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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Orthodoxy—Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. LONDON, 20, BUCKINGHAM STREET, W. SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1889. No. 1000.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.				EVENING.			
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Apr 15	15	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
16	16	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
17	17	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
18	18	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
19	19	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
20	20	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
21	21	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th

Notes.

A SONG IN THE NIGHT.

BY THE REV. G. W. BETHUNE, D. D.
"When I awake I am still with Thee."

In silence of the middle night,
I wake to be with Thee;
And through the shadows, as the light,
Thy mercy smiles on me.

I talk with Thee upon my bed
In meditations blest,
And sweetly pillow there my head
Upon my Saviour's breast.

I think of Him who knelt and prayed,
A night on the hill
Then walked the sea his friends to aid,
And bade the storm be still.

I think of Him who took the cup
In dark Gethsemane,
And gathering strength from prayer, rose up
To die for such as we.

I think of heaven, where never more
The weary ask for night;
But ever fresh and glorious pour
New raptures on the sight.

So do I learn a parable,
That in my darkest day,
When waves of sorrow round me swell,
The storm shall pass away.

Nor will I turn my head aside,
Though bitter griefs be mine;
But say with Him, the Crucified,
"Father, my will is Thine!"

Thus shall I praise Thee while I've breath
To sing thy love to me;
And welcome e'en the night of death,
To wake and be with Thee!

Religious Miscellany.

THE Toronto Church has in course of publication in its Editorial columns, a series of articles, under the title "On the unpopularity of Religious Truth," signed W. S. D. They are of interest as exhibiting the rise and progress of parties in the Church, and the tendency of such movements. We have decided upon making some extracts from this writer, who as far as we have seen treats the subject in a sufficiently impartial spirit:—*Ed. Ch. Times.*

EVANGELICALISM (SO-CALLED).

The reformatory movement of the Wesleys having been turned aside, and, to a great extent, neutralized and rendered indirect in its influence upon the Church, by those causes to which we adverted, it was still urgently necessary that the spirit of true religion should be revived within her borders, and that her members should be taught to comprehend more clearly the great doctrines of the Faith.

In the time of this great need, He who is the Church's Head showed that He had not forsaken her, notwithstanding all her provocations; for by the influence of His blessed Spirit He quickened in earnestness the souls of those men who are claimed as the leaders of what is now known as "the Evangelical School."

It is impossible to consider dispassionately the state of the Church in those days without feeling acutely how urgently she needed to be awakened from spiritual slumber; and this must be conceded, although we may be disposed to contend that the number of worthy and excellent clergymen to be found among "old-fashioned High Churchmen" was even then greater than is popularly supposed.

The common impression certainly is, that, with the exception of the Evangelical party, the whole

body of the clergy were in spiritual darkness. But it is easy to see how this impression became general. Such men as Homain and Venn, Scott and Newton, Simson and the Milners, adopted a system of theology, the tendency of which has ever been to dispose those who hold it to doubt very seriously whether their brethren can be true Christians unless they can pronounce their peculiar Shibboleth.

When, therefore, they observed diligence and excellence among the ranks of the old High Church party, they were led by the very earnestness which marked their character as reformers to give way to the tendencies of the theological system which they had adopted, and set down as "legality" and formalism what may in many cases have been the fruit of sound, though perhaps not very fervent, faith—a very remarkable instance of which may be found in the second chapter of Simson's life. Hence, altho' perhaps there were (so to speak) seven thousand in Israel who had, no more than themselves, bowed the knee to the image of Baal, yet these men, with perfectly good conscience, declared themselves to be the only advocates of the truth, and the multitude have taken that declaration upon trust.

If all this, however, were fully and freely conceded, it does not alter the fact, that at the time when these men arose the Church greatly needed reformation. The movement of the Wesleys had resulted in the throwing off of a numerous and energetic sect, leaving the body from which it separated very much as it was before, as to anything like a general and hearty acknowledgment and reception among individuals of the great doctrines of grace and the duties of a holy life.

While the need of reformation is thus a fact confessed, another fact which must be as readily conceded is, that the men now alluded to were the Reformers of their day. They were led by various means to deep views of the spiritual feebleness and corruption of man's nature—to sincere self-abasement for their own personal sins and shortcomings—to humble and undivided reliance upon the all-sufficient merits and atonements of our blessed Lord—to earnest waiting in the use of divine ordinances for the influences of that Holy Spirit who, out of weakness can make us strong. In this renunciation of themselves and of their own righteousness, and this simple looking to the Cross, they found a goodly portion of rest and blessing for their souls, and a measure of strange and hitherto unknown strength against the power of inbred sin and the force of outward temptation.

Aroused into earnestness themselves—awakened thoroughly from spiritual slumber, and animated with love to the souls of men through love to Him who had redeemed them with His own most precious blood, these men went forth and—after their manner—declared these blessed truths, and to a people in deep spiritual poverty they preached the unsearchable riches of Christ.

And what was the consequence? It was what under similar circumstances it ever has been. The great mass of the laity (who are now in certain quarters regarded as the bulwarks of the truth,) under the leading of such of the clergy as were favorable to the erroneous faith and the defective practice which then prevailed, were violent in their opposition against those who were scoffingly spoken of as "new lights." They were regarded enthusiasts—madmen—methodists. Their teachings were denied; their actions misrepresented; their motives malign; and themselves treated often with rudeness, and occasionally with something very nearly allied to persecution.

To prove all this we have only to refer to the memoirs of these men, which are to be found in almost any library, where we shall meet with an account in detail of the various trials which they had to encounter from the spirit of opposition which prevailed around them.

We are told, for instance, by Mr. Simson himself that on his appointment to Trinity Church, Cambridge, "the people almost universally put locks upon their pews, and would neither come to church themselves nor suffer others to do so. . . . I put in then a number of forms, and erected in vacant places, at my own expense, some open seats, but the churchwardens pulled them down and cast them out of the church. To visit the parishioners in their own houses was impracticable, for many were so em-

bittered against me that there was scarcely one who would admit me into his house. In this state of things I saw no remedy but faith and patience." A little farther on he says, "The opposition thus formed continued for many years. . . . I determined to establish an evening lecture; but scarcely had I established it before the churchwardens shut the church doors against me. On one occasion the congregation was assembled, and it was found that the churchwarden had gone away with the key in his pocket. I therefore got a smith to open the doors for that time, but did not think it expedient to persist under such circumstances."—(Life of Simson by Carus, Am. Ed. p. 20.) The result was, that he was on the week days excluded from his own church; and in order to find an opportunity of instructing those who were disposed to attend his ministry, he had to hire a small room in his parish and meet them there.

We find that after thirty years labor in the parish of which he was incumbent, he was still exposed to bitter and unfounded complaints which were laid by a considerable number of laymen before a bishop who appears to have been only too well disposed to second their malignant intentions, and we find at the same period a strong disposition on the part of "the Heads of the House," Cambridge, to fall in with both bishop and parishioners, in the endeavour to thwart his efforts for good. (Simson's Life, pp. 186-180.)

The history of the Vanns—both father and son—shows very clearly that they were in a greater or less degree exposed to the same trials; and we all remember how the most intimate friends of Joseph Milner at Hull became so embittered against him, when he began to preach distinctly the doctrine of repentance towards God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, that when they met him in public, they would cross the street in order to avoid him, or refuse to return his ordinary salutation.

Before Scott was himself awakened to real earnestness, we find in his sentiments and conduct towards his neighbor John Newton at Olney, a very remarkable indication of the feeling that prevailed against the reformers of that day, even among the clergy and the ranks of the better-informed classes (see his life.) He looked upon him as a broacher of novelties—an enthusiast and a bigot, who, though too contemptible to be crushed by logic, was nevertheless, too excellent to be withered by scorn.

Here, then, we submit, is abundant evidence of the soundness of those principles which we seek to establish as (in their appropriate place) criteria of truth. At the time when the leaders of the so-called evangelical school arose, the faith which popularly prevailed in the Church was most erroneous and defective. It consisted for the most part in a strong conviction that if a man paid some attention to public worship, partook three times a-year in the Holy Communion, and was guilty of no very great and scandalous offences, he was safe for eternity. Miserable, erroneous, and defective as such views unquestionably were, they were nevertheless in great favor with the multitude; and when the reformers of that day arose and with earnest spirits and unanswerable arguments, proved the utter groundlessness of such opinions, showing that without a true repentance and a lively faith, leading to holiness of life, men could have no hope of salvation, they immediately experienced the inevitable fate of religious reformers—viz. misrepresentation, calumny and persecution; and thus they found that unadulterated truth in the things of God excites the bitterest enmity of the human heart.

In our next article we propose to consider some of those leading causes which rendered the (so-called) Evangelical movement less satisfactory in its results than could have been desired. And, since the Church is an organized body instinct with life, the very law of vitality impels her constantly to strive to throw off whatever is dead and evil; and hence the failure, or at all events the incompleteness, of that earnest-hearted movement entailed upon her the sad necessity of yet further reformation—not in her own teachings, but in our appreciation of them, and in that holy practice which is the only legitimate fruit of sound opinion.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. America, March 31.

In the House of Commons on Monday the 25th, Sir C. Wood stated that it was intended to establish an effective blockade of the Russian ports in the Baltic and White Seas as soon as those ports were open.

The Right Hon. Bart. also informed the house that Lord Dundonald's intention for capturing the Russian strongholds had been submitted to the Admiralty, and inquiries made concerning it, "but under the circumstances it would not be discreet to publish what they meant to do."

Lord Cantlin, the Postmaster-General, says the Government are so conscious of the injury inflicted on the Australian colonies by the withdrawal of the mail service, that, notwithstanding the exigencies of the war, they are in treaty with parties most likely to be able to supply the deficiency.

In the House of Commons, Tuesday, 27th of March, Mr. Phipps proposed an address to the Queen, praying that in the negotiations for peace the reconstitution of Poland should be sought for.

The rest of the evening was taken up with a debate on the motion of Major Reed for a select committee, to inquire into the present mode of appointment in the army. The speeches were a repetition of those on Viscount Goderich's motion for doing away with the system of purchase. The motion was seconded by Captain Scobell, a naval officer, but opposed by all the military men, except the mover, who spoke.

Early in the evening, 27th March, Mr. Roebuck stated that the Sebastopol committee would lay upon the table the evidence taken by them up to their last day of sitting before Easter, and he hoped the committee would conclude its labors shortly after Easter.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Premier, replying to criticisms upon the Colonial-office by Mr. Roebuck, assured the house on Tuesday that the Government intend to keep faith with the colony of Newfoundland. Steps have been taken, said Lord Palmerston, to fulfil the promise made by the Duke of Newcastle, and elections have been ordered with the view of effecting an enlargement of the popular assembly; and the nomination of those who are to constitute the Second Chamber will be deferred until the representative body is chosen. Mr. Roebuck gave notice that on an early day he would present a petition from the Assembly of Newfoundland, and would upon that occasion take the sense of the house upon the propositions contained in the petition.

We believe that, as at present arranged, the fleet, under the command-in-chief of Rear Admiral the Hon. R. S. Dundas, C.B., will leave Spithead for the Baltic on Monday next, the 2nd of April.

The advanced squadron, under the orders of Capt. R. B. Watson, C.B., left the Downs on Wednesday for the Baltic. The squadron consisted of the Impregnable, 51, screw, Capt. Watson; Euryalus, 51, screw, Capt. Ramsay; Arrogant, 47, screw, Capt. Yelverton; Cossack, 29, screw, Capt. Fanshawe; Tartar, 20, screw, Capt. Dunlop; Esk, 20, screw, Capt. Birch; Conflict, 8, screw, Commander Brown; Desperate, 8, screw, Commander White; Archer, 15, screw, Capt. Heathcote.

Lord Dundonald is about to communicate to "the wise and energetic ally of her Majesty," his plans by which he proposes "speedily, certainly, and cheaply, to surmount obstacles which our gallant, persevering, and costly armies and fleets have failed to accomplish." In the same letter the noble lord talks of our "five-fold decimated army." What does his lordship mean?

Mr. C. H. Darling, late Governor of the Cape, has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland, vice Mr. Kerr Brille Hamilton, appointed Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands. Upon this appointment the Record remarks that "Mr. Hamilton is an excellent man, decidedly attached to the evangelical portion of our church, and his removal from a colony like Newfoundland is much to be regretted."

RUSSIA.

This week we have several important documents from St. Petersburg, all declaring in favour of peace, and a positive resistance to dishonour. We give them in the order they arrived. On the 7th the Emperor Alexander II. received the diplomatic body and delivered an address remarkable for its energy. His Imperial Majesty said—

"I am persuaded, gentlemen, that all your Courts feel sincere sorrow at the misfortune which has befallen us; I have already received proofs of it from all sides; they have greatly moved me, and I stated yesterday to the Ministers of Prussia and Austria how much I appreciated them. I solemnly declare here before you, gentlemen, that I remain faithful to all the sentiments of my father, and that I will persevere in the line of political principles which served as a rule to my uncle the Emperor Alexander, and to my father. These principles are those of the Holy Alliance. But, if that Alliance no longer exists, it is certainly not the fault of my father. His intentions were always upright and loyal; and if recently they were misunderstood by some persons, I do not doubt that God and history will do him justice. I am ready to contribute to a good understanding on the conditions which he accepted. Let us him, I desire peace, and wish to see the evils of war terminate, but if the conditions proposed by your Governments do not lead

to a result honourable for us, then, gentlemen, at the head of my faithful Russia, I will combat with the whole nation, and I will perish sooner than yield. As to my personal sentiments for your Sovereign [here the Emperor addressed Baron de Werther, Minister of Prussia] they have not varied; I have gratefully recalled the fraternal affection and friendship which his Majesty the King always had for my father, and I told you yesterday how grateful I am to him for it. I am deeply sensible of the kind words which the Emperor has caused to be transmitted to me on this occasion. [This was addressed to Count Esterhazy, Minister of Austria.] His Majesty cannot doubt the sincere affection which my father entertained for him at an epoch which he himself has recalled by the order of the day addressed to his army. Be kind enough, gentlemen, to communicate my words to your respective Courts."

In a letter direct from St. Petersburg, dated the 9th March, a striking passage from another speech is reported:—

"The deputation of the nobility having presented themselves, in order to render an account to his Majesty of the election of the chiefs of the militia, were harangued with much warmth. The discourse terminated thus:—"I solemnly declare that I will not give up a single inch of Russian territory to our enemies. I will take good care to prevent their penetrating further on the soil of our country; and never, never—may my hand wither first!—will I affix my signature to a treaty which shall bring the slightest dishonour on the national honour." These words were spoken with a tone and energy of vehemence which excited among all present the most rapturous applause."

The funeral of the Emperor took place on the 11th inst. A letter from St. Petersburg, giving an account of the ceremony, says:—

"I cannot describe to you the anxiety of the people to render the last homage to him whom they were accustomed to consider as a demi-god, and as, at a later period, charged by the Divinity to combat for the holy orthodox religion and holy Russia. Everywhere, as the body passed, the spectators made the sign of the cross, and most of them when they knelt down, touched the earth with their forehead, weeping bitterly. At the different churches the procession halted, and the various ranks of the clergy paid homage to the ashes of the chief of the Orthodox Russian Church. Prayers for divine mercy to the soul of the deceased were offered up in every place of worship; and Nicholas himself was called on, as chief of the Church, to address prayers to God to give force to Russia to combat with success for her rights and her territory. Cannon continued to fire until the coffin reached the Cathedral of Paul and Peter. The service for the dead of the Greek-Russian Church was then celebrated, and salvoes fired by the troops, announced the end of the ceremony. The evening was far advanced before the crowds of people who had assembled to witness the ceremony ceased to fill the streets. In addition to the thunder of artillery, the roll of the muffled drums and the sound of military music playing funeral marches were to be heard. The death of the Czar has produced a certain degree of agitation, which our Government, autocratic as it is, has not been able to prevent. The ceremony displayed a character of magnificence and grandeur worthy of the deceased Czar. Everything passed off in good order."

The Telegraphic news from the Crimea is contradictory, though the news of some important movement may be daily anticipated, we do not imagine the events, recorded in the following despatches, the latest received, deserve to be so classed. The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes the following:—

"Constantinople, March 19.—In the night between the 15th and 16th inst, the French troops carried a line of ambuscades occupied by the enemy's sharpshooters: at the same time the Russians made a sortie on our extreme left, which was vigorously repulsed. They had fifty men put hors de combat and withdrew in disorder."

"Marseilles, Monday, March 26.—The *Thalor*, which left Constantinople on the 15th, and the *Euphrate*, which left Constantinople on the 19th, have arrived. Letters from the Crimea, of the 17th, announced that Omar Pacha arrived at the camp of the allies on the 12th. On the 13th the Russians opened the fire of their batteries on the heights of Balaklava. The English, assisted by General Vinoy, routed them. On the 17th the Russians attacked the whole line of the allies, and were driven back with great loss."

"Vienna, Monday.—Advices from Odessa of the 21st, state that the Russians in spite of repeated attacks, maintained the position they had taken on Mount Sapouna on the 24th of February, from which their guns play on the French lines of attack and upon part of the camp."

"Berlin, Wednesday, March 21.—Advices from St. Petersburg of this day's date state that the following despatch had been received from General Canrobert, in which the states that, in forty-eight hours from the time at which he wrote, the bombardment of Sebastopol would commence."

"The *Post* of Monday published the following:—

"Paris, March 25.—The Government have just received a telegraphic despatch from General Canrobert, in which the states that, in forty-eight hours from the time at which he wrote, the bombardment of Sebastopol would commence."

A Vienna despatch reports the death of Prince Menschikoff from typhus fever, but with the addition that it "requires confirmation."

THE CONGRESS AT VIENNA.—The impression appears to be universal, not only in this country, but on the Continent, that the Western Powers have agreed to recede from their first demand on Russia, that the fortress of Sebastopol should be razed to the ground. A fear is gaining ground that all our boasting—all our dearly-bought alliances—all our sacrifices of money and men—are coming to a sorry and unprofitable result. It is felt, by a kind of instinct, which seldom misleads a whole people, that we are on the eve of some shameful compromise—some hollow, inadequate, and patched-up peace. The French government journals have already begun to affirm that the Western Powers are not seeking to destroy Sebastopol. The *Constitutionnel* writes:—"The destruction of Sebastopol no longer figures in the number of the stipulations of the Allies relative to the Black Sea, for the reason that the siege of which this place has been the object, has never been considered otherwise than a means, and not as an end, by the Western Powers. What they pursue in common in the Black Sea with their fleet and army is not the ruin nor the capture of a military port—it is the reduction of the forces which Russia has maintained in these parts." The intelligence comes from so many quarters, that we find it difficult to persuade ourselves that the statement is groundless. If it be true, France and England have forever dishonoured themselves; and notwithstanding the loss of nearly 50,000 men, and an expenditure of £20,000,000, have only, in reality, left matters just as they found them. If Sebastopol is to be spared, Russia will neither be humbled nor hurt; and the peace which will follow will be a hollow as well as dishonourable peace.

A despatch from Vienna says:—"The political horizon has again become gloomy. The first Conference on the third point, was not satisfactory. Although the Western Powers do not insist on raising the fortifications of Sebastopol, they propose other conditions that are not agreeable to Russia. Operations on the Stock Exchange by great capitalists, generally understood to have access to reliable sources of information, are cited in corroboration of the rumour. The partisans of Government attempt to vindicate the concession by attributing it to an artful political stratagem. Its extremely moderate proposals of France and England they allege, are dictated by the conviction that Russia will not accept them; that its inveterately aggressive propensities will be thus more unequivocally exposed, and that Austria will then have no excuse left for refusing to throw its sword into the scale. English statesmen have never gained any thing by playing such a wily game as is here attributed to our present rulers."

Another report says:—"We believe we are correct in stating that the Third of the Four Points having come under the consideration of the Congress of Vienna, and the plenipotentiaries having exchanged their ideas upon this important condition, it has been found by them necessary to communicate with their various Governments, and especially with St. Petersburg, in consequence of the inability of the plenipotentiaries to reconcile their respective instructions." The Third Point stipulates for the entrance of Turkey into the European family, and for the limitation of the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea. While waiting, the Congress will, probably, continue to meet, and we may suppose, will pursue the study of the First and Second Points, which have not been accepted, as it has been erroneously stated; but merely acknowledged as to their general bearing. They have yet to be canvassed in all their difficult details, and this, if ever it be come to, will be a work of many weeks."

A despatch dated "Wjborg, Tuesday," prepares us for the opening of the Baltic.—

"The Great Belt is open at the north, south, and east; also from Knudshoved to Slipshaven. Concern is still icebound. The Sound ice is broken up on the Swedish side. Elanora is open, and ships have arrived. Ice still remains between Ilven and the Danish coast. Kiel harbor is partially open; Buck quits.—A storm from the north-west is rapidly dissipating the ice."

A small Sardinian squadron is to sail from Genoa for the Black Sea, under Commodore Dinegro. The English steamers to convey the troops are expected. In order to be able to leave a margin for non-effectiveness, the King will send 17,000 instead of 15,000 men to the Crimea.

Selim Pacha, who was killed in the Russian attack on Eupatoria, was the single Mameluke who escaped the slaughter by Mehemet Ali at Cairo in 1811; he made his horse leap the parapet of the wall of the court where his companions were butchered, and Mehemet Ali was so pleased with this daring exhibited that he spared Selim.

INDIA.

Hyder Khan, as representative of Dost Mahomed, has arrived at Jellalabad, on his way to Peshawar to negotiate with the Chief Commissioner. Lord Dalhousie has gone to the Neilgherries. The condition of Oude becomes daily more deplorable. The export of tea from Foochee has reached this season twenty-six millions of pounds.

CHINA.

The French had again attacked Shanghai, and been repulsed with loss by the rebels. The country round Canton is in the hands of the rebels. Our correspondent at the last moment received another despatch from Shanghai, which stated that the French commander had again attacked the rebels, and had suffered other reverses.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE LATE THOMAS C. JAMES, Esq.—We much regret we have to announce today the death of Thomas C. James, Esq., at Halifax, on Friday morning, 16th March, in the 47th year of his age. His death, so far as we could ascertain, was occasioned by apoplexy. Mr. James had earned for himself, by his industry and manly dealing, the respect and esteem of the whole community, and we believe there are few who know him who will not regret his loss. For us, we have been intimate with him for some years, and can therefore speak of him with confidence. At the last annual election of officers to serve in the Grand Division of the Episcopate of Newfoundland, Mr. James was elected to fill the highest office of the Order in Newfoundland, recommended thereto by the confidence which his brethren reposed in his zeal and activity to fulfil the requisite duties, which confidence was not misplaced, as his subsequent conduct fully evidenced. They have been deprived of a worthy and efficient officer, and his decease will be regretted by them all. To his bereaved family we beg to tender our sincerest condolence.—*St. John's N. F. Ledger.*

Correspondence.

Pictou, March 30th, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

A Meeting in behalf of the Diocesan Church Society took place in Mr. Smith's School House on the 22nd of February. The meeting was tolerably well attended, though we have to regret on this, as well as on many other occasions, that some of those who are present whose influence and counsel would have benefited the cause and have shown that in Church matters at least we all are brethren.

After the usual preliminaries, the Secretary, J. H. Lane, Esq., well known as the faithful and tried friend of the Society, read the following Report:—

Pictou, N. S., Feb. 22nd, 1855.

REPORT OF THE PICTOU COMMITTEE OF THE D. C. SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA, FOR THE YEAR 1854.

REPORT.

In compliance with established custom, the Committee of the Pictou Auxiliary of the D. C. Society of Nova Scotia now present their Annual Report. Several circumstances, which need not be detailed, have caused the Meeting to be held at a more recent period than on former occasions. This step has not been attended with any serious inconvenience, since the General Society in Halifax have resolved to hold the Anniversary Assembly not as formerly in the month of February, but either during the summer, or in the fall of the year.

Our influence and common observation have shown us that the present is, and always has been, a very unpropitious time for obtaining subscriptions for any purpose. And, therefore, your Committee would suggest that arrangements be made to have the Annual Meeting some time about the end of November.

A retrospect of the past year furnishes some ground for congratulation, but at the same time it is of a mixed character. With regard to the former, the Committee are happy to state that the Sunday School to whose declining state they thought proper to allude in the Report of last year, has been decidedly improved, and that if we look to the number of scholars attending, the regularity of attendance, or the efficiency of the teachers, there is cause for thankfulness.

It can hardly be necessary to remind this meeting, that during 1854 we were visited by the Rev. J. C. Cochran, in behalf of King's College, Windsor, whose able and zealous advocacy of that ancient Institution has been admitted here and in every other place which he visited. Though it was at first thought we could do nothing, or a farthest but little in the College's behalf, yet it was found that we had underrated our ability, for the Revd. advocate of King's College succeeded in raising £104 in this Parish, we may say in the Town of Pictou, for the endowment of that useful Seminary.

When we consider how intimately connected is the College at Windsor with the prosperity of the Church, it must be confessed that Nova Scotia, in having raised £10,000 for its permanent endowment, has done great things.

The Committee cannot state with any thing like precision what amount will be remitted to the Parent Society in Halifax for the past year. Some persons think that it will fall greatly short, but it seems that the Rector has ventured to express to the Secretary in Halifax, not only his hope but his firm belief, that Pictou will yet prove to be the high character she sustains as an Auxiliary Branch of the Church Society, and to his hope the Committee would add their own—that so it will be.

So far things are encouraging. Your Committee cannot, however, shut their eyes to the fact that of late each revolving year has tended to lessen our numbers by removing to other countries some of those who took part in our deliberations, went with us in the house of God, and contributed to the support of the various objects connected with the Church. The only good which can arise from a consideration like this, is, that it behoves those who remain to be more sensible of their responsibility, and alive to the claims of the Church with which they are connected. *Indifference or apathy cannot be pardonable in a time like this, and may the doom of the Church of Laodicea be a warning in this respect.*

Though the occasion does not seem to call for it

—and by some it may be deemed inconsistent with a Report of his kind—still, your Committee cannot allow this Report to be without some slight reference to the present war. We have had a day of humiliation, and we are required every Sunday to implore the Divine blessing on our armies and fleets, and therefore we may be allowed to express our hopes that success will attend our nation's efforts to resist aggression, and to establish a permanent peace. Cold is that heart which remains unmoved when the prayers of our little congregation are desired for the wounded and suffering soldiers and sailors abroad, and the destitute and afflicted families at home. He deserves not the name of a Churchman who does not heartily respond when we supplicate the Father of mercies "to give them patience under their sufferings, and a happy deliverance out of all their afflictions."

Nor shall we content ourselves with mere expressions of sympathy, but gladly aid to the best of our power the noble efforts made in this and every other colony to alleviate their distresses, and to testify our high sense of that noble courage which gained the victory on the heights of Alma, and in the blood-stained vale of Inkermann.

(Signed by the Committee.)

The adoption of the Report was moved by D. Hockin, Esq., and seconded by Mr. H. R. Narraway, which passed unanimously. The Secretary having intimated that circumstances might cause his temporary absence from the place; and that it was but fair the duties of the office should pass into other hands, it was moved by Mr. Dwyer, and seconded by Mr. Smith, and unanimously resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Lane for his long and faithful services as Secretary. The members of St. James' Church are sensible of, and appreciate, Mr. Lane's able conduct as Secretary, and I avail myself of the present opportunity to thank him for the interest he has manifested in every thing connected with the welfare of the Church.

Mr. Norman Rudolph was then chosen Secretary in his place; and a Committee for the present year was appointed.

It was considered a desirable opportunity to gain any information we could respecting Colonial Synods, and D. Hockin, Esq., the Delegate to the Halifax Convention, being present, he kindly gave an outline of the proceedings up to the present year; and expressed his firm belief that benefit to the Church at large, and not confusion and division, would be the result of their establishment. Mr. Burns also, the Catechist at River John, in the employment of the Colonial Church and School Society, gave a short account of his labours in that part of the Parish.

Notwithstanding the expressed hopes of the Rector, to the contrary, the amount remitted to Halifax is short of the sum sent last year. Many reasons might be adduced in proof that the deficiency does not arise from diminished interest in behalf of the Society, but from causes which could not be avoided.

The meeting, however, placed the whole of the contributions at the disposal of the Society, and have thus virtually contributed more than in the preceding year.

Yours truly,

CHARLES ELLIOTT.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

The Annual Meeting of the Wardens, Vestry, and Parishioners of the Parish of Dartmouth,—attended by a respectable number interested in the welfare of the Church,—took place immediately after the Divine Service on Easter Monday, April the 9th, in the Vestry-room, and was from thence adjourned to the neat and commodious Church School-house. All appeared to have come with one principal object in view:—the prosperity of the Church of their affections. After some prefatory remarks by the Chairman, the accounts of the Wardens, E. H. Laws, Esq., and Mr. Jas. Turner, and of the Clerk of the Vestry, Mr. Henry Brown, were laid before the meeting; the different items read over, and approved,—but to make the matter more satisfactory to all parties, a Committee was appointed to examine them, and report at the next meeting. All, however, seemed well satisfied with their evident correctness, and with the manifest assiduity, labor, and zeal displayed by those officers in the financial affairs of the Parish—(which was found by them in rather an unsettled state)—that a vote of thanks was unanimously passed, thanking them for their exertions, and requesting them to continue in office another year, with which request they willingly complied. The other officers for the ensuing year were then chosen, after which the business of the meeting proceeded. The Wardens stated that repeated applications for seats in the church had been made to them; that they had attended to the wishes of the applicants, as far as practicable, but that some plan was to be adopted to afford accommodation to those who wished to attend the services of the Church. Some suggestions were made, and a Committee appointed to examine and report. A proposition was then made by the Chairman that an estimate of the expenses of the current year be agreed upon, and a Committee appointed to procure a list of the names of all the members of the Church in the Parish, from twenty-one years old and upwards; that such list be entered in alphabetical form in the Vestry Book; and as a subsequent meeting of the Vestry, make an assessment or, (if that term sounded harsh in the present day, a proportionate scale, as to the sum each member should contribute as his ratio of the amount required, and a person appointed in each district to submit such scale

to the individual members of the church,—since the principle hitherto acted upon seemed unfair. Individuals were often solicited to contribute, when they neither knew the amount required to be raised, nor the number of members who would unite with them to make up the requisite sum, and thus they might give more than their just proportion, or less than they would cheerfully and willingly contribute, if required, for the support of the Church of their fathers.

Every resolution was passed unanimously, and all was harmony and good will, a pattern, for example, it may be added, for others at such parish meetings to imitate.—*Cont.*

April 12th, 1855.

Editorial Miscellany.

R. M. STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

THE R. M. S. America arrived on Thursday evening last from Liverpool, in 12 days. Dates are to the 31st March. The intelligence is very meagre of exciting events. The Conference at Vienna was progressing; but nothing satisfactory with reference to peace, seems yet to have taken place. Still there exists a hope that it will be realized, and we trust without any improper concessions, after all the sacrifice of blood and treasure on the part of the allies.

Mr. Roobuck's Committee was still engaged in its investigations, and collecting a large amount of evidence, of a vague character, but nothing so decided as to point positively to where the mismanagement lies, or in what way it could have been obviated.

The weather in the Crimea had much improved, was fine and warm, and the ground hard and fit for the transport of all kinds of warlike munitions. The health of the soldiers had much improved. Nothing very serious had taken place before Sebastopol. The British and French had commenced simultaneously a parallel from the advanced points of their attack, with a view to form a junction—the parallel does not appear to have been completed, owing to the rocky nature of the ground, but they have established a communication with each other. The Russians have been driven from their rifle pits in front of the French position, but no impression has been made upon their formidable advanced works. Supplies of all descriptions had been pouring into Sebastopol from the adjacent country, without the power of prevention on the part of the besiegers. The allies however were close upon their works, and the bombardment it is said would take place a day after the latest advice.

The Turks at Eupatoria had made a reconnaissance under Skender Beg. About 400 irregular cavalry and Bashibouzaks set out. They were met by four strong squadrons of regular Russian cavalry—and an obstinate struggle ensued. Skender Beg was severely wounded. The Turks behaved very well, but had to retire from a superior force. The loss was considerable on both sides.

Some naval operations upon the Circassian coast are reported. Lieut. Armytage, of H. M. Steamship Viper, had destroyed the martello tower and barracks of Djinetia, which had been erected for the defence of the direct communication between Anapa and Keitch. An attack had also been made by Capt. Giffard with some ships under his command upon Soujak—but after doing considerable damage to the garrison, the Circassians not co-operating by land, according to promise, the force withdrew.

Count Nesselrode has addressed a Circular to the diplomatic agents of Russia abroad, announcing the confirmation of their functions, and giving a sketch of the new Emperor's policy. This is to secure the integrity of Russia on the one hand, and on the other to accomplish the work of peace on the basis sanctioned by the late Emperor. The Count evidently anticipates much difficulty in the fulfilment of the latter object.

The Emperor and Empress of France were to visit the British Court some time in April.

D. C. S.

Received—

March 17.—Sydney, C. B.	£22 10 0
20. Pictou,	16 11 9
23. Liverpool,	4 6 0
25. Lorient,	1 0 0
April 3.—Mahons Bay,	0 10 0
Truro,	0 17 0
Albion Mines,	0 11 5
Windsor,	20 0 0
St. Clements,	1 0 0
Newport,	6 25 0
Exmouth,	2 16 1 1/2
Wilmot,	3 10 5
10. Wilmot,	10 10 0
Beaver Harbor,	28 7 8 1/2

EDWIN GILPIN, JR.,

Secretary.

Making in all from Liverpool to date. £100 0 0

Youths' Department.

THE DISINHERITED SON.

"I am glad to see you all here in good time," Miss Walton said, addressing herself to her class, as she entered the sitting-room of the Vicarage, and found all the girls seated waiting for her. "I have a true story to read to you when the lesson is over."

"That's right!" cried half a dozen; "we haven't had a story for two or three Sundays."

"I hope it's a very long one," said Emily.

No, Emily, it's very short," replied Miss Walton, I shall read it all to-day."

"Oh, I like a long one best," she replied.

"Never mind," said little Ruth, "I dare say Miss Walton will begin another when that's done."

"A great many short ones are as good as one long one," said Margaret.

"You must stop talking," said Miss Walton, "or there won't be time for even the short ones which displease Emily so much. So stand up, and I will ask you a few questions of the Catechism." She did so, but as she only catechised them on one, we need only give it:—

"Who gave you this name?"

Hester,—"My Godfather and Godmother in my baptism, wherein I was made a member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven."

Miss W.—"What does 'inheritor' mean?"

Mary,—"One who will come into property."

Miss W.—"We said it was as members of Christ that we are—?"

"The children of God," continued Agnes.

Miss W.—"Yes, to-day we shall see that it is as children that we are—?"

"Inheritors of the kingdom of heaven," said Anna.

Miss W.—"Just so; the order in which our privileges stand in this answer is not accidental, but is arranged so as to show how we receive every good from our union with Christ. First, we are made—?"

"Members of Christ," answered all.

Miss W.—"And as His members?"

"Children," said Rose, "and as children, inheritors."

Miss W.—"The answer in the Catechism does not say we shall be inheritors."

Rose,—"No, it says in baptism we were made inheritors of the kingdom of heaven."

Miss W.—"Just so; as children we are already in part inheritors. Is it not among men? Do not children enjoy part of their inheritance even while their parents live?"

Mary,—"Yes, Ma'am, all that they have comes from their parents."

Miss W.—"We may truly say, then, that we are in part inheritors, even now, though we look for the full enjoyment of our rich inheritance—where—?"

All,—"In heaven."

Miss W.—"What will Christ say to those on His right hand at the last day?"

Bessie,—"Come, ye blessed children of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." (See Matt. xxv. 21. See also 2 Tim. iv. 7, 8.)

Miss W.—"To whom do you say these words will be spoken?"

Agnes,—"To those on the right hand."

Miss W.—"Will there, then, be also some on the left hand?"

Several,—"Yes; 'He will set the sheep on His right hand, and the goats on His left.'"

(Ver. 25.)

Miss W.—"This thought, girls, leads us to see that the great blessings we have been considering do not belong to all. There may be those who dwell with the flock, and are not of the flock; those who are still outwardly members of Christ's Body, yet do not spiritually belong to Him, because they have cut themselves off by sin; those who partake of some of the blessings of God's kingdom on earth, and yet will not be inheritors of the kingdom of heaven. It is truly a very awful thought, but we must not turn away from it.—Let us see how this comes to be. We have seen that all who faithfully receive holy baptism, are at the time made partakers of these blessings to the full, but while these good things are given unto us, is nothing required at our hands for their continuance, as we grow up to know right from wrong. What is expected from each branch of Christ the Vine?"

Several,—"That it should bring forth fruit?"

Miss W.—"And what will become of the unfruitful branches?"

Mary,—"Every branch in Me that beareth not fruit He taketh away." (St. John xv. 2.)

Miss W.—"And what is expected of us, members of Christ's Body?"

Several,—"That we should try and be good."

Miss W.—"Yes, and although God may in mercy long spare us without cutting us off from the Vine, yet unless we bear fruit, the life we receive in baptism does not grow in us, thus sap from the root does not nourish us. The prodigal son had received his portion, but he wasted it, and was thereby well nigh lost; so we may receive our portion in baptism, but by our own grievous fault lose it, and be cast away. For whom alone is the future inheritance reserved?"

Rose,—"For living members of Christ."

"For fruitful branches," said Ruth.

Miss W.—"Let us take good heed, then, that we be not mere outward members, and by our own choice of evil be receiving no life from the Body; let us take heed, that though made children, we be not disobedient children, and so come to be disinherited heirs—no eternal life in glory in store for us. By sin we lose not only our present blessings, and come to be in want; but by continued sin we lose our heavenly inheritance even as a disobedient, unfruitful son if cast off by his parents, loses the blessings of his father's house, of his favor, his help and protection, as well as his future inheritance on his father's death. And this leads me to the recollection of my promised story of the 'Disinherited Son.' I read it a day or two ago, but I think you will understand it best if I tell you the story in my own words:—

More than three hundred years ago, there lived a powerful knight, and David Earl of Crawford, a descendant of the Scottish family of the Lindays. He had one son named Alexander, who was the heir of all the estates and honors of Crawford, and not only so, but during his father's life-time he held the earldom in fee, that is to say, he held the land, but acknowledged his father as superior. Is not this the way," asked Miss Walton, "that God deals with us? He not only makes us heirs of Heaven, but gives us a present taste of our inheritance."

"Please, Ma'ma, that was what you said in our lesson," answered Mary.

"Yes," continued Miss Walton: "and this is an example of the same kind of dealing among men. Besides the earldom of Crawford, Alexander also held the barony of Glenesk, so that he had plenty of riches, and was able to live as he liked, independent of Earl David, his father. It was his father who gave him his riches, but by being independent of him, I mean that his father did not control him in the use of them; and I am sorry to say, that instead of using them wisely and rightly, and honoring his father for his kindness in giving them to him, he joined himself to a band of ruffians, seized his father's fortress of Dunboy, and spent his days as a common robber, or bandit, as such robbers are called."

"A robber! although he was so rich," cried the girls.

"Yes," continued Miss Walton, "it was not because he was in want that he turned robber, but from the love of plunder and violence. He oppressed his tenants, was cruel to the clergy, and by force compelled all the surrounding country to pay him a tax called 'black mail.' If any had refused to do so, he would have driven away their cattle, and destroyed their homes. In those days men of rank often led this kind of life, and yet were not looked upon as robbers are in these days. They often had many good qualities, and were free and generous in disposition, which made them beloved by their followers, and even by others also; but this was not the case with Alexander. So reckless, so cruel, and so wicked was he, that he was surnamed the 'wicked or evil master of Crawford.' But now I will tell you the most wicked thing of all about him; he was not only cruel to his own tenants, but he actually attacked his old father in one of his castles, and threatened to kill both him and his mother. So much dread did Earl David feel of his son that he appealed to the king for help and protection against him. When the wicked master heard that his father had done this, he was frightened, and professed great sorrow for his past conduct; and going to the Archbishop of St. Andrew's, persuaded him of the truth of his penitence, and entreated him to intercede for him with his father. The kind old man was only too willing to listen to the Archbishop, and in a very short time received his reckless son with hearty goodwill into his favor again, agreeing to supply him, in the fee of the earldom, the condition of his not returning to his evil ways, and of his banishing from his company all his wicked followers. But on the other hand, if he did not keep these conditions, the earldom was to be taken from him. The wicked master

made false promises, and professed sorrow for his behavior to his father. This did not, however, last long. No sooner did he think himself safe in his possessions, than his evil nature again broke out with greater violence than ever. He robbed, and often murdered all who came in his way, and was guilty of all kinds of violence. He again besieged his father's castles, with the intention of murdering him, and at length actually succeeded in capturing him, at a place named Finhaven. Something, however, made him desist from murdering the poor old man, and instead of doing so, he imprisoned him in one of his own dungeons, and kept him there twelve weeks. Do you know what a dungeon is?"

"Please, Ma'am, it's a cold, dark cellar, underground, isn't it?" asked Hester.

"Yes, not always perhaps quite dark, but very nearly so, and cold and dismal. In such a place this wicked master shut up his old father. At the end of twelve weeks Earl David gained his freedom, but was again captured and carried by force to Brechin where his son once more confined him for sixteen days. Alexander also stole a great deal of money and all the valuable papers he could find. Still, however, this wicked son was restrained from imbruing his hands in his father's blood, and once more Earl David gained his liberty, and a second time appealed to the king. Now, he said, he could show no mercy, but should certainly disinherit his rebellious son. The wicked master did not pretend to deny anything which was laid to his charge, and throwing himself before the king he begged for mercy. The king said, however, that he could not show any mercy, and according to the Scottish law, he was condemned to death, and all his lands and possessions were to be taken from him. The heart of the father, however yearned towards his son, and though he wished him to be punished, he could not bear that he should be put to death hoping, perhaps, that he might still repent. Through the intercession of the father, the king agreed to spare the life of the wicked master, but at the same time that his life was spared, he was himself disinherited, and all his posterity were forever cut off from the succession to the estates and honors of Crawford.

The wicked master acquiesced in this punishment, and with his own mouth and free will renounced all right, title, and claim to the lands of the Earldom of Crawford, confessing at the same time that he had sinned grievously and enormously against his father. He then, in the presence of his father, in a public street of the town of Dundee, stretched out his right hand, and found himself to the renunciation of all right of succession. The property was then, by Earl David, willed over to another person, who became heir instead of the wicked master, not by birth but by gift. I must tell you what became of Alexander afterwards. In about a year from this time he was killed in a fight with a cobbler of Dundee; and his poor old father, worn out and broken-hearted, soon died also, after a lingering illness, in one of his own castles." (See the Lives of the Lindays, vol. i.)

"Oh, what a wicked man he was!" cried Agnes. "he did really kill his father after all!"

"Yes," replied Miss Walton; "his conduct surely did. But now, I hope, you will remember why I told you this story. As by his own sin this wicked master lost his inheritance, which he was in part enjoying during his father's life-time; so we, by our own sins, may lose our heavenly inheritance, even though we have been baptized, and made members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven."

"Please, Ma'am," said Ruth, "the father was patient with his son for a long while."

"Is not that, too, like God's dealing with us?" asked Miss Walton.

"Yes, Ma'am," replied two or three.

"He spares us long," said Miss Walton, "and continues to us our present blessings, when by our own sins we have justly forfeited them. But do not let us be like the wicked master, and abuse God's goodness towards us, but rather let his goodness lead us to repentance."—Lesson in Catechism.

Like to the grass that's newly sprung,
Or like the tale that's just begun,
Or like a bird that's here to-day,
Or like the peary dew of May,
Or like an hour, or like a span,
Or like the singing of a swan,
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here; is there; in life, in death,
The grass decays, the tale doth end,
The bird is flown, the dew is spent,
The hour is short, the span not long,
The swan's near death, man's life is done!

Selections.

HARD TIMES.—An exchange paper says, we suppose most of our readers know something about "hard times," but they may not all understand the cause.—Those who would like a little light upon this subject, will please read the following from the Albany Journal:—

Is it any marvel that we have "hard times," when the following articles and their value appear in the list of imports during the last year?

Lead, to the amount of	\$5,181,516
Steel and iron,	24,978,600
Railroad iron,	12,293,248
Hardware and cutlery,	2,618,501
Dry goods,	77,052,788

At least two-thirds of these hundred and thirty millions of imports could have been manufactured in this country. If they had been, not only would employment have been furnished to many thousands of men and women at home, but the money sent abroad to pay for them would have remained in the country, to ward off the "pressure" under which the country is now suffering.

What would we think of the "hard times" complaints of a family, living on a fifty acre farm, and composed of half a dozen full grown boys and girls, whose account of purchases, expenses, &c., should own thus:—

52 weeks' washing,	\$25
Making 3 dozen shirts,	12
25 pairs of hose,	12
25 bushels of potatoes,	20
Hire 1 help in house and on farm,	200
Apples, corn, vegetables, &c.,	100
Tork, poultry, beef, &c.,	200

Would any one find it difficult to account for the hard times experienced in that household? The prompt verdict of the whole neighborhood would be, they deserved all they were suffering; because, if they had worked themselves, and produced, as they could have done, all that they purchased, they would not only have been free from embarrassment, but possessed of a handsome surplus.

If, as a nation, we would avert "hard times" in the future, we must produce more and buy less—keep at home the millions we now send abroad for articles which we can produce ourselves.

There are, in this country, at this moment, at least one hundred thousand workers of cotton, wool, iron, and steel, idle. All of them are suffering, and many of them are obliged to beg—because the party in power are opposed to a Protective Tariff.

CHEMICAL MYSTERIES.—Popular phraseology, which contains frequently the germ of a truth, has long borne witness to the analogy between sounds and scents by the expression "smells aloud." An odoriferous piano may be so constructed as that by striking one chord, you shall perceive eau de Cologne, and by striking a second create the idea of lavender water, while by running up or down the scale you shall have every sort of odor in succession, from the homeliest fragrance of farm-yard and hay-field to the most exquisite *esprit* of Delorix or Houbigant. As the romance of smell has thus on the one side an interest for Collar, on the other hand it has also its interest for the cook, the wine-merchant, the hair-dresser, and the Master of the Ordnance. There are balsams suggested by nature and improved by art which will serve to make a delicious marmalade from any vegetable pulp. Almond soap is indebted occasionally to coal tar for its agreeable qualities, and occasionally to less delightful and less mentionable substances. Hippuric acid and British cigars are allies of a very old date. Ham and pyroligneous acid have long since passed into equivalent notions. Vinegar and potato-ether are the godfathers of all the taste which lives in Jargonelle pears; valerian and potato-ether are the sponsors of the Ribston pippin; a similar compound stands for the representative of guinea, another for pine-apple, another for melon, a similar compound transmits British brandy into the choicest Cognac; another will turn any alcoholic base into whiskey. No would be a clever cook who would construct anyster party without an oyster—but the chemist will do it for you at five minutes' notice. The tricks of trade are notorious, but the tricks of philosophy mount higher, and descend deeper. The modern Thales is not content with buying up the wine-presses. He can turn any Bordeaux into Chateau Lafite, and any gooseberry into Champagne.

There is yet another aspect of smells; the reverse of this favorable picture, under which they appear not as sources of pleasure, but as weapons of aggression. A single grain of a compound of the metal "tellurium,"

administered to a healthy man will make his neighborhood perfectly intolerable for weeks, and sometimes even for months, after he has swallowed it; and there are compounds of arsenic, not one or two alone, which can be used as the material of the "suave asphyxiensu," and which have the double property of taking fire as soon as they are exposed to the air, and of destroying all the animal life within the range of their influence. Nor are these the only considerations which argue the sometime extension of chemistry to the purpose of war. It promises, as we have seen, to make a man competent to any fatigue, but it promises also to fortify him against all misadventure, whether exhalations from soil or vicious conditions of atmosphere. Let all the air which enters the lungs pass through a medium of carbon, and you may go to sleep safely under the shadow of the upas tree. The charcoal respirator of Dr. Stenhouse will procure immunity to him who sojourns in a rice swamp or shoots in a jungle. The betel nut and the pepper leaf chewed together keep half starved races alive in the deltas of the Irrawaddy and the forests of Sumatra. A French traveller "preserved his health during a long and difficult voyage by the habitual use of betel, while his companions who did not use it, died most all by dysentery." The nitrogenous compounds to which all nations resort in intermittent fevers have a conservative as well as a curative power; the pepperworts contain "a solid white crystallizable substance, known by the name of 'Piperin,' which is said to equal quinine." The Indian, by instinct, chews the betel and the pepper together;—the *rationalis* is this, "While in betel chewing the astringent principle of the nut checks the tendency to internal relaxation, the fever-chasing principles of the pepper leaf preserve the health amid the steaming vapors which the hot sun draws forth from swamps and jungles and irrigated paddy fields."

It stands upon record, that a certain military officer at a certain period critical to health, paraded all his regiment for blue-pill at night, and paraded them again for black draught the next morning. See what an additional force is concentrated in a very little knowledge! The time may come when an army shall plunge boldly into the most malarious districts, parading only in the first place for betel nut and pepper quid; shall make forced marches of fabulous distance with an "acullico" of cocoa leaf in their mouths; with a similar preparation, or a fraction of a grain of arsenic, shall climb heights like those which the Zouaves scaled on the day of the Alps, and arrive at the summit with ample wind for a charge; shall manoeuvre to get the weather gauge of their enemies, and discharge into their ranks a few rockets charged with cyanides of kakodyle; and, having done this, shall sit down and feast like Britons upon their glory, and, like the Ottomans of the Orinoco, upon a roasted ball of potter's earth.—*Times*.

"COASTING" IN ST. PETERSBURG.—At that time too, the skating grounds on the Neva were opened, and the ice hills swarmed. On this latter amusement I had philosophized most unjustly. The force of such a sport had always argued to me a kind of childishness in the Muscovite character, for I had looked upon the whole thing as but an imitation of the boyish sliding customs so well known with us, but, to my astonishment, I find it an amusement which requires much skill and some nerve.

The sliding apparatus is generally a frame of iron or steel, with runners like skate irons. Its build and ornamentation depend upon the rank of its owner.—The serf, who snatches a few moments for this sport upon the public hills, has, of course, a more rickety sort of conveyance than the nobleman's merchant of the first guild, who takes his slides on the hill raised by a private subscription. The sledges of these latter are often decked with great wealth of silvering, gilding, and embroidered cushioning. The ice-hill itself is a wooden construction of from thirty to fifty feet in height, with a wide track leading from its base to a distance sometimes of a thousand feet. Slide and roadway are covered with thick blocks of ice sawn from the Neva, which are at first fitted most carefully, and then cemented and enamelled by water thrown upon them. There is no clambering up a long hill, as at the end of one side there is always another hill, with track leading back to the starting point. The sliding gentleman walks up a stairway, a cord pulls up his sledge by means of a pulley, and the operation is repeated constantly. Ladies generally kneel behind the cavalier, who guides the sledge, and his hands fortified with leather mittens. A set of hills covered with people lying in all directions at a velocity of rush less to all appearance than that of a Leicester cannon ball, is a sight not soon forgotten, but it is a game

which foreigners are rather slow to begin, as terrible accidents sometimes happen. Gilman and Irving, of our party, came near dashing their brains out last winter. Both were thrown to a great distance, but luckily bounced off the track out of the way of the other sliders. E., who boasts of his perseverance, started to launch himself forth again, but just at that moment a benevolent-looking old gentleman came up and mentioned in the most casual way possible, that it was always best to be a little cautious, "For," said he, "on this very day there is a funeral of a man who broke his neck here day before yesterday." After that E. took his slides under the guidance of a pilot.—*St. Petersburg Cor. of the Syracuse Journal*.

KNEELING IN PRAYER.—"An Old Presbyterian" thus writes to the N. Y. Independent:—

Why should we, in our intense fear of being thought Popish, or at least High Church, reject these forms, if forms they may be called, which would add so materially alike to the strength and beauty of our Church service? Why is it on entering a Presbyterian church during prayer, we find the minister standing (he has to stand, though why or wherefore, more than the congregation, it would be hard to say,) some of the men standing, a few zealous, strong-minded women standing likewise, but the majority of the congregation sitting, and a good many lounging in their pews. This is an outrageous want of reverence, which it is high time the fathers and brethren of the churches should take in hand. The General Assembly may recommend as much as they like that the congregation should stand during prayer. *Recommending* won't do; those who are too lazy to stand or kneel, should be made to do one or the other. Kneeling is the proper, the scripture posture, and should be universally adopted in all our churches. Who ever dreams of sitting down to pray at home, and how is the case altered when we come to the sanctuary? A modern writer has well remarked, "Presbyterians, and they alone, in heaven or earth, sit down to pray, sit down to praise." What a comfort and encouragement it would be to a minister, if he could feel that when he says "Let us pray," his whole congregation to a man and to a woman, united with him, at least in the outward act of religious worship. Dr. Alexander truly says, "Upon your looking up into the compassionate face of your Heavenly Father, you are in the posture of all others, most suited to the exercise of faith, hope, love, and every Christian grace."

"Satan trembles when he sees
The weakest saint upon his knees;"

but he feels good when he sees saints and sinners alike lolling back in their pews. Let us have some uniformity in our church service—let us all stand, or let us all kneel. It does not follow that because we are reverent, we must needs be formal. There is a tradition extant as to the origin of the posture of standing in prayer, which I would fain believe.—That at the Reformation the Presbyterians occupied so entirely every square inch with their sordid hosts, that there was in fact, not room to kneel, and hence arose the custom of standing at prayer." Be this as it may, however, it cannot be denied that the same excuse no longer holds good. There is, alas! room to spare in all our churches, with the exception, perhaps, of Henry Ward Beecher's or Mr. Wadsworth's, for the congregations to "worship and bow down, to kneel before the Lord their Maker."

THE PRAYER BOOK AND THE VULGATE.—Lieut. Maury having quoted the phrase, "the round world from the Psalms, a correspondent of the *Presbyterian* takes occasion to say that he quotes it from the Prayer Book, instead of the Bible, and the editor, censuring the translation, tells us that "the learned lieutenant would be wiser with the Bible than the Prayer Book." The text may as well have been quoted from the Bible as the Prayer Book. The old Latin Vulgate has the same form of the text: "Et in orbem terrarum non commovetur." For he established the round world (orb of the earth) that it may not be moved."

In Victor Hugo's speech, on the anniversary of the Popish Revolution, in November last, occurs the following passage:—"Justice is a theorem, punishment is as exact as Euclid, crime has its angles of incidence and its angles of reflection, and we men, symbols when we perceive in the obscurity of human destiny, the lines and figures of that enormous geometry which the crowd can change and the thinking man can't Providence."

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1855.

ST PAUL'S PAROCHIAL MEETING—EASTER MONDAY.

A rather interesting Parial Meeting, altho' at no time were there more than forty persons present, was held at the National School Room, on Monday last, (Easter Monday). The Meeting was organized, and prayer offered by the Ven. the Archbishop, who was in the Chair.

The Churchwardens presented their Annual Report, Accounts, &c. of the past year, from which it appeared that the whole income of the Church, from Pew Rents, &c., amounted to £957 12 4, which sum had been entirely absorbed in the payment of salaries and other incidental expenses. About thirty pounds over and above remain uncollected.

The Churchwardens and Vestry of the previous year were again elected.

The Accounts were voted to be audited.

The usual sums were voted for the clergy during the present year. Also the salaries of the Organist, Vestry Clerk, &c.

A proposition to increase the Salary of the Sexton by £15, was agreed to conditionally. He is to get it if the Light fund shows a surplus after paying the expenses borne upon it.

A discussion took place on the notice given out in St. Paul's ten days previous, for the appointment of a delegate in the place of the late Hon. H. H. Cogswell. This was continued warmly for some time, upon a Resolution moved by J. W. Ritchie, Esq. as follows:—

"The Rector having proposed to this meeting to appoint a delegate in the room of the late Hon. H. H. Cogswell, to represent the Parish at the proposed Convention in October next.

"And whereas at a parish meeting held on the 16th day of September, 1851, it was resolved—That it is not judicious at present to establish Synods or periodical meetings of a deliberative body in the Church in this Diocese, but that in compliance with the requisition of our Diocesan, two delegates be appointed to attend the meeting now contemplated for the sole purpose, of stating the opinion of this parish, and with instructions to oppose the formation of such Synod."

"And whereas that duty has been performed to the satisfaction of the Parish.

"Resolved—That the Parish of St. Paul's having expressed by a Resolution that it is undesirable that a Synod or Convention should be held in this Province, this parish will not be represented at any such meeting, and they declare that they will not be bound by any of its acts."

The Resolution was supported on the ground that the notice was inapplicable—the delegates of St. Paul's having been appointed for the special purpose of conveying the sentiments of the Parishioners as opposed to the formation of a Synod, with instructions, that when that duty had been fulfilled, if it were ineffectual, they should retire—that the duty had been satisfactorily performed, and that their functions as delegates immediately ceased. This view of the subject appeared to be generally entertained; but it was contended on the other hand, that a Resolution pledging the Parishioners not to be bound by the proceedings of the Synod, especially when they were so thinly represented, was going too far, and several present expressed themselves strongly against being bound by its terms, as it might be possible enough that the Constitution of the proposed Synod would be such as all would cordially approve.

The usual common arguments were urged against Synods by the mover of the Resolution—to wit, the Bishop's veto—the appointment of the Bishop as at present ordered—his power over the clergy, &c., the dissimilarity on these points to the constitution of such bodies in the United States. To these were replied, that by this mode of Church Government, what those who were now opposing them had all along been contending for, the participation of the laity in Church government, would be attained. That Synods worked well in the United States, and that in Canada also the Church was pleased with their adoption. There was not much to instruct or edify in all that was alleged. Judge Bliss moved an Amendment, embodying the present views of those at the meeting who would not blindly commit themselves against receiving a measure approving itself to their consciences—which is as follows:—

"Resolved—That the appointment of Delegates having been for the special purpose of opposing a Synod, and that duty having been discharged, that the office and duties of those Delegates have absolutely ceased to exist, and they are no longer recognised as Delegates of this Parish."

The Amendment was lost by a large majority of those present. The Resolution was then put and carried by the same majority.

Another question for the Parishioners, growing out of a Resolution passed by the Vestry of St. Paul's, to sell the Globe Lands and appropriate the proceeds to the repair of the Church and Rectory, came before the Meeting. The Vestry Resolution was as follows:—

Whereas, there is now required for the repairs of the Rectory and the Church, and for other necessary purposes, a large sum of money—and whereas the Pew Rents are insufficient to defray such repairing expenses.

And whereas there is a large portion of Globe Lands which under the Act of the Legislature may be sold if for the interest of the Church, therefore

Resolved—That it is the opinion of the Churchwardens and Vestry, that a portion of such Globe be sold in order to raise the required amount.

It was moved by Hon. M. B. Almon, and seconded:

Resolved—That in the opinion of this meeting, the Globe Land should not be sold for the purpose specified in the Resolution of the Churchwardens and Vestry.

The view of the Churchwardens and Vestry was supported by them on the ground of necessity—that the salaries of the clergy, &c. and other incidental expenses, absorbed all the income—that there was no other way of raising the money for these repairs, than by the voluntary contributions of the people, or the sale of the lands—otherwise the Rector was liable to be called upon to make them,—and that the sale of the Globe was the only feasible plan, the people having already contributed to a large amount for similar objects. The sum necessary for these services would be about £600 or £700. A proposition to sell the Rectory and to give the Rector the proceeds of the investment of the purchase money to provide himself a residence, met with some favour on both sides. The opponents of these views, who appeared at first to constitute a majority, contended that under any circumstances, the sale for the purpose of appropriating the proceeds to repair the church and rectory would be illegal—that the Act provided against their sale, except with consent of the Churchwardens, the Bishop and Rector—and even if their consent were obtained the proceeds could not be frittered away in making repairs, or otherwise alienated from the support of the Rectory. That the Rector held them in trust, not only for present benefit, but for that of his successors. The Resolution was then put, and upon a division there appeared in its favor ten, against it 13—thus affirming the resolution of the Churchwardens and Vestry, the majority of whom were present and voted in the negative—and a good portion of the meeting having left the room.

After some further discussion, another Resolution, for an adjournment, was moved and carried as follows:

That this Meeting do adjourn to Wednesday, 2d May, and that the Hon. M. B. Almon, J. W. Ritchie, Esq. and Jos. E. Bennett, Esq. be a Committee to ascertain the expense of repairing the Rectory and St. Paul's Church, and also the probable value of the Rectory if sold, and report to the adjourned meeting.

It is to be hoped that a large Meeting will take place at the time appointed—and that Churchmen will henceforth take a greater interest in the management of their affairs.

There never was a time in the history of the City, when the secular prints displayed so large an amount of advertising for the sale of landed property, as at the present. There never was a time, notwithstanding the talk about our prosperous condition, when it was so difficult to realise sales of landed property. The truth we believe to be, that although within the last six months an effort has been made to raise the value of Real Estate in the market, it is intrinsically worth less now than it was three years ago, with no immediate prospect, at least, of being in a better condition. Business affairs also, appear to be in no very prosperous state, and the exercise of more than common industry, and the practice of the most rigid economy is necessary, in those who would live honestly, in order, as the common phrase is, "to make both ends meet." Several failures too, of late, brought about by no particular improvidence that we are aware, has not tended to establish more strongly than before, the public confidence in our prospects of a change for the better.

A fair sign of the times is, the numerous aspirants for any public office however small, that may happen to fall vacant; nor can we wonder at the anxiety on the part of many to secure to themselves a fixed income, although thereby they may have to regulate their expenditure within the very narrowest compass. Political capital is thus afforded. In this respect, however, we are only approaching the condition of those countries where the fullest measure of constitutional liberty prevails; and we believe that whatever our depression may be, we yet possess resources and advantages, for an industrious population, that will justly compare with them. It does not impress us more favorably with our actual condition, that we now see many an individual striving for a situation which in the olden time he would have thought it beneath him to fill. It is something indeed to find a false pride undergoing the process of eradication. It would be something better still, if it were possible to prevent political influence from being the cause of unpopular appointments to the public service. Unobtrusive merit finds little chance of attaining to its proper position under our present sys-

tem of government, where capability for office is weighed less by ability to perform its duties, than by the support to a party which the appointment is likely to bring or conciliate.

We speak now of the City especially. As a city we do not keep pace with the country. The latter is increasing in wealth, and fast becoming independent of us. Wherever this has taken place, it looks abroad for the supplies which in a dependent state it could not do otherwise than obtain from the Capital. This is one reason why Halifax has remained stationary or nearly so, for the last thirty years. This is also as it ought to be, and the knowledge of the truth has at length begun to work a change in our ideas. We of the City are taught perforce, to look to modern improvement, as a remedy for our stagnant condition—to those gigantic means which build up cities as it were in a day, and drag to light from the teeming earth, its multifarious resources—making agriculture enrich commerce, and commerce improve agriculture. We have commenced to build a "big way for the nation," and it becomes us to rejoice in its onward course, and to encourage its completion towards our borders. Progress must be the order of the day in all things, but in this above all others. Every ten miles of the road finished, is as it were, a river, navigable to its termination, with Halifax at its mouth, and according to the country through which it passes, and its near approach to other resources, improving and fertilizing the soil, bringing staples into industrial action, and establishing markets and interchange of commodities. The realization of this important project is worth every sacrifice that has been made to attain it—and we hope that no premature attempt to gain those advantages which cannot be expected until it begins to speak for itself and to show of its travel, will interfere to retard its completion. The railroad is to do wonders for the country in the estimation of many. The mere ground of improvement, is not however to be taken for the substance. It will be time enough to speculate in land at exorbitant prices, to raise rent, and to enhance the price of all commodities, when it is satisfactorily proved that the Railway is to be a productive or successful enterprise. Let our people beware then, of being led away by excitement upon topics of improvement. The railroad can do nothing for us until it is built; but a forestalling of good times, when bad times exist, may work us much mischief. The price of commodities of all kinds raised 50 per cent., and taxation increased to enable us to fulfil our liberal obligations in behalf of the Railway, is enough to bear for a while, without any further addition to our burdens. It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back, and an extra weight to the cost of living in the Capital, if persisted in will force us out of it altogether, to seek elsewhere an exemption from fiscal exactions and interests cupidity.

THE APOCRYPHA.—It was a short time since alleged in a "shabby editorial notice" in one of the religious prints of the City, that the Rev. M. Maturin's Lecture on the external history of the Bible, embodied good reason why the Church of England should not follow the example of the Church of Rome in using the Apocrypha "in some of her most sacred exercises." Vague remarks of this kind only show the real feeling entertained towards the Church by those who are outside her pale. They are generally made by dissonants from ignorance; sometimes with a knowledge of the truth, but with a view to strengthen the prejudices of their own people against her communion; and more often perhaps to gratify their feelings of religious bigotry, and intolerance of all and every thing that does not harmonize with their own views. But the Church of England, no more than any other Reformed Church, recognizes the Apocrypha. Her sixth Article, after enumerating the Canonical Books, says of the others—"And the other Books (as Hierome saith) the Church doth read for example of life and instruction of manners; but yet doth it not apply them to establish any doctrine." Neither, as was alleged, does the Church use these Books in "some of her most sacred exercises." They are not used at all in her Sabbath worship, except in two sentences of the Offertory—the applicability of which for "instruction of manners" will not be questioned. The truth is that Presbyterians (apart from malice) view the Apocrypha in the same light as Episcopalians, and a Presbyterian would think his family Bible incomplete without it, nor are we assured that there is any particular prohibition of its use in their churches, except that it is reckoned uncanonical. The value therefore of these and such like reflections upon "the sacred exercises of the Church" may safely be left to the candid mind to decide upon the motives which influence those who make them. And to those who do so, we say Free Church Editors or others, we may with all truth apply the censure:—

"Thou hypocrite—how canst thou cast the beam out of thine own eye, and then say to thy brother, 'Cast out the mote out of thine eye.'"

"CORRECTOR" REBORN.—Corrector, who writes in the British Colonist, simply lies under a wrong impression, in his inference with respect to our notice of Revd. Mr. Hill's Lecture. If he read us aright he would see in our notice of the "crowded" audience, our just estimation of the ability of the preacher, whose discourse we did not hear. Why did he not also include our notice of the Bishop's Lectures in his estimation. We put this Corrector down as another Evangelicus, a type of a class which indulge all the intolerances and vindictiveness that attach to false conversion, but none of the charity which "thinketh no evil", and is a sign of and an invariable concomitant of true Evangelical Christianity. If we cannot enforce among them the latter, we can at least "abuse their folly as it flows."

The Miramichi Gleaner of March 31, announces the death of Wm. Loch, Esq. of the firm of Durcan & Loch, a native of Edinburgh, aged 53 years. His upright and honorable conduct deservedly secured him the respect and esteem of the community among whom he resided. The Gleaner adds something that we recommend to the especial consideration of "Evangelicus" and others of that ilk, in whose minds a disinterested anxiety for the temporal welfare of posterity is so curiously mingled with pious apprehension lest the doctrine of "salvation by good works" should be made a supererogation of that of "justification by faith." Presbyterians as our readers will perceive, do sometimes make bequests to the Church of their affections, and if others follow the example, they need not fear, that coupled with a true and lively faith—that faith which alone ought to urge to such deeds—but their good works will cause their faith to shine in the eyes of Him who inspired the precept that "faith without works is dead." The Gleaner relates of Mr. Loch, that "When it was determined to build a Church in Newcastle, in connection with the Church of Scotland, Mr. Loch was appointed one of the Committee to erect the building; and under the Act of Incorporation, has been annually elected a Trustee, and continued as such until his death. He has now by a munificent bequest made St. James's Church perhaps the best endowed Church in the Province."

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

The Day of Humiliation was very generally observed in the Metropolis, so far as large attendances at the principle churches may be taken as a criterion. The Bishop of Salisbury preached at Westminster Abbey, before the Peers, from the 18th chapter of St. Luke, "God be merciful to me a sinner." Viscount Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli, and some two hundred members of the Commons attended St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, to hear an eloquent and powerful discourse by the Rev. H. Melvill, from the 1st of Kings, the 8th chapter, and the 44th and 45th verses:—"If Thy people go out to battle against their enemy whithersoever Thou shalt send them, and shall pray unto the Lord towards the city which Thou hast chosen, and towards the house which I have built for Thy name, then hear Thou in heaven their prayer and their supplication, and maintain their cause." The thanks of both Houses were voted to the preachers, and their sermons ordered to be printed.

St. Paul's Cathedral was crowded both morning and afternoon, the Dean and Bishop of London preaching the sermons. The Bishop of Lichfield preached at Lincoln's-inn chapel.

The Lord Bishop of Mauritius embarked for his new diocese Thursday, March 20th, on board the Malabar, accompanied by a small missionary staff.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FOR THE CHURCH AT SHERBROOKE.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes entries like 'His Excellency Sir Gaspard LeMarchant, £1 0 0' and 'Hon. M. B. Almon, 1 0 0'.

Halloway's Ointment and Pills have effected another wonderful Cure of Sore Legs.—Anthony Harrison Scard,

of Southampton, N. H., was a sufferer for twenty-eight years from sore legs, so bad at times, that human nature could scarcely bear it, as they were covered with wounds and broad flesh. His friends had given up all hopes of his ever regaining the use of his limbs as he was in so pitiable a state, the more especially as the doctors told him it was constitutional. Having heard from several people the good effects Halloway's Pills had produced in cases of this nature, he made up his mind to give them a trial; after using them for a few weeks, he was perfectly cured, after being 29 years a cripple, and considered beyond human aid.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. Mr. Payne—attended to. Rev. J. Dreading—attended to. Capt. Orlebar—will write. Rev. Mr. Nicholli—with subscribers: orders sent as directed—will write. Rev. H. L. Owee—directions attended to.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Amicus" is received. Other letters also, which will appear next week, editorially and otherwise.

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., at St. George's Church, by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, EDWARD DUMUR, Esq., to CATHERINE, only daughter of the late John Brain, Esq. On the 24th March, by the Rev. Dr. Willis, ORLAND WHITAKER, Sergeant, 76th Regiment, to Miss CATHERINE SMITH, of Halifax, N. S.

DIED.

On Friday, the 6th inst., Mr. EDWARD WALSH, aged 50 years. At Dartmouth, on Tuesday morning, Louisa, daughter of Mr. George Connors, aged 6 years. Lost overboard from R. M. S. "Carlew" off Halifax Harbour, on Good Friday, 6th inst., Mr. GEORGE FRASER, in the 27th year of his age, Chief mate of that vessel. Suddenly, at Port La Tour, on Thursday, 29th ult., Mr. JAMES SNOW, aged 63 years, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place. At Mill Brook, Picton, on the 25th Feb'y, after a lingering illness, aged 18 years and 4 days, KENNETH ROSS, much and deservedly lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, April 7th—Brigt. Charles, Philadelphia, 8 days: Africa, Meagher, Boston: R. M. S. Curlew, Sampson, Bermuda: R. M. S. Merlin, Hunter, Glasgow and Newfoundland. Sunday, April 8th.—R. M. S. Ospray, Corbin, St. John's, N. F., brigt. Star of the East, Lovat, Glenfuegos: Boston, Roche, Boston. Lucy Ann, Simpson, St. John, N. B.: Unipire, (Ann) Crowell, Philadelphia: schrs. Helen Maud, Sullivan, St. Jago: Kate Helen, (Am) Ellis, Philadelphia. Monday, April 9th.—Brigt. Glide, Ellis, New York: schrs. Clifford, O'Bryan, Philadelphia: Kate, Bollong, Newfoundland: James, Welsh, ditto: J. J. Marshall, Guysborough: Idalla, ditto—bound to Boston. Tuesday, April 10th.—Brigt. Albion, Bent, Guyana, P. R., 60 days—lost bulwark, and some part of cargo—of and bound to St. John, N. B.: brigt. Golden, Edwards, Ponce, 23 days: Government schr. Daring, Daly, returned—unable in consequence of severe gales to reach St. Louis Island. Wednesday, April 11th.—Brigt. Charles, Sydney: schr. Evienta, Juno, and Alexa, ler, ditto schr. Oronogue, (French pkt.) Gantier, St. Pierre, 4 days: brigt. Falcon, Hodger, Trinidad: schr. Maria, Bird, Nfld., 3 days. Thursday, April 12th.—R. M. S. America, Liverpool, 12 days—153 passengers, 37 for Halifax: schr. Charles, McPherson, Gut of Canso. Friday, April 13th.—R. M. S. Asia, Lott, Boston, 38 hours—180 passengers, 15 for Halifax: Packet Barque Halifax, Laybold, ditto: brigt. John Duffus, Leitch, ditto 5 days: schr. Margaret, Rade, St. Jago de Cuba 21 days: schr. LeMarchant, Fraser, Philadelphia, 8 days. CLEARED.

CLEARED.

Monday, April 9th.—Schr. Three Brothers, Nearling, New York. Tuesday, April 10th.—Brigt. Annette, McDonald, Kingston, Jam.: schrs. Rose, Gannon, Portland Mary Ann, Scheinut, St. John, N. B. Wednesday, April 11th.—Schr. James Richards, McKenley, Nfld.; schr. Herald, Richards, Boston. Thursday, April 12th.—R. M. Steamers Curlew, Sampson, Bermuda and St. Thomas: Ospray, Corbin, St. John's N. F. brigt. Electric, Mc Nutt, Portland. Friday, April 13th.—Boston (pkt.) Roche, Boston. Ocean Queen, Gordon, ditto: R. M. Steamer Asia, Lott, Liverpool. Africa, pkt. Meagher, Boston: R. M. Steamer America, Lang, ditto. MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.

Br. Brig Waterloo, Collins, from St. Domingo for Liverpool, was totally lost on the east side of the Island of St. Domingo about the 1st ult. Capt. and crew saved and landed at St. Domingo, after being 8 days in the boats. Steamer Carlew, reports experienced a very severe gale on Friday morning, lost the mate, Mr. George Fraser, overboard—reports at Bermuda, on the 27th ult. schr. Cinara, Roy, hence for West Indies loss of main-mast and leaking badly—damage sustained in a severe gale two days after leaving Halifax: schr. Enterprise, from Porto Rico with a cargo of sugar, has been ashore at Bermuda sustained considerable damage. R. M. S. Boscawen has arrived at Bermuda.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

RECEIVED PER STEAMER. THE Subscriber has received from England, his usual Assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, which are so confidently recommended. WILLIAM LANGLEY, Hollis Street, Halifax. March 31, 2 in.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. SUBSCRIBERS for the above, or any other English Periodical, received by the undersigned Orders forwarded every month. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

BILLS OF LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at Wm. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Table of market prices for various goods like Apples, Bacon, Beef, Lamb, Butter, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, etc. on Saturday, April 14.



PROVINCIAL LOAN. RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

TENDERS in writing for Debentures to an amount not exceeding £25,000, in sums of £50, £100, £250 and £500 currency, charged upon the Revenues of the Province, and redeemable in twenty years, bearing interest at five per cent, payable half yearly, will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 15th day of May next. Form of Debenture exhibited, and further particulars made known, on application to JAMES McNAB, Receiver General.

CONDEMNED ORDNANCE BARRACK STORES—AT PUBLIC SALE.

At the Barrack Store, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of April, at 12 o'clock—A QUANTITY of Ordnance, Barrack, and Hospital BEDDING, Horse Hair, pieces Mahogany Mess Tables, Furniture, Utensils, &c. Condemned by Board of Survey. The payments to be made in Sterling. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the Sale will take place the next day. April 14.

PAPER HANGINGS. WHOLESALE & RETAIL. 10,000 ROLLS just received—the cheapest in the market—Handsome GLAZED PATTERNS. Country Dealers will do well to give a call. Look for WM GOSSIP, April 14, 1855. 24 Granville Street.

SEEDS! SEEDS! A VARIETY of genuine GERMAN FLOWER SEEDS, imported from CARTER of LONDON, in the original Sealed packets. Also—Flower, Vegetable and Field SEEDS of Carter's growth, with a great variety from other respectable Houses in England, Scotland, and the United States. All warranted of the present year's importation. For Sale by April 7 3w AVERY, BROWN & CO.

KING'S COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Interest due to the Governors of King's College, by Subscribers to the above Fund, will be remitted, provided the Principal shall be paid up on or before the 31st DAY OF MARCH next, Halifax, Feb. 10, 1855. By order of the Board. JAS. C. COCHRAN, Secretary. P. S. The time of payment, on the above terms has been further (and finally) extended to the 31st May next. J. C. G. April 2nd, 1855.

D. C. S. AT a Meeting of the Executive Committee, of D. C. S., March 15th, the Secretary was directed to give Notice, that the Subscription Lists for 1854 will be put into the Printer's hands on the 10th of April next. The Local Committees who have not yet forwarded their Lists, are requested to do so before that time. March 17. EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Secy.

D. C. S. THE Sub. Com. of D. C. S., to whom was intrusted the subject of provision for Widows and Orphans of the Clergy, having determined to proceed immediately to make collections in Halifax for that object, the Clergymen in the County are requested to make their collections and forward their returns before the first of May next. EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Secy D. C. S. Subscription papers were distributed about this time last year—more will be sent if needed. March 10.

Destiny.

THE SLEET.

BY ST. LEGER LONDON CARTER.

Awake, awake, the sun is up awake and rally forth. We've had a rain of jewelry from out the frozen north!

Each bush and every humble shrub with precious stones is strung.

The emerald and the amethyst! the topazes! behold! And here and there, a ruby red, is sparkling in the cold!

The chrysolite and jasper see, and that bright carnelian stone The holy Pauline prophet saw upon the heavenly throne!

The holy in its darkest green, with crimson fruit looks gay, Each bush is covered silver to the bow of its display!

The Cedar! O, thou favored tree! in Scripture it is told They laid thee in the house of God, and cover'd thee with gold!

The beech tree stands in rich array of long and shining threads, Its brittle boughs all bending low to earth their drooping heads.

The lofty oak, the hundred limb'd Briareus of the trees! Spreads out his pond'rous icy arms loud crackling in the breeze.

But time would fall to tell of all that bright and starry host, The north wind brings to witch the world from out the realms of frost!

The mearest thing—the most deformed—the dry and sapless bough, The bramble rude, the rugged thorn, are pure and spotless now.

Ye counselors of earth! come forth, ye princes who have gold, Our diadems, ye kings! bring here the jewelled crowns ye hold!

This grass that's under foot, this weed with branching avens, Thus glistening in the morning sun, hath fifty fold their charms!

And by the fiat from on high, your wealth shall fade as soon, O! far not worthless riches up, which moth and rust assail!

What, though the sun so soon must melt this frost work and its forms, He speaks them into life again, who rides amid the storms!

In tears the vision melts away, the baseless fabric falls; For scenes as sweet, it brings to mind, which fled away as fast.

LANGLEY'S EFFERVESCENT APERIENT POWDER.

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs.

RAILROAD PROVISIONS.

CANADA HOUSE.

FAMILY SHEEP AND ARMY STORE.

No. 31 & 33, Upper Water Street.

- 60 Barrels Prunes (new) Nova Scotia BEEF, 20 do do do do FISH, 20 do do do do Oatmeal, 20 do do do do Butter, 20 do do do do HAMS, 20 do do do do Canned, 20 do do do do Cheese, 20 do do do do Canada PEAS, 20 do do do do Salt Fish, 20 do do do do Sausages, 20 do do do do Tobacco, 20 do do do do TEA.

Wanted—An experienced Man for the Liquor Store March 31, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Keep constantly on hand, and offer for sale at lowest market rates, at their Stores, Head of Commercial Wharf.

HALIFAX, N. S.

- CORDAGE—Best Gourock and English from 2 yars Spanvarn, to 8 1/2 inch Shrouding, Hawkers, 2 1/2 inch and downwards, Bolt Rope, Point Rope, Manila, Hambroline, Honesline, Marlines, &c. SAIL } Best Gourock Canvas No. 1 to 7 CLOTH } " Navy ditto " 1 to 7 " American Cotton Duck No 2 to 10 ANCHORS—1/2 Cwt. and upwards, CHAIN CABLES—1/2 inch to 1 1/2 inch, Ditto Trawl Sheet all sizes, OAKUM—Best English and Halifax CASINGS—Patent Winlasses, Do. Winches, Hawse Pipes, Warning Chocks, Sheaves, TWINES—Cod Line, New, Fishing Twines, Sail Twines—Hemp and Cotton.

SHIP STORES:

- PORK—Am. and Nova Scotia Mess and Prime BEEF ditto, BREAD—Navy and Pilot, FLOUR, Molasses, Sugar, Paints, Oil, Raw Tar, Coal Tar, Pitch, Eosin, Turpentine, Fluid, Varnishes, Small Stores, &c. &c. BARRIS & HARRIS. Feb. 17, 1855.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

THE following Juvenile Books, have been just received, and are for Sale at the Subscriber's Book Store.

- THE LITTLE EPISCOPALIAN, or, the Child Taught by the Prayer Book, by M. A. C. with two fine Engravings, 27 pp. 16 mo. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d. CORNELIA; or, the Deaf Mute, by the Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D., now Bishop of Iowa. With a Portrait of the subject of the narrative, 72 pp. 19 mo. Muslin 1s. 6d. Library, 1s. 3d. ARTHUR GRANVILLE; or, the Gifts of God, by Anna Maria Glanville, with Engravings, 72 pp. 18 mo. Muslin, 1s. 6d. Library 10d. Paper covers, 6d. TIME AS IT FLIES; The Day; The Night; The Week The Month; The Year; 69 pp. 32 mo. Muslin, 7d. TALES OF INSTRUCTION AND WARNING, Fatal Wives; The Lost Ring; The Deaf Child, 88 pp. 32 mo, Muslin, 7d. LOVE'S LESSON, 27 pp. Muslin, 3s. 6d. Gilt Edge, 4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers. OUR LITTLE COMFORT 205 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. Gilt, 4s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d. BARON'S LITTLE DAUGHTER; 253 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. Gilt, 4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers 1s. 6d. IN THE WORLD BUT NOT OF THE WORLD 216 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. Gilt, 4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d. HERBERT ATHONTON, OR SOWING BESIDE THE WATERS 294 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 2s. 3d. Gilt, 3s. 6d. BOOKS OF CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES, Containing 6, and 5 Vols. handsomely bound Books, 12s. 6d. each Library PACKAGES OF BOOKS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS HOLY SACRAMENT—Prayers and Meditations for Private use FROM the Writings of the Fathers of Church of England, with an Introduction by the Rev. John Chandler, M. A., 24 mo. 250 pp. flexible cover, 2s. 6d. extra binding, 4s. Daily Morning and Evening Prayers, for FAMILY AND PRIVATE WORSHIP, by a Layman of the Church of the Holy Trinity Brooklyn, L. I. 2s. 3d. Devotions for the Family and Closet, from the Manual of a Country Clergyman, 2s. 6d. Panoramic View of the Holy Land, Exhibiting the Topography of the country at a glance, 2s. 6d. each, Nicholl's Help to Reading the Bible, with the Panoramic View, Muslin Gilt, 7s. 6d. School Libraries, of 109 Vols, £2 17s 6d. WILLIAM GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street. March 3, 1855.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER.

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

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident there.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH. It quite frees from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel), and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists.

Prepared and Sold by WM LANGLEY, Chemist, &c. room London, Halifax, N. S. Dec 16.

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

ENRIPPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS DURATION CURED Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq of Paris, Canada, dated Oct 18th July, 1851.

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

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

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

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR! Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of The Rivers, Canada West, dated July 21st, 1854.

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

- Ague Female Irregularities, or Scrupula, or Klydes Asthina Evils Bilious Complaints Fevers of all kinds Sore Throats Blotches on the Face Stones and Gravel Skin Gout Secondary Symptoms Bowel Complaints Head-ache Tic Douloureux Colic Indigestion Tumours Constipation of the Intestines Jaundice Ulcers Bowels Liver Complaints Venereal Affections Consumption Lumbago Worms of all kinds Debility Piles Weakness from Dropsy Rheumatism whatever cause Erysipelas Intention of Urine &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 21 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 12d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 12s., 24s., and 36s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J F Cochran & Co. New York. Dr. Harding, Windsor; G N Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chumson, Kenville; E Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwall; J A Gibson, Wilnot; A B Piper, Bridgetown; R West, Yarmouth; T R Patillo, Liverpool; I F Moore, Caledonia; Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Briguwater; Wm N. J. Lunenburg; B Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N Tupper & Co. Amherst; R B Hucutt, Wallace; W Cooper, Peggwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T R Fraser, New Glasgow; J & G Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P Smyth, Port Hood; T & J Jost, Sydney; J Keston & Co., Bras D'Or.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax. Feb. 24, 1855. General Agent for Nova Scotia.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

REV. D. W. PICKETT, PRINCIPAL. THIS INSTITUTION will re-open on MONDAY, JANUARY 15th.

BOARDERS—£25 per Annum } Payable Quarterly DAY SCHOLARS 48 " " " " in Advance. A Class will be formed for Instruction in Vocal Music under the direction of a competent Teacher. Terms made known on application to the Principal. Two Annual Exhibitions of £10 and £5 have been founded by the Alumni of King's College, and will be given for Competition at the Examina, A. D. 1855. Dec 25th. 1854.

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