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The Church Times.

"Evangelical, Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. X. LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1857. NO. 2.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LITURGIES.											
Day's Date		MORNING.						EVENING.			
P.	Jan. 17	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st
M.	18	2d	2d	2d	2d	2d	2d	2d	2d	2d	2d
T.	19	3d	3d	3d	3d	3d	3d	3d	3d	3d	3d
W.	20	4th	4th	4th	4th	4th	4th	4th	4th	4th	4th
T.	21	5th	5th	5th	5th	5th	5th	5th	5th	5th	5th
F.	22	6th	6th	6th	6th	6th	6th	6th	6th	6th	6th
S.	23	7th	7th	7th	7th	7th	7th	7th	7th	7th	7th

Poetry.

THE MARTYR'S HYMN.

BY REV. H. H. M. LMAN.

WHAT means yon blaze on high ?
The empyrean sky
Like the rich veil of some proud fane is reading,
I see the star-paved land,
Where all the Angels stand,
Even to the highest height in burning rows ascending.
Some with their wings dispread,
And bow'd the stately head,
As on some mission of God's love departing,
Like flames from midnight conflagration starting ;
Behold ! the apparitions are they,
And nearest earth they wait to waft our souls away.

Higher and higher still
More lofty structures fill
The jasper courts of the everlasting dwelling.
Cherub and Seraph pace
The illimitable space,
While sleep the folded plumes from their white shoulders
swelling.
From all the harping throng
Bursts the tumultuous song,
Like the unceasing sounds of cataracts pouring,
Hosanna o'er Hosanna louder soaring ;
That faintly echoing down to earthly ears,
Hath seem'd the concert sweet of the harmonious spheres.

Still my rapt spirit mounts,
And lo ! beside the founts
Of flowing light Christ's chosen Saints reclining,
Distinct amid the blaze
Their palm-crown'd heads they raise,
Their white robes ev'n through that overpowering lustre
shining.
Each in his place of state,
Long the bright Twelve have sat,
O'er the celestial Zion high uplifted ;
While those with deep prophetic raptures gifted,
Where life's glad river rolls its tideless streams,
Enjoy the full completion of their heavenly dreams.

Again—I see again
The great victorious train,
The Martyrs from their toils reposing :
The blood-red robes they wear
Empurpling all the air,
Even then, immortal limbs the signs of wounds disclosing,
Oh, holy Stephen ! thou
Art there, and on thy brow
Hast still the placid smile it wore when dying,
When under the heap'd stones in anguish lying,
Thy clasped hands were fondly spread to heaven,
And thy last accents pray'd thy foes might be forgiven.

Beyond ! ah, who is there
With the white snow-hair ?
'Tis He—'tis He the Son of Man appearing !
At the right hand of One,
The darkness of whose throne
That sun-eyed Host behold with awe and fearing.
O'er him the rainbow springs,
And spreads its emerald wings
Down to the glazy seat, His loftiest seat o'er-arching.
Hark ! thunders from His throne, like steel-clad armies
marching—
The Christ ! the Christ commands us to His home !
Jesus, Redeemer, Lord, we come, we come, we come !

Religious Miscellany.

DR. CUMMING'S WORKS.*

On the next portion of Jacob's history little fresh light is thrown, except that we learn that the seven years which he served for Rachel, appeared to him, not as the Scripture tells us, as "a few" days, but with arithmetical exactness, very unusual in love matters, as seven days; and, further, that the person who wrestled with him all night at the ford Jacob was a man, behind whose shadow God appeared to Jacob. As the history advances, however, it becomes again more amusingly instructive. On receiving the first intelligence of Joseph's being still alive, Jacob goes off in a fainting-fit.—Dr. Cumming's reading of the statement, that "his heart fainted." Whereupon there is engrafted a highly curious discussion, for which we regret that we can-

not make room, on the effects of mental emotions upon the body, and the evidence which they afford of the immateriality of the soul; because, as Dr. Cumming argues with singular conclusiveness, "there can be no explanation of this phenomenon, that a dose of moral emotion, sentiment, and feeling, influences the body, except the suggestion that it has an immaterial or mental medium, first to influence, and through it to reach the body." As Dr. Cumming was on the subject of mental physiology, it is a pity he did not remember to explain another and still more startling phenomenon, which is, that Jacob, though he had fainted away, lost neither his consciousness nor even the use of his senses; for according to Dr. Cumming's account, which in this particular follows the sacred narrative, "Jacob's spirit revived,"—i. e. he recovered from his fainting fit,—when he "saw the wagons which Joseph had sent to carry him." But although Dr. Cumming does not explain this singular physiological fact, he incidentally supplies us with another very curious piece of information, namely, Jacob's proficiency in optical science. On recovering, or, more probably, in the act of recovering, from his fainting fit, Jacob falls into a soliloquy, which is given with high dramatic effect, and which may serve as a specimen of Dr. Cumming's occasional improvements upon the sacred text:—

"How can he be alive? I received irresistible presumptive evidence that he was torn by wild beasts. I saw his very robe stained with blood. All my sons declared and testified that he was destroyed by wild beasts. Has he risen from the dead? Is it a *delirio visus* (sic!) on the part of my children? Is it some person who has pretended to be Joseph? Is it possible that Joseph can be alive? And yet, if he be not alive, what means these waggon's? what mean my sons? They cannot by this statement desire to bring my grey hairs with sorrow to the grave. They would not dare to taunt, to tantalize, or to vex me. Therefore, I must believe that Joseph is alive."

One more interesting anecdote of Jacob's life must not be passed over. On being brought into the presence of Pharaoh, he made what the Romanists call "a general confession" of his sins. "Few and evil," said the patriarch, "have been the days of my pilgrimage; on which words,—though in a subsequent chapter, he states, in reference to this self-same passage, that "evil" is there meant "not in the sense of moral wrong, but in the sense of misfortune." Dr. Cumming thus enlarges:—

"Jacob, however, felt that the days of his pilgrimage had been evil, if they had been few. He had many a trait in his past history to look back upon with every emotion save that of satisfaction and delight. There was many a crooked path in Jacob's course—many a dark spot on the patriarch's robe; much spoken that he would rather had been unspoken, and much done that he would rather had not been done; and he had, therefore, so deep a persuasion of his unworthiness in the sight of God, &c. &c."

Had we met with such an interpretation of Jacob's answer to Pharaoh in a Romish writer, we might have looked upon it with suspicion; but from the pen of one who has Dr. Cumming's salutary abhorrence of the remotest approach to all popish practices, this early adumbration of the confessional cannot but have great weight.

Not less instructive, in Dr. Cumming's own peculiar way, than the history of Jacob, is that of his favourite son. Joseph, it seems, was a professor of Christianity. "He was a Christian," we are told, "in prison, where he had no responsibilities, and where the Christianity which he professed could compensate for the outer darkness by its inner splendours;" and "he was a Christian at Pharaoh's right hand, where his responsibilities were so many." For the information of future Church historians we may here note, by the way, that not only Joseph, but the whole of the sons of Jacob were Christians; that they and their descendants after them had the ten commandments in Egypt long before the Decalogue was written on Mount Sinai; and not only so, but that Joseph possessed a Bible, and that he and the rest of the patriarchs yielded subscription to creeds. Our readers, perhaps, suspect that we are jesting; we beg to say we are not. We are giving them Dr. Cumming's *ipsissima verba*. Joseph, he informs us, was restrained from sin when tempted by the wife of Potiphar, because, "while sin was popular in Egypt's colleges and in Rahab's courts, it was condemned by a verdict which to him was infallible and true, contained in God's Holy Word;" and lest the sins of the patriarchs should be appealed to as precedents by sinners of a later age, he takes

care to remind us that those sins had no countenance in the creeds that they subscribed."

But to return to Joseph. Not only did he, as we learn from his biographer, possess a Bible, but he was well up in his ethics and metaphysics. Among the preventives from sin which his mind suggested to him to restrain him from yielding to the seductive advances of Potiphar's wife, was the profound consideration that others had the same right which they had to give the rein to their passions, and that if all did so, "a world universally sinful would end in universal suicide;" and the still more forcible thought that sin is "not only homicidal and destructive of man, but if it could, would be suicidal," and therefore, as Dr. Cumming expressly notes he resolved that he would on no account commit it.

Interesting as are these occasional peeps into the inner history of Joseph's mind, the details of his outward career, now for the first time given to the world, are not less remarkable. The vulgar belief that it was Potiphar who put Joseph in prison is, it appears, founded in mistake. It was "the cruelty of Pharaoh" that "laid him in the dark places of a dungeon," for what offence does not appear; possibly on mere suspicion, as being the son of "a refugee,"—a class of persons who are generally in ill odour at court. Equally erroneous is the notion that it was on the occasion of Pharaoh's dream that Joseph was introduced to him by the chief butler, and that he owed his elevation to the Divine gift of interpreting dreams. According to Dr. Cumming, it was Pharaoh's knowledge of Joseph's character which induced him to raise him to the rank of prime minister. That character, we are reminded, was "not formed by diplomacy;" "piety," "equanimity of temper," "quiet happiness," were his distinguishing features; and it was on account of these that Joseph found favour in Pharaoh's eyes. Our readers may laugh, but so it is:—

"Pharaoh recognised in the piety of Joseph the qualification in its place and measure for a prime-minister and a great statesman. . . . Pharaoh saw in Joseph that consistency of conduct, that sterling integrity, and, according to the record here, so clearly the evidence of God being with him, that he selected for his premier a man who had shewn such judgment, such forbearance, such charity, such kindness, such absence of everything like malice, hatred, or ill-will; he saw in the whole of that character, so beautifully balanced, the raw material at least of a good Egyptian statesman, and he had the rare wisdom to recognise it."

Who, after this, shall venture to cast a stone at the Apocrypha? Not Exeter hall, surely!

After these samples of Dr. Cumming's flights in sacred history,—in some of which the ecologists of a decently taught parish school would scarcely indulge,—our readers will not, perhaps, be greatly surprised to learn that Moses was "a Jew," and a patriot to boot; and that, being a Jew and a patriot, the fact of his recording the sins of the patriarchs is conclusive evidence of the Divine inspirations of his writings,—an inference which might help not only Josephus, but Livy, Tacitus, Suetonius, Juvenal, and we know not how many more, to a place in the canon; or that Paul, Apollon, and Cephas, quarrelled about Church government; or that the injunction, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness," is "a prescription three or four thousand years old;" or that Luther is one of the stars "in the galaxy of our national (sic!) firmament."

CONNECTICUT.—The Calendar gives the following interesting account of the recent ordination to the Diaconate of a former Jewish Rabbi, in Hartford, by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese:—"On Sunday, Dec. 14th, in Christ Church, in this city, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Brownell and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Williams, Assistant Bishop of the Diocese, admitted Mr. John C. Jacobi to the Holy Order of Deacons. The Sermon was preached by Bishop Williams, and the candidate presented by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, rector of the parish. Mr. Jacobi is a native of Poland, and a descendant of Abraham, and was a rabbi for some time at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in Germany. In 1821 he embraced Christianity, and subsequently accompanied the Rev. Dr. McCaul as an assistant missionary to his brethren after the flesh, in his native country. He came to this country in 1825, and has been a resident of Connecticut for several years. His design is to labour among the Jews in this country. Some of the results of

(* Continued from last week.)

his labours in this city before his ordination will be made public ere long. Every occurrence of this nature is fraught with interest to every Christian heart; giving assurance that the 'blindness which has happened unto Israel in part' is yielding to the glorious light and liberty which is found in the Gospel. May God bless his labours abundantly, and give him many souls as seals of his ministry, and for a crown of rejoicing in the day when the Lord shall make up his jewels."

THE NEW BISHOPRIC AT THE WEST.

Under this heading the *Brantford Courier* has some observations, which we quote for the purpose of keeping up public attention to the undertaking now on foot, of raising the necessary Endowment for the New Bishoprics. The West appears to have completed the collection; and as soon as the Governor General is satisfied as to its completeness and validity, we suppose the Clergy and Lay Delegates of the Western Diocese will be called together by the Bishop of Toronto, in order to proceed to the election of a Bishop.

We do not know exactly how matters are getting on in the proposed Eastern Diocese, but we believe the resolution is almost unanimous to proceed at once with raising the Endowment, without any reference as to who shall be Bishop; leaving that point to the Synod of the proposed Diocese to decide, when called together for the purpose.

"As a body of Christians, the Church of England is highly respectable and influential, and the welfare and active zeal of the people of that church, must be looked upon with pleasure by every man who is not a bigot. It is pleasing to see any intelligent orthodox denomination advancing with energy in the good cause of spreading religious principles through the land; and more especially so, when we find that denomination laboring under any unexpected and unusual disadvantages. In this latter condition, the Church of England, in this Province, is now undoubtedly placed. Deprived of King's College University, that denomination was thrown upon its own resources, for furnishing a suitable place of learning for its youth; which, however, it nobly did furnish, by establishing, on the purely voluntary system, through the indomitable energy of the Bishop of Toronto, Trinity College; an institution which occupies a proud position among our places of learning. Then, also, the Government saw fit, and wisely, at last, as things had been allowed to proceed, to secularise the Clergy Reserve lands; thus throwing the support of the Clergy—the union with the state, in all monetary matters, being forever sundered—upon the voluntary subscriptions of the people, after the present men, to whom the Government was pledged, shall have passed away. The Clergy immediately made over the sum total of their commutations to the Church Society, (and thus allowing the Church Society to obtain the highest legal interest it could,) by merely securing about £100 per annum each, laid the foundation, with much self denial on their part, of the nucleus of an endowment for future ministers, while the people seem willing to make up any deficiency, and are preparing themselves to support their clergymen liberally, by their own exertions.

Then the old diocese of Toronto was found to be too large, and too populous, for the proper oversight of any individual Bishop whatever; and it was proposed that two new dioceses should be formed within the limits of the former bishopric of Toronto. This has been done. The next thing was to furnish the means to endow these bishoprics, in order that the privilege of selecting the persons to be consecrated might be granted by the Crown to the people; the state refusing to appoint Bishops till their salary was secured. We have not yet heard of the precise state of things, with regard to the endowment of Kingston or the eastern diocese; but we are informed that things are advancing most satisfactorily in our western diocese. On Thursday, the 20th ult., a meeting of the subscribers to the Episcopal Fund, was held at St. Paul's School House, London, at which the gentlemen who formed the deputation—the Rev. Evans, Boomer, and Dewar—reported the result of their labors. Among those present to hear the report of the deputation were the Revd. Brough, Cronyn, O'Neil, Elwood, Usher, Farquier, Mockridge, Marsh Roberts, Revol, Canfield; and Messrs. Shade, J. Lawrason, Hon. G. G. Goodhue, Jofroy, and W. W. Street.

The chair was taken by Rev. Dr. Cronyn. The report of the deputation was then read, when it was found that the sum of upwards of £10,400, exclusive of all expenses, was secured in cash, and undoubtedly good notes, which are to be (some of them already done) immediately converted into mortgages on real estate. It was further declared

that £2,000 more might be including the £100 over the £10,000 named above) considered also sure to be obtained. Thus the minimum sum (£10,000) has been secured, which the Government required. A letter was also read from a Church Society in England, which contained enquiries of a most friendly nature, and from which it was concluded by the deputation that that society would contribute handsomely to the undertaking.—A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the gentlemen forming the deputation. A very liberal spirit pervaded the whole meeting, one gentleman, for instance, Mr. Shade, of Galt, offering to make one of twenty to furnish £25 per annum, additional to his subscription, for four years to augment the fund. After a good deal of friendly and interesting conversation, and the passing of a resolution to inform the Bishop of Toronto, officially, of the success which had attended the labors of the deputation, and requesting his lordship to take such steps as should be necessary to secure the election of the person for Bishop; the meeting separated, highly pleased with the ascertained state of affairs.

We congratulate our fellow churchmen upon the liberality which has been exhibited in this particular, and consider it highly creditable to this part of the Province, that so large a sum as some £12,000 should be paid for one object—and that too, while so many local improvements are being carried on, as for instance, in this town where we are building a very costly church—in so short a time.

The gentlemen forming the deputation deserve much praise for their energy and industry.

We may consider the appointment of a Bishop to this new diocese as sure to be made. As the sum mentioned by the Government has been secured, we see no reason why we may not expect the election to take place within a few months.—*Toronto Echo.*

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

"The Damsel is not dead but sleepeth."

—3. Mark c. 39.

In thy sweet sleep, rest, maiden rest,
The angels watch thy quiet bed;
Till at thy Saviour's high behest
The earth restore its ransom'd dead.

Around thee Darkness cowers the wing,
And silence awes the standers by,
While from the dust and ashes ring (a)
The changes of mortality.

Turn O my soul from this dull scene
Where Death his ebony sceptre sways,
To that abode of light serene;
When Christ the hidden Life displays, (b)

Plumed with the rays of evening day
And purified from earthly leav'n,
By carrier-angels borne away, (c)
Our own bright pioneer to heav'n!

To all the cares of earth estranged,
From all the ills of earth set free:
Our Friend is life and death unchanged;
That "Friend is all in all" to thee.

One upward glance—one lowly prayer,
One chant of praise for glory won;
I own my God's paternal care,
And cry my Father's will be done!

From thy sweet sleep, wake maiden wake,
Soon shall thy Saviour call to thee,
To share His blessing and partake
The joys of immortality." (d)

(a) "Ashes to ashes, dust to dust."—Burial Service.

(b) Cor. iii. 3, 4. (c) St. Luke xvi. 22.

(d) St. John v. 28.

Halifax, 13th Dec. 1856.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

LUNENBURGH COMMITTEE.

The Annual Meeting of this Committee was held at Lunenburg, in the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 7th inst. Several speakers occupied the platform. The female portion of the community was well and largely represented, approving themselves at this, as at all their annual gatherings, worthy successors of those who were "last at the cross, and first at the grave;" and although several of the male heads of families gave their valuable assistance on the occasion, still the old stereotype of at least eighteen centuries' standing, "I pray thee have me excused," has not yet become obliterated. The small proportion of males to be usually observed at the Lord's Table, and at the meetings of the Church Societies, will probably not be materially changed till we have either more trials, more fervent love, or—the Millennium. What

ever effects it, will be a blessing; for unhappily these dear bought privileges are oftentimes neglected, whilst the claim of being true Churchmen is still retained.

Instead of an Annual Report, several extracts were read from that of the Executive Committee, showing a very satisfactory increase in the income of the Society, and the successful accomplishment of an object long had in view—the creation of a fund for the relief of Clergy Widows and Orphans. In addition to which, the President referred with much pleasure to the purchase of a valuable addition to the Rectory property, by means of the amount invested by this Committee in the Endowment Fund, aided by a timely grant from the Endowment Sub-committee, as well as by the Rev. Mr. Snyder and B. Zwickor, Esq., from Mahone Bay; and the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Rudolf that this Committee should comply with the desire of the Society, and send, for publication in the Annual Report, an historical account of this Mission, was unanimously approved of. The choir of St. John's Church favored the meeting as usual with excellent music.—The officebearers were continued as the previous year.

The Parishioners having succeeded in thoroughly repairing and painting two of the Churches in this Mission, have already taken steps to do the same for their third church, beside which some much needed improvements are going on at the school in one of the poor fishing stations, where service is held by the Rector once a month. The work on the Church alone will require at least £50. Supplementary to the fund in hand, a Bazaar will be held on the LaHave River, near the Church referred to, next July, and any aid given to the object, by friends within or out of the Parish, in materials or otherwise, will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

The half yearly examinations of St. John's Sunday School took place on the afternoon of Christmas day. Though the weather was unfavorable, about a hundred teachers and scholars attended, and the examiners and friends present expressed themselves highly gratified at the discipline and advancement of the school.

Interesting and creditable examinations of the Grammar School, and one of the Female Schools, were held by the School Commissioners and Trustees of the District on the previous day.

Lunenburg, Jan. 9, 1857.

News Department.

Extracts from Papers by the steamer Niagara from Boston.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—The President has transmitted to the Senate, in reply to the resolution of that body, a letter from the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, in which the President is informed that contracts have been made for the manufacture of submarine cables, to connect the continents of Europe and America, and that it is expected to have the line between New York and London open for business by the 4th of July next. As the work has been prosecuted thus far with American capital, and by the efforts of the administration to ascertain the feasibility of the enterprise, it is the earnest desire of the directors to secure to the government of the United States equal privileges with those stipulated for by the British government. In this desire the Lords Commissioners of the British Treasury have acceded in the most liberal spirit, by providing that "The British government shall have a priority in the conveyance of their messages over all others, subject to the exception only of the government of the United States in the event of their entering into an arrangement with the company similar in principle to that of the British government; in which case the messages of the two governments shall have priority in the order in which they arrive at the stations." The American directors say they cannot doubt that the reservation made in favor of the United States will be deemed of great moment, and, therefore, ask the President to take such action in the premises as he may deem the interests of this government may require. The company will enter into a contract with the government of the United States on the same terms and conditions as with the British government, and such contract they suppose will fall within the provisions of the constitution in regard to postal arrangements, of which this is only a new and improved form. Her Majesty's government engage to furnish aid by ships to lay the cable, and it is suggested our recently finished war steamers are the very best to assist in this business. To avoid failure in laying the cable, the company request that the President will make such recommendation to Congress as will secure this

nd. The President makes no recommendation, but merely submits the above and the proposition of the Lords Commissioners. No reply of Mr. Marcy's accompanies the documents.

Jan'y D.

AID FOR THE SUBMARINE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
—Mr. Seward, of N. York, introduced a bill to expedite telegraphic communication for the use of government in its foreign intercourse. The bill authorizes the Secretary of State, in the discretion and under the direction of the President, to contract with any competent person or persons or association, for the aid of the United States, in laying down a submarine cable to connect existing telegraphs between the coast of Newfoundland and the coast of Ireland, and for the use of such submarine communication, when established, by the government of the United States, on such terms and conditions as shall seem to the President just and reasonable.—Provided that the government of Great Britain shall, before or at the same time enter into a like contract for those purposes with the same person, persons or association, and upon terms of exact equality with those stipulated for by the United States; and provided that the tariff of prices for the use of such submarine communication by the public shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and the government of Great Britain by its authorized agent. Provided, further, that the United States shall enjoy the use of the said submarine telegraph communication for a period of fifty years, on the same terms and conditions which shall be stipulated in favor of the government of Great Britain in the contract to be entered into by such person, persons or association with the government.

The House Committee on Territories met to-day and decided against giving Territorial government to Arizona, but agreed to report a bill giving them a judicial district, land district, and Post office route through the Territory, and to give the Gadsden purchase representation in the Territorial government of New Mexico.

NEW POSTAGE LAW—PREPAYMENT ON ALL TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER COMPULSORY.

We are requested to publish the following regulations which the Postmaster General has made to carry out the provisions of the act just passed, requiring prepayment of postage on all transient printed matter:

1. Books not weighing over four pounds may be sent in the mail, prepaid by postage stamps, at one cent an ounce any distance in the United States under three thousand miles, and at two cents an ounce over three thousand miles, provided they are put up without a wrapper or cover, or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that their character may be determined without removing the wrapper.

2. Unsealed circulars, advertisements, business cards, transient newspapers, and every other article of transient printed matter (except books), not weighing over three ounces, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by postage stamps. Where more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. This applies to lottery and other kindred sheets assuming the form and name of newspapers; and the miscellaneous matter in such sheets must also be charged with one rate. A business card on an unsealed envelope of a circular subjects the entire packet to letter postage. Any transient matter, like a circular or handbill, enclosed in or with a periodical or newspaper sent to a subscriber, or to any other person, subjects the whole package to letter postage; and whenever subject to letter postage, from being sealed, or from any cause whatever, all printed matter, without exception, must be prepaid, or excluded from the mail. It is the duty of the Postmaster at the mailing office as well as at the office of delivery, carefully to examine all printed matter, in order to see that it is charged with the proper rate of postage, and to detect fraud. At offices where postage stamps cannot be procured, Postmasters are authorized to receive money in prepayment of postage on transient matter; but they should be careful to keep a supply of stamps on hand.

Editorial Miscellany.

ANOTHER racy letter from the pen of the Hon. Joseph Howe, has appeared in the *Chronicle* of Thursday. We make a few extracts:—

"Nova Scotians can scarcely understand what is passing in their own capital, without reverting to some things which have occurred in Ireland. It seems unaccountable to them, that any portion of our population should wish the downfall of England—gloat over her defeats and disasters—and thank God solemnly (at the close of a year in which we have shared all the glories of a great war without any of its burthens) that in their opinion she has been humiliated by the efforts of Foreign Despots, and her power circumscribed.

"Sentiments such as these are unaccountable to many, as they are abhorrent to us all. When the population of Ireland was decimated by fever and famine: when thousands were dying in that country, where a direful visitation of the Almighty was aggravated by the improvidence of the people, what would any respectable Irishman have thought of the Nova Scotian, who selected that moment to say it served them right—who gloated over the misfortunes of Ireland—who thanked God, over his Christmas dinner, that her resources were exhausted, and her power circumscribed.

"The Nova Scotian who could do this would naturally snap his political relations, if he had any, with the Irishman he addressed. He could neither expect to share the counsels or the confidence of the man whose feelings he had thus outraged.—From that moment there would be antagonism between them. There could be no love, and there ought to be, if not hatred, at least that reasonable degree of suspicion, watchfulness, and dislike, which irreconcilable conflicts of liberty and opinion breed between men who belong to countries foreign to each other. The Nova Scotian, who, under such circumstances, triumphed in the misfortunes of Jamaica, Jersey, or Ceylon, would deserve to be hated and despised much more than a Frenchman who is not a subject of the same Empire to which those Islands belong. The Nova Scotian who wished ill to Ireland—who gloried in her humiliation—who would intercept supplies in the hour of her necessity—and thank God for her weakness, real or supposed, would be just as bad. He would be not only a traitor to the Sovereign, of whom they were fellow subjects, but a bad citizen, faithless to the compact of mutual sympathy and support which gave him a right to regard the Irishman as a friend and neighbor.

"Yet there are certain persons, calling themselves Irishmen, in this community, who think they have a right to do this towards our Mother Country—to cherish such sentiments—to nourish this unnatural hatred—to offer at solemn seasons of thanksgiving, such unhalloved oblations, without being fanned and dispirited. They are, and will be henceforth, undecieved. They may band together, herd together, and scowl at those they dislike, but, to all intents and purposes, they are and will be regarded as a foreign element in the midst of a British community. Good subjects will shun them—good citizens distrust them—good politicians will watch them; and just so long as they cherish and avow such sentiments as these, the people of Nova Scotia will take care that they have neither social standing nor political power—that their aims and ends being strife to our honor and our happiness, they shall have no chance to accomplish them, by any means, fair or foul.

"What Irishmen, and Germans, and Frenchmen have got to do in this country is, what, to their credit, he it spoken, the great body of them for nearly a century have done,—obey the laws, keep the peace, uphold the flag of the empire, and perform the duties of good subjects and good citizens. What Nova Scotians of all origins have got to do, and what they will do, is to see that the religious persecutions, the brutal violence, the mockery of justice, which have disgraced the Old World shall not be introduced and imitated here. And what they will also do, is to see if they have got among them any persons who in war would sympathize with and assist the enemies of their country, that those persons shall at least not be clothed with the authority of their Government during peace. That such a faction exists in Halifax requires no proof; but, if any is wanting, I shall presently supply it under the hands of their allies in the United States. In the meantime I have a word or two to say, in reference to a charge which this faction brings against me that I have changed my opinions about Irishmen and Irish affairs. That I have thrown off a mask of assumed friendship, and become a political and religious persecutor. All this is arrant nonsense. If the people who utter it believe it, they must know very little of me or of the stream of my opinions.

In the latter part of his letter Mr. Howe indirectly states his remedy against any attempted domination over the political and religious opinions of his fellow subjects. To speak plainly he wishes to remodel the Government, so that it may have power to deal with all such cases as those which he instances below. And truly matters being so bad as he portrays, some remedy seems to be necessary. We do not deem it our duty to enter into a discussion of the necessity. Did we publish a secular paper we should not be long before we would be in the midst of it—but it must be a very urgent case that will lead us to commit ourselves to it now. He is alluding to the insane conduct of the Roman Catholic organ and its supporters before and during the Crimean war; and goes on—

"Still we scarcely thought that any of them were bad enough directly to betray the interests of the Empire—by any overt act or secret correspondence; and certainly did not believe that any person, holding an office of emolument under the Provincial Government, would so far forget himself as to enter into correspondence with convicted and banished traitors, in a foreign country—convey to them the secrets of his own government, and, while receiving the pay of the Sovereign he betrayed, endeavour to intercept or defeat a mission sent on national service abroad.

"All this appeared, even to me who have had my eye on this faction for some time, incredible. What-

ever I might have suspected, I had, until months after the war was over, no evidence to prove what these people had been about. I have it now, and I lay it before the country that they may decide what to do with it, and whether the Government (that keeps such persons in their employment is worthy of their confidence and entitled to their support. 'Have we a Government?' some writer in the *Catholic* asks. I think the Province will ask this question presently, and not wait very long for an answer.

"The *New York Citizen*, an American-Irish weekly Journal," is published by John Mitchell, who was tried and convicted of treason and rebellion in the Mother Country, and banished to Australia. It is said that he broke his parole of honor and fled to the United States. The paper published by this person is filled with abuse of England; and no effort was spared by him during the Russian war to cripple the resources of and stir up enures to the Empire. That this expatriated traitor should while he was doing all this, have had correspondence and co-operators in Halifax—that officers of the Provincial Government should have so disgraced themselves as to correspond with him, will appear incredible. We have the fact, how ever, under Mr. Mitchell's own hand.

The *New York Citizen* of the 19th July last is now beside me. To show the true character of this paper and of its Editors, let me trouble you with a single extract from a letter which fills the editorial columns, addressed by John Mitchell to another Irish revolutionist, recently pardoned:

"But further, the said advisers of her Majesty are also informed (for they do me the honor to read my writings) that here in the United States I have used all diligence to point out the real nature of the late war in Russia, with a view of preventing people in this country from so throwing away their sympathies as to waste them upon her sacred Majesty, her cause, her disasters, or her humiliations, and perhaps that I have even, to some slight extent, succeeded in this meritorious object. Therefore, while the Atlantic rolls she can never pardon me.

"And besides all this, her Majesty's ministers know well (for I enjoy the privilege of their distinguished attention) that I am one of those who in America look forward with enthusiastic pleasure to some attempt of the British Government to coerce, bully, or molest the Republic of the United States, in order that we may unfurl the banner of the stars and stripes on Irish ground, and try whether it will not again, as it has always done before, sweep the blood red cross before it into the sea. Ministers, I say, are aware of this, and, therefore, know that to me the offer of a 'pardon' would be an insult, and would by me be answered with another insult. Such a reply would, I admit, be rude, ungracious, repugnant to my natural politeness; but then it would be a public duty."

Nova Scotians, I think, will consider the person who could avow such sentiments and designs as these anything but a reputable correspondent for a loyal man while war was raging. I do not believe that there is an Irishman, with any common sense, who will suppose that officers of the Provincial Government can be permitted to carry on such correspondences. In the same paper from which I have taken the above extract this editorial article appears:—

BRAVO, HALIFAX!

"It is with no ordinary feeling of pleasure we refer to a preceding page in this week's *Citizen*, for a report of proceeding which took place at Halifax, N. S., on the occasion of presenting Mr. Crampton with an address. Such open disaffection and liberty of speech in a British province, and such evident sympathy with America and her institutions are truly rotting. We cannot too much admire the spirit and pluck of one of the speakers and writers—Mr. Wm. Condon, who, although holding a government situation, bears the old toothless British lion in the person of one of his cubs, Sir Joseph Howe, who confesses he came on a skulking, kidnapping, dirty mission to the United States, in the year 1855. The exposure of his plans by a telegraphic despatch sent to the *Citizen* by Mr. Condon, was mainly instrumental in defeating the schemer."

Yet this person holds, to this hour, a lucrative appointment under those who represent, in this country, the majesty of the Empire—who authorized that mission—whose secrets were thus betrayed. Really we are driven to the belief that the British lion has not only lost his teeth, but his mane and tail too, in the keeping of those who permit the honor of England to be thus compromised at home and scoffed at in foreign countries.

SA store belonging to Messrs. Johnston & Blackie, near Livy Lake, on the Railway line, was burned down on Thursday night last. We have not learned the particulars, further than that the property was insured for a large amount in the Unity office.—*Colonist*.

AN inquest was held yesterday on the body of Alexander Fraser, of Port Hood, found drowned at the Commercial Wharf. The deceased belonged to Capt. Potter's vessel, and was missed from her about seven weeks ago, while in this harbor. Verdict accordingly.—*Ibid*.

At a meeting of a Board of all the Insurance Companies in this place, held on Thursday evening last, the sum of One Hundred Pounds was voted as a gratuity to the Troops in Garrison for their very valuable aid at the fire on New Year's day. The same sum was voted for the same purpose by the City Council at a meeting held on the 7th inst., together with fifteen pounds to the men of the Naval Yard Engine.

Selections.

THE GENTLEWOMAN.

On Thursday evening, the 11th inst., Rev. Dr. Vin-ton delivered a lecture before the Mercantile Library Association, at Clinton Hall, N. York, on "The Gentlewoman." The effort was well worthy of the popular lecturer. The lecture was not only rendered exceedingly entertaining by its humour, but was characterized by useful lessons of instruction and elevated thoughts, as well.

The lecturer commenced with an explanation of the title, in an amusing conversation, interspersed with anecdotes and humour, between Mrs. Grundy and the Squire, in which the latter was compelled to admit that there was a good deal in a name. Whereupon the squire maintained that female was the proper designation of the highest style of the sex which he attempted to prove from Scripture, arguing that as Eve was called Isha, and Adam was called Ish, Ish being the Hebrew for man, and Isha the feminine of Ish, therefore eve was called woman because she was a feminine man—a female. He maintained, moreover, that your strong minded women, true Ishas, females, men of the feminine gender—in short, the Bloomer, represented the highest style of the sex; which Mrs. Grundy strongly contested, and she uttered many humorous sayings against the strong minded women who aspire to be men: and maintained the fallacy of "Women's rights." The Squire acknowledged his discomfiture, chose *lady*, which Mrs. Grundy objected to for reasons drawn from the indiscriminate use of that title in the Scripture, and from the Scripture account of ladies. The title of woman was then discussed. Not such a being as poets have sung—a supernatural creature—an angel dropped from the skies to earth—but a being of flesh and blood, belonging to earth, having relationships to the people of God in the world. Then upon the lecturer entered into a discussion or animadversion upon the portraits of men and women whom religious biographies and novels pretend to describe, condemning them as unlike the Bible representation of men and women, and any that we meet with in the world. Autobiographies and public diaries fell under the same condemnation; and an argument was set forth why a woman may not write a treatise on woman; in which connection the lecturer analyzed woman's feelings when speaking of her sex, and the different postures in which she placed her mind when writing to the masculine, or feminine, and described most beautifully a woman's letter to a woman, likening it to a mountain stream which one traces from its source to its departure; which description drew forth enthusiastic applause from the audience. The Squire then took up the thread of the subject that not every man is competent to describe a woman; for the misogynist, or woman-hater, would depress her as much too low as woman would exalt her too high; and this he showed from the misogyny of literature in a very amusing way, the humour of which excited frequent laughter and applause. Many satirical allusions to some of the follies of the sex were quietly alluded to in passing, whereupon the preliminary topics of female, lady, and woman, give place, as if by mutual consent to the title of *gentlewoman*, as the proper designation of the pattern of the sex. The gentlewoman was then described. Blood and education were necessary to form a gentlewoman. Her beauty consisted in the charm of kind affections beaming expressively, and pervading the movements with unaffected grace. The soul distinguished her from common women. Expression was described as "The soul looking forth from its windows, gladdening our hearts, and attracting the observer's soul, to welcome its fellow, blending them as it were into one embrace of delicious salutation. As when the sun bursts forth through the clouds and transmutates the dull leaden skies into an expanse of radiant wealth, so did the expression illuminate the countenance, kindle the eye, and effuse the cheek. Painters could not paint expression, because no human art could paint the soul, which was the reason why portraits of familiar things never satisfied. The lofty beauty of a gentlewoman was a beauty that emanates from the hidden ornament of a meek and quiet spirit." The lecturer then described early womanhood, when sisters

"Roam in maiden meditation, fancy free"—

children still, and loving with a child's young feeling, pure and gentle, not disturbed by passionate love, but rippling along in the same quiet flow over the depths of sensibility, as when they glided over the smooth sands of their young life, as the halcyon period of the parents joy around the domestic fireside. The apparent cruelty of invading that sanctuary by essers of marriage, and the mingled feelings of joy and sadness

at a wedding, were graphically portrayed; but to him whose duty it was to solemnize wedlock, the "accustomed duty," as the Prayer Book styles it, "of the marriage-fee," caused smiles to predominate over tears. The relationship of sisters was sweetly described. The gentlewoman was distinguished from the coquette by the absence of intense thirst for admiration, her superiority to the littleness of vanity. Coquetry was denounced as a false and low and wanton artifice. In an episode the lecturer described the masculine coquette as of two sorts—the seducer, and *petit maitre*—the first of whom was denounced as having a soul no bigger than a pea, a heart harder than a nether millstone, and deserving to have no sister to own him, and to hear his mother's curses consign him to the scorn of a coward's grave; while the popinjay coquette, a frivolous and contemptible fellow, whose vanity and weakness are equally conspicuous, escaped because no honest man thought him of importance enough to turn aside and kick him. The female coquette was analyzed, and her victims among the ingenuous men whose happiness she had destroyed, were portrayed as struck to earth by her sportive wand; and, waking out of their terrible swoon to look on woman as a sufferer, they were changed into woman haters, whose tongues when they talked of her, and whose pen when they wrote of her, were dipped into the soured and curdled milk of human kindness which her lightning spoiled. Another class of respectable and pitiable old bachelors were described as men with a forgiving temper, who resolve nevertheless to venture nevertheless into the circle of woman's fascination. We cannot refrain from inserting in full the following description of the bachelor's private quarters, which is but one of the many amusing passages in this lecture:—

"The chief room of a bachelor, who is known as that hopeless creature spoken of as *not a marrying man*, is always the front room on a street more or less frequented, where he may hear the sound of the passing world while he sits smoking or reading in his solitude. He chooses this locality from the force of his social instincts; which are gratified by the tokens that he is included among his fellows; while at the same time he is continually admonished of his self banishment. The front room on a populous street thus serves to freshen the bachelor's consciousness of independence, while it reminds him of his retirement. It keeps alive the sentiment that moved him to seclude himself, and cunningly blunts the edge of the pain of his seclusion.— And when his friend steps in of an evening (for a bachelor has friends) to smoke a segar (for all bachelors smoke segars), or to play a social game of cards (for all bachelors play cards), or to enjoy a word or two of chat and gossip (for all bachelors indulge in such conversation), the murmur of the noise of passengers in the street breaks up the silence which would be intolerable to him, besides being a too impressive witness to his visitors of the loneliness and desolateness of the bachelor's lot. Thus much by way of preface. The walls are hung with pictures, generally good, and mostly of the cabinet size, on subjects rural picturesque, historical, but never domestic; yet never without a female face or two alone on a separate canvass—choice articles of vertu. Exquisite tables or bronzes of statuary, (if he can afford them,) a small selected library, no newspapers except the evening paper of last night, lying close above a pair of embroidered slippers, much used but well kept, a sideboard, a bureau, a mirror, and easy chair of ample dimensions, with three more of the same sort, of less amplitude, and with one or two to fill up spaces with, a centre table, and a carpet, make up the furniture of the sitting-room. And you will not fail to notice that the carpet is most worn before the looking glass, while the rug will seem to have defended the carpet from wear before the fire. And if you peep into the bachelor's dressing case on the bureau, you will see things that are mysteries. The respectable mechanic's wife of whom the bachelor hired his chamber will speak of him as the 'Poor Gentleman.' She will show you his cold grave of dead children, his vacant chair, his hat and feet magazine, and his pictures and engravings all quiet and speechless, looking from their frames with a sort of reproach that they are left to waste their beauty on only one pair of eyes. And if you be a coquette who has not worn out your heart, you will relent with remorse at the sight of the expedients for comfort in the bachelor's quarters."

Next the gentlewoman was described as wife and mother, in humble circumstances and in prosperous circumstances; and the family group and the grandmother were pictured; and the household of the gentlewoman was vividly and truthfully portrayed. The secret by which the wife may retain her hold upon

the husband's love was disclosed by beautiful quotations from Washington Irving and the Bishop Jeremy Taylor. One of her most effectual means of gaining this, was to maintain the same delicacies of conduct through life that captivated him before their union. Next the gentlewoman in society was described as a hostess, as a guest, and at watering places and public resorts. In the capacity of a hostess she would receive you as a welcome guest, her salutation would be that of a friend, she would invite you to be at ease with yourself. For the time being she would be your companion, and you here; and you would find that she had surrounded herself with congenial persons of kindred tastes. As a guest you would notice how from the stores of information she would subsidize knowledge, sentiment, experience, art, to contribute to your delight. She would never lapse from the dignity of modesty and reserve, would display none of the affectation of prudery, and her presence would forbid the least approach to vulgarity. The lecturer denounced wholesomely the redowa and the polka, as danced in public halls with strangers, as lascivious, lecherous, disgusting, of which sentiments the audience testified their approbation by loud applause. The gentlewoman was attended in the public street, in the steamboat, the railroad, the omnibus, and was more particularly described in the country, and in the garden. Her untaught innate erudition in horticulture, whereby she flings grace and beauty and proportion over all the prospect with her own matchless art, her skill in transforming the confined area of our city yards into beautiful spots of garden landscape, her skill in arranging the bouquets in the parlour for a joy to the house of man—all these were described with a power and vividness truly pleasing. The gentlewoman was next attended to the homes of the poor, and by the bedside of the sick, and her nursing care of man at the sick-bed was most tenderly and affectingly described. An eloquent tribute was paid to Florence Nightingale as England's chiefest glory in the Crimean War—the noblest lady of the British realm—who in the rude huts and cold tents of the camp, ministered to the wants, not of the delicate and refined, but to a suffering soldier; not with hired willing servants to do her bidding, but almost single handed; not in her native clime where her health was safe, but on a Russian shore; not for the applause of Christendom, but with the approval of her conscience in imitation of her Saviour and for the smile of God; thus winning our homage as one of the gentlewomen of the world. (Loud bursts of applause.) The allotted time the lecturer deemed expired, and therefore omitted to fill up the topic of the education of the gentlewoman, simply alluding to the Bible, first of all, poetry, history, languages, biography, languages, biography, philosophy, the mathematics, book-keeping, music, drawing, novel reading, and the graces of dancing and the toilet, ending with the divine grace of piety, as together producing the gentlewoman's character; and concluded his lecture with these brief words:—"Mothers, fathers, thus may your daughters grow into gentlewomanhood, a comfort to your age, a blessing to mankind, a beauty and a praise before God and angels, as the polished Corners of the Temple."

This lecture to be appreciated must be heard. We understand that Dr. Vin-ton will repeat it in this city on the evening of the 24th Dec'r., before the Young Men's Christian Association; of which due notice will be given through the press.—N. Y. Churchman.

THE PATHS OF THE SEA.

On Monday evening, the 22d inst., a lecture was delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association in this city, by Lieut. M. F. Maury, U. S. N., on the subject of "The Paths of the Sea." The lecture was exceedingly interesting, highly interesting, highly instructive, and evinced much profound scientific research on the part of the lecturer. The audience was very large.

Lieut. Maury commenced by remarking that the paths of the sea were very much the work of chance and circumstance, and he where the pioneer happens to direct his course. The routes to California, both by land and sea, had been much shortened and improved since navigation to that region commenced.—The route which Columbus took on his voyage when he discovered America continued to be the highway between Europe and this country till after the Declaration of Independence; so that Charleston was, up to that time, the half-way house between the colonies and the mother country. In 1775 Dr. Franklin crossed the Atlantic, and on his voyage discovered the difference between the temperature of the water of the Gulf Stream and that of the broad ocean, which discovery, through policy, he for some time kept secret.—

The question of longitude was then the great problem of the day. When Dr. Franklin's discovery was first made known, it was supposed the Gulf Stream would be an index of longitude, and consequently was hailed with great delight. The lecturer here pointed out on a large map the locality of this stream and the character of its waters. Their colour was such that seamen could readily tell when they entered them. In comparing the paths of the sea at this time with those of former times, we should remember the many difficulties with which seamen then had to contend, which are unknown to modern navigators. They had none of those instruments by which sailors are now enabled to shape their course, by which they are warned of the approaching storm, by which they can tell whence it is coming and how rapidly it moves. Argosies in the olden time were obliged to steer by guess, and often found, when they supposed they were near the end of their voyage, that they had sailed in the opposite direction from which they intended, and were farther from the destination than when they set out. He related an instance of a vessel which intended to pass Cape Horn. After they supposed she must be near that Cape they spoke another vessel, and were told that the next day she would make the Cape of Good Hope. The discovery of America by Columbus was merely an event of chance, for had he made his voyage in winter and spring, instead of in summer and fall, the ocean currents and trade winds, instead of carrying him towards the coast of America, would have drifted him in a direction from it, and he would have encountered such severe gales as his weak vessels could not have withstood. However, if Columbus had not discovered the New World, other events would have led to its discovery in a few years. He explained how it was impossible for a vessel to go from the Sandwich Islands to the Society Islands, or back, without gaining or losing a day in time, and how when certain telegraphic lines which are now in contemplation shall be completed, a message sent from here to China would be received twelve hours after date, while one sent from here to Manila would be received twelve hours before date. When these lines should be completed, we should have the opportunity of witnessing the three old continents in conversation with the new. Such a knowledge had been obtained of the winds that it could be calculated with much accuracy the track a vessel would have to follow, and how many miles she would have to sail, to reach a certain point on the equator. Repeated experiments had proved this to be so. There were no places so distant from each other in time as the Atlantic and Pacific ports, to vessels passing around the Cape. The lecturer here described the climate, waters, &c., of the Pacific near Valparaiso as being the most delightful, and also gave a beautiful description of a calm twilight evening in that region. The daily sea-breezes at Valparaiso were so strong as to disturb the pebbles in the streets, and drive the inhabitants into their houses; and although they were periodical, they came on so suddenly as always to take the people by surprise. He described what were termed coral islands at the bottom of the sea, and the myriads of coral insects there at work. These islands had been dissected, when it was ascertained that they were composed of specimens from every clime; some of which could be traced to the rivers, brooks, and mountains by which they had been carried to the sea. No adequate idea was possessed of the work carried on in the workshops of the sea till means were discovered with which to measure its depth. The bottom of the sea, instead of being covered with anchors, dead men's bones, and the like, as had been conjectured, was found to be covered to a great depth with minute shells. An account was given of the various experiments made to examine the bottom of the sea and the obstacles to their success; and an instrument invented by Lieut. Boscawen for this purpose, which had proved successful, was exhibited to the audience, and its manner of working described. This instrument, although it did not bring up such riches as Clarence dreamt were at the bottom of the sea, brought up a jewel which was far more precious—it found a way for the submarine telegraph between the old and New Worlds. It was ascertained that there was no abrading force at the bottom of the sea. It was made for a submarine telegraph; the lightest cable, when once deposited there, would lie undisturbed for ever, being everywhere protected by the still water. Even in the Gulf Stream there was no under current. And it was not too much to say, that if it had been ordained that the currents of the sea should rub and chafe its bottom, the crust of the earth would long since have been ground in wax, and we should have found ourselves engulfed in the

molten matter in the interior of the globe. He expected that within a year telegraphic messages would be passing to and fro across the Atlantic. Several specimens were exhibited of cable intended for submarine telegraphs, which had been found impracticable on account of their weight and stiffness, and then a specimen was shown of a light, flexible cable, coated with gutta serena, which it was thought would prove a complete success. He closed his lecture by saying: "Let us hope that the first message flashed across the Atlantic from this side will be something like the following: 'The people of the United States in Congress assembled, to the people of the Old World, greeting: Peace and goodwill to every nation, trade, and commerce, and Christian intercourse with all people.'"

In this brief sketch we have only been able to glance at some of the more prominent points treated upon in this extraordinary lecture.

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.—A memorial has been presented by Edward K. Collins and associates, contractors for carrying the mails between New York and Liverpool, setting forth that the original contract does not enable them to keep up successful competition with the British line, sustained as it is by the increase of Government support. They express an unwillingness to surrender to England the great national ocean supremacy they have won, and desire if it must be surrendered, it shall be done by other hands than their own, and ask, inasmuch as they embarked in the enterprise at the solicitation of our Government, Congress may pass a law to terminate their contract and dispose of their ships, so they be relieved from the undertaking without loss. The memorial was referred to the Post Office Committee.—*Am. Paper.*

A correspondent of the London *Guardian* concludes an interesting description of the Province of Canterbury, New Zealand, with the following account of the rapid development of its resources:—

"Produce and Exports of the Province.—In the short space of five years three considerable interests have arisen, viz., the squatting, the agricultural, and the commercial. The yearly increase of the clip of wool has been—in 1854, 1,050 bales; in 1855, 1,570 bales; in 1856, estimated at 2,250 bales. Thus the quantity has more than doubled in two years. Supposing the bale of wool to be worth £18 per bale in New Zealand, the value this year will be £40,500. The sheep are generally of the Merino breed; my neighbour, Mr. Moore, having alone imported 6,000 of the best blood from Van Diemen's land, well known there by the brand, the three legs of man. The sheep, which yields two and a half pounds in New South Wales, gives a fleece of 4lb. weight in New Zealand. On a well managed station the yearly increase upon the breeding flock varies from 70 to 90 per cent., and has sometimes reached over 100 per cent. The agricultural interest at present comes second; but the vast plains of Canterbury are so well adapted for cultivation, and are blessed with such a climate and so rich a soil, that they are fully capable of providing grain and produce for all the colonies in the southern hemisphere. Considerable quantities of flour and wheat are now exported to various parts, paying the farmers well, even taking the high rate of wages into consideration. Potatoes, oats, and barley, are also largely exported. The estimated value last season amounted to £20,000, exclusive of what was retained in the province for home consumption. The Port Copper cheese—as that made in Canterbury is called—has already become famous in the Australian colonies. Forty tons of cheese were exported last year, besides that used in the province, which is worth 1s. per pound in Lyttelton, making an additional export of £4,500, thus making a total value of exports of £65,000, by a population of only five thousand, being at the rate of £13 per head of the population, who have had everything to do in five years; houses to build, roads to make, fences to form, land to break up, cattle and everything to import. The commercial interest is the necessary complement to the other two; may all three go on and prosper. I have thus, dear Thomas, in rather a rambling manner, given you these rough notes of what I observed in my last week in Canterbury, and they will give you some idea of that settlement which owes its existence, I may say, to your good judgment, for I remember that you were strongly advised to place it in the valley of the Waitarapa or in the Hawke's Bay district. Had you adopted either of these localities, it would never have been more than a second class settlement; now it is predicted that the export of wool alone in 1860—no very long time to look forward to—will be greater

than the united exports of that article from all the other five provinces combined and I cannot doubt that this will be the case also with agricultural produce; the only limit to the latter being the scarcity of labor."

To the wonderful temporal prosperity described by this impartial witness we may now add our congratulations upon the completion of the branch of the church planted in that colony by the consecration of a Bishop to the see of Christchurch, who sailed for his diocese on the 11th of September, which will doubtless give a fresh impetus to every good work and right principle amongst the colonists.

During a grand review in the court of the Tuileries on Saturday, Dec. 13, the Prince Imperial was carried round in front of the different regiments, amidst great "official" applause, as M. Lemoine would probably have expressed it. His youthful Highness was almost at his birth enrolled as *enfant de troupe* in the First Regiment of Guards of the Imperial Guard. The other day a deputation waited upon the Emperor, and presented to him the "enrollment," superbly bound and decorated by the "voluntary" subscriptions of the officers and soldiers of the regiment. The deputation consisted of non-commissioned officers, soldiers, and other *enfants de troupe*—children, that is, born in the regiment—to all of whom the Prince Imperial was specially introduced on the occasion as their new "camarade." In short Louis Napoleon loses no opportunity of showing wherein his trust really lies, and to what power he really confides the guardianship of the new dynasty. When the infant takes his drive in public, the carriage is preceded by four guides with cocked pistols in their hands; two armed troopers ride on each side of the carriage, and a strong escort follows behind. The whole equipage has the appearance of some State prisoner or terrible political desperado being allowed to take an airing, under the strictest precautions. You may imagine the effect of a child's bonnet and feathers becoming visible in the midst of all this military parade.

A SHAKING AMONG THE DRY-NOSSES OF PRESBYTERIANISM IN SCOTLAND.—We copy the following from the *Scottish Ecclesiastical Journal* of the 20th ult.:

If the subjects involved were not of so serious a nature, we should be inclined to regard with some amusement the perplexities and annoyances which the conservative element of Presbyterianism is just now experiencing. A restless spirit has been conjured into being in the stronghold of the system, which is causing evident uneasiness and apprehension among its older supporters. We have already referred in several instances to its manifestation. In one place it crept in at the ears of certain lovers of music, and persuaded them that their psalmody would be more edifying if attuned by the solemn harmonies of the organ; and then it was found propounding the superior advantage of a form of Prayer, over extemporaneous worship, for a particular section of that communion; again, it was heard at the side of a grave, prompting the generous and devout feelings of a minister to solemnize the burial of a departed Christian with unwonted prayer; and now it has been infecting the knees of a congregation at Glasgow with the desire to kneel while the heart is offering up its supplications to the Deity. We do not know all the circumstances of the case; but it is evident from the following record among the transactions of a late meeting of the Presbytery of the Establishment at Glasgow, that enough has occurred to alarm the guardians of the national faith in that locality:—

"INNOVATION ON THE MODE OF WORSHIP.

"Mr. Allan M'Lean gave notice of the following motion which he intended to bring forward at next meeting.—'That, as there is reason to fear that some unwarrantable irregularities and innovations have of late been introduced in the mode of conducting Divine Worship, and of administering divine ordinances in certain of the churches or chapels within the bounds of this Presbytery, a return be ordered by the Presbytery from each of the churches or chapels within their bounds—First, of the mode in which public worship is conducted in the ordinary services each Lord's Day, and particularly what posture the congregation maintain during prayer, and singing the psalms, respectively. Second, of the mode in which the ordinance of the Lord's Supper is administered, particularly whether by simultaneous communion of all the members, or by successive table services, and whether or not the usual days of preparation and thanksgiving are observed, viz., Fast day, preparation Saturday, and thanksgiving Monday, and if so, what public services are held in the church on those days respectively. Third, whether any person or persons who were not at that time *bona fide* licentiates of,

the Church of Scotland have officiated in conducting Divine service at the regular hours on the Lord's Day."

One of the newspaper writers gathers from it that "priestolatory is still a latent danger" among them. We on the other hand, are disposed to hope, that they are beginning to be touched with a sense of that isolation and singularity which distinguishes them, not favourably, from the greatest part of Christendom, and that they are awakening to the superior claims of ancient and Catholic customs and discipline over the adoptions of a recent and turbulent period, adoptions made, not so much for their intrinsic qualities, as for their diametrical opposition to the practices of Rome. We shall watch with curiosity, to see in what direction the next symptom of innovation will show itself; for we do not think all the vigour and promptness of Presbyteries will easily extinguish the disposition thus beginning to be apparent.

MORTALITY FROM CHLOROFORM.—It appears that the mortality in the London hospitals has increased since the introduction of etherization from 21 to 34 per cent., or, to vary the expression, instead of amputation being fatal in a less proportion than one in four of those operated upon, it now proves fatal in one in three. Is not so enormous a sacrifice of life too high a price to be paid for anaesthesia, even granting that this cannot be otherwise obtained with perfect safety? Is life to be held as nothing compared to pain?—*Medical Times & Gazette.*

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JAN'Y 17, 1857.

IMPORTANT SUIT.

THE case of Mr. H. G. Hill, against the British Government, as represented by the respective officers of the War Department in this command, terminated in the Supreme Court on Thursday night. It arose out of the failure on the part of Mr. Hill to construct a coffer dam at the Ordnance Wharf. The Plaintiff rested his case principally upon the assumption of his being able to prove that in the contract entered into with the defendants, he was misled by representations as to the state of the bottom where the coffer dam was to be built—that upon this assumption he ventured upon a plan of his own with the consent of the Government, for the construction of a coffer dam with one row of piles—but that finding the bottom shallow and the substance of which it was composed permeable to water, it was not sufficiently retentive to support them or to prevent leakage. The defence of the Government was, that Mr. Hill entered into the contract without any reservation as to the state of the bottom, or anything else—but their evidence went also to prove by a series of experiments made by competent officers of the Engineer Department, that there was a good and sufficient retaining bottom or substance to hold piles—and that there was no obstacle at the site to the constructing a coffer dam, if a proper plan had been followed—and that there would have been no difficulty found, had Mr. Hill adopted the Government plan, and carried it out instead of his own.

Hon. J. W. Johnston and G. Smith, Esq. conducted the case for the Plaintiff—The Attorney General and J. W. Ritchie, Esq. on the part of the Government. Hearing the evidence, and the addresses of Council, and the Judge's Charge, (which we understand was strongly in favor of the defendants' plea,) has taken about 23 days.

The Jury after being absent about 6 hours returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages £10,696 19 5. It is believed that the suit will not end here—but will be again prosecuted on appeal from the verdict.

The Steamer *America* from England has not yet arrived. The R. M. S. *Niagara* arrived last night from Boston. Our readers will find in another page some interesting extracts, relative to the Ocean Telegraph, and other matters.

Returns of the Parish of St. Margaret, for the year 1856:—Marriages 14, Baptisms 70, Burials 19.

The following statement is rather under than above the amount contributed from the beginning to the end of the year.

Towards the Minister's Salary	£80 0 0
D. Ch. Society	22 0 0
Clergy Widows and Orphans	2 11 9
For St. Peter's Parsonage	30 0 0
For Parish Church	30 0 0
Rectories in all the Churches	20 0 0
Towards 4 Church Schools	80 0 0
	£264 11 0

A special effort is being made in the Parish to raise £25 more than usual towards the support of a Curate.—*Com.*

We copy the following from the pages of a morning contemporary. We are glad to find that there is at length a chance of real steam accommodation to Halifax—and have no doubt it will be supported by all our merchants, and that the disappointments which they often meet with from the non-delivery of freight, and the anomaly of having to pay as high a rate of passage to Halifax as for the whole voyage to Boston, will at last be obviated:—

ARRIVAL OF THE SCREW STEAMER CIRCASSIAN.—This magnificent iron screw steamer, of 2,300 tons burden and 352 horse power, arrived here yesterday from Glasgow, having run from Greenock to the Northwest Light-ship in 19 hours, under steam only, and with a very strong head wind as far as the Mull of Galloway. She has come round to be fitted in cabin department previous to being placed on the Liverpool, St. John, Newfoundland, Halifax, and Portland line, which was opened last August by the *Khersonese*. She belongs, with the last mentioned ship, to Messrs. James Johnson, James Alexander, and Wier, Cochran & Co., of Glasgow; and she was built by Messrs. R. Hickson & Co., of Belfast, under the superintendence of Mr. James Hodgson, of this town. No expense will be spared to make her a most comfortable and effective ship; and with a special view to the comfort of passengers, her dining saloons and sleeping berths will be amidships, in order to avoid the motion and vibration so generally complained of in screw steamers.—*London Post, 19th.*

We find the following Communication in the *Capu Breton News* of January 3.

OPENING OF THE COXBEATH CHAPEL.

"The Episcopal Chapel, at Coxbeath, was opened for Divine Service in the afternoon of Christmas-day. A Sermon for the occasion was preached from Psalm 122, verso 1, "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the House of the Lord."—The outside of the Chapel is now completed; and when the ground around it is levelled and enclosed, and several other lesser points attended to, it will be a neat ecclesiastical looking building and ornamental to the place. The interior was very nicely decorated with evergreen—as is usual at this joyful season,—to beautify and adorn the place of the sanctuary." The day was mild and beautiful, and a large congregation was assembled, consisting almost entirely of the inhabitants of the settlement. As they nearly filled the Church, it was thus evident that a place of worship is required there; and that the one erected is not too large. We hope the congregation will now feel encouraged to renew their exertions and unite for the early completion of the inside.

"Besides the praiseworthy contributions of the inhabitants of that neighbourhood, and of the town of Sydney, assistance has been obtained from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in England, and from the Diocesan C. Society of Nova Scotia; and also from kind friends in Halifax; amongst whose names will be found that of one well known upon this Station for generous donations to charitable and religious objects:—

SUBSCRIBERS AT HALIFAX:

Admiral Fanshawe,	£5 0 0
Arthur Woodgate, Esq.,	0 10 0
Miss Cogswell,	1 0 0
James Cogswell, Esq.,	1 0 0
Miss Wallace,	0 12 6
Rev. J. Stannage,	0 12 6
Dr. Cogswell,	1 5 0
T. B. Atkins, Esq.,	0 6 3
Friends,	0 5 7
Rev. Dr. Twining,	0 5 0
A Friend,	0 2 6
Dr. Buskirk,	0 5 0
J. C. Halliburton, Esq.,	0 10 0

"We are yet in want of additional funds to enable us to complete the inside; and should this meet the eye of any who are friendly to our undertaking, we hope it may induce them to add something to our present means of bringing our work to a satisfactory conclusion.
R. J. U."

Sydney, Decr. 30th, 1856.

D. C. S.

W. J. Almon, Esq. M. D. having given to the Diocesan Church Society Five Pounds "to be placed to the credit of that Parish which should raise the largest sum for its permanent endowment during the year 1856." The Secretary requests the Clergy to send to the Society before the 10th of Feb'y next, statements of the amounts raised by their parishes from any source toward their endowment during the past year. Also an account of the manner in which it has been raised and the mode of its investment.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

The Secretary begs leave respectfully to remind the Clergy, that the premiums on the W. & O. Certificates cannot be received after the 9th of Feb'y. Halifax, Jan'y 6, 1857.

HALIFAX, Jan'y 9, 1857.

Sir,—

On behalf of the several Insurance Companies whom we represent, we beg to tender to your Excellency and the officers and privates comprising the Garrison of this city, our grateful thanks for the valuable services rendered by them at the recent fire.

This is not a solitary instance, but on all occasions when the services of the Military have been required, they have always been properly rendered, and, we believe, duly appreciated by the citizens.

We beg leave to enclose a check for One Hundred Pounds, as a trifling token of the services rendered, which you will please distribute among the soldiers of the Garrison in such way as you may deem proper.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

CHAS. TWINING,
President of Halifax F. I. C.
W. YOUNG,
Agent of the Alliance Co. of London.
ACHD. SCOTT,
Agent for the American Company.
C. W. DICKSON,
Agent of the Liverpool and London Co.
JAMES TREMAIN,
Chairman of the Equitable F. I. Co.
HUGH HARTSHORN,
Agent of the Royal Ins. Co.

WILLIAM HARR,

For the Phoenix Co. of London.

JAMES LIDDEL,

Secretary and manager of U. F. I. of London.

To His Excellency Major General

SIR GASPARD LE MARCHANT, &c. &c.

REPLY.

Government House, Jan. 10, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—I am commanded by His Excellency the Major General to acknowledge your letter of the 9th inst., on behalf of the several Insurance Companies whom you represent, "tendering your thanks to himself, the Officers and Privates composing the Garrison of this city, for the services rendered by them at the recent fire," and enclosing an order for One Hundred Pounds, as a trifling token of your appreciation to the Soldiers, of the services rendered.

The Major General on their behalf desires me to convey to you his thanks for the handsome terms in which you allude to the services of the Garrison, and for the enclosure so liberally placed at his disposal for distribution to the men.

It is very gratifying to the troops to learn that their exertions are so favorably appreciated, that their services in co-operation with the Citizens have been deemed valuable, and particularly at the late conflagration their labors were useful in arresting the progress of the misfortune, and saving the property of her Majesty's subjects.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

WILFORD BRETT.

To Charles Twining, Esq., and the Representatives of the several insurance Companies established in Nova Scotia.

D. C. S.

Received—	
Dec. 8. Collection at St. Paul's (Oct. 15)	£5 9 0
W. & O.	0 5 0
" 13. Miss Newton	0 4 5
" 18. Miss Weeks	45 18 9
" 30. Halifax, St Paul's L. C.	
A thank offering (Liverpool) superann. fund	5 0 0

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr., Secy.

The alarm of fire in the City on Friday evening 9th inst., about nine o'clock, was occasioned by the burning of a barn on the Dartmouth side, nearly abreast of George's Island. The Barn was owned by the Widow McNab, and contained six cows, one Horse, about 20 tons of Hay, and a great variety of Agricultural implements, all of which were consumed with the Building. The loss will probably exceed £400, on which there is no insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and a party is suspected. It appears that a certain notorious character, who was tried in the Supreme Court a short time since for robbing a Cheatecooker but acquitted for want of evidence, was known to have been prowling about the neighborhood, and shortly before and the time of the fire attempted to extort money both from Mrs. McNab, and the inmates of Mr. Campbell's house. From the former he obtained a small sum, and he took a box from the latter containing as he thought a considerable sum. Young Mr. McNab narrowly escaped being burnt to death in an attempt to rescue the horse from the flames.—*Chron.*

ARREST OF SMALL.—Patrick Caulfield and Garret Cotter, City Constables, succeeded in arresting Thos. Small, yesterday, (Jan. 12) supposed to be the incendiary who set fire to Mrs. McNab's premises, in Dartmouth, on Friday evening last. The above officers were previously sworn in as Special Constables for the County. Small was recognised by Mrs. Campbell as the person who attempted to rob the house during the absence of the male members of the family.—Constables Caulfield and Cotter are very efficient members of the Police corps, and succeeded in bringing in much valuable property stolen at the late disastrous fire.—*Ibid.*

MOUNT UNIACK.—We are authorized to state that the account published by Mr. Howe of the vic-

lower committed at Mount Uniacke was conveyed to the Railway Office, and to the Secretary's Office, by a member of the family to whom the property belongs. — Ibid.

A despatch from Windsor says. A bank of earth fell on a number of Railway laborers near Windsor yesterday (Dec. 8). Three men were seriously injured—one named Flynn has since died. (From D. E. Geldert, operator.) A despatch dated Wallace, Jan. 9th, says: The house lately occupied by E. Jordan, was burned down last night. [From W. S. Henstis, operator.]

THIS WAY, & ON.

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

G. E. MORTON & CO.

GERRY'S PECTORAL TABLETS are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

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

TASTELESS VERMIFUGE.

People now-a-days need not pay extravagant fees to have their children cured of the worms. When children exhibit the usual symptoms of worms, all that is necessary is to get a bottle of BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE, which always gets rid of the trouble. This medicine is freely taken by the most fastidious children, and it acts so safely and pleasantly as to dispel all fear of ill effects. No family should be without it.

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

It is surprising how much ability and sympathy exists between the organs of smelling, hearing seeing and tasting. Let any one who is skeptical of this fact place himself in the way of obtaining an attack of catarrh, or a severe cold in the head, as it is commonly called, and he will discover that all these organs are immediately affected in unison; nor is it infrequent for total or partial deafness, with inflamed eyes, to remain long after the other symptoms of catarrh have vanished, with occasional shooting pains to the head. We consider we are conferring a boon upon our readers by directing their attention to a medical discovery, the use of which is pleasant, speedy and effectual in the removal of all the symptoms we have described. The worst forms of catarrh are cured by its use, whilst the sympathetic disease of the eye and ear, are immediately ameliorated. We allude to Durno's Catarrh Snuff, an admirable invention.

Agents in Halifax—G. E. MORTON & CO.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, the most celebrated remedy for Liver complaints and Indigestion.—Henry Stifford, of St. Catherine's, was afflicted with an inveterate Liver Complaint, indigestion, and great weakness consequent upon a bad state of the fluids; many very eminent men prescribed for him, but their medicine did not touch his complaint, and he became thoroughly tired of consulting the faculty, as they did him no good whatever. His sister who had been cured of dropsy, by the use of Holloway's Pills, begged him to try them which he did, and this celebrated remedy in six weeks thoroughly restored him to the digestive organs, and left him in robust health, making him think of his former sufferings as the remaining vestiges of some horrible dream. These Pills are also a certain cure for asthma.

Married.

At St. Paul's, on Wednesday morning by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, MARTHA JOANNA, third daughter of the late Thomas Godfrey, Esq., Paymaster and Parser, R. N. to CHAS. H. HAMILTON, Esq., of Seckville, N. S. On Monday, the 12th, by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, JAMES C. HAYMUR, Esq., to MARY, daughter of George P. Lawson, Esq., both of this city. In this city, on Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. England, Wm. ELLIS, of H. M. S. Columbia, to Miss ANNIE RICHARDSON, of Musquodoboit. At St. Peter's Chapel St. Margaret's Bay, on the 29th Dec., by the Rev. J. Stannage, Mr. FRANCIS MUNRO, to JESSIE, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Grono, of Hagger's Cove. At St. John's Chapel, Peggy's Cove, on Jan. 1st, by the same, Mr. Jas. S. KIRK, to ISABELLA, third daughter of Mr. Geo. Garrison, both of that place. At Vogler's Cove, New Dublin, on the 30th inst., by the Rev. J. Ambrose, M. A. Mr. HENRY CLEVELAND, to Miss MARY A. VOGLER. On New Year's Day, by the same, Mr. SAMUEL GORCUM, to Miss SUSANNA B. PUBLICOVER. On the same day, at Lower Lifford, by the same, Mr. SIMON HARR, to Miss MELINDA ELIZABETH WILKIE. At Lower Dublin, on the 10th inst., by the same, Mr. FRANCIS L. SELDON, to Miss CATHERINE PUBLICOVER.

Died.

On Tuesday, the 13th inst., DAVID HARR, aged 63 years, a native of Youghall, county of Cork, Ireland, long and favourably known in this community. On Tuesday last, Mr. JAMES BOSSON, in the 75th year of his age, a native of Oxford, England. On Wednesday, the 11th inst., after a lingering illness, of Consumption, CATHERINE, wife of John McCulloch, and youngest daughter of Robert Downs, Esq. On Wednesday last 5th inst., CHARLES HENRY, youngest son of Wm. Saunders, Sergeant, late of the 1st Battalion 1st Royal Regiment. On Wednesday last, Mr. THOMAS REARDON, Painter, a native of County Cork, Ireland, aged 50 years. On Sunday morning last, 11th inst., FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, infant daughter of W. Norwood, aged 3 days. On Wednesday morning after a short and painful illness, HELENA, wife of Thomas McGuire, aged 37 years. On the 15th inst. RUTH THOM, in the 6th year of her age, daughter of Mr. Daniel Thom, of this city. At Bedford on Monday 12th inst., ANDREW P. MITCH-

ALL. In the 23rd year of his age, fifth son of Mr. Joseph Mitchell.

At Cornwallis, on Thursday, 23th December, LAVINIA, daughter of Robert and Sarah Denison, and granddaughter of Joseph and Sarah Starratt, aged 17 years.

At Lunenburg, on the 8th inst., ANAKELIA, wife of Mr. W. Rhuland, and eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Emery, aged 25 years. Almost her last words were, "Only the Blood of Christ can take away my sins. He was cleft for me."

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Jan. 10.—Schs Beverly, Maxwell, Fortuna Bay, 6 days; Royal, Dunlap, Liverpool, 10 hours. Monday, Jan. 12.—Stmr Delta, Hunter, St. Thomas and Bermuda, 13) days; schr Ellen Placentia Bay. Tuesday, Jan. 13.—Pkt schr Sylvia, Young, Lunenburg, 10 hours. Wednesday, Jan. 14.—RM S Merlin, Corbin, St. John's Nfld; schr Shelburne Packet, McLean, Shelburne. Thursday, Jan. 15.—Brig Albion, Philadelphia, 11 days. CLEARED. Jan. 10.—Barque Halifax, Laybold, Boston; brig American, Meagher, do.; brig Velocity, Mann, F. W. Indies; schs Mountaineer, Sterling, Newfld; Three Brothers, Newfld, do. Jan. 13.—Isabella Maria, Phillips, St. Jago de Cuba; Velocity, Attwood, Trinidad; J H Burnham, Farrell, Dublin, Nfld. Jan 14.—Boston, Purdy, Boston; Challenge; Acker, Antigua.

PRICES CURRENT.

SATURDAY, JAN. Y. 17.

Table listing prices for various goods like Apples, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Chickens, Calf Skins, Ducks, Eggs, Geese, Hops, Lumber, etc.

NEW CARD.

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

Miss BOLAND trusts that the moral and intellectual improvement of those pupils who may be placed under her care, will secure a continuance of the favor and interest so freely exercised on her behalf. Jan. 10, 1857. 2w.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

REV. D. W. PICKETT, Principal. PRIOR, STEFFELHAGEN, Teacher of Modern Languages. TERMS—Boarders, £35 per annum; Day Scholars, £5 per annum. Modern Languages, 15s. per Qr.—No extras. All Payments to be made quarterly and in advance. Pupils will be received at any time, and charges made from the date of entrance. Each Boy to provide his own sheets, pillow cases, and towels, and all clothing to be distinctly marked with the owner's name. The usual Quarter's notice will be required before removal. A thorough and practical knowledge of French, German, Spanish, and Italian, may be acquired under the instruction of Prof. Steffellhagen, of King's College, who attends daily. The Alumni Prizes of £5 and £4 will be open for competition at the Eucania in June 1857. To Clergymen and Dignitary Students—to assist in educating the Sons of Clergymen, or those who are designated for the Ministry, Six Scholarships have been established, each £15 per ann., tenable for 3 years. Several of these are now vacant. The School will reopen on Thursday, Jan. 15, 1857. Windsor, Dec. 15th, 1856. t15thJy.law 3mlaf.

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

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

REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES,

LONDON HOUSE!

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

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

Dec. 5.

RIOH DELHI CASHMERE!

RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

250 DRESSES of this beautiful material, unequalled for durability, in rich and elegant patterns, opened at

LONDON HOUSE.

12s. 6d. per dress of 12 yards.

Dec. 6.

NOTICE.

WANTED, immediately, a plain COOK, in the Country, wages £15 a year,—previous character required. Apply at MARTOCK HOUSE, near Windsor. Jan. 3. Col. & N. Scotlan.

NEW BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Received per Steamer Arabia.

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

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

CHAMBERS' JUVENILE PUBLICATIONS—in great variety, neatly bound, well adapted for Gifts to the Young at any Season. Chambers' DRAWING BOOKS in great variety—an excellent Series.

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

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

For Sale by WM. GOSSIP.

No. 24 Granville Street.

Dec. 13, 1856.

CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS!

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

WM. GOSSIP'S

Book and Stationery Store.

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

NOTICE.

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

Also, for Sale.

Two superior FARMS in its vicinity. Apply for further particulars to COLONEL DUTLER, Martock House.

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

TO THE CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, and MECHANICAL.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

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

BOOKS—NEW BOOKS, FOR CHRISTMAS.

ANNUALS—Richly embellished. HARPERS' STORY BOOKS, in great variety. CHAMBERS' STORY BOOKS of moral, amusing and instructive reading.

NEW PUBLICATIONS of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union:—Bread upon the Waters, Sign of the Cross, Sarah Barry's Home, Jewels of the Lord, Life of Bishop White, &c. &c. Dec. 13. WM. GOSSIP.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. THE 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. 1856.

ALMANACKS FOR 1857!

CUNNABELL'S AND BELCHER'S ALMANACKS for 1857 on hand, and can be supplied Wholesale and Retail at Lowest rates. Dec. 13. WM. GOSSIP.

Poetry.

THE LANGUAGE OF HEAVEN.

I look'd forth on the midnight skies,
As star by star went by,
Telling the power and love of God
To lands far off and high;
And to their calm, p. e. s. ning orbs
Such eloquence seem'd given,
I deem'd bright looks alone could be
The language known in heaven.

I listen'd while the 'appy winds
To flower and streamlet sung,
And bursts of isms m. arely
Through go. . of woodland rung,
I heard a thousand voices raised
In one harmonious song,
And then alone sweet music seem'd
Heaven's own appropriate tongue.

I heard the last, I w. gentle words
By a loved sister spoken,
Just e'er the silver cord was loosed,
The golden bowl was broken;
And through long years it seem'd to me
That they must speak above
The same dear language, which express'd
Her never-changing love.

Yet holier, lovelier, than the sound
Of our own native tongue—
When every tone brings thoughts of one
Long passed to heaven's pure throng—
Is the dear language of that land
The Saviour's footsteps trod;
Oh surely thus the ransom'd speak
Around the throne of God!

A thousand mediums thought may find
We knew not of before,
When, clothed with immortality,
We wake to sin no more;
But e'er to our fallen race,
Through Christ redeem'd, forgiven,
The language which he spoke will be
The sweetest heard in heaven.

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

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

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ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

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WM. GOSSIP,
21 Granville Street.

Oct. 11 1856.

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EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER
—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ—

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street. July 16

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

WILLIAM GOSSIP.

Dec. 12.

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Paid up Capital \$300,000.
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Paid up Capital \$500,000.

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Dec. 27—3w.

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500 RICHLY WORKED MUSLIN SETTS,
(collar and sleeves to match)
2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. the Set!
Usual price, 7s. 6d. to 10s. Just opened at
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The above constitutes the greatest bargain ever offered to the public, having been purchased under peculiar circumstances at a great sacrifice.

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

Histories of England, Greece, Rome and France. Large School Bibles, clear print and strongly bound, 1s. 3d and 1s. 1 1/2d. Testaments do. do. at 7 1/2d and 6d. Church Services and Books of Common Prayer 6d. 3d, 10d, 1s. 2d and upwards, to 25s.
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A PHYSICIAN,

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

No one need apply that is not prepared to purchase the Books, Medicines, Instruments, &c., on hand.
Address DR. DRUMM,
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EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident there. Carries made with it are pronounced excellent; and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment.
Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c., from London. Halifax, N. S. Dec. 10.

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THE following FRENCH BOOKS are to be obtained at the Book and Stationery Store of WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville Street.

- Ollendoff's French Grammar, Value.
- Do. do. Jewett.
- Key for each of the above.
- Noel & Chappas's French Grammar.
- Levizac's French Grammar.
- Wangstrocht's French Grammar.
- Pinney's First Book in French.
- De Fiva's Elementary French Reader.
- De Vita's Classic French Reader.
- Rowan's Dramatic French Reader.
- Rowan's Modern French Reader.
- Aventures de Telenoque.
- Historie de Charles XII.
- Reuel Cholsi.
- Holmar's Perrin's Fables.
- Petit Preceptor.
- Chambard's Fables.
- Spiet's & Suremain's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary.
- Do. School Dictionary.
- Book of Common Prayer, in French.
- French Testaments.

Dec. 13.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

THESE PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by puffing advertisements—no certificate published respecting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax. Jan. 1, 1856.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY
FOR A MARVELLOUS AGR!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

BY the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colic, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates, through any bone or any fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBU-TIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scabby, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has despatched to the East large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years' standing.

PILES AND FISTULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Chapped Hands	Gout	Skin-diseases
Humors	Corns (Soft)	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
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Coco-bay	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Piles	Tumours
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Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 3d.; 3s. 3d.; and 5s. each Box.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.

Jan. 20, 1855.

General Agent for Nova Scotia

TO COLLEGES, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

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

French, German, and Italian GRAMMARS; Dictionaries and Reading Books.

Butler's Analogy, Whately's Logic, Do. Rhetoric, Quackenbos Course of Composition and Rhetoric, Haswell's Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket Book.

Nov. 22, 1856.

WILLIAM GOSSIP,
No. 21 Granville street

IMMIGRANTS EXPECTED.

NOTICE.

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

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

Provincial Secretary's Office,
November 22, 1856.

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Dec. 3, 1856

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