

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. IX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1858. NO. 18.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day of the Week	MORNING.	EVENING.
March 30	1 Sun. of Eas. Num. 16 John 17	Num. 22 Heb. 1
31	2 Sun. of Eas. Num. 17 John 18	Num. 23 Heb. 2
April 1	3 Sun. of Eas. Num. 18 John 19	Num. 24 Heb. 3
2	4 Sun. of Eas. Num. 19 John 20	Num. 25 Heb. 4
3	5 Sun. of Eas. Num. 20 John 21	Num. 26 Heb. 5
4	6 Sun. of Eas. Num. 21 John 22	Num. 27 Heb. 6
5	7 Sun. of Eas. Num. 22 John 23	Num. 28 Heb. 7
6	8 Sun. of Eas. Num. 23 John 24	Num. 29 Heb. 8
7	9 Sun. of Eas. Num. 24 John 25	Num. 30 Heb. 9
8	10 Sun. of Eas. Num. 25 John 26	Num. 31 Heb. 10
9	11 Sun. of Eas. Num. 26 John 27	Num. 32 Heb. 11
10	12 Sun. of Eas. Num. 27 John 28	Num. 33 Heb. 12
11	13 Sun. of Eas. Num. 28 John 29	Num. 34 Heb. 13
12	14 Sun. of Eas. Num. 29 John 30	Num. 35 Heb. 14
13	15 Sun. of Eas. Num. 30 John 31	Num. 36 Heb. 15
14	16 Sun. of Eas. Num. 31 John 32	Num. 37 Heb. 16
15	17 Sun. of Eas. Num. 32 John 33	Num. 38 Heb. 17
16	18 Sun. of Eas. Num. 33 John 34	Num. 39 Heb. 18
17	19 Sun. of Eas. Num. 34 John 35	Num. 40 Heb. 19
18	20 Sun. of Eas. Num. 35 John 36	Num. 41 Heb. 20
19	21 Sun. of Eas. Num. 36 John 37	Num. 42 Heb. 21
20	22 Sun. of Eas. Num. 37 John 38	Num. 43 Heb. 22
21	23 Sun. of Eas. Num. 38 John 39	Num. 44 Heb. 23
22	24 Sun. of Eas. Num. 39 John 40	Num. 45 Heb. 24
23	25 Sun. of Eas. Num. 40 John 41	Num. 46 Heb. 25
24	26 Sun. of Eas. Num. 41 John 42	Num. 47 Heb. 26
25	27 Sun. of Eas. Num. 42 John 43	Num. 48 Heb. 27
26	28 Sun. of Eas. Num. 43 John 44	Num. 49 Heb. 28
27	29 Sun. of Eas. Num. 44 John 45	Num. 50 Heb. 29
28	30 Sun. of Eas. Num. 45 John 46	Num. 51 Heb. 30
29	31 Sun. of Eas. Num. 46 John 47	Num. 52 Heb. 31
30	1 Sun. of Eas. Num. 47 John 48	Num. 53 Heb. 32
31	2 Sun. of Eas. Num. 48 John 49	Num. 54 Heb. 33

Poetry.

THE CALENDAR.

My Prayer-book is a casket bright,
With gold and incense stored,
Which, every day, and every night,
I open to the Lord:
Yet when I first unclasp its lids,
I find a bunch of myrrh
Embalming all our mortal life;
The Church's Calendar.

But who would see an almanac
When opens his Book of Prayer;
Of all the leaves between its lids,
These, only, are not fair!
So said I, in my thoughtless years,
But now, with awe, I scan
The Calendar, like Sybil leaves
That tell the life of Man.

God set the sun and moon for signs;
The Church His signs doth know,
And here—while sleep the sluggish world,
She marks them as they go.
Hero for His coming looks she forth
As, for her Spouse, the bride;
Here, at her lattice, faithfully
She waits the morning-side.

All time is hers, and, at its end,
Her Lord shall come with more;
As one for whom all time was made,
Thus guardeth she her store;
And, doating o'er her letters old,
As pines the wife bereft,
Thus daily reads the Bride of Christ
Each message. No bath left.

As prisoners notch their tally stick,
And wait the far-off day,
So marks she days, and months, and years,
To ponder and to pray;
And year by year beginning new
Her faithful task sublime,
How lovingly she meteth out
Each portion in its time!

This little index of thy life,
Thou, all thy life, shalt find;
So teaching thee to tell thy days,
That wisdom thou mayst mind.
Oh live thou by the Calendar;
And when each morn' thou kneel,
Note how the numbered days go by,
Like spokes in Time's swift wheel.

With this thy closet sock; and learn
What strengthening word to lay
From out the Holy Book of God
Our mother would display;
And know thy prayers go up on high,
With thousands that, unknown,
Are lighted at the self-same fire,
And mingle at God's throne.

For so—though severed far on earth—
Together we are fed;
And onward, though we see it not,
Together we are sped!
Oh live ye by the Calendar,
And with the good ye dwell;
The Spirit that comes down on them
Shall lighten you as well.

From Christian Ballads, by A. C. Core, M. A.

Religious Miscellany.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

Every intelligent Churchman, and every impartial student of history, however, is well aware that our Mother Church of England can claim as venerable an antiquity and a succession every whit as pure and unbroken as ever Rome can.

It is among the earliest teachings of our school-boy days, how that Pope Gregory, with his *don mots*, which were but the light expressions of a fervent philanthropy, and an earnest seeking for the extension of the Christian Faith, met, by chance, one day in the market-place in Rome, those fair-haired Saxon boys—so fair, that the good prelate exclaimed, "Non Angli sed Angli latent sicut Christiani;"

and how, when told that they were from the provinces of Dairi, he said, "De ira," from the wrath of God they shall be delivered, &c., &c.;—how he sent St. Augustine, as a missionary, to the Saxon tribes of England; and how that Saint, on his arrival at the field of his Christian enterprise, found a Church already firmly established; a Church which adhered to the Greek-rite, and bore evidence, in its every feature, of an Oriental origin; a Church which in all human probability, was planted by St. Paul himself, or at least by men of the Apostolic age, and from its ancient foundation sprung the Catholic and Apostolic Church of England. In after times it is true, she walked hand in hand with Rome; but as centuries rolled on, and error and corruption crept in, through the abuse of Papal power, then it was that she resumed her ancient position as an independent Church; one and identical with the British Church which St. Augustine found in England. As the article in question very rightly expresses it:

Neither the State nor the Church aimed at, or accomplished anything new. The principle upon which the two acted was to return, as they did, to the ancient order of things. A reformation was effected in the doctrine, worship, and discipline of the Church. The Reformation did not consist in a portion of the people leaving the Romish Church, and forming a new Church. But it consisted in the Old British Church, that was planted by St. Paul, and which was unlawfully enslaved, bursting her fetters; resuming her original independence; and divesting herself of the errors that had been introduced into her pale. All the clergy, with the exception of eighty, reformed; but even those eighty, and all the laity who continued to acknowledge the Pope as universal bishop, were accustomed to commune with the reformed Church until the tenth year of Elizabeth's reign, when the Pope commanded those who recognized his authority to cease communing with the English Church.—Then it was that schism took place: the guilt of which must be laid to the Church of Rome, since the schism consisted,—not in the English Church going from the Romish Church,—but in numbers leaving the English Church through the instigation of an Italian Bishop.

But we will not pursue the matter further. The present is but one of many instances in which dissenters and Romanists, forgetting their mutual differences, fight with the same weapon against the Holy Catholic Church—that Church against which it has been promised that the "gates of hell shall not prevail;" for he has promised to be with her always even unto the end of the world.—*N. Y. Churchman.*

THE PRESENT RESULT OF CALVINISM IN CALVIN'S HOME, GENEVA.

A correspondent of the *London Record*, lately returned from Geneva, thus describes the state of the 'National Church' of that Canton:—

She has a Liturgy, or rather, I should say, certain forms of prayers, appointed to be used by the ministers in the pulpit services from which all adoration of Christ as God is carefully expunged, as well as all reference to the Holy Ghost as a Divine Person in the Trinity, she has, too, an authorized Catechism, from which also the same great fundamental and saving truths are excluded; and, worst of all, she has sanctioned the use of a version of the New Testament, by her ministers, which is, beyond a doubt, decidedly Unitarian. As long as these dark and deadly spots remain upon her, it is impossible that the hand of Christian fellowship can be held out to her by Protestant Churches which are sound in the faith. As a Church we must mourn over her as heretical, and beware lest our Christian liberality should lead her to suppose that we are indifferent to the deadly errors which she appears to sanction.

She is powerless for evil or for good; she has no distinctive dogmatic teaching; no rule of faith; no authority by which to enforce any rule which her Consistory might see fit to adopt: she can sanction and authorize, but not compel; the principle adopted by her immediate fathers, called "*Libre examen*," amounts to nothing more nor less than that every man may think and teach as he pleases, one minister may in the morning preach a full and faith-

ful Gospel, and no one has either will or power to interfere with him; in the afternoon, another minister may in the same church preach the purest Deism, or the most rank Socinianism, and no one can interfere with him. In fact the little Genevese Church is like a boat which has broken its painter, and has got adrift on the wide ocean, without compass, chart, or pilot, in imminent danger of being lost on its wide wastes, unless one superhuman hand is stretched out to save it. Its real danger is not from false doctrines, but from the want of doctrine; and above all, from real indifference to all doctrine, and amiable liberalism, in itself more perilous to the Christian faith than daring error. I cannot find that any code of dogmatic divinity is taught in her schools, except it be in an apologetic form, as defensive of the evidences of Christianity. Nothing can well be more hopeless to the eye of a Christian spectator than this picture of the present aspect of the National Church of Geneva.

The '*Record*' thus comments editorially:—

This witness is true, and we point to it with melancholy satisfaction, as amply vindicating the course we were compelled to take in the painful discussion which arose two years ago, with reference to the consecration of the English chapel at Geneva. Our excellent friend, the candour and accuracy of whose recent and 'searching' inquiries have been recently attested in our columns by Colonel Williams himself, thus adds his testimony to the facts we then stated, and shows that in its 'corporate capacity' the Genevan National Church cannot be recognized without dishonour by those who desire to act with loyalty to Christ.

We are glad to have the corroborative testimony of our Rev. correspondent to facts which we have again and again brought before our readers. But we venture to doubt whether our correspondent is not too sweeping in the assumption, that because she has no dogmatic teaching, no rule of faith, and no efficient discipline, 'she is powerless for evil or for good.' We believe that she is and will be powerless for good, until the spirit of God shall be pleased once more to breathe life into the festering mass, and reorganize the whole. But so long as an Arian majority of the pastors are preaching vain philosophy under the name of the Gospel, so long as the Evangelical minority are compelled to use a form of prayer from which all adoration of Christ as God is carefully expunged, as that Satan may still boast of a powerful engine by which to effect all his purposes of evil. 'The fervency of Evangelical extemporaneous effusions' can hardly be regarded as a compensation for prayers impiously and presumptuously offered to the Most High without the mediation of the only Advocate and Intercessor through whom we can approach the mercy seat.

A GOOD REASON.

We read in the last number of the *Spirit of Missions* that a country pastor, enclosing a larger contribution than usual, gives the following unusual reason for the increase:

"The offering is much larger than it has been heretofore. The reason is, we have been doing a great deal more for ourselves by way of church-building and establishing a parish school."

There is some profound philosophy in this, which has its verification in the common saying, "The more a man does, the more he can do." Exertion increases our powers, enlarges our sphere of action, and with that tendency towards improvement which exists and is cultivated by minds rightly disposed, it stimulates new efforts and thus passes from one good deed accomplished to another, until, *vires acquiritur eundo*, it ends in an active, strong, and well developed habit. This is exemplified in all the pursuits of life, and finds no exception in charitable deeds and Christian benevolence. One good act, one effort at self sacrifice, leads to another, by breaking down habits of selfishness, and opening the heart to noble influences; and in this way, through the gracious laws which govern our spiritual economy, goodness and virtue thrive and grow and flourish, until they have become, as it were, the usual habitudo of the soul. We fear our clergy are not sufficiently alive to the importance of this principle, and rather yield to fears that the people may be discouraged by too frequent calls upon their liberality.

Giving, learning to give cheerfully and bountifully, is part of a Christian education, which is very apt to be neglected by the pupil if not properly looked after by the teacher. And yet the training up a congregation in this essential duty has been very successfully accomplished, and to such a degree, that certain churches have a character quite as marked and distinctive as in the case of individuals noted for their benevolence. We have known congregations where the improvement in this respect has been manifestly attributable to no other cause than the influence of the clergyman, and the resolute, determined, untiring, and fearless manner in which he brought home to the conscience of his people the duty of holding their wealth as a trust from the Almighty, and to be dispensed in his service. And there are others, possessed of just as ample means, whose scale of gifts on all occasions is of the most diminutive order, and whose gold shines only like particles of dust in the sunbeam of avarice. As a general rule, there is need of more boldness and freedom from the pulpit on this theme, and it may be considered as a safe prediction, that so far from frequent calls tending to freeze up the fountains of charity, there is something in the mere act of giving which thaws them out and leaves the heart melted and softened for a new appeal. Every good action tempers the soul with a refining and beneficent influence, purifies it from the dross of worldly and selfish motives, and renders it more readily susceptible than before to the demands of duty, the admonitions of conscience, or the plaintive voice of human suffering.—*Prot. Churchman.*

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
MONDAY, March 24.

Hon. Attorney General rose, and intimated his intention to move a resolution, which he held in his hand, embodying the leading feature of an Educational Bill which Government had prepared, viz: assessment of inhabitants of school districts, or sections, to an amount equal to the sum appropriated out of the public funds for the support of common schools severally. If the House affirmed this resolution he would proceed with the Bill founded upon it, otherwise he would at once abandon the Bill. In its essential features the Bill did not differ materially from that which in past time had been framed by an hon. gentleman, not at present in the House, but in whose skill and sound judgment the country had great confidence.—He (the Attorney General) had not the remotest wish to enlarge the powers of the Executive Government by innovating upon the leading features of the old Bill; indeed, the measure which Government proposed to lay before Parliament presented no striking novelty, and hardly one perfectly new feature. He trusted that hon. gentlemen on both sides of the House would approach the discussion of the resolution, and take up the Bill, not in the spirit of party, but with strictly conscientious regard for the all-important subject—a subject undeniably involving considerations of paramount importance to the future well-being of this people—the whole people. In the opinion of Government the time had arrived when assessment—partial assessment—for the support of Common Schools, (at present it was proposed to confine the application of the principle to Common Schools,) might and should be made compulsory,—this was the leading feature of the Bill which he had prepared with much care and deliberation. The Bill would contain a clause providing for separate Schools, but this was necessary, due regard being had to satisfy conscientious scruples entertained by a certain section of that House, and a very large proportion of the whole population of the Province. He was of opinion, however, that such Schools would not be many—perhaps not over thirty in all the Counties. He trusted in the sound discretion of a majority at least of that House to adopt the resolution and permit the Bill to go to a Select Committee, where the details might be carefully revised, and the measure, so matured, be submitted to the House for its calm and deliberate action. He was afraid to speak of party or of party action in this matter. If treated as a party measure, the Bill would, he knew, be lost; the defeat, however, would not touch the Government. He again implored the House to approach the question as one of great magnitude, touching the common weal of this whole people.

Mr. Munroe would go for the proposed measure if he could see that we were to better our condition, as a people, in an educational point of view. He should like to be assured that the Schools which it was contemplated to support by direct taxation were to be in reality free-schools, where all the children in a district or section might be educated without additional cost in the shape of fees for tuition, &c. If it were not so, the measure was but a sham.

The Hon. Attorney General explained the extent to which it was proposed that Common Schools should be free.

Mr. McLellan was glad to hear the principle of assessment for Common Schools again introduced. It had long been a favorite principle with him, equally so as was the ballot, which he hoped yet to live to see introduced into Parliament and carried. For years education had been going backwards in Nova

Scotia. Whatever other improvements had been introduced, educational improvement was not among them. Why was this? For the want of a will, or for want of a way? Where there was a will, there was a way. If the poor of the country, had not the means to educate their children, the Legislature should step in and help them. In Nova Scotia there was no lack of means—only the will was wanting. [The hon. gentleman enforced an argument in favor of a broad system of popular education by pertinent illustrations, but in a style so peculiarly his own as to forbid an attempt to do them adequate justice in our report.]

Dr. Tupper had, after hearing the speech from the Throne, expected that Government would come down to the House with an educational measure matured—a measure well digested in all its details—and submit it on their own responsibility, for the action of the House. Government had failed so to do; and this could not have been the case were Ministers entitled, in respect, intelligence, and a knowledge of the wants and requirements of this people, to the confidence of the country.

He (Doctor Tupper) was not opposed to the application of the principle of assessment for the support of a system of popular education, but was clearly of opinion that the time had not arrived when resort might be properly had to it by the Government of this Province. Taxation and Representation should go hand in hand, but in the face of this sound constitutional maxim, the Hon. Attorney General had opposed the Counties Incorporation Bill introduced by the hon. member for Annapolis.

[Attorney General.—Not only in so far as it was proposed to make its acceptance compulsory, leaving it to the people themselves to say, whether they would accept or reject it.]

Well, the Hon. Attorney General had not given that bill that full measure of support which might have been expected of him; and, in his (Dr. Tupper's) view it would not be for the interest of his people to adopt the principle of taxation for the support of Schools until they had local self-government in their counties, respectively. This bill would in effect vastly increase and extend the influence of the Executive government,—one of its provisions went to create several hundred offices, every one of which would be in the gift of the Executive Government,—the Executive was already sufficiently strong and powerful enough to be felt and feared, in the dispensation of patronage, and now that the country was aware of the exclusive principle upon which it would be meted out in the future, it was at least prudent to pause before that power was increased by an act of the people's representatives.

[The hon. gentleman proceeded to fortify his position by reference to certain cases in which the Executive was assumed to have dealt arbitrarily by certain parties, School Commissioners, &c., in the County of Cumberland, and concluded by intimating his intention though not opposed to the principle of assessment, to vote against the resolution.]

Mr. Tobin was pleased to learn that the Government did not propose, by their bill, to separate religious from secular instruction in any class of schools. Catholics could not conscientiously or consistently be parties to carrying any measure in which such separation was contemplated and provided for. The parent, the clergyman, and the schoolmaster should work together, and strive, by imparting religious as well as useful knowledge to make of our children intelligent and worthy citizens. He attributed (upon the very highest authority) the undoubted march of crime, in this day and generation, to the march of what was termed "Popular education"—a system of instruction which divorced religion from education, this was eminently the case in the United States, the educational system of which it was the fashion so much to applaud.

[The hon. gentleman proceeded to read lengthy extracts from—(the reporter did not catch the title of the work), explanatory of the actual state of education in the United States, and showing the proportion that educated criminals actually bore to uneducated—the balance being against the educated.]

The question was—"Had crime increased proportionately with the advance of secular education?" It had; at least tables of statistics—both English and American—seemed to bear out this inference. The hon. gentleman concluded by saying that he should vote for the resolution.

Mr. Wade would be glad to learn of the hon. member for Cumberland whether, as he intended to vote against the resolution, it would be because of objection to the principle of assessment, or of the fact of its having emanated from the Government?

Dr. Tupper had already stated that he was not opposed to the principle of assessment. He intended to vote against the resolution, but not simply because of its having originated with the Government. His opposition to the bill was that it should have been preceded by enactment of the bill, or some such bill as the hon. member for Annapolis had introduced for incorporation of counties. [The hon. gentleman was not heard by reporter very distinctly.]

Hon. Mr. Johnston (not clearly audible in the gallery) was understood to ask the hon. the Attorney General, with what assurance of a favorable response could he (the Attorney General) require a denounced minority to agree to tax their friends in order to strengthen a Government in which they had no confidence? However, he (Mr. Johnston) had no insuperable objection to let the bill go to a select committee; nevertheless, under any circumstances, he should oppose the passage of the bill, unless it were preceded by an act

establishing municipal corporations, generally, throughout the Province—the only way (considering the avowed policy of the party and government in power, touching the distribution of patronage,) in which the country could be emancipated. The bill went to create some four hundred offices, the incumbents of which, every one of them, would be obliged to support the Government.

Hon. Attorney General—This is matter of detail. The bill, after having undergone revision, in so far as might appear desirable to the select committee, must pass through the committee of the whole House, open to amendment in every stage and clause.

Mr. Marshall objected that the wording of more than one clause of the bill was, to say the least, ambiguous. The clause which gave Government the entire patronage under the bill, he could understand,—it read clearly enough. But what, he wished to be informed, was meant by "the assessment becoming inoperative," &c.? There were other clauses which did not read very intelligibly.—[The hon. gentleman was understood to say, in substance, that he should vote against the resolution; for apart from other considerations, he did not believe the principle of assessment, as proposed to be applied by the bill, would be effective. The working of the machinery of the bill would not be smooth, or satisfactory to the country.]

Hon. Mr. Wier reminded the hon. member for Guysborough that they were not then discussing the bill in detail, but simply a resolution propounding the principle upon which the bill was constructed. It would be the duty of the special committee to pass every clause of the bill, in review, and reject altogether, or amend, as might be resolved by the committee to be expedient.

Mr. Wilkins insisted that the duty of the Government was to have come down to Parliament, not with a crude, but with a perfectly matured measure. A paragraph in the speech at the opening of the session had led the House and the country to expect as much at the hands of Ministers, and not that they would bring down an imperfect bill, and ask for a special committee to help them to make it presentable to the House. What he (Mr. Wilkins) wanted was a matured measure, the production of the Government.

Hon. Attorney General—Well, sir, here you have it—a well considered measure.

Mr. Wilkins dissented.

At the close of a conversation, carried on in a low tone of voice, in which the Hon. Mr. Johnston, the Hon. the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Mr. Munroe, and other gentlemen took part, the resolution subjoined, as amended with the consent of the Leader of the Government, was put and carried:

Whereas, the principle of assessment is the only permanent foundation for the Common School Education of the Country—and as this principle is the leading feature of the measure now under consideration, and the details may be modified and improved,

Resolved therefore, that the Bill, entitled an Act for the better encouragement of Education, be referred to a select committee with instructions to consider the same and report thereon, by a short day.

Which being seconded and passed, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the Resolution 37, against it 9.

For the Resolution.—McDonald, Killam, Hyde, Brown, Robertson, Archibald, McFarlane, Moses, Esson, Tobin, McKenzie, Munroe, Parker, Bill, Johnston, McLellan, Geldart, Marshall, Bent, Locke, White, McLearn, Wilkins, Tupper, At. General, Morrison, Chambers, Thorne, Sol. General, Anand, Whitman, Wade, Prov. Secretary, Marcell, Wier, Fin. Secretary, Dimock. Against it.—Richard, Webster, Bourneuf, Campbell, C. Campbell, Smyth, Bailey, Ryder, Robichau.

So it passed in the affirmative.

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Arabia, March 1.

COADJUTOR BISHOPS.

Pamphlets and articles have been written, discussions have been held, and grave reports have been issued, all tending to prove the propriety and importance of satisfying the desire very generally entertained for some aid to the notorious incapacity of two or three (at least) among the present members of the English Episcopate. Whether this could legally be done—or, if it could, by whose authority, and under what conditions—seemed to be matters of no small doubtfulness and difficulty. On a sudden we learn from the Gazette that, for the Colonial Church at least, a very easy solution has been found. A coadjutor to the Bishop of Jamaica has been appointed by one of those exercises of the prerogative which Whig statesmen have always been so ready to venture upon, whilst they declaimed about the liberty of the subject and the sovereignty of the people. Such acts, unprecedented and unexplained, are apt to raise a spirit of opposition, as Ministers have found in the case of the Wensleydale peerage, which the motives, perhaps, of their authors, and the effect of the proceedings themselves, would never have called forth. The Bishopric of Kingston may, possibly, in the confused state of Church-law in the colonies, escape animadversion; or may fail to furnish objectors with any technical grounds for disputing the legality of its creation. Not not the

less will men be apt to remark that an act which may be so important a precedent ought to have been done with the advice and assent of ecclesiastical counsellors, and with that full exposition of its bearing and object which all great changes demand. Some will contrast the obstinate tenacity with which Sir George Grey resisted the Bishop of New Zealand's just and natural demand for a division of his vast diocese, with the secret and apparently ready consent of himself, or his colleague, to a less urgent claim on the part of a West Indian See.

Nor is it immaterial to ask what are the particulars of this new creation. Is the Coadjutor appointed *cum jure successione*? Might he have been appointed without the consent of the prelate whom he is to assist? Could a Bishop, as of right, demand such assistance? Is he bound to provide the stipend for his assistant? Does he resign any part of his ordinary jurisdiction, or does the Coadjutor simply perform such Episcopal acts as a commission in each case from his superior may authorise him to do? These and various other important questions may, perhaps, be settled by the terms of the Coadjutor's patent; otherwise, they can hardly fail to furnish a plentiful crop of difficulties, if not to the Bishop now concerned, to some future inheritors of the precedent.

To the general principle of appointing Coadjutor Bishops we need not repeat the assent which has been more than once expressed in our columns. There are circumstances, we believe, in the present relations between the Church and the colonial authorities in Jamaica, which would have rendered the simple resignation of the Bishopric a serious evil. It was far better, therefore, for the Bishop, under a censure of growing infirmities, to obtain the aid of an Episcopal Coadjutor, than to continue a partial and inadequate service, for the sake of those legal or material interests of his Church which were thought to be imperilled by his unconditional retirement. We sincerely trust that the working of this experimental creation—for such it must be regarded—will be such as to gratify the hopes of those thoughtful Churchmen who have long noticed the evil arising from the want of it in England.

Meanwhile it is an obvious question to ask, whether the Diocese of Durham—to name no other well-known case—is to fare worse than the Diocese of Jamaica. We do not wish to see a contest arise—such as a more exercise of the Royal prerogative would infallibly occasion in the case of an English See, but we do wish to see provision made with all legal securities, and with proper Episcopal advice, for the due administration of Episcopal authority and care at home. There is no real advantage in concealing the truth that some of our English dioceses have Episcopacy only in name. Even in such Sees as those of Oxford, Salisbury, and Lincoln, where Bishops in the prime of life, and in the full possession of their faculties, devote their time and energy to the work of their ministry, there are many parishes never visited by their chief spiritual pastor. Even there some overcrowded Confirmations are held to which the candidates are drawn together from a distance of eight or ten miles, too often to turn the holy rite into an occasion of riot and revelry at the market-town to which they are summoned. But if there and similar evils are yet to be found in our most favored dioceses, what must be the condition of those Sees which are filled by octogenarian prelates, to whom the necessary function of ordaining twice a year is too laborious an undertaking? Surely this is a matter on which Convocation might fitly express an opinion, and (if necessary) reiterate a claim. Now that a Coadjutor Bishop has been actually appointed to a Colonial See, it cannot be stigmatised, even by Whig lawyers, as an unreasonable demand that the same assistance be conceded to the denser masses of our own population, and the more various occupations of our own Episcopate.—*London Guardian*.

From Papers by Steamer Arabia, from Boston.

NEW MOVEMENT IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

From the Havana came news a day or two since that the British fleet had been ordered to concentrate itself upon the Central American station. San Juan is apparently the point indicated as a centre of operations. What is the motive of this new movement? Has the British government any real intention of using force to expel General Walker? Is the concentration of the fleet a menace to American interests?

Both of these questions are best answered in the negative. At the time the orders to the fleet left England the situation of Walker—his triumph over the native aristocratic party and the establishment of a nucleus of stable government in Nicaragua—were known in London. At the same moment the British government was much embarrassed by the position of the Central American dispute with this country—not

carrying, and indeed, not daring, in the face of the attitude of the British people, to embroil the two countries for the Aloguito myth, but yet seeing no honorable means of escape from the difficulty. Under these circumstances, the establishment of a new authority in Nicaragua offered a new resource. General Walker might be willing to accept the protectorate of the Mosquito Indians, discharging the British government from the trust it held; if he did, the latter would avoid a collision with the United States, and at the same time be spared the sacrifice of dignity which a deliberate withdrawal—under American menace—would involve. That this idea was immediately embraced and acted on, and that the fleet is now ordered to the coast in order to support the British negotiators, appears to be the most plausible explanation of the movement.

It derives a fresh corroboration from the attitude of the British Consul and Vice-Consul at Realajo and Leon—Messrs. Manning and Genton—who have both made haste to acknowledge Walker, and profess the greatest friendship for his administration.

From the time Walker's decree relative to Kinney was made public, it was quite evident that he would settle the Mosquito question. It was also evident that he would settle it—whether intentionally or not, it matters not—agreeably to the views entertained by the people of the United States, and expressed by the administration of General Pierce. That is to say, it was clear that he would not suffer any British protectorate to be erected or maintained over any part of the dominions of the sovereign State of Nicaragua.

If our surmise with regard to the real designs of the fleet be correct, this object may, perhaps, have been already gained. Every one will be glad if it has. The English may attempt, as they did in Texas, to establish a footing in Nicaragua, or at least to excite hostility between that State and this Union; but the attempt is not likely to be vigorous, and is sure to be unsuccessful. Now, who will come forward and settle the question of the Bay Islands, so as to put an end to all the wild talk about war and throat-cutting.—*New York Herald, Tuesday, 26th*.

We learn from Capt. Godney, of the steam-tug Achilles, that the Arctic, Capt. Hartstein, arrived off the Highlands on Thursday morning, and after making some inquiries and forwarding some letters to the city, kept off and proceeded to sea again.

She has been cruising between Sable Island—which was thoroughly examined for recent wrecks—and the latitude 37, along the edge of the Gulf, and has not seen any vestige of the Pacific or any other wreck.

The Arctic has been under canvas most of the time, her propeller being almost useless in the very heavy weather which she has experienced. Capt. H. intends to cruise until after the usual time of the line or equinoctial gale. She has been short of water, and on an allowance of it for some days, but has since made a sufficiency by steam and other ways. All well on board.

The Arctic was also spoken by Capt. Hazzard, of the steaming Leviathan, twenty-five miles E. S. E. of the Highlands. This was about 11 o'clock A. M. Captain Hartstein reported that all were well on board.

The Arctic would not have put into port were it not for the purpose of putting Van Rensselaer Hall, the boatswain, on shore, as his health was delicate and he feared a serious illness would ensue were he to remain on board. Mr. Hall, it is understood, brought despatches to the government and Mr. E. K. Collins respecting the result of his search for the Pacific, and also his opinion respecting the probability of her yet being afloat.

Captain Hartstein purposes to remain at sea until the 1st of April, as he has coal for twelve days' voyage and plenty of provisions on board. The Arctic will sail in the Gulf Stream until she returns to this port.—*N. Y. Herald, March 26*.

TRADE BETWEEN CANADA AND THE WEST INDIES.—By way of England we have later advices from some of the West India Islands. At Antigua the weather was unfavorable for agricultural operations. News from Barbados states that the high winds had injured several mills. A letter addressed to the Hon. Francis Hincks, the Governor, by the Board of Trade at Quebec, on the subject of reciprocal trade with the West Indies, together with his Excellency's reply, had been published. The object of the letter is to urge on the attention of the Governor the benefits that would accrue to the trade via the river St. Lawrence and provincial canals from the reciprocal exchange free of duty, of the productions of Canada and those of the West India Islands, which measure the commercial intercourse between British Canadian colonies would be assimilated with that existing between the Northern and Southern States of the adjoining Union. In his answer Mr. Hincks promises that the subject shall receive his best consideration, but declines expressing any opinion as to an arrangement, until he has ascertained the views of the Canadian government, as well as the state of public opinion in the island with which he was about to be connected.

JEDDO DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE—THIRTY THOUSAND INHABITANTS LOST—100,000 BUILDINGS DESTROYED, &c., &c.—The clipper schooner Page, Capt. Morehouse, at San Francisco, from Japan, brings news of a terrific earthquake, which occurred on the 11th November. A part of her freight consists of a portion of the cargo of the brig Greta, which vessel, it will be remembered, was captured by the Allice last year.

On the 11th of November, at 16 o'clock P. M., a violent earthquake occurred at Jeddo, which destroyed one hundred thousand dwellings, fifty-four temples, and thirty thousand inhabitants.—Fire broke out at the same time in thirty different parts of the city. The earth opened and closed over thousands of buildings with their occupants. The shock was severe at Simoda. Although the distance from Jeddo to Simoda is but sixty miles, it appears that no official account of the earthquake had been received at the latter place at the time of the sailing of the schooner Page—December 10. The news was obtained through the Dutch Interpreter. The Japanese seemed to attach little importance to the catastrophe. The inhabitants of the portion of the city destroyed were forewarned of the disaster, and many of them escaped. The buildings of Jeddo are chiefly of one story, and constructed of very light material. The temples of worship, however, are lofty, and in some instances are constructed of heavy masonry.

Correspondence.

MODERN AND ANCIENT WISDOM.
MODERN MYTHS.

The Clergy are the hired servants of the Parishioners.

The Clergy are bound to support and carry out the well understood wishes of the People.

The Clergy if they think and act contrary to the will and judgment of the Parishioners ought to be dismissed.

The Clergy are paid by the laity, and are therefore to be under their control.

ANCIENT APHORISMS.

Let a man so account of us as the Ministers of Christ and Stewards of the Mysteries of God.—1 Cor. iv. 1.

Now then we are Ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us.—11 Cor. v. 20.

Reprove, rebuke, exhort, with all long suffering and doctrine.—11 Tim. ix. 2.

Warning every man and teaching every man in all wisdom.—Colos. i. 28.

Feed the Flock of Christ over whom the Holy Ghost hath made you overseer.—Acts xx. 28.

Be thou an example to the believers.—1 Tim. iv. 12.

Obeys them that have the rule over you, and submit yourselves, for they watch for your souls.—Heb. xiii. 17.

And I beseech you brethren to know them that labour among you, and are over you in the Lord—and admonish you, and to esteem them very highly in love for their works sake.—1 Thess. v. 12.

Thou shalt not muzzle the Ox that treadeth out the corn.—1 Cor. ix. 9.

The laborer is worthy of his reward.—1 Tim. v 18

MR. EDITOR—

These sayings are thus placed in juxtaposition as a tract for the Times—that we may see how close is the agreement between the Tent-Maker of Tarsus, who although he laboured at a mean calling, that he might not be chargeable to others, yet maintained his dignity and right to be heard in matters of discipline, and duty—and the Churchwarden of the present day, who indulging in all the luxuries of ease and dress, and making money for himself, goes up to the Parish Meeting full of complacency to class his Clergyman with his manials, and assume the right to deprive them of their substance if they presume to have an opinion of a conscience of their own.

A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH.

D. C. S.

4th Rule of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund: "Every Clergyman of the Church of England in the Diocese, wishing to avail himself of the benefits of this fund, shall, within six months from the 10th Octr. 1855, or within one year from taking orders, or from his admission into the Diocese, apply to the Sect'y for a Certificate of pension, and shall pay the annual sum or premium therefor, as hereafter mentioned." The above limited time expires on the 10th of April, 1856.

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

The attention of the Local Committees is requested to the Rule directing that Subscription lists must be sent in before 31st. inst.

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y.

NOTICE having been given of a Resolution to rescind the vote on the Prohibitory Liquor Law, the House proceeded to the business on Thursday with closed doors—when several members having been prevailed upon, either to be absent, or to change sides, the motion to rescind was lost by a majority of one. So much for the moral firmness of the temperance advocates.—*Last Saturday's edition*.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

79, Pall Mall, Feb. 6, 1856.

THE friends of the Society will learn with satisfaction and thankfulness that the income of the past year has been considerably above the average, and has amply justified the confident reliance on public support with which the Society undertook last year to occupy new mission-fields in Grahamstown and Constantinople. The following statement contains the items of net income and expenditure for 1854 and 1855:—

1854. Net income (General Fund), £53,381, (Special) £23,429.

— Expenditure (General Fund), £60,396, (Special) £33,747.

1855. Net income (General Fund), £66,093, (Special) £16,118.

— Expenditure (General Fund), £65,671, (Special) £22,776.

THE friends and members of the Society are earnestly requested to make arrangements as early in the year as possible for those parochial efforts on which the income so much depends. Special exertions have been made to provide assistance this year, for any clergyman who will allow a sermon to be preached, or a meeting to be held in his parish, in aid of the Society.

It is proposed that "deputations" from the Parent Society should visit the dioceses of Canterbury, Rochester, Gloucester and Bristol, and the Isle of Man, during the Spring; Ireland, and the Dioceses of Oxford, Peterborough, and St. Asaph, during the Autumn. Arrangements have also been made for the tour of "deputations," both in the Spring and Autumn, through various parts of the Dioceses of Winchester, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Norwich, Salisbury, Bangor, St. David's, York, Ch. and Durham. Detailed arrangements will appear from time to time in the Society's new publication the "Mission Field." Clergymen who are willing to have meetings or sermons in their parishes, during the present year, in aid of the Society, are requested to communicate either with the Organizing Secretaries of their respective archdeaconries, or with the Secretary, 79, Pall Mall.

THE Society is taking active measures for the immediate commencement of its mission to Constantinople. It is hoped that before many weeks have elapsed, its two missionaries will be at work there. Their efforts will be directed in the first instance to the spiritual care of the sailors, shipping agents, storekeepers, and other residents in and about Galata and Topkapi, who at present are virtually beyond the circle of the regular ministrations of the Chaplain of the Embassy. They will provide at once for the celebration of Divine Service in some hired room or hulk for the crews of the ships in the harbour. The Society contemplates the erection ere long of a suitable Church for the regular and perpetual worship of Almighty God,—a church which, while it is a witness of the true faith to the Mahometan, will present in its stated services to inquirers of every other race and communion, an example of the manner in which the pure doctrines of Christianity are taught by the Reformed Church of England.

It is specially suggested to the relatives and friends of those who have fallen in the war, that such a church would be in many ways the fittest monument that could be erected to the memory of those who laid down their lives in the East in the Service of their country.

Youths' Department.

PRAYER.

LITTLE children, when the evening
Falleth with its quiet shade,
Over tree-top, sky and steeple,
Ere your little heads are laid
On your pillow for repose,
'Neath the Father's mighty care,
Bow the heart and bend the knee,
Low to him in fervent prayer,
Pray, little children, pray.

LITTLE children, when the morning
Poureth o'er the eastern hills
Its bright flood of blessed sunshine,
Making glad the fields and hills,
Ere you leave your quiet chambers,
Pause, and kneel, and humbly pray,
To the God that has preserved you
To behold another day,
Pray, little children, pray.

LITTLE children, when temptation
Cometh with its tyrant power,
Pray to Him, dear little children,
Altho' dark and bitter hour.

He will then disarm the tempter,
Turn you from his poisoned dart,
And with grace and strength triumphant,
Make his throne within thy heart.
Pray, little children, pray.

LITTLE children, when stern sorrow
Lays on you its heavy hand,
Vexing all the world in darkness,
Vexing to the better land;
Go to Jesus, little children,
He will soothe, and he will bless,
He'll revive your fainting spirits;
Whisper peace and happiness.
Pray, little children, pray.

LITTLE children, when His summons
Calls you from these scenes away,
Ask Him to receive your spirits;
Pray, dear little children, pray.
Pray that through the great Redeemer,
You may rise to life and light,
And glad hallelujahs sing,
Dwell forever in His sight.
Pray, little children, pray.

—Well Spring.

WHAT BECOMES OF OUR SUNDAY SCHOLARS?

A FAIR QUESTION FAIRLY ANSWERED.

THIS is a question often asked, and sometimes answered in a very sweeping manner. It has of late been said, we have the children and we lose them, or that we have had them, and that we do not find them gathered into our congregations on the Sabbath, nor enrolled in the Church of Christ as members. To these statements it may be replied, that the adult population of our day to a large extent were not in our Sunday-schools in their younger days; as twenty or thirty years ago, when some of us were children, not half the number of Sunday-schools or scholars existed that do now exist. We have the children! I ask, Have we? We have many, a vast number, on the books, but far less in attendance; and while these things remain facts, can we say, We have the children? The putting forth these questions with such broad and sweeping replies, whilst it may stimulate to increased exertion, is calculated much to discourage those who are engaged in the work, and to dispirit others who are observers of our actions.

We have the children, and have lost them! If we think so and feel it to be so, let us act with reference to them as we would with our own individual concerns. If a mother, by some sad mishap, loses a child, does she quietly sit down and say, "Well, I had the child, but I have lost it," and then leave the matter? Surely not. She is up and about, searching everywhere, inquiring of everyone, thinking no effort too great, until the lost one is discovered.

Let Sunday-school teachers do the same; let them act upon the same principle and with the same determination. Have we lost our scholars?—Then let us at once be up and at it; search them out until we find them. I think I hear it said, That can never be done! that is one of the impossible things. Not so; persevering determination will overcome great difficulties. Part of the machinery for such a work is ready to our hand. Sunday school unions are spreading all over the land. Some are doing very little; here is something for them to do, and what has been done can be done again.—let the towns be divided into districts, the districts into divisions, those divisions be again subdivided, until the whole is set out in small portions; let an individual be appointed by each, and then let a general and simultaneous canvass commence.

Teachers cannot do it—too much engaged—no time is it so? They can do some part of it; and let them look to their own separate churches and congregations for the rest. How many are there who are doing nothing? Surely there will be found among this large class a host who will rise and labour to obtain a real and practical answer to questions so important as these. Let it be a union of effort without distinction of name or party; a union of effort and a division of labour, and the work is done.

I am led to these remarks and suggestions by what I saw when visiting one of our country unions a few months since. A canvass had been made of the description here given; it was chiefly undertaken by the members of one large and influential school. I examined many of the canvassing papers, and the results were very gratifying; one more item in the inquiry, and it would have been complete, viz.: "What place of worship attended?" The paper was carefully prepared. On the outside fold it shows the number of the district, and the streets and lanes it comprises, the name of the visitor, a few abbreviations to save writing, the initials of the different churches and chapels in the town.—*Eng. S. S. Magazine.*

Selections.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN AMERICA.—The Buffalo German Catholic paper lately published a yaticinatory article, from which the *Commercial Advertiser* translates the following view of the Catholic force in this country:

"Whoever undervalues the spiritual power of the Church in the United States, wanders in a fearful labyrinth. We have not only seven Archbishops, thirty-three Bishops, and seventeen hundred and four Priests, all in the service of the Pope and the Church, but we have also thirty-one colleges, thirty seminaries, and a hundred and seventeen female academies, all founded by the Jesuits; bringing danger and death to unbelief and misbelief, to American Know Nothingism, and un-American radicalism. And the hierarchical band which, like a golden thread, surrounds forty-two dioceses and two apostolic vicariates, and stretches from the Atlantic Ocean to the still waters of the Pacific, and maintains an invisible, secret, magnetic connection with Rome—this hierarchy is to us a sure guarantee that the Church, perhaps, after severe struggles and sufferings, will one day come off victorious over all the sects of America. It is computed that there are at present more than two millions of Catholic inhabitants in the United States, who are baptized and confirmed Catholics soldiers of the Lord, and who, at the first summons, will assemble in rank and file; then will men not undervalue the power of the Catholic Church in the United States."

AN AMERICAN RABBI ON THE MESSIAH.—Doctor Raphael, the well known Jewish Rabbi in New York, says:—"I was a Jew to say that it appears to me that Jesus Christ became the victim of fanaticism, combined with jealousy and lust of power in Jewish hierarchy, even as in latter ages Huss, and Jerome of Prague, Latimer, and Ridley, became the victims of fanaticism, combined with jealousy and lust of power in Christian hierarchy; and while I and the Jews of the present day protest against being identified with the zealots who were concerned in the proceedings against Jesus of Nazareth, who are far from reviling his character or deriding his precepts."

Father Mathew, of temperance celebrity, is now on one of the missionary stations of the Church of Rome in the Fejee Islands.

THE WORKS OF ART PRESENTED TO THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE BY THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.—We have been requested to state that these beautiful specimens of art have safely arrived and are now deposited at the City Hall, where, as soon as they are unpacked and properly arranged, they will be exhibited to the public. Until then—of which due notice will be given—no one can be admitted to see them.

They consist of the five following pieces:—

1. The Venus of Milo—from the Antique.
2. The Apollo Balvidere—do.
3. The groups of the Laocoon—do.
4. The Grand Candelabra of the Council Chamber, in the Palace of the Louvre—also a cast from the Antique.
5. La Nymphe de Fontainebleau—a charming bas-relief.

They were all prominent objects of the Imperial Musée of the Louvre.—*Montreal Herald.*

A WONDERFUL MIRROR.—Among the curiosities to be met with in the Paris Exposition, was a huge concave mirror, the instrument of a startling species of optical magic. On standing close to it, it presents nothing but a magnificently monstrous dissection of your physiognomy. On retiring a couple of feet, it gives your own face and figure in true proportion, but reversed, the head downwards. But retire still further, standing at the distance of five or six feet from the mirror, and behold, you see yourself, not a reflection—it does not strike you as a reflection—but your veritable self, standing in the middle part between you and the mirror. The effect is almost appalling, from the idea it suggests of something supernatural; so startling, in fact, that men of the strongest nerves will shrink involuntarily at the first view. If you raise your cane to thrust at your other self, you will see it pass through the body and appear on the other side, the figure thrusting at you the same instant. The artist who first succeeded in fashioning a mirror of this description, brought it to one of the French kings—if we recollect aright, it was Louis XV.—placed his majesty on the right spot, and bade him draw his sword and thrust at the figure he saw. The king did so: but seeing the point of a sword directed to his own breast, threw down his weapon and ran away. The

practical joke cost the inventor the king's patronage and favor; his majesty being afterwards so ashamed of his own cowardice, that he would never again look at the mirror or its owner.

THE ANT AND THE BUTTERFLY.—"Thank heaven I have reached home at last," said a female ant, alighting to the earth; and as she spoke she pulled off her wings, and prepared quietly to retire to her cell underground. But before doing so, she looked up for the last time, and saw, on a bough overhead, a butterfly, which had just burst her cocoon, but which, instead of tearing off her wings, like the ant, was momentarily expecting to mount to a higher life. And her wings, every instant, grew larger, brighter, and more beautiful. "You say you have reached home?" said the butterfly, "and, thank kind heaven, so have I;" and even as she spoke she mounted skyward; but her home was not on the cold, dark earth, but in the boundless air, beneath the sun's bright eye, and on the balmy breath of heaven. And should not all good Christians keep constantly in view two homes, of which the two just described may serve as fitting types.

GAS AND GAS METERS.—A singular fact has just been brought to light in London, in regard to gas metres. A careful examination of the gas works in London has established the fact, that "the lower the quality of gas, the greater the velocity with which it flows through the metre; that is, the quality registered is increased in proportion as the quality is deteriorated."

A NEW KIND OF SLAVE TRADE.—A letter from Callao (Peru) says:—"The only business transacted at present is the selling of Chinese slaves, landing from American and English ships. Language is inadequate to express the horrible condition of these miserable wretches. Stolen from their homes and families, smuggled on ship-board without their consent, on the passage treated like brutes, they are brought to this coast and sold to men who have no mercy, for a nominal term of eight years, although in some instances no term of service is mentioned. An American ship sailed from China with 605 Chinese and landed 404—leaving 201 who either died or drowned themselves on the passage. The average price realized for this cargo of human flesh was \$250 per head. The horrors of the African slave trade were nothing to be compared to this, for in other countries there are laws for the protection of the slaves; but here the master is clothed with absolute authority, and can govern his slaves as he sees fit."

CRIMEA.—On the 4th of Feb. Fort St. Nicholas was blown up. Early in the day General Pelissier was seen driving his four greys, and with his staff took up his position on Frenchman's hill, General Codrington and the English officers on Cathcart's hill. The Russians evidently saw that preparations were making for some event or other, and commenced firing at the docks, expecting operations there, not aware of their destruction. The best account is given by the *Daily News* correspondent, who tells us that it was scarcely possible that a more favourable day could occur for such a spectacle:—

"The air was so brilliantly clear that every outline was sharply defined of the buildings in the town, and every fort and earthwork on the north side was plainly visible. The water of the roadstead was as smooth and as calm as a lake. The topmasts of the sunken ships, and in some instances the yards and cordage, stood out of the water without the slightest evidences of movement, or causing the least ripple of the surface. The sea outside seemed equally smooth; its uniform dark blue colour being broken only by a white line where the waves were breaking on the shoals beyond fort Constantine." A sudden exclamation drew all eyes towards Fort Nicholas. "The gaze of the enemy was equally fascinated towards the same direction, and all firing from their batteries ceased. From the west extremity of the long fort, partly concealed from our view by other buildings, was slowly rising and swelling a huge dense cloud of smoke, which, as it rose and spread, enveloped all the neighbourhood in a thick fog. At the same time came a slight sensation of trembling of the ground, and a dull rumbling sound like a distant clap of thunder. It was not loud, and there was no echo. While watching this scene the massive looking east end, where it turned round toward the south harbour, and the arched galleries for some distance toward the centre—all very conspicuous as the sun was lighting up the white stones of which they were built, and without anything to intercept a full view of their structure—appeared suddenly to be split and rent asunder, and as the walls fell and dissolved away, great blasts of smoke and dust rose out of the

ground and stood in their stead. It was a most exciting sight to witness such destruction accomplished noiselessly, as it seemed at a distance, and as if by magic, for there was no visible human agency, in the midst of a bright still atmosphere, and therefore without any of the usual concomitant circumstances of a natural convulsion.

"The cloud which rose from this end of the building was very dark—almost black in the centre. It rolled and dilated over the ground from whence it had issued, but ascended very gradually. A thick sprinkling of white spots in the water of the roadstead showed that fragments of stone were falling there; and as they continued for many seconds after the explosion, some of them had evidently been projected to a great height. Nearly five minutes must have elapsed after this second discharge, the great canopies of smoke were bending over towards the town, the spectators were marking that only the two ends of the fort had been blown up, when another explosion took place on the west side, and was succeeded almost immediately afterwards, by a fourth, at what remained of the east end. The two reports from these explosions seemed louder than the reports which had followed the two former blasts. Still a part of the fort remained upright, and between the dark folds of drapery which shrouded the wide spaces left vacant by the two wings, might still be seen though dimly, the high central tower and observatory. These did not exist long. A fifth and then a sixth mine was sprung, and the whole of the gigantic work which, not long ago, stood offering defiance to the navies of the whole world, was levelled to the ground. The clouds of smoke cleared away slowly, and, driven gently by the breeze from the north, passed over the ruins of the town, for a time enveloping it in fog and throwing it into dark shadow. The removal of the accustomed outline, and the long gap which was left by the destruction of the fort, was then seen to have changed in its most striking feature the aspect of the whole town of Sebastopol, and to have left it more wrecked in appearance than ever.

"As an engineering operation the success was complete. Not one stone is left above another to define the nature or form the building which so lately existed on the site of the long line of ruined heaps left by the explosion. The destruction of Fort Paul, at the opposite point of entrance to the south harbour, was a comparatively easy task; the French engineers say that Fort Nicholas was by no means so solid and firm a structure as it appeared to be, for the cut stone was confined in a great degree to the outer walls, and to other parts where deception could not be easily practised. The interior, and occasionally large spaces in the masonry of the walls, were filled up with rubble and small loose fragments of stone. It has also been stated by Polish officers who have fallen into the hands of the allies, and who have been quartered in this fort, that experiments were made, when the invasion of the Crimea was first talked of, to ascertain what amount of concussion the building could stand, and it was then found, with one gun only in every third or fourth casemate, that the wall suffered very considerably.

"The Russians did not resume firing from the north side for some considerable time—nearly half an hour—after the blowing up of Fort Nicholas."

"The *Times* correspondent—a fanciful impression:—Immediately over the eastern explosion there hung for some seconds what seemed a mighty grey lion, with head, mane, and body perfectly defined in shadowy delineation. Others besides myself recognized the fanciful image, acceptable as the emblem of dissolving Russian strength, and presently replaced by other vague shapes."

It is said that 119,000 lbs. of gunpowder were used in the explosion.

FIRST ENGLISH BIBLE.

In the year 1535 this most invaluable work in the English language was completed abroad, under the direction of Miles Coverdale, a man greatly and deservedly esteemed for piety, knowledge of the Scriptures, and diligent preaching; on account of which qualities King Edward the Sixth appointed him Bishop of Exeter. This first translation of the whole Bible ever printed in English is generally called 'Coverdale's Bible'; it is a folio volume, and from the appearance of the types, it is now generally considered to have been printed at Zurich, in the printing-office of Christopher Froschouer. The following is the title-page of this extremely rare and curious volume:

Biblia. The Bible, that is, the holy Scripture of the Olde and New Testament, faithfully and truly translated out of the Douche and Latin into Englishe. M.D.XXXV.

This translation is dedicated to King Henry the Eighth, whom Coverdale in his dedication honestly tells, that the Pope gave him the title of *Defender of the Faith*, "only because his Highness suffered his bishops to burn God's word, the root of faith, and to persecute the lovers and ministers of it;" but at the same time he intimates his conviction that this title will prove a prophecy; that, "by the righteous administration of his Grace the faith shall be so defended, that God's word, the mother of faith, should have its free course thorow all Christendome, but especially in his Grace's realme." As to the translation itself, he observes in his dedication and epistle to the reader, that it was "neither his labor nor his desire to have this work put into his hands; but when others were moved by the Holy Ghost, to undertake the cost of it," he was the more bold to engage in the execution of it." Agreeably, therefore, to desire, he set forth this "special" translation, not in contempt of other men's translation, or by way of reproving them, but humbly and faithfully following his interpreters, and that

under correction. Of these, he said, he used five different ones, who had translated the Scriptures not only into Latin, but also into Dutch. When Coverdale's translation was finished, and presented to Henry VIII., he gave it to some of the bishops to examine. They kept it so long, that at last Henry had to call for it himself. When they delivered the book, he demanded their opinion of the translation. They answered, that there were many faults in it. "Well," said the king, "but are there any heresies mentioned in it?" They replied, "There were no heresies they could find." "If there be no heresies," said Henry, "Then in God's name, let it go abroad among our people." Coverdale called his version a "special" translation, because it was different from the former English translation: its noble simplicity, perspicuity, and purity of style, are truly astonishing.—Blessed be God for the Bible!

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Halifax, 13th March, 1856.

MR. EDITOR,

Hastily scanning over the summary of proceedings in the House of Assembly a few days ago, I noticed some observations relating to a memorial concerning "Church lands" in Lunenburg. On enquiry I found that the memorial was from the Church Wardens of St. John's Church, and had reference to a Bill, which had been introduced, affecting their right to the trust of the Lot of Land on which the Church stands. I was also informed that the object sought to be affected by the Bill was the appointment of Trustees to hold and manage the said Lot for the public.

Often, in my travels to and from the Western shores of the Province, have I observed the marked difference in appearance between the Lot alluded to and the two adjoining Lots or squares.

The Church square is surrounded with trees, and fenced to keep cattle out, and prevent their injuring the trees; having turnpikes at the crossings. In summer, when the trees are in life and full foliage, the effect is cheering and beautiful to the beholder, and adds greatly to the beauty and appearance of the town. The two squares adjoining are lying derelict and waste—no sign of beautifying or improvement to be seen—nothing to relieve the eye—no fence, no trees, and with the exception of a School House on one end they remain in the same primitive state as when the woods were first cut off them—an eye-sore to every lover of the picturesque and beautiful.

The trust of the Church square is claimed by the Rector and Church Wardens, I am informed; and about 23 or 24 years ago, they caused the ground to be levelled, the trees planted, and the whole enclosed by a fence. The question naturally arises, why is it sought to throw the improved square back into a state of nature like the others, when, as at present held and occupied, it is an ornament to the town, and a means of enjoyment to the inhabitants generally, who all use it alike without distinction of crowd. It is true that, for the purpose of attending divine worship, the Congregation of the Church have to use it more frequently than others, as their Church stands in the middle of the square near one end, having been placed there by the British Government 102 years ago. The memorialists against the Bill, besides claiming their right to the trust, state that if the trust be disturbed they fear the improvements will be destroyed, and that the Lot will be reduced to the same state as the other two; as it lay for near 80 years previous to their improvements. They further complain that under the Bill they may be denuded of their rights, or arbitrarily annoyed, and perhaps driven to a Court of Law to secure their peaceable enjoyment and occupation of the Church—standing, as before stated, in the middle of the square, and the Bill excepting nothing but "the Church and the site on which it stands."

I do not pretend to know the merits of the claims of the contending parties, or who are the movers and instigators of this movement, but I am very much mistaken in my opinion of my brother Christians, altho' they may differ on minor points or faith from the Church of England, if they commend the unchristian spirit exhibited in the transaction.

The instigators of this measure say in fact and effect, "the building and the spot of ground on which it stands we will not take from you (how grateful should the Churchmen feel), but your ingress and egress we will control; and even in case your building should require repairs, you must ask us for liberty to use the ground around it." This is indeed a beautiful example of Christian liberality!!! Pass the Bill and make Trustees of such men, and then a clause might be added, closing the Established Church of England, in that locality.

What would be said of Churchmen acting in this way towards any other religious denomination.

It is said that the Church Wardens have legal and equitable claims to the trust, which they will defend at the proper time and before the proper tribunal. I have only considered the expediency of the measure, and treated it as a social question of taste and convenience; and must still hope that the measure may be stayed. Litigation will thus be prevented, and the community at Lunenburg spared the pain of witnessing their beautiful square destroyed—an act which would only be contemplated with pleasure by Goths and Vandals.

TRAVELLER.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1856.

SERVICES OF THE HOLY WEEK.

THE usual Services of this sacred Season were hold in St Paul's Church during the Week before Easter—Morning and Evening on each day, with a Sermon every evening on some of the most remarkable Prophecies of Christ in the Old Testament, according to the following arrangement:—

Monday—Rev. R. E. Bullock. Gen. III. 16.
Tuesday—Rev. E. Gilpin. Isaiah XLII. 1-4.
Wednesday—Rev. W. Bullock. Zech. IX. 9, 10.
Thursday—Rev. E. Maturin. Zech. XIII. 7.
Good Friday—The Bishop. Zech. XII. 10.
Easter Even—Rev. J. C. Cochran. Isa. LIII. 9.

We may observe that this is now the fifth successive year during which those *Evening Services* have been hold in Passion Week—having commenced with 1852, the first year after the appointment of the present Bishop; and it is a matter of much encouragement and thankfulness to find that in every year they have been attended by large and attentive congregations, who appear to exhibit a peculiar degree of devotional feeling in the solemn services in which they are engaged on these occasions. The plan of the Lecturers has been, to consider each year, some one particular class of subjects appropriate to the season, under various aspects, and by a different Preacher, on each evening of the week, and thus it is hoped to render them conducive to the interest and edification of the people, by endeavoring to combine *unity of subject with variety of aspect and style*, while the great practical design is to direct the hearts of penitent sinners to the contemplation of "CHRIST UNOBTAINED," in all the mysteries of His redeeming love, as the great Atonement for our sins, and the perfect example for our imitation.

We here subjoin an account of the subjects selected for the last five years, which were as follows:

- 1852. Events of the Holy Week.
- 1853. Seven Sayings of Christ on the Cross.
- 1854. Types of Christ in the Old Testament.
- 1855. Character of Christ.
- 1856. Prophecies of Christ.

The Holy Communion was administered in St. Paul's on Good Friday as well as on Easter Sunday, and there appears to have been a large number of Communicants in all the Churches of this Parish at the great Christian Festival. In St. Paul's there were 153 communicants on Easter Sunday, besides 91 on Good Friday, (many persons having communicated on both days,) in St. Luke's 140, and in the Bishop's Chapel 40 persons—making a total of about 400 Parishioners who were communicants at this holy season. Among them we are glad to record there was a considerable number of those who received their first communion on that day, consisting chiefly of those young persons who have lately been admitted to this blessed privilege by confirmation, almost all of whom have already united with their Christian brethren in this "heavenly feast."

May all these Communicants be indeed "living temples of the Holy Ghost"—and may they all "daily increase in God's Holy Spirit more and more, until they come into His everlasting kingdom."

PARISH MEETINGS.

PARISH Meetings were held on Easter Monday, in the Parishes of St. Paul's, St. George's, and at Dartmouth. The meeting at St. Paul's was opened by the Rector with prayer. After this preliminary, Mr. Lynch, one of the Churchwardens, proposed that the Parishioners do proceed to the election of a Chairman, and that the Rector do take the chair, which being seconded, the meeting proceeded to discuss this novelty in Parish proceedings. It was contended by Mr. Ritchie, who seconded the resolution, and others, that the Act being silent as to who should be chairman, it was the right of the Parishioners themselves to appoint one; and it was urged as a reason for the exercise of this right, that the Rector not having signed the minutes of a previous meeting, occasion was given to the Bishop to lay aside, on the ground of informal proceedings, a Resolution of the Parishioners of St. Paul's, conveying their sentiments upon the formation of the Synod, to the meeting of that body in this City. In reply to this, the Archdeacon disclaimed any intention of acting against the wishes of his parishioners, or omitting to sign any such document when properly presented to him; on the contrary he should always consider it his duty to meet their wishes in this respect—but as the minutes were not signed at the meeting, and he had not even been asked to sign them afterwards, and the Resolution referred to

was taken off the books without his knowledge by the Churchwardens; if there were ground of complaint it was himself that had a right to complain that he had not been treated with proper respect in the matter. He conceived that he had a right to the chair at all such meetings, both by the law, and from the usage of more than eighty years.

Other gentlemen argued in favor of the right of the Rector to take the Chair—and an amendment being proposed that the meeting do proceed to business, which was lost, a division took place upon the Resolution, which was carried by a large majority.

The Archdeacon then took the Chair, stating that he did so by the desire of the Parishioners, without however waiving the constitutional right to preside at all such meetings, which he considered belonged to his office as Rector of the Parish—and this expression of his views was placed upon the minutes at his request.

P. C. Hill and James Creighton, Esqrs. were elected Churchwardens.

The Churchwardens brought forward the Accounts of the Parish during the past year, and the expenditure for the present, and when the salaries of the Clergy came to be considered, Mr. Ritchie introduced a Resolution that the Meeting first ascertain from the Clergymen of St. Paul's, if it be their intention to take part in the proceedings of the Synod, or to be bound by its canons and regulations, or to carry them out within the Parish. Upon which Mr. Kinnear moved that the division of the Parish be taken into consideration. And Dr. Almon proposed that Delegates be appointed to attend the Synod. The supporters of the Resolution manifested considerable change of opinion. At former Parish Meetings, if we recollect aright, the Synod was condemned as an innovation upon the simplicity of Church government and Christian worship, and upon the ground of there being no necessity for it. Now the more influential of its opposers openly avowed that they were not opposed to Synods in the abstract, and would like to have them if they could be fashioned just to please themselves. The chief stumbling block appeared to be the power of veto vested in the Bishop. It was asserted that the veto did not exist except in one diocese in the United States, and only there in deference to the respect towards one old man. On the other side, it was argued that it would be unjust to fetter the consciences of the Clergy in the way pointed out—and that the resolution was a covert scheme to deprive them of their salaries if they did not return an answer exactly as the majority desired. Indeed this intention was openly stated by one of the newly appointed Churchwardens. It was also attempted to be shown that it was no part of the obligation of the Clergy to obey the summons of the Bishop to attend the Synod. A good deal of extraneous matter, entirely foreign to the subject, was also introduced, which it is needless to particularize. It was, however, shown that the Bishop held his office by a title that made it impossible that he could relinquish the exercise of the veto power, although there might be a question as to the modification of its exercise. But it was shown that the proper place for this discussion was the Synod, where, if the Parish had been represented, they would have had an opportunity of enforcing their views. Allusion was made to the exercise of arbitrary power by the Bishop of Newfoundland in his diocese, in enforcing contributions to the Diocesan Church Society, by one of the supporters of the resolution, as a reason for refusing the power of veto: when it was argued with much force, that the circumstance showed the necessity for a Synod and was an argument in its favor, inasmuch as if a Synod had been in operation there could have been no such arbitrary exercise of power. The resolution was eventually carried 22 to 14.

The motion for the appointment of delegates, was lost by a large majority.

A Committee, in accordance with Mr. Kinnear's motion, is to report upon the propriety of dividing the Parish.

The meeting adjourned till Friday.

We have only touched above upon the chief topics of discussion, in rather a stormy meeting, and as we do so from memory, if any thing important is omitted, we trust it will not be attributed to design. Our object is not to create excitement, but to state facts as they impressed themselves upon our mind, during the meeting.

Our friends, far and near, will be glad to learn that we have survived the shock of the St. George's resolution, and are still sound, wind and limb. It is really wonderful what freaks some twenty or thirty self-important individuals think themselves privileged to commit, when they meet together. We violated no principle of legitimate discussion in the observations we made, which were wholly

in self defence; and as Christian gentlemen, if "the powers that be" in St. George's, though themselves aggrieved, they should have been satisfied with a reply to meet the provocation, and no more. We have no desire whatever to disturb the happy ideas which they entertain of their own impeccability, and we only hope that in future they will so conduct themselves, that all the world may think of them as highly as their "Opinion," shows they think of themselves. That day will come perhaps, when they listen less to prejudiced and interested individuals, than to enlarged views of what is for the Church's best interests, and when they are able to see in the united action of all her members, a sure guarantee for their own usefulness, and her strength and prosperity.

To prove that the remarks were not called forth by any ill feeling we publish the resolution itself:—

"Having read a paragraph in the *Church Times* of Saturday, the 22nd of March, inst., reflecting upon our respected Rector in the management of our Parish,

Resolved, It is the opinion of the meeting that the said paragraph is not only a gratuitous insult to our Worthy Rector but to the Parish—and that the remarks therein set forth are totally false."

We feel bound to apologise to our readers for again troubling them with "Cura," but we cannot allow a flagrant perversion of our words, which appears in his last composition, to pass unnoticed and unrebuted. But first we have to announce that he has declared himself to be a Clergyman having a Parish, and it will be remembered that we concluded, from his evident jealousy of the Laity, that he was interested in maintaining the independence of a clerical oligarchy. We pity the flock who have him for a guide, if the following extract from his letter is a specimen of his ordinary mode of reasoning and teaching, for he quotes from an article of Feb. 9, the following sentence,—"Common sense would lead us to the conclusion that the Diocesan Synod should be summoned by the head of the Diocese, and the National by the head of the nation;" and adds, "Indeed! the head of the nation is not then the head of the Church in a Diocese." Again, after this extraordinary specimen of logic, he proceeds with a charge of Romanism, quoting from Mr. Newman, and treating the paragraph as a proof of "Romanistic" tendencies. *Cura* doubtless trusts to the fact, that the exposure of his falsehoods is not likely to be seen by the majority of those who read his letters in the *Church Witness*, and that the original is not within their reach, for if he had given the latter part of the sentence quoted by him, the perversion of its meaning would have been manifest to all.

For the benefit of those who are unable to refer to the article, we repeat the argument. *Cura* had stated that the Canons implied the necessity of the Royal authority for holding a Synod. We replied that the National Synod, or Convocation, was mentioned and upon his assertion that there is no distinction between National and Diocesan Synods in this respect, we rejoined, "he is bound to prove this, for common sense would lead to a different conclusion," and we gave our reasons for this in the following words, purposely omitted by him in his quotation, "inasmuch as the subjects with which the former (the Diocesan) may deal are much less important than those proper to the latter, (the National) an inferior authority may suffice for assembling them." We are quite willing to abide by the judgment of any person educated or uneducated, except *Cura* himself, as to the possibility of inferring from this sentence by any legitimate process, that "the head of the nation is not the head of the Church in a Diocese." And this may be made plain enough to satisfy even *Cura's* weak mind if we substitute Parish for Diocese thus: a Parish Meeting should be summoned by the head of the Parish, but the National Synod by the head of the Nation. Could this be twisted into a denial that the head of the Nation is also head of each Parish? We repeat then, that common sense leads to the conclusion that a Parish Meeting should be convened by the Rector, as head of the Parish, a meeting of several Parishes, or Diocesan Synod, by the Bishop as head of the Diocese, and a meeting of several Dioceses, or a National Synod, by the Queen as head of the Nation. Any one who can discover Romanism, or any infringement of the Royal Supremacy, in this, is welcome to do so, but "poor layman" as we are, we flatter ourselves that we can understand the meaning of a plain sentence, and are quite sure that we should be heartily ashamed of ourselves, if we could invent, or in any way assist in giving currency to, such perversions as pervade *Cura's* letters.

We are able moreover to announce that the Synodical movement in the Colonies has advanced another step, and has been again approved by the Crown, for the Bill prepared by the Melbourne Synod to

give to their constitution the force of law and afterwards passed by the Colonial Legislature, has now received Her Majesty's assent, notwithstanding strong opposition on the part of the Roman Catholic Bishop.

The Steamship *Arabia* from Boston, arrived on Thursday night. Some items of intelligence will be found in our columns. We find in the *New York Herald*, dated from Demerara to Feb 23, giving an account of serious disturbances there, resulting from a visit of the fanatic who calls himself the Angel Gabriel. It appears that he is a native of Demerara, and has been able to stir up a bad feeling between the native blacks and Portuguese emigrants, and the consequence has been riots in Demerara, and great destruction of property, and the riots have extended to other parts of the country. The governor had called out the military, and detachments were sent to Berbice and other parts. The origin of the disturbance is stated to be—

"A deep rooted dislike on the part of the colored and negro races towards the Portuguese, long pent up. The arrival of the man Orr, and his rabid animosity to the Roman Catholic religion, which most part of the Portuguese profess, pointed him out to the ringleaders as a suitable agent—and the plan has been so far successful as to occasion a vast destruction of property, the loss of many lives, and the exposing of a large portion of the rural population to the miseries of starvation and disease, and the creation of a rancorous and bitter feeling of vindictive dislike, which will not only occasion much discord among the people themselves, but may materially affect the general prosperity of the colony."

The Arctic steamer had returned from a cruise without being able to learn any tidings of the missing *Pacific*. She has resumed her cruise, which would be continued until the beginning of April. The Packet Ship *Germania*, which arrived at New York from Havre, on Sunday, March 23, had picked up a boat, belonging to the Ship John Rutledge, with one man alive in it, the only survivor of 13 who had left the ship in a sinking state from striking an iceberg on the 19th February. Other boats had left the ship, but none of them have been heard of.

The Legislature, during the week, have been engaged in discussing the Educational measure and the Temperance Bill. The Government have carried a Resolution, affirming the principle of Assessment for the support of education. The Temperance Bill has received its *quies* for this Session by a considerable majority.

The Revd J. Ambrose begs leave, through the "Church Times," thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of a box of religious Books and Tracts kindly collected in Halifax by Mrs. Joseph Faulkner, for the newly-formed parochial lending library of the parish of New Dublin.—Any other similar donations of religious, useful and entertaining books and tracts will be thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged. Parcels left at the establishment of Mr. Wm. Gossip, or of Messrs. Lordly & Stimpson, in Halifax, or at the house of Mrs. E. C. Barss, Liverpool, will be duly received at New Dublin.

The Prohibitory Liquor Bill was brought forward on Wednesday last, to receive its *quies*. Mr. Morrison moved the bill to committee, when Mr. Tobin rose and moved an amendment to postpone its consideration to the next session.

For deferring:—Messrs. Wilkins, Bailey, Geldert, Lock, Eason, Merrill, Wade, McKenzie, Tolun, Parker, Manroe, Fuller, Smyth, Davidson, Robertson, McKinnon, Pro. Secretary, Reinard, Webster, Att. General, Wier, Bourneuf, Sol. General, Robicheau, Annand, Chambers, Dummock, Financial Secretary.—28.

Against deferring:—Messrs. Hyde, McLearn, J. Campbell, White, Bent, Marshall, Killam, Morrison, Tupper, Churchill, Whitman, Ryder, C. Campbell, McKeagney, Bill, Brown, Archibald, McDonald, Johnston, McJellan, and Thorne.—21.—Col.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

(Per Telegraph to Reading Room.)

The Canard Steamer *Emeu* arrived at Boston on Thursday morning—bringing dates to 12th inst.
Cotton—Prices easier, but not notably higher.
Flour—An advance of one shilling has taken place upon previous prices.
Wheat has advanced 3d.
Corn advanced one shilling.
Consols are quoted at 91½.
No news of interest.

ON SUCH SUBJECTS THE TESTIMONY OF WOMAN SHOULD BE CONCLUSIVE.

New York, August 2, 1852.

Mrs. Clate, of No. 272 Second street, believing her child, about three years old, to be troubled with worms, purchased one bottle of DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. and gave it two tea-spoons full, which had the effect of causing the child to discharge a large number of worms, the child is now enjoying good health. We would advise all parents who may suspect their children to be troubled with worms to lose no time, but immediately purchase and administer Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge. It will

cure. The money will be refunded in all cases where it does not give satisfaction.

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

FLEMING BROS.

Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Naylor.

Preventives is better than a cure—Extraordinary case of Dropsical swellings—Turn of life. Mrs. Morgan, of Windsor, N. S., aged 43, was suddenly thrown on a bed of sickness, her feet, legs, and ankles, began to swell, strongly indicating Dropsy, weeks passed away and she became worse instead of better, medical aid was called in and her life was endangered owing to a wrong treatment being adopted. Mr. Morgan, therefore, dismissed his medical attendant, and resolved to commence the Hollowayian system of medicine, this quickly produced a beneficial effect, and by a continuance with this infallible remedy, the husband had the satisfaction of again seeing his wife restored to the blessings of health.

DEPARTED.

On Tuesday Evening, by the Rev. P. G. McGregor, JOHN DUFFY, Jr., Esq., to ANNA M., youngest daughter of Wm. Sibley, Esq.

On Wednesday, 19th inst., at Beech Hill, Horton, by Rev. H. L. Yewens, Mr. JOHN W. TURNER, to Miss F. JANE COLWELL.

At Truro, on 22nd inst., by the Rev. T. C. Leaver, Mr. W. S. SYMONDS, Merchant, of this City, to Miss ANNES, daughter of the late Adam D. Shirreff, Esq., of Chatham, Miramichi.

DIED.

On Thursday, the 27th inst., Mrs. MARGARET MOSER, widow of the late Capt. Moser, of Lunenburg, in the 67th year of her age.

On Thursday, GEORGE A. COOMBS, Printer, aged 32 years.

On Friday evening, after a short and severe illness, Mr. WILLIAM FORBETH.

On Saturday afternoon, after a lingering illness, aged 43 years, Mr. EDWIN STERRIS.

On Thursday, 20th March, after a long and painful illness, CAROLINE, wife of Mr. George Appleby, in the 38th year of her age.

At Dartmouth, on Saturday last, ISABELLA, aged 6 years and 3 months, daughter of John Parker, Painter.

At Ship Harbor, on Sunday 23rd inst., in the 29th year of her age, ANNE, wife of Capt. William Siteman, and daughter of William Bradshaw, Esq., Collector of Customs, at Placentia, N. F.

At St. John, N. B. 18th inst., Mrs. SUSAN PARKER, of Halifax, N. S. in the 76th year of her age.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, March 22.—Brig Louisiana, Ellinger, Mayaguez; brig Express, Frith, Liverpool, G.B.

Monday, March 24.—Nettle, Canso.

Tuesday, March 25.—Schr Ocean Wave, Portland.

Wednesday, March 26.—Brigs Mutu, Timson, St John's, Sarah Jane, Grant, Canso; schrs Challenge, Walters, Ponce P. R.; Larik, Ragged Islands; Mary Ann, Ship Harbour; British Eagle, Trinidad; Candelina, Bond, do; Prometer, Argyle; Mary Ann, do.

Thursday, March 27.—Brig America, O'Brien, Boston; brigs Boston, Roche, do; Vulcan, Card, Matanzas; Velopole, McDonald, Centauros; schrs President, Bremner, Trinidad; Jasper, Nickerson, St Jago; Windsor, Dunbar, Richmond; Progress, Argyle; Garland, Ragged Islands.

Friday, March 28.—R. M. Steamer Arabia, Boston, 36 hours; barquo Halifax, Laybold, Boston.

CLEARED.

March 24.—Cherokee, Dunlap, N. York, Kaloolah, Jenkins, B. W. Indies.

March 25.—Ann, Cleverly, F.W Indies; Bessie, McDonald, P. Rico; Labrador, McKenzie, do; Splendid, Swain, Boston; Blue Nose, McDonald, do.

March 26.—Lewis Smith Inc. St. John, N. P.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, MARCH 29.

Bacon, per lb.	7½d. a 8d.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	35s. a 45s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. 3d. a 1s. 4d.
Cheese, per lb.	7½d. a 7½d.
Eggs, per doz.	1s. 6d.
Hams green per lb.	6d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	8d. a 9d.
Hay, per ton.	£5.
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d.
Do. all wool.	2s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	21s.
Oats, per bus.	2s. 6d. a 3s.
Potatoes, per bushel.	3s. 6d.
Socks, per doz.	10s.
Veal, per lb.	4d. a 5d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.
Canada Flour S. F.	47s. 6d.
Am.	48s. 9d.
Rye	37s. 6d.
Corn Meal	25s.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord.	15s. a 19s.
Coal, per chaldron.	50s.

REMOVAL, REMOVAL!

J. B. BENNETT & Co.

HAVE removed their place of business for a few months to the Shop recently occupied by Mr. J. C. Winkle.

No. 33 GRANVILLE STREET,

Adjoining Messrs. Jost & Knight's, and opposite the Railway Office. Feb. 23.

COLORED CRAYONS.

A FRESH Lot, just received by W. GOSSIP Feb. 16.

D. O. S.

THE attention of the Local Committees is particularly requested to the following Resolution of the Executive Committee. Passed, Oct. 10th, 1853.

That in future, all Subscription Lists received before the 31st of March in each year, will appear in the next forthcoming Report, while those received after that date shall be omitted. EDWIN GILPIN, Jr., Secy Dec. 5, 1850.

SCRIPTURE PRINTS

THE Subscriber has for Sale the following Scripture Prints, 22 x 17 ins., superior Lithographs, published by Hering & Remington, London. These Prints are much better adapted for the adornment of the cottages and houses of our people, than the great bulk of the colored trash which they buy for that purpose, and will be found pleasing to the eye and instructive to the mind. The following are on hand, price 1s. 9d. each.

- The Agony in the Garden, drawn by Cverbeck.
- Christ's Charge to Peter, " do.
- The Entombment, " do.
- The Baptism of Christ, " Gustav. Jager.
- Simeon blessing the Infant Jesus, " Cverbeck.
- The first Miracle, " Gustav. Jager.
- The Sermon on the Mount, " Johnson.
- The Ascension, " Fahrlich.
- Christ raising Jairus' Daughter, " Steinh.

WM. GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street

Halifax, March 8, 1850.

IN CHANCERY.

HOLFE vs. JONES.

AS to THOMAS EVANS, formerly of Hoxton, London, Tailor, eldest son of John and Mary Evans, of that place, an' who, it is supposed, sailed from London for Boston, Massachusetts U.S., about twenty-three years ago. Whereas, pursuant to a decree of His Honor the Master of the Rolls, an Inquiry is being prosecuted as to who are the next of kin of Rachel Morgan, late of Panty Govire, in the county of Monmouth, England, spleter deceased, who died on the second day of September, 1851, and it is alleged that the children of the said John and Mary Evans are some of such next of kin. Notice is hereby given, that if the said Thomas Evans was alive on or after the said second day of September, 1851, he or his personal representatives should forthwith give notice of his claim to Messrs Harting, No. 21, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, the Solicitors of the plaintiff in the said case. And any person who will furnish the said Messrs Harting satisfactory evidence as to the said Thomas Evans' present residence, or death, will receive a reward of five pounds. Dated this 29th day of November, 1853. J. V. AND T. J. HARTING, 21 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, Plaintiff's Solicitors

WANTED.

A GOOD, smart, honest, and industrious man, who could take charge of a horse, look after a small farm, and in his hand to anything, would find a situation with a Clergman not far from town, by applying at the Church Times Office. Salary £25 a year, with board and lodging. March 15.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Rev. J. STANNAGE would be glad to receive Applications from Teachers for Vacancies at St. Margaret's Bay. Testimonials from some of the Clergy of the Church required. Salaries from all sources, from £10 to £60 a year. Female Teachers would be preferred. Letters must be post paid. Applications unanswered within three weeks not entertained. 3w March 8.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED.

SPIERS' & SURENNE'S Complete French and English, and English and French Dictionary. With Pronunciation, &c.—one large 8vo volume, 1490 pages. Spiers' & Surenne's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of French and English Languages (School Edition) 913 pages, 19 mo. new and large type. Surenne's French and English and English and French Dictionary. Ollendorf's New Method of Learning French—by Jewett. Ollendorf's Method of Learning French—by Valac. Keys to each of above Methods. Collet's Dramatic French Reader. Rowan's Modern French Reader. De Fiva's Elementary French Reader. De Fiva's Classic French Reader. French Testaments. De Porquet's Tresor. Conseils A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly. Contes A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly. L'Echo De Paris—by Lo Page. Hamel's French Exercises. Les Messagers du Roi. Fenelon's Telemaque. Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII. Wunstrocht's Recueil Cholsi. Perrin's Fables—by Bolmar. Decr. 15, 1853. WM. GOSSIP, 21, Granville Street.

FOR SALE BY WM. GOSSIP.

24 GRANVILLE STREET.

THE Constitution of the Diocesan Assembly adopted at an adjourned Meeting of the Diocesan Assembly of Nova Scotia, held at Halifax, in the Bishop's Chapel, Oct. 11, 1853. March 22.

JUST RECEIVED.

MOODY'S Eton Latin Grammar. Moody's Eton Greek do. Stoddart's Latin Dialects do. Stoddart's Greek do. Colenso's Algebra. Stewart's Geography. Wrigley's Mathematics. Feb 2. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

JUST RECEIVED.

COXE'S Christian Ballads, Renell Cholsi, Lovizac's French Grammar, Wunstrocht's French Grammar, Telemaque, The Psalmist, Feb. 16. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 CHIEF OFFICE—76 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
 Admitting on equal terms, persons of every class, to all its benefits and advantages.
 Capital £350,000.
 Fully subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders.
HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

DIRECTORS:
 WILLIAM PRYOR, JR. ESQ. | ANDREW UMIACK, ESQ.
 WILLIAM CUNARD, " | JAMES A. JOHN, "
 Medical Referee—EDW. JENNINGS, M. D.
 Secretary—BENJAMIN G. GRAY.

Head Office in Halifax—No 60 Hollis Street.

SOME of the leading advantages offered by this Company are—

I. Assurances can be effected immediately, without the delay of first referring to England.
 II. Peculiar advantages are secured to Policy Holders whilst living, which are not to be met with in any former existing Company. These will be found fully detailed in the Prospectuses.

III. In addition to the usual business of Life Assurance Assurances are granted against paralysis, blindness, accidents, insanity and every other affliction, bodily and mental, at moderate rates.

IV. Policies are indisputable, and no expense whatever is incurred, by the assured, in effecting them, beyond the fixed rates of premium.

V. No charge is made to the assured for Policies, Policy Statute, or Medical Certificates, as these are all paid by the Company.

VI. There is no extra premium or permission required for going to, or residing in Australasia, Bermuda, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, the British North American Colonies, or the Northern States of America.

VII. Annuities granted on most advantageous terms, and on every contingency of life or lives.

Detailed Prospectuses given gratis, and every information afforded on application to the local directors, the agent, or any of the following sub-agents:—

Pictou—G. A. MACKENZIE, Esq.
 Sydney—E. P. ARCHIBOLD, "
 Annapolis—E. C. COWLING, "
 Shelburne—H. W. SMITH, "

The following are examples of the rates of premium for assuring £100 for life:

Age 20	£1 10 0	Age 40	£2 13 6
30	£1 19 6	50	£3 18 6

B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, &c.
 No. 60 Hollis Street, Halifax,
 Head Agent for Nova-Scotia

Jan 9. 17.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of **JOHNSTONS & TWINING,** is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the Firm are requested to make early payment to either of its late Partners.

J. W. JOHNSTON,
 CHARLES TWINING,
 WILLIAM A. JOHNSTON.
 Halifax, March 1st, 1855.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

J. W. JOHNSTON, Senior, and WILLIAM A. JOHNSTON, will continue their professional business in Co-partnership at their present Office, in the Brick Building in Hollis Street, No. 42, under the Firm of **J. W. JOHNSTON & SON.**

Halifax, March 1st, 1855.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

CHARLES TWINING having associated with himself his son, WILLIAM TWINING, their business will in future be conducted at No 36 Hollis Street, over Peller's American Book Store, under the name and Firm of **CHARLES TWINING & SON.**

March 1. 4w.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

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

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

W. LANGLEY
 Hollis Street, Halifax.
 Oct. 13.

HALIFAX STEAM BAKERY.

No. 92, Upper Water Street,—Opposite Cunard Wharf,
 FRESH BAKED.
 500 BARRELS of Pilot Bread,
 100 do Family do. suitable for toasting,
 50 Half "
 50 Bags Navy Bread.

Also—
 Boxes Wine and Soda Biscuit,
 Butter, Sweet, Ginger, and Sugar Crackers,
 Water Crackers, Imitation Buns,
 In Packages from 10 to 20 lbs. each, Wholesale and Retail.
 Feb. 16. 3m. EDWARD JOST

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by putting out advertisements—no certificate published respecting them.
 These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, As a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepare and sold Wholesale and Retail at **LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE,** Hollis Street, Halifax.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

HARPER'S New York Edition, correctly printed and on good paper, embellished Paper Covers, may be had of the Subscriber, at the low price of 1s. 6d. per Vol. Vols 1, 2, 3 and 4 uniformly printed, may be had if required—(Vol. 1. contains a portrait of the Author, from a daguerreotype by Beard,)—or any separate Volume at the same rate.

Also Harper's bound Library Editions, vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4, or either of them at 3s. 6d. per volume with portrait; and the bound large octavo edition, vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4, with portraits, at 8s. per vol.

WM. GOSSIP,
 21 Granville Street.

HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS.

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TABLE TOPS, &c.

MANUFACTURED of the best Italian and American MARBLE on reasonable terms.

Orders from the Country thankfully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

Persons in want of GRAVE STONES will find it to their advantage to call at this Establishment before purchasing elsewhere.

THOMAS WESLEY,
 Corner of Barrington and Blowers Streets.
 Feb. 9. 6m pd.

R. M. S. CANADA.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received direct from the Publishers, Messrs W. & R. CHAMBERS, Edinburgh: Chambers' Miscellany of Useful and Entertaining Tracts, Vols 1 to 20 inclusive.

Chambers' Repository of Instructive and Amusing Tracts, Vols 1 to 12 inclusive.

Chambers' series of Historical, Architectural and Landscapic and Figure Drawing, in Nos.

Chambers' Pocket Miscellany.

Chambers' Choice People's Editions of Instructive Reading, consisting of Poems, Travels, Adventures, &c.

Entertaining Biography.
 Tales of Real and Hall.
 Select Poetry.
 History and Adventure.

Chambers' Library for young people—a lot of nicely bound Books for Children.

Rudiments of Geology,
 Manual of Music.
 Book of Common Things.
 Primer Atlas.

With a large stock on hand of their Educational Books in every department.

Subscriptions received for Chambers' History of the Russian War, now in course of publication, with Maps, Plans and Pictorial Illustrations.

The Work appears in Monthly Parts, royal octavo. Price 1s. sterling each.

WM GOSSIP,
 21 Granville Street.
 Feb. 23

LANGLEY'S EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SKIDLITZ—

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug store Hollis Street.

July 2

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

THE BOOK for Subscriptions to the Stock of the **UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.**

At the Office of JOHN BOUTON, Esq., Bedford Row, will remain open till further notice. In the interim application will be made to the Provincial Legislature, now in Session, for an Act of Incorporation.

By order of the Committee.

WM. STAIRS,
 Chairman.
 Feb. 9.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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

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

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

TO PRINTERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER conceiving that it would be beneficial to his brother Printers to be able to purchase in Halifax such materials as they may be occasionally in want of, will always have on hand—

Brass Rules of all patterns, in lengths of 2 feet, Leads, 8vo. and 12mo. per lb.

Space Rule,
 Quotations,
 Bodkins,
 Points,
 Lev Brushes,
 Newspaper and Book Printing Ink.

All of which will be sold at a small advance to cover freight &c., for Cash only.

WM GOSSIP,
 Orders for new Presses or Type, and all material connected with the Printing Business, supplied from one of the best Type Foundries in Boston—and every information afforded to Parties entering upon the printing business, to enable them to do so with economy.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH, is quite free from Acids, so destructive to the Enamel; and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 3d. each, at **LANGLEY'S** Hollis Street Jan. 21

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

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

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBU-TIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The Inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving a 2-fold as its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

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

PILES AND FISTULAS.

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

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

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Sore-throats
Sore Breasts	Chapped hands	Gout	Skin-diseases
Burns	Corns (Soft)	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Hunlons	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore-heads
Bite of Mos-citoes and Sand-Flies	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Tumours
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Sore Nipples	Ulcers
Chilblain-feet			Wounds
			Yaws

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 21, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 3d.; 3s. 3d.; and 5s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova-Scotia:—J. P. Cochran & Co., Newport; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chipman, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibbon, Wilton; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; T. R. Fraser, Yarmouth; T. R. Pattillo, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia; Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; H. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Antigonish; B. B. Huestis, Wallace; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax,
 General Agent for Nova Scotia.
 Jan. 26, 1855.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

LARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing Cambric—per yard; Antiquarian, Imperial, Royal and Demy Drawing Paper; Bristol, and London Boards, Crayon Paper—white and tinted in great variety; Prepared Mill Boards, for Oil Painting; Acetate Boards, do; Prepared Canvas for do. Oil Colors in collapsible tubes; Drying Oil; Nut Oil; Poppy Oil; Mofat Water Colors; in tubes and boxes; Liquid Sealing Liquid India Ink; Liquid Carmine; Water Color & Gilt; Prepared Gum Water—Superior Sables for Oil or Water Colors; Flat Varnish or Lacquering Brushes—Camel Hair Pencils; Faber's and Rowley's Drawing Pencils. Charcoal in reeds; Drawing Pens, Parallel Rulers, Compasses; Mapping Pens—Scales, India Rubber—metallic white—true bottle—and patent Crayons—soft in square, and hard in round boxes; Mathematical Instruments.

The above are chiefly from the London Manufacturers—and will be warranted superior articles.

WM. GOSSIP,
 21 Granville Street.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

MYRRH AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH ESSENCE OF COLOGNE. The daily use of this much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the TEETH,—prevents Tartarous deposit,—arrests decay,—induces a healthy action in the GUMS,—and renders the BREATH or a grateful odour.

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London. Feb. 1855

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

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

Jan. 20. WM. GOSSIP.

PUBLISHED every Saturday by Wm. Gossip, Proprietor, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocese. All Correspondence for the Paper, intended for publication, or on matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, must be prepaid.

TERMS.—Ten Shillings per annum, payable in advance.