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J. P. Miller Esq
Proprietor

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1853. NO. 47.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
Nov 21	21st of Nov	Prov. 16: John 17: Prov. 16: Heb. 1:1	Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6:1
Nov 22	22nd of Nov	Prov. 16: John 17: Prov. 16: Heb. 1:1	Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6:1
Nov 23	23rd of Nov	Prov. 16: John 17: Prov. 16: Heb. 1:1	Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6:1
Nov 24	24th of Nov	Prov. 16: John 17: Prov. 16: Heb. 1:1	Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6:1
Nov 25	25th of Nov	Prov. 16: John 17: Prov. 16: Heb. 1:1	Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6:1
Nov 26	26th of Nov	Prov. 16: John 17: Prov. 16: Heb. 1:1	Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6:1
Nov 27	27th of Nov	Prov. 16: John 17: Prov. 16: Heb. 1:1	Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6:1
Nov 28	28th of Nov	Prov. 16: John 17: Prov. 16: Heb. 1:1	Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6:1
Nov 29	29th of Nov	Prov. 16: John 17: Prov. 16: Heb. 1:1	Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6:1
Nov 30	30th of Nov	Prov. 16: John 17: Prov. 16: Heb. 1:1	Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6: Isaiah 6:1

* The Athanasian Creed to be used.

Poetry.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE OLD FAMILY BURYING PLACE.

It is a low and sheltered spot,
Adown a verdant slope,
That looks toward the rising sun,
As a type of brighter hope.
Full fifty years have passed since first
The grave did o'er them close,
And the tree tops gentle murmurs seem
To tell of blest repose.

In early autumn's calm bright hours,
The trees are richly dyed
With sunset hues, I love to view,
With a dear one by my side,
Whose kindred spirit feels the spell,
That binds my soul in prayer—
To those who, though they know me not
On earth, will thank me there.

A sacred spell around this spot,
Each object seems to cast,
And marshes green the river's flow,
Reminds me of the past,
When they the owners of these fields,
With pleasure gazed upon
Those verdant banks, and life-like tide,
As it brightly glided on.

Nor yet, like human life, for still
Its course doth onward keep,
While those who long, have flushed their,
Beneath those green mounds sleep,
Like wearied children find repose
Upon the parents' breast,
Nor aught on earth could tempt a wish
To leave that blissful rest.

Bridgeton, Sept. 15th, 1853.

E. B.

Religious Miscellany.

REQUISITES OF THE MINISTRY.

But take the priest. First, in youth, together with the physician and the lawyer, and all others who seek knowledge in the abstract, there is the same long course of discipline and of preparation. Century upon century of history is to be studied,—profane on the one side, sacred on the other. To understand Holy Scripture rightly, many languages are to be learned, voluminous upon volumes of the Fathers, and of the councils of the early Church, must also claim their place; and the intricacy of all these points of faith which have molested the unity of the Church from time out of mind; the histories of heresies and schisms, the controversies; the mysteries of creeds. Then, when all this preparation is over, there comes the grievous the momentous responsibility of that which he undertakes; the solemn view of Holy Orders, wherein the world cast aside, the soul and body are given for ever to God. This being done, and the charge assumed, there is now to be added, the study of man, in his wickedness, his passions, and his sins; there is to be sounded forth the voice of the preacher; and with that, accompanied, the visiting of the pastor; the young are to be taught, the sinner to be admonished, the wounded in conscience to be consoled, the rebellious to be warned, and the wandering to be guided. Then, as in the physician we saw that his care was for the body of the sick; so, in the priest, his care is deeper still, for the sick soul. By the bedside of the dying he must ever stand, at all times ready to be called "the sinner's friend," as He was whose servant he is. He has no day without some distress or grievance, some labour of the body, some anxiety of the spirit. How many souls must be perishing if he neglects their teaching, how many may rise up at the day of judgement, and say, "Use word of timely

warning from thy voice, and I had been safe, but thou gavest me not." "Who, indeed, can be sufficient for these things?" You will find them plentifully described in the writings of St. Paul, who keenly felt the duty of God's ambassador as now set forth. You will not, I am sorry to say, find them so keenly felt, or so accurately practised, in our present ranks either of bishops or of priests. Alas! how many the very reverse. How many, like the soldier of the parade who has seen "no service," so the bishop and the priest have seen "no service." I cannot, indeed, say that luxurious palaces, and many servants, and the company of the great, and gorgeous banquetings, bespeak labour in practice, whatever it may be, notwithstanding appearances, in theory. To these you must not look. But look rather to such as the Church can boast even yet, as in our colonies, and India and New Zealand. Read the accounts of Episcopal labours which abound in the publications of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." You will find many examples there of the "perils by sea and the perils by land," even of the Apostle Paul. Our bishops and priests, as missionaries, are indeed men of bodily labour as well as mental; and however circumstances at present may have altered the character of those who sit more luxuriously at home in peace and quietness, still, I have no doubt, even these should the time ever demand it, would be found no less willing to endure all things for their Divine Master's sake. All have the universal law before them—it they have it not in one way, they have it in another—"Thorns and thistles shall the earth bring forth. In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread."—*Bennett's Letters.*

THE TRUE CHURCH IDENTIFIED

One of the most important issues now before the world, is between the principle of one full and perfect revelation of the truth, given by Christ and His Apostles, and the notion of a continuous inspiration, and ever-changing revelation, of which the religion of the Bible was a mere starting point. Mormonism, Romanism, and the latest Infidelity, are founded upon the latter assumption.

The Protestant Episcopal Church holds the first alternative in this momentous issue. She maintains that the religion delivered to us by Christ and His Apostles is a perfect and finished revelation, sufficiently attested to the private reason, by a concurrence of divine witnesses, to enable every man to know, with certainty, the things which he must believe in order to be saved. These witnesses are the Holy Scriptures, the Church delivering to us now the same testimony which she gave in the Apostles' days; and the sacraments. Each one of these parts, monuments, and witnesses of Christianity, stands upon the same foundation, and is sustained and assailed by the very same arguments. The Infidel uses the arguments which a few Christians employ against some of them, equally against them all. Let us hope that this bad use of a bad argument will bring true Christians nearer to each other, and induce them to stand fast, "striving together for the faith of the Gospel."

The Church of Christ being a perpetual and divinely instituted corporation, it is a plain and undeniable proposition, that the identity of the Church, in all ages and nations, must consist in the continued existence of those things which, by the original institution, made the being and life of the corporation. We have seen that the being and life of the Church consisted, by Christ's institution, of these three things: the Faith which He revealed, the Ministry which He commissioned, and the Sacraments which He ordained.

Disease is no destruction. Corrupt additions do not take away the institutions of Christ. Timely reformation may cure the disease of the spiritual, as well as of the civil body politic, and remove the foreign accretions which have been fastened upon it. Reformation is, in fact, the agency which Almighty God has used, under every dispensation, for restoring the purity, and for securing the continued existence of His Church. To make any reformation effective and healthful, the normal condition of the Church—the real institution of Christ—must be sufficiently witnessed to the private reason of all honest and diligent inquirers after truth, to be the

ONE STANDARD, by which to measure all alleged corruptions, and all proposals for reformations. We have seen that God has furnished this testimony, and thereby established this necessary standard.

The profession of the one Faith revealed for salvation, and indubitably defined by the Church in the beginning; the continued existence of the Ministry which Christ appointed, and the due administration of the Sacraments which He instituted, are plain, simple, and conclusive tests of the identity of Christ's Church, at all times and in all places. Where these essential things are, there is the Church which Christ founded.

These same great features of Christ's institution constitute the only broad and comprehensive basis of Unity upon which all Christian people come together. The evils of separation between Christians have become so great that there is now a yearning in many minds for unity of some sort. Many factitious unions have been resorted to, with little success, to satisfy this yearning. But an effective unity can only be secured upon the basis of the original institution of Christ—the Faith, the Ministry, and the Sacraments, which He made to be the constituent elements of His Church. This basis of unity does not require that men should give up their religious opinions, however various these may be, but only that they shall not hold these opinions in the form of sect symbols, thus isolating themselves from the great body of Christian people. It merely demands that men should be reasonable enough to distinguish faith from opinion, and, upon the common ground of the One Faith—once delivered to the saints, and continuously professed in the Church ever since—single freely in the One fold of the One Shepherd.

It is unhappily true, that a large portion of mankind will not be governed by their reason in the matter of religion. But this is one melancholy feature of that degeneracy of nature which true religion strives to remove. The Almighty cultivates and exalts the reason of the creature whom He made in His own image, by continually appealing to that reason in the whole system of revealed religion. "Come now, let us reason together, saith the Lord," is, virtually, the language of the whole Bible. The Adversary counteracts the appeal, by persuading men to give up their reason and themselves to the guidance of some other power—of a single man, or of a multitude, of Pope or Council, or apostate priest or false prophet. God permits these deceivers to do their works of mischief. He only reiterates His appeal to human reason—speaking to each man by His own constituted witnesses, His Creation, His Spirit, His Written Word, His Holy Sacraments, His Holy Church. The Church is God's witness, only when she delivers what she received, and received in the beginning, when Apostles were her members, and when she was chosen to be a witness—"the pillar and ground of the truth."

O Almighty God, who hast built Thy Church upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the corner-stone, grant us so to be joined together in unity of spirit by their doctrine, that we may be made an holy temple acceptable unto Thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—*Search of Truth: By the Rev. James Craik.*

THE GOSPEL MINISTER.—The Minister of the Gospel is as truly serving Christ and the people, when in his study he is searching the Scriptures, meditating and preparing for his work, as when he is publicly preaching the Word to the congregation. He should endeavour to get well acquainted with his instructions, and to speak from a matured judgement, and an experienced heart, and with fervency of spirit; he should be careful, both in dispensing the word, and in administering the sacraments, to guard the people against superstition and false confidences, and from mistaking the notion or form, for the "power of godliness;" and every thing in his outward accommodations, manner of life, and his method of spending his time, should be so regulated as may best tend to make him "approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth."—*Thomas Scott, D. D.*

The world is a vanity which affordeth neither beauty to the amorous, nor reward to the laborious, nor encouragement to the industrious.—*Howo, Lib. de Vanit. Mundi.*

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Canada, Nov. 10.

Her Majesty's Government has consented to the division of the diocese of Toronto, Upper Canada, and the necessary instruments for that purpose are now in the hands of the authorities at Doctors' commons. It is intended to erect a new Episcopal see, the seat of which will be at Kingston, and which will comprise several large and important townships in the eastern division of the present diocese.—Herald.

It was whispered about Downing-street yesterday, that a telegraphic despatch has been sent to the Duke of Newcastle, who is in the Crimea, offering him the vacant Colonial Secretaryship. His Grace was Colonial Secretary under the Aberdeen Administration.—Daily News.

Our readers are aware that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, some months ago, opened a fund for the erection and endowment of a church in Turkey. We understand that they are now contemplating the sending out of one or two clergymen at once to Constantinople—a preliminary step which, we should suppose, would meet with very general approval.

The news this morning is not of much import from the east of war. There are some amusing letters, giving an account of the reconnoissances up the Bug, by a portion of the Black Sea fleet, on the 21st and 22nd ult. The most noticeable fact was the erection of a five-gun sandbank battery in a position where none had been seen twenty-four hours before, and the Russians were seen in considerable forces on several points. The news from the camp is to the same date, and we have the following painful picture of an English Sunday therein, from the pen of Mr. Russell:—

"Is the British army in the Crimea to become, or rather to continue, a model of drunkenness for all nations? I certainly am not giving too much importance to this question by insisting upon it very strongly. Yesterday was Sunday. I rode into Balaklava at 1 p.m. through Kadikoi Major, and returned, towards dusk, through Kadikoi Minor. The sights I saw, both going and returning, were enough to make an Englishman despair of his countrymen. All along the road were men—not only privates, but non-commissioned officers—in every stage of drunkenness, sobriety was really the exception, intoxication the rule. Noisy groups, flushed and unsteady with drink, were interspersed with staggering sots who could not keep on their legs. Two Highlanders, one of them on the ground, the other making violent and fruitless efforts to get his comrade to stand up, were affording, at two in the afternoon, great amusement to a number of French road-makers. Sunday is not a day of rest for the French working parties. Three hours later I passed a group of three non-commissioned officers of some line regiment. The centre man was kept from falling only by the support of the two others, themselves far from sober, and the trio made the most of the road after the most approved fashion. Numbers of officers must have met this group, and the natural and proper course would have been to take their names and send them to their quarters under arrest; but drunkenness here has reached such a pitch that it would be an endless task to do this. The tavern-booths of the old Kadikoi were crowded with drinkers, and rang with oaths, obscenity, and bravado. Notwithstanding the closing of many of the establishments there, the place is still a scene of life and bustle, while little Kadikoi, hard by the Guards' Camp, has not, upon week-days, the appearance of doing much business. But in the evening, when the working parties come off duty, and on Sundays, when they have none to do, it is as much throughout as the booths on a race-course, or at a fair, or as the back-stairs of a seaport town when half a dozen men-of-war have just been paid off. Drink, of course, is nearly the sole object of its frequenters; and drink, not in moderation, but to the most beastly excess. Yesterday, towards nightfall, it was more than several of the non-commissioned officers and privates could do to maintain something like order, and many of the privates and privates were drunk and disorderly. Some of the privates had a colour of the face, and a highly excited and noisy power to do so. I have seen plenty of privates here to testify to the correctness of the above statement. The drunkenness and insubordination of the army is a life matter of common conversation and allusion. The oldest officers declare that in all their experience they never saw anything to equal it. It will be asked, why, then, do not the officers, having a keener sense of the evil, take measures to put it up to? Simply because it is not in their power. I believe they do

what they can in the ordinary routine; there are plenty of flogging parties, and of men set to pick up and carry stones, and you cannot ride through the camp without seeing plenty of men drilling in heavy marching order for punishment. But eat, and stone-gathering, and drill are alike ineffectual to check the horrible vice which is degrading our army, and which must, if means be not found to stop it, ultimately impair its efficiency and fill the hospital. Officers commanding regiments witness this state of things with grief, and would, I am sure, gladly adopt any practical means that might be ordered or suggested to alter it. Such measures should proceed from head-quarters, or from the War-office. One rather odd idea was hit upon the other day by the colonel in the Third Division, who sent his adjutant to the Commissary-General to request he would have plum-pudding made to sell to the men, in order that they might thereby expend their money otherwise than in drink; for the abundance of money is the root of the evil. The men are a great deal too well paid. A private soldier gets a shilling a day, less 4d. stopped for rations. He gets the 6d. field allowance, and, if working on the roads, as one-third of the army now is, he gets 8d. a day for that, making altogether 1s. 9d. a day. If he be an artificer—carpenter, mason, &c.—he gets 1s. 6d. a day working pay. If it be desirable to pay the men thus highly, it surely would be wise and prudent to teach and urge them to dispose of their money in some other way than in the purchase of intoxicating drinks. Every encouragement, too, should be given to the soldier to send small sums to England. Sick and charitable funds should be promoted, and the advantages of them clearly and forcibly put before the men. Instead of this, what says the general order of the 23rd February, 1855, regulating the pay of working parties?—"The working pay will be drawn weekly, and issued in full to the men; it is not necessary that it should appear in the ledger; and it is considered objectionable that the whole working pay of a regiment or company should be assigned to charitable or other funds." Considering that, besides his working pay, the soldier gets 12d. a day to spend, it is hard to see what objection there can be to invest the other 9d. for his future welfare; instead of leaving it to be squandered in the pothouse. Unless you took him by the arm and led him up to the tap, you could hardly do more to induce him to drink than by giving him 1s. 9d. to spend here, where drink is literally the only thing he can spend it in. The good qualities of the British soldier have been often proved and extolled, and are admitted by all, but sobriety is certainly not one of his virtues; he will drink if you give him money, and drink, as he does here, until he brings himself to a level with the beast."

The following are some statistics and calculations connected with the British army in the East, given by the Globe:—"On the 16th of October the strength of the whole army in the Crimea was, in round numbers, 50,000 men of all ranks, of whom the number of ineffectives, from wounds and sickness, was about 4,500. It was composed of fourteen regiments of cavalry, numbering nearly 5,000; of fifty-two battalions of infantry, averaging 610 each, or something over 33,000 in the aggregate; fourteen batteries, and some troops of artillery, and nine companies of Sappers, not far short of 9,000 men in all. The remaining 10,600 are made up of Commissariat, Land Transport, Army Works, Medical Staff, and other ancillary corps. Of the 1,500 ineffectives (which the Globe speaks of as the expected average for the winter months), somewhat more than one-third were wounded; and the rest, very nearly 3,000, were suffering from sickness. As regards reinforcements, exclusive of the household troops, we have at home seven cavalry regiments—the 2nd, 5th, and 7th Dragoon Guards, the 3rd Light Dragoons, the 11th and 15th Hussars, and the 16th Lancers. From each of them a detachment has already gone out to Kofalep, on the Bosphorus, as the nucleus of a reserve cavalry force, and each of these detachments may be expected to amount to 200 men, or 1,400 altogether. The winter has far advanced. The northern cavalry regiments now in the Crimea will probably be strengthened by draughts of not less than 10,000 men each from their respective depots, thus adding another 100,000 men to our cavalry force, and enabling us to bring over 7,000 cavalry into the field. The recruit and reserve cavalry throughout the Kingdom, the majority of them drilled together in groups in the shape of depot battalions. Their strength varies from 100 men to 1,000."

There is, besides, the reserve at Malta, numbering a considerable force. Volunteering from the militia goes on with great spirit; and recruiting, generally, is in a prosperous condition.

Taking all things into consideration, it is not too much to expect that in the course of the next six months the elements now at Sebastopol will have added to their present strength an increase of 10,000. Moreover, there are in the United Kingdom eight regiments, and in the Mediterranean five, some of them in as good condition as any in the service; and leaving one to represent us with Mr. Wye at the Court of King Otho, we can send the remaining dozen, say 10,000, to the Crimea. Thus, between fresh regiments and detachments, we can add 20,000 to the infantry of our army in the field. Summing up, then, we have now in the Crimea 56,000 men, of whom 51,000 are effective; calculating the mortality among them as 100 a week for six months, and the sick list to be as numerous at present, there would be of the soldiers at present in the Crimea 49,000 effective on the 15th of April; adding, as reinforcements, 2,800 cavalry and 20,000 infantry, we should have at the commencement of the campaigning season, say about 70,000 British troops in fair condition, to maintain the honor and interests decided to their keeping."

As the winter draws on, the health of our army in the Crimea becomes a matter of more anxiety. Dr. Hall reports, on the 16th ult., that it was then satisfactory. There had been a slight increase of cholera in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions during the week, chiefly among the newly-arrived men; catarrhal complaints had also been more numerous. The men's rations and dress were both good; huts were arriving daily. Taking the whole army, the proportion of sick to well was 8.09 per cent, including wounded; exclusive of wounded, 5.30 per cent. During the last week there had been fifty-six deaths in the hospital.

One of the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity, Sister Vinifred, has died of cholera, and was interred yesterday afternoon in a grave dug high up the hill behind the General Hospital at Balaklava. She was followed to her last resting-place by the surviving sisters and by Miss Nightingale, also by a few officers and a considerable number of soldiers and inmates of the hospital. Service was performed at the grave according to the Roman Catholic ritual.

The Euphrate has arrived at Marsilles, with accounts from Constantinople to the 29th ult. Admiral Pellion and Stewart were blockading Kherson and the Dnieper. They have been up the Bug, and have ascertained that the river is navigable for large ships. Omer Pacha, it is reported, will operate with the Circassians in the rear of Mouravieff's army.

According to the Patrie, "the departure for France of the squadron in the Black Sea, commanded by Admiral Brua, is fixed for the 12th inst. Two line-of-battle ships only will remain at the Crimea, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Odet-Pellion. The Napoleon, which now carries the Rear-Admiral's flag, will be one of the vessels remaining. On its return to Toulon, the Mediterranean squadron will be reconstituted. It will be composed of nine sail of the line, all screws, and a proportionate number of lighter vessels, the whole, as already announced, being placed under the command of Vice-Admiral Trehouart."

REMOURED BOMBARDMENT OF NICOLAEFF. VIENNA, Nov. 3.—Despatches have been received at the Turkish embassy, stating that the bombardment of Nicolaeff commenced on the 20th of October, and was continued the whole of the following day. The result was not known.

It was added that the Emperor Alexander had been induced to leave the place before the bombardment began, but the Grand Duke Constantine would not be prevailed upon to quit the town.

A large quantity of the monster rockets, invented by Colonel Constantinovitch, had arrived at Nicolaeff.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL SIMPSON. SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 27, 1855.

My Lord, I have the honour to transmit a copy of a letter I have received from Brigadier-General the Hon. A. Spencer, informing me of the return of the force under his command to Kamburn, after having made a short reconnoissance. It has been decided that the French will retake the fort, the English troops will return here, and I expect them about the 3rd November. I have to report the arrival on the 24th instant of a detachment of prisoners, to the number of 132, from Odessa, which has just been part of the late arrived British troops. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, J. B. Simpson, Major-General and Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery.

gineers, who was taken on the night of the 2nd of July; he has been kept at Rezan, and reports having been very well treated by the Russians.

The prisoners have been kept at Verentz, on the Don, and when they left there were only two remaining, who were sick, and 81 deserters. I transmit the nominal list of the men.

The forces from Eupatoria, under the command of General d'Altonville, made a reconnaissance on the 22nd inst. They fell in with a large force of the enemy and offered them battle. The Russians, however, retreated before them, after an exchange of a few rounds with the Horse Artillery.

I beg to enclose a copy of the report of Brigadier-General Lord George Paget, in command of the English cavalry at that place.

I have the honour to report the departure of all the Turkish forces that were here for Asia, with the exception of some artillery, which has been transferred to the contingent.

The weather continues magnificent, and the health of the troops all that can be desired.—I have, &c.,

JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding.
To Lord Panmure.

KINBURN, Oct. 24, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that the troops under my command, as per margin, returned yesterday from the reconnaissance they made in company with the French army.

The force left Kinburn on the 20th inst., bivouacked that night and the following at the village of Schadoffka, which the allies burnt. A good many farms, all deserted, and a great quantity of hay, were also destroyed.

On our return yesterday, about 250 of the enemy's cavalry menaced our rear.

The troops are very healthy.

At a conference held to-day, it has been determined that the fort of Kinburn is to be occupied for the winter by French troops, and it is expected that the English troops will embark for the Crimea on the 1st of November.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. SPENCER, Brigadier-General.
The Military Secretary, Head Quarters, Crimea.

The following order of the day, dated "Head-quarters, Sebastopol, Oct. 20," was published by Marshal Pelissier on the taking of Kinburn:—

The army will learn with joy the announcement of a fresh success. The flags of England and of France have since the 17th floated on the walls of Kinburn.—The key to the mouths of the Bogue and of the Dnieper is in the power of the allied armies. Surrounded on the sea side by the squadrons of Admirals Bruat and Lyons, and on the land side by the Anglo-French division under General Bazaine, the fort of Kinburn capitulated after a bombardment of five hours and a half. Its garrison, composed of one general officer, ten other officers, and 1380 soldiers, left the place with the honours of war, and surrendered as prisoners of war, abandoning in the fort 174 pieces of cannon, 25,000 projectiles, 120,000 cartridges, with ammunition and supplies of different kinds. The day of the 17th Oct. in which the fleet and the army so happily united their efforts for the same object, adds to the glory and the renown of the allied armies. The success thus obtained terrified the Russians, who, in their despair, on the following day, blew up the fort of Otchakoff, and three batteries near it. Kinburn in our hands will become a formidable menace against Nicolaieff and Kherson.

PELISSIER.

The latest accounts received at Vienna from the Crimea state that the Russian army, after being reinforced by 22,000 fresh troops, from Perekop, under General Pliantzin, was about to assume the offensive, and was making preparations for a vigorous attack on Eupatoria.

The *Freuden Blatt* states that Prince Gortschakoff has received provisions for his army for six months, and that Russia has now 200,000 men in the Crimea. The Grenadier corps which lately arrived at Simpheropol was accompanied, says this authority, by "2000 wagons drawn by oxen, so that the Russian army is provisioned for six months." Prince Gortschakoff will not expect convoys after November, as by that time the steppe will be covered with snow.

The *Times* correspondent at Kinburn reports on the 26th of October that two rafts formed of splendid pieces of white oak, intended for the dock-yard of Nicolaieff, and valued at £20,000, had been captured by our steamers.

It is stated in the *Constitutionnel* that both the Czar and the Grand-Duke Constantine witnessed the bombardment of Kinburn from a neighbouring eminence.

The *Fats* paper *Constitutionnel*, on the authority of

a correspondent at Odessa, publishes part of an order of the day of Prince Gortschakoff, in which he tells the army that the Emperor has invested him with full powers to cease or continue the defence of the Russian position in the Crimea according to circumstances.

The Commander-in-Chief adds:—"We will never voluntarily abandon this country, where St. Vladimir received the water of grave after his conversion to Christianity; but there are conditions that sometimes render the strictest resolutions impracticable, and the greatest sacrifices useless.

The Emperor has deigned to leave me sole judge of the moment when we ought to change our line of defence. If it should be the will of God we should do so, it is for us to prove that we know how to justify the boundless confidence of the Czar, who has arrived in our vicinity to provide for the defence of the country and the wants of his army.

The order is dated from the heights of Mackenzie, October 15.

ODESSA, Oct. 27.—Tschuban is said to be working wonders at Nicolaieff. The new gunboats, which will be manned by the remnant of the Black Sea fleet, will be stationed below Sparskd, where the Bug is 600 fathoms broad. The two banks of the river will be defended by forts and redoubts. The inhabitants of Nicolaieff were informed that, in case of an attack they might, if they pleased, retire into the interior. Three-fourths of the people have emigrated, and things are not better at Cherson.

It is stated that all the batteries at Odessa are to be disarmed, and the guns sent to Nicolaieff.

It is stated in the same letter that Mouravieff, who commands before Kars, is retiring to the Russian frontiers.

VIENNA, Nov. 8.—The *Austrian Gazette* states authoritatively that a French camp for 50,000 men is in the course of formation at Silistria, and that large quantities of provisions and building materials have already been collected there for that purpose.

The *Morning Herald's* correspondent at Kars gives details of the battle of the 29th. They fully confirm previous reports of the desperate nature of the defence. Had there been but two regiments of English cavalry, the whole Russian force would have been annihilated. The Turks buried upwards of 2000 Russians, and the enemy carted away dead and wounded for 20 hours. The defences erected by Gen. Williams were admirably contrived, and the fire of his artillery was murderous.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The *Globe* says:—It is with some surprise and regret that we hear that some of the senior generals of the Crimean army have resigned their divisions, because their junior, General Codrington, has been invested with the chief command. Sir Colin Campbell returns home on private affairs, and it has been said that professional jealousy is one of the causes of his return. There are two other general officers senior to the Commander-in-Chief, General Barnard and Lord Rokeby. We sincerely hope that no considerations of etiquette will induce them to abandon at once the posts they hold and their fair prospects of high distinction. Sir Richard Airey, the Quartermaster-General, also returns home. He is junior to General Codrington, and of course can have no cause of complaint. It is understood that he returns to fill an important situation of the staff at home.

The *Invalide Russe* contains additional telegraphic despatches from Nicolaieff in reference to the movements of the Allies, but they are of little interest.

Prince Gortschakoff has transmitted to St. Petersburg a despatch, dated Crimea, Oct. 29th, which notices the return of the allied force to Eupatoria, and our outposts having taken their former points.

The *Austrian Gazette* states authoritatively that a French camp of 50,000 men will be formed at Silistria. Large quantities of provisions and building materials are collected on the spot.

The Russian government have issued special instructions to its officials, ordering as many recruits to be raised as possible, and of all ages from 20 to 20.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29.—It is said the Sultan has manifested an intention to visit Paris and London in the spring, and has made known his wishes to the Grand Vizier, and to some of the principal ministers.

Nicolaieff is said to possess twelve dockyards, six for ships of the line and six for smaller vessels; also immense arsenals, and almost exhaustless materials for ship-building. It employs 600 workmen in ordinary times, and 12,000 on occasions of emergency. At present the number, according to German accounts, is not less than 21,000.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* contains this morning a further report from Admiral Duat upon the Kinburn affair, the only interesting portion of which is that which relates to the efficiency of the French floating batteries, and the conspicuous part they played in the reduction of the fortress. Their fire is described as being "of remarkable precision, to have speedily opened practical breaches, and to have effected for the destruction of the most solid stone work." "Everything," it is said, "may be anticipated from the employment of these formidable machines, recommended by such officers as those who distinguished themselves on the above occasion." Some idea of the strength of their construction may be gathered from the sight of a portion of the exterior of one of them displayed in the Long Gallery of the Exhibition. It is a solid shell of cast iron, some 7 metres thick, resembling very much that of a turret, to whose form the whole battery is so adjusted to approximate. When in action the chimney draws itself under its iron cover, much the same as the head of the animal spoken of. Against this smooth but slightly indented shell 64-pounders have been fired but found to rebound off, leaving only a slight scratch. The port-holes are of the same solid material, and open and shut again instantaneously before and after the discharge of the piece. The batteries are generally mounted with thirty guns of the heaviest calibre.

INDIA.

It is stated that Lord Dalhousie has refused to take a prominent position in the Palmerston Ministry, and will not leave India before December. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Wm. Gormie, it is remarked, continues drawing his twenty thousand a year somewhere on the Himalayas, but in the eve of returning to Europe with probably a hundred thousand pounds in his pocket, having slept through his five years' tenure of office more soundly than any head of our Indian army has ever been permitted to sleep.

UNITED STATES.

The real state of our relations with Great Britain is very different from what the *London Times* appears to suppose. On the one side, our neutrality laws have been broken by British officials, acting, as it seems, deliberately under the orders of their government. Our authorities have put a stop to this illegal business, and remanded the British Minister, Consul and others, that it is not the part of a friendly Power to send agents into the country to set the people an example of violating the laws; with which violation our government has apparently disapproved, and as the culprits in the case sufficiently punished by expatriation. There is nothing very warlike in this.

Next, the British government has sent a fleet into the West Indies, where, certainly, there appeared to be no necessity for an increase of the British squadron. Inquiry instantly springs up as to the purpose of the fleet, and in the absence of any serious indication by the British press, several plausible conjectures are started in this country, imputing to the British designs of interfering in a way not called with their past history. It is quite possible that no interference is intended, and that the fleet has been sent into the West India waters merely in order to spend the winter there, so as to be in full efficiency and readiness for work in the spring. If this be so, an explanation to that effect will readily allay any little irritation that the sailing of the fleet caused here. If, on the contrary, the British government have actually had the folly to provoke a disturbance with this country by sending a fleet to the West Indies to colonize Honduras, defend St. Thomas, or overlook Cuba, it is quite evident they have made a mistake that will be fatal to them, but which cannot, without great mismanagement on both sides, disturb the friendly relations existing between the two countries. Whatever Lord Palmerston may aspire to, the British people will wait, at all events until they have put an end to the Czar, and conquered Russia, before they undertake to put down this country; and as the former events do not appear likely to occur between this and the close of the month, or even within any reasonable period of time, we can, we think, sleep soundly, without dreams of war for the present.—*N. Y. Herald.*

H. M. Steamer *Columbia*, 6, 100 h. p., having been engaged all the season in the Bay of Fundy, returned to this port on Thursday last, where she will be housed over and remain during the winter.—*Chron.*

The alarm of fire on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock was occasioned by the accidental burning of a small cottage, owned, we believe, by Dr. Jennings, in the Clewly Lots, on the road leading to the N. W. Arm, past Studley. The firemen and military had a sharp run to the scene of disaster, but arrived too late to render any assistance.—*Id.*

The people of the township of Yarmouth having, by a large majority, accepted the privileges of municipal incorporation, a requisition has been presented to George Killam, Esq., requesting that he will allow himself to be put in nomination for the office of Warden, to which that gentleman has consented.—*Id.*

The Supreme Court commenced its sittings in this city on Monday. The criminal calendar is, we regret to learn, very heavy on the present occasion.—*Id.*

John S. Thompson, Esq., has been appointed Superintendent of the Acadian School—the situation lately vacated by Mr. Selden.—*Id.*

A child upwards of four years of age came to his death at St. Stephen's a few days ago by being struck through the head with a loaded musket, with which he and an older boy were playing.—*Liverpool Times.*

Selections.

POSITION OF MODERN ROME.

Over against Balliol College, in one of the most public places of Oxford, there stands a monument erected by the piety of modern ages to commemorate one of the greatest events which has occurred since human beings have formed themselves into societies. The artist, with great skill and singular success, has carved in enduring stone the features of those great paladins of our religion who upon that spot laid down their lives in torments to secure liberty of conscience in after ages to their fellow-countrymen and their fellow-creatures.—Life in England is so fully occupied in the Senate, in the forum, in the market-places, that but few professed students care to delve in the dark chambers of history, and to labour among dusty records and old dates.—The toil, however, is not always without reward.—Strange suggestions and contrasts are brought to light by confronting the present with the past. It is now within a few days of three centuries back that stout old Latimer and Ridley, the most fearless and the most efficient of the Protestant bishops, were burnt at Oxford on the very spot where the Martyr's Monument now stands. These things happened on the 10th of October, 1555. All laws that had been made to the prejudice of the Pope's authority in England had been just repealed. Queen Mary had shaken from her as a pollution the title of "Head of the Church," and it was made felony to pray that God would turn the Queen's heart from Idolatry and Popish superstition.—Everything seemed to promise fair for the renewed subjection of England to the Roman See. The Pope of that day could look around him with confidence to the Sovereigns who either held or were about to succeed to supreme power in France, in Germany, in Spain. Charles IX, with one foot upon the throne, was already dreaming of St. Bartholomew's night, in concert with the Guises, and Aumales, and Anjous.—The hypochondriacal bigot Philip was about to receive from his great father the inheritance of Spain, and the cause of the Papacy in Germany was to be entrusted to Ferdinand I, with good expectation of pious successors in his place. We will not speak of England as it is in the year 1555, but certainly the Pope whose reign was illustrated by the martyrdom of Latimer and Ridley would have been not a little astonished, could he have known that the correspondent of a London journal, writing from the Holy City precisely three centuries after his time, would have drawn the following picture of his successor's position:—"The chief feature in the social state of Rome is decidedly an abhorrence of Papal Government, and, possibly, it might be added, an increasing deference to religion. Of the latter point, however, I cannot speak with certainty; only I do know that the day before yesterday, (the Feast of the Annunciation,) when the Pope performed Mass in the church of Santa Maria del Popolo, there were not above 200 persons in the building, besides officials, and very few in the streets to see the display of Military and State carriages, and receive his Holiness's blessing as he passed. I am told, indeed, that it is not unusual for the people of Rome to run up side streets, or into houses as they see the Pope's carriage coming along, in order that they may not be obliged to do him reverence." This surely is a sad falling off from the days when a Gregory, an Innocent, a Julius, or a Leo thundered forth his decrees from the Vatican as "the servant of the servants," and yet the Omnipotent Lord here below!

But in truth, to any man gifted with but moderate observation who has made Italy his home for a time, this result can cause no astonishment. In England we find the Papal system modified according to the exigencies of an heretical land and unbelieving race. Would you know what that system is in its full development, go to Rome. You will not at first be conscious of the horrors with which you are surrounded. A certain season must be given to day dreams in the Forum, and to night dreams in the Coliseum. The artist's enthusiasm must be allowed to satiate itself on the marvellous marbles which ancient art has bequeathed to us, and among those wonderful pictures which seem to prescribe the limits of the painter's skill. There comes a time, however, when the feeling for these things passes by. Man was not sent into this world to dream away life among ruins, nor to practice dilettantism in any of its alluring forms. Mix, then, gradually—but with exceeding caution—with the Italians who inhabit this holy town, and learn from them the meaning of their lives. You will doubtless meet with exaggeration enough—possibly with falsehood—but on the whole there will be such a concurrence of testimony in proof of the unutterable turpitude and atrocious tyrann-

ny of the Papal Government that no indifferent person could refuse acquiescence in the testimony produced. But, if words will not convince your mind, look around you! What you see—that scene of ruin and desolation—that hub-bub of fever, with its stenches, and miasmata,—was once the capital of the world. When heathens held it, and the high priest, with the silent virgin by his side, ascended the Capitol in honour of Jupiter, Rome was supreme among the nations. In the hands of the Christians, and when the self-styled Prince of the Faithful on each returning Easter day ascended the balcony of St. Peter's to bless the Holy City, what has not Rome become! If it be the case, as all history appear to suggest, that nations and kingdoms, even as men do, perish and decay from the effect of their own vices and corruptions, surely the sentence and condemnation has been branded deeply enough upon the brow of Pontifical Rome. But the ruin and the sickness, and the poverty, and the desolation above ground, are as nothing compared with what passes in the interior of those Roman houses and in the dungeons, the dark secrets of which are but occasionally revealed by the few prisoners who ever escape from their chains to tell the tale. We have not space nor time just now to enter upon the subject, but it has been well ascertained that within the last few years horrors have been enacted in the Roman prisons for which parallels must be sought in the dungeons of the Spanish Inquisitions when that tribunal was at its worst. But the physical torture—no! nor the imprisonment of hundreds of thousands of innocent men—is not all. Worse, far worse than this, is the unutterable moral pollution which overflows upon every wretched cottage and miserable lodging in this Papal land. Get some Roman who has accorded you his tardy confidence to sit by your side under an old archway, when the hot air and bright sun of Central Italy drive you to some cool shelter, and there hear what he has to say of the doings of yonder sable-stoled priests, who sweep past you in silence and in gloom. Hear his story of what priests do at Rome, where they are omnipotent, and you will see reasons to be thankful that your lot was not cast among the pollutions to which every Roman born is subject—be and his family. *Civis Romanus sum!*—How pathetic a complaint do the words now imply; how much history is involved in that brief phrase!

We, of course, can only concern ourselves with the story of modern Rome as a political question. The Pope of Rome to us is but a temporal prince, who grievously oppresses his miserable subjects, and whose misdeeds are likely to hurry on that explosion in Central Italy which sooner or later must come. The French garrison has been reduced, and the Pope, in a fright, has sent off for another Swiss regiment, to guard him from the consequences of the too enthusiastic loyalty of his subjects. The police espionage of Rome has been screwed up to the level of that of Naples. The project for withdrawing the paper currency has proved a failure. Every obstacle is thrown in the way of those who would carry out the projected railroads; for the cardinals have come to the conclusion that the instant their wretched scrfs begin to travel and mix with their fellow-creatures, there is an end of their dominion. Only think of what the condition of that population must be which may become too enlightened by contact with the tazzaroni of Naples! He would be a bold man who should venture to predict with absolute certainty the moment when that power which has held the human race in thralldom for so many centuries shall fall to rise no more; but certainly the foundation of the Papacy, as a temporal power, appear sadly shaken just now. Were the French garrison withdrawn to-morrow, the next day Pio Nono might reckon himself fortunate if he escaped the vengeance of his subjects in the most cunning disguise which the craft of his advisers could suggest.—*London Times.*

GREAT INNER SEA EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

The following communication has been addressed to the *Athenæum*, by Mr. Augustus Petermann:—"A communication from Mr. Rebmann, the missionary at Mombas, on a very interesting feature of Inner Africa having been made to me by Dr. Barth, of the Missionary Society at Calcutta (Wienberg). I am induced to offer the following few lines in reference thereto:—The communication consists of three letters from Mr. Rebman, dated, "Mombas, the 13th, 20th, and 30th of April, 1855," and a small map comprising the greater part of Africa, drawn by that gentleman at Mombas under the last of the dates, the purpose of these documents being to announce the discovery of a very large inner sea, which in the map, is represented to occupy the vast space between the equator and 10 degrees south latitude, and between 23 degrees and 30 degrees east longitude, Greenwich, having at its

south-eastern extremity Lake Nyassa attached to it like a tail-piece.—This immense body of water, with an area about twice as large as the Black Sea (with the Sea of Azoff) is inscribed with the name of Ukerwe or Inner Sea of Uniamexi, its narrow elongated south-eastern end bearing that of Lake Nyassa; and the discovery is said, in the accompanying letters to have been arrived at by the concurrent testimony of various natives dwelling on or close to the lake, both on its eastern as well as on its western shores—with whom the missionaries came in contact. Some of these natives that came down to trade on the coast at Tanga, in particular, gave a clear account of it, while at other points of the coast, from Tanga, southward for 6 degrees of latitude, corroborative information was obtained. It is to be regretted that Mr. Rebmann does not at once communicate the particular data which formed the basis of this representation, but rather enlarges in phrases conveying little that is positive to those anxious to test the correctness of his conclusions. He refers to a large and very detailed map which has been drawn by his colleague, Mr. Erhardt, and which we presume is on its way to Europe. But however unsatisfactory the internal evidence of the account before us may be, it confirms and establishes one very important fact, namely, that there is only one large lake in Southern Africa. This was the opinion held long since by W. D. Cooley, whose valuable and important researches into the geography of that region are so well known, but whose view was opposed till now by the accounts of missionaries in Eastern Africa, as they maintained that in addition to Lake Nyassa, there existed another large lake in Moonmoeti. As they now themselves conform to the opinion from which they formerly thought they had reason to differ, it may be considered all the more firmly established. Mr. Rebmann's letters contain several particulars respecting the southern, or rather south-eastern extremity of the lake, which, however, do not materially add to or differ from what is contained in Mr. Cooley's various essays on the geography of the region; while a provoking silence is observed respecting the northern more novel and interesting portion of the lake, and the very marvellous extent given to it. More detailed and satisfactory information must therefore come to hand before it can be properly discussed. The letters and map of Mr. Rebmann, which may be seen in the 'Calcutta Missionsblatt' of the 1st of Oct., 1855, as well as the large forthcoming map of Mr. Erhardt to which reference is made in the former, appear to me to deserve a notice, all the more because they contain the latest result of the East African Mission which is present seems intended to be given up.—Mr. Kript has already returned to Europe, and lately arrived at Trieste, while Mr. Erhardt left the East African coast in April last, by a Hamburg trading vessel, via the Cape of Good Hope. This mission has existed since the year 1843, when Mr. Kript first reached the East African coast, and in June, 1846, was joined by Mr. Rebmann.—Despite the series of years devoted to this enterprise, it has not been productive of such results as might have been expected, but it has nevertheless done great service in drawing attention to that interesting region, and in pioneering the way. What we now want is a determined and able man like Dr. Barth, to follow up discoveries and researches partially made."

CONCAVITY OF THE EARTH AT THE NORTH POLAR CIRCLE.

To the Editor of the *Churchman*:

Sir:—I read with great joy, in last Friday's *Tribune*, to me, and no doubt to you, the gratifying intelligence of the safe arrival in New York of Dr. Kane, returning from his voyage to the Polar regions. The feelings of joy, I think, were more excited, perhaps, than my own, for the success of the undertaking, both on the score of science as well as humanity; and I felt that if I could give a hint that would throw any light on the subject, it was my duty to do so. From that motive it was that I sent a letter to Dr. Kane on the morning that he sailed from New York; whether he received it, I know not. It was to inform him that I had good reasons to be assured that the earth was concave at or within the Polar circle; consequently as the sun's rays would be thrown directly into the concavity, great heat would be the natural result, which heat would, as another natural consequence, neutralize the cold of all that part for some considerable distance. I felt assured that if Dr. Kane came near its influence so as to perceive an alteration in the temperature, the hint I had given would be sufficient to induce him to proceed, when, otherwise, for want of it, he might return, and his whole previous exertion be lost. My first idea of the earth's concavity, and consequently

heat at the Polar circle, originated from three different statements given at different times, and, I think, in different papers, so that there was no reason to fear a hoax that intended, like the "Moon hoax." One statement was as follows: that large quantities of vegetable matter had been fallen in with in very high latitudes; another, that large flocks of birds had been seen; another, that an open sea had been observed. On reflection, I concluded these things must have been caused by heat. I then thought of volcanoes, but soon had to give that idea up, for they would be too local, and would no more dissolve any great mass of Polar ice than so many tallow candles would warm the City Hall in the depth of winter. I then went to the sun, the powerful king of day, and knew that he would do the business effectually. He gives light and heat to the planet Neptune, which is forty times the distance from him that our little earth is. And now we read in the account of the voyage to the Polar circle that the greatest discovery is the open Polar sea. Why, sir, if I could have had any previous doubts as to the truth of my theory, the earth's concavity in the Polar circle, this open Polar sea would disperse them, and no other cause but the sun's rays thrown into that concavity could produce sufficient heat. I challenge men of science to show any other cause that would produce such an effect. Truly yours.

AN OCTOGENARIAN.

NOTE.—The concavity of our earth at the Poles does not appear so extraordinary as the rings of the planet Saturn; but no two planets of our system are exactly alike; the variety in the universe is infinite.

(Concluded from last week.)

PORT AU BASQUE, August 20.

Arriving here again this morning, our eyes were gladdened by the sight of the Sarah Bryant, lying at anchor in the harbor; it was relief to many a heart, as her long passage of nearly sixty days had given rise to much uneasiness, and she was hailed with all the warmth of a long expected friend. She had a very rough passage,—her masts and rigging being once carried entirely away,—and her weather-beaten sides testify to some hard gales. Preparations are now making to get the wire ready to pay out, and in the meantime we are to proceed to Cape North to make soundings, and find the nearest point to which the cable may be carried. This great undertaking increases in interest at every step, but so unreal does it seem that even when the speaking wire shall be laid, it will seem like a dream.

August 23.—We returned from Cape North on Tuesday, and remaining in Port au Basque over night, set sail again in the afternoon, followed by the Victoria (a propeller in the employ of the company) which towed the Sarah L. Bryant out of the harbor, when we relieved her of her burden, which rolled about fearfully, making many violent demonstrations at being in leading strings, but we succeeded in getting her in safety to Cape Ray, where we are at present anchored. This afternoon, after much trouble and hard work, the cable was triumphantly carried to the shore, and made fast. The first great step being taken, we all now feel very anxious about the weather, as a stiff blow would drive the vessel about, and probably snap the cable. It is a perilous undertaking; and we shall all feel relieved of a great anxiety when it is accomplished. The cable is in one entire piece, in the hold of the vessel, disposed in oblong coils, one containing 40, the other 30 miles. To make it run as smoothly as possible, it passes under one large wheel placed on deck, and then over another to the stern of the vessel, and thence into the sea. It is as flexible as a rope, and we have been paying out to-day at the rate of two miles an hour, stopping occasionally to straighten a kink. Mr. Canning, who laid the submarine wire between England and France, superintends the work, and if the weather continues as it now is, all will go on well.

Monday, 25.—Saturday, it was very rough all day, the wind increasing towards night, and our fears with it. Each moment we were dreading the sound of "the cable has broken," and at last it came. You may imagine our down-heartedness at this news, for, besides the labor and time necessary once more to carry it to the shore, there was a loss of two or three miles of cable, which, as it costs at the rate of twelve hundred dollars a mile, makes quite a serious affair out of what at first sight might seem only an untoward accident. Then, too, there is great danger that the cable will fail short before reaching Cape North. The gentlemen, however, who are most interested in the enterprise, with true American spirit, keep up brave hearts, and Mr. Cyrus Field, who has been ashore all day, has just returned with the cheering news that the cable has again been made fast on the beach, and we shall be

under way once more in half an hour. Our hopes and fears will all be roused again: we have had so much bad weather, that we daily look for a storm, which on this coast, at this season of the year, we all know from sad experience, is a thing to be dreaded. However, I will not prognosticate, but hope for the best.

SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON, August 31st.

Before this reaches you the telegraph wires will have informed you of our sad defeat, and many hearts will sympathize with us in our sad disappointment; but no one can feel the sad failure as those did, who, after watching for hours from the deck of the 'Adger' the Sarah Bryant pitching about, their fears struggling with their hopes, at last heard the dreaded cry, "The cable is gone." But to go back to my last date: On Tuesday, the 28th, all things having been arranged the previous night, we commenced towing the bark, she paying out the cable at about a mile and a half an hour, frequent interruption occurring from the kinking of the coils, as they passed from the hold of the ship. Our longest detention was from midnight on Tuesday until 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, owing to a break in the cable, which being spliced we proceeded on our course, paying it out more rapidly than the day before. All went well till about dark, when there were indications of a heavy 'blow,' which was soon upon us, pitching the bark about frightfully, and making it apparent to all, that either the bark with her precious freight and brave men must perish or that the cable must be cut. Mr. Canning, who for hours had been hoping against hope, now consented to the entreaties of Captain Pousland, and the cable was cut, dragging down with it into the angry sea many high hopes and some \$30,000.

At this juncture, a steamer, which had been in sight for some time, approached us, and proved to be the 'Argus,' sent by Admiral Fanshawe from the British Board of Admiralty to render us assistance in laying the cable, should it be needed.—Though we had parted from the cable, still the position of the Sarah L. Bryant was very critical: thirty-four miles of cable still remained in her bows, causing her to pitch about fearfully, and it was doubted if she could hold on to the bark during the night, should the gale continue. The Argus therefore laid by us until morning, to aid us in case of need, but as the wind subsided during the night, all went well, and when I went on deck the next morning, nothing remained of the Argus but a long black line of smoke.

We then steered for Sydney, which was about seventy miles distant, to replenish our stock of coal and provisions, the latter being very much reduced by our long stay at Cape Ray. We arrived here Thursday, at 4 o'clock p. m., and were soon in little boats pulling for the shore, our feet longing once more to touch the ground, and our mouths watering for the good supper which the Cape Breton Hotel had in store for us.

Saturday, Sept. 1.—North Sydney, where we are anchored, is a great coal depot,—the principal coal mine, which is about three miles inland, producing from six to seven hundred tons daily, which is brought by railroad to the wharf, from which it is delivered by means of a 'schute' into the vessels. The great attraction of the place to us is a portion of the tribe of Micmac Indians, whose wigwam, pitched upon the side of a hill overlooking the harbor, are daily visited by our party in quest of baskets and other Indian curiosities. The Indians are reaping a rich harvest from their Yankee visitors, and the rise in their prices is more fabulous than that of any stock list. There are some very pretty squaws among them, but the men are wretchedly filthy and degraded.

To-morrow we start for New York, and though we have been baffled in our great undertaking, we are confident of success at some future time; and God willing, I doubt not that in a year from this time, we shall see a successful connection made. If we failed in a business point of view, we were emited upon in every other thing; and I am sure all bid fare-well to the good steamer "James Adger" with sorrowful hearts.

DEPUTATION FROM THE WEST INDIES TO AFRICA.—A society was some time since formed in Barbadoes for the purpose of sending a deputation to Western Africa, to inquire how far it would be practicable to establish a connexion of the highest and most beneficial character between the free Christian people of Barbadoes and the inhabitants of their fatherland. The idea was well received, not only in the Island, but amongst their friends of the African race in England. The sum of £1,700 has been raised, of which £600 was contributed in this island, to defray the expenses, and a highly esteemed and pious clergyman, the Rev. Mr.

Leacock, accompanied by a gentleman of color, educated in Codrington College, were selected to go out as missionaries. A public meeting was convened for the purpose of promoting the object, at which his Excellency the Governor presided. The Bishop, the Attorney General, and many gentlemen of the island attended, and spoke at the meeting, expressing their entire approval of the object, and their hearty good wishes and prayers for the success of the undertaking. The Rev. Mr. Leacock, who is above sixty years of age, took leave of his friends in a very impressive speech. The editor of the *West Indian*, (Barbadoes paper,) referring to the different speakers, says:—"The object of greatest interest to us was this old man, now in his sixtieth year, coming forward with all the fervor of youth, forgetful of himself, of his children, to whom he is so warmly attached, regardless of the entreaties, the persuasions, nay the reproaches of his friends, who go so far as to charge him with madness, utterly indifferent to himself, acknowledging that he is going into the dark, but not afraid, because he believes that God will guide him. It was most affecting to hear him say, with all the simplicity of a child, and the true spirit of the soldier of the Cross, notwithstanding the hopes expressed by the Bishop that he would soon return to recruit his health, and end his days in his native land, that when his work was done he would thankfully go to bed in Africa's dust, and quietly rest from the toil and heat of the day, till the bright morning's dawn which announced the approach of the Great King."

IMPORTANT FROM EASTERN RUSSIA.

The whaling barque George, Capt. Wall, had arrived at San Francisco from the Ochotsk Sea, bringing full particulars in relation to the doings of the Allied Fleet in the vicinity of Ayan. The English steamer Baracotta, and the frigates Pique and Amphitrite, arrived off Ayan about the 10th of July. The English commanders were much surprised to find the town deserted, the inhabitants having retreated into the interior. The following is condensed from a San Francisco paper:—

"There was at Ayan a small vessel on the stocks, which the Russians were building, and a small steamer which had been brought there the year before. She was intended as a tug boat on the river Amoor. The Governor of Ayan had a hole dug in the beach, above high water mark, and with tackles and purchases hoisted the tug-boat into the hole, with the intention of burying her. At the time the British steamer hove in sight, the Russians were engaged in putting merchandise in the tugboat for the company's warehouses.—The steamer had got so close to the shore before she was discovered that the Russians did not have time to cover her up.

"On the 11th of July, the squadron sent their boats on shore, and commenced taking all and every thing they could find that was of any use to them that the Russians had left. On the landing of the boats, they found the place where the tug was buried, and they commenced taking out the boxes of merchandise and hardware that the Russians had put into the tugboat, and conveyed them on board the squadron. After they had got all that it was convenient for them to take, the commander ordered the tugboat to be blown up, which was done by putting one hundred pounds of powder into the fore part of the vessel and applying to it a slow match.

"The British squadron did not have the pleasure of making many prizes in the Ochotsk Sea. All the towns along the coast were destroyed.

"The battery at Ayan had been destroyed by the Russians themselves, and the guns were all buried. All the available force that the Russians had at Kamshatka and Siberia were concentrated at the River Amoor. The only vessel we have heard of being taken off Cape Elizabeth. She had on board part of the crew of the Russian frigate Diana, which vessel was wrecked at Simoda, Japan; she was bound to the Amoor river.

FROM JAPAN.

By the United States propeller John Hancock, late from the sea of Ochotsk, we have some information in regard to affairs in that neighborhood.

"The Hancock was in the waters of Japan for some months. The Japanese got to be quite surly before the vessel left. While at Hakodadi the officers wished to purchase some fish, but the Japanese said they had none for sale, though fish are most abundant in all parts of Japan. The officers then intimated their intention to catch fish in the bay with their net, and the Japanese prohibited their fishing, and threatened them if the prohibition were disregarded. Captain Stevens, however, ordered the fishing to go on, and

they made a 'haul.' The Japanese were very indignant, but used no violence, and after that furnished the vessel with all the fish that were required. They refused to furnish any beef, though the cattle were very numerous in the islands.

From the Japanese waters the Hancock went to the mouth of the Amoor, where they met some Russians. These latter said that the Russian fleet, after having been blockaded by the Allies in the bay of Cassary, had escaped in a fog, and went through a difficult pass between the Island of Saghalien and the main land into the river Amoor. The vessels were anchored at a strong fortification, said to contain fifteen thousand men. There were seven vessels in all, several frigates, three corvettes, and one small steamer. There is a bar at the entrance to the Amoor, and the Russian frigates had to be lightened, and to have their masts taken out before they could enter.

"The Hancock was about to enter, when she was requested to keep off, and she did so. The Russians said that if the allied fleet should attempt to enter the river, they would pay severely for their boldness. After leaving the Amoor, the Hancock went through the Ochotok Sea to its northernmost extremity, meeting a great many whaling vessels, which had mostly done well. They saw but one Russian vessel, and that was a sloop of forty tons belonging to the Russian Fur Company. The natives of the shores of the Ochotok Sea are semi-barbarians—half Tartar, half Esquimaux. They dress in skins, and live in log cabins. They know nothing of money, and will sell almost anything for a drink of whiskey.—*San Francisco Chronicle*, Oct. 20.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, NOV. 24, 1855.

THE CHURCH WITNESS AND ITS CORRESPONDENTS.

It is a common saying that "liars ought to have good memories," but happily for the cause of truth they are often deficient in this useful qualification and are thus self convicted. Of this *Nova Scotian* is the most remarkable example that has come under our notice, for he has forgotten what he wrote and published only three weeks before. His calumnies having been refuted, he now denies that he ever circulated them, and he must have a very low opinion of the readers of the *Church Witness* if he supposes that they cannot remember his former statements, or have not sense to see, and right principle to condemn, his dishonesty and meanness. Fortunately, we have both letters before us, and think it sufficient to furnish our readers with extracts, and leave them to judge. In his first letter, after stating that if the Chapel is intended for the poor it does not answer its purpose, he says "The Bishop's Chapel is frequented by the most fashionable congregation in the City." "The Services as conducted seem to be arranged for the gratification of such an audience." "We are now as far as ever from having a poor man's Church, may I not say farther than before the present move was made." In his second he says "I have referred to facts. Let these be disproved and I will withdraw my statements and offer full apology for having made them. I stated that on the opening of the Bishop's Chapel it was frequented by a very fashionable congregation, whose gay dresses stood in strong contrast to that which must necessarily be the attire of those for whose especial benefit it was intended. This is a fact." The italics are ours and mark the discrepancy between what *Nova Scotian* said and what he professes to have said. He now pretends that he only referred to one particular occasion, whereas such an interpretation cannot be put upon the expression, nor would any one possibly infer it from the context and general tenor of the letter. His words were "is frequented," and he must be a much more able man than we take him to be, if he can prove that this means "was frequented at the opening" to say nothing of the absurdity of a locality being frequented once.

He stated, or as the Editor has it "he more than implied" in his first, that the Gospel is not there preached, and now he finds out that the Clergyman under whose charge the Chapel has been from the first, and who has generally occupied the pulpit, is one whose character is a warrant that he does not favor innovations, and a pledge for the faithful performance of the duties entrusted to him." His former charge must therefore have been merely a surmise or a pure invention, and he has propagated a vile slander, without any foundation or anything to warrant the supposition that he could have believed what he stated.

We now take our leave of *Nova Scotian*, and

shall probably not trouble ourselves to comment upon anything further that he may choose to publish. He has been challenged by *Corrector* in the *Chronicle*, and by *Observer* in the *Witness*, to come forth under his real name and substantiate his charges, with an offer to meet him on equal terms. The latter says, "if he will thus verify his assertions you are at liberty to publish my name, with the flat contradictions which I feel it right now to give." That he has not accepted this challenge will surprise no one, for a guilty conscience makes a man a coward, and he who will confess himself the author of these precious compositions, must be lost to all sense of shame. We regret however that the honorable name of "*Nova Scotian*" has been selected by one who, if he has any right to it, does no honour to his country. We cannot think so meanly of our neighbours in the other Province as to suppose that such proceedings can be pleasing to them,—but so long as the Editor of their Church (?) Paper allows it to be a receptacle for every spiteful effusion rejected by the Press on this side of the Boundary, they must expect to be constantly misled. On the party spirit and unfairness of the Editor himself, we made some observations in our Editorial of last week, to which we now add that he has not even hinted to his readers that we had refuted *Nova Scotian's* letter in detail, and that he has published the second communication without one word of comment upon the discrepancy between it and the former. We truly pity those who are so blind that they can be thus easily imposed upon, or do not see that the spirit engendered by a Newspaper so conducted can never be a Christian spirit. We fear that a heavy responsibility rests upon the managers of the *Church Witness*, and in their degree upon those who support it, believing that the interests of true religion which it professes to uphold have suffered much from its cavilling and contentious spirit.

R. M. S. CANADA.

The news by the R. M. Steamship *Canada*, embraces details of the capture of Kiubura, and the surrender of the Russian force engaged in defending it. This appears to have been a gallant enterprise; and if a superiority must be accorded to the French on land, at least in numbers, the naval superiority of Great Britain was fully maintained in the measures which placed the entrance of the Dnieper and Bug in possession of the allies.

It would appear that the Russians have no intention, at present, of retreating from the Crimea, and that there is no possibility during the ensuing winter, of preventing their communications by the isthmus of Perekop. A reconnoissance in force, by General Altonville, on the road from Eupatoria to Simpheropol, had found them entrenched on the opposite side of the ravine of Tchobatar, and so strongly that it was deemed proper to retire again upon Eupatoria, this decision being hastened by a scarcity of water and forage in this direction. Both the belligerents will therefore most likely go into winter quarters—altho' there was some reason to expect an attack of the Russians on the line of the Tchernaya.

Much excitement has been created in England by the probability of an American war—to which the rumour of angry correspondence between the two governments, backed by the powerful demonstration of an increase to the West India squadron, has given significance. The particular cause of quarrel is not set forth, but is supposed to refer to the determination of Great Britain not to relinquish the occupation or the protectorate of the Mosquito territory. It is not at all likely that any European nation exercising power upon this continent, will conform to the doctrine which the United States wishes to enforce,—that it is not to extend its possessions or jurisdiction. England will hold her own on the American continent, and will not give up any point that may be of consequence either to her commerce or to her influence. The United States will also acquire as much as they can in this way, and thus may be fairly accounted for, the success of the piratical or filibustering expedition of General Walker in the State of Nicaragua. According to the *London Guardian*, which we quote, but little is known of the particulars of the dispute which has created the excitement:—"Of what has actually passed between the two Governments all that we know is that ours has made a mistake, [the foreign enlistment] has atoned for it, has been unhandsonely treated in return, and has rejoined by an undisguised act of menace. Now, a menace sometimes stops the disposition to be quarrelsome, sometimes irritates it, according to the temper of those with whom you have to deal. The expediency or propriety of such a proceeding may be shown hereafter, but does not distinctly appear now. One thing only is clear,—that the difference hitherto has been only a tiff between the individuals who are at

the head of affairs. The American people seem to be as innocently unconscious of any inclination to go to war as ourselves."

It is a rather singular circumstance that Spain, whose sole possession in the West Indies it is assumed to be one of the objects of the naval reinforcement to secure, is also said to be on the point of a rupture with Great Britain, arising from an injustice done to a British subject formerly resident in Cuba, and an intention indirectly to encourage the slave trade, by appointing a notorious slave dealer to be governor of Fernando Po. In the former case the British government has demanded reparation, and in the latter an abandonment of the debt.

By the R. M. Steamship *Asia* from Boston last night, dates to the West were received. It is gratifying to find that the demonstration of a British naval squadron in the West Indies, has had a salutary effect upon the war spirit of the American Cabinet, and that the recent gasconade of Mr. Cushing has been attributed to an electioneering manoeuvre, with which pumps Great Britain will be satisfied, and the embarrasment between the governments of the two countries will end in smoke.

We find also that the commercial circles of the United States are slowly recovering from the apprehensions of a monetary crisis.

His Lordship the Bishop, accompanied by the Rev. W. Bullock, visited St. Margaret's Bay on Sunday last, and held Confirmations at the Parish Church, at St. Peters and the North Shore, administering the rite to 76 persons in all. It is gratifying to be able to announce, that by the exertions of the Rev. J. Starbuck, and his assistant, Rev. Mr. Pearson, Divine Service is now held twice on every Sunday in the Parish Church, and once at each of the other stations above named. His Lordship returned to town on Tuesday.

The Provincial Normal School at Truro, was opened on Wednesday, the 14th inst. Rev. A. Forrester, (Free Church) Principal, delivered an inaugural address. Sixty-four pupils were enrolled, who it is said have come from various parts of the country, and we believe are to have their expenses of travel paid for them. Messrs. Randall and Mulholland, (Episcopalians) are named as secondary teachers. Although by no means in favour of the large expenditure of Provincial funds which this Institution will occasion, when it was demonstrated, that an efficient Normal School could have been had at less cost, we may be permitted to express a hope that it will subserve the cause of education by supplying good teachers for the country; and further, that it will not be allowed by the Legislature to be swerved from its original design. The institution will be an agreeable accession to the village of Truro.

The Session of the Young Men's Christian Association is advertised to open on Tuesday evening 27th Nov. with a Lecture from the Rev. Robert Sedgwick, (Presbyterian.)

A Correspondent from St. Margaret's Bay, under date of November 19, writes:

"I notice in the *Morning Journal* of 19th current, a remark 'that the Fishery has been prosecuted with great success by the people of St. Margaret's Bay this fall.' As I know such an impression formed in the minds of some of the Mercantile community may be of serious injury to many, you will oblige by stating that there has not been over one thousand barrels taken this autumn in this place, including Dover and Peggy's Cove. Such reports as that may suit a few speculators at the expense of poor Fisherman and against our country trade, and still worse, operate for the present against us in Foreign markets. I have this moment received a Letter from Mr. —, Arichat, in which he states also that Fish are very scarce in that locality."

The Cape Breton *News* shows in what way public works benefit a country. The young men spoken of will not only take home their savings, but will carry with them ideas of improvement that will ill content them with their present stagnant condition, and may help to expand the industry, and enlarge the prosperity of their beautiful and fertile island.

"Numbers of our young men belonging to Mira, Catehogue, Cow Bay, and New Boston, are returning home from their employment on the Railway works, near Halifax. We understand that by the practice of that economy peculiar to the Highlanders, most of those who were engaged during the past summer, on the public works of this Province, have saved much of their earnings for future investment and appropriation."

The Edition of Psalms and Hymns for the Dioceses of Nova Scotia having been all sold, no further orders for that Book can be immediately supplied; but a new Edition is in progress...

The Rev. J. Stannage acknowledges the reception of £2 from the Chief Inspector of Pickled Fish, as a fine levied in St. Margaret's Bay...

St. Margaret's Rectory, Nov. 17, 1855.

His Excellency Hon. Francis Hincks and family arrived in R. M. Steamship Asta from Boston on Thursday evening...

His Worship the Mayor is about to put a stop to the operations of a certain speculating genius now advertising in some of the Halifax papers...

The Brig Gen. Washington, 14 days from Porto Rico, arrived on Tuesday, and now lies in the stream with the Small Pox on board...

We understand that the following gentlemen have passed their examination for admission as Attorneys for the Supreme Court...

The Charlottetown Islands.—Considering the ravages of the fly, wheat will be short, and it is alleged that the proportion of bran is unusually large...

LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS' STANDING, CURED BY THE USE OF ONLY TWO BOXES OF DR. McLANE'S CILBERATED LIVER PILLS.

Mrs. Ann Malone, No. 17 Birington street, N. S. Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated Liver Pills also his great Vermifuge or Worm Destroyer, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Wonderful Remedies for the cure of Scalds and Burns.—Amelia Anderson, of Sydney, N. S., was accidentally severely scalded by some boiling water falling over her.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From TRURO.—Russell's Correspondence, all sold—other books advertised are for sale.

At the burial of the late Rev. John A. Campbell, at St. John's Church, Halifax, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Blyden, D.D., officiating, Rev. M. D. O'Connell, M.A., and Rev. J. W. A. McNeill, B.A., assisting.

On the 20th inst. the Rev. John A. Campbell, D.D., died at his residence, No. 100 West Street, Halifax.

ceased was a resident in the city for the last nine years, and was a man of strict integrity. At Cole Harbour, on the 15th inst., after a lingering illness, JOHN DUNN CLIFFORD, eldest son of Mr. Hood Clifford...

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Nov. 18.—Schr Alce Rogers, St. John, N. B. Monday, Nov. 19.—Brigs Sarah, Hopkins, Antigua; Dumbarton, Salem; Africa, Meagher, Boston; schrs James Parker, Nfld., Rose, St. John, N. F.; brig Nile, Anderson, New York.

CLEARED.

Nov. 16.—barque Norral, Treby, Liverpool, G. B.; brig Velocity, Mann, Kingston, Ja.; Florence, Jones, B. W. Indies; brig, Brisk, Morison, Jamaica; schr Bloomer, Esaw, Bay St. George.

MEMORANDA.

The Barque Strab, Campbell, master, from Boston for Pitou, came to anchor inside Cape George—lost both anchors—run for the Gut of Canso, where she had to be brought up by running on shore at Ship Harbour.

A Telegraph dispatch to Messrs. Salter and Twining announces the total loss of brig Kingston, from Jamaica bound to Boston (no date), on Cape Antonio—crew saved.

The brig Mail and Express from the West Indies arrived at New York on Thursday last, 22nd inst. (Per Telegraph.)

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, NOV. 24.

Table listing prices for various goods: Bacon, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Hams, Hay, Homespun, Oatmeal, Oats, Potatoes, Socks, Veal, Yarn, Canada Flour, Am., Rye, Corn Meal.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table listing prices for Wood and Coal.

THE MISSES WELLS. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, WOLFFVILLE.

Will Open on the 1st. December.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

Table showing fees for English, Music, Drawing, French, Leather-work, Board, and Plain and ornamental needlework.

ANGLEY'S EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.—Superior to Salts. THIS POWDER acts as an agreeable, refreshing, and salubrious purgative, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, and all the appetitive and sick symptoms of Dyspepsia.

WOLFFVILLE'S QUENABELLE Nova Scotia, Ammanack, and the others as they appear. Sold only at the Book Store of Wm. Blyden, 24 Granville Street, Halifax.

AMHERST FEMALE SEMINARY.

PRINCIPALS.

Mrs. C. E. Hatchford and Miss Yates.

TERMS.

BOARD and WASHING (white dresses excepted), with Instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Use of the Globes, Ancient and Modern Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Grammar and Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, English Composition, and Embroidery—£30 per Academical Year.

Extra Charges.

Piano or Spanish Guitar—Three Lessons per week, £2 per quarter, or half Term. Singing—Five Lessons per week, 10s. per quarter, or half Term.

DRAWING.

Pencil or Crayon—Five Lessons per week, £1 per Quarter, or half Term. Coloured Crayon—Five Lessons per week, £1 10s. per Quarter, or half Term.

Mono-Chromatic, plain or blended—Three Lessons per week, £1 10s. per Quarter, or half Term.

ITALIAN.

Five Lessons per Week, £1 10s. per Quarter or half Term. Three Lessons per Week, £1 10s. per quarter or half Term.

BILLS payable Quarterly in advance. There are two Terms per year, of five months each.

The Winter Term commences 6th January, and ends 5th June. The Summer Term begins 23d July, and ends 21st December. The Intermediate "Quarters" or "Half Terms" commence 10th Oct., and 22d March.

The French Department is under the care of Madame Florine Bringuet, who teaches on the Orléans system, and also gives lessons in Music. Daily conversation in French is insisted on.

Five other Ladies are employed in the English Department, Music, Drawing, Italian, Botany, &c. No pains will be spared to promote the health of the Boarders, by proper exercise; and those young Ladies whose parents may wish them to ride, are allowed the use of a quiet saddle horse.

There are six Pianos in the Establishment, and Pupil Boarding in the vicinity will be charged Five Shillings per Quarter for the use of an Instrument to practice.

The Seminary is situated within a few minutes walk of four different places of Public Worship, and near to the Telegraph Station and Post Office.

Amherst is a remarkably healthy part of the country, and possesses peculiar advantages for children of delicate constitution.

The Rev. Mr. Tolmie, the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Hon. the Master of the Rolls, Thomas A. S. Dewolf, Esq., H. B. Mack, Rev. George Townsend, Rev. Alex. Clarke, Rev. L. B. Demill, Amherst, Rev. John Francis, Rev. Charles P. Avery, Rev. Charles Elliott, A. P. Ross, Esq., Rev. Harry King, Esq., D. C. L., Windsor, John McGroth, Esq., St. John, Hon. John H. Parlow, Fredericton.

Amherst, N. S. 12th Nov. 1855. C. E. HATCHFORD.

D. C. S.

WIDOWS' & ORPHANS' FUND.

TIME Society is now ready to receive applications from Clergymen wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of the Fund, under the Rules and Regulations published in this number of the Church Times.

Oct. 29, 1855. J. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

REPORTER and Dealer in STOVES and GRATES, BEGS to intimate to his numerous Customers throughout the Province, Cape Breton and Newfoundland, that he has received part of his Fall Supply, and remainder to arrive per "Shooting Star" from Scotland.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received from England per "Themis" and "Warburton," THE principal part of his FALL SUPPLY of GOODS, consisting of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Seams, and other toilet requisites, &c. &c., to all of which the attention of Customers is respectfully invited, as the articles are good and prices moderate.

W. LANGLEY, Hollis Street, Halifax.

P. S. HAMILTON, Barrister and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chambers, has removed his Office to the Merchants' Hall, in addition to his strictly professional business.

LAND AGENT. For this purpose he has become associated with the gentleman residing in Liverpool, England, distinguished by his extensive knowledge of the mercantile and legal aspects of the land question, and his acquaintance with various parts of Europe, particularly of the Continent of Europe.

Poetry.

THE PRESENT.

We are living—we are living
In a grand and awful time,
In an age on ages telling,
To be living is sublime.

Hark! the waking up of nations,
God and Magic to the fray,
Hark! what soundeth in creation's
Groaning for the latter day.

Will ye play then, will ye dally,
With your taunts and your wine?
Up! it is Jehovah's rally,
God's own arm hath need of thine.

Hark the onset I will re-fold your
Blood sealed arms in holy lock,
Up, O up thou drowsy soldier,
Worlds are charging to the shock.

Worlds are charging, Heaven beholding,
Thou hast but an hour to fight,
Now the blazoned cross unfolding,
On! right onward for the right!

What I still beg thy dreamy slumbers
Thy no time for thing play,
Wreaths and Juice and poet numbers
Flout them! we must work to-day.

Fear not, spurn the worldlings laughter
Thine ambition trample thou!
Thou shalt find a long hereafter
To be more than tempt the now.

Oh let all the soul within you
For the truth's sake go abroad,
Strike! let every nerve and sinew
Tell on nations, tell for God!

Magog leadeth many a vassal,
Christ his few, his little ones
But about our leagued castle
Rear and Vanguard, are his sons.

Scaled to blush, to waver never,
Cross-baptized and born again,
Sworn to be Christ's soldier ever,
Oh, for Christ at least be men.

REV. A. C. COXE.

PROFESSIONAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CHIEF OFFICE—76 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
Admitting on equal terms, persons of every class, to all its benefits and advantages.
Capital £250,000.
Fully subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders.
HALFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.
DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM CRON, JR. Esq. | ANDREW M. UMWICK, Esq.
WILLIAM CRON, " | JAMES A. MOREN,
Medical Referee—EWD. JENNINGS, M. D.
Secretary—BENJAMIN G. GRAY.

Head Office in Halifax—No 60 Hollis Street.
SOME of the leading advantages offered by this Company are—
I. Assurances can be effected *immediately*, without the delay of first referring to England.
II. Peculiar advantages are secured to Policy Holders whilst *living*, which are not to be met with in any former existing Company. These will be found fully detailed in the Prospectuses.
III. In addition to the usual business of Life Assurance, Assurances are granted against paralysis, blindness, accidents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and mental, at moderate rates.
IV. Policies are *indisputable*, and no *expense whatever* is incurred, by the assured, in effecting them, beyond the fixed rates of premium.
V. No charge is made to the assured for Policies, Policy Stamps, or Medical Certificates, as these are all paid by the Company.
VI. There is no extra premium or permission required for going to, or residing in, Australasia, Bermuda, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, the British North American Colonies, or the Northern States of America.
VII. Annuities granted on most advantageous terms, and on every contingency of life or liver.
Detailed Prospectuses given gratis, and every information afforded on application to the local directors, the agent, or any of the following sub-agents—
Picton—G. A. MACKENZIE, Esq.
Sydney—E. P. ARCHBOLD, "
Annapolis—E. C. COWLING, "
Halburn—H. W. SMITH, "
The following are examples of the rates of premium for insuring £100 for life:
Age 20 £1 10 9 | Age 40 £2 13 6
" 30 £1 19 6 | " 50 £2 18 6
B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, &c.
No. 60 Hollis Street, Halifax,
Head Agent for Nova-Scotia.
Jan 9. 17.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT
PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by putting advertisements—no certificates published respecting them.
These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at **LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax, Nov. 20, 1854.**

BILLS of LADING and EXCHANGE for sale by **W. M. GOSSIP'S** Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street.

E. K. BROWN,
HAS RECEIVED FOR ALMA, THEMIS, SHOOTING
STAR, KAGLE, AND WARRBURTON:
BAR, Bolt, Hoop, and Sheet IRON,
Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL,
Cast Iron Pots, Ovens and Covers,
STOVES, Single and Double; Carron do.
Gunpowder, Shot, Muskets and Fuses,
Hollows, Anvils, Vices, Files and Rasps,
Nails, Spikes, Glass and Putty,
Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine,
Bright Copal and Turpentine Varnish,
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Oct. 27

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Oct. 13.

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TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX. PREPARED
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—prevents Tartarous deposit, —arrests decay, —induces a
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a grateful odour.
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OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE.
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Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the
extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the
use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards
of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of
blood. It was quite agony to see her suffer and I wish her
cough; I have often declared that I would give all I pos-
sessed to have cured her, but although I paid a large sum
or medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About
three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might
benefit her. At all events I resolved to give them a trial,
which I did: the result was marvellous; by slow degrees
my mother became better, and after persevering with
your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured,
and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five
years old.
I remain, Sir, your obliged,
(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY
AT THE BEING TAKEN THREE TIMES.
Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax,
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To Professor HOLLOWAY:
Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your
Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the
greatest torture with this distressing complaint; I was tap-
ped three times, and finally given up by the doctors: hav-
ing become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more
strength in me than a child just born. It was then that I
thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a
quantity and commenced using them. The result I can
scarcely describe even now, although true it is. After using
them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persever-
ing with them, at the expiration of two months, I was
completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health
I am, Sir, yours sincerely,
(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND
LIVER COMPLAINT.
Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlotte-
Town, Prince Edward's Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.
To Professor HOLLOWAY,
Sir,—I am happy to say that your Pills have restored me
to health after suffering for nine years from the most in-
tense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels
were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I
tried in my medicine, but they were of no good to me,
until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and
following the printed directions for seven weeks, I was
cured, after every other means failed. To the astonishment
of my neighbours, acquaintances, and friends, I shall
ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration
to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers,
feeling it my duty to do so.
I remain, &c., your humble servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM REEVES

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the follow-
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The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in
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Ague Female Irregular Scarcity, or King's
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