army—his principal officers appear to be men of his own stamp, and upon the decision of a packed court martial, General Corral, minister at War, has been condemned to death and shot, for alleged treason, in that he disapproved of General Walker's proceedings. The President of Nicaragua and government officials appear to be mere tools in Walker's hands, who is no doubt acting indirectly under authority from the United States. An accredited minister from the United States, General Wheeler, had been received by General Rivas. The principles enunciated by him show the interference of the United States as plain as it is safe just now to exhibit it—and we have no doubt whatever, that much trouble is brewing between the old world and the new, arising out of the established interests of the former, and the exclusive pretensions of the United States to hold America for the Americans; in other words to establish the preponderance of the American Union, in all the governments of that vast continent, and the adjoining Islands.

MR. Labouchere is the new Colonial Secretary. The *London Guardian* is not very complimentary to the appointment. Mr. Labouchere was at one time, we believe, President of the Board of Trade:—

"The length of the time during which the Colonial-office has been vacant ceases to be surprising when we find that it is to be occupied by Mr. Labouchere. It required the fortitude of despair to make that nomination public. For Mr. Labouchere is notoriously not a capable man. He wants, if not industry, certainly administrative power; he is one of the old Whig lot—the second-rates who have been laid upon the shelf; and notwithstanding his wealth, amiability, and good connections, he will be an element of weakness, not of strength, in the Ministry to which he has been (we may be sure, reluctantly) added. He is not indeed the *colpis aller* in the Cabinet. But it is disagreeable to be governed by *pis aller*."

THE last *Royal Gazette* publishes a statement of the Chairman of the Railway Board, of the traffic of the road, for the quarter ending 8th September, which is so far gratifying that it shows an excess of £580 8s. 10½. receipts, over the expenditure—and is good earnest for the success of the work after it shall have been completed to Windsor.

THE St. John, N. B., *Courier*, of Dec. 1, says, "Notwithstanding the winter may be considered to have fairly set in, there appears to be no diminution of travel northward. The steamer *Admiral*, on Wednesday night brought upwards of 150 passengers. The *Adelaide* on the previous evening had 70, most of which were railway navvies on their way to Nova Scotia."

THE Canadian papers mention the marriage of Viscount Bury, well known in that country, to Sophia, second daughter of Sir Allan McNab.

The sum of £90 had been realized from the sale of articles at a bazaar for the purpose of raising funds to aid the widows and orphans of St. John.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick has appointed the 13th instant to be observed as a day of general thanksgiving in that Province.

SUPREME COURT.—The following criminal cases have been disposed of:

The Queen vs. Kirby—for an assault, &c., upon Miss Bullock—verdict guilty. Sentence: Imprisonment in the Penitentiary for ten years.

The Queen vs. Colcau—for Arson. Jury dismissed, and prisoner liberated.

The Queen vs. Mary Jane Taylor, for Child-murder. Verdict: Guilty of concealing the birth of the child—but strongly recommended by the Jury to the mercy of the Court.

The presiding Judge, Thomas Haliburton, concluded an impressive address to the prisoner by sentencing her to six months imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary—being one-fourth of the term which might have been imposed.

The Queen vs. Peter Bennett—for an unnamable offence—Guilty. Sentence: 14 years in the Penitentiary.—Sun.

D. C. S.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE WIDOWS & ORPHANS FUND

Continued.

Halifax—Collected by Messrs. W. T. Townsend and M. McIlreith.

Table listing names and amounts for the Widows & Orphans Fund, including Dr. Allen, William A. Johnson, James Black, etc.

£34 5 0

D. C. S.

Received—

Table listing received amounts from clergy, interest on bonds, and other sources.

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y.

A LADY OF OUR ACQUAINTANCE,

MRS. POWELL, No. 13 STANTON ST. NEW YORK.

Was troubled with liver complaint for a long time, and after trying many remedies, was advised to try Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills.

Indigestion, stoppage of the menses, costiveness, and general irregularity of the bowels, are all diseases originating in the same prolific cause, as is also that dreadful scourge DYSPEPSIA.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Naylor.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, extraordinary Remedies for the cure of Erysipelas.—Charles Fairpoint, of Pungwash, N. S., was afflicted for several yrs with this disease.

Married.

On Monday, December 3rd, by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, Mr. JAMES FISHER, Private 76th Regt., to SARAH JANE AXELTA, daughter of the late Wm. Rice, formerly of Kelch's brewery.

On 21st November, at Boston, at the Church of the Advent, by the Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, JAMES FULLERON, Esq., of that city, to KATE FULLERTON LINCOLN, daughter of the late Thomas Fullerton, Esq., of Chester, Vermont.

At Chester, on the 15th ult., by Rev. J. C. Cochran, A.M., JAMES CHIPMAN, Esq., M. D., to SUSANNAH, thir daughter of the late George Mitchell, Esq., of Chester.

At Dartmouth on Tuesday the 4th inst., by the Rev. Fr. Shreve, Rector, Mr. JAMES CLARKE, to Miss MARGARET DAREZ, both of Porter's Lake.

At Liscomb Harbour, by the Rev. J. Alexander, on Sunday, the 11th inst., Mr. SEYMOUR CROOKS, Mariner, to Miss SARAH ROBINSON of Indian Harbour.

On the 21st ult., at Harragan Cove, Eastern Shore, by the Rev. Jas. Breeding, JOSEPH GAMMON, widower, to SUSAN McDONALD.

Also on the same day, at same place, and by the same GREGOR FUDOR, of Somerset, England, to MARY ANN, McDONALD.

DECEASED.

On Wednesday evening, MATILDA FRANCES, second daughter of the late John Norton, Esq.

On the 23rd ult., SARAH, infant daughter of Mr. Peter McPhoe.

At Arichat, on the 25th ult., after a short and severe illness, ELIZABETH, beloved daughter of Thomas Lenoir, Esq.

At St. Mary's River East, on Monday the 5th inst., JAMES HENLOW, aged 73 years, the oldest inhabitant and first settler on the river.

Lost overboard, on Saturday, Dec. 1st, of Lallave, from on board schr. Flier, DEAN FIRTH, aged 23 years, a native of Bagged Island.

Lost overboard, on the 4th Aug., from on board the brig Golden Age, while on the passage from Liverpool to Malaga, Mr. FRANCIS HALL, Chief Mate of that vessel. Deceased was a native of Lunenburg, and was much and deservedly esteemed by all who knew him.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, December 1.—Brig Magnet, Doat, New York; schrs Queen, Fox, Montreal; Emblem, Doyle, Placentia; Uncle Tom, Griffin, Newfoundland; Martha, Bl., Placentia; Ann, McDonald, Georgetown; Lew Drop, McLean, Canso—bound to Boston; Sea Witch, (Am) McKenna—bound to Gloucester.

Sunday, December 2.—Brig Oxford, White, Canso; Brig Irene, Joyce, New York; Belle Point, LeBlanc Philadelphia; Schrs Tradesmen, Shaw, P. E. I.; Sarduae, do—bound to St. John, N. B.; Hebe, New Brunswick; Antelope, do.

Monday, December 3.—H. M. steamer Rosamond, Com. Crofton, Bermuda; Brig Arab, Roy, Kingston; Schrs Gold Colner, Herman, Philadelphia; Superb, Swain, P. E. Island.

Tuesday, December 4.—Government schr Daring, Capt. Daly, from Sable Island and the Eastern Shore; reports no wrecks at Sable Island; R. M. Steamship Merin, Corbin, St. John's N. F. and Sydney C. B.; brig Ranger, Parvater, St. Jago de Cuba; Schr. Telegraph, Bouchier, Trinidad; Packet Schr. Silvia, Young, Lunenburg; Packet Schr. Lunenburg, do.

Wednesday, December 5.—R. M. Steamship America, Harrison, Liverpool G. B. Brig Chebucto, Wallace, Demarara; Schr. Delegate, Smith, New York; Schr. Lady Sale, Brough, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Thursday, Dec. 6.—Brig Chebucto, Wallace, Demarara. Friday, December 7.—(11 o'clock last evening)—R. M. S. Canada, Harrison, Boston, 33 hours; Schrs Hanning, Leblanc, Pungwash; C. W. Wright, Dixon, Miramichi; Daniel D King, Port Hood; Mary Jane, Terrio, Miramichi; Lawrence, Hutchinson, P. E. Island; Unicorn, McLeod, do.

CLEARED.

December 3.—Lotus, Cox, London; December 4.—Lucy Ann (pkt), Simpson, St. John N. B. Rapid, Wilson, Br. West Indies; Mary, Thomas, Pen West Indies; Harriet Newall, Parsons, Newfoundland; Frances, Rogers, Gloucester and Boston U. S.

December 5.—Belle, Spoken, West Indies; R. M. S. America, Harrison, Boston, Eagle, Harpelle, Fortuno Bay, Sfd. Cherub, Bears, P. E. Island.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship America.—From Liverpool for Halifax. Mrs. Skingley and 2 children; Capt. Florin; Rev. Mr. Palmer; Messrs. Jenken, Fulton, McDonald, W. Doust, Ansell, F. Carroll, B. Dixon, C. D. Utassor, G. Hosking, J. Ramsey, H. Ramsey, Chambers, M. M. Isaac, Doty.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, DEC. 3.

Table listing prices for various goods like Bacon, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Hay, Oatmeal, Potatoes, Socks, Veal, Yarn, Canada Flour, etc.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table listing prices for Wood and Coal.

THE MISSES WELLS, SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, WOLFVILLE.

Will Open on the 1st. December.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

Table listing terms for English, Music, Drawing, French, Leather-work, Board, and Plain and ornamental Needlework.



NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

SEVERAL LETTERS addressed to FOREIGN COUNTRIES, have recently been opened at this office, by the proper officer, appointed for that purpose and returned to the writer in consequence of the postage not having been prepaid thereon.

To prevent, as far as possible, the necessity of opening letters in future, (at all times an unpleasant duty), the Postmaster-General begs to suggest that the writers should satisfy themselves, by enquiring at the Post Office, before they deposit their letters for Foreign places whether they require the previous payment of the postage in this Province or not.

General Post Office, Halifax, 7th Dec., 1853. A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

SERMONS will be Preached (D. V.) in aid of the Funds of the above Society, on Sunday the 16th December next, at St. Paul's Church, Halifax, in the Morning and Evening—and at St. Luke's in the Afternoon.

Halifax, N. S. 29th Nov. 1853. THOMAS DUNN, Sec'y.

E. K. BROWN,

HAS RECEIVED PER ALMA, THERMIS, SHOOTING STAFF, EAGLE, AND WARBURTON:

BAR, Bolt, Hoop, and Sheet IRON, Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL, Cast Iron Pots, Ovens and Covers, STOVES, Single and Double; Carron do. Gunpowder, Shot, Muskets and Fusces, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Files and Rasps, Nails, Spikes, Glass and Putty, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Bright Copal and Turpentine Varnish, London WHITE LEAD: Black, Red, Yellow, Blue and Green PAINT, Lines and Twines, Fish Hooks, Wool, Cotton and Cattle Cords, Tin, Sheet Lead and Zinc, Mill, X Cut, Circular, Pit and Hand Saws, 15 Casks assorted Hardware, 4 do Hollowware; 6 Casks Chains, 4 do Hand Irons; 3 Casks Shovels, 1 Case Slaters, 2 barrels Riddle, 1 Cases Brushes; Casks Railway Grease, 2 ton Cutch; Crates Coal Scoops, Axes, Hatchets, &c., &c.

No. 1 Ordnance Square.

Oct. 27

AMHERST

FEMALE SEMINARY.

PRINCIPALS.

Mrs. O. E. Hatchford and Miss Yates.

TERMS.

BOARD and WASHING (white dresses excepted), with Instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Use of the Globes, Ancient and Modern Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Grammar and Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, English Composition, and Embroidery—£30 per Academical Year.

Extra Charges.

MUSIC.

Piano or Spanish Guitar—Three Lessons per week, £2 per quarter, or half Term. Singing—Five Lessons per week, 10s. per quarter, or half Term.

DRAWING.

Pencil or Crayon—Five Lessons per week, £1 per Quarter, or half Term. Colored Crayon—Five Lessons per week, £1 10s. per Quarter, or half Term. Mono-Chromatic, plain or blended—Three Lessons per week, £1 10s. per Quarter, or half Term.

FRENCH.

Five Lessons per Week, £1 10s. per Quarter or half Term. ITALIAN.

Three Lessons per Week, £1 10s. per quarter or half Term.

BILLS payable Quarterly in advance. There are two Terms per year, of five months each. The Winter Term commences 6th January, and ends 5th June. The Summer Term begins 22d July, and ends 21st December. The intermediate Quarter—Half Terms—commence 6th Oct., and 22d March. Pupils will also be received at intermediate periods, and charged pro rata.

The French Department is under the care of Madame Florine Bringuet, who teaches on the Ollendorff system, and also gives lessons in Music. Daily conversation in French is insisted on.

Five other Ladies are employed in the English Department, Music, Drawing, French, Botany, &c. No pains will be spared to promote the health of the Boarders, by proper exercise; and those young Ladies whose parents may wish them to ride, are allowed the use of a quiet saddle horse.

There are six Pianos in the Establishment, and Pupils boarding in the vicinity will be charged Five Shillings per Quarter for the use of an instrument to practice.

The Seminary is situated within a few minutes walk of our different places of Public Worship, and near to the Telegraph Station and Post Office.

Amherst is a remarkably healthy part of the country, and possesses peculiar advantages for children of delicate constitution.

References—The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Hon. the Master of the Rolls, Thomas A. S. Dawolf, Esq., Halifax. Rev. George Townsend, Rev. Alex. Clarke, Rev. B. Demill, Amherst. Rev. John Francis, Rev. Chas. Tupper, Amherst. Rev. Charles Elliott, A. P. Ross, Esq., Pictou. Harry King, Esq., D. C. L., Windsor. John McGrath, Esq., St. John. Hon. John R. Partelow, Fredericton. There will be a few Vacancies in the above Institution after the ensuing Winter Vacation, which can be secured by early application to

C. E. HATCHFORD.

Amherst, N. S. 12th Nov. 1853.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

W. M. GOSSIP,

No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET,

HAS Received in recent Importations, the following Artists' Materials, which he will warrant to be of the best quality—

Oil Colors.

Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors, in Coloured Tubes, as follows:—

- Holder Lake, Ivory Black, Indian Yellow, Naples Yellow, Indigo, Vandyke Brown, Chrome Yellow, Searles Lake, Chromium Lake, Purple Lake, Roman Ochre, Indian Red, Venetian Red, &c. &c. &c.

Oils.

Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Phila-Propered Mill Boards and Canvas.

Academy Boards, 21 1/2 x 18 1/2 ins.; prepared Mill Boards for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes. Prepared CANVAS, plain and single prime—27 inches wide, of any length.

Brushes.

Bristle Brushes, flat and round, all sizes. Sable, do. Large, Medium and Small. Camel Hair, do. for Blenders, Flat and round. Do. Flat for Lacquering, all sizes.

Crayons, &c.

Swiss or Bruchart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of 24, 36 and 48 shades. La France's hard pointed Col'd Crayons, round boxes. Conto Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, Black Glazed Crayons, Italian Chalk, hard black, White Crayons, square, White Chalk, round, for Black Board, Porto Crayons: Leather and Cork Stumps, Tinted Crayon Paper.

Superfine Water Colors.

Tracing Papers, various sizes, for plans, Tracing Linen Cambric, for Field plans, Carbon Coping Paper. Faber's Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine. Rowne's do. do. Mapping Pens. Dividers. Parallel Rulers. Superior Mathematical Instruments. Drawing Pins, Bristol and London Board. Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c. Jan. 13 1855.

PROFESSIONAL

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—70 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Admitting on equal terms, persons of every class, to all its benefits and advantages.

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SOME of the leading advantages offered by this Company are:—

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B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, &c.

No. 60 Hollis Street, Halifax,

Head Agent for Nova-Scotia.

June 9. 1r.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES.

TOILET REQUISITES, &c., &c., &c.

W. M. LANGLEY Respectfully announces to his numerous patrons, that he has received from England a general supply of the above. The various articles are of the best quality and moderate in price. LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street. Nov. 4.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

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

ILLS of LADING and EXCHANGE for sale by W. M. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street.

P. S. HAMILTON,

Barrister and Attorney at Law, Solicitor, &c. HAS Removed his Office to the Merchants' Exchange Building, entrance No. Prince Street, where in addition to his strictly professional business, he is prepared to act as a

LAND AGENT.

For this purpose he has become associated with a gentleman residing in Liverpool, England, intimately acquainted with the movements and wants of the emigrating classes of Great Britain and Ireland, and maintaining correspondence with various parts of those countries and of the Continent of Europe. Local Agencies will be established throughout the Province. Parties desirous of buying, or selling, real estate, either in town or country, in any part of Nova Scotia, will find that this Agency affords opportunities never known in this country before of doing so to advantage. Halifax, Oct. 20. 1855. 3m

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN,

Importer and Dealer in STOVES and GRATES, BEGS to intimate to his numerous Customers throughout the Province, Cape Breton and New Brunswick, he has received part of his Fall Supply, and remainder to arrive per "Smoking Star" from Scotland "Africa" and other vessels from Boston, New York and Portland; with a general assortment on hand of all the different and best kinds of STOVES, GRATES and CABOUSES, generally used and most approved, with 8.000 pipes of all sizes to fit, and placed up in houses and vessels at the shortest notice, which he offers for Sale at the CITY STOVE STORE, No. 213 Hollis Street, at the Old Stand near H. M. Ordnance, on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Country Produce, or 3. 6 and 0 mos. credit. Constantly on hand—Bales of new and far-named Bolding FEATHERS. Orders from the Country executed with care and despatch. Sept. 22, 1855.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

W. N. SILVER & SONS,

IMPORTATIONS FOR THE SEASON, are now open and upon inspection, a 1 will be found equal to any in the City. No pains or cost have been spared to make every department worthy the patronage of their customers. Their BLANKETS and FLANNELS are of a superior make. Their Velvet, Brocade, 3 ply and Scotch CARPETINGS are of the newest styles of make and pattern. Their ready made CLOTHING is neatly and substantially made. Their Grey, White and Striped SHIRTINGS are the cheapest in the City. Their Cotton Warp and Family TEA of the very best quality. Their SHAWLS and Winter DRESSES are in great variety. Their Washington Shoulder Braces, for Gents, the healthiest and easiest Brace ever invented. Oct. 13. 8w

JUST RECEIVED,

Per R. M. Steamship from England.

A LOT of the latest and most fashionable MUSIC—Consisting of Songs, Polkas, Quadrilles, &c. &c. Sept. 5. W. M. GOSSIP.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident there. Curries made with it are pronounced excellent: and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment. Prepared and Sold by W. M. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c. from London. Halifax, N. S. Dec. 19.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by pulling advertisements—no certificate published respecting 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. It does not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and is so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax. Nov. 29. 1854.

PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS ?

FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber.

Spiers and Surrence's Complete French and English PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, one vol. imperial Octavo, 1400 pp. well and strongly bound. (This Work has been newly composed from the French Dictionaries of the Academy, Laveaux, Roiste, Bacherelle, Landais, &c., and from the English Dictionaries of Johnson, Richardson, Walker and Webster. It surpasses all others in correct and philosophical analysis of shades of meaning, in fulness of definition, and clearness of arrangement; and contains many words, particularly such as are connected with modern science, not to be found in any other work of the kind.) Price £1.

- Surrence's French and English Dictionary 12mo. do. do. Abridged School Edition. Levisac's French Grammar. Ollendorff's New Method of Learning to Read, Write and Speak French. By Value. do. do. do. By Jewett. Key to Ollendorff's Method &c. &c. French De Fiva's Elementary French Reader, Rowan's Modern French Reader, Yanostoch's Recueil, Choisi, French Testaments, Lebrun's Telemaque, De Fiva's Classic French Reader, Collet's Dramatique French Reader, Histoire de Charles XII, par Voltaire Perrin's French Fabrics, with Key. By Bolman. June 12. No. 24 Granville Street.

FRIEND OF THE CANADIAN.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston (Book Store.) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—(Gratefully compelled to make known to you the extraordinary benefit derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood. It was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared that I would give all I possessed to have her cured, but although I paid a large sum, no medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her, at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous: by slow degrees my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five years old. I remain, Sir, your obliged,

(Signed) THOMAS WESTON

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY

AFTER HAVING TAPPED THREE TIMES. Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854.

To Professor Holloway Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint, I was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors, having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately went for a quantity and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health I am, Sir, yours sincerely,

(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!

Copy of a Letter from William Rivers, of Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward's Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I am happy to say that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks, I was cured, after every other means failed, to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and I will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so.

I remain, Sir, your humble servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM RIVERS

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following my complaints.

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

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 11d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 10s., 12s., 22s., and 35s. each Box.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia

Feb. 21, 1855.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

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

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