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# The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, OCT. 13, 1855. No. 42.

## Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.		MORNING.		EVENING.	
Day	Date	Lesson	Epistle	Gospel	Lesson
R.	Oct. 14	19 A. M. Trin.	Daniel 8	2 Luke 11	Daniel 8
M.	15		Wisdom 9	3 Luke 11	Wisdom 9
T.	16		9	4 Luke 11	9
W.	17		9	5 Luke 11	9
T.	18	St. Luke, Ev.	2 Luke 11	6 Luke 11	2 Luke 11
F.	19		Wisdom 11	7 Luke 11	Wisdom 11
S.	20		13	8 Luke 11	13

## Poetry.

### A CALL TO YOUNG MEN.

Go, preach the Gospel, to every land,  
Obey the risen Saviour's last command.

It is a heavenly theme,  
I hear a voice divine—no idle dream—  
Calling to do, and to self-denial,  
In face of many a stern and bitter trial,  
Reverberating when the day is bright,  
Childlike when earthly pleasures round me rise;  
So, when sorrows fill my weeping eyes,  
Go, preach the Gospel, to every land,  
Obey the risen Saviour's last command.

It comes with accents clear,  
Like heavenly music to a listening ear,  
With sweetest accents of love appealing  
To conscious duty and to Christian feeling  
Or comes with trembling accents sad and low  
Like distant echoes from a world of woe,  
Of millions perishing through lack of vision,  
Chiding my wretched and indecision.  
Go, preach the Gospel, to every land,  
Obey the risen Saviour's last command.

And I must answer true—  
Full many an obstacle will rise in view,  
Affection's voice will tempt me to forbear,  
But softer labors to my hand prepare,  
But No! a blessed Saviour's love hath found me;  
His everlasting arms have sweetly bound me;  
I'll gladly follow where he leads the way,  
Nor think of danger while I hear him say,  
Go, preach the Gospel, to every land,  
Obey the risen Saviour's last command.

Southern Churchman.

## Religious Miscellany.

(From the New York Churchman.)  
NEW JERSEY.

The following Sentence of Deposition from the Ministry has been pronounced by the Bishop of this Diocese upon his son, George Hobart Doane, a Deacon in the Church. Having alluded to this painful circumstance elsewhere, we refrain from making any remark upon it here, further than to repeat our earnest hope and trust that the Bishop will be supported by the grace of God under a great calamity:—*N. Y. Churchman.*

SENTENCE OF DEPOSITION FROM THE MINISTRY, IN THE CASE OF THE REV. GEORGE HOBART DOANE, M. D., DEACON.

To all, everywhere, who are in communion with the One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church:

BE IT KNOWN, that GEORGE HOBART DOANE, M. D., Deacon of this Diocese, having declared to me, in writing, his renunciation of the Ministry, which he received, at my hands, from the Lord Jesus Christ, and his design not to officiate in future in any of the offices thereof, intending to submit himself to the schismatical Roman intrusion, is deposed from the Ministry; and I hereby pronounce and declare him to be deposed; In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost Amen.

Given at Riverside this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1855, and in the twenty-third year of my consecration

G. W. DOANE, D.D., LL. D.  
Bishop of New Jersey

In the presence of

M. LO MAHAN, D.D., Presbyter  
MARCUS F. HYDE, A. M., Presbyter.

This sentence was not executed until the provision of the Canon, "where the party has acted unadvisedly and hastily," which is pre-eminently the present case, had been offered, argued, and refused. It only remains for me humbly to ask the prayers of the faithful in Christ Jesus, that my erring child

may be brought back to the way of truth and peace, and, for myself, that I may have grace to bear and do the holy will of God. G. W. DOANE.

The following statement was made by the Rev. Rector of Grace Church, Newark, New Jersey, to his congregation, on Sunday last, after reading the sentence of Deposition from the Ministry lately pronounced upon George Hobart Doane, M.D., formerly a Deacon serving in that church:—

Such, brethren, is the sentence which it is my duty to read to you, pronounced by the Bishop of New Jersey upon his own son. To those of you who appreciate the office and work of a Bishop rightly, it will have the force and effect of a sentence from God. Thus does the highest Ecclesiastical authority known in the Church separate from her communion, and mark for avoidance, him who has caused a division contrary to the doctrine that he had received. I am sure there is not one of you, however indignant against the sin and treason of this misguided young man, who will not feel your hearts stirred with sympathy for the parent, who, in his character as a father in God, has had to perform this most unnatural, but most bounden duty.

The terms of the sentence require some brief explanation.

It is addressed to all, everywhere, who are in communion with the One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church. We express our faith in this Church in the Nicene Creed, and therefore it is addressed to us. As a Bishop of that Church, deriving his authority from our Lord Jesus Christ Himself, the sole head of the Church on earth or in Heaven, the Bishop of New Jersey claims the allegiance of all Christians within this Diocese who hold the Catholic faith. A few years ago, however, the Bishop of Rome, by an act of usurpation, consecrated a Bishop, who swore, and who owes obedience to himself, and sent him intrusively and unlawfully into this Diocese. Against this act of usurpation and intrusion, the Bishop of New Jersey protested. At the time it was committed, in the face of the Church and the world. The Bishop of Rome has of right no more authority out of his own Diocese than the Bishop of New Jersey has outside his. And the intrusion of one Bishop into the Diocese of another has been, in all ages, esteemed an act of schism, and an open breach of the laws of unity and peace. Therefore, the Bishop of New Jersey, in sentencing this young man, characterizes the authority to which he intends to submit himself as the "Schismatical Roman intrusion." The submission of himself to this usurping and schismatical Bishop, the acknowledgement of his impious pretensions to supremacy, and the acceptance of the corrupt doctrines, added to or developed out of Holy Scripture, are the acts of sin and disorder for which George Hobart Doane, M. D., has been degraded from the Diaconate.

I can, from my own knowledge, say that G. H. Doane entered on his course without any knowledge of the facts and arguments, whether scriptural or historical, by which the claims of the Bishop of Rome to supremacy have been over and over again refuted. Since he first consulted Romish advisers, on the 4th of August last, he has made this question the ground of his submission. And he sent me a paper, in his handwriting, in which he stated the views he had acquired of Romish supremacy. To any one competent to judge, they will appear futile, insufficient, and feeble in themselves, and incoherent, unreasoning, and inconclusive in his statement of them. The facts will show that these reasons will not operate with him in the first step he took towards Rome. He was led away then by the same inconsiderate impetuosity which has characterized most of the events of his life, and which has been eminently conspicuous in his choice of more than one profession. He has, at various times, sought certain objects of his desire with a rash, unreasoning vehemence, which put out of sight all consideration for the lawfulness of the means of attaining them, and on reaching his object, he has abandoned them with a fickleness which can be accounted for only by want of principle, or by being resolved into unsoundness of mind, which he inherits on his mother's side. On the 4th of August, at 6 P. M., he took leave of his father at Burlington, after having spent his vacation with him. As was customary with him, he kissed

his father at parting, and received his blessing. He returned to Newark, reported himself to me as ready to resume his duties, about 11 o'clock P. M., that night. At that hour he had no intention of resorting to any Romish guide whatever. He came expressly for the purpose of reporting himself as returned to resume his parochial duties. After bidding me good night, he returned, and asked me abruptly if I knew that "Mr. Markoe had gone to Rome." I said I saw it in the papers, expected it, and regretted for his own honour's sake that he had not gone sooner, or abstained, at all events, from active work in the Church. I said I thought his conduct at New Brunswick dishonourable. For however incapable a man may be of controlling his own convictions, he can recognize at least the direction in which his thoughts are running. And I thought it an exhibition of great insincerity on his part, to start a new parish, and attempt to propagate principles of which he himself was uncertain. Mr. G. H. Doane then said peevishly, "What is a man under such circumstances to do?" I expressed my surprise at the question. I said the work of the Ministry is pre-eminently a work of faith. "Whatsoever is not of faith is sin." To continue labouring in the Ministry when doubtful, was, I thought, a kind of sacrilege. As to what a man should do, I added, he should cease working, resort to the sources of information from which he could derive satisfaction of his doubts, and then return to his work with renewed faith and a good conscience. He appeared satisfied, assented by silence, went out, and it was night. With the kiss of his father on his lips, and under the full sway of a mad and reckless impulse, he went within that hour and delivered himself over to the Romish Bishop, his father's natural enemy. Thus without any purpose of this kind when he left his father, without any intention of the kind when he reported himself to me as returned to his duties, and without any reason for it in what I said to him, he in less than six hours completed the comet-like orbit of this mad aberration. The next day he appeared in church, but asked to be relieved, and as there were two other clergymen present, did not officiate. This was Sunday, 5th of August, and until the previous night I have no reason to believe he had any communication with the Romanists. On Monday, at 7 A. M., I heard from him, saw him, learned with amazement of his state of mind, and demanded his instant resignation. To afford him leisure and opportunity to settle his mind and retrieve his course, no cause was assigned when his resignation was the next day made public. From the time of his coming to me as an assistant, until I saw him on the 6th of August, I had no doubt of his loyalty to the Church. Since that time I have used various means to save him, but he adopted the maxim that there was nothing for him but Romanism or infidelity, and that he saw no security for unity or peace but unreasoning obedience. Consistently with this view, he rejected all study and inquiry on the question of Romish supremacy, and I can confidently say he is very ignorant of the Catholic side of the question. Of course, as he has been ever since he left this in the hands of Romanists, he is by this time in the possession of the arguments by which the Romish side is supported. During the period of my connection with him, he informed me that it was a peculiarity of his mind to find it strayed towards conviction or acceptance, on either side of any question which a clever reasoner might take. He was on one occasion much disturbed by some infidel arguments of quite an uneducated person, and he told me that he had no turn for study, and that the steady pursuit of a chain of reasoning in a course of reading, caused him bodily pain in the head, or mental confusion. His mind was prolific in schemes, which he was impatient about realizing; and opposition or objection to them made him unhappy and restless to a degree beyond what any one who does not know him can conceive. In assigning temporary insanity as the moving cause of this defection, I express my own cautious conviction arising out of the facts of the case. Suddenness, inconsiderateness, recklessness, and the absence of any other cause, mark the step of the night of the 4th of August. There is a complete parallelism between his act and an act of suicide. To escape from secret discontents or trials God had given him to endure

or to avoid dishonour, or to extricate himself from a maze of difficulties he could not brave or bear, he rashly flew from "the ill he had," to others and more grievous ones "he knew not of." I think the course he took unaccountable on any other supposition but this, that he was temporarily insane.

It remains only that I should ask your prayers for the Church while she suffers from one of those offences which we know must needs come, for the Bishop in his affection as a parent, for this young man in his mad outbreak or his sin, and for myself on this new experience of peril among false brethren.

To those of you who know my doctrine, manner of life, and character, from the first day I came among you until now, I am sure I need make no professions of my unshaking faith in the One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church, and in the Protestant Episcopal branch of it in America.

The unkind censures this may give rise to, and "the evil surmises of men of corrupt minds," if they reach me, I must bear as part of my cross and ministerial burden. But the charitable judgements of those who may see anything in my course in this connection which is wrong, though I am quite unconsensuous of it, I shall accept in a spirit of meekness, and seek to profit by it.

### News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Canada, September 29.

#### MARSHAL PELISSIER'S DESPATCH.

Head Quarters at Sebastopol, Sept. 11.—M. le Maréchal—Since the 16th of August, the day of the battle of the Tchernaya, and notwithstanding repeated warnings of a new and more formidable attack by the enemy against the positions which we occupy on the river, every preparation was made to deliver a decisive assault against Sebastopol itself. The artillery of the right attack commenced on the 17th of August a well-sustained fire against the Malakoff, the Little Redan, the neighboring defences, and the roads, in order to permit our engineers to establish defences close to the place, from which the troops might be able instantly to throw themselves upon the *enceinte*. Our engineers besides prepared materials for emplacements, and on the 17th of Sept. all batteries of the left opened a very violent fire against the town. The English on their side kept up a hot cannonade against the Great Redan and its redoubts, which they were to attack. All being ready, I resolved, in concert with General Simpson, to give the assault on the 8th of Sept. at the hour of noon. General M'Mahon's Division was to carry the works of the Malakoff, General Dulac's Division was to attack the Little Redan, and in the centre the Division of General La Motterouge was to march against the curtain connecting these two extreme points. Besides these troops, I had given to General Bosquet General Mellinet's Division of the Guards, to support the first three divisions. Thus far for the right. In the centre the English were to attack the Great Redan, ascending it at its salient. On the left the 1st Corps, to which General de la Marmora had wished to join a Sardinian brigade, having at its head General Levaillant's division, was to penetrate into the interior of the town by the Central Bastion, and also to turn the Flagstaff Bastion in order to establish a lodgment there likewise. General de Salles had instructions not to pursue his attack further than circumstances might render it advisable. Further, the fleets of Admirals Lyons and Bruat were to operate a powerful diversion by firing against the Quarantine, the Roadstead, and the sea front of the fortress; but the state of the sea, agitated by a violent north-west wind, was such that neither the line-of-battle ships nor the frigates were able to quit their anchorage. The English and French mortar-boats, however, were able to go into action. Their fire was of remarkable excellence, and they rendered us great assistance. At noon exactly the divisions of Generals M'Mahon, La Motterouge, and Dulac, electrified by their chiefs, sprang to the Malakoff, the Curtain, and the Little Redan of the Carenage. After unexampled difficulties, and a most exciting foot-to-foot combat, General M'Mahon's division succeeded in effecting a lodgment in the interior part of the Malakoff. The enemy showered down a storm of projectiles upon our brave troops. The Redan of the Carenage, especially battered by the *maitron en croix* and the steamers, it was necessary to evacuate after its occupation; but the division of General La Motterouge made its ground good on one part of the curtain, and that of General M'Mahon gained continually the reserves which I sent forward to him. The other attacks were subordinate to that of the Malakoff, that being the capital point of the defences

of the whole place. Standing in the Brandon Redoubt (on the Malakoff) I considered that the Malakoff was safely in our power, and I gave the signal which had been agreed upon with General Simpson. The English immediately advanced bravely against the salient of the Great Redan. They were able to effect a lodgment in it, and struggled a considerable time to maintain their position, but, crushed by the Russian reserves, which advanced incessantly, and by a violent fire of artillery, they were forced to retreat into their parallel. At the same moment General de Salles had directed an attack against the Central Bastion. The Levaillant Division had begun to establish itself in it, as well as in the Right Lunette; a tremendous fire of grape was succeeded by the arrival of Russian reinforcements so considerable in number, that our troops, already decimated by the fire of the enemy, and whose chiefs had been disabled, were compelled to fall back into the place whence they had sallied. Convinced that the taking of the Malakoff would be decisive of success, I prevented the renewal of any attacks on other points, which, by compelling the hostile army to remain on all its points, had already attained their main object. I then directed my sole attention to the retaining possession of the Malakoff which General M'Mahon had been previously enabled completely to obtain. Besides, a great and critical moment was impending. General Bosquet had been struck by the bursting of a shell, and his command I gave to General Dulac. A powder magazine near the Malakoff exploded at this moment, from which contingency I anticipated the most serious results. The Russians, hoping to profit by this accident, immediately advanced in dense masses, and, disposed in three columns, simultaneously attacked the centre, the left and the right of the Malakoff. But measures of defence had already been taken in the interior of the fortress; for which purpose General M'Mahon opposed to the enemy bodies of undaunted troops, whom nothing could intimidate; and after the most desperate efforts the Russians were compelled to make a precipitate retreat. From that moment the discomfited enemy appears to have renounced all idea of further attack. The Malakoff was ours, and no effort of the enemy could wreat it from us. It was half-past four o'clock. Measures were immediately taken for enabling us to repulse the enemy, in case he should attempt against us a nocturnal attack. But we were soon released from our uncertainty. As soon as it became night, fires burst forth on every side, mines exploded, magazines of gunpowder exploded in the air. The sight of Sebastopol in flames, which the whole army contemplated, was one of the most awe-inspiring and sinister pictures that the history of war can have presented. The enemy was making a complete evacuation; it was effected during the night by means of a bridge constructed between the two shores of the roadstead, and under cover of successive explosions that prevented me from approaching and harassing him. On the morning of the 9th the whole southern side of the town was freed, and in our power. I have no need of enhancing in the eyes of your Excellency the importance of so great a success. Neither will it be necessary for me to speak of this brave army, whose warlike virtues and devotion are so thoroughly appreciated by our Emperor; and I have, great as the number is, to name to you those who have distinguished themselves among so many valiant soldiers. I cannot yet do so, but I shall fulfil this duty in one of my next despatches. Deign to accept, Monsieur le Maréchal, the expression of my respectful devotion. The General-in-Chief, PELISSIER.

#### FAILURE AT THE REDAN.

The causes of our failure were not inadequate means at our disposal for carrying the Redan, but mismanagement of these means was the root of the evil. The men of the Light and Second Divisions ought not to have been selected for leading the charge; these divisions have been cut up more than any other, and the consequence is that raw recruits and inexperienced officers outnumber the soldiers and officers who have served for some time in the regiments of those divisions. Another blunder was the picking out of certain companies in each regiment to form the storming parties, instead of having these parties composed of entire regiments. The result of such an arrangement was this, that there was no principle of concert amongst them, and under the heavy fire of the enemy they went to pieces in a short time, and it became at once hopeless and impossible to reunite them.

A serious error was also committed in limiting the attack to the front of the Redan; it ought to have embraced the angles of the position also, for the enemy's troops occupying the angles poured down a most destructive fire upon the flank of our ascending parous-

Had other bodies of our men been made to move up against these points, this would not only have diverted part of the fire of the fort from our men, but these parties might have been able to have penetrated into the Redan, and the Russians defending the front might have become enclosed, as it were, within a circle of our men, who could then have destroyed them, or at least compelled them to fall back. Not less culpable was the want of preparations to repair on the moment such a heavy repulse. This was a disaster that should have been provided for as much as if it had been foreseen.

The reserves were so placed as not to be immediately available. Had fresh troops been at hand when our men were falling back on their trenches, they might have pushed forward, taking along with them at least a part of the soldiers then retreating, renewed the attack on the Redan, and a different issue might have been the consequence. A footing might have been obtained, and successive bodies of fresh troops being poured in, would have probably turned the tide of victory in our favour.—*Corresp. of London Guardian.*

Mr. Wood continues, in the *Herald*, his reason why he believes nothing more will be done this season in the Crimea. Troops may be landed at Eupatoria or Kalamita Bay with a view of cutting off the supplies to Prince Gortschakoff, but the following difficulties arise:—

"The first and the most formidable obstacle to the landing at Eupatoria would be the almost total want of water. From my knowledge of that part of the Crimea, I much doubt if there would be sufficient water found even for half the troops necessary. For any force of cavalry, or for the baggage animals which would be imperatively necessary to an army marching against Simpheropol, there would be absolutely none for the first thirty miles of the route—a very little after that. Marching on Alma from Eupatoria, the fleet, as on the last occasion, keeping along shore, could supply the whole army with water until their arrival at the river Bulganak, or Alma, where in the hottest summer months they would be sure to find some. The only great danger by which this movement would be attended would be the fearfully long flank which the allies must, necessarily leave exposed to the enemy in their march along the narrow road over the salt marshes, old and experienced officers consider this risk so great as to entirely counterbalance all the advantages, the allies might at first appear to possess by disembarking at Eupatoria. Landing at Kalamita Bay, south of the marshes, would avoid this danger; but then it would be absolutely necessary not only that the whole force should be disembarked at once, but that it should be an army of such strength as to enable it at its first landing to defy the utmost efforts of the Russians to compete with it. This army, therefore, ought at the very least to comprise 60,000 picked troops, and all the world must know now that to embark and disembark an army of 60,000 on an enemy's coast would require such an amount of preparation as to make it almost impossible that the expedition could be undertaken this year. Even if the whole plan could be arranged and carried out within the month, it would be madness to attempt it with the winter coming on, as the fleet, to be of any service at all, must lie on the open coast, with bad anchorage, and within a mile of a lee shore. . . . When the siege of the north side commenced, neither Balclava nor Kamiesch would have any importance, or be of any use but as store depôts. A new base of operations, and some new port from which to draw our supplies, would be necessary; the only one that could possibly be used is the Katcha. Do any of your readers recommend that our transport fleet should anchor for the winter off such a spot as that? Or do any of your readers suppose that during the rainy season supplies could be got over such a country as that which lies between the Katcha and the Belbek?"

"Expecting an advance against Simpheropol until the allies have ample means of land transport is out of the question, and a movement against Perekop about as likely and as feasible as a movement against the moon. Your readers may depend upon it that they will never hear of any fighting in the open field north of the Alma, and for the best of all reasons—viz., north of that part of the Crimea there are not sufficient roads, sufficient wood, or sufficient water, for the wants of an army, either English, French, or Russian."

A despatch dated Warsaw, Sept. 22, tells us that a new general recruitment in Russia is imminent. All the regular troops in Poland and Lithuania are marching on OJessa and Nicolaieff. Letters from St. Petersburg state that the army of reserve has been formed, and consist of 306,000 men.

## SLOWING UP OF THE FORTS.

Sunday, Sept. 9.—At eight o'clock last night the Russians began quietly to withdraw from the town, in the principal houses of which they had previously stored up combustibles, in order to render Sebastopol a second Moscow. About 12,30 the men of the Second Division on duty in the trenches observed a preternatural silence in the Redan, and some volunteers crept up into it. Nothing could they hear but the hoarse breathing and groans of the wounded and dying, who, with the dead, were the sole occupants of the place. As the Redan was known to be mined, the men were withdrawn, and soon afterwards the Russian tactics began to develop themselves. About two o'clock flames were observed to break out in different parts of the town. They spread gradually all over the principal buildings. At four o'clock a stupendous explosion behind the Redan shook the whole camp; it was followed by four other explosions equally startling. The city was enveloped in fire and smoke, and torn asunder with the tremendous shock of these volcanoes. At 4,45 the Flagstaff and Garden Batteries blew up. At 5,30 two of the southern forts went up into the air, and the effect of these explosions was immensely increased by the rush of a great number of live shells into the air, which exploded in all directions. All this time a steady current of infantry was passing in unbroken masses to the north side over the bridge, and at 6,45 the last battalions passed over, and the hill sides opposite were alive with their masses. At 7,15 the connection of the floating-bridge with the south side was severed. At 7,16 flames began to ascend from Fort Nicholas. At 8,7 the bridge was floated off in portions to the north side. At 9 o'clock several violent explosions took place in the works on our left, opposite the French. The town was by this time in a mass of flames, and the pillar of black, grey, and velvety fat smoke from it seemed to support the very heavens.

## THUNDERSTORM OVER THE BURNING RUINS.

Tuesday Morning, One a.m.—For the last hour an exceedingly violent storm has been raging over the camp. The wind is from the southward and eastward, and blows with such fury as to make the hut in which I am writing rock to and fro, and to fill it with fine dust which flies in through every crevice. The Russians are very busy with their signals over the Tchernaya. The fires in Sebastopol, fanned by the wind, are spreading fast, and the glare of the burning city illuminates the whole arch of the sky towards the north-west. Two o'clock, a.m.—The storm increases in strength, and rain is beginning to fall heavily.—The most dazzling flames of lightning shoot over the plateau and light up the camp for an instant, the peals of thunder are so short and startling as to resemble, while far exceeding in noise, the report of cannon. The rain has somewhat lessened the intensity of the fire at Sebastopol, but its flames and those of the lightning seem at times to contend for the mastery. There is, indeed, a great battle raging in the skies, and its thunder knocks to scorn our heaviest cannonade. This supply of water will be very seasonable to the camp. 4,15 a.m.—In the whole course of my life I never heard or saw anything like the deluge of rain which is now falling over this portion of the camp. It beats on the roof with a noise like that of a cataract. The wind is shifting and changing all round the compass. The lightning is fainter, and the gusts less violent. 4,23 a.m.—The waterspout has passed away. Had it lasted 10 minutes longer it threatened to drown the camp. 9,45.—There is a tornado passing over the camp once more—hail, storm and rain. The ground is a mass of mud.

## THE INTERIOR OF SEBASTOPOL.

The wonder of all visitors to the ruins of Sebastopol is divided—they are astonished at the strength of the works, and that they were ever taken; they are amazed that men could have defended them so long with such ruins around them. The fire of our artillery was searching out every nook and corner in the town, and it would become impossible for the Russians to keep any body of men to defend their long line of parapet and battery without such murderous shots as would speedily annihilate an army. Their enormous bomb proofs, large and numerous as they were, could not hold the requisite force to resist a general concerted attack made all along the line with rapidity and without previous warning. On the other hand, the strength of the works themselves is prodigious.

## RUINS OF THE GREAT REDAN.

The Great Redan was next visited. Such a scene of wreck and ruin! All the houses behind it a mass of broken stones—a clock turret, with a shot right

through the clock—a pagoda in ruins—another clock tower with all the clock destroyed save the dial, with the words "Barwise, London," thereon—cook-houses, where human blood was running among the utensils; in one place a shell had lodged in the boiler and blown it and its contents, and probably its attendants, to pieces. Everywhere wreck and destruction. This evidently was a *beau quartier* once. The oldest inhabitant could not recognize it now. Climbing up to the Redan, which was fearfully cumbered with the dead, we witnessed the scene of the desperate attack and defence, which cost both sides so much blood. The ditch outside made one sick—it was piled up with English dead, some of them scorched and blackened by explosion, and others lacerated beyond recognition. The quantity of broken gabions and gun-carriages here was extraordinary—the ground was covered with them. The bomb proofs were the same as in the Malakoff, and in one of them a music-book was found, with a woman's nose in it, and a canary bird and vase of flowers were outside the entrance.

## THE FLEET AND HARBOUR OF SEBASTOPOL.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, reports that the enemy had not succeeded in his endeavours to destroy all the forts on the south side. Fort Paul, it is true, is literally blown to atoms, and Fort Alexander is very much damaged, but the Quarantine Fort has not suffered considerably by the explosion of the magazine, the sea-face remaining perfect, and most of the guns being fit for use, few of these being even spiked. At Fort Nicholas the preparations for blowing it up had not been completed, and the flames have made some havoc in the interior, the stone work appears to be uninjured, and the earthworks on the sea defences remain in a perfect state. The five docks and the adjoining basins are magnificent, and, together with the steam machinery for filling them from the Tchernaya, and for pumping them out, are in excellent order.

In a despatch, dated September 19, Marshal Pelissier says:—

"Of the 4000 cannon found at Sebastopol, at least fifty are of brass. Others were thrown into the roadstead at the time of the retreat. I have ordered them to be sought for. We have already taken 200,000 kilogrammes of powder away from the place, and there is still more to be found. The number of projectiles will exceed 100,000."

A telegraphic despatch from Prince Gortschakoff to his government, dated the 17th of September, says:—

"The enemy has not undertaken anything against the north side of Sebastopol. The troops of the allies are concentrating between Balaklava and the Tchernaya. They are making reconnaissances from the valley of Baldar on our left flank."

Among other items of news it is stated that "a picked body of Sardinians fought with the English at the attack on the Redan. The number of Russians made prisoners in the assault of the Malakoff is estimated at 1500;" the number of Russian vessels sunk, at twenty-seven. A German journal says, "In the last encounter the Russians are stated to have had sixteen Generals and 19,000 men killed or wounded." Marshal Pelissier, it is said, estimates the losses of the enemy at about 15,000.

A letter from Vienna, of the 15th, in the *Post-Anspr* Gazette of Frankfort, says:—

"According to the latest accounts from the scene of war, the Russians continue to send reinforcements to the Crimea. The Sixth Division of the Second Corps of infantry has arrived at Baktchi-Serai, and the Second and Fifth Divisions of the same corps are on their way thither. Baktchi-Serai and Simpheropol, where the chief stores of the Russians are, are both well fortified. But if Marshal Pelissier succeeds in forcing these points, the Russian army is undone. Once deprived of these magazines, it must either retreat upon Perekop, or lay down their arms. In the last encounter the Russians are stated to have had sixteen Generals and 19,000 men killed or wounded.

The following is the text of the address of the Emperor of Russia to his army:—

"The defence of Sebastopol, which has been so long protracted, and which is perhaps unexampled in military annals, has attracted the attention, not only of Russia, but of all Europe. From its very outset it placed its defenders in the same rank as the most illustrious heroes of our country. For a space of eleven months, the garrison of Sebastopol has disputed with a powerful enemy each foot of ground, and each of its enterprises has been distinguished by acts of the most brilliant bravery. The obstinate bombardment, renewed four times, and which has been justly called

infernal, shook the walls of our fortifications, but could not shake or diminish the zeal and perseverance of their defenders. They fought the enemy or died with indomitable courage, and, with an abnegation worthy of the soldiers of Christ, without once thinking of yielding. In regretting with all my heart the loss of so many generous warriors, who have offered their lives as a sacrifice to the country, and in submitting myself with veneration to the judgement of the Almighty, who has not been pleased to crown their acts with complete success, I believe it my sacred duty to express on this occasion, in my name and in that of all Russia, to the brave garrison of Sebastopol, the most profound gratitude for their indefatigable labours, for the blood which they have shed in the defence for nearly a year of the fortifications which they raised in the course of a few days. *But there is an impossibility, even for heroes!* The 8th of this month, after six desperate assaults had been repulsed, the enemy succeeded in obtaining possession of the important Korniloff bastion; and the General-in-Chief of the army in the Crimea, desiring to spare the precious blood of his companions, which under these circumstances would only have been uselessly shed, determined on passing to the northern side of the place, leaving to the enemy only blood-stained ruins. These heroes, objects of the general esteem of their comrades, will no doubt offer, on re-entering the ranks of the army, new examples of the same warlike virtues. With them and like them all our troops, animated with the same unlimited faith in Providence, and the same ardent love for me and their country, will always and everywhere combat with courage the enemies who touch the honour and the integrity of the country; and the name of Sebastopol, which has acquired immortal glory by so many sufferings, and the names of its defenders, will live eternally in the hearts of all Russians, with the names of the heroes who immortalized themselves in the battle-fields of Pultawa and Borodino. "ALEXANDER."

The *Moniteur* contains a second report from Marshal Pelissier of the precise extent of the French loss on the 8th. It is thus stated.—Killed—5 generals, 24 superior officers, 116 subalterns, 1480 rank and file. Wounded—10 generals, 20 superior officers, 294 subalterns, 4925 rank and file. Missing—2 superior officers, 8 subalterns, 1400 rank and file.—Total, 7557.

HAMBURG, Sept. 27.—The following despatch has been received here, dated

"St. PETERSBURG, Sept. 26.—Prince Gortschakoff reports under date the 25th inst., that the enemy has landed 20,000 men at Eupatoria, and has now 30,000 men on our flank.

"Yesterday he attacked our infantry, who retreated to the heights over Rusta."

Five deserters from the Russian navy have arrived at Woolwich Dockyard, and embarked for Constantinople, to be employed in one of the foreign legions in fighting against their country. One of them is a sergeant of Matines from Swaburg.

FESTIVAL OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.—On Friday morning last, at 9 o'clock, the teachers and children of the Sunday School assembled at St. Stephen's Church, Tusket, where, after singing, prayers were said and a few words addressed to the children by Rev. P. Toque. The teachers, children, and other friends, to the number of between fifty and sixty, accompanied by the clergymen, then walked to the wharves and embarked in two boats, decorated with flags, and proceeded down Tusket River—so remarkable for its beautiful island scenery—as far as Butler's Island, where they landed. Shortly after, a fire being kindled, cooking commenced, while the rest of the party amused themselves in various ways. Dinner and tea were served in hotel style. The day was delightful, and on the return voyage the boats were gaily decorated with evergreens, and the party sung in full chorus up the river. Great credit is due to the ladies of Tusket (the Queen-village of the West), for their sumptuous provision of the edible and potable. The party returned about half-past 6 o'clock in the evening, highly pleased with the festivity and enjoyment of the day.

According to previous announcement, on Sunday morning last the Rev. P. Toque addressed the children of the Sunday School from the following words:—"Will thou not from this time cry unto me, My Father, thou art the guide of my youth." *See, also, Carmath's Tribune, Sept. 12th.*

### YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

#### WHAT AM I GOING TO DO?

One morning a young lad set off to go with some thoughtless companions to a place of Sunday amusements. "What am I going to do?" he asked. "I am going to break the Sabbath. Suppose God should punish me for my wickedness." This thought so alarmed him, that he turned back and spent God's holy day in a becoming manner.

One afternoon a boy saw a person drop his purse, which he picked up, and was walking off with it and the money which it contained. "What am I going to do?" came to his mind, and the answer followed, "I am going away with a purse of money that does not belong to me. This is not honest; I shall be a thief, if I do so. God has said, 'Thou shalt not steal.' In a moment, he ran after the person, and gave up the purse. The man gave him half a dollar; and an honest half dollar is worth more than a great many dishonest whole dollars.

"What am I going to do?" asked a boy who took his fishing tackle instead of his books, and was stealing out of the back door of his father's house. "I am going to play truant, deceive my parents, neglect my school, and go in company of bad boys." The case looked a bad one: he turned about, put away his fishing tackle, found his satchel, and ran off to school.

"What am I going to do?" asks the Sunday-School scholar on his way to the Sunday-school. "I am going where the young are trained up to fear God, and keep his commandments. May I be a studious, obedient, attentive scholar, and pray God to make me one of his dear children!"

"What am I going to do?" asks John on Wednesday afternoon. "My mother has given me leave to play with the boys. Let me not get angry, or fight, or swear, or call names, or do any mean and wicked thing. Then I shall be happy at my play."

Often ask yourself—and never be afraid to ask—"What am I going to do?" A bad act will not bear reflection as a good one will. "Ponder the path of thy feet, and let thy ways be established. Turn not to the right hand or the left; remove thy foot from evil."

**LITTLE CHILDREN.**—In the days of my sadness, when I knew no joy on earth, scarcely hoped for any joy in heaven, I yet shared in one affection of Christ—for I loved little children, and derived happiness from being near them. But how weak was this love compared with that which I now felt. Seated at my window, with little Miriam on my knee, my heart throbb'd with happiness as I listened to the delicate intonations of her voice, murmuring her mother's name or mine. How strong was the chain which bound me to that infant existence. As I looked into her face, I seemed capable of picturing to myself the celestial beauty of Eve, when led by the hand of God, she came invested with softness and purity to meet our first father in the garden. Little Miriam, like her mother, had eyes of blue, which I beheld turned up to heaven with seraphic brightness, as on her mother's knee she lifted her first prayer. How majestic does the name of God sound when pronounced by the lips of a child. If there be joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, must there not also be great joy, when she, who might be a sinner, is preserved by grace, and attracted towards God from the beginning? Sometimes, as I gazed upon her opening features, I trembled to think that I had made myself answerable for the destiny of a human soul. Little do we reflect how mighty a task we undertake when we invite a whole family of spirits to take up their residence with us, and call us parents. Once, as the evening came on, I sat, as usual, with little Miriam upon my knee. She had fallen asleep, and her breathing seemed to perfume the air. Below me, in valleys and undulations, the country stretched away to the sea, over which the sun was already sinking. Towards the north and south the whole firmament flamed with rosy and saffron light; while the disk of ensanguined gold went down gradually behind strata of dark clouds. Tints of purple and crimson, intermingled like tangled thread over the sombre vapours, while fringes of yellow light stretched along the lower edges of the sky. Little isles of brightness and glory followed the descending orb, drinking as from an exhaustless fountain his golden splendours. Then the horizon formed itself into a crystalline ellipse, suffused with orange tints, above which were pearls, amethysts, and sapphires, and jaspers, and emeralds, until at the zenith, the cerulean blue appeared studded with stars. Conceiving myself to be alone with the child, I exclaimed, "O God, let

the setting of my soul upon this world be like that blessed appearance. Let me be received into thy bosom, as yonder sun is received into the bosom of the west; and let Christ be there to usher me into Thy presence, though it be as one of the least of His disciples."—*Philosophy at the Foot of the Cross.*

**DECISION AND TRUTH.**—Whatever you think proper to grant a child let it be granted at the first word, without entreaty or prayer; and above all without making any conditions. Grant with pleasure, not reluctance, but let your refusal be irrevocable; let the positive "no," when once pronounced, be a wall of brass, which a child, after he has tried his strength against it once, shall never more endeavor to shake.

### SELECTIONS.

#### FREE CHURCHES.

Perhaps no better test can be given of the success of the "free seat system," (as *pews* are generally discarded now in free churches,) than the evidences furnished by city Missions of their attendance, work, and favor, among the poor. Accordingly, we give the following extracts from the Journal of Convention, in the diocese of Maryland, for the year 1855. Promising that the work of "City Missions" has been in operation in the city of Baltimore for less than two years; and under the burden of a "Canon," which compels the distribution of one-fourth of the funds, raised ostensibly for City Missions, to be given to one of three other objects, viz.: Diocesan Missions; Bible and Prayer-Book Committees; First District; Missionary, Rev. J. P. Fugitt. "Services and Sunday-school are conducted every Sunday at the Mission room. The Missionary is the Superintendent of the Sunday-school, in the duties of which he is assisted by a number of teachers. Baptisms,—infants, 17; Confirmed, 8; Married, 1; Funerals, 4; Visits among the poor and destitute, 2000; Tracts distributed, 2000; Garments, 300; Amount distributed to the poor, \$300; Amount raised for the erection of Chapel, \$1000." Has officiated elsewhere, 52 times.

Second District, Rev. M. Lawin, Missionary. (7 months.) "Baptisms—adult, white, 1; Infants, white, 19; Colored, 1—21; Marriage, 1; Funerals, 8; Families visited, 173; Visits among the poor, &c., 856; Communion to sick, 13; Garments distributed, 405; Paid debt on furniture, \$165 50; Distributed among the needy, \$52 10; Amount disbursed over receipts, \$52 59; Sunday-school teachers, 12; Pupils, 130; Average attendance 60; Gave out to the poor, four cords wood, one barrel flour."

Third District—Rev. E. B. Tuttle, City Missionary. "Chapel erected for the Roman Catholics, will seat 250, is too small for ordinary congregation. Has a Sunday-school, Parochial, and Industrial school, and a Medical Dispensary. These Physicians attend the poor gratis." Baptisms—Adults, 4; Infants, 72—76; Confirmed, 23; Communicants—died, 1; removed, 6; added, 24—26; Marriages, 6; Funerals, 20; Visits among the poor, sick and needy, 1927; Holy Communion to the sick, 24; Tracts distributed, 1248; Bibles, 43; Prayer-Books, 220; Garments, new, 110; second-hand, 1456—1566; Parcels groceries, 729; Shoes, 90 pair; Blankets, 98; Expended for various charities, \$1364 98; repairs on Chapel, \$352. Sunday-school—Teachers, 20; Pupils, 188; Teachers in day-schools, 2; Pupils, 130. Sewing-school—Instructors, 18; Pupils, 180." "Also, distributed among the poor—1000 loaves bread; 2100 lbs. Corn Meal, 10 tons Coal; 118 loads wood; 267 Garments made in the Industrial School.

The Rev. S. K. Sargeant, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, reports that the "Church Home" has "unpaid subscriptions and investments amounting to nearly five thousand three hundred dollars."

This charity had its origin in an address of Mr. Tuttle at a Missionary meeting in St. Paul's church, in 1853, when he set forth in plain terms, the great need of a mission House, or home for the friendless; where single females, who live by the needle, when thrown out of employ, aged persons and orphans, could have a temporary shelter.

"The funds owes its existence to the deep interest felt in certain quarters, in the successful labors of that gentleman among the destitute poor of the North-Western portion of the city of Baltimore.—*N. Y. Prot. Churchman.*

A letter signed "A clergyman," in the London Times, complains that in the Church of England, neither paralysis nor lunacy is sufficient to give a Bishop relief from his diocese, nor a diocese from its

Bishop. "Whatever his age, whatever his infirmities, mental or bodily, he must struggle on to the end of his life, calling in the aid of a neighboring Bishop to confirm and ordain for him, and leaving all that constitutes the vigor and vitality of an episcopal position to blight for itself—in other words to languish and decay." He suggests a remedy:—"Let an income adequate to the position of a man whose work is ended, and on whom few charitable calls remain, be provided for the retiring Bishop, if necessary, out of the revenues of his successor. A thousand a year taken for this purpose from the £4,000 or £5,000 assigned to that particular see, might be afforded without ruinous inconvenience during the first few years of the new incumbency, at the commencement of which, moreover, (by the present arrangement), no Parliamentary duties are attached to the office, and consequently none of the expenses of a London residence. It seems reasonable that the man who does the work should have the chief emoluments and the proper dignities of the episcopal office. But, if the resignation of the peerage does indeed present (I can scarcely believe it) an insuperable obstacle to this arrangement, then let it be enacted that, under similar circumstances, on the application of an aged or invalid Bishop, or (if necessary) without his application, a suffragan Bishop of the same see should be appointed and consecrated, with a certain proportion of the fixed revenue of the see as his stipend, but without the position of a peer of Parliament until the death of the nominal Bishop."

#### A WORD TO YOUNG MISTRESSES.

Do not be in a hurry, directly you are married, to hire a kitchenful of servants. Consider first what your means will properly allow, and what will really add to domestic comfort, rather than what will gratify your own regard to appearances.

Your parents may have been prosperous, and possessed of sufficient means to justify their keeping many servants; but that does not make it necessary or right that you should do the same. Perhaps they did not when they were setting out in life, which may be one reason why they can afford to do it now. At any rate, their doing so does not give you a claim to the same indulgence (if such it may be called), as it is your husband's circumstances, and not your parents, that you are now to consider. Not a few unsuccessful young tradesmen may trace their difficulties to a want of prudence and caution in this respect. And who is there that would not shrink from the idea of her husband being classed among the unsuccessful? Let the young wife remember, then, that much of her husband's success is in her power.

As to the necessity of keeping more than one servant, I will repeat a rough rhyme which I met with the other day, when amusing myself by looking over an old copy-book, wherein my great-great-aunt had been taught, at one and the same time, good writing and a variety of wholesome truths:—

"When I a servant had, I had one then;  
When two—I had but half a one; and when  
I had three servants—I had none at all;  
Thus was I served by one, two, three, and all."

This was the oft-repeated writing copy of a little girl in the year 1721. Perhaps it then proved a puzzle to her; but no doubt she afterwards understood it very well, for she lived to a good old age. And those young ones who read and cannot understand it now, may ask an explanation of some elderly friend; and well will it be if they profit by the experience of others, and so avoid the countless troubles induced by needlessly adding to their expenses and responsibilities in the unnecessary hire of servants.

The copy would seem to express that a mistress may be better served by one,—that is, have more real help from only one servant than from two, or even three.

No doubt this is often the case, especially where the mistress herself is young and inexperienced. It is not uncommon for a young mistress to hire a young servant, with the idea of "bringing her up to her own way, and so forming a servant that she will like." Ninety-nine times in a hundred this scheme proves a failure; for if the mistress is successful in training a girl, the most frequent ending is that she wishes to exercise her newly-acquired knowledge in a "better place," and the mistress is left to train another, if she chooses. Generally, however, mistress and maid being both practically inexperienced, they blunder on together for a time amidst much discomfort, until the maid thinks she has too much to do, and the mistress is persuaded to hire a second to help the first, and soon finds that a third will be wanted to help them; and that with them all.

omfort are greatly and expenses are unjustifiably increased.

How is the mistress to extricate herself from such a maze? She must believe that it is not more hands, but knowledge and management, that is needed, and that one capable servant would be of more use to her than three, whom she cannot guide, and who cannot guide themselves.

If, on commencing housekeeping, you feel that you are rich enough to hire one servant, choose a good one; who will be less expensive and more useful than one who needs to be taught everything.

If your means appear to warrant your hiring two, consider whether the second is likely to prove an addition to your comfort, and whether the money that would be so spent might be more wisely laid by for a rainy day.

If you are to think twice before taking a second, think many times before you have a third. Remember that not only expenses but responsibilities and cares, are necessarily, in some measure, increased to the mistress by each servant that she has, and that, as our copy tells us, she may be better served by two than three, and better by one than by two.—*English Churchman*.

ANECDOTES of animals are always amusing; and moreover, if observed accurately and told without embellishment, may some day serve to solve a great problem in philosophy, the distinction, namely, between the spirit of man that goeth upwards, and the spirit of a beast that goeth downward to the earth—a problem that the great Bishop Butler could not solve, and left a blemish on his argument, but a monument to his candor. The subject of the one I am going to tell happened many years ago when I was an urchin of eight or ten, but I remember it well.

One fine summer morning it was my province to aid in driving a flock of sheep to the brook, to be washed, preparatory to shearing. The man who had charge of them led the procession with the salt dish in hand, in which he ostentatiously rattled some lumps of salt, and from time to time made pretence of throwing a handful on the ground, to draw the flock onward from place to place, while I followed to drive on the loiterers.

The old patriarch of the troop, a fine old buck, led the van of the quadrupeds, and carefully examined every spot where the false motion of throwing salt was made, till he was fully satisfied in his mind that no salt was deposited. He then paused, shook his head with its ample honours, and waiting till the shepherd was about a rod in advance, charged upon him from the rear with his whole momentum, fairly raising him off his feet. I saw, and from the first comprehended the manœuvre, but there was so much fun in it, it was impossible to give the alarm; and when the man turned to "blow me up" for my tacit complicity, I was rolling on the green sward in a convulsion of laughter so contagious he was forced to join in it, and let me off without a rebuke.

Will it do to attribute to so simple an animal as a sheep, so high a moral sentiment as indignation at deceit? Perhaps not; but we may at least make the "practical inference," that those having charge of flocks cannot securely lead them along with more occasional handfuls of—wind.—*Church Journal*.

STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.—Of a more inhospitable coast it is almost impossible to conceive. Its general aspect is of a perpendicular wall rising abruptly from the sea, with here and there some peak towering sternly above the gaunt and iron-bound shores. The mountains spire up to a great height, connected by singularly sharp saw-like ridges, as bare of vegetation as if they had been rendered so by the hand of Art. About their bases there are generally some green patches of jungle, but upon the whole nothing can be more sterile and repulsive. I remember celebrating Christmas with several of my companions by trying to accomplish the ascent of one of these steep mountains. After infinite labor, working our way up by clinging to the bushes and shrubbery, we abandoned the undertaking, utterly exhausted before we had made half the ascent. Our descent was not so laborious, as all our slips and falls were in the right direction. Even where the land is more level, the soil is covered with a soft spongy mass of decaying vegetable matter, apparently several feet deep, into which the wanderer sinks almost up to his middle, at every step, and of which the elasticity is so great, that after having passed over it one hardly leaves a trace behind. The forests, too, made up of large trees and jungle, are impenetrable. Having once wandered off with a companion to some distance, we wished to return by a dif-

ferent route, and endeavored to pass through a small wood; but, encountering so many obstacles—sometimes creeping among the bushes, sometimes over a fallen giant of the forest covered with a thick coat of moss, and the decayed wood of which afforded a soil for thickets of seedlings; sometimes buried almost to the armpits by the faithless surface yielding to the tread; sometimes crossing a bridge fearful as the arch of *Al-Sirat*; sometimes almost throttled by the snake-like branches—we were fain to return to our old road, bad as it was. In addition to all this, the sun shows himself but little; Jupiter Pluvius reigns supreme; the sky, even in clear weather, being overcast and cloudy, and a clear day a very rare occurrence.—*Cor. Nat. Intelligencer*.

CHANGES IN THE MEANING OF WORDS.—During part of the seventeenth century and earlier, a Dane-man meant a German, Mynheer being called a Hollander. A modern reader, ignorant of this change, when he found a dictionary compiler pronouncing English based on Dutch, might be apt to doubt the author's fitness as a judge of language. Less technical writers suffer from the changes in the meaning of more common words; and a reader, not aware of the changes which have taken place, may be in continual danger of misreading his author, of misunderstanding his intention, while he has no doubt whatever that he is perfectly apprehending and taking it in. Thus, when Shakspeare, in Henry VI., makes the noble Talbot address Joan of Arc as a "miscreant," how coarse a piece of invective does this sound! How unlike to that which the chivalrous soldier would have uttered, or to that which Shakspeare, even with his unworthy estimate of the noble warrior maid, would have put into Talbot's mouth! But a "miscreant" in Shakspeare's time had nothing of the meaning which it now has. A "miscreant," in agreement with its etymology, was a misbeliever, one who did not believe rightly the articles of the Catholic Faith; and I need not tell you that this was the constant charge which the English brought against Joan, namely, that she was a dealer in hidden magical arts, a witch, and as such had fallen from the faith. It is this which Talbot means when he calls her a "miscreant," and not what we should intend by the name.—*R. C. Trench's "English Past and Present."*

PROSPERITY OF NEW YORK.—It is now felt on every hand, that trade is fast reviving here. The city hotels are filled with country merchants from every part. The city is full of strangers. The consequence of this is, a great impetus to business, as well in retail stores, and, generally, those who break bulk, as by importers and commission merchants. The prices of all desirable styles of fall and winter goods are advancing. But provisions, with few exceptions, are falling.

THE BOSTON CENSUS.—The result of the census of Boston has just been obtained. The total population of the city is 162,629. The number born in foreign countries, with their children under twenty-one years of age, is as follows:—Irish, 69,293; Germans, 4,586; other countries, 12,511—a sum total of 10,000 more than the native population and their children. Out of the 23,841 increase during the past five years, 16,296 was by the Irish population, 1,920 by the Germans, and 4,634 by other foreigners, making the increase of natives only 997. It is estimated, however, that Boston business men with their families to the number of 50,000, reside in the neighbouring towns.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Canada, September 29.

GEN. SIMPSON'S OFFICIAL DESPATCH OF THE STORMING OF SEBASTOPOL.

Before Sebastopol, September 9, 1855.

My Lord,—I had the honour to apprise your Lordship in my despatch of the 5th inst., that the Engineer and Artillery Officers of the Allied Armies had laid before General Pellissier and myself a report recommending that the assault should be given on the 8th inst., after a heavy fire had been kept up for three days. This arrangement I agreed to, and I have to congratulate your Lordship on the glorious results of the attack of yesterday, which has ended in the possession of the town, dockyards, and public buildings, and destruction of the last ships of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. Three steamers alone remain, and the speedy capture or sinking of these must speedily follow. It was arranged that at twelve o'clock in the day the French columns of assault were to leave their trenches, and take possession of the Malakhoff and adjacent works. After their success had been ascertained,

and they were fairly established, the Redan was to be assaulted by the English; the Bastion, Central, and Quarantine Forts on the left, were simultaneously to be attacked by the French. At the hour appointed our Allies quitted their trenches, entered and carried the apparently impregnable defences of the Malakhoff with that impetuous valour which characterises the French attack; and, having ones obtained possession, they were never dislodged. The tricolor planted on the parapet was the signal for our troops to advance. The arrangements for the attack I entrusted to Lieut. Gen. Sir William Codrington, who carried out the details in concert with Lieut. Gen. Markham. I determined that the Second and Light Divisions should have the honour of the assault, from the circumstances of their having defended the batteries and approaches against the Redan for so many months, and from the intimate knowledge they possessed of the ground. The fire of our artillery having made as much of a breach as possible in the salient of the Redan, I decided that the columns of assault should be directed against that part, as being less exposed to the heavy flanking fire by which this work is protected. It was arranged between Sir W. Codrington and Lieut. Gen. Markham, that the assaulting column of 1,000 men should be formed by equal numbers of these two divisions, the column of the Light Division to lead, that of the 2nd to follow. They left the trenches at the preconcerted signal, and moved across the ground preceded by a covering party of 200 men, and a ladder party of 320. On arriving at the crest of the ditch, and the ladders placed, the men immediately stormed the parapet of the Redan and penetrated into the salient angle. A most determined and bloody contest was here maintained for nearly an hour, and, although supported to the utmost, and the greatest bravery displayed, it was found impossible to maintain the position.

Your Lordship will perceive, by the long and sad list of casualties, with what gallantry and self-devotion the officers so nobly placed themselves at the head of their men during this sanguinary conflict. I feel myself unable to express in adequate terms the sense I entertain of the conduct and gallantry exhibited by the troops, though their devotion was not rewarded by the success which they so well merited, but to no one are my thanks more justly due than to Col. Windham, who gallantly headed his column of attack, and was fortunate in entering, and remaining with the troops during the contest. The trenches were, subsequently to this attack, so crowded with troops, that I was unable to organize a second assault, which I intended to make with the Highlanders, under Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, who had hitherto formed the reserve, to be supported by the third division under Major-Gen. Sir William Eyre. I, therefore, sent for these officers, and arranged with them to renew the attack the following morning. The Highland Brigade occupied the advanced trenches during the night. About 11 o'clock the enemy commenced exploding their magazines, and Sir Colin Campbell having ordered a small party to advance cautiously to examine the Redan, found the work abandoned; he did not, however, deem it necessary to occupy it till daylight. The evacuation of the town by the enemy was made manifest during the night. Great fires appeared in every part, accompanied by large explosions, under cover of which the enemy succeeded in withdrawing their troops to the north side by means of the raft-bridge recently constructed, and which they afterwards disconnected and conveyed to the other side. Their men-of-war were all sunk during the night. The boisterous weather rendered it altogether impossible for the Admirals to fulfil their intention of bringing the broadsides of the allied fleets to bear upon the Quarantine Batteries; but an excellent effect was produced by the animated and well-directed fire of their mortar-vessels, those of her Majesty being under the direction of Capt. Wilcox, of the *Odin*, and Capt. Digby, of the *Royal Marine Artillery*. It now becomes my pleasing duty, my lord, to place on record the high sense I entertain of the conduct of the army since I have had the honor to command it. The hardships and privations endured by many of the regiments during a long winter campaign are too well known for me to comment upon. They were borne both by officers and men with a patience and uncomplaining endurance worthy of the highest praise, and which gained them the deserved applause and sympathy of their country. The Naval Brigade, under the command of Capt. the Hon. Henry Keppel, aided by Capt. Mooron, and many gallant officers and seamen who have served the guns from the commencement of the siege, merit my warmest thanks. The prompt, hearty, and efficacious co-operation of Her Majesty's Navy, commanded by Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, and ably seconded by Sir Houston Stewart, had contributed most materially to the success of our undertaking; and, here, perhaps, I may be permitted to say that, if it had pleased God that the successful result of this memorable siege should have been reported by my ever to be lamented predecessor in this command, I am sure that it would have been one of his most pleasing duties to express the deep sense which I know he entertained of the invaluable assistance and counsel he received on all occasions from Sir Edmund Lyons. When at times affairs looked gloomy and success doubtful, he was at hand to cheer and encourage; and every assistance that could tend to advance the operations was given with the hearty good will which characterises the British sailor. Nothing has contributed more to the present undertaking than the cordial co-operation, which has so happily existed from the first to the last, the two services. I cannot sufficiently express my

approbation of the conduct of the Royal Engineers under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Jones, who has conducted the siege operations from the beginning of this year. For some time past he has been suffering on a bed of sickness, but the eventual hour of the assault would not permit him to remain absent; he was conveyed on a litter into the trenches to witness the completion of his arduous undertakings. My warmest thanks are due to the officers and soldiers of the Royal Artillery under the command of Major-Gen. Sir R. Dares, who, during the arduous operations of this protracted siege, have so mainly contributed to its ultimate success. I must beg further to record my thanks for the cordial co-operation and assistance I have received in carrying out the details of the service from the Chief of the Staff, the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, and General Staff, as well as generals commanding divisions and brigades of this army. I must reserve to myself, for the subject of a future despatch, bringing before your lordship the particular mention of officers of the various branches of this army, whom I shall beg to recommend to your favourable notice. I entrust this despatch to the care of Brevet-Major the Hon. Leicester Curzon, who has been Asst. Military Secretary to my noble predecessor and myself since the commencement of this war, and who will be able to give your Lordship more minute details than the limits of a despatch will allow.—I have, &c.,

JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCT'R. 13, 1855.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.—SYNODICAL MEETING.

THE past week has been a most important one for the Church in this Diocese. The Clergy and Laity had been summoned to meet for two specific objects—*one*, the business connected with the general Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society, and *2dly* to complete the formation of a Diocesan Assembly or Synod of the Church. On Sunday Sermons were preached and collections taken in behalf of the funds of the Diocesan Church Society—at St. Paul's in the morning by the Rev. Mr. Maynard, of Sackville, and in the evening by the Rev. Mr. Forsythe, of New Glasgow—at St. Luke's in the morning by the Rev. Mr. Snyder—at Dartmouth also, in the morning. The Rev. Dr. Shreve, by appointment, delivered an interesting discourse before the assembled Clergy and delegates in St. Paul's, on Wednesday morning—from 1 Peter, 5th chap. 4th verse. The sacrament of the Holy Communion was afterwards administered to the Clergy and delegates, and to such of the congregation as remained to partake thereof.

Wednesday being the day appointed for the general meeting of the D. C. S., the Members met at 2 p. m. in the National School. The Bishop took the Chair, and prayers being offered, much interesting business connected with the Church's welfare, was gone through in a spirit of good will and unanimity very pleasing to witness. Several subjects of importance were satisfactorily disposed of. The Secretary read the Annual Report. The insurance plan by which a fund is to be provided for the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, was matured and will undoubtedly go into operation. Other matters in connection with the objects of the Society, having reference to various parishes and the interests of their incumbents came before the meeting—and a Resolution was affirmed, to give to the country parishes the right to choose as a representative or delegate to the Executive Committee any member of the Society—a rule which will tend to enlarge the former. There was Divine Service in the evening at St. Paul's.

On Thursday morning at 9 o'clock the assembled Clergy and Lay Delegates met at the Bishop's Chapel, to organize the Diocesan Assembly. After morning prayer the Bishop took the chair, and the Secretary, the Rev. E. Gilpin, proceeded to call over the names of the Clergymen and of the Lay Delegates, when 36 of the Clergy, and 26 of the lay delegates answered to their names, respectively.

Prayer was said by the Bishop, after which his Lordship opened the meeting with some excellent observation—in which he expressed himself well satisfied at seeing so good an attendance from every part of the Diocese with the exception of one portion, and even from that they were not without some delegates. One parish had taken a very prominent part in opposition to the Synod, but it did not appear, comparing the names in their protest with the names on the list of the D. Church Society from that parish, that many of the subscribers belonged to the Church, or contributed to its support. The Bishop, with reference to the objections that had been raised to the exercise of his authority in the Synod, and which the Assembly had a perfect right to consider in connection with its formation, was still obliged to say that he did not see any that seemed to carry the least weight. In alluding to the attendance he

adverted to the difficulty in getting to Halifax from many parts of the Diocese—and considered that the present gathering of the Church was very creditable, and that it would compare favorably with the attendance at the Synodical meetings of other religious bodies. The objectors to a Synod of the Church had nothing to urge against these—but the moment the Church showed a little life, an evil spirit of opposition was at work—he was glad there was opposition, and should be very doubtful of much good being effected where it did not exist. He trusted these discussions would be conducted with good feeling, as at their last general meeting, always remembering that they were brethren, partakers of the same Communion: and concluded with recommending them to show respect for the opinions of those who differed with them, however much they might believe that by their proceedings they were shewing them a more excellent way.

Henry Pryor, Esq., was re-appointed Assistant Secretary—but upon his representing that the office would be incompatible with other duties, Mr. Rowley was requested to act in that capacity.

The meeting then proceeded to take up the different Sections of the Report of the Committee. The Hon. Mr. Almon objected that the Report, as published in the *Church Times*, and upon which he had formed his conclusions with reference to the Diocesan Assembly, was not the final report of the Committee—to which it was replied that any alterations made, did not in the least affect the principle of the Constitution, but were only such as the Committee had deemed necessary to make it more explicit and effective, and that each section would be considered and determined separately by the meeting, to which it was open to make any alterations and amendments as they thought advisable. The separate paragraphs were then read, commented upon and passed, with some verbal alterations, down to Sec. 5 of the second part of the report embracing the Constitution and regulations of the Assembly.

Sec. 5, which brought before the meeting the question of the Bishop's veto, underwent considerable discussion, which was conducted throughout in the amicable spirit that became a Body assembled for so important an object. The Hon. M. B. Almon, after an argumentative speech in favor of limiting the Bishop's power in the Assembly, proposed the following amendment:

*Resolved*—That every measure requiring the concurrence of the three orders, shall, after having passed the two lower be sent to the Bishop for his assent. If negatived it shall be returned to the two orders, and if passed by two-thirds of each order shall then become a law.

The Bishop expressed his desire that the discussion of the question should proceed with reference entirely to the office of Bishop, and not to the individual who filled the chair.

The amendment having been seconded, was opposed by Mr. Gladwin, of Musquodoboit, Mr. Osely, of Sydney, Mr. C. Bowman, of Windsor, and by the Rev. Mr. Bullock, Rev. Mr. Leaver, and other gentlemen,—and was supported by the Rev. Mr. Dunn, Rev. Mr. Yewens, Mr. Tenerty, &c.

His Lordship having asked the Assembly if they had any further observations to make, and regretting the absence of the mover of the Amendment, who had the privilege of replying to those which had been made, proceeded in a luminous speech to sum up the various arguments adduced on both sides—*exposing* and refuting the objections of the opposers of Synodical government. The authority of the Bishop was inherent in the constitution of Episcopacy, as derived from God, and therefore different from the generally received opinion of the right of kings, and could not be taken away by any action of the Assembly, altho' practically the submission of all his acts to a Synod was a limitation of his power, by making the whole Church the judges of its exercise, and therefore a sufficient guard against any act of despotism. The Bishop alluded to the stress which had been laid upon the practice in the U. States, where in only one diocese the Bishop was allowed the exercise of the veto power as a principle,—but what had been done in that diocese was still continued, and therefore it must be presumed that it was not injurious. But if in the separate Dioceses it was not deemed expedient that the veto power should exist, it would be found that the principle was approached as near as the democratic character of the people would allow, for if only three Bishops met in general Convention, they were to act as a separate order. He acknowledged that difficulty had grown around the subject, but it was that of having to fight a shadow. With many other observations bearing strongly on the subject, which neither space nor time will allow us to transcribe, the Bishop concluded by leaving the subject entirely to the action of the Assembly.

The question being taken on the Amendment, there appeared upon division,

Clergy—For the Amendment	0
Against it	27
Laity—For the Amendment	8
Against it	18
The original Resolution being then put, there appeared—	
Clergy—For the Resolution	28
Against it	0
Laity—For the Resolution	20
Against it	1

So the Resolution was carried all but unanimously.

The remaining Sections were then gone through with some material alterations. One of these makes the meetings Biennial. It was also resolved, that the Assembly meet some time after the 20th October of next year. The proceedings were then adjourned until Friday morning at 9 o'clock, and the meeting separated with prayer for the Divine blessing.

The foregoing is a hurried and in many respects a very imperfect description of the proceedings. We shall, however, publish the official report, which will contain the full particulars, next week.

A FORM OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING TO ALMIGHTY GOD,

For the Signal and repeated Successes obtained by the Troops of Her Majesty, and by those of Her Allies, in the Crimea; and especially for the Capture of the Town of Sebastopol. To be used at Morning and Evening Service, after the General Thanksgiving, in all Churches and Chapels in the Diocese of Nova Scotia, upon Sunday October 14th, or upon the Sunday after the Ministers of such Churches and Chapels shall respectively receive the same.

O Lord God Almighty, the Disposer of all human events, in whose hand is power and might which none is able to withstand: We, Thine unworthy servants, desire to approach Thy throne with the tribute of praise and thanksgiving. We bless and magnify Thy name for the successes granted to our countrymen, and the armies allied with them, now engaged in a mighty warfare, and defending the rights and independence of nations; and especially for the signal victory by which the stronghold of the enemy has been overthrown. We acknowledge, O Lord, that the wisest counsels, and the strongest arms, without Thee, cannot but fail: for Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the victory, and the majesty; and therefore, not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name, be all praise and glory ascribed.

Continue, we beseech Thee, Thy favour to the allied forces, both by sea and land. Let not the glory of their progress be stained by ambition, or sullied by revenge; but let Thy Holy Spirit support them in danger, control them in victory, and raise them above all temptation to evil. And grant that this and all other successes which have crowned the bravery and rewarded the endurance of our armies, may issue in the return of peace, and the restoration of Christian brotherhood among nations.

Finally, O Lord, we entreat Thee so to dispose and turn our hearts, that Thy mercy, now manifested towards us, may engage us to true thankfulness, and incline us, as a nation, to walk more humbly and devoutly before Thee, by obeying Thy holy word, by reverencing Thy holy day, and by promoting throughout the land the knowledge of Thee, the only true God, and of Jesus Christ whom Thou hast sent. To whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory, world without end. Amen.

The R. M. Steamship *Canada* arrived on Tuesday evening last, in 10 days from Liverpool, bringing details of the capture of the South side of Sebastopol, and other intelligence of importance.—It does not however appear that any operations of magnitude have been attempted by the allies since their occupation of the ruined city. A vast quantity of munitions of war, which afford some idea of the Russian resources, have been secured by the allies, notwithstanding the wanton destruction which was made of them when the enemy crossed the harbor. It is but fair to presume that the North side is equally well supplied, in which case if the Russians can keep their communications open through the Crimea, there will be little prospect of the reduction of the country during the coming winter. It is well therefore that the allies have secured good winter quarters. The report of a force being dispatched to Eupatoria may be true, and as likely to be the course adopted, if by that means the Russian centre could be forced, or their communications intercepted. It is however a question if a body of

men could be spared at present from the main enter- prise. The operations of the allies must of necessity be as secret as possible, but we had nothing that can give such ruin as either as respects intention or execution, the Austro-Ally. Austria in the meantime, indeed by the late even has offered one finger of congratulation to the allies for their splendid victories, and has humbly begged to be to become again a sort of arbitrator in the dispute, doubtless with the object of preventing the spoliation of Russia, the probability of which is a little greater now than when the allies had the prospect of spending another winter without the beleaguered city. The insignificant kingdom of Naples, which had begun to make trillike pretensions, perhaps with the connivance of Austria, to discover in what way a diversion on the part of a portion of Italy in favour of Russia would be taken, has received so many hints of dynastic changes, so many possible intimations of how she would be dealt with, through the British press and since Sebastopol was taken, a more direct intimation from Austria herself, to intern her military preparations, that King Bomba has again crept into his shell and hid his horns.

Some serious collisions have taken place at Cospoitz, between the Foreign Legion, which were taken from this garrison in the War, Rogers, and the Royal Marines. Several were wounded on both sides, and much ill feeling was the consequence. It is also said that those who embarked in the Emma Eugenia could only be kept in order by the Royal Artillery volunteers, who went with them, and were used as a guard. It is probable the Legion will be broken up.

A Elliot, Esq., Naval Storekeeper, at the Halifax Dockyard, has been appointed to a more lucrative post in the Naval Yard at Devonport.

The Missionary and Church Building Committee of Sheet Harbor, Eastern Shore, take this method to express their sincere thanks for the following unsolicited donations, towards finishing their

- Jonathan Allison, Esq. £1 0 0
Chas. Allison, Esq. 2 10 0

ASK ANY ONE WHO HAS EVER USED DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS. What they think of them? Ninety-nine in a hundred tell you they are the best Pills for liver complaint, sick headache and dyspepsia that they have ever used. Read the following from one of our most respectable citizens:

New York, Aug. 3, 1852.

I do hereby certify that I have been suffering from a pain in my side and breast for a long time, and after trying many remedies came to the conclusion that my liver was affected. I immediately commenced using Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and the few that I have taken have already given me more relief than all the other medicines I have taken put together. I went to a clairvoyant to consult him, after examining me carefully, he advised me to continue the use of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, that they would effectually cure me. W. W. PHILLIPS, No. 2 Columbia place.

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

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Naylor.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills. Certain Cure for Wounds and Ulcers. Thomas Thompson, of Southampton, Nanticoke, was afflicted all over his body with running ulcers, his life at last became quite a burden to him, as he was a misery to himself, and an annoyance to his friends. In the hope of obtaining relief to his sufferings, he consulted several physicians and surgeons, but his case seemed so desperate that it was considered hopeless. At this stage he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by persevering with these remedies for ten weeks he was completely cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. J. Neale, with rem. Rev. H. Read, St. Eleanor's, with rem. C. D. Dewolf, Esq., Pugwash, with rem. Rev. H. L. Owen. Rev. J. Alexander, with 2 new subscribers—the papers have been sent. Rev. J. M. Campbell, with new subscriber. Rev. Mr. Randall will attend to directions H. P. Hill, Antigonish, with remittance.

Birth.

At Pugwash, on the 7th inst., the wife of Amos B. Chandler, Esq., of a son.

Married.

At Pictou, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. C. Elliott, Mr. Wm. FLEMING, of the Landing Ground, merchant, to Miss SARAH GRAY, sister of Scotland.

At Newport, Oct. 4, by Rev. H. M. Spinks, Mr. JOSEPH S. SMITH, to Miss SARAH CAROLINE NICHOLS.

Deaths. On Monday morning, 8th inst., JOHN CARROLL, Esq., formerly a merchant of this city, in his 70th year, an old and respectable inhabitant. At Dartmouth, N. S., on the 5th Oct. in the 25th year of his age, ROBERT NEWTON POPE, son of the Rev. Henry Pope, Wesleyan Minister. At Pictou Island, on the 21st ult., Mr. KAWAKU McKENZIE, aged 65 years. At Pugwash, on the 5th October MARGARET wife of Samuel Patterson, Medical Doctor, in the 68th year of her age. At Yarmouth, on the 19th of Sept. of yellow fever, Mr. GEORGE JOSE, seventh son of the late Mr. George Jose, of the City, deeply lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends. At St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, Sept. 20, by the Rev. Mr. Newton, Mr. EDW. C. JAMES, of Halifax, N. S. to Miss THURGOOD, of the former City.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED. Saturday, Oct. 5th.—Brigs Velocity, Mann, N. York; Florence Jones, Kingston, Ja.; brig Mary, Dohu Ponce; John Benson, Flint, Baltimore. Sunday, Oct. 7th.—Barques James Scott, Pitt, Hong Kong; 175 days; Halifax, Laybold, Boston; brig Zuleika, Graham, Cambridge; brig M. Mortimer, Burke, Kingston, Ja.; Lady Ogle, Wood, Mayaguez; Clyde, New York; schooner Argo, Nickerson, Piacenza; Harriet White, Boston; Uncle Tom, Richmond. Monday, Oct. 8th.—Schr. C. Isted, Davidson, New York. Tuesday, Oct. 9.—R. M. Steamship Canada, Judkins, Liverpool, G. B. 10 1/2 days; R. M. Steamer Osprey, Corbin, St. John's, N. F., 4 days; brig Eureka, Boston, 4 days. Wednesday, Oct. 10.—Barque Yvonneur, Crowell, Navy Bay; brig Mary, Dennis, Cuba—bound to Montreal—put in for a crew; schooner Isabella, Hadley, Guysboro; President, Herman, New York, 5 days; Rainbow, Kennison, P. I. Island. Thursday, Oct. 11th.—Brig Laur Ann, (pkt.) Simpson, St. John N. B., 5 days; schooner Aurora, Crowell, New York 12 days; Villager, Liverpool; Meteor, Yarmouth. Friday, Oct. 12.—R. M. Steamer America, Lang, Boston, 37 hours—150 passengers—20 for Halifax—Sailed for England at 5 a. m.; Government schooner Academie, Capt. Daly, from a cruise on the eastern coast; barque Margaret, 310, Ross, Liverpool, G. B.; brig Eclipse, Mitchell, Caniz, 23 days; Golden Rule, Edwards, Malaga, 27 days; Swallowfish, Liverpool, 35 days, D. B., Boulogne, Sydney, C. B., 4 days; Olive, Bernier, St. John, N. F., 4 days; S. Eaton, (Am.) Portland, 4 days; Clyde, Hector, Sydney, C. B., 4 days; schooner Forester, Forest, Boston, 4 days; Jupiter, Banks, Havana, 23 days; Loyal, Spinner, Labrador; Gentle, Knight, Gloucester, 5 days; Sarah Jane, Calder, Welchpool, N. B.; Sarah, Butler, Plymouth, 5 days; Sarah Burton, St. John's, N. F., 5 days; Bloomer, Shaw, Bay St. George, brig Jane, McLean, Sydney, C. B., 4 days.

CLEARED.

Oct. 9th.—brig Mattland, Hayes, F. W. Indies; schooner Magnet, Maxwell, Virginia, U. S.; Margaret, White, P. I. Island; Velocity, do, Mary Ann, Lang, Boston; Harriet, Newell, Bay St. George; Gad Bag, do; Perseverance, Garret, do.

MEMORANDA.

St. John's, N. S., Sept. 19.—Loading Am schooner Sarah Burton, Halifax; 20th.—Cleared brig Chebucto, Wallace, Demerara. Brig Marie, Denis, left Cardenas on 5th Sept. bound to Quebec with cargo Molasses, arrived off Beaver Harbor 2nd inst., and anchored—lost anchor, and the owner, and his brother, and four hands, in endeavoring to recover it, were all drowned. The brig, with the assistance of some fishermen, has been brought in here to procure a crew.

PASSENGERS.

Per R. M. Steamship Canada, from Liverpool for Halifax.—Chief Justice Brady, Lady, and 3 children; Mrs. Ross, Messrs. S. P. Mason, Kendall, Hugh Davidson, Master Paul. In the R. M. Steamer America, from Boston to Halifax.—Mr. Starr and Lady, Wm. Cunard, Esq., and Lady, Mr. E. Billing and Lady, Mr. Deblols and Lady, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. and Miss Gardner, Mrs. and Miss Skerry, Messrs. N. W. White, J. Little, J. Storer, J. Skerry, P. M. Barron, S. B. Campbell, J. M. Campbell, A. Reid, H. Smith, D. McLeod, Whitman, H. Fraser.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Bacon, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Hams, Hay, Homespun, Oatmeal, Oats, Potatoes, Socks, Veal, Yarn, Canada Flour, Am., Rye, Corn Meal. Prices listed for Saturday, Oct. 13.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord. 26s. Coal, per chaldron. 27s. 6d.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received from England per "Tiemis" and "Warburton," THE principal part of his FALL SUPPLY of Goods, consisting of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other toilet requisites, &c. &c., to all of which the attention of Customers is respectfully invited, as the articles are good and prices moderate. W. LANGLEY, Oct. 13, Hollis Street, Halifax.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

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

NOTICE.

ON and from this date, Newspapers, forwarded by Express to New Brunswick, Bermuda, British West Indies, and the United States, will be charged at the rate of One Penny Currency each, instead of One Penny Sterling, as at present. All such Papers must be prepaid by Stamp, and for which purpose the Penny Stamp should be used. General Post Office, Halifax, Oct. 13 1w

JUST RECEIVED.

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

JUST RECEIVED.

Per R. M. Steamship AMERICA, September 15, and Ship MICHAM from Glasgow, Oct. 1. JOHNSTON'S Plan of the Siege of Sebastopol, showing positions of the Allied and Russian Armies, 1855. 2s. Do. Plan of the Sea of Azov, &c. &c. 1855. 1s. 6d. Do. New Map of the Crimea, with a Plan of the Town and Port of Eupatoria, &c. 1855. 1s. 6d. Do. New Map of the Country between Sebastopol and Balaklava. 1s. 2d. Do. New Map of the Black Sea, &c. &c. 1s. 3d. Do. Seat of War in the Danubian Principalities, &c. Do. Chart of the Baltic Sea, &c. Major Vogel's Plans of Cronstadt, St. Petersburg and Sebastopol, showing Fortifications, number of guns, &c. &c. 1s. 6d. Gregory's Strategic Map of the Seat of War on the Danube, Baltic and Asia, showing position of the hostile armies, &c. 1s. 6d. The War, from the landing at Gallipoli to the death of Lord Raglan—by W. H. Russell, the Times Correspondent. Cloth. 6s. 6d. Pictures from the Battle Field, by the Roving Englishman, with illustrations. Cloth, gilt, handsomely bound. 6s. 6d. The War or Voices from the Ranks—boards. 1s. 6d. The Roving Englishman. 1s. 6d. Our Heroes of the Crimea. 1s. 6d. The Roving Englishman in Turkey. 2s. 6d. History and Adventure, from Chambers' Miscellany—Cloth 2s. 6d. Tales of Road & Rail, from Chambers' Repository. 3s. 6d. ALSO. Graham's Domestic Medicine. 2s. 6d. A large collection of SCHOOL BOOKS, including Chambers' Educational Course, at the cheapest rate. W. M. GOSSIP, Oct. 6 No. 24 Granville Street.

"PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS?"

FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

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THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS DURATION CURED. Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered unceasingly from attacks of erysipelas; large purple blotches came all over my face—in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around—so severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills; after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better;—in three months, by continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy. I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

(Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

ULCERS IN THE LEG,—REMARKABLE CURE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir,—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully; and it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of mitigating the agonies she endured. At length, she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks, she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief, I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant, (Signed) EDWARD TOMKINSON.

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR; Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir,—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There was several holes in it, one as large as a hand; all the devices and stratagems I tried would not heal them, but assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that time her breast was almost well; by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected. I am, Sir, yours truly

(Signed) HENRY MALDEN.

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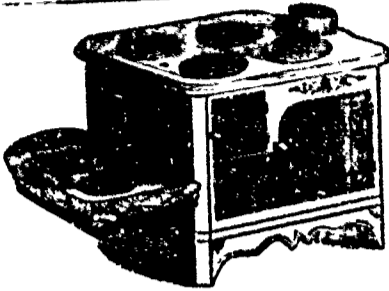
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June 9.

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