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The Church Times.

"Congregational Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. 2. LONDON, 10, ABchurch Lane, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1857. NO. 10.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day/Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. March 8	St. Luke 10	St. Col. 3
S. 9	St. Luke 11	St. Col. 4
M. 10	St. Luke 12	St. Col. 5
T. 11	St. Luke 13	St. Col. 6
W. 12	St. Luke 14	St. Col. 7
T. 13	St. Luke 15	St. Col. 8
F. 14	St. Luke 16	St. Col. 9
S. 15	St. Luke 17	St. Col. 10

Poetry.

AD SANCTUM SPIRITUM.

[The following exquisite Latin hymn will be new to most of our readers, and, in its English version, at least, is interesting to all.—L. O. ERIS. REC.]

Hona in calum tati,
Cum temoret probor satis,
O, ut solvar a peccatis,
Solare, dulcis Spiritus!

Cum capite et corde teger,
Miser intus lecto teger,
No in tenebra teletur,
Solare, dulcis Spiritus!

Quande domus set et veant,
Atque sopor domum prmit,
Neo vigilis me demit,
Solare, dulcis Spiritus!

Quam campana sonat mortem
Furibquo vim consortem
Jungunt, repiunt ut fortent,
Solare, dulcis Spiritus!

Lampas fuscas dat colores;
Pauci adstant, qui dolores,
Lorant,—veri pauciores!
Solare, dulcis Spiritus!

Cum sacerdos summa dabit
Verba, quia quia dabit
Caput hoc, si vox neabit,
Solare, dulcis Spiritus!

Cum huc illuc (Deus novit)
Ferrat, sicut terror movit,
Nec stat sanguis, qui me fovit
Solare, dulcis Spiritus!

Cum peccatis me juvenat,
Serpens prmit violentat,
Vero huc l consentiat,
Solare, dulcis Spiritus!

Aures gemitus obtundant!
Ignes oculos confundunt!
Nervi sine te succumbunt!
Solare, dulcis Spiritus!

Eu l judicium delectatur:
Eu l patet quod celebratur:
Eu l vox iras deprecatur
Solare, dulcis Spiritus!

TRANSLATION.

In the hour of my distress,
When temptations sore oppress,
And when I my sins confess,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me!

When I lie within my bed,
Sick in heart, and sick in head,
And with doubts discomfited,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me!

When the passing bell doth toll,
And the furies in a'choal,
Come to fright my parting soul,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me!

When the house doth sigh and weep,
And the world is drowned in sleep,
Yet mine eyes their vigils keep,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me!

When the tapers all burn blue,
When the comforters are few,
And that number more than true,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me!

When the priest his last has prayed,
And 't nod to what is said,
Since my speech is now decayed,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me!

When (God knows) I'm tossed about,
Either with despair or doubt;
Yet, before the glass runs out,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me!

When the tempter me pursueth
With the sins of all my youth,
And half damns me with their truth,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me!

When the flames and bellish ce es
Fright my ears and fright my eyes,
Add all terrors the surpriso,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me!

When the judgment is revealed,
And that open, which was sealed,
When to thee I have appealed,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me!

Religious Miscellany.

A Memoir of the Rev. James Marshall, late Incumbent of Christ Church, Clifton, and formerly a Presbyterian Minister in Scotland. Compiled by his Son, the Rev. James Marshall, M. A., Exeter College, Oxford. London: Bell and Daldy. Edinburgh: Grant.

This memoir calls for notice, not as containing the history of a man of pre-eminent talent, or of one who had played a great part in great transactions; but first as that of a conscientious and competent divine, who, at mature age, quitted an important position in Scotch Presbyterianism in order to join the Church upon Scriptural grounds; and, yet more than this, as that of a convert from one religious body to another decidedly antagonistic to it, whose conversion left almost no trace upon the sobriety, nature, and temper of his religious faith. It is true that Mr. Marshall's Presbyterianism was, as we suppose it is in these days with many good men in the same body, only a half examined opinion at any period of his earlier ministry, and one which never had any real part in his religious life, so that Episcopacy was his first deliberate and Scriptural conviction upon the question of Church Government; and his change, therefore, was almost external to the real inner belief upon which both his ministry and his personal faith were centered. He belonged, indeed, to the moderate party in the Scotch Establishment, and joined that school in the Church of which Leigh Richmond (whose son-in-law he was) may be taken as the type. Or rather, to speak more truly, he shrunk from and rose above party in both cases and all times, and fixed his whole soul upon those deeper truths of the Gospel of Christ, a fuller apprehension of which marks alike the High and the Evangelical Church movements among us. And his preaching, therefore, probably was but little altered in substance by his change of position. Yet, with all this, his case is a remarkable example, and, on that ground well worth making public in these unsettled days, of a religious change, in which unreality, extravagance, affection, display, even soreness or temper, or any of those subtler manifestations of self, are wholly wanting, and where, although he had an affectionate temper and natural sensitiveness to the opinions of others, a thorough absorbing, ennobling love of One above this world kept him throughout in heart and temper unchanged, the same meek, sober, earnest Christian pastor, following the truth whithersoever it led him, but with no trace of self-complacency, or even of self-consciousness.

The fact should be put upon record, that Mr. Marshall's Presbyterian orders were not, as indeed they could not be, recognised by the Bishops of either Church, Scotch or English; but, on the contrary, that he was ordained Deacon and Priest successively, in Dec. 1841, and Feb. 1842, by Bishop Malby, of Durham. It appears, on Mr. Farquhar's authority, in his recently published book (*Prelacy not Presbytery, &c.*), that Archbishop Howley and Bishop Blomfield would have accepted him upon similar terms; and also that another similar case has occurred recently in the person of a Mr. Norval, who was likewise so ordained by Bishop Malby.

The memoir, with this one great exception is uneventful enough—almost as uneventful as the quiet life of a retiring and unobtrusive but pastorally active clergyman usually is. Mr. Marshall's abandonment of Presbyterianism happened in the year before the great disruption of the Scotch Establishment, the disputes incident to which, with the violence, unreasonableness, and distraction from real pastoral work which they occasioned, appear to have first led him to examine the solidity of the ground upon which he stood. He had previously occupied important positions in the Kirk, both in Glasgow and in Edinburgh, and that from an unusually early

age, and was apparently regarded at the time with more than marked respect—with something, indeed, like warm affection—although studiously keeping aloof from Kirk quarrels. He gave up his parish without any prospect of obtaining a provision elsewhere, and with the idea of seeking employment under one of the Scotch Bishops; but, after no long interval, was presented to an incumbency in Bristol, and subsequently at Clifton, at which last place he ended his useful life in the latter part of 1855. A journal of a short excursion on the Continent—certainly not worth publishing; extracts from a private diary, the publication of which he could not have anticipated, and continued through most of his life, and marked by simplicity and reality, although not revealing any great depth or fertility of thought; and letters to his family, which blend the warmest affection for his children with the most earnest piety, have supplied his son with the materials for a narrative, compiled rather than written, and marked, on the part of the compiler, by both modesty and good taste.

An extract or two from the earlier part of the diary will throw some light on the troubles of a Scotch Presbyterian minister in his ordinary ministrations under the Kirk system of public worship, and during the angry ecclesiastical disputes which latterly have taken the place of the great teind cases that occupied the attention of the Blattergrowls of the days of the Antiquary—

Nov. 29, 1849.—I have, since the month of January last been in the habit of reading my discourses. I find it does not suit at all with my natural delivery, and does not excite the attention as when delivered without reading. I was driven to it from want of time, and because I was miserable unless I was able to repeat every word of my discourse as I had written it before going up to the pulpit. I yesterday adopted the plan of having the whole chain of ideas, which I followed in writing my discourses very fully before me, and trusting to the moment for expression. In the forenoon I was disheartened; in the afternoon I was strengthened.

No wonder, when he was under such an intolerable yoke, that we find just before such an entry as—

The Lord saw fit to try me last week. Was unable to write much; was very frequently interrupted, and by Saturday had almost my whole work before me, and had little comfort on Sabbath. Never spent such a night since I entered on my duties as a preacher as I did last Saturday. I was almost in misery.

Again, in a letter written when contemplating his change:—

In the Church of Scotland congregations are at the mercy of the minister, both regarding the instruction delivered to them, and the devotional services in which they engage. It is only a very spiritually-minded man who is qualified to pray in public with advantage. In the Church of England, whatever deficiency there may be in the instruction delivered by individual clergy, there is none whatsoever in the devotional part of the service. None of its congregations can meet without hearing and reading truths of the Bible, presented to them, if not in the sermons preached, at least in the prayers in which they themselves take a part; and a child of God, in whatever church he may worship, has privileges of pouring out his heart through the medium of prayers of the most comprehensive and spiritual character. In Scotland, how often have I heard prayers of the most meagre description, even from very popular preachers! And how has this part of God's worship been of late deteriorated, by being made a medium through which many have expressed their peculiar views on Church questions!

Again:—

I have seldom had any really Christian intercourse with ministers of the Church of Scotland. The subjects of dispute in the various Church Courts, have been the invariable subjects of conversation. It is impossible to get on with anything else. At present, neither ministers nor people seem able to talk upon any other subject; and upon these scarcely any one can speak with calmness. The future presents only the prospect of still greater irritation and engrossment.

It is fair to notice that the temper in which Mr. Marshall's fellow-ministers, generally speaking, received the announcement of his intended change, and the measures taken by them in consequence, were marked by a very creditable combination of gentleness and equity with firmness and consistency. One individual only, whose letters but not his name are given seems to have lost his temper, and to have indulged in expressions betraying both soreness and uncharitable rudeness. Any discussion of the abstract question at issue is not, of course, to be expected to appear in these memoirs. Mr. Marshall's contemptuous correspondent, while very justly distinguishing Episcopacy from the Superintending system, once for a while existing in Scotland, is

exceedingly and absurdly irritated by another point really raised by Mr. Marshall—the assertion, which facts, as well as presumptions, irresistibly establish, that the leading Continental Reformers only deserted Episcopacy because they could not convert the existing Bishops, and really preferred the Episcopal form of government, had it been obtainable. No one can honestly doubt this who has really looked into the subject. How much the fact is worth, is another question.—*London Guardian.*

News Department.

Extracts from Papers by the Steamer Niagara.

ENGLAND.

At the monthly meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, on the 3rd inst., the following report was read by the secretary:—

The standing committee beg leave to report to the board, that at a large meeting of the Committee the following resolution, adopted by the board at the last general meeting, on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Biber, was read:—"That the standing committee be requested to take into their consideration the expediency of publishing, under the sanction of competent ecclesiastical authority, an edition of the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures, with such additions to the marginal readings as may have been supplied by collation of manuscripts, or by the Biblical researches of scholars since the publication of that version."

The subject having been fully considered and discussed, the following resolution was agreed to, *nem. con.*:—"That the standing committee have taken into consideration the important question referred to them by the board; and they are of opinion that it is not expedient for the society to undertake the preparation of such a work."

It was agreed that this report be received and adopted. The Rev. Dr. Biber gave notice of the following resolution for the meeting on the 3rd of March, 1857:—

That the Resolution of the standing committee, on the subject of an edition of the authorized version with explanatory and emendatory marginal readings, proposed to them in a resolution of the board on the 6th of January last, be taken into consideration at the meeting of the Board on Tuesday, the 5th of May next.

Friday's *Gazette* states that the Queen has commanded "that a medal be granted to all persons, of every rank and class, who had been engaged in the several expeditions to the Arctic Regions, whether of discovery or search, between the years 1818, and 1855, both inclusive; and that the medal will accordingly be awarded as follows:—

1. To the officers, seamen, and marines of her Majesty's ships and vessels employed on the several voyages to the Arctic Seas during the specified period, and also to the officers of the French Navy, and to such volunteers as accompanied those expeditions.
2. To the officers, seamen, and others who were engaged in the expeditions to the Arctic Seas equipped by the Government and citizens of the United States.
3. To the commanders and crews of the several expeditions which originated in the zeal and humanity of her Majesty's subjects.
4. To persons who have served in the several land expeditions, whether equipped by her Majesty's Government, by the Hudson's Bay Company, or from private resources.

A further notice will be published in the *Gazette*; until which time no applications for the medal will be received.

During the past year the number of sick and wounded troops received at the invalid establishment, Chatham, from the various home and foreign stations, exceeded 7,100 non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the several branches of the service. Of that number 1,889 convalescent troops were found fit for further service, and forwarded to join the depots of their respective regiments; 5,230 men of all ranks, who had been examined by the Commissioners from Chelsea Hospital and pronounced unfit for further service, received their discharge on various pensions; and 105 men died. There are at present only a small number of wounded and disabled troops at St. Mary's Chatham, 62 of whom, who have been inspected by the Chelsea Commissioners, will be discharged from that establishment on Thursday.

Great efforts to reduce expenditure are being made by the Admiralty, in anticipation of the necessarily small dimensions of a peace budget. At Chatham from the beginning of the next financial year, the

hired labourers of the dockyard are to be paid 12s. a week only—a measure against which the men have met and memorialised. At Woolwich all extra clerks engaged during the war are to be dismissed, besides 2,000 artisans, at the end of the present financial year; and the same course will, doubtless, be pursued at all the dockyards.

The telegraphic despatch from Lord Panmure to General Simpson in the Crimea, "Pray remember Dowb," has not been forgotten. A correspondent of the *Times* writes—

You may remember, sir, that he was "remembered" by electric telegraph, and was put on the Staff and made a major. The brevet rank he exchanged for "substantive." So did many others, but they had not the luck of our young friend, for on the very first opportunity he was "remembered again" and was placed on the active list, and he is now in full blow as a major of a depot battalion at Colchester. In that position he is on a par with a regimental major, which, considering that he was gazetted as ensign 30th of June 1848, and has therefore only eight and a half years service is "doing tolerably well."

Another nephew of the War Minister, Capt. Thomas Young, of the 22nd Regiment, "whose services in the field are not recorded," has been appointed to the snug berth of Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Aldershot.

Woolwich, Feb. 2.—The following of the Royal Artillery are to proceed to Canada and Nova Scotia:—Captain Knox's, of 9th Battalion, to Canada, to relieve Captain Williams's company, of 10th Battalion; Captain O'Connell's company, 9th Battalion, to Nova Scotia, to relieve Captain Cox's company, 10th Battalion; Captain Ford's company, 4th Battalion, to Nova Scotia to relieve Captain Du Plat's company, 10th Battalion.

London, Jan. 31.—Master W. I. Searnell (1857), who was promoted yesterday from Second Master to the rank of Master, is appointed to the *Columbia*, 6, paddle wheel steam surveying-vessel, North America and West India station.

Paris, Feb. 12.—A madman attacked the Empress to-day. He was instantly arrested; no arms were found upon him. He declared that his intention was to marry her.

A letter from Rome mentions that the modest Protestant chapel outside the Porta del Popolo not being sufficiently capacious for the English visitors, a large one is in course of construction, or rather of adaptation, within the walls of a spacious barn, next door to the present place of worship, where permission has been obtained, on express condition of the building offering no outward and visible sign of being intended for religious purposes. "The Protestant Church committee acts, of course, in scrupulous compliance with this pact, and the wineshop which occupies the ground-floor of the new chapel will continue to display its sign, and offer its hospitality to the passing *contadino* or *carrattiere*, unhindered by the singing of psalms or delivery of sermons overhead."

In a letter from Milan the Empress of Austria is described as beautiful as Raphael's Virgin, and as mute. Her Majesty does not speak Italian, though she took lessons from M. Bolza during a long time. She speaks but little French. She listens, she looks on, and remains impassive to the compliments addressed to her on all sides. The presents made her she hands to her chamberlain without a smile or without a word of thanks. It appears that she lives solely in the love of her husband, who, on his part, appears to be passionately attached to her.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have Cape news to November 25th. Krelli's people appear to be the most unsettled, and had none of them sown; and Moshesh, the Bechuana chief, who gave Sir George Cathcart such a rough handling, is thought to be pulling the wires behind Krelli, the influence which is working on Moshesh being a not unreasonable dread of the free state Boers. If such be really the interlinking of the causes of alarm, we may fairly charge some portion of the present annoyance on the policy, always thought questionable by many persons well informed about the matter, which tempted the home Government to abandon the sovereignty. The last Cape papers are full of the trial and execution, on the charge of having murdered by poison his wife and two children, of an Englishman named Charles Leo Cox, said to be cousin to Lady Bartly, wife of the Governor of South Australia, and late a resident in this same free state. Some mystery hangs over the case; but the poor fellow died most solemnly protesting his innocence, and the Cape press appears agreed that he had scarcely the formality of a trial, and that the proceedings from first to last were thoroughly *ex parte*.

It appears that the Rev. T. W. Copman has been sitting at defiance the formal prohibitory sentence of the late Bishop of Grahamstown, and has been officiating at Uitenhage notwithstanding. Such a proceeding does not promise well for the advent of the new bishop, and the clergy have, in consequence, addressed the following unanimous remonstrance on his ill advised and contemptuous proceedings:—

"Rev. Sir—We, the undersigned clergy of the diocese of Grahamstown, feel deeply pained at the course you have thought proper to pursue with regard to the church at Uitenhage.

"You are aware that you were formally forbidden by the late Bishop to officiate within his diocese, and that the Metropolitan has confirmed your suspension and appointed a minister to replace you. When a clergyman thus suspended defies the authority of those who have been set over him in the Lord, persists in attempting to officiate, intrudes upon and impedes the services of the duly appointed minister, his conduct plainly tends to subvert all order and discipline among the clergy, to unsettle the minds of the laity, and to provoke dissension where unity and brotherly love should prevail.

"We therefore cannot refrain from expressing our disapprobation of your conduct; and we entreat you, before it be too late, to desist from a course so injurious to the Church as well as to yourself.

J. HARDIE, Acting Archdeacon.

J. HAYESIDE, Colonial Chapel, Grahamstown.

G. THOMPSON, Grahamstown.

F. BANKS, Principal of St. Andrew's College."

INDIA.—By dates from Bombay to Jan. 2, we learn that Dost Mahomed would meet Sir John Lawrence at Peshawur on the 10th December, and that Brigadier Chamberlain had returned to British territory. He has found "a new and comparatively accessible" route to Cabul by the Kurrum Valley. Seven thousand troops are to be sent from Bombay, and the command given to Sir James Outram.

A piece of domestic news is important. The law permitting the remarriage of widows has been carried into effect:—

Pundit Greeschunder Surma, a Koolin of Koolins, a man of the very highest sacerdotal rank, has married the widow of a pundit of equal birth.—The ceremony was attended by hundreds of Brahmins, and created a profound sensation. There has been some talk of excommunicating all concerned; but so extreme a step is improbable, for this reason among others—if the orthodox excommunicate the guilty couple they must excommunicate every Hindoo who attended the wedding. They will do nothing so dangerous, and the prohibition may be considered finally abolished. I am told that some degree of coercion was exercised on the bridegroom, but Hindoos invariably account for their defeats in that fashion. Even if true, the fact will make no difference. A Koolin has married a Koolin widow. He has not been excommunicated. Anybody, therefore, may marry a widow without fear of consequences. This result is admitted by the most bigotted opponents of the reform, so there is an end of one of the oldest social evils that ever afflicted a community. The bride in this case was a girl of about twelve. Under the ancient system she must have remained single all her life, an object of perpetual anxiety to her family.

Correspondence.

MR. EDITOR,

Please insert the following notes in the next *Church Times*, and oblige yours, &c.

A CHURCHMAN.

Mahone Bay, Feb. 9, 1857.

REV. W. H. SNYDER,

Dear Sir,—Permit me to hand you, by bearer, a pair of Buffalo Robes and Quanslets, being a donation, the voluntary gift of a number of your friends and well-wishers in the neighbourhood, and remain with many good wishes,

Very respectfully yours,

FREDERICK A. SPEARWATER.

REPLY.

Mahone Bay, Feb. 9, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR,

For the very reasonable and most acceptable mark of your esteem and good will which you have just now so kindly presented to me, I beg to return you and "my other friends and well-wishers in the neighbourhood" my most sincere thanks.

At any time, a gift, however small, from a willing people to him "who ministers to them in spiritual things" is a source of great comfort and encouragement to him—regard being had not so much to the intrinsic value of the gift itself, as to the kind consideration thereby manifested—but, when, as in the present instance, the gift imposes some pecuniary sacrifice upon the donors, and is so well calculated to add to the bodily comfort of the receiver, the pleasure is immeasurably increased.

Repeating the expression of my grateful acknowledgements to you, and "my other friends and well wishers" for your present thoughtful liberality; and for your many past acts of kindness and attention, and assuring you one and all of my best wishes for your happiness in time and your salvation in eternity.

Believe me to be,
Your obliged friend and Pastor,
W. H. SNYDER.

Mr. Peter A. Spearwater.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Mr. Editor:—On Wednesday evening, the 11th ult., the Mahone Bay Committee of the D. C. S. met in the School-house, and, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, the attendance was larger than on any similar previous occasion. Prayers having been said by the Rev. President, and a few introductory remarks made, the Secretary was called upon to read the Report.—The first Resolution was then moved by one of the Churchwardens, Mr. Frederic Ernst, and seconded by Mr. Timothy Nichols, and passed *nem. con.* The 2nd Resolution was moved by the other Churchwarden, Benjamin Leuge, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Rupert Zwicker, and passed *nem. con.* The 3rd Resolution was moved by Mr. Lewis Knaut, and seconded by Jas. P. Milward, and passed *nem. con.* The 4th Resolution was moved by Benjamin Zwicker, Esq., and seconded by Mr. James Duncan, and passed *nem. con.* After singing Bishop Hobor's Missionary Hymn, the 5th Resolution was moved by Dr. Lane, and seconded by Mr. P. A. Spearwater, and passed *nem. con.* The 6th Resolution, which was to have been moved by Dr. Pearson, of Chester, was passed by acclamation. The 7th Resolution was moved by Mr. Fawson Morris, and seconded by Mr. C. Mader, and passed *nem. con.* The Collection was then taken up, the Doxology sung, and the meeting dissolved with the Apostolic benediction.

S.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Mr. Editor:—It is impossible to estimate the amount of good produced by the tolling out of a noble deed.—It is like seed sown. Somewhere it may bring forth fruits, ten or twenty fold.

Please, therefore, to let the *Church Times* proclaim the following good actions, done by the parishioners of Granville to their clergyman, the Rev. W. R. Cochran.—A few days since a large party of men hauled to his yard more than a year's fuel. A plentiful dinner was provided by the care of the wives, mothers, and sisters of the working party. So bounteous, indeed, was the supply, that after thirty men had eaten, the parsonage larder was fuller than before the dinner. The same thing has been done for three consecutive winters, Mr. C.'s fuel not having cost him a sixpence during that time.

Now, Sir, I dare to say that there are many parishes beside Granville which do likewise. I doubt not there are other clergymen whose hearts are gladdened by the sight of a lofty wood-pile reared by the willing hands of a thoughtful people. But it may not be so with all. And this is written in the hope that the Granville light may shine out so clear and bright as to flash the idea into some thoughtless parish that a year's fuel is one of the most acceptable offerings which can be made to the minister.

It might stimulate a desirable rivalry amongst other congregations, if I were to state still further acts of Granville kindness. I have good opportunity of knowing that in the two and a half years during which Mr. C. has been with them his people have been unflinching in their gifts. As if by intuition it is known when the parsonage stores are low, and straightway they are replenished. Turkeys, geese, beef, lamb, pork, lard, vegetables, tea, sugar, coffee, candles, flour, butter, eggs, and anything and everything which an eating and drinking household requires. All this is over and above salary and fees.

You, sir, will doubtless agree with me that there are few natures able to be indifferent to the spectacle of a fat turkey or a tender sirloin, to say nothing of the higher consideration that by such gifts the mind of the people is known. Sincerely hoping that the *Church Times* may soon chronicle kindly offices such as these, and fully agreeing in the opinion expressed in your editorial of a few weeks since—that such deeds should be published for example's sake.

I remain yours, &c.

GRANVILLE.

An inquest was held on the body of Peter Leonarty, at the Acadian Hotel, on Thursday. He was found in bed with his throat cut. The unfortunate man (a Gorman,) appears to have labored under depression of mind for the last few days. The Jury brought in a verdict of homicide, while in a temporary state of insanity.—*Journal.*

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

FRIDAY, Feb. 27.

When the various documents were laid on the table, subsequent to reading by the Clerk,

Hon. Mr. Young said. Mr. Speaker, I perceive that certain papers relating to the Mines and Minerals of the country are not among those submitted. I enquire of the Government, Are these held back purposely, or do they intend to lay them on the table?

Hon. Mr. McKinnon gave as an excuse the absence of the Crown solicitor.

Hon. Mr. Young said. This seems very singular.—The matter is of deep importance,—a Despatch from the Colonial Secretary has been received on the subject,—and the information contained belongs to the people of the whole Province. The acts of the Government for the time being, in reference to this public property, should be before the House and the country. I cannot see any adequate reason why these papers should be detained for a month. The intention of the late Government was, to lay these papers on the tables of both Houses as soon as the Legislature was in communication with the Lieutenant Governor. If the hon. gentleman will give the reason why these are withheld I shall be gratified. What is the reason that they are not here?

Mr. Tobin.—I think, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. gentleman is pressing too closely. I suppose it is not thought well to bring down papers of so much importance, while so many leading members of the Government are absent. Papers touching such an important interest of the country should be dealt with carefully. I consider it wise to hold them back until the new Government consider how they are to be dealt with. I hope they will deal with them satisfactorily to all the people of Nova Scotia.

Hon. Mr. Young.—The people know, that on that subject, all the four members of the Government to whom allusion has been made, are opposed to the wishes of the people and of the House. It would not be courteous to initiate any action on the subject during their absence,—but the papers should be submitted, that the people might know what has been done on the subject. I desire that no opportunity be given for communication across the Atlantic before the papers are here. That is the right of the House. I will not press this to a division now,—if I did, I think a majority would press the Government to submit these. I hope they will think better of the question, and make their second retreat for the session, before a resolution be moved.

Mr. McFarlane.—The Government should have time to judge of these papers themselves. I would be glad to have them here; but give the Government time for examination. The subject is one of much interest, and I hope a satisfactory account will be given. It could not be discussed, however, in the absence of the members of Government; why, then, press for the papers? I think, when the member for Inverness talks of a second retreat that he attacks the Government rather unfairly. The papers may be wisely withheld to afford opportunity for due investigation.

Hon. Mr. Young.—Am I to understand that the Government have decided not to bring the papers down? They have been read and considered, no doubt; they are printed to be laid before the Legislature at an early day of the session. There is no adequate reason why they should not be here. The submission of such papers is an unquestionable right of the House.

Mr. Whitman.—I do not know the course decided on. Some years ago, however, a despatch was asked for, and the then Government refused, and denied the right of the House to demand despatches, except at the discretion of the Government. I suppose that members will scarcely pass a resolution now, similar to one that they voted against then.

Hon. Mr. Young.—You can find no such vote. Mr. Whitman.—I can, sir. And a majority decided that the House had no right to demand despatches.

Mr. Wier.—No doubt existed as to the right of the Government, but do they venture to withhold these? Last year an address was passed on this subject, so that an answer has been received and correspondence has taken place. Does the Government intend to let the people know what has been done on that important question? We should understand the intention. If this subject comes at the close of the session, with the School Act, the Maine Liquor Law, and other great measures, the neglect of which has been thrown in our teeth for the last twenty days, we will have work enough to do. Dare the Government refuse to bring these down?

Mr. McLellan.—The despatch alluded to by the member for Annapolis was of a different character. These papers should be here. None would think of moving on them in the absence of ex-members, but the subject requires examination. Although much has been said on the question of Mines and Minerals, many persons do not yet understand the question. I can see no evil, but much good likely to arise from the submission of the papers. Are they to be withheld, that they may be passed on hastily, without being understood? If so, I can understand why they are kept back for the reason, and do not state the fact merely. If the wish is that the papers should be understood, the sooner they are laid on the table, the better.

Mr. Tobin.—The member for Inverness, Mr. Speaker, says that the four gentlemen alluded to are opposed to the wishes of the people.

Mr. Tobin.—Why did not the late Government settle the question, when they had it in hand for ten years? Here it is unsettled now. The company looked on the late government as their enemies, and they were not inclined to arrange with them; now, when their friends form the government they may be disposed to make concessions which they would not make to their opponents. So the matter may be settled satisfactorily to the people. If the Association has rights, these rights should be respected; if the people of this Province have rights, they must be insisted on. I hope the new Government will undertake to settle the question in a way satisfactory to this Province.

Mr. Archibald.—On the first day of the session a large committee was appointed on this subject. Are they now to be told that nothing is for them to do. I have to suppose that the papers will be brought down as desired;—I hope they will;—and I did not understand that any absolute denial was given. I hope that the Government will not do themselves the injustice of withholding what is so important to the people. There is no doubt how such withholding would be considered by the country,—the present Government has been designated the "friends of the Company,"—they should respect themselves in dealing with the question.

Mr. Wado.—Mr. Speaker, is there any question before the House? The Government should have time for consideration of the mode to be adopted. The withholding of a despatch on a former day was alluded to. I believed that I moved the resolution which then sustained the conduct of the Government. I think that on this occasion the good feeling to be expected is not exhibited.

Mr. Wier.—If a question is desired it may soon be given. I do not exactly understand the remark of my colleague, concerning the late Government being an enemy to the Mining Company; did he mean that it was an enemy because it defended the rights of the people against those of a monopoly? And are the party now in office considered the friends of that monopoly because they defended it, to the injury of the people?

Hon. Mr. Howe.—If this proposition were to embarrass or disturb the Government, it should not be pressed. But it is not so. I can see no good reason for withholding these papers. They disclose the acts of policy of the late Government,—and do not affect the incoming Administration. I was not one of the Government when this correspondence passed,—I do not know how the Government discharged its duty;—these papers may give the desired information. It is only due to the late Government that the documents be submitted to the House. The action of a committee may be injuriously delayed by the withholding. No final action would be taken until the leader of the Government was in his place. In 1850 we asserted that the submission of papers was at the discretion of every Government. We yield that now; but I do not see any exercise of discretion required in this question. The papers contained the policy of the late Administration. I hope they will be brought here to-morrow.

Mr. Killam.—I do not think there is any disposition to withhold these;—the government has been only a few days in office, and a number of papers have been laid on the table. The disposition may be, to bring all down as fast as the House can consider them. There is no requirement of this discussion now.

Hon. Mr. Young.—Private despatches may be considered as unfit to be communicated any moment; the papers under consideration are not of that character; they came to the late government, and do not immediately relate to the now. The adherents of government may have access to these papers, while the opposition has not,—both sides of the House should be on equal terms respecting such matters, and in relation to the public interests. I concur in the hope that the papers will be brought down, and thus the government will do what is right to themselves, the House, and the country.

Mr. Killam.—The members of the late government are well acquainted with the papers, and can communicate what they contain to their friends. There is no difference in that.

The Speaker called attention to the rule relating to asking questions of the government. Discussion should not be, except on motion. The debate was very irregular.

Mr. Killam presented a petition from Hugo Reid, for aid towards publishing a cheap school map of the Province.

Mr. Morrison presented a petition from Inhabitants of Onslow, for a law to enable the Collections of rents on public lands made use of by the Church of England.

Fourth Department.

ALDERMAN KELLY.

In the year 1780, a youth of fourteen years of age, carrying a small bundle containing his whole wardrobe, and with only a few shillings in his pocket, entered the city of London. His parents were very poor and unable to afford him a good education.— Friends he had none in the mighty Babylon. An humble situation was open to him. During 23 weary years, his wages, commencing with ten pounds a year and his board, never rose beyond eighty, and were divided between his parents' necessities and his own.— Yet this humble man, a loving son and faithful servant, was Lord Mayor of the greatest city in the world in 1836, the possessor of a princely fortune, and a liberal benefactor of his country. To explain how these vicissitudes occurred, and to afford an encouraging example to young men in business, the following sketch is written:—

Thomas Kelly was born at Chevening, in the County of Kent, in the year 1772. His parents were then keeping an inn, where they lost the savings of an industrial occupation. Ere a year had passed, however, they retired to an impoverished farm of thirty acres in Chelsham, Surrey. Here, with a large family, bad crops, and a high rent, they struggled to maintain their existence for many years. Thomas was the eldest son, and, after a brief period of instruction at village schools, was, at twelve years of age, taken to assist his father on the farm. The severe toil, the poverty of his parents, led him to aspire to something better than the crook and the plough; and, after much anxiety and several disappointments, he obtained an assistantship in the counting-house of a London brewery.

This he exchanged, on account of the failure of the concern, two or three years afterwards, for the office of a shopman to a bookseller in Paternoster Row.— Ten pounds a year and his board formed his wages for standing behind the counter all day and sleeping beneath it all night. But these were the commencement of events yet to make the Row so famous.

Kelly had remained long enough under a parental roof to profit much from the example and instruction there afforded him. There he received his first impressions both in religion and business. The devout Sabbath keeping, and the contented industry of his father and mother, stamped an influence upon his mind that was never lost. Such a home could not be too often visited; and he availed himself of the blessing by many a walk of thirty miles. The faithful training and affection of his parents were not without their reward. His chief ambition was to increase their comforts. The half of his scanty salary was saved for them; and Mr. Fell informs us that, "when his salary was raised to eighty pounds (a sum which it never exceeded,) he afforded them still more important assistance, even taking upon himself the entire payment of their rent; and it is here, also, deserving of special notice, that the heavy expense of deaths and interments, at various periods of five younger brothers and sisters, were defrayed by him." The old man ended his life struggle in 1810, leaving a debt of eighty pounds; but which, along with the funeral expenses, and a medical bill of one hundred pounds, were discharged by his meritorious son. He had only been in business, on his own account, one year at that date; yet no personal sacrifice was spared to repay parental love and evince filial regard. This virtue is rarer than it has been, but there is none so blessed. It is "the first commandment with promise, that it may be well with thee, and thou mayest live long on the earth." In Thomas Kelly's experience it was amply verified.

A young man in London has many temptations.— The confidence reposed in him, the want of parental oversight, the attractions of pleasure, the evil example and counsel of fellow-hoppers or others in business, all conspire to try the character of an ardent youth. But Thomas Kelly withstood the wiles by which so many are caught. He was a faithful servant. For 20 years and two months he remained in one situation, without receiving any encouragement beyond a small addition to his salary, till it reached eighty pounds. But the attention he paid to his master's interest was as great as if it had been his own. His anxiety to fulfil his duty was so intense as to evidence itself at first in "extraordinary feats of somnambulism." During the first fifteen years of his service, he had no holiday, no offer of a better situation or a share in the business; yet his fidelity was none the less to his master, and his strict Sabbath-keeping unbroken. We are told that, "of all the young men of his age a glance, who were so persuasively earnest in their entreaties to him to join them in their Sunday excursions to Gravesend

and elsewhere, he frequently averred that he saw the end, adding emphatically, that not one of them came to any good." While others sought pleasure, Kelly sought profit. On week evenings he improved his mind by study, and on the Lord's day his heart by prayer. Let young men be encouraged. "Be not weary in well-doing, for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not."

Thirty-eight years of his life passed without any advancement; but now a rapid tide of prosperity flowed upon him. Declining a partnership with the prodigal son of his master, Thomas Kelly began business on his own account in 1807. He had nothing but a character. But that is much, young man, to gain and possess. "I would give ten thousand pounds for a character," said the infamous Colonel Charteris; "because I could make twenty thousand pounds by it." This our hero had, and it was his success under God. He rented the small front room of a barber's shop in No. 52, Paternoster Row, and put "THOMAS KELLY" over the door. But few knew the name. As he stood at the door to attract purchasers, a customer of his former master's asked him, "Well, Thomas, and who is this Kelly that you have taken up with?" Patience and perseverance triumphed. Scanty in his own wants, having no debts, he bought a few books and resold them. A thousand copies of "Buchan's Domestic Medicine" in sheets having been purchased, he made them up into parts, sought subscribers, and sold them all with ample profit.— Then commenced the business which yielded a fortune to himself and diffused healthy literature all over the country. This was the number system, by means of which valuable books were introduced to families by agency not of the trade, and paid for by sixpences and shillings at a time. Like all other philanthropic novelties, this system had opposition, but he who had waited long for his opportunity, could bear a trial which in uprightness he was making. One of his earliest attempts was a Family Bible, with notes and illustrations. Having appointed trustworthy agents to procure subscribers, he started with a circulation of upwards of 80,000 copies, of which the first part was paid for on delivery. This gave him capital for preparing the work, which extended to one hundred and twenty-three numbers. The price was five pounds fifteen shillings and fourpence to subscribers, and the list, swollen to 80,000, produced a sum of £460,000. After paying printer, engravers, agents, his capital was considerably increased. Various other works were soon produced and sold in this way—every one valuable—most of them religious—and, in the course of twelve years, he had acquired a leasehold of a large property in the Row, suffered a temporary loss of two thousand pounds by fire, and an actual loss of several thousands by litigation and by bankruptcies; yet never had a bill dishonored.— Twelve editions of the Bible, in various forms and sizes, were issued by him, most of them stereotyped and illustrated. Of "Brown's Self-instructing Bible" he sold 100,000 copies. He is believed to have printed and circulated about 200,000 copies of the Word of God. They were brought within the reach of all, were carefully read, and by many of the humbler classes made family heir-looms. Were a publisher seeks to diffuse proper works, how great a benefactor may he be! We also believe that, by a system of colportage, cheap books of intrinsic worth and attraction might find their way to every home in the land. From the labors of such as Alderman Kelly, and other firms well known for Christian character, much may be learned in the circulation of healthy cheap literature of the present day among the people.

So exemplary had been the life of Mr. Kelly, so upright his business, that notwithstanding the opposition of the trade to his mode of publishing, he was requested by the citizens of the Ward of Farringdon Within, many of whom were booksellers, to accept the office of alderman. This office he held for 25 years, to the satisfaction of all. In 1825, he acted as Sheriff of London and Middlesex. In 1826, he entered the Common Council. In 1831 an attempt was made to raise him to the civic chair, but he declined the distinction. In 1836, the honor was again conferred upon him, and the bookseller's boy of former years became Lord Mayor. It was an eventful year. (1837) and brought him into close contact with the throne, being the year of the decease of William IV, and the accession of her majesty Queen Victoria, who has since so worthily reigned over the English Empire.

On retiring from the chief magistracy, tokens of the approbation of his conduct were freely accorded by his fellow citizens. He had occupied his high place with dignity and grace, and borne with him into office all the urbanity, civility, and benevolence which adorned his private life.

Selections.

The case of Alicia Rice was again before Vice-Chancellor Kindersley on Saturday, Mr. Ellis and Mr. Haddon appearing for the Protestant petitioners, and Messrs. Bagshawe, sen., and jun., for the Roman Catholic mother. The question is whether, on the facts of the case (which were reported last week), the Court of Chancery will appoint some other guardian than the mother. The argument was only heard so far as to enable the Vice-Chancellor to decide what should be done with the girl during the short vacation, as the Court, at the close of the sitting, adjourns for a week and it would be impossible to go into the whole case, in one day. His Honour suggested that the counsel should agree as to the disposal of the child in the meanwhile, and that nothing should be done to disturb her mind on the subject of religion:—

Mr. Bagshawe, sen.—Does your Honour think it necessary to leave the child's mind in a blank condition?

The Vice-Chancellor—A "blank condition!" Can the mind of a girl of that age be in a blank condition for a week? I should be extremely reluctant, whether the girl be a Roman Catholic or a Protestant, that she should be without religious instruction.

Mr. Bagshawe, sen.—I will undertake, sir, no discussion shall take place, all instruction shall be given her, in the interval. I am content that the child shall say such prayers as a parent is bound to teach a child, and that the child shall go with her mother to the Roman Catholic church.

The Vice-Chancellor—You could not give any other undertaking.

Mr. Bagshawe, sen.—I am content with that minimum, sir. I am content that neither the clergyman, the priest, or any other person shall speak to the child upon the subject of religion at all, but that the simple duty shall be carried on which is carried on with children—that is, of saying the prayers which my child, or any other Catholic child, would have to say.

The Vice-Chancellor—If that were a *sine qua non*, that will not be satisfactory. The undertaking I should require would be, in substance, that you should not remove the child, or interfere with her, by causing her to attend any Roman Catholic place of worship, and as the mother probably would not like her to go to a Protestant place of worship, so she should not, either by her attendance at a Roman Catholic chapel, or by her communications with the child, or by suffering any communication with a Roman Catholic priest, or from any other quarter, allow a word about religion to enter her mind.

An adjournment now took place, but the counsel were unable to agree, it being insisted that the girl should attend some place of worship, and considerable discussion ensued between the counsel for the mother and the Vice-Chancellor on this point:

Mr. Bagshawe, sen.—Would your honour leave it to the child to say such prayers as it may think fit, without the intervention of the mother?

The Vice-Chancellor—Of course, it requires no power—no permission of the Court—that the child should do that. I cannot help thinking, Mr. Ellis, that if the child's religious views are so settled, as you say, in favour of the Protestant Church—I cannot conceive that saying a few Roman Catholic prayers, even although they may be invocations to the Virgin or to the saints, for a few days, even if voluntarily said, could unsettle her deeply settled views.

Mr. Bagshawe, sen.—Especially with such evidence of the child's strength of constitution.

The Vice-Chancellor—Yes, but it ought to be the voluntary act of the child.

Mr. Bagshawe, sen.—Neither the mother nor any other person shall say a word to her on the subject of religion.

The Vice-Chancellor—Nor take her to a Roman Catholic place of worship.

Mr. Bradstreet, sen.—It is a matter of the strongest obligation among Catholics that a mother should not only go to Church herself, but take every child with her; and no such excuse of the child being ill, unless it were so ill as to render it improper to take her, would make an excuse.

The Vice-Chancellor—It astonishes me that when there is this exigency in the case, still it is considered absolutely essential (according to the judgment of the Roman Catholics) that the child must go to a Roman Catholic place of worship, notwithstanding she does not go to a Protestant place of worship. As you say, so it is, no doubt, but I hear it with great surprise.

Mr. Bagshawe, sen.—The First Catechism teaches the parent, "You must go to church on Sunday, and take your children."

The Vice-Chancellor—Arguing that to be a monk, of course that is a sufficient reason, and you must yield; but suppose I make an order that beyond this and next Thursday it shall not be done in this case, will the child's salvation be perished by making such an order?

Mr. Bagshawe, sen.—I am told, sir, the mother is in a bad condition of health.

The Vice-Chancellor—The spot, you say, makes it an obligation upon her.

Mr. Bagshawe, sen.—Just as I should go with my own children to-morrow morning.

The Vice-Chancellor—It is an obligation; but if this child has been brought up a Protestant, the child himself does not feel that obligation.

Mr. Bagshawe, sen.—The mother finds that she has imperfectly understood her duty, no doubt, and has imperfectly done it.

After much more discussion of a similar nature, the consent of the parties to the following arrangement was reduced to writing:—

"Continues the former undertaking until further order. The Vice-Chancellor will be good enough to see the child. If the child wishes to go to the Roman Catholic church or chapel in the meanwhile, and until Monday week, she is to be at liberty to do so. If she wishes not to go to the Roman Catholic church in the meanwhile, it is ordered that she shall not be taken to any Roman Catholic place of worship until Monday week. In the meantime the child is to be left to say such prayers as she may think fit, the mother undertaking in the meantime not to communicate, either verbally or in writing, nor to allow any one else to do so, on the subject of religion, nor to suggest to the child that she should say any particular prayers."

After seeing the child, the Vice-Chancellor made the following order:—

"I have had the opportunity of seeing this child. I took care to let her understand that the only question now was what was her own personal wish, as to whether she should or should not go to a place of Roman Catholic worship, church or chapel, to-morrow, being Sunday, and the Sunday following, and that that was the only question she had to consider. I need not say that I entirely abstained from any question relating to any other matter than that one. The child seems a very retiring, shy child, but very interesting, and perfectly competent to understand the question which I put to her. She states distinctly, and unhesitatingly, that her wish is not to go to the Roman Catholic church to-morrow, and not to go on the following Sunday. She intimated her wish that she should go to the church, which she said was the Hampstead Church—the church to which she had been accustomed to go when at school. Of course, I told her that was not the question, and that that wish could not be complied with now, whatever might be the case hereafter. I will put it to her whether her wish was to go, or not to go, to the Roman Catholic church or chapel, to-morrow or the following Sunday? She again deliberately expressed her wish not to go.—Under these circumstances, in conformity with that undertaking you gave, I understand you wish it should be put in the shape of a prohibition or interdiction on the mother. There will be that prohibition. It will be exactly in the very language you have framed it. I hope pains will be taken to impress the mind of the mother with the obligations she incurs when the prohibition is given. Her great anxiety seems to be that the child should not be removed from her, which is most natural, and exactly what it ought to be from the dictates of nature, and, I may add, the child's wish (which she volunteered to express to me), that she should not be removed from her mother. I explained to both of them that there was no such intention at present, whatever might be the ultimate result. It is very desirable the mother should be made distinctly to understand the penalty she would incur if she were to violate this order."

THE LAST MOMENTS OF VERGER.

The submission of this final judgment to the supreme authority, and the delay or hesitation in sanctioning it, and rejecting the last appeal for mercy to the Emperor, appear to have prevented the order for preparations for the execution arriving at the prison of the Roquette until past midnight. In the course of the same evening Verger, who was aware that his appeal was pending on that day, is represented as manifesting intense anxiety as to the result, frequently demanding whether any announcement had been forwarded to him from the Palais de Justice, and expressing his hopes, when no intelligence arrived,

either that his appeal had succeeded, or that his position to the Emperor would be listened to. In this doubtful state he went to bed, and, after much restlessness, dropped into a profound sleep at 2 o'clock, the very hour at which, by the glare of torches, the erection of the scaffold for his execution was commencing before the doors of his prison. To English ideas it appears strange, perhaps, that Verger should be allowed to go to rest ignorant not only of his fate, for of that he could scarcely be really doubtful, but of the awfully near approach of the last moment of his existence, and to sleep on unconscious of it until half-past seven o'clock the next morning. It was only at the latter hour, or five minutes earlier, that the governor of the prison and the chaplain entered his cell to arouse him from his last slumber, and announce to him that in half an hour he was to die. The reception he gave to the startling summons is somewhat differently recorded by different authorities. According to the *Univers*, Verger listened at first with *sang froid* to the exhortations of the chaplain, refusing to have anything to do "with men who honored Notre Dame de la Salette," &c.; and when the Abbe Hugon "explained to the bystanders in what these devotions consisted, and defended the practice of them against the attacks of the prisoner," Verger "rejoined and urged them not to allow themselves to be seduced by the chaplain's language, saying he knew the clergy, and had separated himself from them because they did not follow Christ." In short, according to the *Univers*, a sort of theological discussion took place, of which I leave the responsibility and probability to that journal. In the dreadful scene which followed, all accounts, unhappily, agree only too unanimously. The wretched man refused to leave his bed or his cell to proceed to the spot where the toilette or last preparations for the execution is usually made. "I will not die," he exclaimed, or rather shrieked; "Give me time to solicit pardon, to receive an answer to my appeal for mercy! If not, you may put an end to me here; but I will not move, I will not stir from hence!" Two turnkeys at first endeavoured to remove him, but he rolled himself on the floor, and clutched at every obstacle in his way. Four more men were called in to aid, and it is said that it was only when the brawny and terrible *Exécuteur des hautes œuvres* himself joined with them in their efforts, that by the united strength of six or seven men the hapless wretch was dragged, screaming at once and half fainting to his horrible destiny. The only motive or advantage in repeating these shocking details is the strong evidence that they afford of craven sensibility to the miserable fate and punishment awaiting him, unaccompanied and unsupported by any of those feelings of wild enthusiasm and excitement which would be likely to attend the last moments of a maniac. Base and ignoble fear of death, never, perhaps, found utterance in more sane and prosaic accents than when Verger, to exhortations addressed to him to "take courage, and show himself at least a man at the last," replied, "That's all very well for you to say, but I should like to see one of you in my place; big and strong as you are now, we should see whether you would take matters so coolly then!" His external appearance at that moment seems to have presented a living index of such a mind. He is described as "completely changed in physiognomy; his complexion had become livid, his eyes deeply sunk in their orbits, his forehead wrinkled; in a word, in one quarter of an hour he seemed to have grown older by fifteen years." Never did a criminal advance to his punishment with the fear of death more fully and sensibly before his eyes. When the prison doors opened, he almost fainted at the sight of the scaffold, and ere his head reached the block, he seemed almost to have escaped from the sentence of avenging justice.

Thus died Verger; certainly one of the most ignominious deaths who was ever prompted by the envy, hatred, and malice of a bad heart to shed the blood of his superiors in rank and virtue. Some accounts accord with the unhappy man's greater evidence of contrition and repentance, not at the last hour, but at the first moment, than others. The most favourable report says that, when utterly prostrated by his struggles, he suddenly changed his demeanour, "declared his desire to die like a Christian, declared his crime, abjured the errors he had professed, and offered the sacrifice of his life in expiation. He then retired into a corner with the chaplain, knelt down, confessed, and received absolution, showing symptoms of the deepest and sincerest repentance." When the Bishop of Meaux visited Verger in his cell, and, on taking leave, made a last appeal to him to display some symptoms of repentance and contrition for the dreadful deed he had committed, all the answer he then vociferated was by two words "*Se vous pardonnez*," per- sisting in considering himself too victim of his

diocesan's injustice. It is understood that by special command of the Emperor a commission of three eminent medical men was lately appointed to examine Verger and decide upon his state of mind, and that the unanimous conviction expressed by them was that, although at that time exhibiting great excitement and even moments of mental hallucination, these symptoms were to be esteemed far more the effects, than the causes, of his previous irregularities of conduct and final crime, and were not such as at any time could place him in the situation of an irresponsible agent.—*London Guardian*.

CHINA.—Private letters from Missionaries at Shanghai, appearing in the *Southern Miscopalian*, confirm previous advices, with striking additional particulars:—

"Oct. 7, 1856.—Our public news of the last week is very startling, but needs confirmation. It is to the effect that Yang, the Eastern King, who styled himself the Holy Ghost, has been killed by the Northern King, drawn asunder by two buffaloes, and that the insurgents have slaughtered about ten thousand of each other in Nan-Kiang.

"The report also is, that Hong-sen-tseum, the Tai-ping-wang or Emperor of the insurgents, has been dead for two years, and that his son, only seven years old, has succeeded him. This is news which may prove of the utmost importance to the spread of Christianity in China. If these two arch impostors, the one of whom claimed to be the Son of God, the other, the Holy Ghost, are really removed by God's Providence, it may make way for men of less lofty and blasphemous pretensions, and the Scriptures they circulate and make the basis of their public examinations in place of their ancient classics, may receive an interpretation that shall flood China with Divine light, and lead to the knowledge of Christ as the true Son of God, the 'Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world.'"

"The insurgents have certainly had the best of the strife this season."

Extract from another letter of the same date:— "Calamities seem to thicken upon China, and we look on and speculate as to what the end is to be.—While we were suffering from drought in all this region this past Summer, they were having floods in the South; and since we sent off the last mail, I have seen a sight I had only been acquainted with through the description given in books before. This part of China, and all the coast to the north of us, has been visited by a plague of locusts, and for more than a week they were passing over Shanghai, going out to sea. We could sometimes hear the noise they made, and the sky would be dark with them, and they would pass on, day after day, in bands, one long steady stream. One day a swarm came down so low that we feared they were going to light, but persons acquainted with their habits said that when once they commenced their flight, they never settled down again to feed. So on they passed in countless myriads, and we could only stand and gaze at a sight the oldest inhabitants of Shanghai had never seen before. I felt, I confess, quite aware of the locusts, when I considered them a direct visitation from the Almighty."

I could not but think of the plagues of Egypt. The Chinese regarded them with the most superstitious feelings, and all kinds of stories were soon spread abroad to warn people not to meddle with them: "Some 20 or 30 men, women and children, who had gone out into the field to rail at them, were bitten to death by the invited locusts;" and so on. We have seen none now for a week or ten days; and I suppose the sight is over; but accounts represent the country as having been left bare by them. One company of licensed beggars—men, women, and children—has already arrived in Shanghai, and, I believe, goes into the foreign settlements. I suppose they will put up a camp near it, for the winter months, and we shall probably have a large addition to our part of the population before the end of the year. This people are not regular beggars, but rather a kind of 'hedge' from the region where the orange and locusts have laid waste the land, and where they had no prospect before them, but they remain at home. In such cases, the officers give licence to whole companies to go to any part of the country where food can be had, and live upon the charity of their neighbours, in the Bible sense of the word. These people will return to their homes, it is said, when the winter is over, and the new crops are to be planted. Business is a most difficult one to settle, and the merchants say that with the present rates of exchange it is vainous to buy tea; they cannot sell it at home for what it costs here; and there are 60 large vessels in port, waiting for cargo."

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1857.

CAPTAIN HEDLEY VICKARS.

The communication of a writer in the *Episcopal Recorder* of Philadelphia, commenting upon the war spirit which the Biography of Capt. Hedley Vickers is calculated to excite, as opposed to the spirit of Christianity, and a part of which struck us as so remarkable, that we published it, with a short preface containing our own views upon the subject, has not passed without a special reply by another writer, in the same paper. The latter controverts the position advanced by the former writer, that "there is not a single word in the teaching of the Saviour that will give countenance to the principle of any kind of war," by adducing the Saviour's example of the healing of the centurion's servant, soon after His sermon on the mount—and the instance of the first gentile convert, Cornelius. The argument, however, by which he supports his views, is not conclusive, and we shall avoid them, in like manner as we omitted the previous proposition. He further excuses the conduct of Capt. Vickers by the same process of reasoning as dictated our prefatory observations. There is indeed but one question, which this writer himself asks, that can be thought to bear by implication upon Hedley Vickers' character, and that may be answered satisfactorily in various ways. Thus, he says—"Why did not Capt. Vickers leave the army and enter the Church?" which he goes on to resolve—and the reply to which in our mind would naturally be, that *knowing himself and being known for what he was*, both his example and teaching were likely to have much more weight as a soldier, than they would have had in any other profession. In fact there can no imputation rest upon the motives of this Christian soldier, so far as his published history and private conduct declare, and none whatever upon his energy when the result of an important affair depended upon his resolution and the strength of his arm. His biographer, however, is not to be so easily excused, who putting him forward as a Christian example, brings into prominence certain actions which however necessary are opposed to Christian principles. These are in fact so boldly portrayed, that it inspires an idea that the Christian soldier was to be eternally rewarded for slaying the enemies of his country, or bravely falling in battle—a picture which however stimulating, partakes more of the coloring of the Koran, than of the milder tints of the Gospel of peace.

We had not intended to notice particularly the reply to the communication from which we quoted, but our attention having been directed to it, we give below that portion that we think most conclusive. No mortal ever yet attained to absolute perfection, and it is no reflection upon the Christian consistency of such an one as Capt. Vickers, that he did not attain to it in a greater degree than the sons of Zebedee or the apostle Peter. Nor do we think that any laboured argument on the part of his friends is necessary for his justification. Had the objectionable part of the "biography" been rendered in the words of this writer, it would not have been open to such severe rebuke, and would have been better calculated to instil the doctrine of peace as an appropriate part of the Christian character.—

"So long as God's judgements are abroad upon the earth, war—*one of the severest He has ever inflicted upon our race*—will undoubtedly continue; and Christian soldiers and sailors, as well as Christian clergymen, statesmen, and others, must do their duty in that state of life to which it has pleased God to call them. The path of duty would certainly be forsaken, were a soldier to desert his post in time of danger; and the officer is bound to use his sword in time of need, though not in anger. He may not only be free from anger at such a time, but be in a Christian frame of mind—ten thousand times more desirous to save his enemy (were it in his power) than to destroy him.

"I cannot describe my feelings as I read the remarks of 'Pax' upon the death of that gallant officer and zealous Christian, and think of him as I have seen him.

"I do not intend to dwell upon his character. It has been truthfully and fully portrayed in the memoir, which was written in prayer, which God is graciously answering in the conversion of many souls. It is my happiness to know the writer of that memoir, the betrothed of Captain Hedley Vickers, and the other members of that holy family of 'B.' Had 'Pax' been at my side one Sabbath evening, and witnessed one of the meetings of the Navvies and others frequently referred to in the memoir, methinks he would have suffered his right arm to be taken off, rather than pen such charges against the book; and, had he seen and heard one of the many blessed by that godly officer,

who hastened to me at the conclusion of that meeting, to tell me, with an almost broken heart, he had just come from the grave of that beloved one, he would feel guilty of having given an infamous character to one of the holiest, and, for the time he was spared, most useful men that ever lived.

"The question may be asked, 'Why did not Capt. Vickers leave the army, and enter the church?' 'To his own Master he standeth or falleth.' Who can read his memoir, and doubt that a man of such prayer asked his God to guide him in this important matter; and, if he felt it his duty to remain where God converted him, we may be at a loss to understand how it could be so, yet we dare not accuse him of sinning in not throwing off his uniform. Some of the most holy men in this country and in England have left the army for the church, and the Rector of 'B' is one of them. They felt it their duty to do so, and, feeling so, they could have sinned, had they not made the exchange; but this is no proof that all who love God and desire to serve him, should rush to the pulpit. No! The soldier, the statesman, the professional man, the merchant, the mechanic, the laborer, as well as the clergyman, have their duty to discharge to God and their fellow-creatures. The light of each must so shine, that others, seeing their good works, may glorify their heavenly Father. Hedley Vickers, as a good soldier of the cross and of his country, faithfully and zealously discharged his every duty. Fain would he have spent his time ministering to the sick and wounded, proclaiming to them that Saviour whose precious blood cleanseth from all sin; but he was ordered into the trenches. Attacked by the enemy, he bravely defended the post assigned him by his country, and fell at the head of the men placed under his command. His natural life, but not his "light" is extinct, and "he being dead, yet speaketh." When the last trumpet shall sound, many shall arise from their graves in various parts of the earth, and call that Christian soldier blessed."

The Ordination will be held on Sunday, March 8th, in St. George's Church. The Candidates and others will assemble for Prayer in the Bishop's Chapel on the mornings of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock—also on Thursday and Friday at a quarter past 5, and on Saturday at 8 p. m. There will be service with Sermon in the Chapel on Wednesday evenings during Lent, at half-past 7.

The Lent Services commenced at Christ Church, Dartmouth, on Ash Wednesday, when there was full Service and a Sermon in the morning at 11. In the evening the Annual Meeting of the Dartmouth Committee of the D. C. S. was held, which was well attended, and a series of Resolutions passed, bearing upon the objects of the Society.—There will be full service and a Sermon on Wednesday at the above Church, at 3 p. m. during Lent.

LEGISLATIVE.

SINCE the want of confidence debate, the business of the Legislature has presented but few points of interest. The new officials have been returned to their constituents for approval, and but little has been done beyond receiving petitions, to forward the business of the country. A good deal of discussion has occasionally taken place upon other matters, in which the disposition of the new administration to adopt the measures of public improvement pursued by the old, has been questioned, and their omission to send down important papers and despatches connected with the settlement of that long standing grievance—the Mining Co. monopoly—has been charged upon them as corroborative of a design to carry out a different line of policy. Whether there may be any truth in this surmise, time will show; but it is hardly to be expected that an Administration so new to Office, which in fact cannot be said to have secured it until its components have received the sanction of their separate constituencies, could have formed any settled policy as yet upon the important subjects that may come before it. The utmost that can be supposed under present circumstances is, that the private opinions and personal leanings of the members of government, may be considered as foreshadowing their future public conduct, and the opposition Press is making the most of their knowledge of all the particulars which have guided the conduct while out of office, of the parties now in power.

Several letters and addresses have also appeared in the papers. An address from Honble. J. W. Johnston to his constituency in Annapolis, in which the causes of the late dissolution are shown, and several important topics introduced, upon the non-committal principle. A letter from Hon. Joseph Howe, recommending the formation of a Protestant Alliance. Hon. J. W. Marshall's address to his constituents. Mr. Whitman's (the opponent of Mr. Johnston) address to his constituents. These are all indicative rather of a change of men than a change of measures.

We have published the reported discussion upon the demand for the despatches relative to the Mining Association.

The members of St. Luke's have just presented to their talented and amiable Organist, an elegant service of Plute, the object of which is expressed in the note from Rev. W. Bullock which accompanied it. We have been favored with a copy of this and the reply, which we have great pleasure in making public, believing that they will afford general satisfaction that the indefatigable and disinterested service of Mrs. Grigor has been so gracefully noticed.—

Halifax, March 2nd, 1857.

MY DEAR MRS. GREGOR,

The members of our Congregation could not have imposed upon me a more gratifying duty, than that of presenting to you the accompanying Testimonial, to be a small token of the sense they entertain of your good service, as their ready and effective Organist.

The members of the Choir of St. Luke no less than myself and my assistant in its Ministry, are fully sensible of the advantage we derive not only from your skill, but the prompt and amiable manner in which every thing is done by you, to make the service pleasant to the Choir, and beneficial to the congregation.

I pray God's blessing on your labor, by which it must be delightful to yourself, and am over your affectionate Friend and Pastor,

WM. BULLOCK.

REPLY:

MY DEAR FRIEND AND PASTOR,

It is with much pleasure that I acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, in which you so kindly express for me the sentiments of the Members of the Congregation, the Choir of St. Luke, also those of yourself and assistant in its Ministry, for my very humble efforts in accompanying the Choir in the sacred services of our Church, and at the same time conveying the expression of your kindness and theirs by a testimonial of respect so far beyond my merits and powers to deserve.

Will you favor me, my dear Mr. Bullock, by conveying to them my best acknowledgments and thanks for so useful as well as valuable a present, and assure them with my warmest regards, that I have only been too happy in being enabled to enjoy the privilege of adding to that beautiful part of Divine Worship in which we praise the Lord in His Sanctuary.

With much respect,

Believe me,

Ever yours sincerely,

EMILY M. GREGOR.

Halifax, March 3rd.

[From last Saturday's City Edition.]

The Steamship *Niagara* arrived this morning, in 13½ days from Liverpool. Parliament was opened on the 3d inst. by Royal Commission. The Lord Chancellor read the Speech. It alludes to the principal events that have engaged the attention of Europe since the last opening of Parliament—the questions before the Paris Conference—and the Neuchâtel question—the former of which is settled, the latter in fair progress—notices the communications to the King of Naples of the French and English governments, the replies to which have induced those powers to withdraw their ambassadors—trusts that negotiations that have been entered into with the United States will remove all misunderstanding about Central America—notices also that a commercial treaty has been concluded with Siam—and bestows a few paragraphs upon the Persian and Chinese hostilities, which have been successfully prosecuted. The Speech concludes with Her Majesty's gratification, that notwithstanding the sacrifices attendant upon the late war, the resources of the country are unimpaired, and its industry unchecked.

The two Houses of Convocation for the Province of Canterbury, assembled on Wednesday, Feb. 4, for the despatch of business. A full report of their proceedings is given in the *London Guardian*. The principal topics of discussion in the Lower House were the admission of laymen, and the Constitution of a supreme ecclesiastical Court of Appeal; in the Upper, Home and Foreign Missions, and the means of providing for them.

In the House of Lords, last night, Feb. 10, the Lord Chancellor introduced his first instalment of promised law reform, in the shape of Bills dealing with the several jurisdictions of the Ecclesiastical Courts.

Lord Lyndhurst and Earl Derby again pressed for further papers, urging that it would be found that Dr. Bowring had sought a quarrel, in order to insist on obtaining entrance into Canton.

In reply to Mr. Layard, Mr. V. Smith stated that Feruk Khan, the Persian Ambassador to the Emperor of the French, had received from his court further and full instructions for negotiation with the British Government.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that half of the extraordinary expenses of the Persian war will be borne by the East India Company, and the other half by Government.

It was currently reported yesterday that a vacancy had occurred at the Admiralty by the resignation of

Sir Robert Peel, and that the office of Civil Lord held by Sir Robert will be abolished.—Daily News.

The Session opens with spirit. The vivacity with which Mr. Disraeli has assumed the offensive—the civilities which he has exchanged with Mr. Gladstone—the deliberate impetuosity with which that eager spirit has dashed into the fore-front of the Opposition—the promptness shown on both sides in bringing forward important questions—the determination evinced by the most considerable men in both Houses to probe to the bottom the justice and policy of our Oriental wars—all passages that there will be fighting for those who like fighting, and probably work for those who are desirous of work. Already the town rings with the new Coalition. There is no Coalition. But there are signs and tokens of an approaching union. Such demonstrations as men willing to be friends and to act together and that everybody should know it, might make towards each other have been made. Mr. Gladstone's first words were a complimentary allusion to Mr. Disraeli's speech; he pursued Mr. Disraeli's arguments, brought out his points, and on the great question of the Income-tax undertook to give him an unqualified support—in a word, at the outset of the battle, placed himself at his own. From all which you may fairly infer that if any personal obstacle has existed to Mr. Gladstone's union with Lord Derby's party, the obstacle as far as regards Mr. Disraeli, is removed. But if that party by the weight of its mass, attracts Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Gladstone is evidently exercising a certain attraction over the Manchester men and those who may be called the economical Radicals, and who are at the present moment extremely hostile to Lord Palmerston. Lord J. Russell and Lord Grey skirmish independently, each on his own account, but they have taken the earliest opportunity of showing that they owe no forbearance, in their own opinion, to the common object of attack.

Thus threatened on many sides, Lord Palmerston stands on the defensive.—London Guardian, Feb. 11.

Orders have been received in Dublin, from the Horse Guards, for the Queen's Bays and 3d Dragoon Guards to hold themselves in immediate readiness to proceed to India. Similar orders, it is added, have been also issued to seven regiments of infantry.

PERSIA.—A telegraphic despatch from Bagdad, December 29, states that "the Shah of Persia is in no way disposed to make the concessions demanded from him by England. He will offer a vigorous resistance, and defend himself to the last extremity. He has appealed to his subjects, and proclaimed a holy war."

DENMARK.—The question of the Sound Dues is to be settled in this fashion:—The King of Denmark undertakes to keep up lights, beacons, and buoys free of cost, and to reduce the land transit duty; and the contracting States, parties to the treaty, agree to pay in return for the dues formerly levied 30,570, 698 rixdollars, according to quotas already agreed upon. The quotas are to be paid within twenty years, in half-yearly instalments.

The Journal says:—We are glad to hear that a Steamer, to be used on the Grand Lake in connexion with the Shubenacutic Canal, is in great forwardness, and will be ready for launching in the spring. We predict with confidence that thousands will gladly avail themselves of the round by rail and canal, for a day's recreation during the heats of summer, numbers perhaps sojourning for weeks in the neighbourhood if there be tempting accommodations. A little fortune will be made by the best hotel keeper on the shores of that beautiful Grand Lake.

An insufficient No. of the Penny Post for January having been sent, the Agent entreats the patience of Subscribers who have not received that No. for a few weeks, when they will be supplied.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. Mr. Ambrose, with remittance. Rev. Mr. Jarvis, who is informed that "The Church Times" has been mailed regularly to his address and to that of W. Clarke, Esq. also. Mr. Geo. Munro—directions will be attended to. Lieut. Col. Lloyd—we have Sarrines Critical F. Dictionary—do not know the Book you require. Poetry from Annapolis next week.

KEATING'S WORK TABLET.—A purely Vegetable sweetmeat furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for intestinal or Thread worms. It is a perfectly safe preparation; especially adapted for Children.

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

BILIOUS STOMACH.

Persons troubled with Bile upon the Stomach will find perfect relief by using

STONE'S LIQUID CATHARTIC.

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

THE WONDER OF THE AGE! Dr. Metcalf's Tussilage!—A compound of simple remedies harmless in their nature, but wonderful in effect; by timely use, coughs are instantly relieved; sore throats and colds, soon cured. It is efficacious in Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and diseases of the Lungs and Chest; is so pleasant to the taste that children cry for it: so convenient to use that it can be carried in the pocket and always at hand. Trial packages can be had for a York shilling.

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

COLB'S ALBA MARINA.—A Concentrated Essence of the Seaweed.—A preparation exercising a Wonderful Power, as an external remedy, over Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and over all cases of weakness of the Limbs and Joints, Deformities of the Spine and

Chest, Enlargements of the Glands, Swellings, Tumours, &c., often curing these distressing maladies after a few applications.

Agents for Nova Scotia, G. E. MORTON & Co.

OLD DR. WM. AUNOTT'S BITTERS.—To all classes of Society, but especially FEMALES, STUDENTS, ARTISANS, MECHANICS and all others whose employments confine them to a sitting posture, this medicine is of the greatest service—even worth its weight in gold.

In Impurities of the blood it will be found efficacious and safe, not interfering with diet or avocations.

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

Married.

On Thursday, 26th ult., at St. Stephen's Church, Chester, by the Rev. C. J. Shrove, assisted by the Rev. E. Payne, Mr. EDWARD SIZLY, merchant, of Liverpool, N. S., to MARIA M., daughter of the late Geo. Mitchell, Esq. of the former place.

At St. George's Church, on Wednesday, the 18th ult., by the Rev. R. E. Unlacke, Mr. ROBERT LOCKYER, of Portsmouth, England, to MARTHA, daughter of Mr. Thos. Cooper, of this City.

At Granville, on the 10th ult., by the Rev. W. R. Cochran, B. A., Mr. CHRISTOPHER PICKELS, to SARAH, oldest daughter of Capt. John Johnson.

At the Rectory, Granville, by the same, on the 10th ult., Mr. JOHN AMBERMAN, to Miss HANNAH YOUNG.

Died.

On Monday morning last, CHARLES, seventh son of Mr. Kenneth McKenzie, aged 6 years and 4 months.

On Wednesday last, ARTHUR BELL, only son of Geo. and Elizabeth Bosson.

On Wednesday last, Mr. FRANCIS J. RUDOLF, aged 62 years.

At Dartmouth, on Wednesday last, HARRIET AMELIA, infant daughter of John C. and Sarah Brown, aged 4 months.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Feb. 28—R. M. S. Niagara, Wickman, Liverpool, 13 days—61 passengers, 2 for Halifax; brig Boston, O'Brien, Boston, 3 days; schr. James McNab, Adams, Portland, 21 days.

Monday, March 2—Schr. Olive Branch, Wright, Portland via St. John, N. B.; Julia, Richmond, Virginia, 10 days; Ransom, King, New York, 7 days; Mars, Fortune Bay.

Wednesday, March 4—Brig Florence, Johnston, Cienfuegos, 20 days—left Vivid, of and for Halifax; Annie, loading for New York.

Thursday, March 5—R. S. S. Delta, Hunter, Bermuda, 31 days—2 passengers; brig. Don, Morgan, Cienfuegos, 25 days; Uncle Tom, Hood, Fortune Bay, 10 days.

CLEARED.

March 2—Brig America, Mesgher, Boston; schr. Inkerman, Alkener, B. W. Indies.

March 2—Brig Boston, O'Brien, Boston.

March 4—Beverly, Blanche, Newfld.

Schr. Presto, Gardner, from Halifax for Boston, was totally lost, with cargo, 2nd Inst., at Venial Head, Rio de Janeiro. Captain and crew forwarded to this port from Boston, per steamer, by the British Consul.

PRICES CURRENT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7.

	None.
Apples	
Beef, Fresh, per cwt.	40s. & 50s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. 2d & 1s. 3d.
Cheese, "	6d. & 7d.
Chickens, per pair	2s. & 2s. 6d.
Calf Skins, per lb.	6d.
Ducks, per pair	3s. & 3s. 6d.
Eggs, per dozen	1s. 6d & 1s. 8d.
Geese, each	2s. 6d & 2s. 9d.
Homespun, wool, per yd.	2s. 6d.
Do. cotton & wool,	1s. 9d.
Lamb, per lb.	4d. & 5d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s.
Peatoes, per bushel	6s.
Pork, per lb.	5d.
Turkeys, "	11d. & 1s.
Yarn, "	2s. 6d.
Am. Spl. Flour, per bbl.	40s. & 41s. 6d.
Can. Spl. " "	38s. 9d & 41s. 3d.
State " "	37s. 6d & 40s.
Rye Flour, "	22s. 6d & 25s.
Commeal, "	21s. 6d & 22s. 6d.
Indian Corn, per bushel	4s. 6d.
Sugar, bright P. R. per cwt.	57s. 6d.
Molasses, per gal.	2s. 5d. & 2s. 6d.
" chryed "	2s. 3d.
Lumber—1 Inch Pine,	£4 2s. 6d.
" 1 Inch Pine,	3 10s.
" Shipping Pine,	50s. & 52s. 6d.
" Spruce,	40s. & 45s.
" Hemlock,	35s. & 37s. 6d. & 40s.
Wood, per cord	20s. 0d.
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	35s.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

Feb'y. 28, 1857.

Just Received per brig BOSTON:

- WHATELY'S Logic;
- Ollendorff's French Grammars,
- " German do.
- Key to the above;
- German Dictionaries; German Readers;
- Davies' Algebra;
- " Trigonometry;
- Liddell & Scott's Greek Lexicon;
- Spiers' and Sarceno's French Pronouncing Dictionaries;
- Greenfield's Greek Testaments;
- Valpy's Greek Delocetus;
- Ready Reference Files;
- The American Vocalist.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

Rev. D. W. PICKETT, Principal. Prof. STIEFFELHAGEN, Teacher of Modern Languages. TERMS—Boarders, £35 per annum; Day Scholars, £8 per annum.

Modern Languages, 15s. per Qr.—No extras. All Payments to be made quarterly and in advance.

Pupils will be received at any time, and charges made from the date of entrance. Each Boy to provide his own sheets, pillow cases, and towels, and all clothing to be distinctly marked with the owner's name. The usual Quarter's notice will be required before removal.

A thorough and practical knowledge of French, German, Spanish, and Italian, may be acquired under the instruction of Prof. Stieffelhagen, of King's College, who attends daily.

The Alumni Prizes of £8 and £4 will be open for competition at the Ecceania in June 1857.

To Clergymen and Divinity Students—to assist in educating the Sons of Clergymen, or those who are designated for the Ministry, Six Scholarships have been established, each £15 per ann., tenable for 3 years. Several of these are now vacant.

The School will reopen on Thursday, Jan. 15, 1857. Windsor, Dec. 15th, 1856.

15th Jy. law Jmlaf.

D. C. S.

The Executive Committee of the Diocesan Church Society have directed that no Subscription Lists shall be published in the next Report, except such as are sent in before the 1st of April next.

EDWIN GILPIN, Sec'y.

Feb. 28.

To be Sold at Public Auction, BY DEBLOIS & MERKEL.

On Wednesday, the 11th day of March next, at 12 o'clock on the premises.

ALL that certain Lot of LAND, situated on the South West corner of Lockman and Cornwall Streets, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. William Holland.

On the Premises there is a Dwelling House and Building called "The Union School House."

For Terms and other particulars apply at the Office of the Subscriber, in Hollis Street.

Halifax, Feby.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS?

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady, whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

ALARMING DISORDERS.

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints.

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victim of general debility.

DELICATE FEMALES.

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild but infallible alternatives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

SCIENTIFIC ENDORSEMENTS.

The London "Lancet" the London "Medical Review" and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany have eulogised the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world

for the following Diseases:			
Asthma	Diarrhoea	Inflammation	Gravel
Bowel Complaints	Dropsy	Inward Weakness	Secondary Symptoms
Coughs	Debility	Liver Complaints	Veneral Affections
Cold	Fever & Ague	Female Complaints	Worms of all kinds
Chest Diseases	Headaches	Lowness of Spirits	
Constiveness	Indigestion	Piles	
Dyspepsia	Insufficiency	Stomach and	

Sold at all Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and 20, Maiden Lane New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—25 cents; 62½ cents; and \$1 each Box.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

Jan. 26, 1855.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

Poetry.

GRACE.

From out thy boundless store of grace,
So costly, full, & all free,
Do thou this earthly vessel fill,
And full will can be,
That all I think, or say, or do,
May savour, Lord, of thee.

With many a precious word of truth
My weary soul renew,
Take captive every wandering thought,
My rebel will subdue,
And let thy glory be my aim,
In every thing I do.

From every earth-born idol here
My restless spirit wean;
Teach me to walk by earnest faith,
In things not felt or seen—
Simple to look to thee for all,
On thee alone to lean.

Teach me to walk as thou didst walk,
When weary pilgrim here—
To have a smile for those who joy,
To dry the mourner's tear;
Never to cries of pain or wo
To turn a silent ear.

Always to come, and in Thy blood
To wash my sins away—
Always to watch, and never faint,
And never cease to pray;
To love, and serve, and follow thee
More fully every day.

A GREAT BARGAIN!

500 RICHLY WORKED MUSLIN SETTS,
(collar and sleeves to match.)
2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. the Set!
Usual price, 7s. 6d. to 10s., just opened at
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The above constitutes the greatest Bargain ever offered to the public, having been purchased under peculiar circumstances at a great sacrifice.

The subscribers solicit an early call from their patrons, as the low price must cause an immediate sale.
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13s. 6d. per dress of 12 yards.
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The Alpine Gauntlet, 3s. 6d. per pair,
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The Empress Eugenie Gauntlet, lined, in all the new autumn and winter colors.
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EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ—

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store, 110, 112, & 114, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. July 12

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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

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

Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c., from London Hallifax, N.S. Dec. 16

TO COLLEGES, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

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

Bulter's Analogy, Whateley's Logic, Do. Rhetoric, Quackenbos' Course of Composition and Rhetoric, Haaswell's Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket Book.

WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street.
Nov. 22, 1856

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THE above Books are not surpassed in their several Departments, by any works in the whole range of Literature, and are adapted to interest the Scholar, and to instruct and perfect the Man of Science and the Artist in all the branches of their several Professions or Callings. They are designed for general use, and are much cheaper for the valuable information they contain than any other published Treatises on Art and Science, and Education.

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TEETH AND GUMS. MYRIN AND BOZAX. PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. THE daily use of this much admired FINEST PRESERVATIVE and beautifies the TEETH—prevents tartarous deposit—arrests decay—induces a healthy action in the Gums—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour.

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Feb. 1856

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Bills payable Quarterly in advance.

There are two Terms per year, of six months each. The winter Term commences 6th January, and ends 6th June. The Summer Term begins 23d July, and ends 21st December. The intermediate "Quarters" or "Half Terms" commence 6th October and 21st March. Pupils will also be received at any period, and charged only from date of entrance.

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There will be a few vacancies in the above Institution at the commencement of the next quarter, say 22d March ensuing, which can be secured by early application to

C. E. RATCHFORD.
Amherst, 14th Feb. 1857. 124

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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 an unduo means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by pulling advertisements—no certificate published respecting them.

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