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# The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, NOV. 17, 1855. NO. 46.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Day	MORNING.	EVENING.
S.	Nov. 18.	18. Mat. 21.	19. Mat. 21.
M.	19.	19. Mat. 21.	20. Mat. 21.
T.	20.	20. Mat. 21.	21. Mat. 21.
W.	21.	21. Mat. 21.	22. Mat. 21.
T.	22.	22. Mat. 21.	23. Mat. 21.
F.	23.	23. Mat. 21.	24. Mat. 21.
S.	24.	24. Mat. 21.	25. Mat. 21.

## Poetry.

### "THY WILL BE DONE."

BY MRS. A. F. LAW.

Thy will be done!  
 However devious be the path we tread,  
 Or faint the gleams of light around us shed;  
 However fierce the conflicts we must wage,  
 Be this our cry—thy prayer each soul engage—  
 Thy will be done, oh, God!

Thy will be done!  
 Though from our hearts be smothered each earthly tie,  
 And Hope's fair plants beneath Time's touch soot die;  
 Though friends prove false, and rank deceit prevails,  
 And memory's music turns to funeral wails—  
 Thy will be done, oh, God!

Thy will be done!  
 Though strange, "past finding out," may be the way  
 Wise Providence doth lead us, day by day—  
 "Father of Spirits," give us strength to bear  
 Whatever Thou send'st,—on heaven at crash of care!  
 Thy will be done, oh, God!

Thy will be done!  
 If this the language of our inner life,—  
 Come trials, then! Come fire, resistance and strife!  
 By faith we'll compass raging seas of doubt,  
 And with clear voice—transcending storms cry out,  
 Thy will be done, oh, God!

## Religious Miscellany.

### SEEING AND RESEMBLING.

"When He appears, we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is."—1 John, iii. 2.

The person here alluded to is evidently Christ, but the time of his appearance has occasioned some discussion. It may be that day when he shall return to this earth as a conqueror, and stand crowned with light where he once was crowned with thorns. It may refer to that solemn hour when the world shall be judged by its Redeemer. "When he appears," O, what an hour to anticipate! The Everliving, the Omnipotent, the Dweller in light unapproachable and full of glory, shall appear to a worm of earth—a worm that has just burst from its shell, and with fluttering wonder spread its spirit-wings—What a meeting! How the soul will gaze, and tremble while it gazes, yet trembling, will adore and love!

When a child, I stood one day on the steps of Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, to see the President. I remember yet how my young heart fluttered, as the crowd murmured, "He comes! he comes!" and the venerable old man moved before me, with his unbent form, his eye of fire, his features wrinkled with thought, and his brow frosted by time. He was the hero of a great battle, and the President of a great nation. Thousands were there to honour him, and like the voice of an ocean came up their shouts of welcome. It was a proud and noble scene; but what was it to this to which the text above alludes—the appearance of the hero of Redemption—of the Monarch of the skies? That form will flash in the splendours of uncreated glory;—but in the eyes that meet our dazzled orbs, there will be love so deep, that it will seem like a sea of soft and mellow beauty, that we could gaze into forever, without weariness or satiety; and around him, as we draw near, will not be the shouting population of an earthly city, but ten thousand times ten thousand, and thousands of thousands, crying ever with a voice like that of many waters, Glory, and honor, and praise and power to Him that sitteth on the throne! And as millions of golden crowns are cast on the sea of glass before him, and as millions of glorified forms bow down and veil their faces with their wings, to be ushered into the midst of the great assembly, and welcomed to heaven by the Son of its King, this—all this, for a mortal who has rebelled and sinned, and crucified the Son, and grieved the Spirit, it is too much.

If, after a single glance we could steal away into some still and shady grove of Paradise, and there live forever on the memory of that moment, how happy he should be! To have seen God: to have heard his voice; to have breathed the atmosphere of holiness and love around him; to have felt one kind glance of his eye; to have been acknowledged before the universe as his friend—as his child!—what glory and what joy! Our hearts could not hold it now, and well is it that the vision is kept for the disembodied soul.

But this is only the beginning. "When he appears we shall be like him." We shall not only gaze, but be transformed as we gaze, "into the same image from glory unto glory." And now opens upon us the grandeur of the Christian destiny! It is not deliverance from fear and pain—it is not rest in heaven, it is not a mission of gold there, with trees of life, and a river of the water of life! All these he has; but his birthright stretches far above and far beyond them. It stops not until it brings him close to the throne, until it makes him grow like the Holy one, until he mirrors back, in a nature ever brightening, the very lineaments of God.

Now, if it is possible for a human mind to have imagined a glory like this, or for a human heart to desire a glory beyond this, then we will admit that the Bible is not Divine; then we will abandon the Gospel, with all its promises and hopes. But until then, we claim that these Godlike hopes prove that this is God's own book, and we will live for that Saviour who presents such holy motives and such infinite rewards.

"We shall be like him!" Who can stop to analyze or specify on such a theme? The grand, the glowing assurance hurries the mind away on a tide of emotion too rapid and too bright for thought. Such truths we would not understand but feel. When we get a priceless pearl, we do not take it to the mineralogist to learn its elements and chemical proportions; but we hold it before our eyes, we clasps it in our hands, we delight in its soft silvery lustre, and in its inestimable value. So here, we would read over and over again the simple words, "We shall be like him—we shall be like him!" We would dwell upon them, and let the light and the glory of them steal into the soul, until it is full of rapture.

If you could present visions of fame and power, which shall tower before me like the Alps when the sun turns all their glaciers to gold, what were they to this? If you could bear me hence, and plant my feet upon the sun, and unveil to my eye the glories of the solar system; if you could offer it to me as an Empire, yet I would turn away un dazzled, untempted, to this offer of God, "We shall be like him!—like him who is all holiness, all power, all light, and all love!

Greatness is in the soul—it does not consist in titles or dominion; and if you placed me in Jehovah's seat, with my present stature, I would still be a worm. But if you placed me with his nature to be tempted by Satan in a desert, or surrounded by scoffers on a cross, yet I would be a God. Glory, in this world, consists too often in externals; the glory of eternity—all true glory—is in character, and hence, there is no arrogance in wishing to be like God; there is no absurdity in saying that we shall be. We shall not have a universe to govern, and we may have no empire to rule over but our own hearts; and yet we shall have all the elements of enjoyment and of majesty which Jehovah has.

We cannot conceive of any greater mind than that of God. Hence, we cannot conceive of a time when our minds shall have capacity for bliss exceeding or even equalling his, and therefore, we have in this promise every thing that it is possible for us to have. We have an assurance, in this growing likeness to God, that every capacity of our nature, however much expanded, will always be filled; that there will be no want, no longing, no unmet wish, no ungratified desire forever. This will be the glory of that life above, that the soul will be always growing, and yet always full; always asking, yet always answered; always seeking, yet always finding; always looking for, and always seeing; always studying, and always learning; always active, and always successful; always loving, and always loved. Thus like God, we shall be spiritual, we shall be holy, we shall be happy! we shall be forever in light and in glory.

These are words which we speak and hear, and have only the surface of their meaning. Our ideas of them are like those we have of the ocean, by gazing from a headland over a ledge of its billows. We understand something of the general nature of an ocean, and yet how little we know of the vastness which stretches from continent to continent, and from pole to pole! how little of the fathomless depths which are full of life, of coral caverns, and of flashing gems! We know a little of what it is to be holy and to be happy, we know a little of the joys of life and of knowledge; but O, how little of that breadth of knowledge which stretches over the universe, and of those depths of life which only immortality can fathom! O, think, dear reader, of this promise of our Heavenly Father—may, hold it before your heart, that you may feel its solemnity, its sweetness, and its power!—*Episcopal Recorder.*

## CHURCH, THE HOUSE OF PRAYER AND SACRAMENTS.

It is very necessary to preserve the sermon in its due place of subordination to the rest of the service. This point is well put by Bishop Bull. "Prayer is the principal and most noble part of God's worship, and to be preferred before preaching, nay, indeed, to speak strictly and properly, preaching is no part of divine worship; for every proper act of divine worship must have God for its immediate object, and God's glory for its immediate end. But the immediate objects of preaching are men, to whom it is directed, and the immediate end of it is the instruction of men; though it is true, in the ultimate end of it it tends to and ends in the glory of God, as indeed all religious actions do, and all our other actions of moment should do. But prayer is immediately directed to God Himself, and it is an immediate glorification of Him, and a paying of divine worship and honour to Him. In a word, by preaching we are taught how to worship God; but prayer is itself God's worship. Hence, the place of God's worship is styled by our Saviour, the house of prayer. (Matt. xxi. 13.) It is not called a preaching house, (though there must be preaching there, too, at due times and seasons,) but a house of prayer, because prayer is the principal worship of God, to which all religious houses are dedicated, and it is the constant and daily business to be performed in them." (Serm. XIII., Works, vol. i. p. 327.) So that the church is not merely a house of preaching, but still more emphatically, a house of prayer and a house of Sacraments; and it is necessary for every person who goes to church to bear this in mind, and the degrees in which a Christian habitually profits by sermons may perhaps be measured by the devotion and earnestness with which he habitually joins in common prayer. For the one leading idea of Church service should be that of worship—that of honouring God and hallowing His name, and praying that His kingdom may come; and that portion of the divine office which is more particularly devoted to teaching and exhortation will be most effectual for its purpose, when it is restrained from usurping the first place which belongs to the worship of God. We may, perhaps, apply in this case those words of our Lord, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all other things shall be added unto you." And what I have said of prayer applies still more strongly to the holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; and the application is the more striking because the Church, as I have already remarked, makes the sermon a part of the Communion Office, and it may be therefore said to be manifest, that if the sermon does not lead to the Lord's Table it fails to a great extent of its purpose; but whether this be a right interpretation to place upon the position which has been assigned to the sermon in the Church service, or no, this is quite certain, that the Holy Communion, being the highest of Christian privileges, and the greatest of Christian mysteries, every preacher must feel that he has missed his mark, if he has not been able by his sermons either to bring his people to the Lord's Table, or at least to stir their hearts with some solemn fears concerning the breach of duty in not going there. When the sermon and the Lord's Supper stand quite apart from one the other, and the one can be listened to while the other is neglected, then it is clear that the sermon goes for nothing, or for very little; it fails to bring forth the

best Christian fruit, and whether the fault be in the preacher or in the stiff-neckedness of the people, the fact of the sermon having proved barren remains the same.

Sermons, in their own peculiar sphere, as much as prayer and sacraments, are to be accounted as means of grace. I do not pretend to decide to which of these most importance is to be attributed; each has its own place, and the results will be best when each receives all the attention we can give to it; but I remark upon the propriety of recognizing sermons as means of grace, because it gives no occasion to notice, that in the case of sermons, as with sacraments, much of the benefit to be received depends upon the disposition of mind of the recipient; and therefore it is well that Christians should not only give their own most earnest endeavours to understand and remember what God's servants say to them, but also that they should pray God to grant them the help of His Holy Spirit, that they may bear to real profit. Nor will their task be complete when they have prayed for themselves; they are bound to remember the preacher, also, in their prayers; no one can say how much of the efficacy of a sermon may depend upon such co-operation on the part of the people; each minister may find good cause to say, as St. Paul said to the Thessalonians, "Brethren, pray for us; that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified."—(2 Thess. iii. 1.)—*Rev. Harvey Goodwin.*

### News Department.

From Papers by R. M. Stonner Asia, Oct. 27.

#### PEEL'S BANK BILL DYING!

The Bank of England recently made a representation to Her Majesty's Government soliciting some modification of the Bank Act, so as to issue more notes against a portion of its assets; but the application was refused. Yesterday the Bank of England again raised the minimum rate of discount in a manner which excited some sensation, viz.:—For bills having less than sixty days to run, 6 per cent.; between sixty and ninety-five days, 7 per cent. Whatever may be the ultimate results of the present strain upon the resources of the Bank of England, we are sure we speak the opinion of the whole mercantile world when we declare, that upon every principle of public necessity and expediency, the time has now arrived when the relations of the Bank of England with the State must be reconsidered, in strict conformity with the observance of the provisions of existing statutes. It is our duty at this juncture, when reasonable dread of a monetary convulsion is producing the mischievous effects of a real panic, to debase the public mind of the error which generally prevails respecting the indefinite duration of the agreement now in force between the Bank of England and the Government—to indicate clearly the exact position of the relations subsisting between them—finally to urge upon Parliament the immediate reconsideration of the statute 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 32, commonly called Peel's Bank Charter Act, with a view to its total or partial repeal.

That which is called the Bank Charter is in fact no charter at all, granted or revocable by the Crown, but various Acts of Parliament regulate the powers and privileges exercised and enjoyed by the Bank of England as a corporation. During the present century the Act of 39 and 40 Geo. III., cap. 28, and 7 Geo. IV., cap. 47, continued these powers and privileges, until the year 1833, when the 3 and 4 William IV., cap. 98, was passed. In August of that year. By the 5th and 14th sections of that last act, the subsisting agreement between the Bank of England and the Government was conditionally prolonged until the 1st of August, 1855. Although the 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 32, called Peel's Bank Charter Act subsequently passed in 1844, made certain alterations in the mode of conducting the business of the bank by separating the issue and banking departments—in so far as relates to the termination of the agreement—yet the 25th section still continued the powers and privileges of the Bank until the 1st day of August last. The Government is now in a position, according to law, to give 12 months' notice to the corporation of the Bank to terminate the existing agreement; and, upon re-payment to the Bank of England of the debt of £11,015,100, and all other liabilities, their exclusive banking privileges would cease, upon the expiration of twelve months after the Speaker has given such notice, in conformity with a resolution of the House of Commons.

It therefore follows as a necessary conclusion, that if the exigencies of commerce, or the public policy of the country should imperatively require a reconsideration of the principles laid down by Sir Robert Peel's

Act of 1844, for the guidance of the Bank in its functions as regulator of the currency, and in its antagonistic business as bankers, parliament is now perfectly unfettered to act in any way its wisdom may dictate. The only remaining condition of repayment to the Bank of the government debt of about eleven millions, would be nothing more than a simple money operation, which a Chancellor of the Exchequer of the most ordinary capacity could without difficulty compass. Our readers will now perceive that no legal impediment stands in the way of an immediate reconsideration of Sir Robert Peel's Act. In point of law and fact, the agreement between the government and the Bank expired more than two months ago, on the 1st of August last. The perpetuation of the monopoly is only tolerated by sufferance, by reason of an inconsiderable debt due by the government to the holders of Bank of England shares. It becomes the duty of the press and of parliament to consider all the difficulties in which previous inexperience and legislation have entangled us; and insist upon such an effectual remedy as shall place our currency and our banking institutions upon a distinct and secure footing.

Our readers are aware that by the Procuetean provisions of Sir Robert Peel's Act, the Bank of England was compelled in its management of the Issue to set apart securities to the value of 14 millions, whereas the Government debt of about 11 millions may constitute a portion. In addition to this fixed amount of 14 millions, which for no special reason was taken as a basis, or pivot of operations, the Bank was required to add all the gold and silver they did not want for banking purposes. Whatever this aggregate amount may be, whether two millions of bullion and 14 millions of securities, making together 16 millions; or 29 millions of bullion and 14 millions of securities, making 33 millions; or any other imaginable variable sum, fluctuating always with the sliding scale of the stock of bullion, the Bank was authorized to issue notes to that extent and no more. This is the real basis of the circulating medium of England, irrespective of the notes of the country circulation, which since 1844 is strictly limited.

Now, in December quarter of 1847 the stock of bullion fell to £9,798,000; the securities were £29,492,000; total, £39,290. The notes in circulation were £29,058,000; the deposits, £15,574,000; total, £44,632,000. A perfect panic was the result. In October of that year, Sir Charles Wood, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, sent for the late Sir Robert Peel from Tamworth, at that time in opposition, and, as a privy councillor, advised with him on the crisis. With £20,058,000 of notes in circulation, and nearly ten millions of bullion in stock, the country was within "twenty-four hours of a state of birtor." If any parties withdraw under such circumstances four millions of bullion, as we have had a practical instance within this fortnight, the Bank must as at present part with the bullion so demanded, and screw down their note circulation accordingly. Whether the gold and bullion disappear by reason of an adverse exchange produced by the importation of grain, or the introduction of vast quantities of speculative foreign securities; whether the gold is exported to provide for the engagements of foreign loans, to meet the demand of India and China, or the exigencies of war, the Bank of England is inexorably bound to limit the paper issues accordingly—whatever may be the requirements of trade, and even though, as at present, the exchanges furnish no inducement to transmit gold abroad.

It was clearly pointed out to Sir Robert Peel that the apprehension alone of a suspension of specie payments, or, at least, of greater stringency in the money market, aggravated, if it did not cause, the panic which prevailed. The circulation was unduly restricted. General mercantile ruin ensued. Houses which had been insolvent for years, and firms which had ample means of ultimate payment, alike succumbed to the mischievous effects of a disturbance of the currency of the country. Sir Robert Peel's Act broke down, and utterly failed at the very moment when its efficacy, if founded on a correct principle, was most needed. A letter was written by the Treasurer to the Bank practically suspending the stringent provisions of the act of 1844—the tempest was stayed, and calm and confidence was restored. It is self-evident also that with a full currency, the act of 1844 is inoperative. Whenever the circulation is inadequate to the wants of the country, it matters little whether the stock of bullion varies; but the moment the circulation becomes restricted to such a point as to occasion uneasiness in the mercantile mind, we are exposed to those mischievous shocks to public credit, from the effects of which we are now once more suffering.

The mercantile community—if not the whole country—have, therefore, a right to demand an alteration of the law, which professes to regulate the Queen's currency, but which, instead of regulating, contrives to derange it in seasons of commercial difficulty.—Having failed upon two critical occasions, the knell of Sir Robert Peel's Act is now rung. When Parliament re-assembles, a committee must be appointed to inquire into the working of the Act of 1844, with a view to a re-adjustment of the relations of the Bank of England with the State. Some well-considered plan must be devised, whereby the functions of the Regulator of the national currency shall be placed in other and independent hands. The principle of a metallic standard, and a convertible currency, must still be jealously guarded; and the present Bank of England, having its monopoly abolished, must be left to conduct its banking business upon the principle of a fair competition in trade. A commercial people, like ourselves, must not be exposed to these periodical monetary convulsions, if such can be averted by a prudent reform in the management of the currency.—*Morn. Chron.*

#### ITALY.

A diplomatic quarrel, in which, according to the *Times*, Austria is at the bottom, has caused the interruption of all relations between the Sardinian and Tuscan Governments. Some time ago, after a previous hint to the Tuscan Government, who took no exception to the proposal, Count Casati, a youth of eighteen, the son of a Count Casati who emigrated from Lombardy in the disturbances of '48, and settled in Sardinia, was appointed *attaché* to the Sardinian Embassy at Florence, at the head of which is the Marquis Sauli. The new *attaché* left cards with the Tuscan Prime Minister, M. Ballasseroni, and with the Austrian Ambassador, who returned the compliment:—

"Shortly after, however, the Tuscan Premier calls on the Marquis Sauli, and says that the Grand-Duke's Government has been too precipitate in receiving the son of a refugee, and begs that the *attaché* may be sent away on leave, and then receive another destination. This request is forwarded to Turin, but the haste of M. Ballasseroni cannot await an answer. He addresses an official note to the Marquis Sauli, intimating that Count Casati must at once be sent on leave, and never return, as he would not be received by the Grand-Duke. This note was returned, and the Sardinian Minister used all means to bring the matter to a friendly conclusion. M. Ballasseroni would, however, bear nothing, and now wrote to Turin a demand that the Sardinian Minister himself should be recalled. The only course open to the Court of Turin was, therefore, to break off all diplomatic relations with the Tuscan Government: the Sardinian Legation left Florence, and the Tuscan Minister at Turin received his passports." The Austrian part in the matter is this:—On the appointment of the son of the refugee coming to the notice of Count Buel, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, he demanded of the Grand-Duke of Tuscany whether he could really think proper, "in his position as an Austrian Archduke," to receive in his palace a person who could not be received by his Imperial Majesty or by any Austrian Minister? This was enough; reparation must be made at any cost, and the obnoxious *attaché* was got rid of. The British Minister at Turin tendered his mediation; it was accepted by the Sardinian Cabinet, and the proposition was made involving great concessions to Tuscany, for the sake of peace; but this proposition the Tuscan Government peremptorily refused to receive. Lord Normanby has since openly expressed censure on the conduct of the Sardinian Government in appointing Count Casati, and a pretty considerable commotion seems likely to rise out of the matter, it being reported that a diplomatic agent has been sent by our Government to Florence, to bring Lord Normanby to a different view of the subject.

Such is the story related in a leader in yesterday's *Times*.

THE COST OF THE WAR.—To those who doubt the ability of the country to carry on a war at the cost of £80,000,000 or £90,000,000 a year, as long as shall be necessary, we could observe that if England could bear taxation to the extent of £72,000,000 in 1815, it would not be too much to say that we could with equal ease bear taxation now to the extent of £100,000,000, when we bear in mind the increased population, wealth, and trade of the country. In 1815 the income assessed to the property tax was £170,000,000 a year; now, computing it upon the same basis, it cannot be less than £250,000,000. Again, with regard to the extent to which it is possible to abstract from the capital of the country we have had experience in the construction of railways

during the last ten years. When, therefore, we speak of our ability to conduct the war it is obvious that, whether we look to doing so by means of taxation or by loans, it is ample.—*Economist*.

**OUR AMBASSADOR AT VIENNA.**—It appears by letters from Vienna and from Paris that the Earl of Westmoreland does not return as the British Ambassador to the Court of Austria. Upon this fact they are agreed, but differ as to the individual who is to be his lordship's successor. The accounts from Vienna report the name of Earl Granville as the most likely to fill that high and important office, but those from Paris mention Sir H. Seymour as the one said to have been selected for that responsible post of duty.

INDIA.

The Overland Mail, bringing news to the 12th ult. from Bombay, reports the Santal insurrection to be now well-nigh extinct. The rebels have either retreated to the jungle and their mountain fastnesses with their plunder or surrendered to Government. Seven thousand gave themselves up to Mr. Mangler, civilian, and son of a director at Givindpoor, and either among them or captured about the same time is said to be the principal of the three brothers to whose influence and intrigues among their countrymen the rising is attributed. A proclamation has been issued, offering a general amnesty to all who would surrender, except the leaders of the revolt and any individuals to whom a charge of murder can be brought home. These latter will be few, so complete was the massacre where he was taken, no witnesses remaining. Great complaints are made at the easy terms offered by Government; but the season approaching when a pursuit into the jungle was certain death to the troops, there appears to have been no alternative but for the Government to submit to the loss of the revenue of a country. Land in two districts has also been rendered unsaleable, and labour for the same extent of territory suspended.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* speculates on the departure of the Governor-General, summing up his character:—

“Every one here believes it impossible that Lord Dalhousie should leave his plans incomplete, and depart without waiting for the ovation which is so certain to attend him. Though not, perhaps, personally popular, he is politically the idol of the Indian community. His firm and almost haughty character and his long continued success have created a confidence in his judgment which almost amounts to loyalty. His greatest enemies qualify their depreciation with an acknowledgment of his surpassing ability, and men of the greatest audacity shrink from a contest with one whose pen brands as well as defeats them. Moreover, it is scarcely possible to explain to those who live under a constitution the vital importance to India of the personal character of the Governor-General. He begins and ends everything. If he is weak the Administration goes to pieces, and we are fortunate if we escape some mighty catastrophe. If he is a hunter after popularity, every rational improvement is given up in deference to native clamor. If he is lazy or sickly, or addicted to Simla, the Administration stops. It is an engine with one crank. If that stops on its centre, there is either a pause or a smash. For all these reasons and many more the Indian public occupies itself with speculations. Is Lord Dalhousie going? When is he going? Will he visit Calcutta? Is Lord Canning coming?—are the only questions asked in society. The doubt appears, however, to be clearing up. Lord Dalhousie will leave Madras in October, run across to Hongkong, perhaps visit the new city building at Negrais, and return to Calcutta in November. He will not leave till February. Lord Canning will then assume the reins, and it is said reside chiefly in the hills.”

UNITED STATES.

THE APPROACHING CRISIS IN EUROPE.

Our private advisers by the Baltic are of the most interesting nature. They inform us that a great financial contest is going on between the Emperor Louis Napoleon and the house of Rothschilds, in relation to monetary affairs. The latter are supposed to be secretly in the interest of Russia—hence the independent and extraordinary financial movements of the French government in the way of loans and credit institutions. While the Allies, then, are penning up Prince Gortschakoff in the Crimea, the Emperor Alexander is laying siege to the great moneyed institutions of England and France, and from present appearances they are not likely to find a north side retreat, but will have to surrender absolutely and at discretion.

The developments of the last forty years of peace must have convinced all reflecting minds that Finance, in the great States of Europe, is an institution and a

power by itself, acting upon its own councils, governed by its own laws, and controlled by its own interests. In 1832, when Poland was dismembered and absorbed by Russia, this power put itself in direct antagonism to political governments, whom it drove back and compelled to maintain peace. In the whole history of Europe there is to be found no act of spoliation—no violation of treaties—no sacrifice of national honor—no more wanton exercise of power, entailing its bitterest fruits upon a portion of mankind—than is to be found in the dismemberment of the kingdom of Poland; and yet the financial interests compelled the great governments to submit to it as a necessity—to content themselves by a faint diplomatic protest. Such is the attitude in the past of the moneyed power of Europe; and to suppose that now, when its interests are everywhere assailed and jeopardized, it is an idle spectator and an indifferent agent, is the last degree of folly which sagacious men can be supposed to sanction. The truth is, from the commencement of the war Russia has been steadily pressing forward her financial projects to embarrass her adversaries. In the language of the *Liverpool Post*, “the enemy has found out her weak place, and has made a blow at it. It has discovered that we are vulnerable only in the Bank of England.” And he might have added, that the Bank of England is the heart of the British commercial trading and, indeed, her whole industrial system. With the Bank is lodged a power over the exchange—it is identified with the government and with every business interest in the kingdom. The discredit of the funds falls at once upon all those interests. They have entered into a compact in the bank corporation by which they are made mutual partakers of every kind and degree of disaster; and now they are struggling to meet and discharge and otherwise satisfy the penalties of war, which come directly in enormous expenditures, and indirectly in the loss of public confidence, the withdrawal of deposits, and lastly, by a threatened combination of great capitalists to paralyze the arms of the assailants.

It is neither as easy in these times to conduct civil governments or great operations of war as it was forty years ago. The interests that have grown up, which find their vital atmosphere in peace, to say nothing of the changes that have been effected in public sentiment, touching the necessity of war on any conditions, render the present struggle with Russia one of extreme difficulty. The fatal decided influence of the order of things is visible in the withdrawal of specie from all parts of the world, simultaneously from the Banks of England and France in about equal amounts, and from the United States in something like the same ratio. Where it has gone, and when the demand for its secret use will end, and what effect it will have upon the banking institutions of the old and new world, it is impossible to divine.

The rates of interest have been raised in both London and Paris to six per cent—a remedy usually regarded as sufficient to check the export of the precious metals; but so far, it seems utterly powerless. The patient is no better. His nervous febrile symptoms indicate clearly enough that the nature of the disease was not understood, and of course that the remedies applied were useless and unavailing.

We have expressed our own decided convictions that the present financial convulsions in the money centres of Europe are produced by causes connected with the war—that they have their origin in the movements of the hostile governments—that they are the first fruits of a policy adopted at St. Petersburg to embarrass the enemies of Russia.

The London press say they are secret and inexplicable—that the ordinary remedies do not reach them—that they are unable even to trace the money withdrawn from their Banks, which they have pursued as a felon or as a deserter from the field of battle. But all to no purpose. The stream that flowed on so smoothly was utterly lost in the arid political sands of Vienna. If the vigilant pursuers could have traced the subterranean current, most likely they might have found it just as it emptied its precious values into the vaults of Alexander at St. Petersburg.

In connection with this matter and the authentic advices received by us from Paris of the serious contest going on between the great house of Rothschilds and the government of Napoleon, we are able to settle down into something like a rational conviction that the financial government of Western Europe is acting with Russia. Such a hypothesis alone is capable of explaining the vast reduction of the precious metals in Paris and London, the alarm of the Banks, the raising of the interest, the continual withdrawal of specie, and the remarkable shipments made from this country in the

face of an ample supply of bills, and apparently at losing rates. It is the campaign of the Czar upon English and French industry—looking to the overthrow of the Banks, the discredit of their funds, the prostration of individual credit, and to general bankruptcy. It is their “weak place,” and he has chosen an auspicious time to make the attack. The deficiency of wheat, instead of fifty-five millions bushels, as we estimated a few days ago, is seventy-five millions. Spain is now added to the deficient States, and as she hitherto has been able to supply her West India Colonies, these supplies will have to be made from the United States, thus reducing our surplus for European account and enhancing the price of grain in our market.

It would seem inevitable, then, that a great financial crisis is about to overtake France, and that it will put the vast resources of England to the severest test. A suspension of specie payment by the Bank of France may be regarded as almost certain. The policy of the Emperor, though intended to avert the calamity by a system of expedients, will be likely to hasten, rather than retard, the issue. When confidence is impaired more devices are worse than useless; they increase the alarm and do nobody any good—they produce no money. Indeed, the stringent discount rules confining loans to three per cent of the value of stocks, would produce in this market a total overthrow of business operations. It is obvious that capitalists are gradually withdrawing their means, enlarging their securities, and circumscribing operations.—*N. Y. Herald, Nov. 2.*

BERMUDA.

Among the many calamities that it has been our sad duty as public journalists to record, few have been more melancholy than the following, by which a young and glowing wife was cut off in the bloom of youth, “just when her sun was brightest.” From enquiry we learn the facts of the case to be these:—Mrs. Laura Tatem, of Paret's Parish, on Thursday evening last, attempted to fill a lamp with gas whilst the wick was burning. The vapor arising from the gas ignited the fluid in the lamp which exploded, and the burning liquid caught her dress. She ran into the yard, enveloped in flames, after some difficulty the fire was extinguished, but not till she was so severely burnt that no hopes were entertained of recovery from the effects, and on the following day death put an end to her sufferings. She calmly and resignedly passed from this vale of sorrow to her home above.

Mrs. Tatem was only six or seven years of age, and leaves an affluous husband, to whom she had been married but three months, and many relatives and friends, by whom she was beloved for her many amiable qualities.—*Royal Gazette, Nov. 6.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE LUNATIC CLARKE.—The homicide committed at the Lunatic Asylum, by Clarke, as reported in a former issue, was investigated thoroughly by a jury, and the jury decided that he committed the bloody deed under the influence of insanity, and simply recommended that he should be so confined as to prevent him from doing similar acts of violence in future.—*Christian Visitor.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

“O that I had wings like a Dove, then would I see away and be at rest”—*Psalms.*

O for the Dove's light wing to fly  
To yon bright realm above,  
Where on the pavement of the sky  
God dwells in light and love.

Above the world's tumultuous din  
Fain would I rise and soar,  
Beyond the blighting power of sin,  
To rest for evermore.

E'en now with gladden'd heart I wail,  
As day by day he show's  
His bounties on this fragile state,  
And decks the grave with flow'rs.

But far above this mortal frame,  
And far beyond the grave,  
For more enduring things I am  
A better life I crave.

When rapt in love and clothed in light  
With nothing to defile,  
My rest shall be in pure delight  
Beneath a Saviour's smile.

W. B.

The Report of proceedings at the meeting of the Diocesan Assembly is ready—and those who subscribed for one dozen Copies, can have them by application, or they will be sent to their address for favorable opportunity. Rev. Gentlemen who were not present when the subscription was made up, can have them at the same rate—2s. per dozen—by sending in their names.

### Selections.

#### A MODE OF IMPROVING BREAD.

BY PROF. LIENIG.

[Translated for the New York Tribune.]

It is known that the vegetable gluten of the various kinds of grain undergoes a change when moist; in a fresh condition it is soft, elastic, and insoluble in water, but in contact with water it loses these properties. If kept a few days under water its volumes are gradually increased until it dissolves, forming a thick mucilaginous fluid, which will no longer form a dough with starch. The ability of flour to form dough is essentially lessened by the property of vegetable gluten to hold water, and to place it in the state, for example, in which it is contained in animal tissues, in meat and in coagulated white of egg, in which the absorbed water does not moisten dry bodies. The gluten of grain, in flour not recently ground, undergoes a change similar to that which it suffers when in a wet state, for the flour absorbs moisture from the air—being, in a very high degree, a water absorbing substance; gradually the property of the flour of forming dough is lessened, and the quality of the bread made therefrom injured. It is only by artificial drying and keeping from the air that this deterioration is prevented. In rye flour this change occurs as soon, perhaps sooner, than in wheat flour.

About 21 years ago the Belgian bakers commenced the use of a remedy, by means of which bread equal to that made from the freshest, best flour, was manufactured from flour, which, by itself, would give only damp, heavy bread. The remedy consisted of an addition of alum, or of sulphate of copper, to the flour.

The effect of both these substances in the preparation of bread rests upon the fact that when warm, they form a chemical combination with the gluten, (previously made soluble in water, and changed thereby), which restores to it all its lost properties, it is again insoluble, and capable of holding water.

The relations of vegetable gluten to caseine, with which it has so many properties in common, induced me to make some experiments, whose object was to replace both of the substances (sulphate of copper and alum) so deleterious to health and to the nutritious properties of bread, by some subject having the same effect, (as regards the gluten,) but devoid of injurious qualities.

This substance is pure cold-saturated lime-water. If the lime water be mixed with the flour intended for dough, and then the yeast or leaven added thereto, fermentation progresses in the same manner as in the absence of lime water. If at proper time more flour be added to the "risen," or fermented dough, and the whole formed into loaves, and baked as usual, a sweet, beautiful, fine-grained, elastic bread is obtained, of exquisite taste, which is preferred by all who have eaten it any length of time, to any other.

The proportion of flour to lime water is 19.5; that is, for 100 lbs. flour, take 26 to 27 lbs or pints of lime-water. This quantity of lime-water does not suffice for mixing the bread, and of course common water must be added, as much as is requisite.\*

As the sour taste of bread is lost, much more salt may be used to give it a palatable quality.

As to the amount of lime in the bread, 1 lb. of lime is sufficient for 600 lbs. of lime water. In bread prepared as above, there is nearly the same amount of lime as is found in an equal weight of leguminous seeds—(peas and beans.)

It may yet be established as a physiological truth, by investigation and experiment, that the flour of the cereal grains is wanting in the property of complete nutrition, and from what we know thereof, the cause would seem to lie in its deficiency in the lime necessary for the formation of the bones. The cereal grains contain phosphoric acid in abundance, but they contain far less lime than the leguminous seeds. This fact may explain many of the phenomena of diseases observed among children in the country, or in prisons, if the food consists principally of bread; and in this connection the use of lime water by physicians merits attention.

The amount of bread produced from a given quantity of flour, is probably increased in consequence of an increased water compound. From 19 lb. of flour,

\* As many persons may not be familiar with the process of preparing lime water, a recipe for the same is added:

Take four quarts of lime and one gallon of distilled water. First, pour a little of the water upon the lime, to slake it; then add the remainder of the water and stir well together; cover the vessel immediately, and set it aside for three hours. Keep the solution, together with the undissolved lime, in stoppered glass bottles, and pour off the clear liquid when it is wanted for use. Water free from salina or other obvious impurity may be employed in this process without distilling.

without lime water, seldom more than 24½ lb. of bread were obtained in my house; the same quantity of flour baked with 5 lb. of lime-water, gave 26 lb. 6oz. to 26 lb. 10 oz. of good, well baked bread. Now, since, according to Heeron's determinations, the same quantity of flour gives only 25 lb. 1 8-5 oz., the increase of weight, in consequence of the use of lime-water, appears to me indubitable.

THE HISTORY OF THE ATTEMPT TO LAY THE WIRE FOR THE Electric Telegraph, between Cape Breton and New-foundland, is, we believe, already known to most of our readers; but the following details which have been furnished us by a friend, will, we doubt not, be read with interest, as giving a connected account of the incidents connected with the failure:—

#### THE EXCURSION TO NEWFOUNDLAND.

Correspondence of the Republican.

Steamer James Adger,  
Aug. 9th, 1855.

After two days' basking in the sun in a state of most luxurious idleness, it requires more of an effort to rouse one's faculties to the pitch of letter-writing than I fear you will be able to appreciate. "But to begin at the beginning," as the Irish say:—We left New York Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, amid the cheering of a crowd of well-wishers. In ten minutes the busy world was forgotten, and it seemed as if we had been transported to fairy land, the deep blue of the sky and water contrasting beautifully with the rich masses of green on either shore. But soon all interest in the beauties of nature was superseded by that unconquerable desire to know "who is who," and the result of my investigation was extremely satisfactory. To give strength and respectability to our party we have Peter Cooper, and I might add wife, but the ladies having as yet devoted all their energies to sea-sickness, I have not been able to judge of them in either of the above-mentioned respects,—therefore I will confine myself to the gentlemen. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Cyrus Field are charming hosts, doing all in their power for our comfort and happiness, and providing in every way for our bodily wants,—while our spiritual necessities are ministered to by no less than five of the clergy. Professor Morse and Professor Shepherd do the scientific, while the press is admirably represented by Rev. Henry M. Field, Bayard Taylor, who, unlike most celebrities, fully realizes one's expectations, and the gentlemanly and accomplished Mr. O'Brien of the Times, who, if you don't already know allow me to introduce through "Duke Humphrey's Dinner" in the August number of Harper.

Though this is only the third day out we have seen a wreck, and spoken a vessel; while yesterday two or three amiable whales spouted an hour or more for our amusement, and now that we are approaching Nova Scotia innumerable little French fishing boats are darting about, producing quite a picturesque appearance with their red sails. The captain promises us that we shall be in Halifax this afternoon or evening, and if the wind had not been dead ahead ever since we left New York we should have been there ere this.

One of our amusements on board is a little telegraph, by which messages are sent from one end of the ship to the other, and we have made one or two unsuccessful attempts to open communications between the deck and larder, going up and down the companion way being a severe trial to those leaning towards a certain malady now somewhat prevalent on board. I have seen a piece of the wire to be used for the submarine telegraph, which I shall be obliged to describe in a very unartistic manner, but I am not sure it will be the less intelligible for that. It is composed of three wires, which are encased in gutta percha, and bound together by a strong iron wire which is lacquered over, rendering it as a whole impervious to water; it resembles a bundle of lead pencils tied up in black paper. A single wire, with its coating of gutta percha is just the size of a common lead pencil. When you hold this simple thing in your hand, it is hard to realize what wonders it is destined to perform.

After leaving Halifax we are to proceed directly to Port-au-Basque, where the vessel from England containing the wire is awaiting us, and from which place I hope I shall be able to write you a more interesting letter. Y.

#### THE EXCURSION OF THE TELEGRAPH PARTY TO NEWFOUNDLAND.

Correspondence of the Republican.

St. John's, Newfoundland,  
August 14.

I did not write, as I promised, from Port-au-Basque, as the place can be described in four words: rocks, men, women and children. Finding the Sarah Bryant, (the vessel containing the telegraph coil) had not

arrived, and the harbor being so small that our steamer could not enter, after stopping for a couple of hours, we proceeded on our way, and reached this place about 7 o'clock on Tuesday. Passing through a very narrow passage with high bluffs on either side, you enter one of the prettiest harbors in the world, completely shut in by high hills, covered with houses to the water's edge, with the cathedral towering above all on one side, and on the other curious looking fishermen's huts, surrounded by "fish flakes," the artistic name for a kind of platform, upon which the cod-fish, which are the chief means of wealth here, are cured. You can imagine better than I can describe, the delicious odors which are wafted on every breeze from this quarter of the town. The Cathedral is a large, fine building, containing many fine basso-reliefs in bronze, a marble statue of the Saviour, with life size figures of the apostles. Everything thus far is in excellent taste, and as the pews are confined to the sides of the building, there is an effect of vastness produced, which one does not often experience on this side the Atlantic. Near the Cathedral is the bishop's house and the nunnery.

The bishop gave us a reception yesterday, conducted us through his fine house and grounds, and then resigned us to the care of the lady abess, who did the honors of her establishment in a manner which reflected great credit upon her good care and management. We saw in the sewing room some very fine specimens of embroidery. A head of Christ, which was framed under glass, was so exquisitely shaded that one would much sooner have ascribed it to the brush of one of the old masters than to the delicate fingers of one of the young sisters. The hospitality and attention of the St. John's people are unbounded. All the ladies and gentlemen have called upon us, placed their horses and carriages at our disposal, and take every means in their power to show their kindly feeling towards their Yankee visitors.—They are very anxious for more direct means of communication with the States, and have manifested from the first great zeal in the submarine telegraph, forming thus quite a contrast to their Nova Scotia neighbors, who are what we call "slow."

Wednesday we gave a dinner on board to the officials and dignitaries of the town. Governor Darling was unable to attend, being confined to his room by gout, but we had the bishop, attorney-general, the governor's secretary, aide-de-camp, and about thirty other gentlemen. We sat down to dinner at six, and the next four hours flew rapidly by between the toasts and the graceful replies to them. There were 11 regular toasts given: 1, 'The Queen,' after which the band played, God save the Queen; 2, 'The President of the United States,' who I noticed was more warmly cheered by the Nova-Scotians than by his own subjects; but our hearts all beat in unison at the sound of 'The Star Spangled Banner'; 3, 'The Governor of Newfoundland'; 4, 'England and America—may the cable which soon shall link together their opposite shores be a perpetual alliance of peace and friendly intercourse, and of reciprocal good will.' This was responded to by Rev. Dr. Spring, of New York. 7, 'The Electric Telegraph—

"The steel called Lightning (say the Fates),  
Was tamed in the United States,  
'Twas Franklin's hand that caught the horse,  
'Twas harnessed by Professor Morse."

To which the learned Professor himself replied so gracefully and appropriately that I shall make no apology for giving you the greater part of his speech; it is as follows:

"I thank you ladies and gentlemen, most cordially for the flattering mention you have made of me in connection with the electric telegraph, for it expresses the kindness, the goodwill, the generosity of your own hearts. But, ladies and gentlemen, I place myself as one only amongst the instrumentalities in this great enterprise of binding the nations together in the bands of electric intercourse. It is thus only that I find relief from what I may truly style the oppression of praise. It would be hypocrisy in me to affect callousness or indifference to the good opinions of my fellow men. I have not so superficial a self-knowledge as not to be aware that there is something within this bosom ever ready to kindle at the least spark of praise, a pride that would give utterance to the arrogant boast, "Is not this great Babylon that I have built, by the might of my power, and for the honor of my majesty?" Who is it that commands the lightnings to go and they go? Who gave the telegraph to the world? An incident in the early history of the telegraph is directly pertinent to the answer to these questions. At two sessions of the Congress of the United States, my petition for the pecuniary aid of the government to construct the experimental line of Telegraph from Wash-

ington to Baltimore, to test its practicability and utility, dragged its slow length along, and the close of the sessions of 1842 and '43 threatened a result as inauspicious as the previous sessions of 1837 and '38. I need not more than allude to the fact that in the previous session of 1837, I had expended all the pecuniary means I possessed to sustain myself at Washington while urging upon the attention of Congress this then untried, this then esteemed visionary enterprise of an electric telegraph.—Years were required to put myself again in a pecuniary condition to appear before Congress with my invention, and now I saw the last day of another entire session about to close, and with it the prospect of still another year's delay. My bill had indeed passed the house. It was on the calendar of the Senate, but the evening of the last day had commenced with more than one hundred bills to be considered and passed upon before mine could be reached. Wearied with the anxiety and suspense, I consulted with one of my senatorial friends; he thought the chance of reaching it so small that he advised me to consider it as lost. In a state of mind I must leave you to imagine, I returned to my lodgings to make my preparations for returning home the next day. My funds were reduced to the fraction of a dollar. In the morning, as I was about to sit down to breakfast, the servant announced that a young lady desired to see me in the parlor. It was the daughter of my excellent friend and college class-mate, the commissioner of patents. She called, she said, by her father's permission, and in the exuberance of her own joy, to announce to me the passage of the telegraph bill at midnight, but the moment before the Senate's adjournment. This was the turning point of the telegraph invention in America. As an appropriate acknowledgement for her sympathy and kindness, a sympathy which a woman can feel and express, I promised that the first despatch by the first line of Telegraph from Washington to Baltimore should be indited by her. To which she replied, "I will hold you to your word." In about a year from that time, the line was completed, and everything being prepared I apprised my young friend of the fact. A note from her enclosed this despatch: "What hath God wrought!" These were the first words that passed upon the electric wires, on the first completed line in America.

Place me where you will, then, gentlemen, in the chain of instrumentalities, I look behind me and before me, and see in the vista of the past and of the future a long procession of co-operators, without whom, my thought, however brilliant, could never have been realized. To them all, whether present or absent, I would render here the homage of my thanks. I claim for my reward the gratification I cannot but feel, with an intensity which I can scarcely find words to express, that the favourite dream of three and twenty years of my life, whose realization I have cherished day and night, to wit, that universal humanity is to be bound in a true social fraternity by instantaneous inter-communication of thought, is now near its consummation."

10, 'The Press—the recognized voice of public opinion—may it always speak for the advancement of knowledge and the improvement of society.' This toast was elegantly and tersely responded to by Bayard Taylor. I regret that space will not permit me to give you the outlines of his remarks, which were received with much applause. 11, 'The Ladies—whose eyes were the first electric telegraphs—may they never fail in forming a connection.' This last (and I might add best) toast was acknowledged by Fitz James O'Brien in his own characteristic and spirited style. Some volunteer toasts ended the dinner, which will long be remembered with pleasure by all who were fortunate enough to be present.

Thursday evening a ball was given for us at the Province building, which did great credit to the taste and good feeling of our hospitable entertainers. The hall was beautifully decorated—the star spangled banner's mingling gracefully with the 'union jack,' and the provincial flag of green, on which is emblazoned the harp of Old Erin. One rarely sees so much beauty as the ladies of Newfoundland possess, combined with much sprightliness and grace; but they lack that distinguished air for which the American ladies are famed, and one of our party, a New York belle, moved about like a queen among them. The dancing continued until a late hour; we poor people who had been confined on ship-board for a fortnight thinking it a favorable opportunity for a little exercise; and to end in a story-book style, we all reached home (that is our ship) 'dri' fully tired and very happy.'

#### ARCHDEACON SHORTLAND AND THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.

The Indian papers publish a letter from Archdeacon Shortland, relating the particulars of a disagreement with the Bishop of Madras relative to proceedings connected with an alleged preaching of unsound doctrine by the Rev. H. Taylor, the senior chaplain of the cathedral. The following are the passages of the sermon preached on the fourth Sunday after Epiphany, 28th January, 1855:—

"We do not regard the bread and wine merely as signs or emblem. We rather consider them as becoming, through the act of consecration, the body and blood of the Saviour, and as such the vehicles of grace to the believer."

"We cannot, therefore, regard the Holy Communion as nothing more than a solemn commemoration, calculated to nourish holy thoughts and pious dispositions. We must regard it as an instituted means for the communication of grace, the vehicle of communication being the consecrated symbols, which, though they substantially remain bread and wine, effectually represent the crucified Christ."

"Some excitement," says the Archdeacon, "was created among a few of the persons attending the cathedral; and Sir William Burton, puisne judge of the Supreme Court addressed a letter to the Lord Bishop, stating that in the course of the sermon the Rev. H. Taylor 'expressed himself clearly, unequivocally, and unqualifiedly as follows:—

"By the act of consecration the bread and wine becomes the body and blood of Christ."

"He said, moreover, that our Church in the Catechism teaches (or says) the same thing, in the words 'which are verily and indeed taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's Supper.'"

"Meanwhile, the Archdeacon, being on the most intimate terms with the Lord Bishop, wrote to his lordship several private and (the Archdeacon maintains) privileged communications, remarking on the subject in a confidential style; to which, however, he to his great surprise, was not favored with any reply whatever. Most of the clergy in the neighbourhood of Madras were in the habit of meeting at his house on the first Tuesday in each month; and, understanding that many unfounded reports were in circulation relative to Mr. Taylor's sermon, and that errors of the most serious character were 'spread to him, I felt it right on one of these occasions, to read to them an extract from the sermon, and, on a subsequent occasion, a paper, in which his views on the subject were explained on "That the bread and wine by the act of consecration become spiritually the body and blood of Christ to the faithful receiver, although they substantially remain bread and wine;" at the same time, however, stating the intention with which I read the paper, and expressly requesting that no remark on the subject might be made.' He guarded himself also from expressing any opinion on the doctrine contained therein. Some weeks elapsed, during which the Archdeacon had not been favoured with any communication whatever from the bishop, when at length, to his astonishment, he received a letter stating that it had been brought to his lordship's notice that he (the Archdeacon, had permitted the Rev. H. Taylor to read at his last clerical meeting an explanation of an extract from a sermon which he (the Bishop) had previously condemned, and told him no explanation could do away with the wrong impression its words were calculated to produce:—

"I cannot express to you the concern that I feel at your thus giving countenance to, and taking advantage of your position to uphold views which your Bishop has declared to be incompatible with the teaching of the Church of England. You ought to be my representative at the presidency, not my opponent."

"I consider too, that at a meeting which was called for other purposes, to bring forward a controversy on which your Bishop had to decide, was a most unwarranted proceeding, and one which, if repeated, must lead me to put an end to such meetings altogether."

"I have now to direct that at your next clerical meeting you read the accompanying papers without one word of note or comment by yourself or those present, and to request a large body of the clergy as possible to attend on the occasion."

"To this the Archdeacon answered, to the effect that a communication expressed in such terms was probably never before addressed by a Bishop to an archdeacon, and he could not recognise the Bishop's right thus imperatively to order what he should do, or say or not say, on the occasion of his receiving his reverend brethren in his own house, and at his own table. The most proper mode, the Archdeacon suggested, of making a formal communication of this nature to the reverend clergy, would be by assembling them at the cathedral for that purpose. The statement contained in the letter of Sir W. Burton was very seri-

ously incorrect. His lordship has been misinformed as to what occurred in his house on the occasion; he (the Archdeacon) himself read the paper explanatory of his views, requesting at the same time that there might be no discussion whatever on the subject; and there was none.

"Your lordship," the Archdeacon continues, "I must beg to remind you, did not favour me with a single line expressive of your judgment on this painful subject; but though you had done so, I should still have considered it highly expedient that the reverend clergy who favoured me with their company should be informed of the precise doctrines which had been preached, as thus only would they be able duly to understand and weigh the condemnation which it appears your lordship has pronounced."

A reply from the Bishop follows, in which he tells Archdeacon Shortland—

"From the very commencement of this unhappy business your conduct has been open to animadversion. To have made yourself a partisan, when a grave question of doctrine was referred to your Bishop, was an inexcusable fault in one in your position; but your extraordinary letters to me, in order to induce me to coincide with the views of the reverend chaplain's sermon, were most objectionable. Was it the way to speak of a subject which had been referred to the Bishop in most respectful language by a gentleman in an exalted situation, distinguished alike for his urbanity and attachment to the Church of England; 'This latter opinion may not square with Madras views, which I fear savour too much of Zwinglianism; but it is very extensively embraced and admitted in the Church of England; and not all the Sir W. Burtons in the world will ever bring the Bishops and clergy to see eye to eye on this controverted question.' And again—'It is now as ever in Madras—a few idle people run from house to house, tattling about matters of which they either know nothing, or at least should think of much more soberly and prayerfully, humbly too, until a ferment is excited.' I do not hesitate to say that your subsequent conduct in permitting Mr. Taylor to read his explanation or vindication of his views, when you well knew that the question was at that moment before your Bishop, was most improper, and I will add, the most outrageous act, in one in your relative position to the Bishop, that I have ever known; and if, as I further believe, you knew that the vindication was not an answer to misapprehensions of the congregation, but was an answer to the Bishop's letter to Mr. Taylor on the subject, condemnatory of his views, then it is impossible to use words too strong to mark the utter want of decency, and order, and propriety, in permitting it to be read.

"I now again repeat to you, that if ever another act of irregularity should occur, I shall feel it my duty to issue my injunction to forbid such meetings of the clergy."

"My condemnation of Mr. Taylor's views was founded solely and entirely on the extract from the sermon furnished by the rev. chaplain himself."

"I do not wonder at your forgetting your vow of canonical obedience in refusing to obey the Bishop's injunction to read the letters he forwarded to you (although it is difficult to imagine a more fitting place or opportunity than where the 'vindication' they are intended to condemn was read), when you can tell me in the last paragraph of your letter, that you should have considered it highly expedient, had you heard directly from myself my judgment condemnatory of the views in question, that the clergy, when called together for prayer and mutual edification, should be invited and enabled by you to canvass the merits of the judgment of their Bishop."

"But now, once for all, I must be permitted to say, in all truth and faithfulness, that I cannot regard your conduct in the whole of this unpleasant business, otherwise than as an attempt to usurp the Bishop's place and office."

"(a) You have prejudged an important point of doctrine, which you knew had been submitted to the Bishop for his consideration and decision, and endeavoured to induce him to coincide in your views without either reason or argument."

"(b) You have permitted a paper to be read to the clergy in vindication of views which your Bishop and Metropolitan have condemned as unsound. It is true you state 'I had not favoured you with a single line expressive of my judgment upon this painful subject,' but you tell me, if I had, you would still have considered it highly expedient that the rev. clergy present at the meeting, should be informed of Mr. Taylor's precise doctrines."

"(c) You have disobeyed the Bishop's directions to read his and the Metropolitan's letters containing their views on the subject, although one of these letters is a direct answer to the vindication permitted to be read at the meeting in question; and the Bishop maintains that the place where and the persons to whom the vindication had been read were most suitable for the reply."

"(d.) You have now received the Bishop and the Metropolitan's views on the subject, and you have expressed no sympathy with them, no desire to uphold them, no regret at having prejudged the question.

"You can scarcely be surprised, after all this, at my saying that I have entirely lost that confidence which was desirous to repose in you as my Archbishop and representative; and, moreover, will add that it can never be restored again except by the most unreserved acknowledgment of the great fault you have committed, and the assurance that nothing of the kind shall hereafter occur.

"I shall receive no further explanations or any more apologies; or if they are sent I shall not reply to them. I shall wait a reasonable time to give you an opportunity of reconsidering the whole question."

Nevertheless, the Archbishop wrote on the 30th of April a letter, of further explanation. In this he protests against the Bishop's making public his confidential letters to him, and charges his lordship with being equally guilty of speaking in their mutual private correspondence of "Madras cliquerism," and referring to one of the principal officers of the Government as "doing more injury to the Church than all the Dissenters at Madras," &c. After replying *seriatim* to the Bishop's charges, he concludes by saying that "it would ill become him to permit his conduct to be stigmatized as 'outrageous,' and to allow himself to be charged with 'usurping the Bishop's place and office,' and with having 'forgotten his vow of canonical obedience,' without that earnest protest which self-respect obliges him to make, and without respectfully appealing to the highest authorities for a revision of his lordship's judgment."

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, NOV. 17, 1855.

### THE CHURCH WITNESS AND ITS CORRESPONDENTS.

To own a fault is a mark of an ingenuous mind—and when an individual has been the secondary means of promulgating a slander, it is considered we believe, in the code of honour, not only that a repudiation on his part is the first step to reparation, but that he is bound either to give up his informant, or to stand in his place and make the full amend in his behalf. Judged by this standard of fair dealing between man and man, we think the *Church Witness* of St. John comes far short of its moral obligation, let alone what may be its christian duty in the premises. For he who stands the case. A slanderer takes advantage of the good nature, or the known partialities of his editor, and imposes on him an untrue statement of what has taken place in Salem Chapel in this City, and he does this for the twofold purpose of condemning a righteous motive, and of attaching an odium to the character of the Bishop of the Diocese. The slander is promptly met and exposed, and the Editor is, according to his own shewing, put in possession of the best testimony to the falsehood of the accusations. Instead however, of acknowledging that he had been led into an error, excusable perhaps in one who is disposed to find or see something wrong in whatever does not square with his own peculiar notions of the fitness of things, and that he was rather hasty in remarking upon the statements of a correspondent who could sacrifice truth to his prejudices, he proves that he is himself deficient in the candour that should ornament the genuine christian character. The half apologetic tone of the *Church Witness* in this matter can deceive no one. It is an attempt, still to uphold the statement of its veracious correspondent, and that against the witness of every individual who has entered the Bishop's Chapel since the day it was opened for the accommodation of the poor until now. The Editor of the *Church Witness* can indeed find little to cavil at in the mode of celebrating public worship there, as described by his correspondent, who having "no music in his soul," would rather read than sing a psalm, but he ought at least to have given proper weight to his denial of the allegation, pointed as it is with his name in proof of its justice. This is in fact a fair challenge to the *Church Witness* to confess an imposition upon its pages,—or else to call upon him who has borne false witness against his neighbour, to stand forth in his proper person, and substantiate aught of what he alleges to have been done against religious propriety. The general argument of the *Church Witness*, that it takes the name of its correspondents as sufficient authority for the justice of their observations, does not certainly apply in this case, which is a slander disseminated by a public print under the supervision of a Clergyman; and the party impugned no less a person than a Bishop of the Church to which that Clergyman belongs.

### THE LATEST NEWS.

The telegraphic message from New York, indicates an excited state of the public mind in England, on the supposition that a termination of amicable relations with the United States is near at hand. There need not, we think, be much apprehension of such an event; nor does there seem to have been the least preparation on the part of the United States to meet such a condition of things. It would be very strange if a question about the enlistment of foreigners should embroil Great Britain and America, the former of which in her dealings with the latter has never been over sensitive to provocation from her transatlantic relative. There may, however, be good reason for supposing that the United States, eager to take advantage of the occupation of England and France in other important matters, will think it a good time to press their desire for Cuba to a profitable conclusion. America at the present moment stands in a proud position of neutrality, and it would be difficult for the belligerents in Europe to do without her assistance. She evidently sees this, and calculating upon their utter subservience to her ability to furnish their food, may be inclined to press, up to the point of national endurance, some of the objects of her own ambition—but she can go no further, and they are aware of her policy, and know or ought to know by this time how to check her game. With a stimulus to the noble country of the Canadas, the deficiency in bread-stuffs in England, might be more than supplied, and whether they should find an outlet by the American seaboard, or through her own dependencies, is a question of but little moment when the alternative is presented by the United States of making Great Britain depend upon her own resources. The want of a great northern railroad to connect the harbour of Halifax with the far west would be felt in such a contingency, and should lead to its immediate prosecution, as an enterprise upon which the future destinies even of the Mother Country, may be in some degree involved. In these days of large production, the Colonies of Great Britain are of themselves sufficient to regulate the pulsations of the heart of the Empire, and properly encouraged will of themselves form a market for her manufactures, only limited by a partial dependence upon them for the raw material. It is evident that the United States, great as their natural resources may be, are not in a good condition to become a belligerent against the European Powers, especially with those which could shut up all their commerce, and be the means in a short time of causing a wide spread ruin of all those commercial and manufacturing interests which it has been their policy to buoy up at great sacrifices.

His Lordship the Bishop leaves Halifax to-day for St. Margaret's Bay, where on Sunday he will hold a Confirmation.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, has issued a Proclamation appointing Thursday the 6th of December, as a day of general thanksgiving for "the inestimable blessing of an abundant harvest."

### CROW HARBOUR.

This harbour is very prettily situated on the south side of Chelabucto Bay. The people who live in its vicinity are principally Churchmen, but generally of the poorer class, and support themselves partly by fishing and partly by the culture of the soil. During the fishing season, it is much resorted to by fishermen from other parts, and many of these also belong to our Church. But like too many of our Eastern Shores, Crow Harbour is left very destitute of the ministrations of the Gospel. The building (open to all parties) now used for Divine Service, being a very unsuitable one, a strong desire is felt to have a Church built. The people are quite ready to contribute for this purpose, as far as their means will allow; and a grant of land for the site has been very generously promised by Mr. Smith, a resident there. But the people unaided will not be able to raise the requisite amount. The subscriber would, therefore, appeal, on their behalf, to the sympathies of their fellow Churchmen, and solicit their assistance. The object is well worthy of their charitable contributions; and any that may be given, either through this office, or sent directly to the subscriber, will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

W. G. T. JARVIS.

DIOCESAN ASSEMBLY.—The name of I. Hartshorne, Esq., delegate from Dartmouth, was accidentally omitted from the list of lay members present at the Session of the Diocesan Assembly for 1855.

J. DWIX GILPIN,

Clerical Sect'y.

### ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

(Per Telegraph to Reading Room.)

The American Steamship Pacific, arrived at New York, at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning. Liverpool dates to 3rd. November.

Consols are quoted at 88 a 88½.

Money market unchanged.

Nothing important from the Crimea.

Lord Stanley offered Colonial Secretaryship.

General Coldrington appointed Commander of Army, vice Simpson.

Great excitement in England in consequence of strong prospects of war with United States.

Cotton market advanced ¼ to ½.

Flour market firm, but no change in prices.

Wheat has declined 2d. per bushel.

Sugar firm, with extensive sales. The advance has reached 6s per cwt.

### ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

An extraordinary excitement in England was occasioned by rumors of War with the United States, and that Mr. Buchanan had demanded his passports. Mr. Buchanan had been obliged publicly to contradict the rumor.

There is no news of importance from the Crimea.

Both armies were going into winter quarters.

Some further small successes had been gained by the fleets, which have now sailed for the Gulf of Perekop.

Lord Stanley, the Earl of Derby's eldest son, has been offered Colonial Secretaryship.

Hamilton Seymour is appointed Minister at Vienna.

Difficulties between France and Naples settled.

The Edition of Psalms and Hymns for the Diocese of Nova Scotia having been all sold, no further orders for that Book can be immediately supplied; but a new Edition is in progress, and will be ready about the first week in December. These Books will be of a more convenient size, while the type will not be smaller, and a greater reduction in price than heretofore, will be made by the dozen or more, to those who remit the Cash. Orders sent between this and the time of publication will be carefully attended to.

The following BOOKS are now offered for sale and may be had by application to the Publisher, at the Office of the Church Times—

1. Maskell's Monumenta Ritualia Ecclesie Anglicanae. 3 Vols. 8vo. cloth, quite new, beautifully printed by Pickering, Lond. 1846-47 (published at £3). 30s.
2. Patrum Apostolicorum Opera. Gr. & Lat. Hefel. 8vo. new, hf. cf. Tubinge, 1842. 2s.
3. Eusebii Pamphili Historia Ecclesiastica et Vita Constantini, Gr. & Lat. Zimmerman. Thick 8vo. (1252 pages) new, hf. cf. Frankfurt ad Man, 1822. 25s.
4. Foxe's Acts and Monuments of the Church, or Book of Martyrs. Seymour's Edition. New roan Imp. 8vo. Lond. 1843. 20s.
5. Anderson's Annals of the English Bible. Abridged and continued by J. P. Prime, 8vo. cloth, New York. 1852. 10s.
6. Cotton's Editions of the Bible in English, from 1500 to 1850, with Specimens of Translations and Bibliographical Descriptions. 8vo. cloth, Oxford, 1852. 7s. 6d.
7. Burton's Description of Rome. 2 vols. 12mo. boards. Lond. 1828.
8. Bishop Russell's Palestine, with Map and Engravings. 12mo. cloth, Edinburgh, 1832. 3s.
9. Brown's (Rev. Dr.) Antiquities of the Jews, 2 vols. 8vo. hf. cf. neat, Lond. 1820. 10s.
10. Warton's (Rev. Dr.) Death Bed Scenes and Pastoral Conversations, 4 vols. 8vo. hf. cf. gilt, fine copy. Lond. 1827-32. 27s. 6d.
11. Cecil's Life and Remains (Portrait) 8vo. cf. large type. Lond. 1816. 4s.
12. Miller's (Rev. Dr.) Letters on Clerical Manners (Portrait) 12mo. green cloth, gilt, Philadelphia, 1832. 4s.
13. Will's Lives of Illustrious Irishmen (fine Portraits of Burke and Grattan) 8vo. cl. Dublin, 1840. 2s. 6d.
14. Newgate Calendar—a Record of the most remarkable Criminal Trials in England during the last century, with numerous Plates & Portraits. 6 v. 8vo. hf. cf. Lond. 3s.

### A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE EFFECTED BY DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

NEW YORK, March 19, 1855.

This is to certify that I have been troubled for almost four years with a choking sensation, sometimes so bad as almost to suffocate me; I employed two regular physicians, but to no purpose. I was then persuaded to try a bottle of Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge. I took two tea spoon-full at one dose. It soon began to operate, when it made thorough work. (I had a regular worm factory within me.) I should judge it brought away from me some two quarts of worms; they had the appearance of having burst. I took the remainder of the bottle at two doses. The effect was, it brought away about one quart more, all chopped to pieces. I now feel like a different person.

The above is from a widow lady, forty-six years of age, resident of this city. For further particulars, the public are referred to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan place, or to E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutgers and Monroe sts. P. S. The above valuable medicine, also Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. McLane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Baylee.

Holloway's Medicines.—We are not in the habit generally of mentioning the thousand and one medicines of the day ; but when a really meritorious one is before the public, we think it due to the afflicted the fact should be made known.

MARRIED.

At South East Passage, by Revd. James Stewart, Mr. DANIEL McKENZIE, to Miss ELIZABETH TRINDER. On the 30th inst., by the Rev. Henry DeBorja, A. M., JACOB DAVIDSON, of Chelsea, and LARK FROSSILL, of St. Andrew's.

DECEASED.

On Tuesday last, at 4 o'clock P. M., in the 80th year of her age, FRANCIS, widow of the late Wm. Gallagher, Esq., after a long and severe illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine Will.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Nov. 10.—Schoa Emily, Bourk, St John's, N. F.; Resident; Labrador; Ocean Wave, North Bay; Meteor, Yarmouth; Helena, Picton—bound to New York. Sunday, Nov. 11.—Brig America, O'Brien, Boston; Brig Boston, Roche, Boston; Kadoolah, Jenkins, Boston; Neander, Davidson, Boston; Schoa. Liverpool, Day, Liverpool; Triumph, Power, Labrador; Ocean Queen, Davis, North Bay; Cores, Graham, P. E. I. land; Ariel, George Town.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, NOV. 17.

Table listing prices for various commodities: Bacon, per lb. 7 1/4 a 8d.; Beef, fresh, per cwt. 30s a 45s.; Butter, fresh, per lb. 1s. 4 1/2 a 1s. 6d.; Cheese, per lb. 7 1/2 a 7 3/4d.; Eggs, per doz. 11d. a 1s.; Hams, smoked per lb. none.; Do, green, per lb. 7 1/4 a 8 1/4d.; Hay, per ton. 15s.; 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. 8d. a 5d.; Yarn, worsted per lb., 2s. 6d.; Canada Flour S. F., 51s. 3d.; Am., 52s. 6d.; Rye, 42s. 6d.; Corn Meal, 28s. 3d.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord. 21s. a 22s.; Coal, per chaldron. 30s.

ALMANACKS.

CUNNABELL'S Nova Scotia Almanack, and all the others as they appear, on sale at the Book Store of Wm. Gossip 24 Granville Street, Halifax.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

AMHERST

PRINCIPALS. Mrs. C. E. Hatchford and Miss Yates. TERMS.

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

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

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

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

BILLS payable Quarterly in advance. There are two Terms per year, of five months each. The Winter Term commences 6th January, and ends 5th June.

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

References—The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Hon. the Master of the Rolls, Thomas A. S. Dewolf, Esq., Halifax. Rev. George Town-ent, Rev. Alex Clarke, Rev. E. B. Demill, Amherst. Rev. John Francis, Rev. Chas. Tupper, Aylesford. Rev. Charles Hill, A. P. Ross, Esq., Picton. Harr King, Esq., D. C. L., Windsor. John McGeath, Esq., St. John. Hon John H. Partelow, Fredericton.

There will be a few Vacancies in the above Institution after the ensuing Winter Vacation, which can be secured by early application to C. E. HATCHFORD. Amherst, N. S. 12th Nov. 1855.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

W. N. SILVER & SONS. IMPORTATIONS FOR THE SEASON, are now open and upon inspection, and will be found equal to any in the City. No pains or cost have been spared to make every department worthy the patronage of their customers.



POSTPONED SALE OF SHEEP.

SALE OF STALLIONS & DURHAM HEIFER.

THE Sale of SHEEP at Halifax, advertised for the 13th instant, is Postponed to TUESDAY the 20th instant, at twelve o'clock at noon, when it will take place on the Grand Parade.

At same time and place will be Sold the following Animals, imported from Canada, and purchased by the Government for the use of the Province, viz: A Brown STALLION, 6 years old, of pure Canadian or Norman blood. A Grey STALLION, 5 years old, of the same breed. A Black STALLION, of the Cleveland breed, 4 years old, half brother to the grey horse of the same breed recently imported by the Province.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

MYRRH AND BOKAX, PREPARED WITH ESU 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.

THE MISSISS WELLS, SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, WOLFVILLE.

Will Open on the 1st. December. TERMS PER ANNUM. ENGLISH in all its branches, - 25 0 0 primary. - 4 0 0 Music - 7 0 0 Drawing - 4 0 0 French - 2 10 0 Leather-work—twelve lessons - 1 0 0 Board - 25 0 0

ON SALE BY WILLIAM GOSSIP.

LIFE and Works of William Cowper, complete in one vol. cloth 8vo., with Illustrations, Lond. 1851. 19s. Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, cloth 8vo. Lond. 1848. Fuller's Worthies of England, 3 vols. cloth 8vo. Lond. 1840. 20s. Langhorne's Plutarch's Lives, complete in one vol. cloth 8vo. London, 1853. 10s. Lacon; complete in one vol. cloth 8vo. London, 1851. 7s. Historical and other Works of William Robertson, D.D. complete in two vols. With an account of Life and Writings of the Author, by Prof. Dugald Stewart, cloth, 8vo. Edinburgh, 1847, 14s. Calvin's Christian Institutes, 2 vols. cloth 8vo. London: 1844. 15s. Bickersteth on the Lord's Supper, hf. cf. 8vo. London, 1824, 8s. 6d. Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary, New Edition, with the Author's final corrections, 6 vols. cloth, imp. 8vo. with portrait, London, 1854. £4 5s. July 28, 1855.

E. K. BROWN,

HAS RECEIVED PER ALMA. THOMAS, SHOOTING STAR, PAGLK, AND WARBURTON: BAR, Bit 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 Rasps, 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 Cards, Tin Sheet Lead and Zinc, Mill, X Cut, Circular, Pit and Hand Saws, 15 Cases assorted Hardware, 4 do Hollowware; 6 Cases Chains, 4 do Hand Irons; 3 Cases Shovels, 1 Case Slates, 2 barrels Riddles, 1 Case Brushes; Casks Railway Grease. 2 ton Cutch; Crates Coal Scows. Axes, Hatchets, &c. &c. No. 1 Ordnance Square.

NEW GIFT BOOKS.

A FURTHER SUPPLY of 'the Home Sacred, Little Episcopalian, Our Little Comfort, The Baron's Little Daughter, In the World but not of the World, Herbert Aiberton, Arthur Granville, &c. W. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

WIDOWS' & ORPHANS' FUND.

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

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. 20. 1855.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

LARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing Cambric—per yard: Antiquarian, Imperial, Royal, and Demv 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 collapsible tubes: Drying Oil; Nut Oil; Poppy Oil; Mosaic Water Colors; Intubes and boxes: Liquid Sepia; Liquids India Ink; Liquid Carmine; Water Color Megill; Prepared Gum Water; Superior Sables for Oil or Water Colors; Flat Varnish or Lacquering Brushes; Camel Hair Pencils; Faber's and Rowney's Drawing Pencils; Charcoal in reeds; Drawing Pens; Parallel Rulers; Compasses; Mapping Pens; Slates; India Rubber—metallic white—true tittle—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, 24 Granville Street, Halifax.



**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.

Oct. 11. **W. LANGLEY,** Hollis Street, Halifax.

**J. M. CHAMBERLAIN,**

Importer and Dealer in **STOVES and GRATES,**

BEGS to intimate to his numerous Customers throughout the Province, Cape Breton and Newfoundland, he has received part of his Fall Supply and remainder to arrive per "Shooting Star" from Scotland "Africa" and other vessels from Boston, New York and Portland; with a general assortment on hand of all the different and best kinds of **STOVES, GRATES and CABOOSIES,** generally used and most approved, with stove pipes of all sizes to fit, and placed up in houses and vessels at the shortest notice, which he offers for sale at the

**CITY STOVE STORE, No. 213 Hollis Street,** at the Old Stand near H. M. Ordnance, on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Country Produce, or J. G. and G. credit. Constantly on hand—Bales of new and furze-dried Bedding **FEATHERS.** Orders from the Country executed with care and despatch. Sept. 22, 1855.

**ARTISTS' MATERIALS.**

**WM. GOSSIP,**

No 24, GRANVILLE STREET,

HAS Received in recent Importations, the following Artists' Materials, which he will warrant to be of the best quality.—

**Oil Colors.**

Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors, in Colorable Tubes, as follows:—

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Madder Lake         | Ivory Black,   |
| Cobalt,             | Indian Yellow, |
| Chinese Vermillion, | Naples Yellow, |
| Mgdp.               | Indigo,        |
| Nutmeg,             | Vandyke Brown, |
| Flake White, double | Chrome Yellow, |
| Tubes,              | Scarlet Lake,  |
| Burnt Sienna,       | Crimson Lake,  |
| Raw Sienna,         | Purple Lake,   |
| Burnt Umber,        | Roman Ochre,   |
| Raw Umber,          | Indian Red,    |
| Prussian Blue,      | Vegetian Red,  |
| Yellow Ochre,       | &c. &c. &c.    |

**Oils.**

Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Phials.

**Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas.**

Academy Boards, 21 x 18 ins.; prepared Mill Boards for smalto finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes; Prepared **CANVAS** plain and single prime—27 inches wide, of any length.

**Brushes.**

Bristle Brushes, flat and round, all sizes; Sable, do. Large, Medium and Small; Camel Hair, do. for Blenders, Flat and round; do. do. Flat for Lacquering, all sizes.

**Crayons, &c.**

Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of 24, 36, and 64 shades.  
Le Franc's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes. Conte Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, Black Glazed Crayons, Italian Chalk, hard black, White Crayons, square, White Chalk, round, for Black Board, Forte Crayons: Leather and Cork Stumps, Tinted Crayon Paper.

**Superfino Water Colors.**

Tracing Papers, various sizes, for plans; Tracing Linen Cambic, for mill plans. Carbon Coping Paper: Faber's Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine; Rowse's do. do; Mapping Pens; Dividers; Parallel Rulers; Superior Mathematical Instruments; Drawing Pins, Bristol and London Board; Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c. Jan. 13 1855.

**TO PRINTERS.**

THE SUBSCRIBER conceiving that it would be beneficial to his brother Printers to be able to purchase in Halifax such materials as they may be occasionally in want of, will always keep on hand—

- Brass Rule of all patterns, in lengths of 2 feet, Leads, Svo. and 12mo. per lb.
- Space Rules,
- Quotations,
- Mockers,
- Points,
- Ley Brushes,
- Newspaper and Book Printing Ink,

—All of which will be sold at a small advance to cover freight &c., for Cash only.  
May 10. **WM. GOSSIP.** Orders for new Presses or Type, and all material connected with the Printing Business, supplied from one of the best Type Foundries in Boston—and every information afforded to Parties entering upon the printing business, to enable them to do so with economy.

**DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES**

TOILET REQUISITES, &c., &c., &c.,

**WM. LANGLEY** Respectfully announces to his numerous patrons, that he has received from England a general supply of the above. The various articles are of the best quality and moderate price. **LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Nov. 4.**

**EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,**

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

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I remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant.  
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