

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

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

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 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
											✓

A. C. ...

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth - Apostolic Order."

VOL. IX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1856. NO. 8.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day/Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. Jan 18 at Epiph.	Isaiah 28	1 Matt 24
M. 19	Gen. 27	12 Gen. 28
W. 20	30	14 Gen. 30
Th. 21	31	16 Gen. 32
F. 22	33	18 Gen. 34
S. 23	35	17 Gen. 37: Cor 1

Poetry.

HYMN FOR THE DYING

PLANT the stone and lift the soil,
For my pilgrimage is ended,
Here I lay my wanderer's rod,
Here, where life and death are blended,
Here, where all mankind must lie
Sad and way-sore, here lie I

Sad and way-sore, yet victorious!
What if blood-prints stain the road!
Came they not from Him, the glorious,
Who the same dark journey trod!
Be those bloody stains the sign
That His discipline is mine.

What if underneath the load
Of my own poor cross I'm grieving!
See I not the Son of God
Of the world the cross receiving,—
Be my cross the proof to me
That my surety is he.

Plant the stone and lift the soil!
Open now the gates funeral,
For the city of my God
Shines through them in light ethereal;
Welcome then the hour divine
When those glories will be mine!

Plant the stone and lift the soil,
Fare thee well, thou tyrant gory!
Would that this last hour could tell
Of no truce with thee the story!
Would no memory remained
But of conquests o'er thee gained!

And my brethren beloved
Who with me the world were breasting,
Soon the veil will be removed,
Soon with Christ we will be resting;
Rise, then, in our common love,
One below and one above.

Now upon my ear the voice
Of Seraphic hosts is blending,—
Let me dying then rejoice
For in death is life descending,—
Plant the stone and lift the soil,
Let me rise at last to God!

Religious Miscellany.

THE BAPTISM OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

We may gather more enlarged views of needed Baptism of the Holy Ghost, if we dwell for a moment on his agency in building up the Church of Christ. The Church of God is called "a living temple," built up of "living stones," and all resting "upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ being the chief corner-stone." We have just seen that each stone of this temple is made a "living stone" by the inhabitation of the Holy Ghost. That it is his office to quarry it out of the rocky ledge of nature, to hew and square it with the hammer of conviction, to polish it with a justifying righteousness, and to lay it, in the beauty of holiness, in its proper place in that glorious pile, which, because of the Spirit's work upon each living stone, and because of his dwelling therein, becomes the living temple of the living God—"the habitation of God in the Spirit." As, then, there can be no single living stone without the power of the Holy Ghost, so, of course, there can be no aggregate of these stones, or a Church, unless by the operation of the same Spirit. An earthly architect, when he would build a grand cathedral, directs all his art to the arrangement of materials already prepared to his hand. But the Divine Architect must create his materials; must make, by his own power, every living stone, and then build them up together, "an holy temple unto the Lord;" and when its cap-stone shall be laid, amid the shoutings of the Heavenly host, Grace, grace unto it; he shall be at once the Creator who made

the materials, the Architect who erected the temple, and the Divinity which fills it with his glory.

If, passing from the materials out of which this Church is made, we turn to the visible ordinances which pertain to its early manifestation, we find two things specially demanding attention—the preaching of the Word and the ministration of the sacraments. Our XXIXth Article declares that "the visible Church is a congregation of faithful men in the which the pure word of God is preached and the sacraments be duly ministered," &c. The preaching of the word implies a word to preach, but whose word? The word of God, the word of Christ, the word which holy men of old spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. We know, both from the history of the Church, and from the promises of Christ, what power there is in the preached word when baptized with the Holy Ghost. God asks: "Is not my word as a fire?" and the Bible tells us that it is; that, when rightly uttered, it glows upon the coal-touched lips, kindles lofty flames in the hearts of the good, and burns up the hay and stubble of self-righteousness in the hearts of others. God asks: "Is not my word like a hammer that breaketh the flinty rock in pieces?" and the Bible tells us that it is; that when wielded by men of faith its ponderous blows break the stony heart, beat down the rocky walls of infidelity, and split out from the very granite ledges of heathenism living stones, that shall become "as polished corners of the temple" of God. God tells us that his word is "the sword of the Spirit," and a right trusty sword it is. It was forged in heavenly fires, its edge has a divine temper, and such is its keenness that "it pierces even to the dividing asunder of the joints and the marrow, and is a discernor of the thoughts and intents of the heart." But to do this execution, the hand that grasps it must be nerved with spiritual power, and drilled to its use; for it is only with the brawn, and sinew, and skill which the Holy Ghost imparts that we are able to wield it with effect in fighting the good fight of faith. God tells us that the entrance of his word giveth light, and so it does. Let it enter into the darkened mind, and it is immediately lit up with truth, let it enter into the benighted household, and it becomes radiant with holy brightness; let it enter into the midnight of heathenism, and it becomes Gospel noon.

There is no moral or spiritual darkness which it will not drive away. God has hung it up in the firmament of the Church as the sun to rule the Gospel day; but unlike the natural sun, which no sooner reaches the zenith than it hastes to its setting, this light waxes more and more to the perfect day, unlike the sun, which casts broad shadows even at its brightest shining, this light is always vertical. Unlike the sun, which, dazzling as it is to the human eye, has yet many macule upon its disc, this light is spotless, unlike the sun, which is often darkened by the intervening moon, this light suffers no eclipse.

But this word is this light only as it is made so by the Holy Ghost. He must illuminate each verse, until, reflecting the rays of his own spirituality, it becomes a light to the feet and a lamp to the path; otherwise it is as useless to guide the soul to the haven of rest as a lighthouse at midnight without its shining lantern.

God declares that his word regenerates the soul; that we are "begotten" through the word, "being born," says the apostle, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the word of God; and so it does. It falls upon the ear of the carnal man, penetrates to his soul, regenerates it, and it becomes a new creature in Christ Jesus, but this new birth is not through any inherent or talismanic power in the word itself; its sole regenerating power is lodged in the Holy Ghost, by whose agency alone it renews and sanctifies the heart.

And yet once more it is said of this word that it is truth; so it is—pure, holy, divine, and eternal truth, "the truth as it is in Jesus." It is enlightening, sanctifying, saving truth. But this truth saves us and makes us free from sin, and purifies the heart, and lightens the eyes, only as the Holy Ghost enables us to embrace it, to love it, to follow it, and to be baptized into his Spirit. "By the word," says Luther, "the world is overcome, by the word the Church is preserved, by the word it shall triumph again." But this word must be preached—

preached by men bearing Christ's commission, dispensing it in Christ's name, and in Christ's Church.

As, however, the word itself, though the word of God, is powerless, unless accompanied with the demonstration of the Spirit, so the ministry, to whom word and sacraments are confided, is powerless, unless anointed by the Holy Ghost. Every true minister of Christ is one who has been called to his work by the Holy Ghost. This is fully recognized in our ordinal, where the first question put to the candidate for the diaconate is, "Do you trust that you are inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost, to take upon you this office and ministration?"

Education will supply the mind with knowledge. Art will adorn it with its graces and beauty, Oratory will make the tongue eloquent, personal accomplishments will make the man admired, and the hands of the Bishop may give him the outward authority "to minister the word and sacraments," but none of these, nor all combined, will make him a minister of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. This is the work of the Holy Ghost. Our Lord himself commanded his Apostles to tarry at Jerusalem until they were "endued with power from on high." They were called to the apostleship by his own voice, they were instructed by his own lips, they were trained up by his own side, they were the recipients of his choicest favors, but they were not to preach the word until they had a "power" which they then had not, and which they received only when the Holy Ghost came upon them in Pentecostal glory.—*Rev. Dr. Stevens.*

THE PERPETUITY OF CHRISTIANITY—"Other religions become sickly exotics when you transplant them from their birth-place, change of climate is fatal to their constitutions. Christianity takes root in every soil; it flourishes in every clime. You cannot plant Mohammedanism in China, or Confucianism in Turkey, the subtle system of Hinduism will not do for the untutored mind of the African. But thank God, Christianity is alike adapted to them all. Other systems are content to slumber within their own territory, they make no attempt to acquire dominion over that which is the only proper sphere of religion, the kingdom of mind, Christianity aims at and avows its intention of completing the conquest of the world. In distant parts of the earth its banner is now waving, the sign of hope to the nations; and still its watchword is 'Amplius, amplius—farther still farther. Onward, while there is a spot of earth unexplored or a child of man unsaved.' Other religions, after they have existed for a century or two, give signs of languor and feebleness, the frailty of age is upon them; whereas, the strength of Christianity grows with its years; it is not subject to the wasting influence of time; age brings with it no feebleness; centuries, aye, centuries of centuries, write no wrinkles on its brow. It is eighteen hundred years old, and the dew of its youth is upon it."

The Bishop of Moray and Ross has addressed the following letter to the churchwardens of his diocese on the subject of lay representation.—

Hedgefield, Inverness, Nov. 24, 1855.

My dear brethren—In compliance with the request contained in the resolution subjoined to the accompanying rules, I beg to forward to you the enclosed paper, and to request you to be so good as to lay the same, at your earliest convenience, before a meeting of your congregation. I should also feel

* The following rules and regulations for constituting a diocesan Lay Conference of the united diocese of Moray and Ross were adopted at a meeting of the laity of the diocese in September last:—

- I.—That a diocesan Lay Conference be constituted for the united dioceses of Moray and Ross, of which the Bishop shall be, *ex officio*, President.
- II.—That the Conference shall meet annually, in the month of September, and be convened by the Bishop.
- III.—That the members of the Conference shall be communicants of the Church, and shall be elected by the communicants of the different charges in the diocese.
- IV.—That the communicants of each congregation shall have the power of electing two representative members.
- V.—That the first election of members of Conference by the communicants of the different charges shall take place on some day to be fixed by themselves, not later than the month of July, 1856. That the members then selected shall hold office for two years, and be capable of re-election. That a new election shall take place not later than the month of July in every second year. That, in the event of

obliged if you would allow the following remarks to be read at that meeting:—

"I am fully sensible of the responsibility which I have taken upon myself in endeavouring to enlist the active co-operation of the laity in the affairs of the Church in the diocese. But I have not taken this step hastily, or without due consideration; nor without frequently directing the thoughts of the clergy of my diocese to the subject, from the first time that I had the opportunity of meeting them in diocesan Synod. You are, no doubt, aware that the canons of our Church do not contain any provision for admitting her lay members to take part in the ordinary conduct of her affairs. With the view of preparing the way for the eventual removal of the disability under which the laity thus lie, the Bishops of the Church, in the year 1862, adopted the following resolution:—"That the admission of the laity into ecclesiastical Synods, under certain conditions, and to speak and vote therein on a large class of ecclesiastical questions, is not inconsistent with the Word of God, and is not contrary to that pure constitution of the Church to which it has been the special privilege of the Church in Scotland to bear testimony." But until practical effect be given to this resolution, and which a general Synod of the Church alone can give, it is not within the power of an individual Bishop to invest the laity of his diocese with such functions as would enable them to act with authority, or to frame rules which should have the effect of laws even in the diocese. But although he is not able to confer on the laity synodical functions, it is, nevertheless, competent to any Bishop to convene the laity of his diocese, to invite them to afford him their counsel on many subjects affecting the welfare of the Church at large, and to seek their co-operation in giving practical effect to many schemes of usefulness in the diocese. If that indifference which is often complained of on the part of the laity, in the affairs of the Church, may, with any reason or justice, be attributed to their feeling that they are too little consulted on its affairs, I would endeavour to remove that indifference by inviting them to take an active part therein. I would seek to make them feel that they are not members only of their several congregations. That is the very spirit and principle of *Independence*, not of *Episcopacy*. I would seek to convince them that, as Episcopalian, they are living members of that larger body, the Church; that they are, with their clergy, members of that body, in union with their Bishop; that, as such, their duties and responsibilities extend beyond the particular congregation to which they may locally be attached; and I now ask them to afford me the advantage of their wisdom and talents; to assume, under due organization, what may be their legitimate part in the public cares of the diocese and of the Church; to become, by united action, fellow-labourers with their clergy and their Bishop, in promoting the glory of our Divine Master, in the edification and extension of His Church both at home and abroad. I desire to substitute, for that weakness and inefficiency which are the results of our present isolation, the vigour and strength which flow from organized union.

"I will now only add the expression of my hope, that no congregation will regard itself as too small in numbers to aid in promoting the union and well-being of the Church, by sending one at least, if not two, of its members to represent it in the Conference. Though small in numbers, it may contain some of the Church's best and wisest members. I am aware that difficulty may arise from the distance which some members may have to travel; but when it is considered that the Conference will meet but once a year, and that no really great object can be attained without some trouble and cost, I would fain hope that those who desire to see our Church put forth her real inherent strength, and that this branch of the vine, which Christ has so tended and so marvellously preserved in this country, may stretch forth to the right hand and to the left, will not refuse to submit to some sacrifice, or to undertake some trouble, once only in the year, for so good and so noble an object.—Believe me to be, my dear brethren, your faithful servant and Bishop.

"ROBERT EDEN,
Bishop of Moray and Ross."

the death or resignation of any member, it shall be in the power of the communicants to elect a successor, who shall hold office until the period of the biennial election."
At the meeting of the laity at which these rules were adopted it was resolved—"That the Bishop be requested to send a copy of the above regulations to the churchwardens or vestry of each charge in the diocese, with a request that they will lay the same before a meeting of the congregation, and communicate the result to the Bishop."

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. Steamer Canada, Dec. 22.

AND.

The *Code*, reviewing the prospects of the next campaign, gives the following summary of preparations:—"In 1866 we shall make war with an army numerically proportioned to our position, and a fleet sufficiently large to accomplish anything that a fleet can well accomplish. Besides the large ships of this year's Baltic fleet, we have many new vessels, like the *Marlborough*, *Conqueror*, *Brunswick*, *Victor Emmanuel*, *Sulaj*, *Shannon*, and *Pearl*, which have first floated within the last few weeks, and will be ready for service when they are required in the spring. Each week that passes witnesses the debut upon the waters of some half-dozen little gun-boats—*liters*, *snappers*, and *teasers*—whose deeds, we are sure, will not belie their names. Altogether, we may calculate upon having available next summer some forty-line-of-battle ships and heavy frigates of the new heavy-armed class, about twenty corvettes and smaller vessels of war, with not less than 170 or 180 gun and mortar-boats of light draught, each mounting from one to four guns of very heavy calibre. There will thus be at work in the Baltic some 230 vessels of all classes under the English pennant, propelled by steam, most of them expressly built for the peculiar service which they will have to accomplish, efficiently manned and carrying more than the usual force of marine artillery and marines, which latter admirably and most useful corps is now at its full strength, and in the highest state of discipline. With the powerful co-operation of the Emperor Napoleon, we may expect that the allied movements in the Baltic next year will be of a character to eclipse in interest and importance the operations hitherto carried on in the southern portion of the Russian empire. What those principally concerned expect in that quarter may be inferred from the exertions which are known to be at this moment made to fortify the Neva and the immediate defences of St. Petersburg. As regards the force under the command of Sir William Codrington, we may roughly calculate upon having it, exclusive of auxiliary non-combatant corps, at a strength of 169,000 fighting men, of which over 70,000 will be British soldiers, 20,000 Turkish Contingent, and about 10,000 or 12,000 German, Swiss, and Italian Legion. The 70,000 British we have at present between the Crimea, Malta, and the depôts at home, and few of them will encounter an enemy with less than eight or nine months' drill. We think we may now say that the arrangements for supply and land transport are on a scale fully proportioned to the wants of the army. Of the forces of our allies we can only speak generally, but we cannot exaggerate when we anticipate that French, English, and Sardinians will amount to considerably more than 200,000 men."

Of the small class of high-pressure screw gun-boats (230 tons) there are about thirty-six afloat, and between eighty and ninety in course of construction at the various mercantile establishments. By next March it is anticipated that we shall possess an equipped fleet of no less than 130 of this serviceable class. The class of gun or despatch-vessels have proved so useful, that sixteen more are being constructed, and when these are equipped (by next March), we shall have a fleet of twenty-two of this class. Two screw despatch-vessels of a larger class are also in course of construction at Mr. Scott Russell's works, and are likewise to be ready by March. In the course of two years three classes of gun and despatch-vessels, all propelled by steam screw power, and numbering at least 154, will therefore have been created; and in the course of another six months we may expect to see this fleet increased to 250, and a score of them at least of iron build. We have now about twenty-six mortar-boats afloat, and as many more building in various places in England and Scotland. Should the experimental iron mortar fleet at Portsmouth prove equal to its requirements, it is probable we shall have 100 mortar-vessels equipped by next March. At all events, it is said that more than 100 13-inch mortars are being manufactured under contract for the Ordnance Department.—*Herald*.

The *Gazette* contains an Order in Council, granting permission to the Bank of England to issue additional bank-notes, beyond the 14 millions prescribed by the Act, to the amount of £475,000, being within two-thirds of £712,625, the value of notes discontinued to be issued by private banks since 1844.

Viscount Sandon has been appointed Private Secretary to Mr. Labouchere.

This morning the Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by Dr. Travers Twiss, the Vicar General of the province, and Mr. Francis Hart Dyke, Her Majesty's Proctor, attended at the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey, for the purpose of further prosecuting Convocation, which stood adjourned until to-day from Wednesday, the 24th of October last. Mr. Dyke, at the Archbishop's request, read the schedule of prorogation, from which it appeared that the clergy of the province of Canterbury will be cited to appear for the despatch of business, in the Jerusalem Chamber on Friday, Feb. 1, 1856.

Samuel Rogers, the poet, died yesterday morning at his house in St. James's-place, in the presence of Dr. Beattie and Mr. E. Paine, his attendant. Mr. Rogers was born about the year 1760, and had therefore attained the venerable age of ninety-five. In 1787, after completing a course of travel, he published his "Ode to Superstition," and other poems; and five years later appeared his "Pleasures of Memory," by which his fame as a poet was established. In 1798 he published his "Epistle to a Friend," and other poems; in 1814 his "Vision of Columbus and Jacqueline," in 1819, "Human Life;" in 1822, the first part of his "Italy," on the illustration and printing of which he is said to have spent £10,000. Mr. Rogers's house, in St. James's-place, is a perfect treasury of art. The pictures are amongst the very best of their class, and, though few in number, are said to have cost £6,000.

We regret to record the death of Colonel Sibthorp, M. P., who expired at one o'clock on Friday afternoon, at his town residence in Eaton-square. The hon. and gallant member had for some months past suffered from delicate health; and at the close of the last session of Parliament he resorted to Brighton, but he derived little or no benefit from his visit to that watering place. Since his return to the metropolis the gallant Colonel has not appeared to get worse, and his medical attendants held out hopes of his ultimate restoration; but those hopes were not to be realized, for aggravated symptoms set in on Friday morning, and at the hour before named he died. The deceased was descended from an ancient family settled upwards of a century and a half at Canwick Hall, near Lincoln, many of whose members from time to time have represented that city in Parliament. His father, the late Mr. Humphry Waldo Sibthorp, sat for several years at the commencement of the present century. His son, Charles Dalat Waldo Sibthorp, was first elected in the high Tory interest in 1826, and with the exception of the brief Parliament of 1829-4, chosen under the excitement consequent upon the passing of the Reform Bill, he continued to represent Lincoln to the day of his death. Once, and once only, did the gallant Colonel's good fortune fail him, and that was, as we have said, in 1833, when a majority of eighty-eight displaced him to make room for Sir E. Bulwer. The gallant Colonel was born, we believe, 1782, and in 1813 married Maria, daughter of the late Mr. Ponsonby Tottenham, many years M. P. for the borough of Fethard, in the Irish House of Commons, and by whom he leaves issue several children.

It is rumoured (*says Notes and queries*) that the 25,000 copies of Macaulay which have been printed will not meet the supply on the day of publication, and that the press is already at work on a second impression. Our readers will share our surprise when they hear that the weight of the Macaulays to be issued to the trade on the 17th is estimated at no less than fifty-six tons. Surely this is a fact unparalleled in the history of publishing!

Edward Haydon was tried at Kingston yesterday for an assault upon the two Lawsons, witnesses for the prosecution against the Rev. Mr. Fetcherine and the boy Hamilton for Bible Burning, charged with intent to do them grievous bodily harm; another count charged him with a common assault, and a third with riot. The jury found him guilty on the two latter points; and Mr. Baron Green sentenced him to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour—a sentence, says the *Times*, that created great consternation among the sympathizers present.

MONKEY MARKET, One p. m.—The fall of Kars announced by the *Post* on Wednesday, produced a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. from 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ —the opening quotation of that morning. They quite recovered, however, by the end of the week; and the announcement on Monday that Prince Esterhazy had left Vienna with terms of peace, caused an advance to 89 to 1-8. Yesterday some speculative sales caused them to recede to 88-3-8 to 7-8, which was the last official quotation.

A Cabinet Council, at which all the Ministers were present, sat for two hours and a half yesterday at the Foreign Office.

A meeting of the Lancashire Presbytery was held at Manchester on Thursday, when it was resolved to consider the propriety of admitting organs into the places of worship connected with the United Presbyterian Church. After a long discussion, the following motion was carried by a majority of 15 to 5:—"The Presbytery are of opinion that the use of instrumental music for the purpose simply of leading the praises of the sanctuary is not contrary to any principle of law, either of the supreme or subordinate standards of this Church, and find that such use has already been practically sanctioned by various Presbyteries thereof; and, therefore, whilst they refrain from giving any recommendation to the congregations of the bounds to introduce organs, they would leave the mode of conducting their psalmody to the Christian wisdom and discretion of individual congregations."

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.—The baggage and camp requirements of this distinguished man have left town for the Crimea. Sir Colin follows almost immediately.

RUSSIA.

The chief item of intelligence from the Crimea is the following despatch of General Pelissier, telegraphed to Paris:—

"Sebastopol, Dec. 8, 1 p.m.—I have received the following despatch from the General in command of the First Division of the 1st. Corps:

"A body of from 2,000 to 3,000 infantry, and about 400 or 500 horse, at daybreak this morning attacked Baga, Oarkusta, Skvaka. The enemy beat a retreat after a sharp fusillade, which lasted for an hour and a half. Some thirty prisoners were left in our hands, two of whom were officers. I am not aware of the number killed and wounded. Our loss is insignificant."

That Russia wants money is evidenced more ways than one. The Government has ordained that, to facilitate payments from the State treasury, the normal proportion of bullion to be held by the Bank against notes in circulation shall be diminished. At Hamburg, on Wednesday, a Russian loan of fifty millions of roubles (nearly £8,000,000) was issued at 82, bearing 5 per cent. interest. And at the same time it was reported that a money panic has commenced in Russia. At Moscow, Nishni-Novgorod, Astracan, and other places, bank-notes are refused. People are hiding money. At Berlin, on Tuesday, the house of Mendelssohn opened subscriptions for a new Russian Five per Cent. loan, at 86, "with but little success."

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes a letter, dated Odesa, Nov. 30, mentioning a large fire at the military settlements, from which the cavalry have just been drawn. Vast stores collected by the troopers for men and horses have been destroyed.

The correspondence from the camp comes down to the 4th of December. On the first of the month there was a fierce storm, inferior only to the fatal one of the 14th of November last year. The damage done was slight, serving only to teach new recruits to slacken the cords and tighten the pegs of their tents in wet weather. Some few huts were blown down. A day or two previously the diaries speak of the mud as being once more in the ascendant, and making the roads partially impracticable. The following passage from the pen of Mr. Russell one might take to be an extract from his correspondence of 1851. Writing on the mud of November 30, 1855, he says:—

"Literally and truly it is like glue, half boiled, and spread over the face of the earth for the depth of several feet. It is no joke for a soldier to see his sleeping-place, in hut or tent, covered with this nasty slime; but they cannot be kept clean. One step outside, and you are done for. The mud is lying in wait for you, and you just carry back as much on your feet as if you walked a mile. Carts stick immovably in the ground, or the wheels and axles fly into pieces from the strain of the horses and mules, which have led a wretched existence indeed ever since this weather began. As I write the air resounds with the noise of the blows inflicted on the head, sides, and legs of the miserable quadrupeds drawing fuel and stores from the Commissariat depot of the Division."

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 13.

Last night's *Gazette* publishes the following despatch from the Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea:—

"Sebastopol, Dec. 4.

"My Lord—The enemy continue to fire occasionally, and sometimes heavily, on parts of the town. They must have expended a considerable quantity of valuable ammunition without causing us any loss or inconvenience. The enclosed casualty return is the first of the sort I have had occasion to report to your Lordship. It may seem unimportant to refer to the state of

roads and weather here, but their condition affects the essential communications and well-being of the army. The winter broke in upon us suddenly on the 26th and 27th with snow, and has varied with gales and rain; and a very deep state of the ground has damaged all communications.

"Constant presence of labour, and constant attention are requisite, and being given to the road, which, from a peculiarity of soil and condition, was worked into holes, but which is, and will continue to be, of the greatest service to the army and its supplies.—I have, &c.,

W. J. COCHRAN, General Commanding."

The casualty return contains one name only, that of Captain Lord R. Browne, 7th Foot, slightly wounded, by the bursting of a shell in Sebastopol. Dr. Hall's report on the health of the army states that the largest amount of sickness is now among the Land Transport Corps—the last comers. The wet and cold weather has caused great increase in catarrhal affections; fever cases have diminished in number, but prove more than ordinarily fatal. The proportion of sick to well, at the date of the report, was 6.08, or exclusive of wounds, 4.90.

A despatch was also received yesterday at the Admiralty from Sir E. Lyons, in which the Admiral encloses a copy of a letter from Captain Sherard Osborn, of the *Vesuvius*, dated the 21th ultimo, stating that as the formation of ice had commenced in the Sea of Azoff, and as all chance of neutral vessels obtaining cargoes this year was at an end, he had withdrawn to Kertch with the squadron under his orders, after assuring himself that no merchant vessels remained in that sea. In transmitting this account of the closing scene of the year's service of the squadron, Sir E. Lyons says—

"I have so frequently had occasion to bring the merits of Captain Osborn under their lordships' notice, that it is perhaps unnecessary, on the present occasion, that I should say more than that he has maintained his high character up to the close of the service upon which he was employed for six months, and he brings under my favourable notice the gallant and zealous support he has received, from first to last, from the officers and men under his orders."

We have little from the Continent this morning but Berlin rumours, and they are not worth much. The correspondent of the *Post* telegraphs—"It is stated that the English Government has demanded from the Court of Vienna an explanation of the motives which have induced it to reduce the Austrian army." The *Chronicle*, on the other hand, says—"It is rumoured that Austria is ready to become actively belligerent, in case of need, if the allies will consent to erect the Danubian Principalities into an independent State, with a prince of the Austrian Imperial family as chief."

A Paris message informs us that—"The Military Commission at St. Petersburg, to deliberate on the defence of the empire, has commenced its labours. Russian troops are marching in the direction of Bessarabia."

The *Daily News* prints the following:—

"Stockholm, Dec. 18.—The King has ratified a treaty with England and France. The two allied Powers guarantee the territorial integrity of Sweden, and the latter engages not to alienate any part of its territory to Russia. The high contracting parties engage to communicate, mutually and reciprocally, all propositions coming from Russia."

AUSTRIA.

Count Valentin Esterhazy left Vienna on Sunday, on his return to his embassy at St. Petersburg, the bearer, it is said, of the propositions for peace that have finally been agreed upon. They are given by the *Post* in a leading article of Monday, the day on which Prince Esterhazy's intended departure was telegraphed to London. After mentioning the facts, the article proceeds:—

It appears from this important despatch, says the *Post*, that Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, was to leave Vienna on Sunday, for his Post, the bearer of the ultimatum which Austria has resolved to press upon the acceptance of the Czar:—

"The tenor of the contents is no secret. We have repeatedly alluded in this journal to the terms that must be required from Russia, to effect a peace that shall be safe and honourable. The annihilation of the maritime supremacy of Russia in the Black Sea, by the exclusion from its waters of all ships of war—by the dismantling of her fortresses on its coasts—and by the residence of consuls, who may certify that no purposes, but those of legitimate commerce are ever attempted to be compassed—would free Turkey from all

danger by sea from her great neighbour; whilst the utter renunciation of all rights of interference with the Sultan's dominion over his subjects, and of protectorate over the Danubian Principalities, together with the cession of a portion of Bessarabia, comprising the mouths of the Danube, will secure the Porto in undisputed possession of its European territorial rights. These conditions, when confirmed by material guarantee as well as by treaty, would solve the Eastern question. Other important terms, it is true, are demanded, such as that Bomarsund should not be rebuilt, but of these we do not wish to state more than that all is exactly and finally laid down. All the world knows that, in these matters, there are many crochets by which a subtle diplomacy may escape, and it may be suspected that Russia can now, as before, tamper with our demands and elude their objects. This cannot be. It has been provided against. Never was there a document so distinct and unmistakable as the paper which Count Esterhazy is bearing to St. Petersburg, and to it there are but two answers possible, namely, a positive refusal, or a positive acceptance. No evasive answer—no conditional acceptance—no counter-propositions—will be received. It is stated to be the intention of Austria, in the refusal of our ultimatum by the Czar, to withdraw her ambassador from St. Petersburg. It will probably take Count Esterhazy about five or six days to reach St. Petersburg, and if we may judge by precedent, some fourteen days will be allowed to the Emperor of Russia to consider his resolution, and to give his answer. This is no idle comedy, nor what of late has been its synonym, a vain negotiation. Austria urges upon Russia the only terms upon which she can obtain peace. If she can humiliate her pride, she may say 'Yes.' Then immediately follows an armistice and settlement. If, however, she cannot entirely and at once accept the bitter consequences of her own ambition and foolishness, then must she face the extraordinary force which will be brought to bear against her in the next campaign, and which, under Heaven, will certainly reduce her to a state of which the terrible necessities will make her yield to our terms. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg may not, however, see matters in this light."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* denies that the propositions are Austria's, but that she suggested to the Western Powers that it would be well for the four powers—France, England, Turkey and Austria—to settle the minimum of what Russia will have to accept before peace can be concluded. This has now been agreed upon, but not, says the Paris correspondent of the same journal, without some objection on the part of the English Government to the terms considered sufficient by the French. The King of Sardinia mediated, and, according to the same authority Lord Palmerston gave way. It is reported, on the other hand, that Count Nesselrode has declared that Russia will not make peace while a single foreign soldier remains on her territory. The *Presse d'Orient* mentions a similar anecdote as from a Russian Officer who came to the allied camp with a flag of truce:—"In his late visit to the Crimea, the Czar shed abundant tears at the sight of Sebastopol in ruins, and exclaimed, 'Henceforth peace is impossible!'"

TURKEY.

The fall of Kars, notified in our last week's Postscript, after being doubted by the *Times*, is confirmed by the *Invalide Russe*, which announces that it surrendered to General Mouravieff on the 26th of November; adding that—"The Muchir, Wassif Pacha, eight other Pachas, General Williams, and the entire garrison, are prisoners of war." The *Journal de Constantinople* of the 6th positively denied that Kars had fallen.

The park of artillery at Kars, when it surrendered, numbered 120 field pieces, and a few heavy siege-guns. The garrison is believed to be about 16,000 strong. The town itself is composed of mud huts and small dwelling-houses, and the inhabitants a poverty-stricken race. Its position in covering Erzeroum constitutes its importance. The defiles between Kars and Erzeroum are now held by the Russians.

Omar Pacha is said to be concentrating a basis for future operations on the coast from Redoubt Kaleh to Fort Nicholas, instead of marching on Kutais, as was reported. His plans may, perhaps, be considerably modified by the fall of Kars. Now that Kars has surrendered, the Ottoman army in Asia, independent of that acting under Omar Pacha, consists of a corps of 18,000 men under Voly Pacha; another of 8,000 under Selim Pacha; and a small force under Mustapha Pacha, which, when last heard of, was near Ouzougele.

Selections.

RELIGION OF REVOLUTIONARY MEN.

I know—I sigh when I think of it—that hitherto the French people have been the least religious of all the nations of Europe. It is because the idea of God—which arises from the evidences of nature, and from the depths of reflection, being the profoundest and weightiest idea of which human intelligence is capable—and the French mind being the most rapid but the most superficial, the lightest, and most unreflective of all European races—this mind has not the force and severity necessary to carry far and long the great conception of the human understanding.

It is because our governments have always taken upon themselves to think for us, to believe for us, and to pray for us? Is it because we are and have been a military people, a soldier nation, led by kings, heroes and ambitious men from battlefield to battlefield, making conquest and never keeping them, ravaging, dazzling, charming and corrupting Europe; and bringing home the manners, vices, bravery, lightness and impiety of the camp to the firesides of the people?

I know not, but certain it is, that the nation has an immense progress to make in serious thought if she wishes to remain free. If we look at the characters compared as regards religious sentiment of the great nations of Europe, America, even Asia, the advantage is not for us. The great men of our country, live and die looking at the spectator, or at most at posterity.

Upon the history of America, the history of France; read the great lives, the great deaths, the great martyrdoms, the great words at the hour when the ruling thought of life reveals itself in the last words of the dying—and compare.

Washington and Franklin fought, spoke, suffered—ascended and descended in their political life, always in the name of God, for whom they acted; and the liberator of America died confiding to God the liberty of the people and his own soul.

Sydney, the young martyr of a patriotism, guilty of nothing but impatience, and who died to expiate his country's dream of liberty, said to the jailor—"I rejoice that I die innocent towards the king, but a victim resigned to the King on High, to whom all life is due."

The republicans of Cromwell only sought the way of God even in the blood of battles. Their policies were their faith—their reign a prayer—their death a psalm. One hears, sees, feels that God was in all the movements of these great people.

But cross the sea, traverse La Manche, come to our times, open our annals, and listen to the last words of the great political actors of the dreams of our liberty. One would think that God was eclipsed from the soul, that his name was unknown in the language. History will have the air of an atheist, when she recounts to posterity, these annihilations, rather than deaths, of the celebrated men in the greatest year of France! The victims only have a God, the tribunes and lieters have none.

Look at Mirabeau on the bed of death—"Crown me with flowers," said he, "intoxicate me with perfumes. Let me die to the sound of delicious music"—not a word of God, nor of his soul. Sensual philosopher, he only desired supreme sensualism, a last voluptuousness in his agony.

Contemplate Madame Koland, the strong hearted woman of the revolution, on the cart that conveyed her to death. She looked contemptuously on the besotted people who killed their prophets and rebels. Not a glance toward heaven. Only one word for the earth she was quitting—"Oh Liberty."

Approach the dungeon door of the Girondins. Their last night is a banquet; their only hymn the Marseillaise!

Follow Camille Desmoulins to his execution. A cool and indecent pleasantries at the trial, and a long imprecation on the road to the guillotine, were the two last thoughts of this dying man on his way to the last tribuna!

Hear Danton on the platform of the scaffold, at the distance of a line from God and eternity, "I have had a good time of it, let me go to sleep." Then to the executioner:—"You will show my head to the people; it is worth the trouble!" His faith annihilation; his last thought, vanity. Behold the Frenchmen of the latter age!

What must one think of the religious sentiment of a free people, whose great figures seem thus to march in procession to annihilation, and to whom that terrible minister—death—itself recalls neither the threatenings nor promises of God? The republic of these men without a God has quickly been straddled. The liberty

won by so much heroism and so much genius, has not found in France a conscience to shelter it, a God to avenge it, a people to defend against that atheism which has been called glory. All ended in a soldier and some apostate republicans, travestied into courtiers. An atheistic republicanism cannot be heroic. When you terrify it, it bends; when you would buy it, it sells itself. Who would take any heed? The people ungrateful and God non-existent! So finish atheist revolutions! —Lamartine.

STRAW PRINTING PAPER.

For the last three weeks we have been using for news and jobbing purposes a paper manufactured by Messrs. Buchanan and Killmer, at their Mill in Rock City, composed of about three parts straw and one part rags. Messrs. B. & K. have expended about \$15,000 in fitting up machinery, &c., for the purpose, and our readers can bear us witness of the success they have attained in their process of making printing paper from this material. We have been fully informed of the process used in the manufacture, but understand it was discovered by some Frenchman. The cost of the process is such that the paper cannot be afforded much if any cheaper than that made of rags at present cost; but, probably, as they continue the work, a reduction of cost may be made. At any rate there need be no fears hereafter as to any scarcity of stock to make paper of.

In regard to the quality, &c., of the paper, our readers can see somewhat for themselves, but we would say that it has a firm and even surface, almost like calendered paper, and requires more wetting for work on the newspaper than ordinary paper from rags, and dries quicker upon exposure to the air. Since we have got a little used to it, we like it very well for use. Paper can be made entirely of straw, but it works better at present for printing to mix a proportion of rags with the straw. For many purposes the straw paper is better than that made of rags, and it only requires to be known to go into use.

We learn from the manufacturers that they intend to go into the manufacture of writing paper from straw; that the cost of making writing is very little more than to make printing paper, and from what we have seen of the paper, we think it will make a superior article. —American Publishers' Circular.

Mr. Wakely, the coroner, stated at an inquest held last week, that his belief, and that of a number of his profession, was that the Emperor Nicholas committed suicide. "His death was put down to paralysis of the lungs and bronchitis, which, according to the symptoms described, was known by us medical men to have been impossible. The official document describing the Emperor's death stated that at the last he took leave of his family with a firm voice, a proceeding physically impossible if he was suffering from the disease stated in the certificate of death."

At the last meeting of the Asiatic Society, the names of the chief King of Siam, and of his brother and subordinate prince, were submitted for election as honorary members. The claim of these royal personages consisted in their protection of the interests of science, and in their own personal attainments. The head king was a proficient in the Pali and Sanscrit languages; and had acquired a considerable acquaintance with Latin and English. The second king is stated by Sir John Bowring to speak and write English with ease and correctness. Both are astronomers, able to take an observation and work an eclipse; and the second king is also a chemist and mechanician. Both have written letters to her Majesty the Queen, in English, which are creditable performances. The head king has entered into a treaty of amity and commerce with this country, which gives Englishmen a right to hold land and to be governed by their own laws in Siam, and grants other valuable privileges, thus opening up to our enterprise a country which has hardly been less shut to us than China itself. Their Majesties were unanimously elected.

A letter from Constantinople in the *Siecle*, tells an anecdote of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and Mr. Granville Murray, attached to the embassy, and well-known author of *The Roving Englishman*, in which, as our readers know, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was not spared. The English Government, fearing as consequence of the vindictive character of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, recalled Mr. Murray; but the latter, believing the noble lord would forgive the injury, returned to Constantinople in virtue of his title. "When he was desirous of an interview with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the latter made him wait twelve hours in the ante-chamber, and then sent him word that he could not see him. Mr. Murray returned to his hotel, and was preparing to make amends for his fatigue by a refreshing sleep, when Lord Stratford sent him word that he must get up immediately in order to take despatches to England. 'If he returns in the winter,' added the Ambassador, 'I will send him by land to Bucharest, and I will answer for it, he won't present himself here any more.'"

News Department.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—CENTRAL AMERICA.

What relations of amity continue to exist between the United States and all foreign powers, with some of them grave questions are depending, which may require the consideration of Congress.

Of such questions, the most important is that which has arisen out of the negotiations of Great Britain, in reference to Central America.

By the convention concluded between the two governments on the 10th of April, 1850, both parties covenanted that "neither will ever occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America."

It was the undoubted understanding of the United States, in making this treaty, that all the present States of the former republic of Central America, and the entire territory of each, would thenceforth enjoy complete independence; and that both contracting parties engaged equally, and to the same extent, for the present and for the future, that if either then had any claim of right in central America, such claim, and all occupation or authority under it were unreservedly relinquished by the stipulations of the convention; and that no dominion was thereafter to be exercised or assumed in any part of Central America, by Great Britain or the United States.

This government consented to restrictions in regard to a region of country, wherein we had specific and peculiar interests, only upon the conviction that the like restrictions were in the same sense obligatory on Great Britain. But for this understanding of the force and effect of the convention, it would never have been concluded by us.

So clear was this understanding on the part of the United States, that, in correspondence contemporaneous with the ratification of the convention, it was distinctly expressed, that the mutual covenant of non-occupation was not intended to apply to the British establishment at the Balize. This qualification is to be ascribed to the fact that in virtue of successive treaties with previous sovereigns of the country, Great Britain had obtained a concession of the right to cut mahogany or dye-woods at the Balize, but with positive exclusion of all domain or sovereignty; and thus it confirms the natural construction and understood import of the treaty as to all the rest of the region to which the stipulations applied.

It, however, became apparent, at an early day after entering upon the discharge of my present functions, that Great Britain still continued in the exercise or assertion of large authority in all that part of Central America commonly called the Mosquito coast, and covering the entire length of the State of Nicaragua and a part of Costa Rica; that she regarded the Balize as her absolute domain, and was gradually extending its limits at the expense of the State of Honduras; and that she had formally colonized a considerable insular group known as the Bay Islands, and belonging, of right, to that State.

All these acts or pretensions of Great Britain being contrary to the rights of the States of Central America and to the manifest tenor of her stipulations with the United States, as understood by this government, have been made the subject of negotiation through the American Minister in London. I transmit herewith the instructions to him on the subject, and the correspondences between him and the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by which you will perceive that the two governments differ widely and irreconcilably as to the construction of the convention, and its effect on their respective relations to Central America.

Great Britain so construes the convention as to maintain unchanged all her previous pretensions over the Mosquito coast, and in different parts of Central America. These pretensions, as to the Mosquito coast, are founded on the assumption of political relation between Great Britain and the remnant of a tribe of Indians on the coast, entered into at a time when the whole country was a colonial possession of Spain. It cannot be successfully controverted, that by the public law of Europe and America, no possible act of such Indians or their predecessors could confer on Great Britain any political rights.

Great Britain does not allege the ascent of Spain as the origin of her claims on the Mosquito coast. She has, on the contrary, by repeated and successive treaties, renounced and relinquished all pretensions of her own, and recognized the full and sovereign rights of Spain in the most unequivocal terms. Yet those pretensions, so without solid foundation in the beginning, and

thus repeatedly abjured, were a recent period revived by Great Britain against the Central American States, the legitimate successors to all the ancient jurisdiction of Spain in that region. They were first applied only to a defined part of the coast of Nicaragua afterwards to the whole of its Atlantic coast; and, lastly to a part of the Coast of Costa Rica; and they are now reasserted to this extent, notwithstanding engagements to the United States.

On the eastern coast of Nicaragua and Costa Rica the interference of Great Britain, though exerted at one time in the form of military occupation of the port of San Juan del Norte, then in the peaceful possession of the appropriate authorities of the Central American States, is now presented by her as the rightful exercise of a protectorship over the Mosquito tribe of Indians.

But the establishment at the Belize, now reaching far beyond its treaty limits into the State of Honduras, and that of the Bay Islands, appertaining of right to the same State, are as distinctly colonial governments as those of Jamaica or Canada, and therefore contrary to the very letter as well as the spirit of the convention with the United States, as it was at the time of ratification, and now is, understood by that government.

The interpretation which the British government, thus in assertion and act, persists in ascribing to the convention, entirely changes its character. While it holds us to all our obligations, it in a great measure releases Great Britain from those which constituted the consideration of this government for entering into the convention. It is impossible, in my judgement for the United States to acquiesce in such a construction of the respective relations of the two governments to Central America.

To a renewed call by this government upon Great Britain, to abide by, and carry into effect, the stipulations of the convention according to its obvious import, by withdrawing from the possession or colonization of portions of the Central American States of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, the British Government has at length replied, affirming that the operation of the treaty is prospective only, and did not require Great Britain to abandon or contract any possessions held by her in Central America at the date of its conclusion.

This reply substitutes a partial issue, in the place of the general one presented by the United States. The British government passes over the question of the rights of Great Britain, real or supposed, in Central America, and assumes that she had such rights at the date of the treaty, and that those rights comprehend the protectorship of the Mosquito Indians, the extended jurisdiction and limits of the Belize, and the colony of the Bay Islands, and thereupon proceeds by implication to infer that, if the stipulations of the treaty be merely future in effect, Great Britain may still continue to hold the contested portions of Central America. The United States cannot admit either the inference or the premises. We steadily deny that, at the date of the treaty, Great Britain had any possessions there, other than the limited and peculiar establishment at the Belize, and maintain that, if she had any, they were surrendered by the convention.

This government, recognizing the obligation of the treaty, has of course desired to see it executed in good faith by both parties, and in the discussion, therefore, has not looked to rights, which we might assert independently of the treaty, in consideration of our geographical position, and of other circumstances, which create for us relations to the Central American States different from those of any government of Europe.

The British government, in its last communication, although well knowing the views of the United States, still declares that it sees no reason why a conciliatory spirit may not enable the two governments to overcome all obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of the subject.

Assured of the correctness of the construction of the treaty constantly adhered to by this government, and resolved to insist on the rights of the United States, yet actuated also by the same desire, which is avowed by the British government, to remove all causes of serious misunderstanding between two nations associated by so many ties of interest and kindred, it has appeared to me proper not to consider an amicable solution of the controversy hopeless.

There is, however, reason to apprehend, that, with Great Britain in the actual occupation of the disputed territories, and the treaty therefore practically null, so far as regards our rights, this international difficulty cannot long remain undetermined without involving in serious danger the friendly relations, which it is the interest as well as the duty of both countries to cherish

and preserve. It will afford me sincere gratification, if future efforts shall result in the success, anticipated heretofore with more confidence than the aspect of the case permits me now to entertain.

ENGLISH RECRUITMENT.

One other subject of discussion between the United States and Great Britain has grown out of the attempt which the exigencies of the war in which she is engaged with Russia induced her to make, to draw recruits from the United States.

It is the traditional and settled policy of the United States to maintain impartial neutrality during the wars, which, from time to time, occur among the great powers of the world. Performing all the duties of neutrality towards the respective belligerent States, we may reasonably expect them not to interfere with our lawful enjoyment of its benefits. Notwithstanding the existence of such hostilities, our citizens maintain the individual right to continue all their accustomed pursuits, by land or by sea, at home or abroad, subject only to such restrictions in this relation as the laws of war, the usage of nations, or special treaties may impose; and it is our sovereign right that our territory and jurisdiction shall not be invaded by either of the belligerent parties, for the transit of their armies, the operations of their fleets, the levy of troops for their service, the fitting out of cruisers by or against either, or any other act or incident of war. And these undeniable rights of neutrality, individual and national, the United States will under no circumstances surrender.

In pursuance of this policy, the laws of the United States do not forbid their citizens to sell to either of the belligerent powers articles, contraband of war, or to take munitions of war or soldiers on board their private ships for transportation; and although, in so doing, the individual citizen exposes his property or person to some of the hazards of war, his acts do not involve any breach of national neutrality, nor of themselves implicate the government. Thus, during the progress of the present war in Europe, our citizens have, without national responsibility therefor, sold gunpowder and arms to all buyers, regardless of the destination of those articles. Our merchantmen have been, and still continue to be, largely employed by Great Britain and by France, in transporting troops, provisions, and munitions of war to the principal seat of the military operations, and in bringing home their sick and wounded soldiers; but such use of our mercantile marine is not interdicted either by the international or by our municipal law, and therefore does not compromise our neutral relations with Russia.

But our municipal law, in accordance with the law of nations, preemptorily forbids, not only foreigners but our own citizens, to fit out, within the limits of the United States, a vessel to commit hostilities against any State with which the United States are at peace, or to increase the force of any foreign armed vessel intended for such hostilities against a friendly State.

Whatever concern may have been felt by either of the belligerent powers, lest private armed cruisers or other vessels, in the service of one, might be fitted out in the ports of this country to depredate on the property of the other, all such fears have proved to be utterly groundless. Our citizens have been withheld from any such act or purpose by good faith and by respect for the law.

While the laws of the Union are thus peremptory in their prohibition of the equipment or armament of belligerent cruisers in our ports, they provide not less absolutely that no person shall within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intention to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign State, either as a soldier, a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer. And those enactments are also in strict conformity with the law of nations, which declares that no State has the right to raise troops for land or sea service in another State without its consent, and that, whether forbidden by the municipal law or not, the very attempt to do it, without such consent, is an attack on the national sovereignty.

Such being the public rights and the municipal law of the United States, no solicitude on the subject was entertained by this government, when a year since the British Parliament passed an act to provide for the enlistment of foreigners in the military service of Great Britain. Nothing on the face of the act, or in its public history, indicated that the British government proposed to attempt recruitment in the United States; nor did it ever give intimation of such intention to this government. It was matter of surprise, therefore, to

find, subsequently, that the engagement of persons within the United States to proceed to Halifax, in the British Province of Nova Scotia, and there enlist in the service of Great Britain, was going on extensively, with little or no disguise. Ordinary legal steps were immediately taken to arrest and punish parties concerned, and so put an end to acts infringing the municipal law and derogatory to our sovereignty. Meanwhile suitable representations on the subject were addressed to the British government.

Thereupon it became known, by the admission of the British government itself, that the attempt to draw recruits from the country originated with it, or at least had its approval and sanction; but it also appeared that the public agents engaged in it had "stringent instructions" not to violate the municipal law of the United States.

It is difficult to understand how it should have been supposed that troops could be raised here by Great Britain, without violation of the municipal law. The unmistakable object of the law was to prevent every such act, which, if performed, must be either in violation of the law, or in studied evasion of it, and in either alternative, the act done would be alike injurious to the sovereignty of the United States.

In the meantime, the matter acquired additional importance, by the recruitments in the United States not being discontinued, and the disclosure of the fact that they were prosecuted upon a systematic plan devised by official authority, and recruiting rendezvous had been opened in our principal cities, and depots for the reception of recruits established on our frontier; and the whole business conducted under the supervision and by the regular co-operation of British officers, civil and military, in the North American provinces, and some in the United States. The complicity of these officers in an undertaking, which could only be accomplished by defying our laws, throwing suspicion over our attitude of neutrality, and disregarding our territorial rights is conclusively proved by the evidence elicited on the trial of such of their agents as have been apprehended and convicted. Some of the officers thus implicated are of high official position, and many of them beyond our jurisdiction, so that legal proceedings could not reach the source of the mischief.

These considerations, and the fact that the cause of complaint was not a mere casual concurrence, but a deliberate design, entered upon with full knowledge of our laws and national policy, and conducted by responsible public functionaries, impelled me to present the case to the British government, in order to secure not only a cessation of the wrong, but its reparation. The subject is still under discussion, the result of which will be communicated to you in due time.

BRITISH RELATIONS GENERALLY.

I repeat the recommendation submitted to the last Congress, that provision be made for the appointment of a commissioner, in connection with Great Britain, to survey and establish the boundary line which divides the Territory of Washington from the contiguous British possessions. By reason of the extent and importance of the country in dispute, there has been imminent danger of collision between the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States, including their respective authorities, in that quarter. The prospect of a speedy arrangement has contributed hitherto to induce on both sides forbearance to assert by force what each claim as a right. Continuance of delay on the part of the two governments to act in the matter will increase the dangers and difficulties of the controversy.

Misunderstanding exists as to the extent, character, and value of the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and the property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, reserved in our treaty with Great Britain relative to the Territory of Oregon. I have reason to believe that a cession of the rights of both companies to the United States, which would be the readiest means of decimating all questions, can be obtained on reasonable terms; and, with a view to this end, I present the subject to the attention of Congress.

The colony of Newfoundland, having enacted the laws required by the treaty of the 5th of June, 1854, is now placed on the same footing in respect to commercial intercourse with the United States, as the other British North American Provinces.

The commission, which that treaty contemplated of determining the right of fishery in rivers and mouths of rivers on the coast of the United States, and the British North American provinces, has been organized and has commenced its labours; to complete which there is needed other appropriations for the service of another season.

Extracts from Papers by the Steamer Canada.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The *Moniteur* publishes the treaty concluded on the 21st of November, between France, England, and Sweden.

It is declared that the treaty is concluded to prevent every complication of a nature to trouble the balance of power in Europe.

By Article 1 the King of Sweden engages himself not to cede to Russia, nor to exchange with her, nor to allow her to occupy any portion of the territories belonging to the crown of Sweden and Norway.

His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway engages himself, moreover, not to cede to Russia any right of pasturage, or fishing ground, or of any other nature whatsoever, as well for the said territories as for the coast of Sweden and Norway, and to reject any claim (pretension) Russia might raise to establish the existence of any of the above-named rights.

Art. 2. In case Russia should make any proposition to his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, or any demand with a view to obtain either the cession or exchange of any portion whatever of territory belonging to the crowns of Sweden and Norway, or the permission to occupy certain points of the said territory, or the cession of fishing or pasturage rights, or of any other, on those same territories, or on the coast of Sweden and Norway, his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway engages himself to communicate immediately such proposition to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and to her Majesty the Queen of England; and their said Majesties take on their part the engagement to provide his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway with sufficient naval and military forces to co-operate with the naval and military forces of his said Majesty, with a view to resist the claims or aggressions of Russia.

The nature, the importance, and the destination of the forces in question shall, the case occurring, be decided by a common agreement between the three powers.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 19.—The steamer *Jordan*, which sailed from Constantinople on the 10th inst., has arrived here.

Gen. Mouravieff summoned Kars to surrender on the 14th November. A council of war, which was held in the place, under the presidency of General Williams, demanded a delay of ten days, in order to send Colonel Thompson to Erzurum. It was then supposed at Kars that Selim Pacha, with 10,000 men, was advancing to the relief of the place; but he had not moved from Erzurum, and snow had closed up the roads. Colonel Thompson returned to Kars, and found the garrison completely exhausted by famine, and incapable of fighting. On the 24th November Colonel Thompson had an interview with General Mouravieff, and obtained an honourable capitulation. At the time of the surrender the garrison of Kars consisted of 8,000 starving men.

Advices from Omar Pacha's head quarters state that his army had forced the pass of Chopp, and was encamped on the banks of the Rhon, below Kars. It was reported that the Russian force in Kars did not exceed 10,000 men.

The *Nord* of Brussels publishes a telegraphic dispatch from Hamburg, stating that a Russian squadron of ten new screw gunboats, accompanied by a steamer and a man of war, have entered the port of Swaborg, coming from Cronstadt.

Despatches from St. Petersburg state that the Russian Government is making every exertion to form a fleet of steam gunboats.

The iron church and parsonage granted by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge to the diocese of Melbourne have been erected at Williamstown, and are said to answer very well.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FIRE.—We regret to state that a fire occurred about 9 o'clock last evening in the office of the *Morning News*, Princess street, by which the building was damaged to a considerable extent.—The fire had gained some headway before it could be subdued, and there was some difficulty in quenching it in consequence of the dense smoke, concealing the place where it broke out. The Engine Companies were on the spot immediately after the alarm was given, and worked with their accustomed energy. A large quantity of the type belonging to the office was either destroyed or rendered unserviceable. A quantity of the printing paper was also damaged. There is some mystery connected with the origin of the fire, but that it was another case of incendiarism there is ample proof, as it was afterwards discovered that in two or three places the interior of the building must have been set on fire.—The misfortune is felt the more, inasmuch as the proprietor, Mr. Fenety, met with a serious accident on Monday last, by having his hand crushed in the power press, which has since prevented him from attending to his duties. The building and materials were insured. We earnestly trust that our Civic authorities will take such steps as will lead to the detection of the perpetrators of such a daring transaction, as they are probably rotting at large. Owing to this unforeseen occurrence the publication of the *News* will be suspended for a few days as will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere.—*St. John Courier*, Jan. 5.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1856.

ST. BARNABAS AND ST. PAUL'S.

THE judgment by Dr. Lushington, in the Consistorial Court, in the case of St. Barnabas and St. Paul's, has caused a great stir in the Church throughout England, and is variously commented upon, according to the several leanings of parties. An appeal in both cases has been made to the Arch-bishop's Court, where they will be again tried, and the alleged deficiency of knowledge on the part of the learned judge, will either be rectified by a reversal of judgment, or his judgment will be sustained and acted upon with more universal application. We see ourselves no escape in this judgment from those party evils which have divided the Church, but rather room to fear the indulgence of more bitter feelings than heretofore. There can be no doubt that the movement which in some cases, as at St. Barnabas and St. Paul's, shows itself in excess, is rapidly growing in the Church of England; and that neither common sense, nor reason, nor religion, ought to have any thing to urge against the House of God, being either beautiful in its outward architecture or its inward adornment, so that the same is neither superstitious in its accompaniments, nor silly or fantastical in its arrangements—and if this laudable spirit is interfered with by a cold and dry puritanism, it will become all the stronger by the obstruction, and all the more aggressive. How much of the tendency to excess which is observable in some parts of England, may have been excited by the party opposition to nothing more than an earnest desire for decency and order in the Church, it might do some people good to enquire, before they commit themselves to an indulgence in its vagaries.

We have had some recent examples among ourselves, that the spirit of opposition to what is really good and usefully progressive, is a bad one; and if here where the severe simplicity of the worship of the Church stands openly confessed, there are those who can find in it occasion to accuse indirectly of complexity with Rome, how much more may we doubt the harsh spirit which in the Mother Country has raised itself to vilify the purity and to maintain the principles of the Reformation. That there is much of that Cromwellian fervor abroad that made stables of episcopal churches, and brought a King to the scaffold, is manifest; and that it is fostered against the Church by the sects with which she is surrounded, there is abundant evidence,—and if there be on the other hand a too great fondness for ceremonial observance, it only helps to prove that by the violence of party an excess is produced on both sides, and that if people studied the mean, instead, they would find in it the point of safety for their principles and their consciences. It may be all very well to check enthusiasm in religion that would run riot in superstitious practices, and devote to them willingly that wealth that would be much better applied to relieving the poor, or assisting in providing for their spiritual wants, in a manner more suited to their condition—but there are many in the world who would make their horror of Romanism, an excuse for luttoring their pockets against any and every claim upon them for the building or even repair of the Churches of their own communion, or the institutions of their Church. Supposing it to be bereft of the intention to assimilate with Rome, (a charge denied by their worshippers) we would prefer of the two the spirit that decorated and ornamented St. Barnabas and St. Paul, in London—to that spirit which permits St. Paul in Halifax to proceed to utter destruction, and the usefulness of the National School to be put on one side, or superseded by the schools of other denominations.

R. M. STEAMSHIP CANADA.

The most important news by the R. M. S. *Canada*, is the fall of Kars, by which the Russians have in some measure redeemed the loss of the southern side of Sebastopol. It is unfortunate under the circumstances, that the events in that direction had not been more wisely calculated by those who were on the spot, and who were competent to the task. Had they been equal to this, Omar Pacha would have been sent off earlier or not at all, to make his diversion; as it is, there is a probability that he is only sent to be sacrificed along with his army, to the force which the Russian general, Mouravieff will now have at leisure to attempt that operation. The only thing likely to save him, so far as we are able to judge, is the severity of the weather, which will make field operations all but impossible.

The army in the Crimea, although they do not suffer as in the corresponding season last year, being

now efficiently provisioned and clothed, and well lodged, have, nevertheless, to undergo a good deal of hardship incident to the nature of the climate. So far, however, there is every prospect that they will get through the winter at least as well as their adversary, and in the spring be in a fit state to board up his quarters, and to cause him to evacuate not only Sebastopol, but the whole Crimea. A smart battle had been fought, with the usual result of the Russians being driven back, although the latter being the attacking party, manifests no little audacity, and proves that if they are prepared for aggressive movements, they must also have a supply of men and material beyond what they deem necessary for mere defence.

It is asserted that Prince Esterhazy is the bearer of peace propositions to the Russian government, the nature of which is stated. We have but little hope that Russia will accept them unconditionally—although as stated, they show what is the real intention of the allies, and may be said to embody their demands, whenever Russia may deem herself in a condition to meet them. In spite of all the statements we have seen bearing upon the crippled condition of Russia, we are not at all sure that she is not as able, as yet, as either France or England, to meet the exigencies of the war. Notwithstanding the immense stores that have been destroyed at various places, her resources do not seem at all diminished—and her preparations for another campaign are only equalled by those of her persevering adversaries.

The treaty with Sweden on the part of the allies is a most important one, and will prevent Russia from making such acquisitions from that already encroached upon kingdom, as would further her plans of European conquest.

Our Fall and Winter seasons have been so wet, that philosophical conjecture was busy in enquiring where all the rain could come from. The great magazine of Nature was not however diminished, and by way of variety, on Sunday and Monday last, the heaviest fall of snow which the country has experienced for twenty years took place, and lesser snow storms since have rather added to the heap. This fall of snow which will lie all over the country, will be a great boon to the farmer, and to the lumbermen, in mellowing the ground, and enabling them to prepare for a large spring and summer trade.

The *Chronicle* notices an advance in the value of real estate at Sackville, where a number of lots of land have recently been sold. It is just the place for a rising village, and we hope that no untoward circumstances will retard its prosperity. It must however in this instance be conceded, that the purchases of property have been speculative, and the development of the locality is prospective, with however as far as a Railway station can affect it, every chance of rapid growth and business increase—a depot in fact for the Railway commerce west, which will save expense to the Farmer, without lessening in any way the profit of the merchant.

The *Toronto Church* notices the death of the Rev. W. Greig, Incumbent of St. Paul's Church, Kingston, which took place on Thursday the 6th inst. at Drynock, near Toronto, in the 40th year of his age. Mr. Greig was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and after admission to holy orders in the branch of the Church in Scotland, for several years had charge of a congregation in the Isle of Skye. He arrived in the Diocese of Toronto about ten years ago, and his devotion to his sacred office and affable and gentlemanly deportment engaged the general esteem.

Macaulay's new volumes of the History of England have at length appeared, and 30,000 copies have been absorbed by the public, an unprecedented demand solely upon the reputation of the author. Some disappointment is evinced that they do not extend over more than nine years of English history, although it must be owned that these are most important, and are the turning point of the mind of a great nation, which led to a much more rapid advancement in greatness, in refinement, and in development of the arts and sciences. The third volume commences with the proclamation of William and Mary in 1689, and the Peace of Ryswick concludes the fourth, in 1697. Willmer & Smith's European Times contains some amusing extracts, which, however true they may be, are not flattering descriptions of the character of the age.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. Cramp (Baptist) delivered an interesting lecture on the "Plurality of Worlds" before this Association on Tuesday evening last. The next Lecture is to be delivered by the Rev. T. Dunn, (Episcopalian) on the Times of Columbus.

Hatfield's P. E. I. Gazette, notices that the arrival of the mails from Pictou, which had been received punctually up to the 22nd December, was then interrupted by severe storms. The mails are now forwarded by the winter route by way of Capo Traverso.

The *Yarmouth Tribune* gives the number of vessels belonging to that port for the year 1856, and their tonnage, as follows:—Total, 105 vessels, registering 24,881 tons.

At the request of the people of Van Dieman's Land, her Majesty has changed the name of the colony to Tasmania.

Signs of Life.—We counted some seventy or eighty new subscribers in the notice of Letters Received in the *Christian Messenger*, Baptist Paper, of last week. We have not yet been able to notice a tithe of that No. in and for *The Church Times*—but presume Churchmen do not intend that we shall be behind our cotemporaries in their N. W. Year favors, especially when they recollect that they have not as yet given us half the support which the Baptists previously accorded to their official organ.

D. C. S.

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

The above limited time expires on the 10th of April, 1856.

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

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

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y.

DR. M'LANE'S

CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

A singular combination, but very effectual, as the following will show:

New York, November 20, 1855.

Knowing, from experience, the valuable qualities of *Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills*, prepared by Fleming, Bro's Pittsburgh, I have for sometime back considered it my duty, and made it my business, to make these articles known wherever I went among my friends. A short time ago I became acquainted with the case of a young girl who seemed to be troubled with worm and liver complaint at the same time, and had been suffering for some two months. Through my persuasion she purchased one bottle of *Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge*, and one box of *Liver Pills*, which she took according to directions. The result was she passed a large quantity of worms, and thinks that one box more of the Pills will restore her to perfect health. Her name and residence can be learned by calling on E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Ratzer and Monroe streets.

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

Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Naylor.

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

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS *Holloway's Pills* unfailing remedies for Dropsy.—Mr. H. Tomkinson, of Bras D'Or, Nova Scotia, was a severe sufferer by this complaint, and water litrary oozed through his skin, so that daily change of apparel became necessary, several Physicians were called in, and sored him temporary relief, but the disease ultimately increased and his life was endangered, he (like thousands of others) determined to try the effect of *Holloway's Pills*, these remedies very quickly mitigated the virulence of the disorder, and by persevering with them for about six weeks, left him thoroughly restored to health; by a few more weeks continuance of them, he was as strong as ever he was in his life. These celebrated Pills are equally efficacious in Liver complaints and correcting bile as well as disorders of the kidneys.

The new Edition of *Psalms* is just received, and will be for sale at the Bookstore of Wm. Gossip, No. 24, Granville Street—price 1s. 3d.; a discount allowed to purchasers of a dozen or upwards.

Married.

On the 1st Inst., by the Rev. F. Unlache, Mr. JAMES HANDLEY, to Miss SARAH HOBSON, of this city. At Brookfield, Newport, on the 10th ult., by the Rev. Thomas H. Davie, Mr. Wm. S. Inuit, to MARY A., third daughter of Anthony Shaw, Esq. At Digby, on the 1st Inst., by the Rev. A. Gray, Rector, Mr. SILAS RICE, of Hillsburgh, Co. Digby, to ELIZABETH HENDERSON, daughter of the late John F. Hughes, Esq. At Rossway, 27th Inst., by the Rev. H. J. Clare, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY RHYAN, to Miss SERVILA ANN FITZGERALD of that place. At Digby, Jan 2 by Rev. A. Gray, Mr UZIAN WORTHYLAKE, to Miss URANIA KREN.

Died.

Sub. Health, on Monday evening last, Mr. JOHN A. MOIR, in the 49th year of his age.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Jan. 8.—R. M. S. Canada, Long Liverpool.—50 passengers—10 for Halifax; reports experienced several severe gales during the passage, lost one life boat, a quarter ton, and sustained damage to paddle boxes and bulwarks. Felt the gale of last Sun'y very severely; Schrs Lady Victoria, (Govt.) Walker, Lohave; John Henry, Lunenburg.

Wednesday, Jan. 9.—Brig America, per O'Brien, Boston. Schrs Ellen, Foster, Canso; Sea Bird, McKinnon, P. I. Island.

Thursday, Jan 10.—Schrs Ross, Swain, Charlottetown. Presto, Gardiner, Liverpool, N. S.

CLEAR'D.

January 5.—R M S Canada, Long, Boston. January 3.—Plato, Boyle, B. W. Indies.

MEMORANDA.

RAGGED ISLANDS, Jan. 10.—[per telegram]—Cru-ader left at Trinidad, Lady Ogle, Jasper, Sylvia—former cargo sold, two latter stored.

HALIFAX, Dec. 20.—Arr'd, Brig; Dumharton, Halifax, 17 days.

The steamer Pilot, from St John, N.B. for Digby and Annapolis, was totally lost on Tuesday night on Light House Rock, near Digby. Crew, Passengers and mails saved.

PASS'NGERS.

R. M. S. Canada—Liverpool to Halifax—Mr. B. Page & Ladr. Mr. Farrell and Lady. Capt. Hallay, Messrs. Hiram Hyde, J. Wood, J. Bell, C. J. Jorison, G. Clapp.

COUNTLY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, JAN. 12.

Bacon, per lb.	none
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	39s. a 45s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. 4d. a 1s. 5d
Cheese, per lb.	7 1/2 a 7 3/4d.
Eggs, per doz.	1s. 3d.
Hams green per lb.	6d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	7d. a 8d.
Hay, per ton.	25s.
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d
Do. all wool.	2s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	22s. 6d. a 24s.
Oats, per bus.	3s. 6d. a 3s. 9d.
Potatoes, per bushel.	2s. 6d.
Socks, per doz.	10s.
Veal, per lb.	3d. a 4d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.
Canada Flour S. F.	53s. 9d.
Am.	55s.
Rye	42s. 6d.
Corn Meal	28s. 9d.

AT THE WHARVES.

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

KING'S COLLEGE.

FOR SALE.

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

JUST RECEIVED.

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

W. GOSSIP

Has just Received from U. States,

A LOT of BOOKS in handsome bindings, suitable for Presents. Also, Ollendorff's German & Italian Grammar. Telemaque, Histoire de Charles XII., &c. &c. Jan. 5, 1856. 21 Granville Street.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

3rd APRIL, 1855.
RESOLVED, that no Bill of a private or local nature, or petition therefor, or for money or relief, be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of each Session, and that the Clerk do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause this Resolution to be inserted in five or more of the public newspapers. HENRY O. D. TWINING, Jan 5. 1m. Clerk of Assembly.

D. C. S.

THE attention of the Local Committee is particularly requested to the following Resolution of the Executive Committee. Passed, Oct. 19th, 1855.
"That in future, all Subscription Lists received before the 31st of March in each year, will appear in the next forthcoming Report, while those received after that date, shall be omitted." EDWIN GILPIN, Jr., Sec'y. Dec. 5, 1856.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

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

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

There are now a few Vacancies in the family of the Principal, which may be secured on early application. Tuition.—Boarders £35 per annum. Day Scholars 8 do. The Modern Languages (one or more) 3 do.

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

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

1855. CHRISTMAS. 1855.

Per Ship Alliance and R. M. Steamship Asia. WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 GRANVILLE STREET, has received per above Arrivals.

BRITISH BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Suitable for the Season for Presents, &c. A large and Handsome assortment CHURCH SERVICES. all Bindings and all Prices. Religious & Latest Shilling Volumes. GAELIC Bibles and Psalm Books. Instruction Books for Accordion, Concertino, Guitar, Flute, Violin, Piano, &c. &c.

With a host of other articles in CHILDREN'S BOOKS, Envelopes, Sealing Wax, Inkstands, Boxes Paints, Parianmas.

PRINTS and MAPS of the SEAT OF WAR, A new and handsome selection, and going off fast. All kinds of SCHOOL BOOKS and SCHOOL MATERIALS, ALMANACKS for 1856, &c. &c.

At the Office for No. 24 Granville Street, and Dec. 22. WM. GOSSIP.

NOTICE.

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

THE UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

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

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

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

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

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

WINTER ARRIVAL—CHRISTMAS SUPPLY.

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

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

E. K. BROWN,

HAS RECEIVED PER ALMA, THEMIS, SHOOTING STAR, EAGLE, AND WARBURTON: BAR, Bolt, Hoop, and Sheet IRON,

Cast German, Blistered and Spring STEEL, Cast Iron Pots, Ovens and Covers, STOVES, Single and Double, Cannon do. Gunpowder, Shot, Muskets and Fuses, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Files and Razps, Nails, Spikes, Glass and Putty, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Bright Copal and Turpentine Varnish, London WHITE LEAD: Black, Red, Yellow, Blue, and Green PAINT.

Lines and Twines, Fish Hooks. Wool, Cotton and Cattle Cords. Tin, Sheet Lead and Zinc, Mill, X-Cut, Circular, Pit and Hand Saws, 15 Casks assorted Hardware, 4 do Hollowware; 6 Casks Chains, 4 do Hand Irons; 3 Casks Shovels, 1 Case Slates, 3 barrels Hiddles, 2 Cases Brushes; Casks Railway Grease, 3 ton Cutch; Crates Coal Scopes, Axes, Hatchets, &c. &c. Oct. 22. No. 1, Ordnance Square.

Poetry.

BEYOND THE RIVER.

Turn following beautiful lines from the Dublin University Magazine, will remind the reader of the last scene in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

Time is a river deep and wide;
And while along its banks we stray,
We see our lov'd ones o'er its tide
Sail from our sight away, away.
Where are they sped—they will return
No more to glad our longing eyes!
They've passed from life's contracted bourn
Beyond the river.

'Tis hid from view but we may guess
How beautiful that realm must be;
For gleamings of its loveliness,
In visions granted oft we see,
The very clouds that o'er it throw
Their veil uprais'd for mortal sight,
With gold and purple tinnings glow,
Reflecting from the glorious light
Beyond the river.

And gentle airs so sweet, so calm,
Steal sometimes from that viewless sphere
The mourner feels their breath of balm,
And soothed sorrow drinks the tear;
And sometimes list'ning ear may gain
Entrancing sound that hither floats;
The echo of a distant strain,
Of harps' and voices blended notes,
Beyond the river.

There are our lov'd ones in their rest;
They've cross'd Time's river—now no more
They heed the bubbles on its breast,
Nor feel the storms that sweep its shore.
But there pure love can live, can last—
They look for us their home to share:
When we in turn away have pass'd,
What joyful greetings wait us there,
Beyond the river.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS. JUST RECEIVED.

SPIERS' & SURENNE'S Complete French and English, and English and French Dictionary. With Pronunciation, &c.—one large 8vo volume. 1490 pages. Spiers' & Surenne's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of French and English Languages (School Edition) 913 pages, 12 mo. new and large type. Surenne's French and English and English and French Dictionary. Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French—by Jewett. Ollendorff's Method of Learning French—by Value. Keys to each of above Methods. Collet's Dramatic French Reader. Bowman's Modern French Reader. De Fiva's Elementary French Reader. De Fiva's Classic French Reader. French Testaments. De Porquet's Tresor. Consols A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly. Contes A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly. L'Echo De Paris—by Le Page. Hamel's French Exercises. Les Messagers du Roi. Fenelon's Telemaque. Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII. Wanstrocht's Pecueil Choisi. Perrin's Fables—by Holmar. Decr. 15, 1855.

P. S. HAMILTON,

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

LAND AGENT.

For this purpose he has become associated with a gentleman residing in Liverpool, England, intimately acquainted with the movements and wants of the emigrating classes of Great Britain and Ireland, and maintaining correspondence with various parts of those countries and of the Continent of Europe. Local Agencies will be established throughout the Province. Parties desirous of buying, or selling, real estate, either in town or country, in any part of Nova Scotia, will find that this Agency affords opportunities never known in this country before of doing so to advantage. Halifax, Oct. 29, 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 other means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by puffing advertisements—no certificate published respecting them. These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street Halifax.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident there. Curries made with it are produced excellent and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment. Prepared and Sold by WM LANGLEY, Chemist, &c. from London, Halifax, N.S. Dec. 19.

SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

DURING the continuance of the war, the undersigned will supply the following

LONDON NEWSPAPERS

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

Halifax, Dec. 1855.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—76 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON. Admitting on equal terms, persons of every class, to all its benefits and advantages. Capital £250,000. Fully subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders. HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

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

Head Office in Halifax—No 60 Hollis Street. SOME of the leading advantages offered by this Company are:— I. Assurances can be effected immediately, without the delay of first referring to England. II. Peculiar advantages are secured to Policy Holders whilst living, which are not to be met with in any former existing Company. These will be found fully detailed in the Prospectuses. III. In addition to the usual business of Life Assurance, Assurances are granted against paralysis, blindness, accidents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and mental, at moderate rates. IV. Policies are indisputable, and no expense whatever is incurred by the assured, in effecting them, beyond the fixed rates of premium. V. No charge is made to the assured for Policies, Policy Stamps, or Medical Certificates, as these are all paid by the Company. VI. There is no extra premium or permission required for going to, or residing in Australasia, Bermuda, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, the British North American Colonies, or the Northern States of America. VII. Annuities granted on most advantageous terms, and on every contingency of life or lives. Detailed Prospectuses given gratis, and every information afforded on application to the local directors, the agent, or any of the following sub-agents:— Pictou—G. A. MACKENZIE, ESQ. Sydney—E. P. ARCHIBOLD, " Annapolis—E. C. COWLING, " Sheburne—H. W. SMITH, "

The following are examples of the rates of premium for assuring £100 for life: Age 20 £1 10 0 | Age 40 £2 13 6 " 30 £1 10 0 | " 50 £3 18 6 B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, &c. No. 60 Hollis Street, Halifax. Head Agent for Nova Scotia. June 9.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

THE principal part of his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, consisting of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other toilet requisites, &c. &c. to all of which the attention of Customers is respectfully invited, as the articles are good and prices moderate. W. LANGLEY, Oct 13, Hollis Street, Halifax.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

LARGE TRACING PAPER, Patent Tracing Cambric—per yard. Antiquarian, Imperial, Royal, and Demi Drawing Paper. Bristol, and London Boards. Crayon Paper—white and tinted in great variety. Prepared Mill Boards, for Oil Painting. Academy Boards, do. Prepared Canvas for do. Oil Colors in conspicious tubes. Drying Oil; Nut Oil; Poppy Oil; Malt Water Colors in tubes and boxes. Liquid Seals. Liquid India Ink; Liquid Carmine; Water Color Methyl. Prepared Gum Water; Superior Sables for Oil or Water Colors; Flat Varnish or Lacquering Brushes; Camel Hair Pencils; Faber's and Bowney's Drawing Pencils. Charcoal in reeds. Drawing Pens. Parallel Rulers, Compasses, Mapping Pens. Sixes, India Rubber—metallic white—true white—and patent Crayons—soft in square, and hard in round boxes. Mathematical Instruments. The above are chiefly from the London Manufacturers—and will be warranted superior articles. W.M. GOSSIP, March 12, 21 Granville Street.

LANGLEY'S EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER. SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ—

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

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH, gives firmness to the Gums, and sweetness to the BREATH, is free from Acids, and destructive to the Enamel, and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in vials at 1s. 6d. each, at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street. Jan. 21

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS DURATION CURED. Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Fortia, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered unceasingly from attacks of erysipelas; large purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around—so severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills; after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better—in three months, by continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy. I am, Sir, yours respectfully, (Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

ULCERS IN THE LEG.—REMARKABLE CURE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir.—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully; and it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of mitigating the agonies she endured. At length, she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks, she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known. I remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant, (Signed) EDWARD TOMKINSON.

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR! Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Madden, of Thors Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir,—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several holes in it, one as large as a hand; all the devices and stratagems I tried would not heal them, I assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that time her breast was almost well, by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected. I am, Sir, yours truly, (Signed) HENRY MADDEN

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:— Ague Female Irregularity, Scarcity, or King's Evil Bilious Complaints Fevers of all kinds Sore Throats Blootches on the Face Stone and Gravel Skin Gout Secondary Symp. Bowel Complaints Head-ache Tons Colic Indigestion Tic Douloureux Constipation of the Intestines Tumours Bowels Jaundice Ulcers Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affections Debility Lumbago Worms of all kinds Dropsy Piles Weakness from Dysentery Rheumatism whatever cause Erysipelas Retention of Urine &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 241 Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices.—1s. 1/4d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 10d., 1s., 2s., and 3s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J F Cochran & Co., New port; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G N Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chipman, Kentville; E Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwallis; J A Gibbon, Wilmet; A B Piper, Bridgetown; R Guest, Yarmouth; T R Pattillo, Liverpool; I F More, Calcutonia. Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs Nell, Lunenburg; B Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N Tupper & Co., Amherst; R B Hueston, Watous; W Cooper, Peggwash; Mrs. Roberts, Pictou; J K Fraser, New Glasgow; J & C Joss, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P Smith, Fort Hood; T & J Joss, Sydney; J Mayhewson & 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. Feb 21, 1855. General Agent for Nova Scotia.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX. PREPARED WITH LAU DE COLOGNE. THE daily use of this much admired Tincture preserved and beautified 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.

ALMANACKS.

CUNNABELL'S Nova Scotia Almanack, and all the others as they appear on sale at the Book Store W.M. Gossip 21 Granville Street, Halifax.

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