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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. 5. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1857. NO. 9.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day/Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. March 1	1 Sam. 10:1-13	Gen. 1:1-5
2	Deut. 17:1-13	15:1-18
3	19:1-21	14:1-16
4	21:1-23	18:1-20
5	23:1-25	22:1-24
6	25:1-27	27:1-29
7	27:1-29	Col. 3:1-4
8	29:1-31	29:1-31

* One of the Ember Week Collects to be read on this day and each day of this week. a To ver. 30.

Portry.

GOING HIS WAY.

St. Matt. iv. 3-30.

There went a sower forth to sow his seed,
And some he sowed upon the beaten way,
So strange a sight which, while I stood to heed,
The fowls of heaven came flocking where it lay,
And from the hard ground plucked the welcome prey.
The parable is this; the seed, God's word;
And by the wayside scattered, thus do they
Who hear unmoved; so, like some ravenous bird,
The devil from their hearts doth pluck what they have heard.

The sower went his way. Where scanty soil
Covered a rock, the seeds no sooner sown,
At once with sudden growth repays his toil,
As suddenly to fade, when, with hot frown,
The burning summer sun looks fiercely down.
The parable is this: the seed which lies
Upon the rock be they who make their own
The word with joy; but when afflictions rise,
For the world's sake, their faith, ungrounded, quickly dies.

The sower went his way. In deeper earth
He sowed his seed where hidden thorns abound;
So with the precious seed the thorns sprang forth,
And choked the plant on thorny ground,
The parable is this: on thorny ground,
The seed be they, in whom a crafty snare
Of riches, mar religion not unsound;
Fill the young heart with life's extangling cares,
And choke the plant of grace, that no ripe fruit it bears.

The sower went his way, where fertile fields
Lay cultured ready for the golden grain;
There for each buried seed, the rich earth yields
Of ripened corn a hundred fold again,
Some more, some less. The parable is plain:
Thus doth the heart renew, as closely held
The word of life, thus earnestly retain;
And, while the love of many waxes cold,
Thus brings forth fruit with patience, some an hundred-fold.

Religious Miscellany.

THE REV. HANDLE J. LEACOCK.

In his biography of the lamented Leacock, *The Martyr of the Fongas*, the Rev. Dr. Caswell gives some interesting incidents of his life when in the U. States, communicated to him by friends on this side of the water. Mrs. Wheat writes:—

Mr. Leacock while in Tennessee had to do much missionary or itinerant work for the Church. After a Sunday's service in Clarksville, he was returning to his home in Franklin, when he was obliged by illness to stop at our house in Nashville. He had travelled all day, on horseback, under an oppressive sun, and having had a severe chill he was now burning with fever. He was unable to dismount without assistance. My husband and son carried him in their arms to his room, and we immediately sent for a physician. As soon as it could be done, a foot-bath, which we knew to be peculiarly refreshing to him, was prepared; and my husband, himself taking off shoes and stockings, began to bathe his feet. As I was, at the moment, making a cooling application to his head, I observed Mr. Leacock weeping passionately. Alarmed, I begged to know the cause. 'Was he more ill than we supposed? Should we send for his wife? What was the matter? Why did he weep? With some effort he became more calm, and confessed—would you believe it?—that he wept because my husband was performing so menial an office for him. 'Why! Mr. Leacock,' I said, 'would not you do as much for him?' 'Oh yes, certainly,' he replied, and then, no doubt recurring to the incident in the Gospels, he added, 'not his feet only, but his hands and his head.'

"A few weeks after this, he was called to be our comforter; for we had been bereaved of a precious

child. He remained with us several days after, the funeral, taking my husband's duty on the following Sunday, and oh, how well I remember his untiring efforts to console us. Once in the anguish of my grief, I said to him, 'Oh! Mr. Leacock, we little thought when you left us so lately that you would be called to perform this sad office for us—that I should lose my Heber!' He was pacing the floor, and suddenly turning upon me, he said very earnestly, 'Are you a Christian mother, and say that Heber is lost? Oh, say not so; but only gone before. Do not let me hear you use such language again. You shall go to him, if you meekly submit yourself to your heavenly Father's will—but say not again that your child is lost.' I confess his stern rebuke did more to calm my grief than all his previous words of gentle remonstrance.

"We once again saw him and his model wife, in a great trial of a very different kind, after they had lost the greater part of their property by the failure of a friend. I never can forget their Christian fortitude and magnanimous forbearance towards the wrong-doer, who had so cruelly disappointed them. 'God will provide,' they said; 'yes, and He will bring good out of evil. We can but say far him who has done us this great wrong.' Not a word of severity, hardly of reproach, did they utter from those holy lips."

Mr. Leacock was a native of Barbados, and at length returned thither to live in labor.

It was a mere fondness for the sea, and still less was it the communication from Porth Amboy, which induced Mr. Leacock to attach himself again to the West Indies. His father was now very aged, and indeed died in the following year, after a long and painful illness. His only daughter, Elizabeth, was in Barbados. The apprehension of a severe illness had justly apprehended evil consequences, had been found inexpedient on trial, and given way to the complete abolition of negro slavery on the 1st of August, 1838. The relative position of blacks and whites was fully understood, and, although West Indian property had in many instances become nearly valueless, it was clear to Mr. Leacock that the two races might now exist together in harmony. He found that old prejudices originating in slavery had in a great measure died away, and the people of Barbados, who had all but ejected him in 1827, gave him a cordial and respectful greeting twenty years afterwards. While engaged on his sea's business in that island he performed for several months the duties of minister of his native parish, during the illness of the rector, to the edification and delight of the congregation.

Having concluded this brief engagement he revisited Nova Scotia, where he found a strong affection still subsisting towards him among his old parishioners. When he spoke of the possibility of his returning to the United States, many of them implored him with tears to become once more their pastor. He yielded to their entreaties, and after definitely resigning the charge of the parish at Porth Amboy, again occupied his former position in the Church at Charleston.

But twelve or thirteen years had made great changes among the people. Many old friends of the pastor were dead, and others had departed. The negroes had too generally become idle since the acquisition of liberty, and with idleness had blighted themselves to the bad habits of former times. African superstitions had been re-introduced by a number of recaptured slaves, and the horrid practice of Obeah, as it is called, was spreading terror through the island.

Mr. Leacock, being a man of how energy and courage, was warned by the governor with the authority of a magistrate, and exerted himself in apprehending and punishing some of the worst criminals. But there was an Obeah-man whose influence had become so extraordinary that he had managed to paralyze even the strong hand of justice. He was believed to possess a certain charm, by which he could at any time cause the death of those who fell under his curse. He was in reality a most accomplished poisoner. He could induce the means of destruction into vegetables, bloom, and other fruits as they grew in the field or in the garden. Through the agency of his creations, presents were conveyed to his enemies which occasioned their

speedy death. At length no one dared to receive a gift of any article of food. So deep was the cunning of the "doctor," as he was called, that hitherto it had been impossible to bring legal evidence to bear upon him. Besides this, few could be found who possessed the courage to come forward as witnesses against him, or to find him guilty if brought before a jury.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Leacock announced his intention of delivering a course of public lectures exposing the infamous practice of Obeah. The Obeah man, on the contrary, declared that if Mr. Leacock should persist in this intention, a curse should rest upon him and that he would certainly die. Nothing daunted, the intrepid pastor proceeded with his lectures, though many of his congregation already regarded him as a dead man. Meantime the "doctor" was engaged in the preparation of the most deadly poisons to secure the fulfilment of his curse. It is supposed that he incautiously tasted some of these in order to assure himself of their potency. Certain it is that his corpse was found among some sugar canes, frightfully disfigured, yet without any visible cause of death.

To show the terrible effect of a curse upon the mind and body of the African, Mr. Leacock related to me the following circumstance as having happened within his own knowledge: Three negro men having stolen a pig from a woman of their own race, were solemnly cursed by her. In their terror they restored the pig, but the woman refused to revoke the curse. She buried a piece of the animal in the ground, and assured the thieves that before it should decay they would all undoubtedly perish. In a short time the three men began to grow weak and became unable to perform their accustomed work. They were taken to the woman and entreated to consent, and seemed to man. The apparently transaction, but nothing could re-assure the three victims; who gradually pined away; and not long afterwards died.

The organization of the Society which sent Mr. Leacock out as its first Missionary in western Africa is thus stated, in the circular issued in England on its behalf. Mr. Leacock's colored assistant, J. H. A. Dupont, has since been ordained, and is now actively and successfully sustaining the mission until further help arrives:—

The introduction of the Gospel into western Africa has long been a grand object in the minds of Christian philanthropists. Human agency has, however, in a great measure failed, not so much from opposition on the part of the natives, who are docile and impressible, as by reason of the climate, which has generally proved fatal to Europeans.

Hence, it has been supposed that the *West Indian Colonies* might supply fit agents for the work in Christian persons of African origin, who are not only accustomed to a tropical sun, but whose descent qualifies them to encounter the risks of an African climate. It has also been considered, that the sympathy and co-operation of West Indian proprietors, in such an object, might be regarded not only as a matter of charity, but, in some measure, as a debt of justice. It is likewise worthy of note, that Codrington College in Barbados was expressly designed by its founder for the education of Missionaries, and was made dependent for its support on labor derived originally from Africa.

At a meeting of the Barbados Church Society in 1850 presided over by the Bishop of Barbados, who has been the leader of the undertaking, it was resolved, "that a Mission to western Africa, would be a work peculiarly suitable to the Church in the West Indies, where the population consists so largely of persons deriving their origin from that country." Ultimately it was determined to make the African Mission the object of a distinct Society, to be called the *West Indian Church Association for the Furtherance of the Gospel in Western Africa*.

In the Spring of 1855, the contributions to this Society amounted to a considerable sum, £1000 having been granted from the S. P. G. Jubilee Fund. Collections and Missionary meetings had been held in Barbados, and in one district, (St. Peter's), under the charge of Rev. H. J. Leacock, the amount collected in nine months was £26 10s.: but as yet, no decided offer of regular Missionary

service had been made. At length, the Rev. Mr. Leacock himself volunteered, in a letter to the Bishop of Barbados, to visit the western coast of Africa, with the view of founding a Mission. At a special meeting of the Mission Board (Sir W. Colebrook in the chair) this offer was accepted, though not without many painful feelings at the loss of an individual so generally esteemed and beloved, and as a clergyman so valued in the Diocese. In acknowledging the appointment Mr. Leacock said, "When my work is done I will thankfully go to bed in Africa's dust, and sweetly and quietly rest from the toil and burden and heat of the day, till the bright morning dawn, in which the trumpet shall announce the approach of our great King, and we shall rise up and mount up to meet Him in the air, and be with Him forever."

Mr. J. H. A. Dupont, a black student at the Cedrington Mission House, readily accepted an invitation to accompany Mr. Leacock as a help in the work of civilization, as well as a subordinate teacher for Missionary objects.

They left Barbador in July, 1855, and arrived in Southampton early in August. During their stay in England, Mr. Leacock attended several Missionary meetings in the Diocese of Salisbury, where he met with much sympathy and encouragement. Meanwhile Mr. Dupont was at Battersea College, improving himself in school teaching. On the 24th Oct. they embarked for Sierra Leone, in company with the Bishop of Sierra Leone, under whose episcopal directions they had been placed by the Bishop of Barbadoes. Early in November they reached Freetown, and in the following month commenced their labors at Fallangia, a village on the Rio Ponga, 140 miles North of Sierra Leone.

Correspondence.

The Editors of the Church Times do not consider themselves responsible for the opinions of their Correspondents.

THE CHURCH SQUARE, LUNENBURG.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Several enquiries having been made by friends at a distance respecting the attempt originated by the Trustees of the Church of St. John, in Lunenburg, of the ground surrounding its 60 by 40 feet site, you will oblige enquiring friends by publishing in your paper the following statement respecting

THE OLD CHURCH SQUARE.

In the year 1753, our company of 1600 persons, attended by their clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Moreau, migrated from Halifax to Lunenburg, where the Government at once took measures for the erection of an Episcopal Church on the ground in question, being a Block of 180 by 120 feet, there being 3 other similar Blocks adjoining, on one of which the Public Gaol was about the same time built. On the Church Square the people assembled every Sunday for Divine Service; and on it, under God's sky, until the Church was ready for Public Worship, 200 Communicants at a time have received the Lord's Supper. These facts of themselves almost consecrate the spot in the hearts of us their descendants, and the dear old Church and its site have been in the exclusive charge of the 10 successive Rectors of the Parish from that time to the present. In 1785, the Squares were granted in trust to 4 Churchmen and 3 Dissenters, their heirs and assigns. From that date to the year 1814, when the last of these Trustees died without heirs, (see Cruickshank's Digest, vol. 1, page 550) without having leased the ground, or made assignment of the Trust, not a shadow of evidence exists that they even accepted the Trust, or ever in any way whatever exercised the slightest control over the Church Square. The last Trustee, D. C. Jessen, Esq., died in 1814, without heirs, and without assignment of the Trust. Three days before he expired, he sent for the Rector and Wardens to attend at his house, when he thus addressed them from his dying bed:

"To the Rector and Churchwardens of St. John's Church, Lunenburg, and their successors in office for ever:

Gentlemen,

"The kind Providence of God has been pleased to spare my life till this happy moment, wherein I have it in my power to manifest my love and high regard for the Established Church in this place, by presenting it with a Bell for the steeple, and a complete Set of Communion Plate for the sole use of said Church. I am now upon my death-bed, and perhaps to-morrow may be in Eternity, to appear before our God to give an account of my steward-

ship, both as a Public Officer and a private member of this Society. With these the few last breaths of my life I pray the power of God upon you, and that when you hear the Bell performing its duty in calling you to assemble at the House of God to worship Him, and that when you see this Communion Plate displayed for the administration of His Holy Sacrament, you may remember the prayer of this your Brother, and fellow member of this Church.

That the peace of God which passeth all understanding may rest upon you, and that each member in his vocation may adorn the doctrine of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, preached and taught in this Church, is my most fervent prayer."

These Gifts cost the donor £130, and these, Sir, were his last recorded words. Judge then whether as the sole surviving Trustee of the Square in question he could ever have contemplated its alienation from a Church he loved so well.

In 1819, the then Rector and Wardens wishing to improve the ground, thus left without Trustees, applied for a Grant in trust to themselves and their successors, which was obtained from the Provincial Government, and the fees thereon, £10 18 2, were paid by the Church. In 1833 a fence was erected around the Square by the then Churchwardens, 4 turnstiles being placed near the angles for the convenience of the general public as well as the Church congregation, and in this state, adorned also with trees, the English Church, at its sole expense, has held it ever since, being 24 years, without remonstrance from any adverse Trustee.

The facts therefore are briefly these. The English Church has stood on the Square in question, from 1753 to 1785, no Grant existing.

- " 1785 to 1814, under a Grant to 7 Trustees, who never acted or made assignment.
- " 1815 to 1820, no Trustee in existence.
- " 1820 to 1833, under Grant to Rector and Wardens.
- " 1833 to 1857, under Grant and enclosure, being 24 years.

Is it a possible thing that any legal or other member of the Legislature will consent to grant to other Trustees a Plot of ground thus held, especially while there adjoin it 2 Squares of equal size, lying neglected since 1754; and while our Town is in the African desert? We shall see.

If the Grant of 1785 is in force, let the Trustees under it come forward and claim their right to act. But if such Trustees are in existence, we maintain they have forfeited their claim by 43 years of utter neglect of duty since Mr. Jessen's death in 1814, and by suffering the Rector and Wardens of St. John's Church to hold the Square enclosed for 24 years without protest from them or either of them. The Grant therefore made to St. John's Church in 1820, is valid and good, beside which, that Church has adverse possession of 24 years against all previous Trustees, supposing them to exist. The Legislature therefore can have no power to create new Trustees under circumstances like these. A Memorial to this effect is now before them: beside which, a petition signed in 6 days by nearly 400 persons, including Churchmen, Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Presbyterians, and Methodists, has gone up, respectfully asking that no interference may be allowed with the existing Trust of

THE OLD CHURCH SQUARE.

Lunenburg, Feb. 1857.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY MEETING.

A meeting of the Bridgetown Branch of the Diocesan Church Society took place at Victoria Hall, which was kindly given for the occasion by the proprietor Mr. Shipley, senior on the evening of the 5th February. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather it is gratifying to be able to state that it was numerously attended.

The Rev. Mr. Campbell opened the meeting with Prayer, and after explaining at considerable length the nature and object of the Society, resolutions were moved by the following Gentlemen, viz:—

- 1st. Silas Morse Esq., seconded by W. A. Calnek.
- 2nd. T. F. Rugges, Esq., seconded by Thos. Chesley, Esq.
- 3rd. Mr. W. Shipley, seconded by Mr. Longley.
- 4th. Lieut. Col. Poyntz, seconded by Mr. H. Saunders.

The subjects respectively were ably sustained by the speakers and carried unanimously. The meeting then assumed a conventional more than a deliberative character, during which the Secretary Lt. Col. Poyntz detailed his disservice as a delegate of the Diocesan Assembly, in giving and answering questions upon the subject.

A vote of thanks to the Ladies who kindly assisted last year as collectors was carried nem. con. The 100 Psalm and benediction concluded the evening.

On Sunday the 8th inst. an appropriate sermon on behalf of the D. C. S. was preached by the Revd. the Rector, and a collection taken up amounting to upwards of eleven pounds.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

SET TO AN AIR OF MENDELSSOHN'S.

Words by E. W.

FAR in the skies, above the radiant sun,
High on His Throne sits the Anointed one;
Jesus the Priest, the Prophet and the King,
Angels and saints His endless glory sing.
What is the theme of their celestial song,
Sweet by resounding Heaven's blue vault along.
Hark! we may catch an echo of the strain,
Worthy the Lamb—the Lamb for sinners slain.

Here may we join the white-robed choir above,
Hymning the work of Christ's redeeming love;
Feeble the sound our faltering voices raise,
Even from babes God hath ordained his praise;
Angels rejoice and while the notes they hear,
Upward our song in wreaths of incense bear;
Heaven thus begins, and earth takes up the strain,
Worthy the Lamb, the Lamb for sinners slain.

News Department.

Extracts from Papers by the Steamer Europa.

FRANCE.

The Persian Ambassador, Ferukh Khan, is just now the great lion in Paris, and crowds daily assemble about his hotel in the Avenue Montaigne to catch a sight of him or his attendants. Wonderful stories are told of the number of cups of tea his Excellency swallowed, and the narguilates he smoked en route between Marseilles and the capital, and of the admiration which he expressed for the travelling comforts of a first class special railway train. On Saturday last the Ambassador had his first audience at the Tuilleries, whither himself and suite were conducted in great state in three imperial carriages and six, preceded by *piquers a cheval*, as on occasions of ceremony.

The Ambassador was attired in a magnificent dress of cachemires, ornamented with rich furs, and wore on his head one of those peaked Astrakhan caps, which irresistibly call to mind Robert Hoodin, or the Wizard of the North, as they appeared at the head of their tempting bill of fare for the evening. The French Court put itself *en grand tenue* for the reception; drums rattled and trumpets flourished as the carriages passed through the Arc de Triumphant du Carrousel, and along the double lines of Grenadiers of the Guard formed from thence to the Pavillon de l'Horloge. At the foot of the grand staircase the Duc de Cambaceres, a traditional name for an Imperial Grand Master of the Ceremonies, received his Excellency and conducted him to the throne-room, where Louis Napoleon waited his presence, surrounded by all the splendor of the Empire. On his presentation the Ambassador addressed the Emperor in the name of "the most powerful Shahinshah of the Iran," his august Sovereign, felicitating him on the blessings showered by Heaven upon France in the glorious accession of his Majesty to the throne, on the birth of an heir to his dynasty, and the conclusion of peace with Russia, brought about in his capital. The Ambassador also expressed the satisfaction of his Sovereign at the treaty of commerce just concluded between the two countries. Louis Napoleon replied as follows:—

"I feel happy, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, that your Sovereign should have charged you with this expression of his congratulations. When war broke out in the East, I sought with pleasure to renew our ancient relations with Persia, and her neutrality has been far from unserviceable to us. At the present day I congratulate myself upon the treaty of commerce concluded between the two countries, for well established commercial relations always cement the friendship of nations. It is with pain that I have learnt that war has broken out between yourselves and one of my most intimate allies. But I cherish the sincerest wishes that your mission in this part of the world may be the means of hastening a return to a durable peace."

There seems no reason to apprehend that Louis Napoleon's hand, as pacificator-general, should get out for want of practice. The "little affair" of Switzerland is hardly arranged when a "Persian job" turns up, and the Emperor pounces upon it, on the very first opportunity which presents itself, as eagerly as though he feared some competitor might snatch the "case" out of his hands. The Ambassador was subsequently introduced to the Empress, after which the presentation of the presents he brought with him took place—a magnificent decoration of the Order of the Lion and the Sun set in diamonds, a pearl necklace, a richly mounted little sabre for the Prince Imperial, and last not least—for the Emperor's *faiblesse* for horseflesh is known even as far as Teheran—4 horses of the Turcomanish tribe Tekkeh, renowned for the beauty of its breed of horses.

The Emperor Alexander has ordered that the fortifying of St. Petersburg shall be commenced in the spring.

Extraordinary activity prevails in the Czar's shipyard at Cronstadt. Sailing war ships are converted into screw-steamers, machinery is constructed with all haste, schools are established to produce engineers and stokers.

Sebastopol is gradually becoming re-peopled. It now contains about 7000 inhabitants; Kamiosch 2000; Three hundred houses, partly destroyed during the siege, have been rebuilt, and eighty new ones constructed.

THE PROBABLE DEATH OF DR. KANE.—A Havana despatch from Dr. Kane's servant, dated the 12th inst. says his master "is still alive, but can't last through the day." The Journal of Commerce states that the Doctor's friends in New York are led to entertain some hopes that he may survive, from the circumstance that he has four times been in a critical condition—once in Egypt, from an attack of plague; once in Africa, prostrated by the African fever; once in the Mediterranean, with lockjaw; and he survived a dangerous wound in the Mexican war, while carrying despatches for Gen. Scott between Vera Cruz and Mexico.

CANADIAN TRADE RETURNS.—The total value of imports into Canada, during the year 1856, was £10,941,785, showing an increase over the previous year, of nearly £2,000,000. The revenue returns show receipts from customs, £1,069,014, being an increase, £238,540; and from public works £106,080—increase, £6,295. Of the imports, £4,066,361, were entered at Montreal, and £469,715 of the custom's revenue collected there.

A NEW LIGHT HOUSE.—The Board of Works of Newfoundland, have notified the public that the Light House on Green Island at the entrance of Cataline Harbour Trinity Bay, will be lighted on and after March 1st, 1857, showing a fixed white light from sunset to sunrise.

Editorial Miscellany.

The following statement from the Railway Board, was published in the last *Royal Gazette*. It will be found both important and interesting. The total expenditure up to the close of 1856, is certainly a very large sum, considering that the work is yet within a year of completion. The Railroad to Windsor will we dare say cost ten thousand pounds per mile, and it is something to console the Province under the infliction of an interest of £30,000 per annum, that so far as the experiment goes, that part which is completed for traffic shows by the returns that it will pay all expenses and exhibit besides a considerable gain:

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY OFFICE.
Halifax, 4th February, 1857.

SIR,—

We have the honor to furnish you, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,

1. A Statement of the expenditure and receipts of this Board up to the 31st day of December, 1856:

In 1854 the Board expended . . .	£53,573 17 4
1855	163,302 7 10½
1856	249,875 18 2½
In all	£466,752 2 5
Of this amount there was received from the Honorable the Receiver General—	
In 1854	£56,228 3 6
1855	149,846 15 2
1856	249,298 7 6
In all	£455,375 5 2
Leaving due on sundry accounts, as per Balance Sheet	£12,231 8 5
Cash on hand 854 10 2	
	11,376 18 3
	£366,752 3 5

2. A Report made to the Board by James R. Forman, Esq., Chief Engineer, showing the progress of the works, and describing their general character and state of advancement.

3. Traffic Returns, showing the amount of movement of passengers and freight upon those sections of the road thrown open for the use of the country.

The Quarterly Balance sheets, Accounts, and Vouchers, have been lodged with the Hon. the Financial Secretary, at the Law direct.

The cost of Railroads in this Province has been enhanced by the rise in the price of labour, and of all other commodities in the General markets of the world ever since the operations of the Board commenced. This advance, whether produced by a state of war or by the influx of gold from California and Australia, or resulting from both or from other causes, has been marked both in Europe and America. These general cau-

... have of course operated here; and the expenditure of large sums of money, in a country into which no steady stream of emigration has been directed, naturally raised the rates of wages when Railways commenced; and these rates, both for labourers and skilled workmen, have, from the rise in the price of labour abroad, been steadily maintained.

But while our roads have, from the operation of causes over which we have had no control, cost more than it was assumed they would a few years ago, we have reason to believe that they have cost less than roads of like description built elsewhere.

The Board regret that it was not possible owing to the tardiness with which some of the contractors advanced their works, to open the section through to the Grand Lake until after the close of the year.

The transportation of Freight has steadily increased. Though the portion of the road worked throughout the year, was too short to command the great staples of the country, the results have been most encouraging, as will be seen by reference to the returns that accompany this Report, and from which the nature and extent of the Passenger and Freight business are shown under separate heads.

The whole revenue of the road (8 miles) for the year ending 31st December, 1856, was

From Passengers	£2401 0 8
Freight	577 1 10½
Mail Coaches	168 10 7
Contractor's Freight	822 0 11
Conveyance of Troops	25 0 0
Locomotive work on No. 3	107 10 0
Storage, &c.	18 18 4
	£4120 2 4½

The expenses were, viz.:

Locomotive charges	£786 19 10
Accident at 3 mile house	497 9 7½
Traffic charges	254 16 9½
Repairs of stock	355 7 8
Fuel	325 7 6
Upholding	618 14 5½
Miscellaneous	173 6 10½
	3012 6 9
Nett	£1107 15 7½

It will be perceived that the expenses, this year, have been largely increased, from the necessity of repairing a Locomotive injured by the accident at Three Mile House, in March, thereby decreasing the Nett revenue.

The Board are gratified in being enabled to state, that since their road has been opened 81,407 passengers, and 6,748 horses, have been carried over it, without the slightest injury.

The road through to the Grand Lake, near Schultz's 2½ miles, was opened in the month of January. It will be seen from the Traffic Returns furnished, that the number of passengers, and the quantity of freight conveyed, afford very cheering indications of what may hereafter be expected.

The Board have but little to add to the description of the works in progress, given by the Chief Engineer. They believe he is not too sanguine in assuming that the Western Branch to Windsor, and the whole of the Main Line to the Stewiacke, will be completed and opened during next Summer.

It will appear by Mr. Forman's Report that the Section between Stewiacke and Truro is ready for contract. The Board wait the instructions of the Executive Government as to the period when that portion of the work shall be advertised.

There is nothing to prevent the location and letting of the whole road to Pictou during the next summer if the Board are authorized and instructed so to do. Whether this course be prudent must depend upon those on whom devolves the responsibility of stimulating or restraining their action, according to the views which may be entertained of the necessity of the work to be done, and of the resources at command.

The Board invite the very special attention of the Government to the necessity that exists for the passage of some law, by which the assessments contemplated for the compensation of proprietors, from whom lands and materials have been taken, may be levied and paid over.

Through proprietors have submitted to the operation of the Construction Act, with respect; if not with cheerfulness, this has been done in the confident belief that the Legislature would do them justice. They are looking forward to the passage of a law at the approaching Session which shall realize their expectations, and we now record our unanimous opinion, that the perfection of such a measure cannot be longer delayed without serious embarrassment.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
JOSEPH HOWE, Chairman,
JONATHAN McCULLY,
WILLIAM PRYOR, JR.
JOHN E. ANDERSON,
P. M. CUNNINGHAM,
THOMAS S. TOBIN.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary

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

The commencement of the Season of humiliation observed by Christ's Holy Church throughout all the world, was inaugurated by the usual solemn Services of Ash-Wednesday, in all of our Churches in this city, except the Garrison Chapel. In addition to the Morning Prayers and Communion Service at St. Paul's, St. Luke's, and St. George's, there was Service with Sermon at St. Luke's in the afternoon, and St. Paul's and the Bishop's Chapel in the Evening.

The article alluded to by the *Western Notes* did appear in the *Church Times* City and Country edition published on Saturday, altho' not in the Friday night's edition. It was distributed by mistake, which was not discovered until too late to set it up again for the succeeding Friday's edition. The wide publicity and acknowledgment since given to it by our contemporaries, makes it unnecessary on our part to republish it at this late day, especially as we have reiterated the arguments.

A *Royal Gazette* extra on Tuesday last, announced officially the appointments to the New Administration. They are the same as those stated under the head of Provincial Legislature; save that Mr. Wilkins has accepted the office of Solicitor General, and like the other gentlemen who have accepted office, will have to return to his constituents.

The following has been handed to us by a gentleman, whose testimony in favor of the School spoken of, may be confidently relied on:—

"While the Legislature of our Province is laudably engaged, session after session, endeavoring to provide an efficient system of education for the people, private enterprise is extensively embarked in the same important work, and is practically solving that most difficult question.

"The inhabitants of the Province chiefly depend upon those private undertakings for the training of their sons and daughters in the higher branches of learning and the polite accomplishments; and, as the Institutions to which we refer are unassisted by legislative aid, with the exception, perhaps, of an occasional, special grant, they have, therefore, the greater claim to the liberal support of the public. Among our Advertisements of to-day, will be found the Card of the Amherst Female Seminary, which has been in operation for the last seven years. The continued success which rewards the efforts of the accomplished Principals is the best proof that the numerous advantages of the Seminary are duly appreciated. Though a Boarding-school, it is very unlike such schools in its general management. The intercourse of the teachers and their pupils, exhibiting the affection of a family circle, rather than the coldness of a rigid discipline. We particularly point out this distinction to parents as a high recommendation—their daughters removed from a mother's care, find in Mrs. Ratchford's personal kindness, and in the domestic comforts of her establishment, another home. We understand, also, that no expense has been spared in obtaining from the United States competent English, French, and German Teachers to render the means of instruction in the Seminary as complete as possible. We shall not enter into further details, as the Advertisement speaks for itself, to which we beg to direct attention."

A Telegraph despatch at the Merchants' Exchange on Monday, announces the arrival of the Cunard Steamship Arabia, at New York, on Sunday. Liverpool dates to the 7th inst.

Cotton has advanced ½, market steady. Breadstuffs, market dull. Flour Market quiet, prices unchanged. Corn in more demand, with an advance on previous quotations. Provision market inactive. Tea, (Congou), quoted at 1s 1d., to 1s 3d. Sugar market firm, with an upward tendency. Coffee quoted firm. Money market slightly easier. Consols quoted 93 to 93½. Parliament had assembled; the Queen's Speech contains nothing of particular interest. There is no political news of moment.

The Steamship Indus has arrived at Portland. Liverpool dates to the 11th inst.

Cotton Market unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet, with a downward tendency. Provisions steady. Consols for Money 93 to 93½. Political news unimportant. Steamship America arrived at Liverpool on the 11th inst.

Two young men named Meek and Adams, as they were crossing on the ice between the Coloured Settlement and the Three Mile House, on Sunday afternoon fell in, and before assistance could be rendered, met with a watery grave. Their bodies have since been recovered.—Sun.

Correspondence.

The Editors of the Church Times do not consider themselves responsible for the opinions of their Correspondents.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Mr. Editor,

Enclosed you will find a cut from an English paper, signed, "A Lancashire Incumbent," which I should like very much to see reprinted in the *Church Times*, for the benefit of both myself and others.

We think we work a great deal in this country, and, doubtless, the climate, and the roads, and society in general, make very different calls upon our time and energies, but it must also be admitted that if we all had the same mind and the same self-denying good will by which so many of our English Clerical brethren are actuated, we would work a little more, at least, with a better spirit.

I remain, Mr. Editor,

Your's, &c.

RUSTICUS.

To the Editor of the *Evening Mail*.

"The clerical profession is the idlest among us, because it is the worst rewarded; and it is the worst rewarded because it is the idlest. . . . If the clergy were made to do their daily work, and render an account of it to their superiors in Church and State, and if they were paid and promoted with due regard to their work and qualifications, the work would soon be done. . . . The first thing to be done is to make them do their work as everybody else is made to do his work in this country. Require of them the actual performance of their duties, make them render a daily account, have an efficient and permanent superintendence, and, as a necessary consequence, a system of promotion according to service and merit."—*The Evening Mail*, Sept. 10.

Sir,—Whatever may be thought of the correctness of your views, it is a great advantage to have them enunciated so distinctly. If the opinions of our whole population could be ascertained, I think you would find very few who would object to any reasonable amount of censure upon the drones in our hive; but very many who know from daily experience that, as a class, they are fast disappearing. Your description of the clergy looks as if it had been written previous to 1820 and published in 1856. Considering how the Church of this country has both lengthened her cords and strengthened her stakes within the last quarter of a century, in an age of great mental activity and independence, yet without an undue regard for ancient institutions, I venture to think that your censures have been too promiscuous, and that your suggestions are neither reasonable nor practicable.

A clergyman is not paid by fees like a barrister or a surgeon, nor can he, in the majority of cases, increase his income by any amount of extra devotion to his duties. Yet we do not find that he contrasts unfavourably with the members of other professions similarly circumstanced; officers of the army and navy, for example, and the members of the civil service. Providing his duties are performed, he may be absent from his post during three months of the year, yet who ever heard of a working clergyman availing himself of this privilege? Though he must be ready to meet the wants of every class of the community, the infant and the adult, the living, the dying, and the dead, it is vulgarly assumed that his attendance is compulsory on only one day of the week, and with characteristic charity it is inferred that he attends at no other time. He can act by proxy more easily than the member of any other profession, and men who are themselves disposed to be idle imagine that he does so as frequently as possible. He ought to have a mind well stored at the commencement and regularly improved from year to year; yet he is in no instance to be judged by results, but most invariably specifies details! He is occupied with intellectual duties, and especially with moral and spiritual ones; he may be engaged for months and even years in sowing the seed without living to see the harvest; yet he is to be measured by mechanical rules, and is called upon, not merely for a journal, but for a daily time table. There are certainly some favoured spots in England well adapted for literary and devotional leisure, but in or near the busy haunts of man they do not exist, and with an increasing population all over the country they are fast disappearing elsewhere. Of course, all men are not equally young, strong, healthy, or energetic, and we are unaccustomed to the ready expedients for removing physical and mental energy. The law of the land steps in between the employer and the employed giving the latter a Ten Hour's Bill, and I can assure you that if any such merciful enactment were possible in our case it would be a great boon to many of the clergy of my acquaintance.

For several years of my life I have kept a diary for my own private satisfaction, and a good deal with a view to the verification of dates. Since January 1830 the events of the day have been noted in *Whitaker's Diary* attached to *Gilbert's Gleaner's Almanack*, and the following statements contain an analysis of the whole for the year 1856. I should gladly give you name for publication, but that my motive would be very liable to be misunderstood, and without it thousands of your readers, to whom the facts are partially known, will recognize me at once.

I am the incumbent of a new parish in a large town, with a special population of 8,500; and I am ably assisted by a curate and two scripture readers. The nearest point is distant from my own residence more than a mile, and to the church and schools it is exactly a mile and a quarter. During 15 days of the year I was unwell, I was absent on public business 30, kept within doors by stress of weather 4, and took 20 holidays, single and consecutive. These amount in all to sixty days, so that 297 remain to be accounted for. I was in the parish and engaged in general clerical duty 251 times on 172 separate days, and must therefore have walked, in going and returning, more than 600 miles. The parish lies at right angles to the line of distance, and consists of independent streets parallel to it, so that the space traversed in visiting from place to place cannot have fallen short of double that amount. I have made 1,200 visits at the houses of the inhabitants, independently of attending to occasional and special calls; and it is a significant fact that the families attending public worship occasionally or regularly have risen within the year from 234 to 475. The Scripture readers are expected to visit 90 families per week, but with less power of selection, though they still pursue a system. Besides taking part in several church services when others preached, I have preached 122 sermons—101 in my own parish, and 21 elsewhere. Of these latter six were on behalf of schools, nine for religious societies, and six in exchange with clerical brethren, or supplying their place during occasional absence. I venture to believe that any of my "superiors in Church and State" would regard this as an honest and faithful discharge of duty for one year.

For eight years I have supported and superintended daily, Sunday and ragged schools, without the slightest aid either in counsel or action, except recently from my curate. Every farthing necessary for their support during that time has been raised by my own personal canvass, as well as the cost of altering a temporary building and subsequently restoring it. Even the annual subscriptions so obtained have in many instances to be collected by myself. During the past year I have made many hundreds of calls, and spent more time on this business than in all my parochial and pastoral visitation; though I am quite unable to say why a clergyman should be expected, much less morally compelled, to be personally responsible for duties which belong to all citizens in common. With men of business, however, "time is money," and we are accused of professional negligence at the very time when the self-interest of other men obliges us to leave the Word of God and serve tables. On one day (the 21st of October) I called at 34 offices and walked more than seven miles; yet from the accident of finding scarcely any one within, I only 4 subscriptions amounting in all to £3.

I do not know accurately the number of institutions, societies, committees, and sub-committees which I am authorized and expected to attend; but I know that I have done business with 25, some of them sitting frequently, and occasionally for hours. I am the honorary secretary of four societies, and was chairman during the year for three objects. One of the former held 51 meetings of its members, committee, and sub-committees, at 50 of which I was present from the commencement to the close. I was not in England when the remaining one was held. I have kept no record of the number of meetings which I have attended in all, but it can scarcely have fallen short of 300.

As meetings generally consume a large portion of the day, so intellectual occupations sometimes carry one far into the hours of night. Yet my acquisitions have been usually and lamentably small. I have read about thirty volumes of works, new and old, and perhaps as many pamphlets, besides the newspapers pretty regularly. But I wrote two magazine articles, three papers for learned societies, and six literary and scientific articles for ordinary newspapers, besides making 23 public speeches and delivering seven lectures to associations for elevating working men. I also edited and partly wrote a volume of 300 pages, requiring many hundred of references, for correction, verification, and addition.

For four or five years past my correspondence has averaged from 1,300 to 1,500 letters per annum; and, in addition to this, I issued upwards of 2,000 circulars last year. All the letters which it was necessary to preserve were copied by my own hand. I may mention here that I find I have shared the hospitality of various friends on 174 days of the year, including nearly all the 50 days of absence.

The manner in which you have connected duty and remuneration obliges me to notice the latter. I was for four years a curate without a farthing of salary, and never considered my programme complete till I had three full services for Sunday. For two years I conducted a gratuitous service for the poor, which has resulted in a new church and a flourishing congregation. For about four years I had temporary charge of two ecclesiastical districts, the joint population of which, poor, ignorant and immoral, was 25,852. Frequently, without any assistance, I conducted five full services weekly; and both districts were systematically visited and classed for the first time during my incumbency. My present sphere of duty consists of part or one of these districts. For twelve years I was connected with the colleges of three universities, and the expenses inseparable from such an extensive course of education exceed the entire sum which I have received from the Church since my ordination. If the whole had been invested at an ordinary rate of interest it would have afforded me a larger return as a life annuity, without any tie of residence or occupation, than I have received for all these duties during the past year. Yet I am not one of the grumblers; and I think you will find that these usually belong to two classes—the laity within our own circle and the very idlers whom you mean to censure within it.

Yours, &c.,

Jan. 1.

A LANCASHIRE INCUMBENT.

Selections.

A PIOUS CRIMINAL.—The following epistle was received a few days ago by the Rev. Mr. Sirling, chaplain of the Dundee prison, from a Dundee convict now undergoing penal servitude at Portland, to which he was sentenced at the Circuit Court, where he was charged with seven cases of theft, falsehood, fraud, and wilful imposition, besides two previous convictions. The precious document was no doubt written to secure a ticket-of-leave, but the thing is so evidently overdone that even the "too good ministers" flattered in the letter will scarcely be deceived by it:—

Portland Decr 16 1856.

My Dearley Beloved Minister of my Lord and your God whom you serve I send you these few Lines to let you know that I am removed from Wakefield to Portland I was sent hear on the 26 of July and ded this is such a place that i long to be out of it O sir this is such a place that i cannot Describe it to you there is two in our city that would beleve me if i was to Describe it as ar as i know but if you look to the iii. chapter of Romans begineng at the 12 verce to the 19th, you will see there ways, but i am also happy to let you know that there is some of Gods, children here also and i love to dwell with them But we cannot dwell together hear But i propose to another tow and myself that we should met together at the Footstool of the throng of grace in the Morning before the other prisoners rise to the noise and the same in the Evening after thay go to beed it is 3 Months since we begin this and thanks be to God our number is doubled in that time But O how my soul is troubled when i think on my broken Sabbaths, and yet i praise the Lord that i am out of hell; and that he has given me that witness in myself to know that my sin is blotted out with the Blood of the Lamb of God, Der Sir i am indebit to you for laying the wages of my sin before my eyes which i hope i will not forget But thanks be to God that has placed me under tow Good Ministers in this Market of the divel for the divel is busy hear but our Ministers is pulling sinners from him O that God would give them both the duo of the Spiret that was poured out on St. Peters' church in Dundee. Dear Sir would you be so kind as to let me know if my mother is alive or removed i send a letter on the 26 of July and it came back to Portland and i sent another on 12 of Agest to . . . No more at presint but Remains ever the Brand that you polled out of the fire write me soon if you Please i Send my kindit Love to my Governor and all his famley and i hope that the Lord will bliss him and his famley the Prayer of Boos be on you My Minister. Amen.

JERUSALEM.—We are gratified to learn that the sad condition of that part of the holy city known as

the Jews' quarter has lately attracted the attention which it has so long demanded. Already, we are informed, three or four hundred hours have been thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed, and such will be the course pursued with every tenement occupied by our poor brethren. All the streets have been regularly swept, and the offal carried away, so that the Jews' quarter, for the present at least, is as clean as possible. After a while the cisterns are to be emptied and cleaned also; and we hope the steps now taken may be continued, as upon them and the like, must the sanitary state of the people mainly depend. It is gratifying to be able to state, in connection with the foregoing facts, that hundreds of our unfortunate brethren (such as are so often misrepresented as being lazy and indolent) begged to be employed even as scavengers; but although the entire work is done by Jews, still the number required is not a tithe of those anxious to be engaged in this or any other undertaking by which, through the sweat of their brow, they might earn their bread.—*Journal of the Jews.*

ENGLISH DOMESTIC HIGH LIFE.

The following picture of domestic life among the English nobility is given by an officer of the United States steam frigate *Merrimac*: It is contained in a letter written at Southampton, October 8th, and appeared in the *Wilmington (N. C.) Journal*:

We have been visited a great deal here, especially by navy men, and have created something of an excitement in the naval world, judging by the pieces in the papers. Much attention has been paid us ashore, too, especially by two families,—one that of an old East India General, the other that of Lord Hardwicke. General Frazier has passed most of his time in India, but now lives in ease and comfort on the Southampton water. At a dinner at his house we had an opportunity to see how the aristocracy here live. Lord Hardwicke and family, and several other guests were there to meet us, and everything was in good style. One turbaned Indian with several other servants waited at the table. The plate was superb, and the dinner most *recherche*. We sat down to the table at half-past seven. These are always epaulet and sword occasions.

Lord Hardwicke's family consists of his countess, his oldest son, (about eighteen or twenty, and Lord Royston by courtesy,) three of the finest looking daughters you ever saw, and several young sons. The daughters—Lady Elizabeth, Lady Mary, and Lady Agnita—are surpassingly beautiful; such development, such rosy cheeks, laughing eyes, unaffected manners, you rarely see combined. They take a great deal of out-door exercise, and came aboard the *Merrimac* in a heavy rain, with Irish thicker soled shoes than you or I ever wore, and cloaks and dresses almost impervious to wet. They steer their father's yacht, walk no one knows how many miles, and don't care a cent about rain, besides doing a host of other things that would shock our ladies to death; and yet in the parlor are the most elegant looking women in their satin shoes and diamonds I ever saw.

The countess, in her coronet of jewels, is an elegant lady, and looks like a fit mother for three such women. His lordship has given us three or four dinners. He lives here merely during the yachting season, and leaves on Friday for his country seat at Cambridge, where he spends his winter, as do all English gentlemen of means, hunting, &c., and when Parliament is in session, he lives in London in his town house.

After dinner the ladies sing and play for us, and the other night they got up a game of blind man's buff, in which the ladies said we had the advantage, inasmuch as their "petticoats" rustled so that they were easily caught. They call things by their name here. In the course of the game, Lord Hardwicke himself was blindfolded, and trying to catch some one he fell over his daughter's lap on the floor, when two or three of the girls caught him by the legs and dragged his lordship, roaring with laughter, as we all were, on his back into the middle of the floor. Yet they are perfectly respectful, but appear on an equality with each other. In fact, the English are a great people. Two clubs here have offered us the free use of their rooms.

We are assured (says the *Assemblée Nationale*) that the brother of Verger went on Friday to the Conciergerie with an artist and requested the director of the prison to allow him to have the portrait of the assassin taken. The permission was justly refused, on which he cried out that since the portrait of the Archbishop was sold everywhere, he could not understand why he should be refused permission to sell that of his brother. The prisoner, before his condemnation, appeared very curious as to what the people thought of him. When the registrar brought

his appeal against his being put on trial to be signed, he inquired to what motive his crime was generally attributed. "This will make a new *cause célèbre*," he exclaimed, "and will be long talked of." Verger, while he has been in prison, has eaten with a good appetite, but his sleep has been broken and agitated. On the physician of the prison visiting him one day, he complained of being too lightly clad. "Let me have," he said, "for the remainder of the winter, a pair of thicker trousers;" and this remark he made with a degree of assurance that astonished the persons present.

ARABIC PROVERBS.

The oblivion of all religion leads to the oblivion of all duties.

When you see an old man amiable, mild, equitable, content, and good humored, be sure that in his youth he has been just, generous, and forbearing. In his end he does not lament the past, nor dread the future. He is like the evening of a fine day.

The vine produces three fruits—pleasure, intoxication, and repentance.

Housekeepers do not imitate the cricket, which makes much noise, but does little work.

We can always do some good to our fellow creatures, even in indigence.

The best knowledge is that which is profitable.

The liberality of the poor man is the best liberality.

Take care that you are not led astray by the multitude, for you singly must die, and of you singly account will be required.

He who is ignorant of the evil which flows from man's nature, cannot fail to fall into it.

Happy is he who, occupied in correcting his own faults, does not attend to those of others.

If you owe not, you have; but that which you possess is not yours, if you owe as much.

He who talks most is he who does least.

Prefer to-day to to-morrow.

He who prays to God will never be forsaken.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

TUESDAY, Feb. 17.

The House met again at half-past 2. Hon. Mr. Howe moved an amendment to Hon. Mr. Johnston's resolution, to the effect that, in consequence of the great public works in progress, and the necessity of having the public accounts before the House, they proceed at once to pass the answer to his Excellency's address. He alluded to Dr. Tupper and recommended to that gentleman the practice of a little more modesty—and not to consider himself a fifty horse power. Contrasted the condition of the Catholics in the County of Cumberland when he went into it, only one holding an office, with what it was when he left its representation at which time several were appointed to offices. He alluded to the financial condition of the country about which there could be no cause of alarm—and to the railroad which so far as opened was paying its working expenses. He alluded to his efforts to open up paths of distinction to Colonists. He was accused with turning out Sheriff Chandler of Cumberland, but he had nothing to do with it, when pressed to do so had refused, and was in England when the Sheriff was removed. Dr. Tupper in his canvass through Cumberland represented him as a dangerous politician on the ground that he was unfit to take part in the government of this country. Did he not twice last winter propose that he (Mr. Howe) should abandon principles and place himself at the head of a Conservative Administration? He would not allow the hon. gentlemen to charge him with inconsistency of conduct in indelicate or improper terms—and would leave him to settle the inconsistencies of his own political career. He spoke in high terms of the hon. member for Annapolis—and alluded to the old quarrel with the Baptists on the subject of denominational colleges. He wished the hon. gentleman a good time of it with the Catholics, whom he had taken under his wing, and asked but why did he not pass the Maine Law when he was in the government, and the elective council bill. Contrasted the old times with the present to show the greater economy of the latter—and asked if the men who toiled for all these things were now going to abandon their old friends. The hon. gentleman concluded his speech with pointed allusions to Catholic intimidation, to his kindness to the Condon family, to the enlistment subject, and other matter connected therewith.

Dr. Tupper followed. He said he had never violated the decencies of public life, and had not fol-

lowed the example of the last speaker in 1852, who, when drunk with victory or something else, not only attacked private individuals, but did not hesitate to hold them up to public execration. Poor as he was, he was not poor enough to be bought, or to rend round the hat. Associated with the sons of toil, he had never been a political adventurer, nor could he be described as an ingrate traitor. Having irrevocably embarked the revenues of the country in a great public undertaking, which, by the hon. chairman's own acknowledgement, we are not equal to, there are more reasons than one why he would like to escape from the railway board. He referred to his gasconading letters written at Delmonico's. The hon. gentleman has disclosed that which, under no seal of gentlemanly conduct, ought to be secret as the grave, and he would be bound to convict him of that which would brand a witness in a court of justice as a perjurer. He never denounced him as a public man. The representatives of Cumberland having been treated with ignominy and contempt, he felt last winter that he was at liberty to place the government in other hands. With that view he visited the hon. gent. twice. He had made the proposal with the concurrence of both the Catholic and Protestant members of his own party. As it was designed that the Hon. J. W. Johnston was to be elevated to the bench, that gentleman alone was not made acquainted with what was going on.—"But," said Dr. Tupper, "Mr. Howe has not told you the whole of what took place. He has not told you that he assented to the arrangement; that situated as he was, he could not take any open part in the breaking up of the Government, but that he manifested the utmost readiness to join in the movement once it was shewn him that a party could be formed, and after alluding to the manner in which he had been forced out of the government, said that it would afford him the opportunity of 'cutting Bill Young's throat.'"

Mr. Howe was soon upon his feet and gave it an emphatic denial, and characterized it as the grossest falsehood ever uttered in the face of intelligent men. He was proceeding to explain—when Mr. Marshall moved an adjournment, which was carried.

FRIDAY, Feb. 20.

The House met at half past two o'clock, and after the presentation of numerous petitions, the Hon. Attorney General rose and announced the resignation of the Cabinet. He said that the Administration felt themselves peculiarly situated, because, although defeated by an adverse and hostile vote, yet the members of the Government, one and all, felt convinced that a majority of the House were in feeling and sympathy with the Executive. He was free to admit that from no other source than their recorded votes could the House derive their opinion; and a majority once having expressed want of confidence in the Administration, the constitutional consequences must and ought to follow. He would not refer to the mysterious and concealed influences which had brought about the existing state of circumstances, having dealt fully with that subject when he last addressed the House on the amendment to the address; but it was patent to everybody that the Session of 1857 had been distinguished by the unanimous secession of the whole Catholic body—as a body—from the party with whom he had previously acted in the Legislature and their junction with a party who, up to the present time had been their political opponents. It was, he said, open to the Administration, after the amendment had passed; either to dissolve the House or to resign their seats—but although a large body of those who supported the late Government were favourable to a dissolution, and warmly and sincerely desired it, yet a grave responsibility rested upon the Executive, and more particularly on the two Crown Officers, should they advise such a course; they felt that anything which might place His Excellency—whose name could then for the first time be constitutionally mentioned since the debate commenced—and to whom the late Government were not only indebted for his cordial co-operation in conducting the public business, but for many acts of personal courtesy and kindness—in a false position, it was the duty of the Administration to avoid; he had therefore to announce that after due deliberation the Government had decided to resign their seats, and in accordance with that decision and the forms of the constitution had resigned their seats as members of the Executive and tendered the resignations of the several departmental offices held by them—which he said they now only retained until their successors were appointed. The hon. member then took a rapid and brief review of his political course since he entered public life, and concluded by expressing his regret that the result of the change would be to a certain extent to withdraw the County patronage from his liberal supporters.

When Mr. Young sat down, Mr. Howe rose and read a copy of his letter to the Provincial Secretary, tendering the resignation of his office as Chairman of

the Railway Board, and the reply.

Hon. J. W. Johnston then said he had been sent for by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor who had asked him to supply the names of gentlemen to fill the several vacancies, and he would do so in the House, after waiting upon his Excellency with the Address, to adjourn over until Monday. The address was read, passed, and presented to his Excellency at 11 o'clock on Saturday.

The remainder of the discussion was taken up with explanations and replies, on the part of Hon. Mr. Howe, Dr. Tupper and Mr. McDonald, having reference to the personal recrimination which had taken place on a previous day.

TUESDAY, Feb. 24.

Soon after the meeting of the House, the Hon. M. I. Wilkins announced the Cabinet as below, omitting the name of the Solicitor General, and stating that the Government were not prepared to make the announcement:—

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

To be the Executive Council of the Province of Nova Scotia:

The Honorable James W. Johnston,
" " Michael Tobin,
" " Stayley Brown,
" " John McKinnon,
" " John J. Marshall,
" " John Campbell,
" " Martin I. Wilkins,
" " Charles Tupper,
" " Charles J. Campbell.

His Excellency, by the advice of the Council, has also been pleased to make the following appointments (provisionally until the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure):

The Honorable James W. Johnston to be Attorney General of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the place of the Honorable William Young, resigned.

The Honorable Charles Tupper to be Provincial Secretary of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the place of the Honorable William A. Henry, resigned.

The Honorable John J. Marshall to be Financial Secretary of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the place of the Honorable Samuel Chipman, resigned.

The Honorable Stayley Brown to be Receiver General of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the place of the Honorable James McNab, resigned.

To be Clerk of the Executive Council the Honorable Charles Tupper, in the place of the Honorable William A. Henry, resigned.

The Hon. Mr. Young after a few pertinent remarks placed the following resolution upon the table:

Whereas, the new administration has filled up all the departmental offices except the office of Solicitor General, which is intended to be filled by the Hon. Martin I. Wilkins, a member of this House. And whereas the law requires that writs for filling up the vacancies in this House should be issued at or about the same time, and that the elections thereunder shall be issued on the same day. And, whereas, writs for the counties of Cumberland and Guysboro' are to be immediately issued; but the appointment of Solicitor General has been postponed, and the writ for the Township of Pictou withheld:

Therefore Resolved, that the course that has been so far pursued is in breach of the law, and an infringement of the privileges of this House, and of the rights and liberties of the people.

Mr. Killam could not see that it was any violation of the constitutional rules of the House. He said the office was not an essential part of the ministry,—in fact, many members believed it might be dispensed with altogether.

Mr. M. I. Wilkins contended that the objection was not a sound one. Mr. Young said that so far from wishing to obstruct the Ministry, he would withdraw his resolution when Mr. Wilkins' appointment was officially announced.

Mr. Wilkins stated, in answer to the enquiry of Mr. Howe, as to what were to be the principles of the new Government, that he would be prepared to make the announcement to-morrow.

TUESDAY, Feb. 24.

Hon. Mr. McKinnon announced that the hon. Martin Wilkins had accepted the office of H. M. Solicitor General for this Province. The Speaker then declared the seat of the hon. member to be vacant, and said that he would take immediate steps to have a new writ issued to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Young withdrew the Resolution introduced by him on the previous day. Mr. Howe stated that there was no disposition on his side of the House to embarrass the Government, and that for his part he hoped they would all get to work as fast as possible, and forward the business of the country.

Hon. Mr. McKinnon, by command, laid on the tables of the House the accounts of the Railway Board. The hon. gentleman said in reply to a question, that the elections are to be held on the 25th March. The Speaker suggested certain alterations in the standing Committees, consequent upon the absence of members of the Government.

Mr. Archibald introduced a Bill to give encouragement to the Transatlantic Telegraph Company, whose petition he had presented on a previous day. Mr. Young stated that he had a Petition in his possession from another company, asking for exclusive privileges for 50 years, on certain conditions.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

FRIDAY, Feb. 23

House met at half past 2, P. M.
Hon. Receiver General announced the resignation of the Executive Council.
The House then adjourned until Tuesday next, the 24th inst.

TUESDAY, Feb. 24.

House met at half past 2 P. M.
Hon. Mr. Kenny presented a Commission from his Excellency the Lieut. Governor appointing him President of this Council.

The Commission was read by the Clerk, and the usual oaths having been administered to the hon. gentleman by the Hon. J. W. Johnston, Attorney General and the Hon. Dr. Tupper, Provincial Secretary, he took his seat as President of this house.

REPLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

The house then went into committee, and the address in reply to his Excellency's speech was taken up.

Hon. Mr. Morton suggested that the clause stating the regret of this house at the unsettled state of the question relative to the Mines and Minerals, should be altered, so as to make it read somewhat as follows:—
"When we receive the correspondence on this question, we shall give it our best consideration, and shall be happy if it tends to promote an amicable settlement."

Hon. Mr. Tobin stated that the clause did not commit the house—that everybody must regret that the question is still unsettled.

Hon. Mr. Bell, hon. Receiver General (hon. Stayley Brown,) and the hon. Mr. Fairbanks spoke to the same effect.

The address was then read clause by clause, and passed.

Committee adjourned. House resumed.
Hon. Mr. Rudolf, chairman of the committee, reported favourably to the address, which was then read a third time and finally passed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Tobin, a committee consisting of hon. Messrs. Bell, McKee and Cutler, were appointed to wait on his Excellency the Lieut. Governor to ascertain when it would be convenient for his Excellency to receive the Address.

House then adjourned until to-morrow at half past 2 p. m.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, FEB'Y. 23, 1857.

HOW TO WRITE OR SELECT.

We feel obliged by the approval on the part of our Lunenburg correspondent, of our remarks calling upon Churchmen—Clergy and Laity,—to write for our paper. He has however mistaken their intention in sending us a lot of selections, the bulk of which have already appeared in Provincial papers: and we think he will see, if he read again the Editorial in question, that our observations do not apply to the making of such selections, but to the communication of matters of a parochial nature, embracing the interests of parishes and the welfare of the people in their connection therewith. We feel more competent ourselves to the task of selecting matter, in other words to the proper and judicious use of the scissors, than any persons not acquainted with such business practically, can be: altho' we can have no objection now and then to a beautiful passage being pointed out, or an important suggestion, improved in this way for the edification of our readers. These ought however to come from Church publications, should be as little second hand as possible, and culled from papers or writings which would have all the raciness of originality to the Church people of Nova Scotia—at the same time they should be of a practical nature—not imbued with a divisional spirit, tainted with party bigotry, or tinctured with the uncharitable feeling that is unfortunately too prevalent in the minds of many who differ from their neighbours, without assurance that they are more righteous than they, and in the spirit with which they pursue their differences, proving quite the contrary. Our correspondent will perhaps know our mind more particularly upon this subject by the use we shall make of the extracts he has been at the trouble to furnish.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The political affairs of the Sister Province seem to be in no more settled condition than those of our own. There is strong evidence that the administration there, after about a year's enjoyment of the sweets and sour of office, are weighed in the balance and found wanting. There as here, the combination that overthrew the ministry, was that of a religious body with the Conservatives, and altho' the object of the sudden dissolution by the Lieutenant Governor of the Assembly was to gain a public expression of opinion upon the Maine liquor law attempted to be enforced upon the country, the main object on the part of the religious element was

to acquire political power in connection with religious influence. We have heard that the working of this combination has not given much satisfaction to any party. We see to what it has led. One half of the body politic are determined not to uphold it, after a short trial. The majority in the Assembly has dwindled under its influence, combined with the Temperance influence working against them, into a tie on a division upon an amendment to the Address, which amendment was only lost by the casting vote of the Speaker. The administration themselves, are it is said, at sixes and sevens, and a disruption is threatened which it seems hardly possible to avoid. A New Brunswick paper says: "All past differences seem to have been forgotten among the Liberals; and the harmony and unanimity which now prevail in their ranks is a certain indication that they are about to be successful."—We take this with a good deal of qualification. Those who call themselves Liberals in New Brunswick are not strong enough of themselves to achieve success. But there as here, there are no questions of public interest to divide men's minds, and therefore good men of all parties will most likely combine, and domination political and religious will be crushed. Party names we hope will die out in such a coalition. Why should not that be done here—everywhere? Is it not too bad that personal hatred should be allowed to check the progress of popular advancement and enlightenment? Why cannot the Colonies of Great Britain take example from the Parliament of the Mother Country, and their public men imitate the high-mindedness of the public men of the Imperial Legislature, who never allow their personal animosities, based upon trivial personal reflections, to warp their judgment when the question is the conservation of the religious or political interests of the people? Why also, when they will not do this—do not the people instead of judging their own cause, through the medium of the animosity that exists between individuals, frown down all that sort of thing, and show those persons that they are placed in power to do the popular will and not their own; or if they will not be controlled by this legitimate authority, make them give place to better men.

OUR NEW EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The composition of the Executive Council is of the best materials a party could afford, altho' as a party combination injustice is still done by the omission of one member at least of the Executive formerly in office as Conservatives. How much better, however, would it have been, in the present circumstances of the country, to have employed all the ability of all parties, in order to direct its development, and to bring to completion the great works that are every year becoming more necessary to place it upon a level with other countries. How much better when the opportunity offered, to have drowned all present party distinctions, and if party is really to be the moving principle of responsible Government, to have based it upon another foundation, than personal prejudices, to wit, the Administration judiciously exciting by all available means the resources of the country—the opposition checking its injurious excess, and keeping those honest who have the power of the purse strings.—We do not suppose that any Government can altogether neglect the public weal; and therefore the present if so inclined, will be able to advance it in some degree; but the contentions of party, the pressure upon it of a religious body, the inability to satisfy a host of hungry expectants of office, together with the deep seated feeling of revenge that will be inspired in the breasts of those who believe themselves to have been sacrificed, and in those who are ousted to make room for Government supporters, not upon any just grounds of disqualification, but that their places may be supplied with partisans in many instances no better or as well qualified, will go far to prevent a well disposed administration accomplishing all that is to be desired, or even giving the necessary and grave attention which can prevent errors and ensure completeness and efficiency to plans and projects rightly conceived. They must expect the opposition to be made up of all those conflicting elements, and we do not imagine, that under these influences, their couches will be those of the Sybarite. There is however, one redeeming feature in the new appointments, which foreshadows a contingency which it may be designed to provide for. That is, the appointment said to be determined, of the Hon. Jas. McNab, as Chief Commissioner of the Railway Board, along with which it is understood that the Board of Works and that Board, are to be amalgamated. Now Mr. McNab was certainly a warm supporter of the previous government—and may be fairly supposed to be a connecting link between the party which upheld it, and the present possessors of power,

Poetry.

CHILD READING THE BIBLE.

Thou art bending, little pilgrim, With the bright, unclouded eye, O'er a page whose wondrous story

Yet methinks I see thee glancing, With a wearied look, aside; Would'st thou with the breeze be dancing,

Well, thou hast a child-like vision; Go and sport thee with the flowers! Beautiful as dreams Elysian,

But a torch thou bearest, burning, That shall gleam when all is night; Guard it then, with ceaseless yearning,

Bring again the Bible near me— Lo! a voice from every page, "Weary wanderer, wilt thou hear me?"

Oh, how have the heavy-hearted Taken hope from words like these, Journeyed on, and then departed,

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