

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title on headrr taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. X. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1857. NO. 1.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. Jan. 4	Gen. 1. Matt. 3. Gen. 1. Rom. 3.	1. Matt. 3. Gen. 1. Rom. 3.
M. 5	Gen. 2. Matt. 4. Gen. 2. Rom. 4.	2. Matt. 4. Gen. 2. Rom. 4.
T. 6	Isaiah 60. Lu. 3. Gen. 22. Gen. 22.	60. Lu. 3. Gen. 22. Gen. 22.
W. 7	Gen. 1. Matt. 5. Gen. 1. Rom. 5.	1. Matt. 5. Gen. 1. Rom. 5.
T. 8	Gen. 2. Matt. 6. Gen. 2. Rom. 6.	2. Matt. 6. Gen. 2. Rom. 6.
F. 9	Gen. 3. Matt. 7. Gen. 3. Rom. 7.	3. Matt. 7. Gen. 3. Rom. 7.
S. 10	Gen. 4. Matt. 8. Gen. 4. Rom. 8.	4. Matt. 8. Gen. 4. Rom. 8.

Poetry.

THE VOICE OF THE EVENING STAR.

What saith thy silvery voice, sweet Evening Star,
Whispering an' 'g comfort to my heart?
On thy calm lustrous gazing from afar,
I hear thee speak with love's divinest art.

What saith that whisper? breathe it not of hope,
Our one bright star in this our night of gloom?
A cheering ray, nerving us still to cope
With present griefs, and fear of ills to come?

Then by the listening ear thy voice is heard,
Sweet Star of Hope! bidding us faint not ever,
Bidding us wait His time, and trust His word,—
Who rules the clouds, whose promise faileth never.

Speaks it not too of love? Oh who can tell
The brightness o'er in grief serene and pure,
Throwing around the commonest things a spell,
When two fond "hearts are of each other sure?"

This star gleams brightly in the darkest night,
Piercing the passing clouds that enviously
Flit o'er its face, and fain would hide its light.
Love's beams in sorrow shine most radiantly.

The voice speaks yet again, sweet Star of Even!
In holier, deeper tones it seems to say,
Look not to earth, but lift thine eyes to heaven,
To those who upward gaze I point the way.

Fix not thy thoughts—dreams of human love,
And hopes of earth, how dear so'er they be,
Look rather to thy Saviour's face above,
See how it beams in tenderest love on thee.

Think of the glorious hopes thy heart may cherish,
Prospects of bliss beyond all earthly joy:
Oh! rather let thy fondest visions perish
Than miss those pleasures which alone no'er cloy.

Such are thy lessons, lovely, radiant star!
These thy angelic whispers to my heart.
Bright earth's affections pure, but brighter far,
Those robes of which thou dost the emblem art.

Religious Miscellany.

THE EUPHRATES RAILWAY.

THE concession by the Ottoman Porte to an English Company of the right to form a railway from a point upon the Syrian coast of the Mediterranean to a terminus upon the sea which washes India, is one of those pregnant facts the greatness of which it is difficult at first sight to estimate properly. Viewed even merely as indicative of the vast change which Ottoman policy has undergone through the events of the late war—as gauging (so to speak) the increased weight of British influence in the councils of the Sultan, and implying the inauguration of a new era, when the science and skill in the West will find a fresh field for its exercise in the development of the resources of the East, it possesses a deep significance, whether we look upon it with the keen eye of the capitalist, or with the calmer gaze of the political philosopher. Hitherto fear and jealousy have kept watch at the portals of the Divan, and all offers of the kind on the part of Christian Powers have been received with a guarded reserve—not to say suspicion—which has operated as a great check and restraint upon those who would have been inclined to make them, and has caused the enterprises themselves, when adopted, to move slowly, or even, in some instances, after a short time to cease to move at all. The various ship-canal projects by European engineers since the year 1847, for connecting the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, which have been professedly encouraged by different Pashas of Egypt, remain to this day mere paper projects, no step having been taken to carry them out. Even the short railway from Alexandria to Suez, the scheme of which was adopted in 1848, is still incomplete, one section only being open, that from Alexandria to Cairo. Jealousy of the Euro-

pean Powers has always, up to the present time, interfered with the progress of such works, has dwarfed their proportions, retarded their execution, and rendered them productive of but little change.

It seems now that the policy of suspicion and repression is to be laid aside. The gigantic scheme which the Government of the Sultan has approved, involving as it does the influx into his territories of an army of British labourers, and the dispensing by British capitalists of enormous sums among his subjects, cannot have appeared to the Divan as any thing short of a complete reversal of its previous system. The Western Powers (it seems to have been felt) can no longer be snubbed or brow-beat; their aid is essential to Turkey, and accordingly they must be won over and conciliated by humouring them in their "particular vanities." The concession of the Euphrates Railway is the price paid to England for her assistance during the Russian War. England demands it—the Porte yields it, knowing that it is chiefly for English interests, but hoping to gain from it some slight present advantages to herself. Neither party, perhaps, sees, or so much as cares to see, those ulterior consequences which will undoubtedly flow from its construction—consequences to the nations through whose lands it will pass, and to the future of the Oriental world generally—which attract the attention of thoughtful minds far more than the immediate questions of pecuniary loss or gain, which in India and elsewhere seem to occupy men's thoughts, to the exclusion of less material considerations. It matters little whether the projected line succeeds or fails—pays a high or low rate of interest—as an investment. It matters much to England, and more to the countries themselves, whether English influence is, or is not, thoroughly established in the regions between the Mediterranean and India, before that final break-up of the Turkish Empire, comes, which cannot be long delayed, and for which the Powers of Europe ought one and all to be preparing.

There can be no doubt that the route of the Euphrates and the Persian Gulf is the natural line of communication between the Mediterranean and India. The course which the traffic now follows, by the Red Sea and round Arabia, is at least a thousand miles longer than the Euphrates line; if we trace the former on the map, we shall find that it makes two sides of a right angled triangle, whereas the projected route would very nearly constitute the base. The new route, moreover, by substituting a thousand miles of railway for a thousand miles of sea, would effect a further saving of time, since steam on land will always beat steam on the other element. Further, we may fairly look forward to the time when an extension of the Euphrates Railway may become feasible, and the iron band may run along the whole coast of the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, till it reaches the Delta of the Indus. A low tract along the entire extent of this coast, between the mountains and the sea, appears to invite the engineer, who would find scarcely a difficulty to overcome, except that of the frequent *fiumaras* or watercourses dry in summer but in winter liable to overflow suddenly with terrible floods. Indeed, the whole line from Seleucia in the Mediterranean, its western terminus, to Karrachee in Sind, is wonderfully free from engineering obstacles, the gap in the Syrian mountain range near Aleppo allowing of a transit from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates valley, without passing over an elevation of above 2,100 feet, and the whole country from that point being almost without a hill. Seleucia, too, is that rare phenomenon on the Syrian coast, a very tolerable place for a harbour, the shore is shelving, and the bottom good for pile driving, so that an excellent port can, without difficulty be constructed. Whether the railway will prove a paying speculation we do not undertake to say, but it will have, with easy levels, a good soil, good ports at either end, cheap labour, and land given by the Sultan. These, as far as they go, are a better security, perhaps, than the guarantee of a 6 per cent. dividend, which the Ottoman Government offers to the shareholders.

But whatever may be thought of the material interests connected with the project in question, it cannot be doubted that its successful execution will be attended with immense results as regards the influence of England upon the countries through

which the railway will have to pass. Already Englishmen have a *prestige* in those parts which belongs to no other people. The Arabs respect and fear them—the scattered Christians view them as protectors—even the Kurds entertain for them a certain regard. What will be the effect on their minds of that great display of material power, that enormous show of wealth, which the establishment and use of a railway, created by Englishmen for English purposes, and serving as the principal means of communication between England and India, must involve as a necessity? Roads have ever been the pioneers of civilization. It seems to be the destiny of England to civilize—may we not hope to Christianise?—Southern Asia. The day which sees the first train of Anglo-Indians pass from the mouth of the Orontes to that of the Shat-el-Arab will be a memorable one in our Oriental annals. As a sign of our power which Easterns will know how to estimate, as a means of augmenting that power, and of increasing our usefulness, we shall hail with satisfaction the opening of the Euphrates line, which we trust all our readers may live to see. Meantime we heartily wish success to an undertaking from which we expect so much, and which will at least open up to the ordinary tourist a country second to none in interest—the country of Sennacherib and Nebuchadnezzar—of Abraham and Daniel—of the Call and of the Captivity.—*London Guardian.*

On Wednesday a Deputation from the Aborigines Protection Society had an interview with the Bishop of Rupert's Land, at the Wimpole Hotel, Wimpole street, for the purpose of presenting an address of congratulation on his return, and of consulting on measures to prevent the extinction of the North American Indians in the Hudson's Bay Company's territories, where the natives were rapidly decaying:—

Dr. Hodgkin, on behalf of the society, urged that they should be placed under the government of Canada.

The Bishop remarked that the Red Indian colonists, and others, settlers in his diocese, were very anxious not to fall into the hands of the United States. He believed that to be the universal desire of the inhabitants of the Red River Settlement.—They were very anxious to keep out the vices which prevailed on the other side of the border, and to preserve the present high tone of morality, and the primitive simplicity of the settlement. His lordship then stated that there were American troops on the border; a garrison being now stationed at Pembina, a distance of 60 miles from the Red River settlement. They have given notice to the Government of Red River not to hunt on their side of the border, and a similar notice has been given to them not to hunt on our side.

Dr. Hodgkin remarked that this showed the necessity of having the boundary line absolutely determined, and such a suggestion they had made to Mr. Labouchere.

The Bishop then said that the feeling at the Red River settlement was in favor of a connection with Canada rather than with the United States. He then proceeded to thank the society for the address they had presented to him, and to state that there was no man breathing more interested in the welfare of the Indians than himself. He had dwelt happily among them for a period of seven years, and hoped in the course of next summer to return to the scene of his labors. In the meanwhile, the Hudson's Bay Company had informed him that they would take into consideration any memorial which he might transmit to them, and he was just now drawing up some facts with reference to the opening up of the navigation of the York River, the introduction of a system of banking, and the traffic in spirits in different districts of the country.

In answer to questions put by members of the deputation, his lordship stated that the population of his diocese was comparatively small, but was scattered over a territory of vast extent. After having travelled two thousand miles, he had scarcely ever taken a third of the diocese. He believed that the natives would not disappear from the face of the earth, if they could be settled and Christianised. He found that the natives on the Vancouver's River were inclined to agricultural pursuits, and to settle in villages. Of course, to enable them to commence farming.

ing, they required agricultural implements and cattle. They were, generally speaking, very attentive to the instructions of their clergymen, and even as hunters, they carried their religious books with them, and he believed on the Sabbath abstained from hunting. There were some native ordained ministers and some catechists, upon whom he had devolved a little power, and they went among the Indians teaching them to read and write what is called the syllabic characters. The children of the Indians are learning English; and he considered it an important element in the improvement of any native race, that they should learn the language of the civilised people who come among them, even if it was to exist concurrently with their own. The soil was more productive than that of the United States, or Canada; he saw no obstacles to successful colonization; and that when once cultivation is commenced, it might extend from the Red River, westwards. His lordship further stated that commerce can be carried on to any extent at the Red River, and that, indeed, there was a strong body of traders there. The Bishop further intimated that grants of agricultural implements from philanthropic bodies in this country would be very useful to the Indians, and would greatly promote the work of civilisation among them.

The deputation, having thanked the Bishop for his courtesy, then withdrew.

News Department.

Extracts from English Papers by the Niagara.

RUSSIA.

It appears that a document was addressed by the Russian Government at the latter end of October to all the Powers that signed the Treaty of Paris, accompanied by a request for the reconvoation of the Paris Conference. This memorandum is an *expose* of the steps taken by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg with a view to the fulfilment of the Articles 20 and 21 of the Treaty of the 30th of March. As regards the Isle of Serpents, the Russian Government says—

"It will suffice to read carefully the text of the stipulations to be convinced that they refer to a demarcation on the main land, and do not apply to the possession of an island situate in the open sea. In fact, no express stipulation of the treaty has either annexed to Moldavia or adjudged to Turkey that island, which was incontestably in the possession of Russia before the rupture."

As regards the Bessarabian frontier question, the memorandum says—

"Whenever the delegates for the settlement of the frontier line came upon a local difficulty which they could not settle on their own responsibility, an immediate decision, sent by an order of the Czar, razed their doubts and rendered their work easy in a perfect spirit of conciliation. In support of this truth it will suffice to mention two facts.

"According to Art. 20 the new frontier, starting at one kilometre from the lake of Borna-Sola, was to rejoin perpendicularly the Akermann road. That line cut in two Lake Hadji-Abraham, and left Lake Basiriam entirely to Russia. The inspection of the localities showed the defect of such delimitation.

"The Imperial Cabinet allowed its delegates to remedy this inconvenience, so as to include the two lakes in the Moldavian territory.

"Again, the 20th Art. made the frontier end at Katamori, on the Pruth. The text of the treaty did not express whether that place was to belong to Russia or to be given to Moldavia. The Imperial Cabinet obviated that difficulty by allowing Katamori to be joined to the Principality."

As regards the course of the Upper Yalpuok and the town of Bolgrad, the memorandum says—

"As regards the first point, the text of the treaty indicated the river Yalpuok as the frontier line. In its course, at a place called Andreeska, the river splits into two arms, one bearing the name of Yalpuok, the other that of Yalpuokhel. The letter of the treaty implies the former; the other arm would give a more enlarged frontier to Moldavia. The delegates have reserved this question for the solution of the Cabinets.

"As regards the second point in dispute, that of the town of Bolgrad, a consideration of good faith seems to determine this question. It is this. When the Congress came to discuss and to decree in principle the new frontier line, the Russians frankly declared the importance of not taking away the town of Bolgrad from the Bulgarian colonies, of which it is the capital. This administrative consideration, so frankly expressed, received the unanimous votes of all the representatives, given in a spirit of concord and conciliation. Consequently it was resolved, by

common accord, that the frontier line should pass south of Bolgrad, as is clearly and precisely stated in the text of Art. 20. This resolution was not taken on the inspection of maps produced at the Conference by the Plenipotentiaries of Russia. Printed in Russian, they might not have appeared sufficiently intelligible to all the representatives of the Congress. They, therefore, formed their conclusions from the examination of a map placed at their disposal by the care of the French Government.

This fact is worthy of mention. It shows that if the maps were faulty, the responsibility does not rest with the Russian Plenipotentiaries. Moreover, their frank speech had set aside any misunderstanding. They had declared that the town of Bolgrad, which it was important should be preserved to Russia, was the capital of the Bulgarian colonies.

"In this avowal there was neither concealment, misunderstanding, nor deceit. The Congress, in adhering to the desire expressed by the Russian Plenipotentiaries, performed an act of equity and wisdom. In fact, its decision upon the question of Bolgrad brought the discussion to a close. Art. 20 was drawn up conformably to the resolution taken at the sitting of the 10th of March. The Russian Plenipotentiaries thought right, however, to make a reserve of the approbation of their Court. That approbation was announced by Count Orloff in the sitting of 14th March, Prot. IX.

"In this grave deliberation it may be said the unanimity of opinion (accord) of the Plenipotentiaries at the Conference was complete. Doubtless the Cabinets by ratifying the acts of their Plenipotentiaries, had not the intention of questioning or disavowing the spirit of equity and harmony which presided over their labours.

"The first motive of dissent arose when the delegates had visited the localities; they then found that the town of Bolgrad, instead of being situate at some distance from Lake Yalpuok, as was indicated upon all the maps, touched the northern extremity of the lake.

"The position thus ascertained on the spot gave rise to a difference of opinion between the respective delegates as regarded the crossing of the frontier line intrusted to their care.

"The Russian delegates proposed to take as demarcation limit the valley line (*Thalweg*), leaving the left shore of the lake to Russia, the right shore to Moldavia.

"This combination was deemed inadmissible by the other commissioners. In their opinion, access to the lake open on the left bank to Russia might engender the fear of the Imperial Government forming a flotilla upon the lake, the presence of which might some day be an impediment to the free navigation of the Danube.

"This opposition we may be allowed to say, did not tally in reality with the nature of the locality. Moreover if the project of the Russian commissioners had been admitted all subject of anxiety would have been removed beforehand by the express condition that a single *brandwacht* (boat) should be allowed for the use of the Russian authorities, to be kept at a fixed station, for the use of the custom and sanitary officers. Such a condition would surely have excluded the slightest anxiety respecting the free navigation of the Danube.

"Nevertheless, the proposal of the Russian delegates met with decided opposition. The French Commissioner, with a view to conciliate conflicting opinions, suggested a new plan—to make a high road (*chaussée*) along the shore of the lake, and thus to separate the town of Bolgrad from the shores of Lake Yalpuok, with the exception of permission to the inhabitants to have access to the borders of the lake for their daily wants.

"By this combination the whole lake would remain Moldavian, while the town of Bolgrad, the capital of the colonies, would remain in the possession of Russia.

"The Imperial Cabinet of Russia did not hesitate to give its consent to this proposal, which conciliated all interests and all mutual considerations. The Austrian, English, and Turkish delegates were not authorised to adopt this compromise. In their opinion, the frontier line instead of passing south of Bolgrad, the capital, as understood by the Congress, and as stated in Article 20 of the treaty, ought to be drawn south of the place named Tabak. A much to be regretted controversy has arisen on this point.

"A few words will serve to elucidate the question by placing it in its true light. The place called Tabak is not the central point of the administration of the Bulgarian colonies. For many years the town of Bolgrad has been the capital. Church, school, government, population, are all concentrated in Bolgrad. Ta-

bak, as all the delegates were able to ascertain, does not, therefore, in any manner respond to the intention avowed openly, in which the Russian plenipotentiaries asked, and which the other Plenipotentiaries united at the Congress granted, that Bolgrad should remain in the possession of Russia.

"This is a simple question of good faith. If the line should be drawn south of Tabak it would be contrary to the spirit and the letter of the text. Bolgrad would be separated from the colonies, while it was agreed that town should remain annexed to them. In a word, the Treaty of the 25th of March would not be carried out conformably to the idea which presided over that transaction.

"In this state of affairs the Emperor is of the opinion that the most honorable thing to be done is to appeal to the consciences of the Cabinets that signed the Treaty of Paris.

"Consequently, by order of his Majesty, the Russian Envoy on a mission extraordinary to his Majesty the Emperor of the French had the honor of addressing to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of September 19, an official note, reiterating a request for the convocation of a conference, consisting of the representatives of all the contracting powers.

"Agreeing to this request, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the name of his Government, has invited the other Cabinets to decide by common accord all the points which have hitherto remained in suspense.

"So as to give to this diplomatic meeting the character and the merit of the final solution of all the questions in dispute, Count Walewski asked Baron Brunow whether the Court of Russia, participating in this deliberation, was decided by a majority of votes.

"To this question, transmitted by telegraph to St. Petersburg, the Imperial Cabinet sent back an immediate reply in the affirmative."

The memorandum concludes by expressing the hope that these two points of minor importance of detail will be satisfactorily settled. In conclusion, Russia calls attention to the continued occupation of the Principalities by Austria as objectionable, and especially appeals to France to secure the neutralisation of the Black Sea.

INDIA.

The last mail brings the Proclamation of War against Persia, made at Calcutta on the 1st of November, in which the Governor General sets forth his reasons for the expedition which has left Bombay. From this it appears that it was stipulated by treaty in 1853—

"That so long as there should be no interference of any sort whatever on the part of the British Government in the affairs of Herat, certain engagements contracted by the Persian Government should remain in full force and effect. On the other hand it was agreed, in the name of the British Government, that if any foreign Power, such as the Afghans or others, should wish to interfere with, or take possession of Herat, the British Government, on the requisition of the Persian Ministers, would not object to restrain such foreign power by friendly advice, so that Herat might remain in its own state of independence."

"While the British Government has faithfully and constantly adhered to the obligations which it accepted under the agreement of January, 1853, the Government of Persia has manifested a deliberate and persevering disregard of the reciprocal engagements, by which at the same time, it became bound and is now endeavoring to subvert by force the independence of Herat, which was the declared object of the agreement in question."

Various acts by the Persian Government in contravention of the treaty are then set forth, concluding with the siege of Herat, which has been carried on some months:

"The conduct of the Persian Government has been pronounced by her Majesty's Government to constitute an act of open hostility against Great Britain. Reparation has been sought, but without success. The withdrawal of the Persian troops from the neighborhood of Herat to Persian soil has been demanded, a preliminary to the adjustment of the differences to which the acts of Persia alone have given rise; but the demand has been evaded, and, according to the most recent accounts, a Persian army still invests Herat.

"Friendly remonstrance having failed, and a reasonable requisition having been rejected or put aside, it becomes incumbent on the British Government to take measures by which the Persian government shall be convinced that solemn engagements contracted with Great Britain may not be violated with impunity, and by which effectual guarantees against continuous breach of faith shall be secured."

Of the expedition itself the Bombay correspondent of the *Times* makes the following mention:—

The declaration of war was promulgated officially in Bombay on the 10th. Three days after, the last division of the flotilla left the harbour. The movements of the fleet commenced by the despatch of two steamers (the *Poona* and *Proctor*), hired from the Peninsular and Oriental Company, each with its transport in tow, to Vingoria. At that port her Majesty's 64th and the 20th Native Infantry, both from Belgium, embarked. On the 8th the second division of the fleet, consisting of six steamers and seven sailing vessels, the *Punjab* towing two, sailed for Porbunder and Kurrachee. At the former place the two squadrons of the 3d Cavalry from Rajcote will be taken on board. At Kurrachee will be embarked the 2d Bolooch Battalion, the 1st or 2d European Regiment. The latter corps was brought down from Hyderabad for that purpose, but suffered so severely on the march that it was at one time thought almost certain that the 1st or the Fusiliers must be substituted for them. The remainder of the force embarked in this harbor on the 12th and 13th. It consisted of the 4th Rifles, a strong and very well appointed regiment, which saw service in the last Sikh war, two troops of the Poona Horse, a field battery, a troop of horse artillery, a third class siege train, consisting of two 8-in. mortars, two 8-in. howitzers, and two 18 pounder iron guns, and two companies of Sappers and Miners. Sir H. Leek's broad pennant was hoisted in the *Assaye*, a fine paddle-wheel frigate of 1,800 tons, with an armament of ten 8-in. 65-cwt. guns.—Major General Stalker and most of the Staff were on board the flag-ship, which with the last of the fleet in company, left the harbor on the 13th. The rendezvous is Bunder Abbas, near the entrance to the Gulf, a place which, though situated on the right or Persian side of that inland sea, is yet ruled by our Arab ally, the Imam of Muscat. Thence the collected force will proceed to Kurrack and Bushire, but all its operations will be guided, as the proclamation says, 'by the progress of events' and the continued contumacy, or the timely submission, of the Court of Tehern.

The latest news from Afghanistan, seems to establish beyond a doubt that, up to the middle of October Her Majesty still held out.

The *Lahore Times* reports from Constantinople speak of the town as having been starved out.

Editorial Miscellany.

MR. HOWE'S LETTER.

A letter published by the Hon. Joseph Howe in the *Halifax Chronicle* of Saturday last, has caused a good deal of healthy excitement in this community, and will we have little doubt, have its due effect in every part of the country where it may be read. The trial of the Railway Rioters is all that Mr. Howe states it to have been, "an outrage never paralleled in Nova Scotia, followed by a mockery of justice which demands from Novascotians of every origin and creed, not merely contempt and scorn, but thoughtful practical remedies, such as Novascotians know how to provide."

It now more fully appears than heretofore, that the attack upon Gourlay's shanty, was a kind of crusade against the heretics—the beautiful extract from the *Halifax Catholic*, will confirm this, if after what has been elicited any doubt remained upon that head. Some of the Protestants may have ridiculed the dogma of transubstantiation—and some perhaps, have gone the length of a *jeer* or *taunt* at the Romanists assisting at or going to mass on the feast of Corpus Christi. The most approved Romish mode of dealing with heretics whenever Rome imagines she possesses the power, was therefore to be tried, and the whole were to be made an example of, after the manner of the Waldensian persecutions, or as their forefathers were in the days of the Stewarts in Scotland, or English Mary, for similar disbelief and ridicule. Thus we see that Romanism is the same now as then. Who can doubt that the poor ignorant people were in this case the instruments of others who instigated their conduct; and in this view it is that we believe the really guilty have escaped for a time the punishment they so richly deserve. But we shall let Mr. Howe himself speak more fully on this head:—

"Who can doubt now, with this avowal before him, that this diabolical outrage was deliberately planned—that it was perpetrated in the name of religion—that it was a Catholic foray in the heart of a Protestant country—that something worse than bad rum was at the bottom of it, and nothing worse or better than that infernal spirit of religious intolerance and persecution which has borne its bitter fruits wherever it has appeared. These ruffians thought that they could trample out freedom of religious opinion in the woods and solitary places of Nova Scotia. Those who aid and abet them think that by proclaiming to all the world that it is dangerous for Nova Scotians to laugh at what they do not believe, they can silence and intimidate those whom they cannot convince.

"Little do these rioters, or their abettors, know of the country in which they are trying these fearful experiments. The right to discuss all questions of doctrine involving our worldly interests or our eternal salvation—to maintain what we believe to be true, and to laugh at what we believe to be absurd, is the common right of every Nova Scotian, and all the 'mercurial' people that can be mustered will never trample it out of our hearts, or of our homesteads. This is the peasantry of our eastern counties enjoy when at home. They brought it with them upon the public works of their country. It was or should have been as sacred

in Gourlay's shanty as it is in any church or dwelling in the metropolis.

"The Editors and correspondents of the *Catholic* have, week after week, scoffed at and reviled every thing that British subjects value—every thing that Protestant Nova Scotians hold dear. This paper has done its work and done it most effectually. Presuming upon the political divisions which past controversies had created, its Editors supposed that Protestants would sacrifice their religious feelings to their political interests. Holding the balance, as they assumed, between parties, a few short sighted Catholics in the capital thought they could spit upon, abuse, and scoff at all Protestant sects and combinations in turn.

"For months they have been doing this, and I have been looking at them with special wonder. They have written and acted as though Nova Scotians, who happen to be Protestants, had neither feelings, moral power, nor political influence. Week after week every thing that our forefathers fought and bled for of old, every thing that they brought with them, in the first emigration under Cornwallis—in the second emigration from the revolted colonies—in the latter emigration from Great Britain—every thing that we take pride in as subjects of one Sovereign—every thing that we hold sacred as freemen, and believers in one Saviour, has been scoffed at and reviled. And now we are told, forsooth, that theology must not be discussed in the back woods—that 'Scotch Protestants' must hold their tongues about Catholic ceremonies, or there is great danger that 'mercurial Irishmen' will gut their houses and break their heads. And when they are broken, we are further told, by these lovers of fair play, that Mr. Howe had better hold his tongue about the matter, for fear that the 'sympathy' of other Irish men may be aroused, and the violators of the law rescued from the Penitentiary.

"No Protestant would dare to publish such a paper as that to which we refer in any Catholic country.—The man who attempted it in Rome, in Spain, or in Mexico, would soon find himself in 'the jail or the Penitentiary.' Here it is published with perfect impunity, and the difference between a Protestant and a Catholic country is illustrated by the very impunity which it enjoys. Everything that Nova Scotians hold dear, sacred, and national, has been made the subject of 'jests and taunts' again and again. 'Abuse and derision' have been heaped upon the 'faith' professed by three fourths of our population. The oldest and most estimable clergymen in the country have been 'railed at' day by day. Luther has been 'pitched to Jericho,' and every body and every thing else that stood in the way of bigotted and arrogant intolerance. All this has been done, and Mr. Compton's house has not been disturbed—his shanty has not been turned into a slaughter house.

"But the impunity he enjoys in the capital, Protestants are to be denied here and elsewhere. The Scotchmen and Nova Scotians may 'build bridges,' 'quarry stones,' 'lay sleepers,' but woe betide them if they laugh at what they do not believe, if they say one word about the Real Presence, Purgatory, or the Pope.

"Now, what I require is, that Thomas Gourlay and Roderick McKay, and every Protestant in Nova Scotia, however humble in circumstances or remote and isolated in situation, shall have the same rights that Irish Priests and Editors claim, exercise, and enjoy in Halifax. If 'mercurial' fanatics violate those rights they should be punished. If others band themselves for their protection, they should be despised. If the securities of law are abused that the guilty may escape, the law and its administration should be reformed to meet such cases. These are my opinions, and I shall be much mistaken if they are not re-echoed from every village and hamlet in Nova Scotia; and if Nova Scotians everywhere do not unite to vindicate the sincerity of their religious convictions, and to guard the most sacred of their civil rights—the right to argue, and the right to laugh against all that can be mustered.

"'Mercurial Irishmen' would do well to remember that, outside of the City of Halifax, they are but a handful of the population in any county, east or west. Their best security law, and order, and the preservation of the free institutions of the country.—There is no part of Nova Scotia where they could not be trampled down in a day, were the people to become 'mercurial' and deal out the 'brotherly love, and mutual forbearance' which were displayed at Gourlay's Shanty.

"In the County of Halifax, out of a population of 39,112, the Catholics of all origins number but 13,317. The right to discuss theology, and to laugh at what they cannot believe, will not be very tamely surrendered by the other 25,795, or I am much mistaken. If heads are to be broken, and houses gutted about religion, the 'mercurial' gentlemen, who pretend to be ever sensitive, will find that bad lessons are soon learnt."

A good deal of this is no more than we have ourselves asserted. It is only a few weeks since that we had occasion to rebuke the impudence and falsehood of the *Halifax Catholic*, and to caution the Protestant community against its admission into their houses. We are glad that its game, and that of those whose organ it is, has been so ably shown by one whose deep acquaintance with their political religious scheming, enables him if he will, to expose it thoroughly. In this exposure will be the best test of his sincerity—and he need not fear but that he will carry with him the good wishes of every Protestant denomination, and the majority of every constituency in the Province.

R. M. S. NIAGARA.

THE news by R. M. Steamship *Niagara*, which arrived on Wednesday at midnight, is of a more interesting nature than that brought by previous mail. We have published so much of the Russian note laid before the Paris Cométoree, as will give our readers a correct idea of the pretensions of that equivocating Power. We have also published the proceedings of the British Government against Persia, which include a declaration of war. If Russia had a naval force that could operate in the Persian Gulf, against the British squadron, we should much fear, not only the defeat of the British expedition to Herat, but also the continuance of British power in India. It happens however, that the question of Russian naval supremacy in any part of the globe, was decidedly settled in Sebastopol harbour, and the shutting up the Baltic against the progress of her navy warlike and commercial. That such a contemptible nation as Persia has become should have risked a conflict with Great Britain, upon its own resources, no one will for a moment believe, and we are therefore well assured that Russia will find it convenient under a pretence of fulfilling treaty obligations, to grant all the assistance that may be demanded of her, and that it may be in her power to bestow, at that distance from her many resources. We find accordingly that she is ready to aid Persia with 40,000 troops and munitions of war. The government of the Shah, according to its means and power, is the most perfidious on the face of the earth, and the attempt to gain possession of Herat, in the face of treaty obligations with England, proves that it is but a tool in the hands of Russia, to forward her designs, and enable her to gain a foothold, from whence she can look upon India, in the hope that one day perhaps its conquest may make amends for the denial of Constantinople to her ambition.

The presentation of the piece of plate to James Pryor, Esq., took place on Wednesday evening, at the Temperance Hall. His Worship the Mayor in the Chair, who after a few preliminary observations, introduced Mr. Pryor to the Meeting. The Hon. Joseph Howe to whom had been committed the honor of presenting the testimonial to Mr. Pryor, made a very handsome speech upon the occasion, commendatory of the mercantile enterprise and integrity of the firm of which Mr. Pryor is a member, and of his own scientific skill and ability, which had enabled four Fishermen to compete successfully with the best oarsmen of the other Province. After the inscription had been read, and the plate presented, Mr. Pryor, amid much cheering, replied as follows:—

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW CITIZENS:

"I sincerely thank you for the high and unexpected honor you have done me.

"This splendid testimonial of your approval of my services, accompanied with the very eloquent and flattering address to which I have just now listened, has almost deprived me of the power of giving utterance to my feelings of gratitude and thankfulness.

"My chief and great object, by repeated trials, to obtain a boat of superior model and speed, was for the purpose of giving to our experienced boatmen (our fisherman) an opportunity of retrieving, as well as maintaining their character as first rate oarsmen. And sir, I feel that the credit of success belongs to them as well as myself; for alone I could do nothing, but with their co-operation we succeeded—a pleasure immeasurably enhanced by this noble mark of your approval. And, sir, in accepting this costly offering, my greatest pleasure arises from the conviction that there is not a fisherman on our shores who will not feel that by thus honoring me you are honoring him, and I believe, sir, that there is not a young Boatman from Cape Sable to Cape Canoe, who will not hereafter feel, as he handles the oar, that he will be, and ought to be, in that leading boat, so beautifully depicted on that noble vase. And, as regards myself, sir, I have only to add that you have over estimated my services, and for which I once more beg of you to accept my best thanks.

"Three cheers were given for Mr. Pryor—three for Hon. Mr. Howe—and three for the Mayor. The thanks of the meeting were conveyed to the Mayor for his able conduct in the chair, after which the audience dispersed."

Received from Edward Binney Esq., in aid of the Bridgewater Church the sum of £12 10, being last moiety of £25 for same object. The resident missionary also begs leave to state, that in all probability the above mentioned edifice, will in the course of a month be ready for occupation, and it is to be hoped, will prove a fitting testimonial to those persons who have so generously contributed towards its erection.—Com.

The Sermons for the Colonial Church and School Society in Halifax produced £48, and Dr. Helmuth collected for the Home funds of the Society, nearly £500 currency. The collection at the Annual Meeting was £113.

Selections.

KARAITE JEWS IN THE CRIMEA.—A correspondent of the *Record* gives some very interesting information concerning the Karaim in the Crimea. From this it would seem not only these Jews have been in that country ever since the capture of Samaria by Shalmanezzer, but also that the very name *Crimea* is derived from their own name *Kuraim* :—

"Of these there are about 10,000 in the Crimea, or about 2,000 families. Their head-quarters is Tchoufut Kaleh, a most singular spot, about two or three miles from Baktschi Serai, perched impreguably on the top of a lofty rock, like an eagle's nest indeed.—There for ages they dwell in security and in considerable numbers, but now only about 100 families reside permanently on the rock; as the rest have gradually dispersed themselves for the purposes of trade over the whole of the Crimea, and reside in Eupatoria, Simpheropol, Karasou Bazar, and other towns. The chief trade of Sebastopol was in their hands, and they have reaped a golden harvest in our camps. These people are a kind of Protestant Jews, rejecting all the traditions of the other races, and receiving not merely the law of Moses, but the whole of the Old Testament Scriptures, to which they exclusively adhere. Their name means *Readers*," and not *Scripturists*," as stated incorrectly by Mr. Soymour, Mr. Oliphant, and others. They say that they came to this land not as a separate sect, but that the separation afterwards took place in the reign of Chanan the Prince, in the time of the second temple, when they began to be called Karaim. They say that they came originally here in the time of Shalmanezzer, being a part of those who were carried away captive by that monarch in the reign of Hosea, King of Israel, as mentioned in 2 Kings xvii. It would be a matter of some interest to inquire when, in our books of history or geography, the name of *CRIM Tartary* first appears. It seems to me that it is more than probable these Jews gave the name in question to the country and its population. They have always evidently been a people of importance here under the various dynasties that have held sway in the Crimea. At present, they enjoy much consideration from the Russian Government, and I saw in the synagogue at Tchoufut Kaleh a very massive silver sagon presented in 1847, by the Czarina (of Nicholas) to them. The name of the present Rabbi of these people is "Chacan Salomon Abrahamson Bayin," son of the former Rabbi. He is a very enlightened man, and both he and his father seem to have "entertained doubts"—that is, they have been really convinced in their minds that Jesus of Nazareth is the true Messiah. Their burial place is called the Valley of Jehoshaphat, and is said to contain 40,000 tombstones, irrespectively of the myriads of unnamed dead which crowd its precincts. My original object in visiting these people was to make enquiry relative to an ancient manuscript of the Scriptures, which I understood to be possessed by them.—The Rabbi informed the Rev. Mr. Stern, who was of our party, that an iron chest had been dug up about four years since from under the ark of the synagogue, in which, amongst other things, this manuscript was found, being a very ancient copy of the Prophets and Hagiographa from Isaiah to Chronicles. It had evidently been buried there for security in troublous times, and forgotten for ages. At present, the manuscript is at Odessa, for the purpose of being transcribed and printed; and he has promised us the first copy of it. He also says that it is not his own property, but that of the Community; and they are desirous to sell it if it be valuable. This is the authentic information about this manuscript, concerning which some erroneous statements may probably appear at home, as many persons who do not understand Hebrew or manuscripts have been lately to Tchoufut Kaleh, and returned, declaring they had seen this manuscript, whereas it was only the synagogue roll of the law which had been exhibited to them. There is no synagogue roll or other manuscript at Tchoufut Kaleh of older date than about 500 years: and, with the exception of that above mentioned, there is nothing of value.

"But the people themselves are the objects of real interest. They are intelligent, unprejudiced, active, and bear a high reputation for probity in their dealings. They eagerly purchased the Hebrew books which Mr. Stern had with him, including New Testaments, tracts, and the English Liturgy (in Hebrew). I regretted much that we had not been previously possessed of the requisite information, or I have no doubt but that many thousand copies of Bibles, New Testaments, Prayer Books, and tracts could have been sold to these Jews at Baktschi Serai, Tchoufut

Serai, and Simpheropol. Mr. Stern, in dealing with the Jews, proceeds on the opposite principle to that pursued by Mr. Matheson. He never gives, but always sells books to the Jews, as he thinks they only value what they have to pay for. And, at all events, their paying freely for Hebrew New Testaments is a clear proof that they do value them. But, whether gratuitously or for price, I am glad to see the Word of truth here disseminated. It is like a refreshing shower on a very thirsty soil.

I had forgotten to mention that the Rabbi at Tchoufut Kaleh showed Mr. Stern a Hebrew document of antiquity, of which the following is an extract:—"I, Jehudi, the son of Moses, the son of Jehuiah, the mighty, a man of Naphtali, of the family of Shilmi, who was carried captive in the captivity of Hosea, the King of Israel, with the tribe of Simeon, together with other tribes of Israel, who were carried away captive by the Prince Shalmanezzer from Samaria. They were carried to Halah; to Habor (which is Cabool), to Gozon (which is Goza), and to Kheroussus. Kheroussus was built by the father of Cyrus, and afterwards destroyed, and again rebuilt and called Krim, and the rock of the Jews in Krim is a fortification."

RELIGIOUS MATTERS IN TURKEY.—The clauses of the Hatti-scheriff of the 18th of February, which promises liberty and ecclesiastical reform to the Christians of the Ottoman Empire, seem to be rapidly passing from the recollection of the Mahometan authorities, except where by a little ingenuity they can be made available as instruments of annoyance to the unhappy Greeks.

"The emeutes in the provinces are winked at, and the murders and excesses left without the least redress. Even the Pasha who seduced and murdered a poor Christian girl some time since, and under English and French pressure was arrested, has been set at liberty. In the meantime the troops of the Allies are withdrawn, and the Porte is occupied in throwing dust into the eyes of the French, flattering their vanity by concessions of a small but not unimportant kind, to the Christianity of the Latin rite, "under the protection of France."

"The papers announced a few days since that the Sultan had presented to the French Emperor the site of the house in Jerusalem where St. Anne gave birth to the Virgin Mary, or (in the words of the enthusiastic journals,) where "the mystery of the Immaculate Conception was consummated." This has caused a great outcry, however, in more orthodox quarters; to call the sanctuary of St. Anne at Jerusalem the cradle of the Queen of Heaven is an irreligious invasion of the most sacred tradition. It is not quite clear that St. Mary was born at Nazareth? Was it not in the very house which also received the mystery of the Incarnation? Was not that house miraculously carried through the air by angels' hands, and having first found rest awhile in Dalmatia, was it not, as all the world knows, placed at Loretto, where it now stands? As for the building called St. Anne's Church (continue these wise men,) we may honor it for its contiguity to the valley of Jehoshaphat, and as the place where St. Joachim and St. Anne breathed their last breath, but piety forbids us to go farther! Not that we may underrate the generosity of the great Sultan Abdul Medjid, in giving this holy place to "France and the Catholic Church." It is at least another result of the triumphs of the Crimea.

"The Porte has also granted a church to the Latins at Belgrade, the little capital of Servia, to the great annoyance of the Greeks.

"The poor Greeks of Hungary, commonly known as the Non-united, have recently been induced in considerable numbers to submit to Rome. Szamlak, near to Arad, is the scene of this somewhat mournful event, which took place last month.

Sir Cylind Eardley, in a letter to the *Times*, gives the following cases of persecution of Christians:

"1. Yani Sava, a wealthy Greek, and a resident of Magnesia, in the government of Smyrna, about two years and a half ago became a Protestant, and was thenceforth hated and oppressed by the Greeks. Four months since (about midsummer, 1856) he was suddenly seized, while following his lawful avocations; chained, sent under escort to Smyrna, and thrown for several days into the same prison with murderers. He was confined for two and a half months, and then exiled to Gallipoli. Upon his appealing to the Porte, after a pretended examination of the case, he was abused, and his temporary banishment turned into a perpetual one. An order of the Porte was sent to Gallipoli to have him registered there as one of the

inhabitants of the place. His property at and about Magnesia, which is very large, is now to be sold by his enemies, and bought by his enemies; and he, in all probability, will be entirely ruined. And all this has been done, not only in the face of the Hatti-scheriff, but in spite of the efforts and representations of the Ambassador of England and of another gentleman of high standing, done 'with a high hand and a bold front on the part of the Turkish officials.' Three Turks, also belonging to Magnesia, are sharing his exile; their names are Izzett Effendi, Mohmed Effendi, and Hassam Aga. The first was known to have read the New Testament, though he never had professed belief in Christ; the second was an officer before whom the sale and purchase of mosque property is effected; the third was the owner of a quarry. All three were known to hold occasional intercourse with Yani Sava, and this was their only fault. Yani Sava himself sought a final interview with Ali Pacha; and the substance of the answer which he obtained was this:—"The Pacha (of Smyrna) says you are a bad man, and you say no. Shall I disbelieve a Pacha and believe you? Your matter is finished, and you may go. You have left your former Church, and they are justly irritated against you. If you want to change your religion, you ought to be willing to suffer in consequence of it.

"2. An Armenian girl, sixteen years of age, was recently brought from Kemak, near Erzingyan, to Kharpoat, by the Turkish authorities. It is declared by them that she there became a Moslem, while she, on the contrary, declares that she never has been, is not, and never will be a Moslem, though they cut her in inch pieces." After endeavoring in vain by coercive means to make her confess that she was a Moslem, she is now detained in prison on the capital charge of being an apostate from the faith of Mahomet. There have been many such cases in this region during the last eighteen months, in most of which the Turks have succeeded in accomplishing their iniquitous purpose, while a few have escaped by stratagem and bribes. But such cases are apparently becoming more and more fanatical, and unless the representatives of Christian Powers at the Porte interest themselves especially in this and similar cases, so frequently occurring, the Christian subjects of the Sultan must continue to suffer as they have done, and the Hatti-scheriff will prove a dead letter. As to the girl above mentioned, notwithstanding all the efforts made with the Government at Constantinople, with their own Hatti-scheriff staring them in the face, and the foreign ambassadors around them, nothing has been accomplished, and the girl remains in confinement, and none of her friends, priests, or teachers are permitted to see her."

CONDITION OF THE PAPAL STATES.—The *Siecle* in reply to the eccentricities of the *Constitutionnel*, thus describes the Papal dominions:—"We must judge the tree by its fruits, and Governments by the results of their administration. Now, what do we behold in the Papal States? Crimes against property and person are more frequent there than in any other country of Europe; manufactories are there in a state of infancy; credit is null, and misery abounds; whilst the Roman campagna, with the exception of a few farms which are well kept up, is lying in waste. In the Roman States the administration of justice is denounced on all sides; it offers security to neither life nor property; a species of terror reigns of the population; government is carried on by means of spies—a system which is facilitated by the religious orders. Every liberty, and above all the liberty of conscience, is oppressed at Rome more than any other spot. The public administration coins money by means of indulgences and dispensations. In what other country do we meet an administration like that of the Dicasteri at Rome, which sells matrimonial dispensations, the absolution from certain oaths, the permission to keep and to read certain prohibited books, the permission to wear a wig during the Holy Communion, the indulgence of St. Bridget, &c.?"

Correspondence.

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY

The Ninth Annual meeting of the Halifax Auxiliary Association in aid of the above Society, was held at Temperance Hall, on Monday evening, the 22nd Decr. inst.

There was a goodly number of gentlemen on the platform, but the attendance in the body of the Hall was very scanty, owing to the weather. From the same cause the annual sermons had been postponed.

from Sunday the 21st to the 28th inst., when they would be preached at St. Paul's and St. Luke's by the Rev. J. Hellmuth, D. D.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia presided on the occasion; and after a hymn had been sung the Rev. E. Maturin was called upon to offer prayer. His Lordship then proceeded to speak of the operations of the Society in this Province, dwelling upon the usefulness of its labors in supplying the means of grace to many of our fellow countrymen; and alluding also to its efforts for the advancement of Christian education; his lordship observed that he joined the Society at the commencement of his episcopate, from a conviction that it was doing a good work in connection with the Church, and saw no reason to change his opinion now; he had done what he could to forward its interests, and should continue to do so.

The Secretary then read the report for 1856, which stated that the funds of the Society for the year ending March last, amounted to £15,694 15s., and the expenditure to £16,273 6s. 10d. That £1157 had also been raised towards a capital fund to meet emergencies in working the Society. That the Bishops of Winchester, Carlisle, Gloucester, and Bristol had recently accepted the offices of Vice Presidents; that the Rev. J. Hellmuth, D. D., had been sent by the parent society as a deputation to British North America; that the agency now employed consists of 39 clergymen, 101 Catechists and schoolmasters, and 42 female teachers; making a total of 182 in number. That the estimated expenditure of the Society in Nova Scotia for 1850 is £1550, and that the number of persons employed by the Society in the past year was 21; five of whom are Clergymen, seven are Catechists and Schoolmasters, and nine female School Teachers, and that there are 1350 children in the day and Sunday schools. The report concluded with an allusion to the varied and extensive character of the Society's operations,—consisting of clergymen, catechists, and school teachers, Missions to Seamen in Foreign parts, Chaplains on the continent of Europe, Training Schools, to raise a band of native Teachers, Missions to the French Canadians and Indians of north west America, and to the free colored population of western Canada—embracing a wide field for Missionary effort and enterprise, and including all that is necessary for carrying on the work of God throughout the colonial empire of Great Britain.

The Rev. J. T. Twining, D. D., moved the first resolution, which was seconded by T. A. Brown, Esq.

Resolved—That the Report, of which an abstract has been now read, be adopted; and that the increased support to the Society at home is an occasion of unfeigned thankfulness to God, and should be a motive for more zealous exertions in its behalf, among the recipients of its bounty.

The Rev. Dr. dwelt much upon the duty of increased contributions in this Province, to meet the liberality of the Parent Society, and to encourage the extension of its operations in the destitute places of the country where they are so much needed.

The second resolution was moved by E. M. Archibald, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. J. Hellmuth, D. D.

Resolved—That this meeting desires to express unshaken confidence in the principles of the Colonial Church and School Society, and pleasure in its extended operations, especially its educational and other fields of labor on this continent.

Mr. Archibald spoke as an eye witness of the Society's extensive operations in Newfoundland, where it was for many years almost the only medium of education; and that numbers of those who attained high positions in that island, and proved successful in various callings, received their instruction in the Society's schools. That the Legislature gives £500 sterling per annum to the Society, as well as occasional grants for the repair of Schoolhouses, and inserted a clause in the Educational Bill that the Provincial Teachers should be trained in the Society's schools. He believed the Legislature would effectually promote education in Nova Scotia by making a grant to the Colonial Church and School Society.

Dr. Hellmuth stated that he had resided in Canada for several years, and knew the educational wants of the colonies—he believed nothing could compensate for the want of Christian education, and hence the importance of the Colonial Church and School Society in that point of view. It is pre-eminently a Missionary Society, anxious for the truth of God, and must commend itself to all who love the Saviour and desire the extension of his kingdom. Such an institution as this must prove of the first importance to the colonies, and ought to be agreeably encouraged and supported. He

was thankful to say that the Society's appeal had met such a ready response in every place he had visited, and that its labors are duly appreciated. As a proof of this, in Newfoundland and Canada, in the short space of six months, he had remitted from these Provinces about £1100 towards the reserved capital fund; and hoped the noble example of the sister colonies would be followed in this respect by Nova Scotia, so that on his return to the mother country he might be able to report from this Province a considerable augmentation of the list of donations. As a further proof of the acceptableness of the Society's educational efforts, notwithstanding the conflicting political sentiments and interests at work on the subject, the Legislatures of Newfoundland and Canada had each granted £500 per annum to its funds, and he hoped the legislature of Nova Scotia would follow their example, and grant an adequate sum to carry on efficiently the Society's Training School in Halifax, which would prove so beneficial not only to the city but to the Province at large, by training Teachers on the most modern and enlightened systems of instruction.

The third Resolution was moved by the Rev. H. L. Yewens, one of the Society's missionaries in Nova Scotia, and seconded by Peter Lynch, Esq.

Resolved—That the blessings of peace and the anticipated increase of population consequent thereon, lays the people of God under a solemn obligation to provide the ministration of the Gospel to our fellow countrymen, as we value the spread of truth, the observance of the Christian sabbath, and the maintenance of pure and undefiled religion.

The fourth Resolution was moved by J. G. A. Creighton, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Crisp:

Resolved—That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to his Lordship the Bishop for his kindness in taking the chair; to the gentlemen who promised their pulpits for sermons, and to those who engaged to preach for the Society; to the committee and officers for the past year; and that the following gentlemen do form the Committee for 1857:—

Patrons—His Excellency the Governor of Nova Scotia; the Rt. Hon. the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.

President—The Hon. the Chief Justice.

The Rev. J. T. Twining, D. D., the Rev. R. F. Uniacke, the Hon. M. B. Almon, Henry Ince, Esq., *Vice Presidents*.

Edward Binney, Esq., *Treasurer*.

Wm. Howe, Esq., *Honorary Secretary*.

Committee—J. G. A. Creighton, T. B. Atkins, P. Lynch, W. Dunbar, S. A. White, C. Allison, J. C. Halliburton, P. C. Hill, L. Van Buskirk, W. Hare, D. Clarke, J. C. Cogswell, W. C. Sivor, Wm. H. Tully, T. A. Brown, E. J. Lordly, B. Collins, J. W. Ritchie, E. M. Archibald, J. Silver, Esqrs., and all Clergymen of the Church of England who are members of the Association.

St. Margaret's Bay Rectory,
Dec. 23, 1856.

MR. EDITOR,

I am bound to return thanks to those kind Church people of Halifax, who, although they must have only the week before given their quota of help to the Bazaar in behalf of the poor slaves, as well as to many other charitable calls during the Summer, and with the mercury below zero, willingly came forward to purchase £26 10 3 worth of the articles made by English and Jersey Ladies for the benefit of my mission. I am the more grateful because I have reason to believe many of the things were bought out of mere charity and sympathy in the good work. About one half of the goods remain on hand, but as we have a 'Missionary Repository' here, they may be gradually disposed of. I shall, however, in future, request my excellent friends not to send me so many fancy articles, which are of little use among fishermen, who would rather buy useful and warm clothing. This would save us the very great inconvenience and expense of going to Halifax to sell.

I should here observe that I had spent above £60 upon the St. Peter's Parsonage, so that the sum realized will not cover one half. I am, however, happy to say, that almost every packet brings me a small donation from dear England, which will, I hope, prevent my touching any of my invested funds.

Perhaps it is as well to state, that I have, in that way, supported my schools as usual, (4 in number) and increased the amount invested to about £1800, besides paying my Curate for the last 2½ years at the rate of £150, and doing many other little jobs about the mission, which were not likely to be done

in any other way, and which will be of great use both to myself and my successors.

I have been much grieved by some attempts, in certain quarters, to represent this Bay as a very wealthy place! The motives of such persons are to me most extraordinary. This was one reason why, in a late article in your paper, I made a rough calculation, giving about £20 to each Churchman, supposing all the wealth was divided equally among Church people. Since that piece was written, I have been told by several persons of the best informed in this place, that I was far beyond the mark, and that if the whole of what they are worth were equally shared by them, each person would not have more than £5. Some few years ago this bay was valued, by assessment, at £32,000, that is, the property of all denominations. But what becomes of this large sum when we are told that, two years ago, one single Halifax merchant and he not a churchman, said that this bay owed him £32,000? The two years before this were good, but if the two next are as poor as the last, the same state of things may be expected, if not worse.

I have always looked upon this as a place never likely to be very wealthy or ruined,—the soil is too rocky and the mackerel fishery too precarious.—Hence my great wish and endeavor to provide some thing permanent for the support of God's holy worship among these hardy fishermen, who generally do what they can, though they cannot do what they would.

It has been said that Churchmen receive more help from abroad than other denominations, and that this is one cause why they do so little for themselves. I do not exactly know what help others receive, but I am sure that Romanists and Wesleyans, and other denominations, obtain large supplies from abroad, and I do not well see how the Church's greater wealth should not be employed as equally as possible to help its poorer and remoter members, as that of the sects is? My experience of 23 years in this Province has convinced me that the niggard, who makes use of English bounty without his aid, would find some other excuse if he had not that reason, while I have always found that the truly good and generous Churchman was only encouraged to give and to work by the noble and disinterested charity which comes across the broad Atlantic. My opinion is, that the whole Church should work as one man, and that its field of operations should be the whole world. Let us work then, and give, give, give, with pure and enlightened views. If we cannot with *enlightened*, we can at least with pure motives—and let our bread be cast upon the broad waters, as our English friends show us the truly Christian example, and then we may safely leave the issue in the hands of One whose promise cannot fail.

I remain yours, &c.

J. STANNARD,

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY—DIGBY.

A very interesting Meeting of this Society was held on Thursday the 18th December. Although the evening was exceedingly inclement, cold, and stormy, the Sunday School House was filled by a large audience of ladies and gentlemen, whose attention remained unvaried until the close of the proceedings. The 100th Psalm was sung by the people, and the appropriate prayers offered up by the Rector.

The Rev. Archibald Gray, the President of this Committee then commenced his address. He said, "He believed he gave more proof of courage than discretion in presiding over a meeting such as this, for his physicians had earnestly recommended to him quiet and rest as the only means of modifying his disease. And yet he would fain say a few words in behalf of the Diocesan Church Society, on the success or failure of which rested in a great measure either the temporal welfare or the downfall of our Church. He had, when in Halifax, witnessed its Annual Meeting, when a very large concourse of people testified their interest in the Society, and a number of speeches were delivered, but that little could be gathered from such an assemblage as to the actual state of the Society. But it was his good fortune to be also present at a meeting of the Executive Committee, and that everything that occurred gave him unmingled pleasure.

"He said to himself, if his people at Digby could have been present, each man would double his subscription. That the committee was composed of independent, benevolent, and liberal minded men; that the sentiments expressed by them of love to the Church, sympathy with the wants of the different parishes, and the desire that the clergymen should have a comfortable maintenance, were such that no Churchman could hear without a better hope for the future."

After reading a short summary of the Society's

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JAN. 3, 1857.

THE CHURCH TIMES.

proceedings from last year, and showing that the withdrawal of aid from England to the Church in this Diocese, rendered our exertions in behalf of the Diocesan Church Society more necessary than ever, he concluded with the following sentences, as far as I can recollect:—"When I look on the last nine months, it appears a blank. God had cut me off from the external work of the Sanctuary, and yet a world of internal thought and feeling remained. I saw more clearly the value of immortal souls, and I thought if ever God restored me again to labour in his service, my only desire will be to bring you to Him who came down from Heaven to die for your sins, a trust in whom can alone form either our comfort or safety in the hour of death. It has pleased Him to hear my prayer; I am again among you, I trust I will be able to give you one service each Lord's day. I rejoice that means have been furnished by you for an Assistant Missionary. I hope one will be sent among us soon; but whatever may happen, one thing I have learned during my protracted illness, and that one thing I would desire to teach you, to look up to the Saviour of men and say, "not my will but thine be done." He concluded by regretting the unavoidable absence of the Revd. Mr. Godfrey, and moved the Resolution which was intended for him:

Resolved—That whereas the aid from England hitherto so liberally granted to the Church in this Colony is being withdrawn, and the Diocesan Church Society is the only institution formed in the Diocese for supporting the temporal wants of our Missionaries, therefore there is now an urgent motive for endeavouring to increase its funds, in order that when vacancies occur, the Society may have the means of filling them up.

Which being seconded by Chas. Budd, Esq., was adopted by the meeting.

James A. Pennison, Esq. then read the following Resolution:

Resolved—That peace having been restored to our Empire, we ought to express our thankfulness to God (in acknowledgment of the blessings) by contributing of our means to his cause.

He then said—That when the Resolution was first handed to him, the idea presented itself which might perhaps occur to many in the meeting—what possible connection can we in this remote colony have with the restoration of peace to Great Britain. But in thinking it over he saw how much we were interested in it; for if the war had continued it was most likely the troops who were placed here for our defence and paid by Great Britain, would have been withdrawn, we should then have been obliged to have organized our own forces at a very great expense; more than three times the income of this Society being required to defray the expense of one regiment. This however not having been required of us, it seemed but a fitting memorial of our thankfulness to God for having restored peace to our land, to give as largely as possible of our means to this Society. This will be a more fitting monument to his praise than tablets of marble erected in memory of our departed fellow countrymen; for while they are at rest, and we can only regret their departure, the word of truth will be sounded forth by the Missionaries of this Society to the saving of the immortal souls of thousands. That we owe a great debt of gratitude to the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." That for 100 years the Province had enjoyed its bounty, that now more remote and destitute fields required their aid, and they were about to withdraw it from us. That probably about one fifth of the population of this Province were Episcopalians, but that they had never been called upon until within the last 20 years to do comparatively anything for themselves; that the time had now arrived when they were to come forward and support their own Clergymen, and that it was incumbent on those towns where the population was large, to contribute to this Society for the benefit of more remote districts where the inhabitants were few, but where of course any gentleman who was sent among them would require the same sum for his support.

Mr. Wado said—He had been unexpectedly called upon to second this resolution which he had not previously seen, but a few thoughts had suggested themselves to him on this occasion; that it had been said that much had not been hitherto done for the Church, but that this was not entirely correct, for that a great deal had already been contributed, and that more would yet be raised; that he had been connected with the Church for many years, and held an office in it, and that he had done what he could for its prosperity; that if all connected with the Church, both clergy and laity, were actuated by right feelings, and were united together, the Church instead of losing its temporal prosperity would finally triumph.

(Continued next week.)

Another year has dawned upon *The Church Times*, which has now commenced its Tenth Volume. It will become us, therefore, at this season, to acknowledge the sustaining mercies of the past, while we may venture to hope for the future, that we shall have less trouble to encounter, and a more zealous support to encourage us to persevere. Very many have been the difficulties of our position while we have endeavored to preserve our distinctiveness as a Paper combining Evangelical Truth and Apostolic Order, and to preserve our usefulness free from party bias, or uncharitableness towards those against whom its manifestation might have been deemed quite excusable. That we have been able at all to do this, we ascribe not to any perfectness in our own nature, which left to itself would upon several occasions have been very perverse, but to the controlling power of Him who has used us as His instrument for His own wise purposes, and we trust in some degree to help forward the advancement of His Church and to promote His glory.

It was never intended that the *Church Times* should become a controversial journal, and this, altho' some may think otherwise, we deem to be its greatest perfection. Its highest aim has been to communicate reliable information upon all subjects interesting to the Church, from the sources at our disposal, and wherever it has become necessary to depart in degree from this chief feature of its institution, it will we think be found, that the course has been warranted by grave considerations, which did not originate with our management, or the agitation of questions of importance, upon which it behoved us to express a decided opinion. Among ourselves the principal event of this nature, has been the establishment of the Diocesan Assembly, which by the wisdom of our excellent Bishop, under the guidance of the Almighty, has been so far perfected, as to have become an acknowledged fact. It will ever afford us great satisfaction, that the name of our Paper has been identified with the advocacy of the Synodical action of the Church in Nova Scotia, the pivot, we sincerely believe, upon which will turn her future advancement and prosperity. A good deal of discussion has grown out of the introduction of this measure, inasmuch as conflicting opinions had to be ventilated; and if in their collision a little of the spirit of bitterness has been excited, it is no more than might have been expected from so important a cause. All such feelings we hope have now given place to others more becoming our Christian brotherhood. In the meeting of the Diocesan Assembly of last October, there was presented to Churchmen, not only of this but surrounding Dioceses, an example of unity of feeling upon this subject; and that it may grow and prosper, under the Divine guidance, ought now to be the wish and the prayerful hope of every member of our communion.

In accordance with our intention not to engage in controversial matters, we have been careful to avoid committing ourselves to party views on any of the vexatious questions which in the Mother Country have agitated the Church. Wherever we have found description which would give our readers a fair view of the facts, and their probable tendencies, we have used them, and left them to speak for themselves. Although this has not been easy at all times, with the scanty material at our command, and heated imaginations may deem that we have sometimes come short in this respect, we know that we have striven to be impartial throughout, and can only say, that we deem our course much more consonant to Gospel precept, than that which would commit us to one side, on subjects upon which the opinions of almost every two persons will be found to vary. We do not pretend to settle questions of doctrine, and our own personal opinions may be strong upon many things, while in the performance of our Editorial duty, we may express no opinion at all, or at least no guiding opinion.

We would further remark, at the risk of being thought egotistical, that we are fully convinced, that during the past year we have given good value for the subscription rate of the Paper, to every one of its subscribers. To those who have acknowledged this in a way most grateful to us, by paying for that period, and in advance for the present year, we tender our thanks. We may say further, that we have been long looking for such an increase to our List, as will show that there is life in the Churchmen of Nova Scotia, such as there is in the Baptists, who uphold the *Christian Messenger* with over 2000

subscribers—or the Wesleyans, who in this and the neighbouring Province, glean from the connection, for the support of their paper, a handsome List of 2500 names. These bodies know that the periodicals are important auxiliaries in all their denominational operations and efforts. Surely the Churchmen of this Diocese ought to do as much as either of them; and the recommendation of their Bishop ought to be sufficient guarantee that their paper will never be perverted to objects unworthy of them, or inimical to their true interests. If we had 2000 subscribers it would be our first object to engage a Clerical Editor, at a salary that would induce him to make the interest of the Paper his chief concern, and we would then enlarge it, so that it should have no rival in dimensions in any Provincial periodical. But this is rather a hopeful digression, and we reluctantly turn to the reality of our position. It remains to state that there is a large amount due us upon even the small subscription list which in comparison with other religious bodies, we possess, and that we really want all the money that is owing for the paper—want it to pay for the material which we have consumed during the past year—and to provide a stock of the same for a part of the present—and we hope and feel assured that it will require on our part no further urging to induce the payment of all arrears of whatever standing. The nearest Clergyman will we dare say undertake to forward them—and the sooner our subscribers attend to this duty, all the more shall we be impressed with the satisfactory performance of their obligations.

In conclusion, we wish our readers, one and all, "A HAPPY NEW YEAR."

THE FIRE ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

The City on New Year's Day, lulled into security, and engaged in the festivities of that happy season—many of its inhabitants taking their pleasure at a distance of miles from home—others paying the accustomed visits to friends—and every dwelling as open to strangers as the hearts of its inmates—was startled from its pleasurable sensations, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, by an alarm of Fire. We were not more than a quarter of an hour in reaching the scene of disaster, where the sad spectacle presented itself of flames bursting forth from buildings on both sides of Hollis street. The fire had originated in the property owned by Nicholas Vass, Esq., and occupied above as an haberdashery store by Mr. Donohoe, and below as a Restaurant by Mr. Stewart. The cause of the fire is still a mystery. The building whence it broke forth had at its east and southern side a stone wall—and the intense heat confined without any chance of escape except north and west, reflected across the streets in those directions with overpowering intensity, catching St. Matthew's Church (Church of Scotland) on the west side, and Harrington's grocery store on the north. St. Matthew 90 years old, and dry as dust, burnt like tinder, and was soon enveloped in flames, which burst through its windows, and wreathed and revelled around its steeple to the topmost height, which finally succumbed to the devouring element, and fell with a tremendous crash in the midst of the burning edifice. Some articles of church furniture and the books of the Church are all that were saved. In the cellar underneath, rented by Mr. Harrington, was a large stock of groceries and combustible material, which was partly saved, and partly shared the fate of the Church. From this point, notwithstanding the great exertions of the congregated thousands, the flames progressed on both sides of Hollis street, south, consuming on the lower side the premises occupied by Messrs. Kirk & Co. as a steam press office, the butcher's shop adjoining, the tailoring establishment of Messrs. Melroth & Farquharson, several lawyers' offices next, the grocery and tailoring establishment of Mr. John Mellreith, and were then stayed by partially pulling down the premises adjoining the office of H. Pryor, Esq. On the western side the burning Church caught the contiguous buildings up the hill, sweeping round the block and destroying the office of James Stewart, Esq., and the Probate office, the shop next, and the grocery and paint shop belonging to Mrs. Studley, the dispensary, a house owned by Rev. Mr. Townsend, until the fire reached the *Christian Messenger* office, lately removed to this block, which was pulled down, and thus a stop was in this quarter made to its ravages. Along Hollis street, west side, the fire from the church communicated to the adjacent houses, which were speedily wrapped in flames, and all consumed, until its progress was interrupted by the brick building owned by Mr. Wm. Langley, and occupied as a drug store and a dwelling. The brick and stone walls bounding the wooden buildings proved an effectual impediment to the spread of the conflagration, preventing it from embracing the houses east of the building where the fire originated, which were, however, in great danger, and saving the remainder of the block, at the corner of which stood St. Matthew's Church. We have said nothing yet of Harrington's Grocery store, which we mentioned as having caught fire on the opposite side of the street north of Vass's property. Happily for that building and that block, the wind veered a little east of north, and the former escaped with a partial damage although the heat was so great that this was accomplished with much difficulty. The proprietors of several of the neighbouring stores and dwellings deemed it advisable to remove their effects. Water proved very scarce during the extremity of the fire, or perhaps some of the houses might have been saved by the desperate exertions of the firemen, aided by the military whose presence and efforts, and example upon the occasion cannot be too thankfully remembered.

Poetry.

THE SAVIOUR'S BIRTH.

No more sadness now, nor fasting,
Now we put our grief away;
God came down, the Everlasting,
Taking human flesh, to-day.

There were shepherds once abiding
In the field to watch by night,
And they saw the clouds dividing,
And the sky above was bright;

"Fear ye not," he said, "for cheerful
Are the tidings that I bring,
Unto you, so weak and fearful,
Christ is born, the Lord and King.

Since thy love for our salvation,
Saviour, covered Thee with shame,
Let thy church, in every nation,
Sing the glory of thy name.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, &c. &c.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

By the recent Fall Arrivals from GREAT BRITAIN,
and by Arrivals from the United States, the Subscriber
has received a General Assortment of BOOKS and
STATIONERY and ARTISTS' MATERIALS, which he
will dispose of Wholesale and Retail at the lowest rates.

Blue Laid, Blue Wove and Cream Laid Foolscap, Pot,
Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, Colored Papers, Tis-
sue Papers, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink, Slates and Pen-
cils, Account Books, Copy Books, &c. &c.

Sullivan's Geography; do. Grammar; do. Spelling super-
ceeded, Stewart's Geographr. Moody's Eton Latin Grammar,
Westminster Greek and Latin Grammar, Stoddart's Greek
and Latin Grammar and Delcatus, Liddell and Scott's
Greek Lexicon, and all Books in general use in the va-
rious Colleges and Schools in the country.

W. & R. Chambers' Series of School Books, including
Bookkeeping and ruled Books for do. Also their Series
of Drawing Books, consisting of General Drawing Books
Nos. 1 to 18, which will be sold separately; Architectural
Series, Isometrical Series, Mechanical Series, all highly
recommended.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Winsor & Newton's OIL COLORS in Col-
lapsible Tubes—Moist WATER COLORS, in Collapsible
Tubes—Loose Cakes Water Colors—Hog and Sable Brushes,
for Oil Colors—Sables, large and small, from 10d to 13s
DRAWING PENCILS per Set of 6—Brookedon's Patent
Pencil—Cumberland Lead, selected by Harding.—Col'd Cray-
ons. Porce Crayons, Chalks &c. &c.
Winsor & Newton's GRADUATED TINTS. Prepared
Canvas for Oil Painting, Academy Boards for do. Prepa-
red Mill Boards do.—Sketching Charcoal, and generally
every article required for Oil and Water Color, and Archi-
tectural or Engineering Drawing.

Oct. 11 1855.

LANGLEY'S
EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing,
and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo,
Acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite and other
symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug
store. Halifax. July 12

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

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

VESTA LIGHTS !!

THE SUBSCRIBER has exhibited in his Shop Win-
dow, No. 24 Granville Street, a beautiful assortment
of VESTA LIGHTS, of all patterns, with or without
Tapers, highly ornamental and very useful. They are very
appropriate for presents at this Season. Vests in Cheap
Boxes to supply the above when used out, constantly on
hand.

Dec. 12.

A GREAT BARGAIN!

500 RICHLY WORKED MUSLIN SETTS,
(collar and sleeves to match.)
2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. the Set!
Usual price, 7s. 6d. to 10s., just opened at
LONDON HOUSE!

The above constitutes the greatest Bargain ever offered
to the public, having been purchased under peculiar cir-
cumstances at a great sacrifice.
The subscribers solicit an early call from their patrons,
as the low price must cause an immediate sale.
Dec. 5. E. HILLING, JUNR., & CO.

SPELLING BOOKS & GRAMMARS,
HISTORIES, &c. &c.

SULLIVAN'S Spelling Book Superceeded; Carpenter's
Mavor's, Dilworth's, Universal, Union and other
Spelling Books.
Latham's Hand Book of the English Language; Quack-
enbos's Course of Rhetoric and Composition, an excellent
Work; Murray's, Lennie's and McCulloch's Grammars;
Chambers' English Grammar; do. Introduction to do.;
Russell's Grammar, Elements of Grammar.
Histories of England, Greece, Rome and France.
Large School Bibles, clear print and strongly bound,
1s. 3d and 1s. 1 1/2d; Testaments do. do. at 7 1/2d and 6d;
Church Services and Books of Common Prayer 6d. 6d.,
10d., 1s. 2d and upwards, to 2s.
Halifax, Dec'r. 1856. WM. GOSSIP.

TO THE CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, and
MECHANICAL.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

NORIE'S Epitome of Navigation; Bowditch's Epitome
of Navigation; Blunt's American Coast Pilot; Boyd's
Anthon's Virgil; Boyd's Anthon's Horace; do. do. Cicero;
do. do. Sallust; do. do. Caesar; Alex. Reid's Geography;
Thomson's Arithmetick; McCulloch's Course of Reading;
Hook's Theological Dictionary; Crombie's Kymology;
WEALE'S Cheap SERIES of Mechanical and Scientific
Publications; Webster's Dictionary.
Dec. 20. WM. GOSSIP.

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

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

THE following FRENCH BOOKS are to be obtain-
ed at the Book and Stationery Store of WILLIAM
GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street.
Ollivondiff's French Grammar, Valne.
Do. do. do. Jowett.
Key for each of the above.
Noel & Chapsal's French Grammar.
Levizac's French Grammar.
Wanostroch's French Grammar.
Pinney's First Book in French.
De Fiva's Elementary French Reader.
De Fiva's Classic French Reader.
Collet's Dramatic French Reader.
Rowan's Modern French Reader.
Adventures de Telemaque.
Historic de Charles XII.
Kecnell Cholsi.
Bolmar's Perrin's Fables.
Pettit Preceptor.
Chambaud's Fables.
Splier's & Surenne's French and English Pronouncing
Dictionary.
Do. School Dictionary.
Book of Common Prayer, in French.
French Testaments. Dec. 13.

TO COLLEGES, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

BLOOMFIELD'S Greek Testament, 2 vols.; Lid-
dell & Scott's Greek and English Lexicon, Green-
field's Greek Testament, Goodwin's Course of Mathematics,
Trolllope's Homer's Iliad, Xenophon's Anabasis,
Anthon's Homer, Virgil, Cicero, Horace, Sallust, Caesar,
Latin and English Dictionaries.
French, German, and Italian GRAMMARS; Diction-
aries and Reading Books.
Butler's Analogy, Whateley's Logic, Do. Rhetoric,
Quackenbos' Course of Composition and Rhetoric, Has-
well's Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket Book.
WILLIAM GOSSIP,
No. 24 Granville street

Nov. 22. 1856.

EMIGRANTS EXPECTED.

NOTICE.

THE Right Honourable the Secretary at War ha-
ving notified the Lieutenant-Governor that Three
Hundred and eighty able bodied men, recently discharged
from Her Majesty's Service, chiefly Swiss and German,
who, if retained in the Province would make valuable Set-
tlers, will arrive shortly at Halifax:
Public Notice thereof is hereby given, by direction of
His Excellency, that persons in want of Agricultural Set-
tlers, Mechanics, or Laborers, may make early application
for them at this Office.
Provincial Secretary's Office,
November 22, 1856.

SACRED MUSIC.

ON hand, from recent Arrivals, a Supply of the
"AMERICAN VOCALIST and ZEPHER'S ANCI-
ENT LYRE." Also, "Boston Academy"
WM. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.
Dec. 3. 1856

SENIOR-LOUIS G. CASSERES,
Professor of Music,
No. 53—BARRINGTON STREET,
OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S.

Sept. 27.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY

FOR A MARVELLOUS ACHIEVEMENT

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

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

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBU-
TIC HUMOURS.

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

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS &
ULCERS.

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

PILES AND CISTULAS.

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

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

Bald Legs	Chilblains	Cistulas	Sore-throats
Bald Breasts	Chapped hands	Gout	Skin-diseases
Burns	Corns (Soft)	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Bunions	Cancers	Limb	Sore-heads
Bite of Mos- chetoes and Sand-Flies	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Piles	Tumours
Coco-lary	Elephantiasis	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Chilgo-foot	Sore Nipples	Scalds	Wounds
			Yaws

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24
Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 50, Maiden Lane
New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers
in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the fol-
lowing prices:—1s. 3d.; 3s. 3d.; and 5s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., New-
port; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N Fuller, Horton; Moore &
Chapman, Kentville; E. Caldwell and T. Tupper, Cornwallis;
J. A. Gibbon, Wilmot; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; B. Guest,
Yarmouth; T. R. Patten, Liverpool; F. F. More, Caledonia,
Miss Cardor, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs
Neil, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Moncton Bay; Tucker & Smith,
Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Amherst; R. H. Hucenst, Wallace;
W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mr. Robson, Pictou; T. R. Fraser,
New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris,
Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matho-
son & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger
sizes!
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every
disorder are affixed to each Box.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax,
General Agent for Nova Scotia.

Jan. 26, 1855.

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 puffing advertisements—no certificate published re-
specting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious
complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Con-
stipation, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the
numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Di-
gestive 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.
Jan. 1. 1855.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

LARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing
Cambric—per yard: Antiquarian, Imperial, Royal
and Demy Drawing Paper: Bristol, and London Boards,
Crayon Paper—white and tinted in great variety: Prepa-
red Mill Boards, for Oil Painting; Academy Boards, do:
Prepared Canvas for do: Oil Colors in collapsible tubes;
Drying Oil; Nut Oil; Poppy Oil; Moist Water Colors;
in tubes and boxes: Liquid Sepia; Liquid India Ink; Li-
quid Carmine; Water Color Mosaic. Prepared Gum Wa-
ter: Superior Sables for Oil or Water Colors; Flat Var-
nish or Lacquering Brushes: Camel Hair Pencils: Faber's
and Rowner's Drawing Pencils: Charcoal in reeds: Draw-
ing Pens: Parallel Rulers; Compasses; Mapping Pencil-
Slates: India Rubber—metallic white—true bottle—and
patent: Crayons—soft in wax and hard in round boxes:
Mathematical Instruments.
The above are chiefly from the London Manufacturers
—and will be warranted superior articles.

WM. GOSSIP

PUBLISHED every Saturday by Wm. Gossip, Pro-
prietary, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Gran-
ville Street. Subscriptions will be received and
forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocese.
All Correspondence for the Paper, intended for
publication, or on matters relative to its manage-
ment, sent by Mail, must be prepaid.
TERMS.—Ten Shillings per annum, payable in
advance.