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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. IX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1868. NO. 9.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & Date	MOORNING.	EVENING.
S. Jan'y 20	Septuages. Su. Gen. 1. Mat. 18	Gen. 2. 1 Cor. 2
M. 21	40 --- 19	41 --- 3
T. 22	42 --- 20	43 --- 4
W. 23	44 --- 21	45 --- 5
T. 24	46 --- 22	47 --- 6
F. 25	Conv. St. Paul. Wisdom 6. Acta 23	Wisdom 6. Acta 23
S. 26	Gen. 43. Matt. 23	Gen. 45. Cor. 7

Poetry.

WAYSIDE HOMES.

As I rode on my errand long,
I came where a prim little spire
Climbed out to the landscape a long,
And glowed in the sunset like fire.

Its cross beamed a beckoning ray,
And the hosts of my Mother I knew;
So I pressed to its portal to pray,
And my book from my bosom I drew.

How sweet was the service within,
And the plain rustic chant how sincere!
How welcome the pardon of sin,
And the kind parting blessing how dear!

And the person—I knew not his name,
And the brethren—each face was unknown;
But the Church and the prayers were the same,
And my heart claimed them all for its own.

For I knew—in my own little nook,
That eve, the same Preacher was said,
And Lessons, the same from the Book,
By my far-away darlings were read.

So I prayed, and went on in my way,
Blessing God for the Church he had given—
My steed on his journey was gay;
So was I—on my journey to Heaven.

—From *Christ's Ballads*, by J. C. Cox, M. A.

Religious Miscellany.

(From the *London Guardian*, Dec. 19.)

REV. P. JOWETT.

In consequence of the charge made against the Rev. P. Jowett, Regius Professor of Greek, by Dr. Macbride and Mr. Golightly, he was on Thursday required by the Vice-Chancellor to renew his signature to the Thirty-nine Articles, as well as to the three articles in the 36th canon—a requirement with which he immediately complied. The following is the formal statement of the appeal which led to the proceeding:—"Mr. Vice-Chancellor—in reference to Tit. XVII, section 3, §2. of the University Statutes, 'de Jure et Officio Vice-Cancellarii,' we venture to call your attention to a work recently published by a member of this University, entitled 'The Epistles of St. Paul to the Thessalonians, Galatians, Romans, with critical notes and dissertations, by Benjamin Jowett, M. A., Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College.'

"This work contains statements respecting the doctrine of the Atonement which appear to us to be open to grave exception.

"After maintaining (vol. 2, pp. 460) that 'satisfaction is inconsistent with the divine attributes,' he asks—

"In what did the satisfaction of Christ consist? Was it that God was angry, and needed to be propitiated like some heathen deity of old? Such a thought refuses itself by the very indignation which it calls up in the human bosom, or that, as 'He looked upon the face of His Christ,' pity gradually took the place of wrath, and like some conqueror, He was willing to include in the reversal of the sentence not only the hero, but all those who were named after his name? Human feelings again revolt at the idea of attributing to the God in whom we live and move and have our being the momentary element of a tyrant. Or was it that there was a debt due to Him that must be paid ere the consequences could be done away? But even 'a man's' debt may be freely forgiven, nor could the after payment change our sense of the offender's wrong; we are arguing about what is moral and spiritual from what is legal, or, more strictly, from a shadow and signment of law. Or that there were 'some impossibilities in the nature of things' which prevented God from doing other than he did? Thus we introduce a moral principle superior to God, just as in the

Grecian mythology fate and necessity are superior to Jupiter. But we have not so learnt the Divine nature, believing that God, if He transcend our ideas of morality, can yet never be in a degree contrary to them.' (Vol. 2, page 472.)

"Again, he maintains that—
"Not the sacrifice, not the satisfaction, not the ransom, but the greatest moral act ever done in this world—the act, too, of one in our likeness—is the assurance to us that God in Christ is reconciled to the world.' (Vol. 2, page 481.)

"These extracts are from a separate Dissertation on the Atonement. In a commentary to the Epistle to the Romans, he asserts that—

"We are reconciled to God,' or (2 Cor. v. 18) 'God reconciling us to Himself through Jesus Christ,' or, 'God in Christ reconciling the world unto Himself,' are the modes of expression in Scripture used to describe the work of redemption. God is unchangeable; it is we who are reconciled to him, not he to us.' (Vol. 2, page 152.)

"These passages appear to us to contain doctrines plainly contrary to that of the Church of England, as set forth in her Articles of Religion and Book of Common Prayer.

"The second of the Thirty-nine Articles asserts that our Saviour was 'crucified, dead, and buried, to reconcile his Father to us, and to be a sacrifice not only for original guilt, but also for all actual sins of men;' and the 31st Article, that 'the offering of Christ once made is that perfect redemption, propitiation, and satisfaction for all the sins of the whole world, both original and actual; and there is none other satisfaction for sins but that alone'

"In the Book of Common Prayer our Church maintains that our Saviour, 'by His one oblation of Himself once offered, made a full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice, oblation, and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world.'

"We request, therefore, that, in accordance with the aforesaid statute, you will ascertain from the author whether he is prepared to renew his subscription to the Articles of religion, and to the three articles of the 36th canon of the Book of Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical of the Synod of London of A. D. 1603—We are, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, your obedient servants,

"J. D. MACBRIDE, D. C. L.,
Principal of Magdalen Hall.
"C. P. GOLIGHTLY, M. A.,
Oriel College."

The following is the address presented to his Majesty the King of Sardinia at Buckingham Palace, on his recent visit to England, from "the Religious Societies of Great Britain":—

"Sire—We, whose names are undersigned, officially connected with various religious societies, representing almost all bodies of British Christians, desire to express to your Majesty the satisfaction which we feel, in common with all our friends, at the cordial alliance which exists between your Majesty and our gracious Sovereign, of which your Majesty's visit to this country is a gratifying proof.

"Observing, as we have done with sincere pleasure, the enlightened policy of your Majesty's Government, we beg, with profound respect, to offer to your Majesty our grateful acknowledgements for the liberty which has been granted to our fellow-Christians in Sardinia, your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, who do not belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

"We venture to assure your Majesty that the deference which has thus been shown to the supreme authority of Him 'by whom kings, reign and princes decree justice,' and who claims it as His divine prerogative to be the only Lord and Sovereign of the human conscience, has been, and will be, to the people of this country the occasion of many and devout thanksgivings, and of their earnest prayers, that it may please Almighty God long to preserve your Majesty at the head of a free people and a constitutional Government, and by His blessing to make your reign increasingly prosperous and happy.

"We are assured that there is no greater security for the throne of monarchs on the one hand and for the prosperity of their subjects on the other, than the maintenance of the principle that it is the right of all men to worship God and profess their faith accord-

ing to their own conviction of Christian truth and duty, in every way which is not contrary to morals and good order, or to that obedience to Government which the word of God enjoins. And we, therefore, humbly express to your Majesty the expression of our earnest hope that the religious liberty which is now enjoyed in Sardinia by your Majesty's gracious favor, may be secured to all classes of your Majesty's subjects by bringing the laws of the country into harmony with this great truth.

"Should your Majesty, under the blessing of God accomplish this most desirable and important object, it would not only be the greatest benefit which your Majesty could confer upon Sardinia, but it will attract to your Majesty the admiration and the sympathies of all free and enlightened nations, and history will record your Majesty's honoured name among the most renowned princes of Italy and her most illustrious benefactors."

The Reply of his Majesty, was read by the Sardinian Ambassador, to the deputation, and transmitted to the Earl of Shaftesbury, "Chairman of the Committee for Promoting Religious Liberty. The following is a translation:—

"Gentlemen—I return you my thanks for the expression of sympathy which you have this day given me.

"The reforms which have hitherto marked my reign are the most certain index by which to judge of the principles that guide me. These reforms, in order to be lasting, must advance with the spirit of the age, and depend upon the laws of prudence. I rejoice to believe we are all agreed upon this point.

"It is very gratifying to me to see the efforts which I have made to ensure liberty of conscience in my states worthily appreciated by the principal representatives of religious opinion in England. My subjects have equally comprehended my sentiments in that respect, and have shown themselves in every way worthy of the emancipation which has been conceded to them in this important matter.

"It is a satisfaction to me, gentlemen, to see in the similarity of these tendencies an additional bond of union between our two countries."

CHRISTMAS IN PHILADELPHIA has, for several years, been more and more observed as a Festival. Whether it ought to be called a Holy Festival, in much of its keeping, it is not so easy to say; Church people keep it very generally as such, but those outside the Church who keep the day, do so as a matter of custom, as observing a mere holiday. The influence of the Church's ways is very distinctly seen, at such a time, wearing out, as they really are, the cold, formal ways of Quakerism. For two or three weeks preceding Christmas Day an unusual display may be observed in the shops of the dealers in "varieties," in those of the booksellers, and, indeed, in all those where articles suitable for presents, or gifts of affection, are to be had. In due time the streets are alive with fire, the lookers on, then the buyers of these things. The buyers are by no means confined to those who really keep Christmas. Among them may be seen, of course, Church-folks, every sort of Sectarians, Friends, and Jews; such is the force of a Christmas custom, that it brings under its sway even those who are but showing their entire want of consistent adherence to their own rites, in the noticing of it even in this way. The observance of the season, in the way of gifts, judging from the display made and the reports of the sellers, must have gone somewhat beyond some previous years. There is a point in this connection worthy of notice; it is this: the inclination to be extravagant in this matter, the proneness to vie with each other in the *expensiveness* of what is given, rather than in the *kindly*. Christian feeling which prompts the giving. Much of this latter doubtless there is, and by it many a heart and hearth are made glad, and because of it many an earnest prayer is offered for those who give, and to many a one comes the double blessing which falls to the lot of him who gives.—N. Y. Churchman.

SELF-JUDGMENT.—If we would understand our own characters, and the influence we exercise on others, we must test ourselves in the light in which they regard us. We may often learn more from the opinion of our enemies than from those by whom we are esteemed.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. Steamer America, Jan. 5.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

The *Morning Post* of Monday states on authority that on the 27th ult. Count Esterhazy communicated to Count Nesselrode the Austrian ultimatum. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* makes a similar statement, with the addition that three weeks has been allowed for a reply. The *Post* says "In a few days" we shall hear of its acceptance or rejection by Russia, evidently anticipating the latter:—

"The choice of peace or war now lies before the Czar, and Europe awaits the decision with anxiety. If the Emperor Alexander consent to accept the issue of the war as it now stands—if he consent to the annihilation of Russian maritime power in the Black Sea and to the obvious measures which are necessary for the security of Turkey and Europe—we shall have peace. But we fear that these questions involve points of pride and dignity which the Czar may feel it as yet impossible to concede to the victorious arms of an enemy. Now, in the instance of the all-important neutralisation of the Black Sea, we have reason to know that Russia is ready to consent to that if pressed upon her by the voice of Europe; and with respect to other demands, they would probably be acceded to if urged by a great coalition of nations, to whose will and to whose verdict she might, as it were proudly yield—even as the houses of Austria and of Bourbon had to yield in their time of power, and give pledges to the nations that they would not abuse their overwhelming force to effect universal empire."

Prussia it is that is in the way, and is to be treated accordingly:—

"The demands of England and France are known and are distinct. Austria approves them, and presses for Russia's acceptance. Half Germany follows Austria. The other half follows, or rather stands still with, Prussia; and Prussia—does nothing. Were she our friend, she would back our terms; were she Russia's friend, she would advise her to accept them, and yield now to the general demand what later we should enforce at the point of the sword. But the wretched diplomacy of Prussia is an obstacle to all. One day she pretends to lend an ear to our cause, and the next her Generals, in full uniform, their breasts glittering with Russian decorations, are to be seen at the Russian Embassy, at Berlin, swelling the chorus of *Te Deum* in honour of the fall of Kars. The vacillating King—who has not the courage to act, on the one hand, as becomes the father of his people; on the other, as becomes the uncle of his nephew; who is deaf now to the behest of his heart, now to the voice of his duty—wavers as a feeble cunning dictates, and aims only at achieving a contemptible impotence—a dishonourable neutrality.

"But this must and shall have an end. Such power as Prussia has, she shall exert on one side or the other, and if she will not voluntarily quit, she must be forced from her neutrality. There is now in England such a fleet as the world never before saw. "There is in France," said the Emperor Napoleon to his Imperial Guard, as they made, on Saturday, their triumphal entry into Paris—"there is now in France a numerous and veteran army ready to show itself where circumstances may demand," and we tell the King of Prussia that 'circumstances demand' that end shall be put to the traffic of Russian commerce which enriches his kingdom, and the traffic of contraband of war which enables Russia to continue the war. The vastness of Russia is her great protection; it is otherwise with the realm of the Hohenzollerns. It is easier to reach Berlin than Moscow; and in the coming campaign, so vast is now our strength that the greater our enemy the greater will be our victory. We will rather fight and conquer two open foes, than have to contend with one enemy aided and supplied by a hostile neutral. This is how matters stand now, and we like to look them in the face. From the first we have been open—our purposes as plain and open as our determination firm. And thus, too, it is with the ally with whom we have stood 'shoulder to shoulder' in this great contest, and who acts with us in all things in a spirit worthy of the noble nation of which he is the head. We believe we may state, without indiscretion, that M. Von Seebach, the Saxon Minister in Paris, who has recently gone to St. Petersburg, bears thither the words which were addressed to him by the Emperor Napoleon, in an audience recently accorded, and in which the Emperor told M. Von Seebach that the Emperor Alexander might rest assur-

ed that under no circumstances whatever would he ever abandon the English alliance, to which he was firmly wedded, and from which no intrigue should ever divorce him.

"Russia may, therefore, abandon the hope she has even yet entertained of separating the allies, who have been, are, and will be, as one.

"The Emperor Napoleon has well chosen this moment to make to his troops a speech whose warlike tone will thrill to the heart of the nation. If Russia can abate her pride and yield to our terms, we shall be glad for peace sake; but if she cannot agree to the conditions which she knows as well as we do to be necessary, we shall face the coming campaign with the more ardour that we shall obtain, we are convinced, a success transcendently great; and conjointly with this, we shall have an opportunity of teaching Prussia a lesson she will not forget, and of showing her not only the danger, but the penalty, which a first-rate Power incurs when it abandons its position, and that bolder views are not more fatal to their owners than hypocrisy and cowardice."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that—

"By the cession of so much of the territory of Bessarabia as is necessary to secure to all nations the free navigation of the Danube, is meant the cession of that part of Bessarabia which lies between the Fortress of Clotyn on the north, the Salt Lake Sasjk on the south, and the Pruth on the west."

"The Vienna *Presse* gives the following as the proposals—"the result of a perfect understanding between Austria and the Western Powers." The proposals contain—

"1. The relinquishment of the Russian Protectorate over the Danubian Principalities and the conditions essential to a securing of a new order of things there. This difficult point, which is already in process of being carried out, is drawn up so decisively and so clearly, that in case of its acceptance every prejudicial influence on the part of Russia, on the deliberations as to the regulation of the affairs of the Principalities, is excluded at once. Russia is required simply to give her assent to the arrangements about to be made, without participating in any deliberation on the subject.

"2. Cession of a portion of Bessarabia, to such an extent that Russia would be not only removed from the delta of the Danube, but would have to give up her entire position on that river. The geographical line for the future Russian frontier is traced on a map appended to the papers, according to that the Russian frontier would be considerably thrust back.

"Neutralisation of the Black Sea, without any Russian fortresses and arsenals on its coasts: at the mouths of the Danube, however, there is to be a station for vessels of war of small burden, for the purpose of marine police.

"4. Common protection of the Christian subjects of the Porte.

"All the above points have been proposed by Austria; the following having been added by the Western Powers:—Admission of Consuls into the harbours of the Black Sea, and an undertaking on the part of Russia never for the future to erect any fortifications on the Aland Isles. The term allowed to Russia by Count Esterhazy, who is expected to arrive in St. Petersburg on the 24th or 25th, is very short, and in ten days the decision must be made. Should the proposals be rejected, the immediate breaking off of diplomatic relations between Russia and Austria would ensue."

The *Journal de Francfort* has the following in a letter from Berlin, Dec. 25:—

"After Count Esterhazy had left Vienna, the Emperor Napoleon, at the request of a mediating Power, decided to modify the conditions laid down relative to the neutralisation of the Black Sea. This is the cause of Baron Seebach's journey to St. Petersburg. In political circles it is considered that the hopes of peace have now acquired a firm basis."

In copying this paragraph, the Vienna *Bourse Gazette* says—

"Baron Seebach is not charged to transmit propositions modified on second thoughts, but to enlighten Russia as to the sincerity of the pacific dispositions of France. As to the propositions which are the object of Count Esterhazy's mission, they are the result of an understanding between the contracting parties of the treaty of the 2nd of December, and could not be separately modified by any one of the three parties."

The *Globe* says—"We need scarcely warn our readers against accepting as correct this German gossip as to the object of Baron Seebach's mission."

The *Nord*, of Brussels, publishes the following tele-

graphic despatch, dated Berlin, Sunday evening, Dec. 30:—

"A circular emanating from the Imperial Chancery of St. Petersburg, dated the 10th (22nd) of December, announces that the Emperor consents to the third point of the guarantees formulated at the Vienna Conference, regulated in the following manner.

"1. The principle of the closing of the Straits is to be maintained.

"2. No flag of war shall be admitted into the Black Sea, except that of the naval forces which Russia and Turkey may think it advisable to maintain there by common agreement.

"3. The amount of these forces will be fixed by a direct agreement between Russia and Turkey without the ostensible participation of the other Powers.

"The news of an armistice is false."

It will be seen elsewhere that Friday's *Gazette* announces that Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., serving with the rank of Lieutenant-General in Turkey, is to have the local rank of General in Turkey.

The same *Gazette* contained two important announcements respecting the war—one, that "the blockade of all ports, roads, havens, and creeks belonging to the enemy was entirely raised on the 10th instant;" and the other, that the Lords of the Council have been pleased to prohibit the exportation of saltpetre and nitrate of potash (articles extensively used in the manufacture of naval and military stores) "to her Majesty's colonies and plantations in North America, including the West Indian islands, as well as to all to reign countries."

THE CRIMEA.

A despatch is published in the *Paris Moniteur* from Marshal Pelissier, giving full particulars of the late skirmish in the valley of Baidar. Acting, probably, on information received from the Tartars, the enemy conceived the idea of carrying off one or more of the French outposts. With this view, a Russian column, composed of 2,500 foot and 500 horse, moved from the valley of the Upper Belbek into the Baidar valley, and, surprising an outpost of twelve men, placed at the junction of the Baga and Ourkust roads, fell, before daybreak on the 7th, upon the grand guard of the French stationed at Baga. They were steadily resisted by the French under Chef de Bataillon Richebourg; the latter reserved their fire until the enemy were near, and imposed upon them by their steadiness. Turning to their left, the enemy attempted to penetrate between Baga and Savatka, but met with no better success. In the meantime, their right wing had moved upon Ourkus, the left post of the French; but finding two companies of Chasseurs-à-pied posted on a hillock on their right flank, they hesitated:—

"On perceiving this indecision the charge was sounded along the whole line, and from Baga as well as from Ourkust our troops (two companies of the 7th Battalion of Chasseurs-à-pied, under Chef de Bataillon Maurice) threw themselves against the enemy, who were compelled to beat a retreat, and were pursued through the woods nearly as far as the ridges which encompass the valley. At the same time that the Russians attacked Baga and Ourkust 200 infantry and about 150 Cossacks, descending by the Caden-Otar road, attempted a diversion on the left of Ourkust, but they found two companies of the 8th Chasseurs-à-pied to stop their advance, and, after two or three bayonet charges they turned heel. Captain Pichon, who commanded those companies, and who killed three Russians with his own hand, displayed on this occasion his usual vigor. On the first musket-shots General d'Autemarre had sent General Niol, with two battalions and a squadron, to reinforce the line attacked. But on the arrival of these reserves on the scene of action the enemy was already completely routed; at 9 a.m. all was over.

"Our troops and their commanders, Monsieur le Maréchal, did their duty well; they were full of resolution and intelligence, and this is what made the success so quick and so decisive, even against superior forces.

"The Russians left in our hands 150 killed, wounded, or prisoners. The number of the latter is twenty-eight; that of the wounded taken to our ambulance is seventeen, two of whom are officers. Yesterday morning eighty killed had been buried, a search was going on for those that might have fallen among the brushwood. Our loss, even including the twelve men of the outpost that was surrounded, and four Chasseurs d'Afrique captured between Baga and Ourkust, is much less than that of the enemy. We only had two men killed and eleven wounded, one of whom is an officer.

We owe this happy result to the promptitude itself of the success.

Pellissier, Marshal.

"Commander of the French Army in the East."

A letter from Sebastopol, dated the 7th of December, describes the extensive works which the enemy has thrown up on the north side:—

"The summit of the Plateau Constantine is now covered by a fortification to which it would be difficult to give a technical name; it is a pile of batteries and counter-batteries, of cavaliers and redoubts united together, to Fort Constantine, by numerous covered ways. In the rear of Fort Constantine is a small bay, in which there are several large storerooms. There are two batteries at the bottom of this bay, and the Russians are now engaged in constructing a third.—After Fort Constantine comes Fort Catherine, constructed, like it, of granite, with a double row of casemates and embrasures. It has been strengthened by fresh earthworks, and the upper part—that is to say the terrace—is filled with guns *en barbette* and heavy mortars. This fort is in the form of an oblong square, with the corner opposite the port rounded off, while the other corner on the same side is flanked by a large crenelated tower. The part towards the land is defended by two strong towers, large ditches, and a horn-work, situated on a small tongue of land which runs out towards the port. Two earthworks, having each fifteen guns, have been thrown up on the right and left of the fort. A little above this fort, on an intermediate plateau, is another strong battery, and on the summit of the plateau is a large construction, which serves as a sort of advanced work to the citadel. Between this fortification and those mentioned at the commencement of my letter, there is a redoubt mounted with guns of very heavy calibre. After Fort Catherine there is another point on which the Russians have cut out in the earth and rock a series of fortifications on a most gigantic scale, the whole point being, in fact, metamorphosed into a citadel. There appear to be here several rows of batteries, then barracks for the troops, and then more batteries. In the rear of this point may be seen some small clusters of houses or stores, and some small vessels lying on the shore.—The beach is defended by a strong battery, which extends all round the bay, as far as Fort Severnaya, which is of itself an assemblage of batteries placed one over the other, and defended on the land side by a large ditch. To the right of Severnaya are some sunken steamers, and then another village or collection of barracks and storerooms, protected by two batteries. All these are commanded by the citadel, which has been so much increased that all that formerly existed is now concealed behind the immense work recently executed."

We learn from St. Petersburg that great preparations are going on for continuing the war. The Emperor has appointed, by an Imperial ukase, Prince Menschikoff Military Governor-General of Cronstadt, with all the rights and powers appertaining to a General-in-Chief in time of war. A proclamation has been issued to the peasants of the Crown domains, calling on them to raise a second corps of sharpshooters, to bear "the name of the Imperial family, and defend holy Russia against the enemies of the Orthodox faith." A new issue of copper coinage has been issued; and advertisements appear daily in the *Gazette*, for war materials. On the 23rd, for instance, the Minister of War advertised for tenders for the supply of 139 complete mortar-carriages, and fittings for an immense number of others. All are to be delivered early in the spring. 5,280 cwt of ordnance are to be delivered at Archangel. The arsenal at St. Petersburg is ready to contract for the delivery of 200,000 lbs. of Russian lead.

Gen. Jea Durando was to replace Gen. La Marmora in the command of the Sardinian troops during the absence of the latter. Marshal Pellissier was spoken of as the probable commander-in-chief of the allied forces in the Crimea.

A letter from Kalisch, of the 25th ult., in the Austrian Gazette, says.—According to the last accounts from the Crimea, the Russian troops have been reinforced by a regiment of hussars of the Guard, and by the Radetzky Regiment of Hussars, formerly stationed at Odessa. It is therefore evident that no want of provisions is experienced by Prince Gortschakoff.

A letter from Odessa of the 21st ult., in the Austrian Gazette, says.—Large bodies of troops are marching from the Crimea into Bessarabia. There is not, however, any intention of evacuating the former, as their places will be filled by other troops from the reserve, and by the militia. Gen. Gortschakoff will, it is said,

be replaced in the Crimea by Count Oster Sacken. The former will resume the command of the troops on the Danube. The allied gunboats which remained at Kinburn, have been frozen in, and all the efforts made to release them have been hitherto fruitless.

The French Government has demanded of the Cabinet of Vienna an explanation of the toasts which had been drunk in honour of the Russian army at a banquet given to Marshal Baron Hesse, to celebrate his fiftieth year of military service.

DISHONEST STATESMEN.—So low have probity and public spirit sunk in Constantinople that the allies have been obliged to appoint a Commission to prevent the statesmen of Turkey from plundering the loan which the guarantees of England and France have enabled her to raise in her last extremity. It is considered that much will be achieved if the Commission can induce the harpies of the Divan to content themselves with the plunder of £1,000,000 out of £5,000,000.

AN OFFICER SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR COWARDICE.—A letter from Kzatch Bay states that on the 11th ult., Mr. Deheny, second master of her Majesty's screw gunboat Lyux, was tried by court-martial for cowardice exhibited during the attack on Kinburn. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

A letter from Bucharest, in the *Suadian Mercury*, says—"The Bishop has had a notice read in all the churches, declaring to be null and void the marriage contract between M. Alexander Philipesco and the second daughter of the Princess Euprosimo Ghika, for the reason that the brother of the said Alexander had married the elder sister of the lady, the two brothers thus marrying the two sisters. The priest who celebrated the second marriage has been degraded, and the Bishop has called for a criminal prosecution against Alexander Philipesco and his wife. The strange part of this affair is, that no law exists in Wallachia against such a marriage."

The Swedish Arsenal and Military Establishments are actively employed in the preparation of every kind of warlike material. The Finances have been managed with such economy, that the Government has several millions of thalers in hand, all of which are to be devoted to fully equipping the army and navy. The Danish Government is reported to have given its consent to the establishment of depots of all kinds at Kiel, for the service of the English fleet, which is expected there in April next.

INDIA.

Marital law has been declared against the Santals but the arrival of Lord Dalhousie, expected at Calcutta on the 29th ult., appears to be waited for, to put the sentence into force. That the Santals will be suppressed there appears to be little doubt; but as yet they maintain their defiant attitude, and show no inclination to succumb. It is noted by the *Times* correspondent that they are not a people of the hills.—We stated so at the time the insurrection broke out—pointing out that they are a separate race, of quiet disposition, occupying the valleys at the foot of the Rajmahal range. It seems probable that we shall have to wait for a Santal Blue-book, before we get at the true origin of the insurrection.

The quarrel between the Hindoos and Mohammedans in Oude has proceeded to a collision, in which Ameer Alee, the fanatic Moulavie, leader of the Mohammedans, and 500 persons, were slain. The Moulavie had the active sympathies of the Lieutenant commanding the district of Lucknow on his side, and the Darbar was of the same inclination, but feared the more powerful Hindoos. At length, however, the dread of British interference caused the vacillation to cease, and Captain Barlow conveyed to the royal troops an order for the destruction of the Ameer.—Another difficulty arose, the troops were half Mohammedan and half Hindoo. Fortunately, Captain Barlow understood his position and his men.—

Slowly and quietly the Hindoos of his regiment were separated from their comrades. A few guns were entrusted to Hindoo gunners. The Mussulman gunners were despatched on different errands, and at last Captain Barlow had about five companies on whom he could rely. The supplies of food granted by treachery were peremptorily stopped, and on the 7th of November, the Moulavie, urged on by the cries of his men, terminated the situation. By a forced march he gained a point in advance of Captain Barlow, and streamed along the road to the great temple of the Hindoos. Leaving all the Mussulmen behind them, Captain Barlow and his picked corps started in pursuit. They overtook the Mohammedans some seven miles in advance, and the engagement commenced with

a shower of grape. Ameer Alee fell wounded at the first discharge, but his Pathans, mad with fanaticism, charged sword in hand straight up to the muzzles of the guns. While the day was still doubtful, they were attacked from behind. The Hindoo Zemindars, all along the road, had assembled their retainers, and appeared at the critical moment in overwhelming force. The Pathans saw the day was lost, but they had come for death in the cause of Islam, and they died, fighting shoulder to shoulder around the guns. The King's Mussulman troops, enraged at the manner in which they had been checkmated by Captain Barlow, drew their swords on their Hindoo comrades, and the tumult was only suppressed by an order dispersing the regiments to different and distant stations. An incident of the engagement illustrates the passionate zeal of the two parties even better than the death of the Pathans. One Mussulman gunner accompanied Captain Barlow. Though all alone, he refused to fire on his co-religionists, and was sabred on the spot. About 200 Hindoos and 800 Pathans perished on the field.

According to Letters from Lucknow, the danger is not yet over. The fallen are regarded as martyrs, and the ditch into which the bodies are thrown is styled the 'Martyrs' Grave.' The Prime Minister has been threatened with death, the sentries at his gate have been cut down, and an outbreak is considered possible in Lucknow itself. The revenue has fallen to nothing. The Darbar are afraid to employ force for its collection, and this year it will reach scarcely £300,000. And out of these thirty lakhs, 80,000 soldiers, as the rabble are styled, have to be paid. Daryabad is utterly desolate. Every house has been unroofed, every hoard of grain taken away, every woman subjected to the insults of the King's forces. The end of all this cannot be far distant, and troops are assembling at Caunpore. As this is the frontier station, the assemblage of an army of 16,000 men, including three European regiments, is considered proof positive that ulterior measures are intended."

Nor is the spirit of annexation to be satisfied with Oude. Afghanistan is dimly hinted at as necessary for the protection of Northern India, which is supposed to be threatened by Russia *via* Persia. The armies of the latter, offered by soldiers of the Czar, may make an inroad into Peshawar with effect, and, though "it is true the invaders would be annihilated before they had crossed the Indus," yet, in the interim, "we might have Northern India to reconquer." The fact is, the Persians have taken Herat, and it is necessary for our protection that the Shah should be compelled to resign his conquest:—

"This coercion can be exercised without difficulty. We have sufficient men, guns, and ships on the Bombay side to throw a force of 15,000 men into Bushire in six weeks from the issue of the order. The Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army is active, experienced, and comparatively young. To a force so composed and so led the Shah has literally nothing to oppose. He has no infantry who could cross bayonets with the Sepoys, no cavalry whom Colonel Jacob and his Scinde horse would not ride down like corn. He must yield as he yielded before, and give back Herat to its chief, a man who performs for Central Asia the function performed by the Sultan in Europe, viz., holding a city too important to be trusted to any one with power to employ its capabilities."

The writer complains that our Persian diplomacy is not directed from Calcutta, which it ought to be. We have, however, a report, via Germany, that the British representative at the Court of Teheran has already withdrawn, though personal disrespect is the grounds alleged for this step.

AUSTRIA.

We find the following in the Vienna correspondence of the *Times*:

"It is related that the new ordinances for settling the future position of the Protestant sects will make no difference between Luthoran, Calvinist, and Unitarian, and if this should be the case there will be terrible heartburnings in Hungary, and more particularly in Transylvania, where the Calvinists are very numerous and extremely influential. In the Augsburg Confession (Lutherans) the management of the church funds is almost entirely in the hands of the Clergy, but in the Helvetic Confession (Calvinists) the communities have as great a share in the administration of the property of the Church as have the Scotch Presbyterians. Men in office say that "it will interfere with the unity of the empire," if a difference is made between one Protestant sect and another, and the remark leads me to conclude that government would be well pleased if all its subjects could be induced to join that Church which is in future to reign supreme throughout Austria. The population of Transylvania consists of almost 2,000,000 of souls; of these about 1,000,000 belong to the non-united Greek or Russian Church, and there are, in round numbers, 300,000 Calvinists, who are mostly of German origin and extremely wealthy, 200,000 Lutherans, and 60,000 Socinians, or Unitarians. The rest of the population consists of 'united' Greeks (who acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope, although the Latin language is not employed in their ritual), Roman Catholics, Jews, and a half-heathen sect, the name of which does not occur in the mg."

Selections.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—This beautiful sketch of the First Prelate in the Church of England appears in a letter published in the Calcutta Christian Intelligencer, and republished in the Record by the late Sir R. H. Inglis:

"Addington Park, Nov. 15, 1854.

"Thinking so often of you as I do, I am surprised at myself for having so long intermitted the practice of letting you see that I did so think of you. My ailance has been the rather common effect of the question—'what can I say worth sending half around the globe?' But I have begun; and will go on. We are now staying on a short visit with one of the most excellent and valuable of men—living or dead—whom I have ever known, the Archbishop of Canterbury; who gives, extempore, to his family and friends, in his chapel every morning, such expositions as, happily for the rest of the world, he has printed in his eight volumes. He is himself as active, as well, as upright as ever; and not only retains all his early love of out-door and country life, but resumed the exercise of one art connected with it, that of landscape drawing—to which the scenes of his own park furnish perpetual objects and attractions. We may well thank God for preserving to us his meekness of wisdom in the discharge of the immediate duties of his high office. By getting up very early, and often lighting his own fires, he has done half a day's work before public prayers, and has, therefore, and thereby gained time for the social entertainments of his hospitality. His house at this season is daily full. We have reason, I am told, to be thankful also for the way in which some of the latter appointments in Church patronage have been filled up, particularly the Sees of Sydney, and the Mauritius. The appointment of Dr. Jackson to the See of Lincoln is an old affair; but the importance of it, and its blessing, are felt perhaps increasingly. He has lately printed a very remarkable volume of sermons, preached before the University of Oxford.

THE PRAYER BOOK.

A correspondent of the *Western Episcopalian* communicates to it the following interesting article:—

"Mr. ——— was a Baptist. Up to the age of some thirty-five years he had never listened to the Episcopal Service. A member of the congregation invited him to attend. He came for the first time. He was struck with the solemnity of the service. All was new, but all interesting. Every word found an echo in his heart. He listened to the sermon with equal interest. But the service, short to him, closed. He could not leave the church without some expression of his interest. He asked the privilege of taking to his home a Prayer Book. He did so, and till midnight he read, examined and compared. He was delighted with it. The day following and the next, it was his companion. Now in full health he approved it.

"But disease now took a strong hold of him. Two weeks from that Sabbath he was in his grave. But on the sick bed the Prayer Book was his companion. While strength lasted he read it, and when strength failed him he desired his wife to read to him. The writer of this article visited him, and the Prayer Book lay on his pillow.

"When he was laid in his grave the widow loved that Prayer Book. She too read it. She had offered another in place of the old one; her husband had read and loved. But none was so dear to her as that one. Soon she loved to use it. She became a member of the church, and lives, I hope, to love the Prayer Book which her husband gave her as a richer legacy than lands and houses.

Two facts are illustrated by the above historical incident.

1. An unprejudiced mind will not speak lightly of, but approve the Prayer Book, as a valuable help of devotion for those who use it aright.

2. That man does a "good work" who induces his neighbour to attend the service of God's house.

"In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand; for thou knowest not which shall prosper, either this or that."

A characteristic anecdote is told of one of the Turkish soldiers who was the first to set foot inside the battery at Ingour. Perceiving a Russian colonel lying dead upon the ground he plucked off his glove and appropriated a valuable diamond ring which was upon his finger. Knowing, however, that it would be impossible very long to keep secret the possession of so valuable a prize, he showed his Ushashi, or captain, his treasure, and requested permission to keep it. The Ushashi

told the man that he was quite right to bring the prize to him, and that henceforward it should be transferred to the finger of the said Ushashi. The soldier, not satisfied with this arrangement, referred the matter to the Bumbashi, or Major, who said that both he and the Ushashi were highly culpable in daring to retain the ring from their superior officer, and that he would therefore relieve them of the subject of dispute. From the Bumbashi the soldier went to the Kaima Kaima, or Lieutenant-Colonel, who at once followed the example of his inferiors, and took possession of the ring. The soldier still persevered, however, and went to the Meer Ali (Colonel), who determined that he was the rightful possessor of the ring by virtue of his rank, and dismissed the rival claimants from his presence in the most summary manner. Next day a French officer attached to the Staff of Omer Pacha observed a private soldier prowling near the tent of the Commandant-in-Chief. The story of the ring was at once related by its original possessor to this gentleman, who laid the matter before his Highness, and the man had not only the satisfaction of regaining possession of his property, but of knowing that those who had attempted successively to deprive him of it had been severely reprimanded for their conduct.

POPULATION OF CHINA.—At a meeting of the Asiatic Society at Hong Kong, Sir John Bowring, introducing the subject of his paper "on the Population of China," alluded to the great attention which is now being paid at home to "Vital Statistics," under the very large establishment of the Registrar General—embracing subjects of the greatest interest throughout the world. The paper about to be read was a reply to a communication he had lately received from Mr. Graham regarding the Vital Statistics of China—a subject about which the most widely different statements are current; and though there are no data from which very accurate conclusions can be drawn, yet he thought a tolerably near approximation to the total population might be arrived at. Sir John thought that the Russians possessed more correct knowledge on this point than any other foreign power, and when in Russia, some years ago, he had an opportunity of conversing with Father Hyacinthe, who had been long resident at Peking, endeavoring to collect all possible information of this kind. According to Russian policy, however, such information had never been published; so jealous indeed was the Russian Government in such matters, that never was an instance known of a young man sent from Moscow to the Russian college at Peking who could speak any other language than his native Russ, in order to prevent any chance of information gained in China being given to other Europeans. Father Hyacinthe, however, had taken to studying other European languages after his return from Peking.

The Secretary then read Sir John Bowring's paper, in which he estimates the present population of the Chinese Empire as between 350,000,000 and 400,000,000 of human beings.

CHANGE IN A RECRUIT, AND WHY.—A year or two passes, and you meet the same lad again—if indeed it is the same. For a strange change has come over him: he walks erect, he speaks clearly, he looks you boldly in the face, with eyes full of intelligence and self-respect; he is become civil and courteous now; he touches his cap to you "like a soldier"; he can afford now to be respectful to others, because he respects himself, and expects you to respect him. You talk to him, and find that the change is not merely outward but inward; not owing to mere mechanical drill, but to something which has been going on in his heart; and ten to one, the first thing he begins to talk to you about with honest pride, is his regiment. His regiment! Yes, there is the secret which has worked these wonders; there is the talisman which has humanised and civilized and raised from the mire the once savage boor. He belongs to a regiment; in one word he has become the member of a body. The member of a body, in which, if one member suffers, all suffer with it; if one member be honoured, all rejoice with it. A body, which, has a life of its own, and a government of its own, a duty of its own, a history of its own, an allegiance to a sovereign, all which are now his life, his duty, his history, his allegiance; he does not now merely serve himself and his own selfish lusts—he serves the Queen. His nature is not changed, but the thought that he is the member of an honourable body has raised him above his nature. If he forgets that, and thinks only of himself, he will become selfish, sluttish, drunken, cowardly, a bad soldier; as long as he remembers it he is a hero.—He can face now, and worse than now, he can face hunger and thirst, fatigue, danger

death itself, because he is the member of a body. For those know little, little of human nature and its weakness, who fancy that mere brute courage, as of an angry lion, will ever yield, or yield a few weeks ago, to spur our thousands up the steep of Alma, or across the fatal plains of Balaklava, or through the corpses of their comrades, across the deadly throats of Russian guns. A nobler feeling, a more heavenly thought was needed, (and when needed, thanks to him it came), to keep each row lad, nursed in the lap of peace, true to his country and his Queen through the valley of the shadow of death. Not mere animal ferocity; but that tattered flag which floated above his head, inscribed with the glorious names of Egypt, of Corunna, of Toulouse, or Waterloo, that it was which raised him into a hero. He had never seen these victories; the men who conquered there were dead long since; but the regiment still lived, its history still lived, its honor lived; and that history, that honor, were his, as well as those old hand warriors'; he had fought side by side with them in spirit, though not in the flesh, and now his turn was come, and he must do as they did, and for their sake, and count his own life a worthless thing for the sake of the body to which he belonged; he but two years ago the idle, selfish, country lad, now stumbling cheerfully on in the teeth of the iron hail, across ground slippery with his comrades' blood, not knowing whether the next moment his own blood might not swell the ghastly stream. What matter? They might kill him, but they could not kill the regiment; it would live on and conquer, ay, and should conquer, if his life could help on its victory; and then its honor would be his, its reward be his, even when his corpse lay pierced with wounds, effusing beneath a foreign sky.—*Kingley's Sermons for the Times.*

A correspondence between the Earl of Cardigan and the Hon. and Rev. T. C. Skeffington, vicar of Glapthorne, has just been published by the latter, with the professed view of exposing the evil of the lay rectorial system. On either side there is some ebullition of temper manifested; but the reverend gentleman has the best of the argument, and perseveres in having the last word. In a letter written by the noble earl, on the 10th Oct., he commences by saying that he has not the honour of Mr. Skeffington's acquaintance, and he concludes by declining all future correspondence with him directly. The Vicar of Glapthorne, in his reply says, "I can hardly find terms to express my indignation at the unwarrantable language in which your letter is couched. It is as a peer of the realm your lordship considers this as a sufficient reason to be obnoxious to those who simply fulfil their duty and tell you what is right, I, as a son of a peer of the realm, will tell your lordship in return that such conduct will not escape the censure of the people of this land, and that it is by such pride and such tyranny that the voice of the country has already cried out against the aristocracy, and it is by such means that their downfall will be accelerated." The origin of the correspondence is the inefficiency of the school-house at Glapthorne and the inadequate state of the finances for carrying on the school. Lord Cardigan as the lay rector, receives all the tithes; whereas the incumbent gets only £91 a year for the united vicarages of Glapthorne and Lutterstock. The Hon. and Rev. T. C. Skeffington is a younger brother of Viscount Massarene. *Stamford Mercury.*

An inhabitant of the parish of Bishopcote having for some time been at variance with his neighbors, and rejecting the attempt of a mutual friend to bring about a reconciliation, the *Exeter Gazette* relates that—"Between the conclusion of the prayers and the administration of the Holy Communion on Sunday morning last, this gentleman rose from his seat, and with evident emotion, which extended to the spectators, went and offered his hand to each of his offended neighbors, expressing himself at the same time as became a Christian. The tender was readily accepted, and as soon as the excitement was appeased the reconciled friends united in the participation of that sacred rite which is the pledge of a higher and holier reconciliation."

The *Moniteur* also publishes a document of considerable interest in the shape of the official list of the Russian Admiralty of all the ships comprising the Black Sea fleet in 1853. Previous statements had represented the number at about 80 vessels; the official list shows that at the commencement of hostilities the fleet in the Black Sea amounted to 127, to be further augmented to 187. The whole of this fleet of 187 vessels of all sizes has been completely destroyed or dispersed. Out of 16 ships of the line not one remains; 15 having been sunk by the Russians themselves, and one, the *Maria*, burnt by our bombs; 5

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JAN'Y. 19, 1856.

MISSIONARY EXERTION.

The Church of Christ is a Missionary Institution. It received its commission from the great Founder and Head of the Church himself, and it will best fulfil his commands by never ceasing to send the Gospel to every part of the habitable world destitute of its blessings, or not able to make them available. The duty is urgent. The command is to all who have themselves received, to share the inestimable gift, and the question for individuals, for communities, for countries and nations is in how far have they fulfilled the injunction, and with what spirit have they complied with its terms?

If we look to our Fatherland, we find that there this great work of evangelization is properly appreciated. Every religious organization sends abroad to other lands its missionaries, and these are provided for and sustained by the benevolent efforts of the religious communities with which they are associated, until it is found that the places whereto they are sent are of themselves able to supply their own spiritual wants. Then the mission becomes or ought to become a centre of missionary effort, and the work progresses, and enlarges, until Christianity enters into and pervades all the elements of civil society, the desolate places become glad, and the desert blossoms as the rose.

Amongst these missionary efforts not the least are those of our National Church. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has its missionaries in every land, and in every place destitute of the gospel, its heralds in connection with this Society, proclaim the glad tidings. Yet the usefulness of this great institution, great as it has been and is, is limited. It is the effort of the Churchmen alone of the Mother Country, and its thousands which provide for its missionaries, are the bestowment in greater part of the poorer members of that Church. It is a voluntary institution, supported by the voluntary principle, and if its income can be generally ascertained, its fields of labour cannot be circumscribed, and prudence requires that where it has sustained the Church to a healthy maturity, its fostering care if no longer needed, should be withdrawn to gladden and cheer other places more destitute. It is the same with other Societies having the same object. They have no right to give of their funds to a people able to maintain their own Church, to provide for their own religious destitution; and they could only be justified by two necessities of the case in still maintaining connection with places so situated—one in the belief that a partial inability still existed—in the other that there were suffering poor of God's heritage, who could not be reached in any other way than through their assistance and direction.

Now applying these cases to ourselves, we think it must be conceded that as Churchmen we are far too remiss in the performance of our Missionary duties. If we are not able entirely to maintain our own Church amongst ourselves, we are able to do much more than has hitherto been done in her behalf. We find that other Churches can do this whose members do not in the aggregate possess the wealth of those who designate themselves as Churchmen. The Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia is an example. The Wesleyans hold themselves independent, we believe, in pecuniary matters as in government of their English Conference. The Baptists also. The Church almost alone in its dependence, is content to take the pious offerings of the poor people of England, to instruct in religious matters the poor people of Nova Scotia, class for class they being equal. We do not say that among us the time has arrived when the aid furnished by the noble Societies of England could be altogether dispensed with—but there can be no doubt that by a generous and systematic effort, by the exercise of a zeal such as we see distinguishes the members of other communities among us, especially of that whose worship we deem superstitious, that we would much sooner be in a condition to relinquish their aid, and to wish them God speed in their exertions in remoter regions. It has been said, and that on a public occasion, that the Church in Nova Scotia is able to become self-supporting—let us at least try all we can and in every possible way, by unanimity and mutual encouragement, to make her more so than she is present.

We do not set ourselves up as judges of our teachers, but we cannot help noticing the effect of different styles of teaching, and forming an opinion of what is most likely to be generally useful. And we do entirely concur in the statements expressed in

the latter part of the following paragraphs, that we venture to reprint them for the benefit of both Clergy and Laity—more especially as the *Record* from which they are copied, cannot be suspected of any inclination to seek for and point out defects in what is called Evangelical teaching, without necessity. After some observations upon the late trial of Sir John Dean Paul, deprecating any conclusions in disparagement of the Evangelicals of whom he was a prominent leader, the Editor proceeds:

"It has always been a favorite charge of worldly men against Evangelical religion, that its teachers make very light of morality. The constant pressing of the doctrines that all men are sinners, and that the best can have no merit before God, is conceived to exercise a deadening influence on the conscience. Men, in this view, are but sinners at the best, and can be only sinners at the worst; so that the wide range of moral contrasts which meets us in social life disappears and is forgotten, and the rogue and the honest man are placed on a level. The charge has been often repelled, with a natural indignation. It has been shown abundantly that the doctrines of grace, in their scriptural proportion, are highly conducive to true morality, and that no influence of a worldly kind is to be compared with them in the depth of their sway over the heart, and their power to raise the soul out of the gulf of vice into a true and earnest aim to do the will of God.

"But while the vindication, in theory, is complete and triumphant, the case in practice may be, and sometimes is, very different. The Gospel may be so injudiciously, though sincerely taught, as really to produce, more or less, the evils with which it is charged by its enemies. In the Word of God the Gospels have mainly a practical character, and even the Epistles, though the foundation is laid fully and clearly in doctrinal truth, give at least an equal space to close, earnest, detailed, practical exhortations. We fear that all Evangelical teaching has not followed this Divine standard. The fear of what is termed legal teaching, or the false idea that it is enough to proclaim true doctrines, and that they will apply themselves, has too often, we fear, led men of faith and piety to deviate from the scriptural proportion. To a small number of hearers their teaching may have been highly profitable, but they have overlooked the probable effect upon all the rest. And even where Christian duty has been enforced in general terms, there has often been a shrinking from all details in its applications. But general maxims shoot over the heads of hearers immersed in business. It is specific sins which need to be pointed out, and particular temptations of which warning should be given."

The news by the R. M. Steamship *America* does not possess much interest. The Revenue returns of Great Britain shows a much larger decrease upon the year, although the income tax has yielded a greater amount than formerly, and the financial abstracts show that the country is well able to sustain the pressure occasioned by the war exigencies. Public opinion in the Mother Country seems still to be in favor of an active prosecution of hostilities, and peace upon the terms on which Russia feels disposed to make it, would be but a poor equivalent for all the blood and treasure which has been shed in the quarrel. It has now transpired that peace propositions were made by Russia, before England and France had submitted their conditions; but as the Russian terms merely went to establish a joint naval protectorate of the Black Sea on the part of Russia and Turkey, to the exclusion of all interference by other Powers, they were of course too absurd to be deserving of serious consideration. They were followed by the propositions of England and France, which, it would appear, are not very likely to attain to the desired object, and as they only admit of assent or dissent, will to a certainty be rejected.

R. M. S. CANADA.

The R. M. S. *Canada* arrived from Boston yesterday morning. The news is somewhat warlike, but consists chiefly of reports and rumors growing out of the foreign enlistment story, and the affairs of Central America, much of which may be attributed to the action of rival parties in the model republic, and is intended for political capital to influence the next presidential election, or other great objects of state or individual policy. Among the reports is one that the administration has sent out to the London Cabinet a positive demand for the recall of Mr. Crampton, the British Ambassador at Washington, and declares its purpose in the event of a non-compliance with its exactions, promptly to withdraw the *acquitance* of Mr. Crampton, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Mathew and Mr. Roversoft, said to be implicated in the violation of the U. S. neutrality laws. On the other hand a correspondent of the New York Herald, at Washington, under date of Jan. 14, says—"It is reported here with an air of truth, that England rather than engage in a war with the United States on the Central American Question, will recede from the assumed protectorate over the Bay Islands and the Mosquito Kingdom." So much for reports. In the

mean time the House of Representatives has not been able to elect a Speaker. Under date of Washington, Jan. 14, another correspondent states:

"The President has not repeated his original demand for the removal of Mr. Crampton. The British government have assumed the responsibility of explaining away the conduct of their Minister in the enlistment case, and our government having accepted their offer, the settlement of the affair is no longer with Mr. Crampton, who still continues his official relations with the United States; but, with the English Government, Lord Palmerston insists that sufficient explanation and apology has already been given to the United States, and our government, with equal pertinacity, insists to the contrary. On no disagreement of this point, all further correspondence between the two governments has closed."

"The special message which the President has in readiness for Congress will be found to sustain this statement. Nothing short of the immediate removal of Mr. Crampton by the British government can prevent the affairs of the United States and England from assuming a more important and threatening attitude."

It does appear through all the mist of report and rumor that despatches of an important nature on the above subjects have been received from England, but that their importance is exaggerated by parties to influence a majority vote for the Speakership. They will hardly, we think, provoke a war. In the meantime the Speakership cannot be decided. Another correspondent gives intelligence received by the Department of State "of a British force off San Juan del Norte, the commander of which has declared that no suspicious vessel—American of course included—shall be permitted to depart without being questioned as to the destination and object of the voyage." The House of Representatives, however, in spite of these lowering clouds, is no nearer the Speakership than ever, and all attempts at the fusion of such incongruous elements as hard and soft shells, whigs and democrats, black Sewardites and Know Nothings, &c. &c. &c. appear hopeless.

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 Oct. 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 premiums for 1856 on Certificates already issued, are due on the 1st. Jan'y, 1856. The last day on which such premiums can be received is Saturday, 9th Feb'y, 1856.

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y.

We acknowledge the receipt of No. 1. Vol. 1. of *The Christian Instructor and Missionary Register of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia*, printed in Halifax by James Barnes. It is a pamphlet of 48 pages, printed in close type, and contains information on many subjects which will no doubt be interesting to Presbyterians in particular, as well as much that may be read with profit and pleasure by all classes.

M'LANE'S WORM SPECIFIC,
PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS.

The following from a customer, shows the demand which this great medicine has created wherever it has been introduced:

Blossburg, Tioga Co. Pa., March 30, 1856.

Messrs. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen:—In consequence of the great consumption of your "Worm Specific" in this place and vicinity, we have entirely exhausted our stock. We should feel obliged by your forwarding, via Corning, N. Y., 20 dozen, with your bill, on the reception of which we will remit you the money.

From the wonderful effects of said "specific" in this neighbourhood, there could be sold annually a large quantity, if to be had, (wholesale and retail) from some local agent. If you would compensate a person for trouble and expense of sending, I think I could make it to your advantage to do so.

Yours, respectfully, WM. M. MALLORY,
Per W. E. FORSTER.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURG, 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

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev J Forsythe, with rem—There is no Bookseller by that name in Halifax, there is in St. John, N. B., Rev. C. Elliott—with rem and new sub. Rev. J. Am brose—with 3 new subs. Mr. R. Bent—new sub. Rev. E. B. Nicholls—Cash deposited as desired. Geo. E. Jean with order—will write. Rev. J. Alexander, with rem—We have a parcel of Psalms and Hymns ready to send.

A NOVELTY IN MEDICINE.—Mr. Gerry the well known Opera House and Apothecary, has succeeded in making his *Pericard Tablets* the most certain and agreeable remedy for consumption and Lung Disease, ever known. Instead of wasting their energies in the stomach, the active principles of the Tablets go direct to the diseased organs, and in all curable cases, never fail. A more efficacious and elegant remedy we do not know. Price one shilling sterling at the Medical Warehouse of G. E. MORTON & CO.

A GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE! It is of the utmost importance that Households, especially such as are at a distance from Medical Aid, should keep by them a medicine that will control and cure the various ailments common to domestic life. Such a Remedy is **GERRY'S OSMOLIN PILLS**, which are a certain cure for all disorders of the Stomach and Liver, and those disturbances of the bowels that are produced by improper food, or changes of weather or climate. In the diseases of Children they are very efficacious and perfectly safe. A bottle of these Pills may save many a Physician's fee, for taken in time they prevent dangerous and fatal complaints.

In bottles, 1s. sterling each
Sold wholesale at Halifax, at the Medical Warehouse of G. E. MORTON & CO.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 10th Inst., by the Rev. R. F. Unlake, Mr. JOHN LAWRENCE, to MARTHA, third daughter of Mr. Increase Ward.

At the La Hava Islands, Dec. 16th, by the Rev. J. Ambrose, B. A., Mr. WILLIAM TOMLIN, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN BUSH.

Also at Petite Riviere, 6th Inst., by the same, Mr. JACOB CHAPT, to Miss ANNEA FALT.

DIED.

On Thursday afternoon, suddenly, Mr. THOS. MORRIS, aged 51 years, of Liverpool, England.

On Wednesday night, ANN ALICE, only daughter of Richard Meagher.

On Tuesday night, after a short illness, ELIZA, daughter of the late Wm. McAuley, in the 31th year of her age.

At Antigonish, on the 14th, ELIZA, wife of the Rev. W. A. Millidge, and daughter of the Rev. Edwin Gilpin, Rector of Annapolis Royal.

At Aylesford, on the 4th Jan., after a brief but severe illness, HENRY MAOZ, Esq., in the 50th year of his age—for many years a very talented member of the Judiciary of King's County.

From on board the brig Zuleika, WILLIAM JOSEPH CURTIS, Chief Mate of said vessel, aged 21 years, eldest son of Mr. George H. Curtis, of this city. His melancholy loss is deeply regretted by his relations and acquaintances.

On Saturday evening last, Captain Wm. McLEARNON, aged 75 years.

In Brooklyn, New York, on the 19th Dec. of Water on the Brain, IDA ISABELLA, infant daughter of William and Henrietta Desbrisay, aged five months.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Friday, January 11.—Packet Jarquo Halifax, Laybold, 32 hours from Boston—has 20 passengers; schr Challenge, Walters, 15 days from Baltimore; schr James McNab, 24 days from Philadelphia.

Saturday, January 12.—Schr. Velocity, Smith, Antigua; Mary, Glasgow, New York.

Sunday, Jan. 13.—Schr. Margaret, Green, Newfoundland.

Monday, Jan. 14.—Schr. Annandale, P. I. Island; Nettie, Canso.

Tuesday, Jan. 15.—Brig Arctic, Hopkins, 11 days from New York; reports has experienced very severe weather.

Wednesday, Jan. 16.—R. M. steamship America, Little, 11 days from Liverpool, G. B.—has 58 passengers, 14 for Halifax; left for Boston 10 p. m.; R. M. steamship Ospray, Samson, 11 days from St. Thomas, 54 from Bermuda. Steamship Edinburgh (2400), Cumming, 21 days from Glasgow, bound to New York, reports has experienced very heavy weather; has been off this harbour since Friday last; has 50 passengers; put in for coal; Schr. Mars, Cameron, 10 days from New York, bound to Newfoundland.

Thursday, Jan. 17.—Brigs, Africa, (packet.) Mcagher Boston, 2 days; Harriet Ann, Mason, Baltimore; Golden Rule, Edwards, Alexandria, 10 days; Rob Roy, Scalfs, Havana, 47 days; schr. Belleisle, Crowell, Matanzas, 16 days.

CLEARED.

January 15.—Emblem, Crowell, Port aux Basque, Nfld. America (pkt), O'Brien, Boston; Halifax, Laybold, Boston.

Jan. 16.—Steamship Edinburgh, Cumming, New York; brig Lucy Ann, Simpson St. John, N. B.; schr Gold Coiner, Herman, Nfld; Margaret, Green, Boston.

Jan. 17.—Steamship America, Little, Boston; brig Margaret Mortimer, Burke, W. Indies.

MEMORANDA.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

The wreck of the brig Zuleika, Griffin master, of Halifax, was fallen in with Nov. 20, by brig Sarah, Bernice, arrived at Guadaloupe, lat 37° 20' N, long 63° W, waterlogged and dismantled, and took from the wreck Capt. Griffin and one man; Capt. G. had been lashed to the stump of the foremast for eight days, and was in a terrible condition of suffering, the flesh falling from his body when discovered. At latest accounts he was improving. We learn that a letter has been received from the master of the vessel which rescued the survivors, stating that a third man was alive when fallen in with, but died before he could be got on board. All the crew who died are presumed to have perished from exposure and privation. Zuleika sailed from Halifax about Dec. 20 for the West Indies, laden with 2025 qts codfish, 590 do seals, and 1 M. ft lumber. The brig Margaret Mortimer, Burke, which left this port about the same time, experienced the same gale, and was hove on her beam ends.

Extract of a letter from Point a Petro, Guadaloupe, respecting Capt. Griffin, late of the brig Zuleika:

Captain Sawyer, of the brig Sarah Bernice, of Machias Port, fell in with a wreck on his outward passage which proved to be the Zuleika, of Halifax, N. S., and took the Capt. and one man off—the others having all perished. The brig was dismantled and full of water, and they were lashed to the stumps of the foremast for eight days without food or water. I think it was the greatest case of suffering I ever heard of; one man fell off the mast and was drowned after Captain Sawyer was in sight, being too weak to get out of the water after he fell in. The Capt. (G.) is now in hospital here, and it is hoped he will recover. Capt. S. had lost his boat before he fell in with the wreck, and was obliged to take off the survivors by means of a raft. The S. B. was from Machias bound to Guadaloupe.

The man who was saved from the wreck of the brig Zuleika came passenger in the Steamer Ospray—the report is left Capt. Griffin in the hospital in Guadaloupe improving in health.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Bell Boat, near Hardings' Ledge, in Boston Harbor is missing from its station. It will be replaced by a black Nun Buoy of the 2nd class.

The Nantucket New South Shoals Light Vessel will be placed at her station on or about the 23th Jan. 1856. She will be moored in 14 fathoms water, about 2 miles south of the southern extremity of the New South Shoals of Nantucket.

PASSENGERS.

R of America—Liverpool to Halifax.—Mr MacGregor and Lady, Capts McClure, Skinner, Salmood Campbell, Messrs. D. Henderson, N. McKay, W. Lawrence, T. Coran, Moody, J. Haquott, Qindon.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, JAN. 19.

Bacon, per lb.	none.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	30s a 45s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. 4d. a 1s. 6d
Cheese, per lb.	7d. a 7½d.
Eggs, per doz.	1s. 3d.
Hams grown per lb.	6d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	7d. a 8d.
Hay, per ton.	£6.
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1s. 3d
Do. all wool,	2s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	22s. 6d. a 24s.
Oats, per bus.	3s. 6d. a 3s. 9d.
Potatoes, per bushel.	2s. 6d.
Socks, per doz.	10s.
Veal, per lb.	3d. a 4d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.
Canada Flour S. F.	53s. 9d.
Am.	£5s
Rye	42s. 6d.
Corn Meal	28s. 3d.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord.	23s.
Coal, per chaldron.	37s. 6d.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

REV. D. W. PICKETT, B. A., Principal.
H. STEIFELHAZEN, Esq., Prof. of Modern Languages.

THE Business of the above School will be resumed on TUESDAY, Jan'y 15th, 1856, and it is very desirable that all Pupils should be in attendance on that day.

There are now a few Vacancies in the family of the Principal, which may be secured on early application.

Terms.—Boarders	£35 per annum.
Day Scholars	8 do
The Modern Languages (one or more)	3 do

All payments to be made quarterly in advance. Each Boy to furnish his own sheets, pillow cases and towels, and each article to be distinctly marked with the owner's name.

Two Scholarships of £10 and £5 will be competed for at the Entrance, A. D. 1856. Windsor, Dec. 31st. 1855.

KING'S COLLEGE.

FOR SALE.

ONE Quarter Share in a Certificate—other Shareholders children quite young. Discount offered on Original value. Apply at Church Times Office. Jan. 12, 1856. 4w.

D. C. S.

THE attention of the Local Committees is particularly requested to the following Resolution of the Executive Committee. Passed, Oct. 19th, 1855.

That in future, all Subscription Lists received before the 31st of March in each year, shall appear in the next forthcoming Report, while those received after that date shall be omitted. EDWIN GILPIN, Jr., Sec'y. Dec. 5, 1855.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

3rd APRIL, 1856.

RESOLVED, that no Bill of a private or local nature, or petition therefor, or for money or relief, be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of each Session, and that the Clerk do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause this Resolution to be inserted in five or more of the public newspapers. HENRY C. D. TWINING, Jan 5. 1m Clerk of Assembly

RAISINS!

A FEW Half Boxes, &c., of those Prime FF Raisins—Purchased at Creighton & Grassie's Sale, put up for the English Market, for sale by WM. GOSSIP, Dec. 22. 24 Granville Street

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 ad certificates—no certificate published specifying them.

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

W. GOSSIP

Has just Received from U. Sates.

A LOT of BOOKS in handsome bindings, suitable for Presents. Also, Ollendorff's German & Italian Grammar, Telemaque, Histoire de Charles XII, &c. &c. 24 Granville Street. Jan 5, 1856.

1855. CHRISTMAS. 1856.

Per Ship Alliance and R. M. Steamship Asia
WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 GRANVILLE STREET, L.A. received per above Arrivals
A LARGE STOCK OF
BRITISH BOOKS & STATIONERY

Suitable for the Season for Presents, &c.
A large and Handsome assortment of CHILDREN'S SERVICES, all Bindings and all Prices
Routledge's Latest Shilling Volume
GALILEO Bibles and Psalm Books
Instruction Books for Accordion, Clarinet, &c. &c.
Flute, Violin, Piano &c. &c.
With a host of other articles in CHILDREN'S BOOKS, Envelopes, Sealing Wax, Instantaneous Boxes, Paints, Memoranda

PRINTS and MAPS of the SEAT OF WAR
A new and handsome selection, and going off fast
All kinds of SCHOOL BOOKS and SCHOOL MATERIALS, ALMANACKS for 1856, &c. &c.
24 Granville Street, and
Dec. 22. WM. GOSSIP

SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH PRESS
DURING the continuance of the war, the undersigned will supply the following
LONDON NEWSPAPERS

at the prices named
NEWS OF THE WORLD, 4s. 6d. per quarter.
PICTURE TIMES, 3s. 6d. " "
ILLUSTRATED NEWS, 4s. 6d. " "
WEEKLY TIMES, 3s. 6d. " "
ILLUSTRATED TIMES, 4s. 6d. " "
FRANCOIS, OR LOYDS, 4s. 6d. " "
The Comic Times, or Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper supplied at 5s. sterling for a year
The Ladies' Newspaper, Punch, and other British Periodicals, at publishers' prices.
Mailed free to any part of the British Provinces, on receipt of a quarter's payment in advance.
New subscriptions may commence on JANUARY 1, 1856. Please address,
G. E. MORTON & CO

Halifax, Dec. 1855.

PROFESSIONAL

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CHIEF OFFICE—76 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Admitting on equal terms, persons of every class, to all its benefits and advantages.
Capital £250,000.

Fully subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders.
HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM PRYOR, JR. ESQ. | ANDREW M. UNIACKE, Esq
WILLIAM SUNARD, " | JAMES A. MORES,

Medical Referee—EWD. 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 Stamps, 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. ARCHBOLD,
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 0
30	£1 13 6	50	£3 18 0

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

P. S. HAMILTON,

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

LAND AGENT

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

ALMANACKS.

CUNNABELL'S Nova Scotia Almanack, and all the others as they appear, on sale at the Book Store, Wm. Gossip 24 Granville Street, Halifax

JUST RECEIVED.

THE New Edition of PSALM & HYMN Book for the Diocese of Nova Scotia, which may be had wholesale and retail of the Publishers, W. GOSSIP, Jan. 5, 1856. 24 Granville Street.

Poetry.

"BY AND BY."

A school-boy sits with a troubled look,
And a frown is on his brow,
He has pondered long o'er that tiresome book,
He is tired and weary now.
But quickly a glad and joyous light
Beams forth from his dark, bright eye;
He thinks of the future with promise bright,
And whispers, "By and by."

A youth is standing with folded arm,
And a brow with thought o'ercast;
His cheek is flushed with the life-blood warm,
And his heart beats high and fast;
And noble purpose and stern resolve
Are stamped on his forehead high,
And glorious thoughts in his breast revolve,
As he murmurs, "By and by."

And manhood, with labour and busy care,
Is wearing his life away;
Toil, constant toil, from year to year,
No quiet by night or day.
With anxious brow and aching heart,
He heaves the deep drawn sigh;
And he looks with joy to a coming rest,
And whispers, "By and by."

And age leans weary on his staff,
His sands are almost run;
Gone are life's fleet and transient joys,
Set his life's morning sun.
Yet falters not the weary hand,
Bright is the sunken eye;
He sees, by faith, the "better land,"
And murmurs, "By and by."

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WM. GOSSIP,

No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET,

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

Oil Colors.

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

Madder Lake	Ivory Black,
Cobalt,	Indian Yellow,
Chinese Vermillion,	Naples Yellow,
Mexill,	Indigo,
Stumen,	Vandyke Brown,
Flake White, double tubes,	Chrome Yellow,
Burnt Sienna,	Scarlet Lake,
Raw Sienna,	Crimson Lake,
Burnt Umber,	Purple Lake,
Raw Umber,	Roman Ochre,
Prussian Blue,	Indian Red,
Yellow Ochre,	Venetian Red,
	&c. &c. &c.

Oils.

Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Phials.
Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas.

Academy Boards, 24 x 18 ins., prepared Mill Board's for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes: Prepared CANVAS, plain and single prime—27 inches wide, of any length.

Brushes.

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

Crayons, &c.

Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colors.—In Boxes of 24, 36 and 64 shades.
Le Franc's hard pointed Col'd Crayons, round boxes.
Coute Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3,
Black Glazed Crayons,
Italian Chalk, hard black,
White Crayons, square,
White Chalk, round, for Black Board,
Porte Crayons, Leather and Cork Stumps,
Tinted Crayon Paper.

Supersine Water Colors.

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

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES

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

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

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ—

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street. July 2.

NEW GIFT BOOKS.

A FURTHER SUPPLY of the *House Sacred*, *Little Episcopalian*, *Our Little Comfort*, *The Baron's Little Daughter*, in the *World but not of the World*, *Herbert Atherton*, *Arthur Granville*, &c.

W. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BOKAX, PREPARED WITH *Eau de Cologne*. The daily use of this much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the TEETH—prevents Tartarous deposit,—arrests decay,—induces a healthy action in the Gums,—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour.
Sold only by **WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c.** from London. Feb. 1855

NOTICE.

AT a Meeting of Persons desirous of promoting the Trade and Commerce of Nova Scotia, held on the 17th Instant. It was resolved to establish a Bank in the Capital of the Province, to be entitled

THE UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

With a subscribed capital of £250,000 in Shares of Twenty Five Pounds, Share holders Liability limited to the amount of their Subscription, and that on obtaining a Charter or an Act of Incorporation, from the Provincial Legislature, and on the Subscription list being complete, a call be made on the vote of the Share holders, of Twenty per cent on the subscribed Capital, thirty days notice of such call to be given in two or more of the City Papers; and that when the said Twenty per cent, amounting to £50,000, be collected or paid in, the Banking Company to commence business, under the management of a Board of Directors, to be chosen by the Stock-holders, and, if deemed requisite, a further call of twenty per cent, on a vote of the Directors, may be made, payable at a period not earlier than the 1st January, 1857. No subsequent instalment to be called for but on a vote of the shareholders, at a special meeting to be held for that purpose.

Notice is hereby given that a Stock Book is now open, which will remain so, till the 1st February next, wherein individuals can subscribe for the number of shares they may desire to have. Parties not residing in Halifax can subscribe through their respective Agents.

The Book open for subscription lies at the Office of JOHN BURTON, Esq., Secretary to the Nova Scotia Building Society Bedford Row, to which access can be had any day prior to 1st February, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAM STAIRS, Chairman.
JOHN GIBSON,
JOHN DUFFUS,
EDW. KENNY, Committee.
J. W. RITCHIE,
BENJAMIN WIER,
JAMES A. MOREN,

Halifax, Dec. 26. 1855 till 1st Feb.

WINTER ARRIVAL—CHRISTMASS SUPPLY.

THE SHIP ALLIANCE, just arrived from Liverpool, has brought the Subscriber a large and varied assortment of Stationery—in Envelopes, Post, Foolscap, and Post Papers, Music Paper, Children's TOY Books, amusing and instructive; Red and Black Sealing Wax, Bottle do. Newest Prints, Inkstands, Violin Strings, &c. &c. which he will sell wholesale and retail, at lowest rates. Valentines by wholesale—selling article in the country—at all prices
Dec. 15 1855.

Also, daily expected from the United States, a Christmas Supply of Annuals and Books, adapted for Presents.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received from England per "Tennis" and "Wabooton,"

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

W. LANGLEY,

Hollis Street, Halifax.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

LARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing Cambric—per yard: Amquarian, Imperial, Royal and Demi Drawing Paper: Bristol, and London Boards, Crayon Paper—white and tinted in great variety: Prepared Mill Boards, for Oil Painting: Academy Boards, &c.: Prepared Canvas for do. Oil Colors in collapsible tubes: Drying Oil; Nut Oil; Poppy Oil: Moist Water Colors in tubes and boxes: Liquid Sepia: Liquid India Ink: Liquid Carmine: Water Color Mixture: Prepared Gum Water: Superior Sables for Oil or Water Colors; Flat Varnish or Lacquering Brushes: Camel Hair Pencils: Faber's and Rowne's Drawing Pencils. Charcoal in reeds: Drawing Pens: Parallel Rulers; Compasses: Mapping Pens. Slates: 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.

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, 12 mo. new and large type.
Surenne's French and English and English and French Dictionary.

Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French—by Jewett.
Ollendorff's Method of Learning French—by Value.
Keys to each of above Methods.
Collo'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.
Conscience A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly.
Cantes A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly.
L'Echo De Paris—by Le Page.
Hamel's French Exercises.
Les Messagers du Roi.
Fenelon's Telemaque.
Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII.
Wanastroch's Recueil Choisi.
Perrin's Fables—by Bolmar.
Decr. 15, 1855.

WM. GOSSIP,
24, Granville Street.

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 ACID, (so destructive to the Enamel,) and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d. each, at **LANGLEY'S** Hollis Street Jan. 21

FRIEND OF THE CANADIAN.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY
AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854.

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

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

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

I remain, Sir, your humble servant,
(Signed) **WILLIAM REEVES.**

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

Ague	Female Irregularities	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Asthma	Stiff Joints	Sore Throats
Bilious Complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Stone and Gravel
Blisters on the Skin	Gout	Secondary Symp-toms
Bowel Complaints	Head-ache	Tic Douloureux
Colic	Indigestion	Tumours
Constipation of the Bowels	Inflammation	Ulcers
Consumption	Jaundice	Veneral Affections
Debility	Liver Complaints	Worms of all kinds
Dropsy	Lumbago	Weakness from whatever cause
Dysentery	Piles	&c. &c.
Erysipelas	Rheumatism	
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