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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order."

VOL. IX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1856. NO. 10.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day/Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. May 11. Whit-Sun. 1	Deut. c. 16. Acts x. 10. 1st John 1. 1	1st John 1. 1
M. 12. Mon. 1st Wk. (Gen. 1. 1. Co. 12. Num. 11. 1. U. 4. 14)	1st John 1. 1	1st John 1. 1
T. 13. Tues. 2nd Wk. (Gen. 1. 1. Co. 12. Num. 11. 1. U. 4. 14)	1st John 1. 1	1st John 1. 1
W. 14. Wed. Day. 3 Kings. 9. Matt. 13. 2 Kings. 11. Rom. 13.	1st John 1. 1	1st John 1. 1
Th. 15. Thurs. Day. 14. 16. 17. 18.	1st John 1. 1	1st John 1. 1
F. 16. Fri. Day. 16. 17. 18.	1st John 1. 1	1st John 1. 1
S. 17. Sat. Day. 16. 17. 18.	1st John 1. 1	1st John 1. 1

Proper Psalms—Morn. 119, 138—Even. 104, 145. The Athanasian Creed to be used. One of the Ember Week Collects to be used on this day and each day in this week.

Poetry.

"THE NIGHT COMETH."

HEARD ye the heavenly voice?
Solemn and deep, its warning soundeth near,
Falling like thunder on the careless ear,
Bidding the heart of humble faith rejoice—
"Arise! and list not idly to my strain,
Fill all your task, while daylight may remain,
For the night cometh on!"

Oh, while the morning hour
Is thine, upon the youthful brow
Be thine the seal of heaven imprinted now!
Oh, when the "Great Reaper" calls the early flower,
But not untimely called, to whom 'tis given
To show how brightly shines the light of heaven
Through the night coming on!

List to the warning tone,
To who still toil in life's meridian ray;
Your sun may set before the close of day,
Your conflict cease ere victory be won,
Arise! the Master's advent may be near!
Let not your heart, your treasure, still be here
When the night cometh on!

Oh, sound of joy to him
Who the "good light" hath fought, and on the field,
So hardly won, may slumber on his shield,
Looking to heaven, while earth around grows dim;
Tracing his Saviour's footsteps to the tomb,
No sees no cause of fear, no shade of gloom
In the night coming on.

May we, too, see the light
Shining beyond the darkness that we fear,
And tread the path, whereon its radiance clear
Shall guide our footsteps, if we walk aright.
Be ours to labor on, in humble trust
To share the blest repose that waits the just,
When the night cometh on!

Religious Miscellany.

ROMANISM ON THE CONTINENT.

We think our readers will be much interested in the following extracts from letters which have been kindly sent to us by the gentleman to whom they were addressed.

If we can do nothing more for our brethren in Roman Catholic countries, we should, at least, pray earnestly for them, that they may be led into the way of truth, and may be strengthened to walk in it, notwithstanding the difficulties which lie in it. But we may well consider whether we cannot do more. We can aid them in finding the truth, by helping the Society, to the Secretary of which these letters were sent, and by circulating its publications. And we should be very glad to see some well-considered scheme for some temporary refuge, in which inquiring Roman Catholic priests might be safe both from starvation and persecution—to both of which trials we fear that they are exposed.

Extracts from Letters addressed to the Secretary of the Association for making known upon the Continent the Principles of the Anglican Church.

I.—FROM AN ITALIAN NOBLEMAN.

"This hymn (the writer is speaking of George Herbert's 'Address to all Saints and Angels') might have been written by the most orthodox Roman; for this is the sense in which the veneration due from the faithful to the Saints and to the Mother of Christ ought to be understood—this principle, at least, which ought to be immovable—the personal interests of the clergy of Italy, and of all the countries that are in obedience to Rome, especially those of the lower clergy, nourish and encourage among the people false and superstitious ideas, entirely confounding adoration and veneration in the popular belief; and the priests in general, if they dare not

preach and impose upon them this impious confusion of two things of a widely different nature, yet tacitly tolerate it, which comes to the same as if they had encouraged it. This is why the change of veneration due to the Saints, into adoration, if it does not exist as an article of faith, yet subsists as a matter of practice in the limited minds of the common people; and, whether it be for one reason or another, there thus arises amongst the lower class of Roman Catholics a Latria, which, if it is not that of the heathen, comes very near it.

The late dogma of the immaculate conception of Mary—a dogma so strongly and so justly opposed by very learned Fathers of the Church—will contribute not a little to increase this kind of Latria; I mean, in the usually obtuse minds of the multitude. As to enlightened persons, they know what to think of it. This is proved by the great opposition which this dogma encountered from learned Italian theologians, and even from Bishops and prelates, and that after its publication.

I do not deny that the unity of which Rome so loudly boasts has its favourable side, as regards the interests and the existence of the Roman Church; but these advantages are obtained only on the basis of the pretended supremacy and infallibility of the Pope—that is, by the constrained sacrifice and the absolute abnegation that all faithful believers must make of all their opinions and convictions to the will of a single man; and he not always the most learned and enlightened of men, unless we admit, in support of his infallibility, a constant Divine inspiration, and a close and uninterrupted communion between the Holy Ghost and the Pope. If this were admitted, it would tend to prove—and this is what Rome aims at—that the Holy Ghost, as by His Divine nature He cannot be incoherent or contradictory to Himself, can inspire only one man, him, namely, who calls himself the Vicar of Christ on earth; so that He must forsake all other Bishops and Patriarchs, whom Rome declares to be rebels or heretics, and in either case excommunicated, whenever they show the smallest shadow of a desire for independence of opinion in face of the never-to-be-appealed-from Papal sentences.

Pius IX. has fallen without perceiving it, like an inexperienced child, into the snare, thrust into it by the ambition and selfishness of the Jesuits. It is they who dragged him on, with their false and interested counsels, to the institution and publication of this dogma, by which he has caused dissatisfaction to millions of cultivated and enlightened men, and disquieted millions of timid and uncertain consciences.

According to the laws of Roman absolutism, this fatal bull will only fill hell with souls once faithful, all at once become unfaithful, and therefore excommunicated, because they have not submitted, or have but done so outwardly, to the new dogma imposed on them by the sacred papal injunction.

His Holiness will one day have reason to repent his easiness in such a matter; and perhaps even now, seeing the great misery of the Roman people, the fruit of the misgovernment of the priests, his heart may tell him, that to a starving people a little bread would be much more valuable than a new and useless dogma."

Jan. 2, 1856.

II.—FROM A FRENCH PRIEST.

"I should be ashamed of not having answered your letter before, were it not that my present troubles are a sufficient excuse. . . . I have provoked the rage of the Ultramontane party, as I expected. The Court of Rome has been alarmed. Attempts have been made to intimidate and discourage me, and for this purpose they have made the Bishop of — condemn me. . . ."

FROM THE SAME.

"The priests who think as I do are many in number, but there are few who dare to express themselves freely. You must not be surprised at this, as we are at present dominated over by an ignorant, fanatical, and intolerant party."

IMPERSONALITY OF THE PRESS.

We take the following from a letter of the Philadelphia correspondent of the N. Y. Churchman. So far as it relates to the importance of impersonality of the Press, it is deserving of careful attention:—

In order that the Press may do real, general service, good that is, it must be impersonal. That which is said must be the great thing taken into account, not who says it; what matters it that the truth is told by one rather than by another, at least to the bulk of those who read the statement of that truth in a public paper? What do nine tenths of the readers know of the one more than they do of the other? True, it has been found to be very agreeable to some little knot of gossiping elderly ladies, wearing breeches, to be able to know all about who write, and whose writing has been refused; to commend this insane paragraph because a learned man was known to have written it, or to condemn that forcible statement because it was understood to have been prepared by some one who had not the character of learned. It is not meant, certainly, that all men are alike competent to write for the public Press, any more than all men are able to write books and give their thoughts to the world through what, for distinction sake, may be called the private Press. When men thus put themselves forward as the instructors of the public or the church, then every thing connected with them must enter into the estimate which the public or the church shall make of their instructions. But it is not so with the writer for the public Press; for the organ which sends forth the instruction is that impersonal being, so to say, that takes upon itself the task of instruction, and who are its aids, its helps, its hands, its eyes, its brains, is, or ought to be of very little consequence to most, provided that that which is the product of the mighty combination of elements which go to the making-up of that powerful agent, a paper, be true. How little do most men know of the complicated framework and filling-up of an ably-conducted and really valuable journal. These of them who think at all about it, and very few do, take their notion from what they know of some village newspaper, of which the boy whom they know as the printer's apprentice has at length become the proprietor, editor, compositor, pressman, and porter. If by any chance Lawyer Bounce or Parson Drawl sends a few lines to put in the wonderful sheet, why, the whole village hears of it before it is printed, expectation is on tiptoe, and the sharpness with which the more knowing of the heels come down on the appearance of the article is very well worth observing. The same thing may be noticed in even larger towns, where the village ways have not yet disappeared. It is curious to notice how long it takes persons to get rid of village ways, even after they have been brought into contact with ways verging towards those of a city. Under such circumstances, the Press, the public Press, cannot be independent. It is tied up by the bands of the little cliques and coteries already referred to. This has especially been the case of what has been called the Church Press.

The papers have far too often been in the worst imaginable hands for their conduct. A committee of a convention, perhaps, or the resident clergy of a town; some amiable laymen, "aided by a committee of clergymen," which committee was either self-appointed, by offering their valuable service, or pressed into the work by the importunity of their acquaintance; what could be expected from such sources as these but that which has been mostly had, failure in almost every thing that makes the public Press valuable, and foremost among these its impersonality and consequent independence.

Hence, one great advantage, among all the rest, of having the Church Press in the hands of laics. They are not liable to be interfered with by some juno of meddling individuals, either lay or clerical; they cannot be threatened with ulterior measures before that most unsatisfactory of all tribunals, a Board of Ecclesiastical Examiners, which boards seldom know much of the matter examined, beyond the fact that it is desired to have a decision on this side or that, and to which they are often prepared to come before the examination begins.

Joy is a laughing moment—the consciousness of having done well—a contented eternity.—From the German.

Grief is lessened by common endurance; joy and hope are sweeter by common enjoyment.

Ecclesiastical.

MR. LABOUCHÈRE'S DESPATCH.

Downing Street, 15th Feb., 1856.

Sir.—With reference to Sir William Molesworth's despatch of the 24th of September last, transmitting to you a copy of a letter from the law advisers of the Crown, explaining the obstacles which exist to compliance with the prayer of the Address of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, that a measure may be introduced into the Imperial Parliament to remove all obstructions that may exist, or be supposed to exist, under any statute now in force in Great Britain, to prevent the meeting of the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada, in Synod, for the purpose therein specified, and I wish now to report to you, the result of the further deliberations of Her Majesty's Government on this important and difficult subject.

1. It is undoubtedly plain from the opinion already communicated to you that it would be impossible to effect in a liberal manner the whole of what is prayed for by the Address, without the assistance of Parliament. Nevertheless, Her Majesty's Government have a strong feeling that the difficulties raised by that opinion against adopting the entire recommendation of the Canadian Legislature, ought not to be permitted to interfere with the meeting of the Clergy and Laity by representative bodies, for the purpose of making rules for the management of Church affairs, not having legal force or in the nature of Canons, nor contravening any known law of the Church, but binding on those who make them, in the same manner as similar rules generally speaking in communities of Christians not established by law. And they are by no means satisfied that for purposes so simple any statutory aid is necessary.

2. But there are strong reasons for thinking that, if Parliamentary legislation is not strictly necessary, it is highly inexpedient. On the one hand, all parties, as it appears, are anxious to preserve the unity of the Church of England.—Even those who most desire the removal of the restrictions under which they conceive themselves to labour, seem to entertain no thought of separation as the final result. And yet, it would not be easy to frame a measure, and perhaps still more difficult to obtain the assent of Parliament to such a measure unaltered, which should satisfy the wishes of the Canadian Legislature, and realize the objects contemplated by that body, without affecting at least a partial separation of the Colonial and Mother Church, and encroaching on that supremacy of the Crown, which is at present the substantial bond of union. Unless I have altogether mistaken the spirit by which the members of the Anglican Church in Canada are animated, I greatly doubt whether they would not regret even the accomplishment of their own immediate wishes, if attended with such a permanent result.

3. On the other hand, it would be perhaps hardly less difficult to frame such a measure, of the merest enabling character, without in some degree compromising the principle which regards legislation on the internal affairs of Canada as belonging to its own Legislature, and not that of the empire at large. However guarded the expressions might be, there would be danger of constituting within the Province a kind of corporate body, independent in some respects of the Provincial Legislature itself.

4. Legislation in the Parliament of Canada would be open to neither of the objections. It could not impair the connection between the Anglican Church of the Province and the mother country, because any of its provisions which might involve some seeming and accidental derogation from the supremacy of the Crown, could not be considered as legally operative against those principles of general law, binding throughout the British dominions, on which that supremacy is founded. On the other hand, the Canadian Legislature could, at its discretion, give legal effect to the ordinary proceedings of the proposed Synod, so far as necessary; which it would be very difficult for Parliament to do, without infringing on the rights of that Legislature, by dealing with a strictly local subject. This seems the more essential, inasmuch as, although the Canadian Legislature has passed an act declaring, or rather reciting, the separation of Church and State in the Colony, (as I am reminded by that address,) yet those former Canadian acts, which make provision for the management of the Church's temporalities, are, I believe, still in force. With these, the Synod, ought no doubt, to be enabled to deal; they could not be so, except either by Parliamentary or colonial enactment, and the subject is one which clearly appertains to the latter.

5. It is therefore, the wish of Her Majesty's Government, that you should recommend the Canadian Legislature to enable the Members of the Church of England, in the Province, to enjoy the freedom sought for so far as the powers of the Legislature, according to the most reasonable supposition extend, that is to say, by empowering them to meet in the manner specified in the Address, and to form representative bodies, and giving to the rules which may be framed by such bodies for the control of the church temporalities and for the enforcement of discipline, so much of the legal force as may be absolutely requisite. I am aware of the advantages which might belong to a scheme under which the binding force of such regulations should be simply voluntary; but the existence of prior legislation on the subjects referred to renders this impossible.

6. If such an act were passed in the Province, and either the operation of the act itself, or the proceedings of the meetings constituted under it, met with any well

defined obstacles from existing Imperial law, then a difficulty would be clearly raised for removal by the interposition of Parliament here, which cannot be said to be the case, so long as the supposed objections are not easy to be understood, much less removed, from their very general nature, qualified as they are only on vague opinions.

7. It would, however, be desirable, if the act when framed was found to contain provisions appearing to you and your advisers, to involve substantial difficulty, that you should reserve it for the assent of the Crown.

8. Her Majesty's Government have been the more induced to suggest this course by the fact that in the colony of Victoria, where similar inconveniences are felt by the Members of the Church of England, the Legislature of that province has come to their relief by passing a law of the very nature here indicated. It is entitled "An Act to enable the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria to provide for the regulation of the affairs of the said Church," which it does by empowering the Bishop to convene an Assembly of the Licensed Clergy and Laity, and making the acts of such Assembly binding on members of the Church, as regards their membership, and no further. The Assembly is further to establish a commission for the trial of ecclesiastical offences, but not to impose any penalty, except suspension or removal from a benefice, reserving existing rights of appeal to the ecclesiastical authorities at home. This bill has received the sanction of Her Majesty's assent, after much deliberation, the necessity for which was incurred by the defective character of part of its provisions.

9. With regard to the question raised in the Address of the election of Bishops, the opinion of the law advisers already referred to, states very distinctly the objections which exist in effecting this purpose by Parliamentary enactment. Her Majesty's advisers do not the less recognise in the case of a community like that of Canada, the propriety of consulting the wishes of members of the Church of England on this head. And they believe that the practical purpose which it sought to attain, may be secured without the obvious inconvenience attendant on direct legislation for it, they adopt the course of recommending to Her Majesty to be guided as a general rule in filling up any vacancy which may occur, by such representation as she may receive from the clergy and laity of the diocese duly assembled. I cannot too distinctly disclaim, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, any intention or desire of placing the Church of England in a privileged or exclusive position in Canada. But they are most anxious to meet the wishes expressed by the Provincial Legislature, as well as by the Church of England, and to free its members from all unnecessary impediments to their own voluntary internal organization, and thus to put them on an equal footing with other denominations of Christians.

10. I am aware that an answer is still to be expected from you to that portion of Sir William Molesworth's despatch which relates to the division of the diocese of Toronto. But on the whole I have thought it advisable not to delay my present communication on that account.

11. You will make known the contents of this despatch to the several Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. LABOUCHÈRE.

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer America, April 26.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

AUTHENTIC COPY OF THE TEXT.

The following is an authentic copy of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris:—

The Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their plenary powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.—From the day of the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, there shall be peace and friendship between his Majesty the Emperor of the French, her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the King of Sardinia, his Majesty the Sultan, of the one part, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and successors, their respective states, and subjects in perpetuity.

ARTICLE II.—Peace being happily established between their aforesaid Majesties, the territories conquered or occupied by their armies during the war shall be reciprocally evacuated. Special arrangements shall regulate the mode of evacuation, which shall be effected as soon as possible (*aussi prompt que faire se pourra*).

ARTICLE III.—H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias, engages to restore to H. M. the Sultan the town and Citadel of Kars, as well as all the other parts of the Ottoman territory of which the Russian troops are in possession.

ARTICLE IV.—Their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan, engage to restore to H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias the towns and ports of Sebastopol, Balaklava, Kamiesch, Eupatoria, and Kerch.

[Articles 5, 6, 7, and 8 have not been made public.]
ARTICLE IX.—H. M. the Sultan, in his constant anxiety for the well-being of his subjects, having granted (*octroyé*) a firman, which, in ameliorating their lot without distinction of religion or race, proves

his generous intentions towards the Christian populations of his empire, and desiring to give a further proof of his sentiments in this regard, has resolved to communicate to the contracting Powers the said firman, spontaneously emanating from his sovereign will. The contracting Powers acknowledge (*constat*) the great value of this communication. It is quite understood that the fact of this communication cannot in any case give to the said Powers a right to interfere, either collectively or separately, in the relations of his Majesty the Sultan with his subjects, or in the internal administration of his empire.

ARTICLE X.—The Convention of July 13, 1841, which maintain the old regulation of the Ottoman Empire relative to the closing of the Straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, has been revised by common accord. The act concluded with this view, and conformably to that principle between the high contracting parties is, and remains annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and value as if it had formed an integral part of it.

ARTICLE XI.—The Black Sea is neutralised. Open to the mercantile marine of all nations, its waters and ports are formally and in perpetuity interdicted to flags of war, whether belonging to the bordering Powers (*puissances riveraines*) or to any other Power, save and except the exceptions mentioned in Articles 14 and 15 of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XII.—Freely from all impediments (*entraves*), trade in the ports and waters of the Black Sea shall only be subjected to regulations of health, customs, and police, conceived in a spirit favourable to the development of commercial transactions. In order to give every desirable security to the commercial and maritime interests of all nations, Russia and the Sublime Porte will admit consuls in ports situated on the coast (*littoral*) of the Black Sea, conformably to the principles of international law.

ARTICLE XIII.—The Black Sea being neutralised according to the terms of Article 11, the maintenance or establishment on its coasts of military-maritime arsenals (*arsenaux militaires-maritimes*) becomes as unnecessary as without object (*devient sans nécessité comme sans objet*). In consequence H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias and H. M. the Sultan engage neither to construct nor to preserve any military-maritime arsenal upon that coast.

ARTICLE XIV.—Their Majesties the Emperor of all the Russias and the Sultan having concluded a convention for the purpose of determining the force and number of light vessels necessary for the service of their coasts, which they reserve to themselves the right of keeping up in the Black Sea, this convention is annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and value as if it had formed an integral part of it. This convention can neither be annulled nor modified without the assent of the Powers parties to the present treaty.

ARTICLE XV.—The act of the Congress of Vienna having established the principles destined to regulate the navigation of the rivers which separate or traverse several states, the contracting Powers stipulate between themselves that for the future these principles shall be also applicable to the Danube and its embouchures. They declare that this disposition constitutes henceforth a part of the public law of Europe, and they take it (the disposition) under their guarantee. The navigation of the Danube cannot be subjected to any hindrance (*entrave*) or dues (*redevance*) which shall not be expressly provided for by the stipulations contained in the following articles. In consequence no toll (*piège*) shall be taken that may be based solely upon the fact of the navigation of the river, nor any duty (*droit*) upon merchandise which may be on board vessels. The police and quarantine regulations to be established for the security of the states separated or traversed by this river, shall be conceived in such a manner as to favor the circulation of vessels as much as possible (*autant que faire se pourra*). Save these regulations, no obstacle whatever shall be placed in the way of the free navigation.

ARTICLE XVI.—With the object of realizing the dispositions of the preceding article, a commission, in which France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, shall each be represented by a delegate, shall be charged to design and cause to be executed the necessary works from Isatcha downwards (*depuis Isatcha*), in order to clear the mouths of the Danube as well as the neighbouring parts of the sea from the sand and other obstacles which obstruct them, so as to put that part of the river, and the said parts of the sea, in the best possible state of navigability. To cover the expenses of these works, as well as of the establishments having for their object to secure and facilitate the navigation of the mouths of the Danube, fixed duties, at a proper (*convenable*) rate, to be settled by the commission by a majority of votes, may be levied, on the express condition that in this respect, as in all others, the flags of all nations shall be treated on a footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE XVII.—A commission shall be appointed, composed of delegates of Austria, Bavaria, the Sublime Porte, and Wurtemberg (one for each of these Powers), to which commission, the commission of the three Danubian Principalities, whose formation shall have been approved of by the Porte, shall be joined. The commission, which shall be permanent, will first draw up the regulations of navigation and of fiscal, police, secondly, remove the obstacles (*entraves*), of whatever nature they may be, which as yet prevent the application of the dispositions of the treaty of Vienna to the Danube; thirdly, give orders for and cause to be executed the necessary works throughout

the whole course of the river (*sauf le parcours de l'Amur*); and fourthly, after the dissolution of the European commission, see to the maintenance of the navigability of the mouths of the Danube, and the neighbouring parts of the sea.

ARTICLE XVIII.—It is understood that the European commission will have fulfilled its task, and that the bordering (*riverains*) commission will have terminated the work designated in the preceding article under the Nos. 1 and 2. within the space of two years. The Powers, parties to this treaty, assembled in conference and informed of these facts, will, after having taken note of them (*après en avoir pris acte*), pronounce the dissolution of the European Commission, and thenceforth the permanent bordering (*riverains*) commissions shall enjoy the same powers as those with which the European commission will have been invested up to that time.

ARTICLE XIX.—In order to assure the execution of the regulations which shall have been settled by common accord, in accordance with the principles hereinbefore enunciated, each of the contracting powers shall have the right at all times to station two light vessels at the mouths of the Danube.

ARTICLE XX.—In exchange for the towns, ports, and territories enumerated in Article IV. of the present treaty, and in order to assure the liberty of the navigation of the Danube, H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias consents to the rectification of his frontier in Bessarabia. The new frontier will start from the Black Sea at one kilometre to the east of Iako Burua-Sola, will perpendicularly rejoin the Akerman-road, follow this road as far as the valley of Trajan, pass to the south of Belgrade, reascend along the river Yalpuck as far as Saratukh, and will terminate at Kacaniou on the Pruth. Above this point the old frontier between the two empires will undergo no modification. Delegates of the contracting powers will settle, in its details, the boundary line of the new frontier.

ARTICLE XXI.—The territory ceded by Russia shall be annexed to the Principality of Moldavia, under the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte. The inhabitants of this territory will enjoy the rights and privileges accorded to the Principality, and during the space of three years they shall be permitted to remove their domicile elsewhere, freely disposing of their property.

ARTICLE XXII.—The Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia will continue to enjoy, under the suzerainty of the Porte and under the guarantee of the contracting powers the Privileges and immunities of which they are in possession. No exclusive protection will be exercised over them by any one of the guaranteeing Powers. There shall be no private (*particulier*) right of interference with the internal affairs.

ARTICLE XXIII.—The Sublime Porte engages to preserve to the aforesaid Principalities an independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, legislation, commerce, and navigation. The laws and statutes now in force shall be revised. To establish a complete accord as to this revision, a special commission, with regard to the composition, of which the high contracting parties will come to an understanding, will assemble without delay at Bucharest, together with a commission of the Sublime Porte. The task of this commission will be to inquire into the actual state and condition of the Principalities, and to propose the basis of their future organisation.

ARTICLE XXIV.—H. M. the Sultan promises to convoke immediately in each of the two provinces a *divan*, *ad hoc*, composed in such a manner as to constitute the most exact representation of the interests of all classes of society. These *divans* are to give expression to the wishes of the populations relative to the definitive organisation of the Principalities. An instruction of the Congress will regulate the relations of the commission with these *divans*.

ARTICLE XXV.—Taking into consideration the opinion expressed by the two *divans*, the commission will, without delay, transmit the result of its own labours to the present seat of the Conference. The final understanding with the suzerain Power will be recorded (*consignée*) in a convention concluded at Paris between the high contracting parties, and a *hatti-sherath* conformable to the stipulations of the convention, will definitively constitute the organisation of these provinces—placed thenceforth under the collective guarantee of all the Powers parties to the treaty.

ARTICLE XXVI.—It is agreed that there shall be in the Principalities an armed national force organised with the object of maintaining the serenity of the interior, and assuring that of the frontiers. No impediment (*entrave*) is to be placed in the way of such extraordinary measures of defence, as, in accordance with the Sublime Porte, the Principalities may be under the necessity of taking (*seraient appelés à prendre*) to repulse any foreign aggression.

ARTICLE XXVII.—If the internal tranquillity of the Principalities should be menaced or compromised, the Sublime Porte will come to an understanding with the other contracting Powers as to the measures to be taken to maintain or reestablish legal order. No armed intervention can take place without a previous accord with these Powers.

ARTICLE XXVIII.—The Principality of Servia will continue to be dependent upon (*à recevoir de*) the Sublime Porte conformably to the Imperial Hattis, which fix and determine its rights and immunities, placed thenceforth under the collective guarantee of the contracting Powers. In consequence thereof, the Principality will preserve its independence and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, legislation, commerce, and navigation.

ARTICLE XXIX.—The right of garrison of the Sublime Porte, such as is stipulated for by anterior regulations, is maintained. No armed intervention is to take place in Servia without a previous accord between all the contracting Powers.

ARTICLE XXX.—His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and His Majesty the Sultan keep in its integrity the state of their possessions in Asia, such as it existed legally before the rupture. In order to prevent any local conflict, the boundary of the frontier will be verified, and, if need be, rectified; but so as that no territorial prejudice shall result to either of the two parties, from any such rectification.

tion. With this view a mixed commission, composed of two Russian commissioners, two Ottoman commissioners, one French commissioner, and one English commissioner, shall be sent to this locality (*sur les lieux*) immediately after the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the Court of Russia and the Sublime Porte. The labours of this commission are to be terminated within the space of eight months, dating from the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XXXI.—The territories occupied during the war by the troops of their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the King of Sardinia, under the terms of the conventions signed at Constantinople on March 12, 1854, between France, Great Britain, and the Sublime Porte, the 14th of June of the same year between Austria and the Sublime Porte, and the 15th of March, 1855, between Sardinia and the Sublime Porte, shall be evacuated as soon as possible (*aussitôt que faire se pourra*) after the ratification of the present treaty. The time within which the evacuation is to be effected (*les délais*) and the means of execution will be the subject of a convention between the Sublime Porte and the Powers whose troops occupy the territories.

ARTICLE XXXII.—Until the treaties or conventions which existed before the war between the belligerent Powers shall have been renewed or replaced by new acts, the commerce of importation and exportation shall go on reciprocally upon the footing of the rules in force before the war, and their subjects shall in all other respects (*en toute autre manière*) be respectively treated upon the footing of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XXXIII.—The convention concluded this day between their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of the one part, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias of the other part, relative to the Azores, is and remains annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and value as if it had made part of it.

ARTICLE XXXIV.—The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Paris, within the space of four weeks, or sooner, if possible. In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it and have affixed the seal of their arms.

On the resumption of the case of the *Queen on the prosecution of the Rev. J. Dolher, v. the Archbishop of Canterbury*, on Saturday, Sir Frederick Thesiger was about to proceed with his argument on behalf of the Archbishop, when—

Lord Campbell said the question was, whether there was a discretion in the Archbishop to stop the proceedings in the stage at which they had arrived. It was his (Lord Campbell's) own decided opinion that the Archbishop had not such a discretion, but he was, nevertheless, most anxious that his opinion should be reviewed. It seemed to him that the Archbishop had a discretion in the first instance, but having granted a commission, and that commission having found that there was a *prima facie* ground for proceeding, and then the steps having been taken which were mentioned in the Church Discipline Act, and the prosecutor being desirous to go on, he thought it was imperative on the Archbishop, who was then turned into a judge, and was not a prosecutor, to proceed, under the ninth section of the act.

Mr. Justice Crompton said, on looking into the subject more attentively, any doubts which might have existed in his mind as to the correctness of the opinion of the Lord Chief Justice were entirely removed.

Lord Campbell—I am most earnestly desirous that the case should go to the court above, and be there deliberately considered. It was argued that we had a discretion, and might not so grant the *mandamus* if we thought the prosecution of the suit was not for the benefit of the Church. I certainly did not at a moment attach any weight to that argument, though I think it is to be lamented that the suit was ever entered into, and that it would be desirable to put a stop to it as soon as possible.

Sir Frederick Thesiger—As your lordship thinks the act is imperative upon you, I will not trouble the court with any further observation. I am only anxious that it should be understood that the Archbishop has no personal feeling in this matter. He feels he is only exercising an important public duty, and his conduct is not for the good of the Church that this proceeding should be continued. He thinks he has a discretion as to whether the case should go on or not, and he is desirous to exercise that discretion for the benefit of the Church.

Lord Campbell—All who know the Archbishop must be convinced that he has acted from the purest motives, and with nothing but an earnest desire to fulfil the duties of his sacred office. The judgment of the court would be for a peremptory *mandamus*.—*Christian*.

Orders have been issued from the War Department to the agents for transports at the various ports, to have prepared and fitted all the available ships that may arrive at their respective ports with the least possible delay. Notwithstanding the very large number of transports in the service, it is found necessary to take up 20,000 tons of shipping, in addition for the transport home of the army and its material.

Mr. J. Evans, Calvinistic Methodist minister at Llandysil, Cardiganshire, has just sent in his resignation to the quarterly meeting, in order to join the Established Church.

According to statistical returns published in the St. Petersburg newspapers, the besieged in Sebastopol discharged, from the 17th of October, 1854, to the 5th of September, 1855, projectiles to the number of 1,385,005, and weighing 1,405,249 pounds (each equal to 40 lb.). In addition to the above, 205,810 pounds of powder and 25,000 cartridges were consumed.

Bishop Selwyn, accompanied by the Rev. Levi Tocher, a clergyman, has been holding Confirmation in the Canterbury province.

The Governorship of Victoria has been offered by the Colonial Secretary to the Earl of Elgin, and declined by the noble Earl.—*Jobs*. And to Lord Marous Hill, according to the *Daily News*. Mr. Oliphant, formerly Secretary to the Earl of Elgin, is now spoken of.

The troops of Oude have tendered their services to us to a man. A portion of them for a short time hesitated, under the apprehension that they might be compelled to shave, on being assured that the bushiest of beards were no objection, they enrolled themselves at once. The villagers experience astonishment and delight at receiving prompt and perpetual payment for everything required from them for the public service, and at being permitted to give or to withhold whatever they please.

The Marquis of Dalhousie, late Governor-General of India, arrived at Malta on the 10th inst. in the *Curadoc*. His lordship had derived great benefit from the voyage. After a week's residence it is reported that the health of the noble Marquis is tolerably good, but his leg continuing so seriously bad as to prevent his moving without assistance. He was to leave on the 18th in her Majesty's ship *Tribune* for England direct.

Editorial Miscellany.

The Steamer *Arabia* from Boston arrived last evening in a much shorter passage than usual, and sailed again about ten o'clock. The news is not important. The disturbance at Panama caused by the indiscretion of American citizens, and which resulted in the death of some twenty or thirty of them, and the pillage of their property, by the half savage inhabitants of that country, was engaging the attention of the United States Government, and a naval force had been despatched to examine into and take satisfaction for the outrage. Further accounts from Nicaragua represent the victory said to have been gained by General Walker at Rivas, as very doubtful in its results. The *New York Herald* in the following account, almost leads one to believe that defeat would have been the proper term for the condition in which General Walker has found himself:—

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.—In looking over the copious details of the exciting news which we published on Wednesday from Nicaragua, we observe that there are several remarkable things in it worthy of special observation.

The first of these is the reported victory of Gen. Walker at Rivas. The facts appear to be these. The Costa Ricans had invaded Nicaragua—had established themselves two thousand strong, in the little city of Rivas, in the heart of the State. Here they were attacked by Walker with six hundred men, but after a bloody and protracted struggle, Walker left the place still in the possession of the Costa Ricans. *El Nicaraguense*, the organ of Gen. Walker, says:—Gen. Walker, on his departure from Rivas, was compelled to leave a portion of his wounded—declared mortally wounded by the surgeons—in one of the churches. These men were butchered by the Costa Ricans in the most cold-blooded manner. This statement, under the authority of Gen. Walker, throws a shadow over his victory. From the proclamations of the Costa Ricans, and their butchery of the Santa Rosa prisoners, Walker might have apprehended the fate of the men, wounded or otherwise, falling into the hands of the enemy at Rivas. In this view, the fact that he was "compelled to leave" a portion of his wounded behind is suggestive of the paramount necessity of saving the nucleus of his army. Walker, however, appears to have been strengthened with sufficient reinforcements for immediately resuming active operations with prospects of success.

The next notable feature in the news is the correspondence between the London Foreign Office and the Costa Rican agent, Walkstein, evidently a German, upon the subject of a supply of British muskets to Costa Rica. Mr. Hammond, of the Foreign Office, says:—I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acquaint you that, having referred to the War Department your letter of the 12th ult., requesting that a small supply of arms may be furnished to the government of Costa Rica, his lordship has been informed by the Department in reply, that 2,000 smooth bore muskets (nitrons) which are not so highly finished as the line pattern muskets of 1842, can be supplied for this service at 41s. each, or, as it should be preferred, 2,000 of the line pattern muskets of 1850 can be furnished at 57s. 8d. each.

And Walkstein, in one of his despatches to Costa Rica, says:—When I was waiting longly at the Costa Rica, I already had an army of 800 men on the frontier of Nicaragua, he was much pleased, and said, "that was a right step," and I am persuaded that my having made that intimation is one of the reasons for giving us the muskets. The questions pending between the country and the United States are very complicated, but there will be no war, for this reason, that the gentlemen in the great republic observe that although the British nation do not boast of so much on the subject, they are determined to punish the Yankees very severely for the least insult to the national honor.

The Legislative Session closed at Fredericton on Thursday, March 1. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor refers in his speech to the important measures which have been matured during the Session for the formation of Railways—and states that it will be his duty to apply with economy the funds placed at his disposal, and to exercise with prudence the powers of pledging the Provincial credit, which have been entrusted by the Legislature to the Executive Government.

Missionary Intelligence.

From the Colonial Church Chronicle, for Feb. 1856.

THE CHURCH IN YORUBA.

We have already in a former number of this Magazine thought it our duty to direct the attention of our readers to the Mission of the Church Missionary Society in the Yoruba country, and have endeavoured to enlist their sympathy for the most interesting field of labour. And we are glad to find, in the publications of the Society, material for a renewed notice of their work. The infant Church of Yoruba has since welcomed and lost its first Bishop. A worthy successor has stepped into the place that death had made vacant. The work of God has continued to be prosecuted, amid much anxiety, but with greater zeal. Exploratory tours have been made in the vicinity of Abeokuta. A more distant prospect of usefulness has been opened to our Missionaries, by the success of the Government expedition up the River Tshadda. Our labours for the suppression of the slave trade are beginning to bring an unlooked for reward into our bosom, and the emancipated slaves of Cuba promise to swell the number of our converts in their native land.

Bishop Vidal was taken to his rest on Christmas Eve, 1854, on his voyage to Sierra Leone, whither he was returning from his first Visitation of the Church in Yoruba. Accompanied by Archdeacon Graf, he had advanced beyond Abeokuta, made the circuit of the principal stations, holding Confirmations, and admitting two Native Preachers to Holy Orders. Illness and death arrested his pen, before he could complete any official report of his Visitation; and the fragment only of an unfinished letter to a relative remains as his own record of his work. "I have had much to delight me in this deeply interesting tour. These vast cities in the interior of Africa, and the extraordinary cultivation which surrounds them on all sides, are very striking indeed. To stand in the centre of Abeokuta, and see around you hills and valleys densely covered with crowded houses, conveys a far more real and lively idea of the immense amount of population than any mere amount of numbers can. And then such an interesting population too—so hearty, sociable, and friendly, go where you will among them. Their salutation meets you on every side, as you ride through the streets. The Christian converts of Abeokuta clubbed together to make me a present of a horse, and the Alaka and chiefs gave me another for travelling through the Mission. I should like to spend many months in Abeokuta, instead of one, that I might really see something of the country and people. As it was, I had very little time for this, and my official duties were very pressing."

A more detailed account has been received from Archdeacon Graf, the Bishop's companion in travel, extracts from whose journal were printed in the *Church Missionary Monthly Intelligence* for November last.

Their first stay was at Lagos, which they reached on the 24th of October, where they remained a week, the Bishop opening the new Church of the Holy Trinity, holding a Confirmation, and delivering a charge explanatory of the Baptismal Vows. "Neither king nor chiefs attended," writes the Archdeacon, "but, at my suggestion, service was held in the afternoon at the king's. His palace was too small; the court was too small likewise; and so we had to go in an open space in front of the palace. There we were, under the canopy of a temple not made with hands, surrounded by various personages and groups of people. The king sat in his best apparel under the open verandah of his palace: at his feet were squatted his war chiefs and councillors of state, forming an imposing circle, and a huge umbrella of many colours. To the king's right and left were his male and female slaves, with their children; further on, to his right, were the Christians, dressed in white man's apparel; and to his left, opposite the last, were his numerous wives and little ones, able to gratify female curiosity by being placed on a slight eminence, from whence they could overlook the whole. Conspicuous in the centre of all stood a table on a mat, surrounded by chairs, the emblems of civilized life, occupied by the Bishop and Mr. Gollmer, in their robes, besides the interpreter, Samuel Pearce, formerly a schoolboy at Hastings, now a Schoolmaster at Lagos. On the 1st of November," he continues, "we proceeded on our way, and pitched our tents in a small village temporarily built for the convenience of travellers and the surrounding farmers. It was a beautiful moonlight night. It was amazing to see several hundred travellers lying on mats in the open street, and screened by mats or country cloths from the dew. The Shango worshippers, however, were jingling their peculiar instruments, crying for

rain, and preparing to sacrifice on the following day, the whole night through."

The next day the party arrived at a village of considerable size, named Awoyade, eight miles from Abeokuta; and here they were gratified by meeting a body of 200 Christians, who had come to welcome them to the town; and, with a considerable cavalcade of horsemen and footmen, made their way through the winding streets, markets, and lanes of the singular city of Abeokuta. Here the Bishop staid five days at first, and nine days more on his return from Ibadan. To describe the impressions produced by Abeokuta, would require, the Archdeacon says, an entire volume. "Its mild, aged, and prudent alake—king—whose private name is Sagbun; its spirited, powerful, and portly war-chiefs, with their ludicrously dancing, tall war-horses; the huge mass of granite heaped up in the middle of Abeokuta, overtopped by the one monstrous pebble overhanging the other rocks all around; the shelter this, in bygone days, of bands of robbers and marauding war-parties, going now by the name of 'olumu,' and from which the name of Abeokuta (*abbe*, under; *okuta*, 'stone') is derived; then, again, the friendliness of the crowds accompanying us from place to place; the welcome of slavery abolishing chiefs, and the ill-hid sullenness of slavery looking champions; the rapture of hearing the things of God read, and preached, and sung, and chanted, in their own native tongue in Church, Sunday-school, and Class, their faces beaming with intelligence, and eagerly devouring the bread of life; the simple and modest appearance of men and women in their native attire; the wonderful flexibility of the Yoruba salutations, adapting a special word of congratulation or of sympathy to every imaginable though trifling circumstance in life; the magic charm of being addressed in the street, though a perfect stranger, as 'my mother's child!' thus touching nature's tenderest chord; the confidence in public and universal honesty, evinced by the exposure on the roadside of tables for sale without a seller, each lot having a certain number of pebbles laid by its sides to be replaced by a corresponding number of coins by the passing traveller, &c., &c., &c.; a volume would be required to detail it all."

While staying at Abeokuta, the Bishop held Confirmations at Mr. Crowther's Church of Igbebe, and at Mr. Townsend's Church of Ake. He also held conferences for four consecutive days with all the Missionaries of the Yoruba country, and examined the Candidates for Holy Orders. And on the Sunday next before Advent, the Rev. Messrs. Mann, Kefer, and Mason were ordained Priests; and Messrs. King and Macaulay were admitted to Deacon's Orders, in the Mission Church at Ake. On November 8th, the Bishop and Archdeacon left Abeokuta for Ibadan, accompanied by the late Dr. Irving, R. N.

"The road led us for many miles through flourishing farms and fine forests. In the midst of one of the latter we pitched our tents in the evening, there being again neither town nor village to be met with, though we passed frequent ruins as such. Our two tents had hardly been put up when a violent tornado drove us all inside, and well nigh robbed us of our scanty supper by putting the fires out. The following morning, at dawn, the signal was given; the baggage was packed up; kettles, pots, saucepans, &c., were stowed away; the tents taken down and folded up, with the surplus weight they had acquired by the previous heavy rains; and onward the caravan moved again, on and on, through prairies, forests, and farms, all day long, without the sight of even a solitary human habitation, until we were met, a few miles from Ibadan, by our friends, Messrs. Hinderer and Kefer. We rested a while, to await the different parties belonging to us, and then moved on once more. But just as we were getting a beautiful view of Ibadan, the first town of Yoruba proper, lightning and thunder in the east warned us of an approaching tornado, and speedily it came pouring down in torrents of rain, causing us tamely though hastily to wind our way through numberless streets and lanes, until, about five o'clock P. M., we arrived, drenched from head to foot, and fairly shivering from cold, at the Mission-house.

Nov. 9, *Lord's Day*.—The Bishop held a Confirmation in a good sized Church, which Mr. Hinderer was just finishing.

Nov. 10.—We paid the *bali*—king—a visit, with a present of a Dutch clock, with which he was marvelously well pleased, caring little as to its going or not, provided it hung up for public show. This *bali* received us with great civility, and gave us permission to build a second place of worship at the opposite end of the town to our present Church. On leaving his Majesty, we immediately went in search of a suitable site, which we found near the road leading to Ajays.

(To be concluded next week.)

YOUTH'S DEPARTURE.

MY YOUTH'S BEST FRIEND.

SUCH was the salutation of Mary F.—as she tenderly embraced her widowed mother. She had been a loved and only child. They had lived together for many years in blessed and growing confidence; but now the day was come which was to separate them. Mary was affianced to a man of kindred spirit, and was about to venture from under the maternal wing upon new and untried scenes. Her heart was full to overflowing, and she sought relief, where she had ever found it—on her mother's bosom. That mother was, as usual, ready to receive her. She had risen before dawn and after commending herself and her child to the care of her heavenly Father, with emotions peculiar to the occasion, she had been penning a few lines to her daughter, ready to put into her hands at the moment of her departure. We subjoin the leading paragraphs:

"My own precious Mary:—What shall I say to you that I have not already said? He who knows my heart, knows that I have sought, however feebly, to train you for his service and glory. You are the child of many prayers, and much may well be expected of you; but never forget the Saviour's words—'Without Me, ye can do nothing.' Live, my child, in habitual fellowship with Jesus. Let him still have the first place in your affections, and recollect that other friends and other objects can only be to you what he is pleased to make them. Be reasonable and moderate in your expectations, and think more of your obligations to your husband, than of his obligations to you. Strive to be contented with such things as you have; and aim to be a pattern of economy, neatness, diligence and propriety. Continue to cultivate your mind, and be careful to redeem the time. Avoid idle conversation, light reading, and worldly entertainment. Keep within your own sphere, and endeavour to make home attractive by a sweet, and cheerful and loving spirit. This is meant to be a state of trial and probation to us, and, therefore, you will have need of patience; but the vicissitudes of life are associated with many mercies, and we must not forget that for every night there is a morning. The experience of nearly three score years enables me to say that a child of God has nothing really to fear but sin; and against this he must constantly pray, 'lead us not into temptation.' Go, then, my precious one, and may you prove as great a comfort to your beloved husband as you have been to me, and may God grant that we may meet at last with your sainted father and many who have gone before, an unbroken family in heaven.

Such was the calm and Christian language of this devoted mother. She had been permitted to rear a tender plant, to inhale its early fragrance, and to taste some of its pleasant fruit; and now she cheerfully transferred her child to another home, where she could better fulfil the duties of riper years. From week to week the mother and daughter corresponded with each other and visits were often interchanged. The friends of each were the friends of all. Time swept on, and Mary had become the centre of a large and blooming circle, but neither domestic endearments or increasing cares caused her for a moment to forget the companion and guide of her youth. As age crept on, and Mary saw with concern the venerable form she loved wasting away, she became eyes to the blind and a staff to the trembling limbs. Often would she bring forth from the recesses of memory poems and hymns which were deposited there in early days, and many a bright gleam was by her affectionate skill caught from the past and thrown across the future. She loved to comment on the Divine faithfulness, and to retrace step by step the path of the now weary pilgrim. Her little ones, too, were all ministering children, and easily followed in their mother's pleasant track. At length came the closing scene—the last word, the lingering look, the darkened room, the funeral train; but years afterwards, Mary might be seen, in her little closet, gazing with a tearful eye on a well known miniature, beneath which she had inscribed, with characteristic tenderness, these emphatic words,—*MY YOUTH'S BEST FRIEND.*"

Selections.

THE PHARISEE AND THE PUBLICAN.

I also observe, that the extempore prayer of the Pharisee was formed by himself, or in the strength of his own natural parts; for so the text implieth: "The Pharisee," saith the text, "stood and prayed thus with himself," or "by himself," and may signify, either that he spoke softly, or that he made this prayer by reason of his natural parts, "I will pray with the Spirit," saith Paul; 1 Cor. xiv. 15. "The Pharisee prayed

with himself," said Christ. It is at this day wonderfully common for men to pray extempore and; to pray by a book, by a promeditated set form, is now out of fashion. He is counted nobody now, that cannot at any time, at a minute's warning, make a prayer of half an hour long. I am not against extempore prayer, for I believe it to be the best kind of praying; but yet I am jealous, that there are a great many such prayers made, especially in pulpits and public meetings, without the breathing of the Holy Ghost in them; for if a Pharisee of old could do so, why not a Pharisee do the same now? Wit and reason, and notion, is not screwed up to a very great height; nor do men want words, or faades, or pride, to make them do this thing. Great is the formality of religion this day, and little the power thereof. Now, where there is a great form, and little power, (and such there was among the Jews, in the time of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ), there men are most strangely under the temptation to be hypocrites; for nothing does so properly and directly oppose hypocrisy, as the power and glory of the things we profess. And so, on the contrary, nothing is a greater temptation to hypocrisy, than a form of knowledge of things without the savour thereof. Nor can much of the power and savour of the things of the gospel be seen at this day upon professors, (I speak not now of all), if their notions and conversation be compared together. How proud, how covetous, how like the world in garb and guise, in words and actions, are most of the great professors of this our day! But when they come to divine worship, especially to pray, by their words and carriage there, one would almost judge them to be angels in heaven. But such things must be done in hypocrisy, as also the Pharisee's was.—*John Bunyan.*

ST. MICHAEL'S ORANGES.—The trees are planted at about twenty-five to thirty feet apart, in regular rows, protected by tall shady hedges. They take seven years to arrive at maturity, and from that age, if properly cared for, continue to bear well till they attain to a good size and an enormous age. In good seasons some of the larger trees yield as many as twenty boxes, of a thousand oranges each, and as many as twenty-six thousand fruit have been known to be gathered from one of these prolific trees. No wonder that, during the ripening season, large supports have to be placed under the branches, to prevent them from being torn away from the trunk by the great weight of plump and juicy fruit that glows amidst their glossy foliage.—The quintas of the Azores are in full blossom in the month of April. By October the most forward oranges begin to ripen; and in November the first gathering is made for the London market. The orange harvest occurs in January and February; and by the end of the latter month the trees are cleared of their juicy burden, and most of the fruit has been despatched from the Islands. In Spain and Portugal the same mode of culture is practised as in the Azores, excepting that there no fences are required to shade the trees. The orange-trees of these countries, however, are of greatly inferior size, and the average yield proportionably less; the usual annual crop of one of the Seville trees being about eight thousand. No less than three hundred millions of oranges are annually consumed in this country, and to transport that number here gives employment to upwards of two hundred vessels.

THE FISH OF GOLD.

THEOCRITUS tells of a fisherman that dreamed he had taken "a fish of gold," on which, being overjoyed he made a vow that he would never fish more; but when he waked he soon declared his vow to be null, because he found his golden fish was escaped away through the holes of his eyes when he first opened them. Just so we do in the purpose of religion. Sometimes, in a good mood, we seem to see heaven opened, and all the heavenly Jerusalem paved with gold and precious stones, and we are ravished with spiritual apprehensions, and resolve never to return to the low affections of the world and the impure adherences of sin; but when this flash of lightning is gone and we converse again with the inclinations and habitual desires of our false hearts, those other desires and vain considerations disband, and the resolutions taken in that pious fit melt into indifference and old customs. These religious thoughts which are sent into us to condemn and disrepute the thoughts of sin and vanity are esteemed only dreams; and so all those instruments which the grace of God hath invented for the destruction of impiety are rendered ineffectual, either by our directly opposing them, or by our want of consideration.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

THE FINE PRAYER.—The celebrated Professor Francke, who founded the great Orphan Asylum in Halle, was walking one day in the fields with one of his colleagues. All at once the voice of a person praying drew their attention. They stopped, and on looking, observed behind a bush two children on their knees, one of whom was praying fervently to God. The two professors listened, and were edified with the devotion which the young Christians seemed to possess.

When the prayer was ended, the children rose. "Well," said the one who had led the devotion, with a self-complacent air, "didn't I make a fine prayer?"

This last remark caused Francke and his companion a painful surprise. But after a moment's reflection, one of them remarked: "This child has only shown openly what often passes in all our minds. How often, when God has disposed us to pray with some fervor in presence of our brethren, do we rise from our knees with a secret vanity; and if shame did not restrain us, we should ask with this child, 'Hav'st not I made a fine prayer?'"

Not only in prayer do we find this miserable pride of our heart; but in our sermons too. Ask the most faithful preacher if, after delivering an eloquent discourse, he had not often applauded himself, and been tempted to say to his hearers, "Have not I made a fine sermon?" Oh, may the Lord deign to inspire us with more humility and self-renunciation!

CHARITY.—The Jews would not willingly tread upon the smallest piece of paper in their way, but took it up; for possibly, said they, the name of God may be on it. Though there was a little superstition in this, yet, truly, there is nothing but good religion in it if we apply it to men. Trample not on any; there may be some work of grace there that thou knowest not. The name of God may be written upon that soul thou treadest on; it may be a soul that Christ thought so much of as to give his precious blood for it; therefore, despise it not.—*Leighton.*

THE SULTAN AND THE SISTER OF CHARITY.

It has been already related that the sultan gave 80,000 piastres to the Sisters of Charity for the enlargement of the Asylum for Female Orphans at Bebek; but the circumstances under which the donation was made, and which are rather curious, are not generally known. The sisters, being in want of funds for their useful enterprise, conceived the idea of applying to the sultan. They accordingly draw up a petition, and charged one of their body, who knew a little Turkish, to find means of having it presented. The sister one day placed herself in the way of the sultan as he was going to the mosque, and on holding up her paper his majesty ordered an aide-de-camp to receive it. Several days having passed without any reply, the sisters feared that their request was neglected, and they charged the same sister to go and seek for an answer. She determined on placing herself on the passage of the sultan as before, but found that he had that day gone to a mosque on the Bosphorus by water. She accordingly hired a small boat and ordered the boatman to wait in the vicinity of the palace until the sultan should return. When the imperial caique appeared, the boatman of the sister, as is usual, prepared to row off to a respectful distance, but the sister insisted that he should remain. The sultan perceiving her, caused his caique to stop and made a sign to her to approach. When she came near, the sultan rose in the boat, and the sister attempted to do the same, but the sea being rather rough, the sultan told her to remain seated, and to tell him in French what she wanted. She did so very briefly, and the sultan answered that he thought that the affair had been settled long before, but that he would give new orders respecting it. He then graciously saluted the sister and resumed his seat. The next day an imperial chamberlain remitted the 80,000 piastres to the superior of the sisters.—*London Inq.*

CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY UNDER THE NEW REFORMS.

—The Berlin correspondent of the *London Times*, under date of March 8, says:—"A letter from Smyrna of the 27th February, states that the Imperial Hat Humayoun of the 18th of that month, authorizing the introduction of the new reforms, was publicly read on the 25d; for this purpose Sultanian Pasha had assembled the Dragomans of the different Consulates, the Greek and Armenian Archbishops, the Chief Rabbi and all the Members of Medjils who are subjects of the Porte, and all the superior Turkish officials.—After the hat had been read, the Greek Archbishop expressed the thanks of the Church to the Pashah, and added that henceforth all the believers of his Church would look upon all Turks as brethren. The Pasha hereupon intimated to the Greek and Armenian Members of the Medjils that they were for the future entitled to ride on the *Kouak*

on horseback, and to bring their own pipes with them to the villages of the Court. There was no particular attention observed on the occasion. What the effect of the prohibition of the hat was on the Mussulman population had been visible; that produced on the Rayahs, on the contrary, was very marked. The Greek and Armenian Archbishops united their congregations and celebrated in the Greek Church a *Te Deum*, at which the Armenian Archbishop was present, and then another in the Armenian Church, at which the Greek Archbishop joined in. Within a very few days the Greeks resident in Smyrna had formed a committee to realize as soon as possible their newly-acquired rights of education. Very speedily there arose a boys' and girls' school established. Such ample funds had been subscribed for this purpose, that the committee had been justified in selecting the largest, although the dearest, vacant site in Smyrna; teachers of both sexes, it was decided, should be procured from Protestant Germany. In Bourmahat the foundation was laid for a new Christian Church on the 26th of February, probably the first Church that will have been founded subsequently to the publication of the hat. The whole edifice is to be erected by Mr. Withall for the Protestant residents at Bourmahat. Mr. Withall, with his family and friends, among whom was the Prussian Consul, was present at the ceremony.

PEEP INTO A WASHINGTON GAMBLING HOUSE.

The Washington correspondent of the *Cleveland Examiner* thus describes a visit to a gambling house, and what he saw and heard:

Having heard much of the magnificence and grandeur of the metropolitan gambling houses, I with several Cleveland friends paid one a visit the other night. The entrance was through a narrow lighted way, opening from the Avenue, just east of the National. A pair of stairs at the further end of the hall brings you abruptly against a small door, fastened on the inside; you ring a bell; a colored servant looks through a latticed panel to see if all is right. If he discovers a well known customer or a frequent visitor of such places, the whole party is admitted, on the principle, of course, that "a person is known by the company he keeps." Gamblers understand human nature better than anybody else. We are admitted first into a room beautifully carpeted, fresco painted, with chairs, sofas, lounges, &c., of rosewood, a large centre-table, on which were the leading newspapers of the country, and around which sat several well-dressed gentlemen, leisurely reading and discussing the news of the day. This was but half of a double parlor, the reception room, or, as Milton would say, "the vestibule of hell."

Our guide, who was a well known Washington gentleman, introduced us to the keeper of the establishment, telling him that we had never been in such a place before, and were led by curiosity to explore his infernal dominions. He appeared highly delighted, and immediately opened the "inner temple." We entered, and found that the hall had not been told us; a chandelier, costing from three to four hundred dollars, brilliantly lit up, flung its glittering rays on gold-papered walls, satin damask curtains, sofas, &c. In the centre, and near one end of the room, stood a long six-legged table, with a richly embroidered spread, falling in folds, nearly to the floor; on the wall over the table hung a massive gilt frame, and as large as-life a huge crouching tiger, with eyes of glaring fire, lips apart, and apparently ready for a spring upon his unsuspecting victim. The cloth being removed from the table beneath, revealed a "Euro Bank," with all the implements of that well known fascinating game—ivory chips, representing \$1, \$5, \$25, \$250, each, lay piled up in one corner, for the convenience of the betters; in a small box beneath lay piles of bank bills, and heaps of double eagles, for the redemption of those very issues.

It was early in the evening, and the players had not got in. The keeper entertained us with tales of the table—how foolishly young men came there as we had, out of curiosity, and were induced to try their luck out of curiosity, which generally left them out of cash, out of character, and out of friends, in the end. We proposed leaving, when he politely invited us to stay to supper; he showed us his bill of fare, which included soup, roast beef, oysters in all styles, ducks, venison, quail, fish, chocolate, coffee, nuts, and all the wines and liquors to be found at the best restaurants. Whoever is admitted to the rooms, either as players or spectators, are also admitted to these suppers free of charge. Don't gamblers understand human nature? The keeper was impatient to have the House organized, so members could draw their mileage and make their business better. This is but one of the many institutions in this city, and the Tiger is bound to be fed though the people "starve."

Correspondence.

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

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION.

Mr. Editor,
I said in my last letter that Bishops are the successors of the Apostles. I dare say our dissent-inclined friends will have smiled at such an expression, as they always do whenever any real Church principle is alluded to. They may smile, however, and laugh too, if they please; but they will not affect me much. I say it again, the Bishops are the successors of the Apostles, and this is called the Apostolic Succession. I should like to know why we are Churchmen, or why we are distinguished from the sects, if it be not on account of our belonging to an Apostolic Church? Do we not all profess to believe in "One Catholic and Apostolic Church"? Is not this a part of our creed? Well, then, how can the Church be apostolic if it be not regularly descended from the Apostles? How can you be sure that you are in communion with Christ and his Apostles, and with all the saints that followed them, unless you are in connection with Christ's regularly ordained Ministers, and with Christ's own institution and sacraments? Will you say that some of the sects had the doctrine of the Apostles, and therefore are apostolic? This is impossible while they remain sects. A sect cannot be an Apostolic Church, any more than a branch cut off from a tree can be a part of that tree. Bishops may hold parts and portions of the doctrine of Christ, but they can never hold the whole of it while they are in division. Christ did not

comes to establish one hundred sects, but one Church. The Bible cannot produce one hundred creeds, but Satan and the flesh can. An Apostolic Church, then, must be literally descended from the Apostles. We, as Churchmen, must have something more to keep us together than what a mere sect has. We must know the ground of our Churchmanship, or we cannot be depended upon. We must know that we are Churchmen, our principle, for Christ's sake, for order's sake, for the Apostles' sake, and for the sake of the Lord's own divinely appointed, undoubted, and grace encouraging Sacraments. The infirmities and watchfulness which attach to men in all stations, everywhere, and at all times in this world cannot surely be supposed to exist only in the Apostolic Church. The frailties of the Clergy are no part of their divine office. The Word of God has done us little good if we have not yet learned this, and as for personal frailties and faults they are as rank and as manifest among the sectarian clergy as among the Apostolic, if not more. What I want, then, to make me love the Church, to make me work for it, to make me bear with its imperfections, or to cause me to be thankful for its many and great privileges, is to be sure that its origin is not human, and that its institutions and its Sacraments have been handed down to us from the Apostles' time. Take this from me and you take away all my respect for my Church as the Church of God. I shall then only look upon it as a mere human Society, as an invention of men, which may be destroyed and set up again, in any way, as the caprice or whim of man may fancy. Nay! but take this away from me, and I shall soon try and have a Church of my own, and call it after my own name, and thus occupy a page, at least, in Ecclesiastical history. Surely there are many Churchmen in Nova Scotia able to understand the above plain words.

I remain,

Mr. Editor,

Yours, &c.,

RUSTICUS.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1856.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S DESPATCH.

We last week gave, in a condensed form, the substance of Mr. Labouchere's despatch to the Governor General of Canada, on Church affairs, as it appeared in the London Times; and this week we lay the despatch itself before our readers. It is truly valuable, as an exposition of the well considered views of Her Majesty's Government, with reference to the movement in the Church which is now taking place in various dependencies of the Empire; and it must have the effect of silencing all those objections which are urged against the free action of the Church, on whatever ground they may be assumed. Mr. Labouchere states for Her Majesty's Government, that none of the difficulties raised, ought "to be permitted to interfere with the meeting of the Clergy and Laity by representative bodies, for the purpose of making rules for the management of Church affairs, and that they are by no means satisfied that for purposes so simple any statutable aid is necessary." This settles the question of the legality of the Synods within the scope of their Constitutions. But Mr. Labouchere, if we rightly understand his despatch, goes much further than this. He evidently considers that the Imperial Parliament ought to give legal sanction to the proceedings of Colonial Synods, but inasmuch as Parliamentary Legislation, for the reasons stated, would be inexpedient, he devolves the duty upon the Provincial Legislatures, as best fitted to perform it, from their knowledge of all the circumstances, and expresses the wish of Her Majesty's Government that they should give the proceedings of the Synods as much "legal force" as may be absolutely requisite, and for the reason that the existence of prior legislation on the subject, renders the voluntary binding force of such regulations impossible.

In all this it cannot but be perceived that much care is taken on the part of the State to show that the Church of England in the Colonies has no more claim upon it than any other denomination—and therefore of necessity all claim to a controlling power over the free action of the members of the Church in all that relates to her constitution and government is relinquished. There cannot, therefore, be the least doubt, that the bond of union, weakened to this extent, it remains entirely with the Colonial Church to say, at what moment it will sever the last strand of State connection. But altho' Mr. Labouchere's despatch inspires this conviction, the anomaly still exists of having a Church established by law, in one part of the Empire, of which the Queen is the supreme head, and in another part, the same Church disestablished by law, with evidence that the Imperial Government still look upon her as not so wholly disjoined from the State as to be a disrupted branch. How long a connection of this kind may continue, it is not very difficult to estimate. Various interests at present conspire to give it an impetus, and as long as mutual benefit may result, it will no doubt be advantageous to all parties—but it is at best but nominal, and continually in danger of being disturbed. It may indeed be inferred from the present relation of the Colonial

Church to that of England, that the State regrets its past policy in this respect; but if so it is too late now to prevent the consequences which sooner or later are sure to happen. The evil day of entire separation may yet however be retarded by a wise procedure, by the powerful influence of the Imperial government being used to procure for the Church that certain and safe measure of self government which also so much needs, and which will place her on an equality with other denominations, and enable her to regulate her affairs according to the constitution of Episcopacy. The Colonial Church free and independent, possessing Synodical action, with power to choose her own bishops, may for a long time to come look to the Sovereign and the Metropolitan of England for the confirmation of their choice, and a ratification of all their acts and regulations.

CONFIRMATION AT FALKLAND.

ON Sunday last the Bishop of the Diocese administered in the Church of the Ascension, at Falkland, the holy rite of Confirmation. The number of candidates was 34, the proportion of men being unusually large, as they made up one half the number. This is most gratifying, as a contrast to the generally very small proportion of young men who think enough of God and His Service, to publicly profess their allegiance to Him and openly avow the Lord to be their God—too often, and in cities, there seems a delusion that it is unmanly to be confirmed, inconsistent with the conduct of a high spirited youth—that the calls of business afford sufficient pretext for remaining unconfirmed, mere nominal members of the Church. Such young Churchmen as these forget their high calling, in refusing with their own voice and by their own act to join more closely that family of God, from which, sons and daughters have been reckoned among the noble army of Martyrs and brave confessors, and higher honor still, a family for which our Lord Jesus Christ was contented to suffer death upon the cross. But these hardy fishermen, whose avocations are more perilous, and trials in business far greater, have furnished a useful lesson; they have thought it honorable and safe to prepare themselves for a good confession, and bring themselves within the scope of those breathings of the Holy Ghost, vouchsafed by God in this service to all who come with their hearts, as habitations, swept and garnished for the indwelling of that sacred visitant.—And we may hope that the solemn hour in which Christ's Ambassador in His stead laid his hands on their head and in God's name blessed them, will be so remembered in the hour of strife with sin, as by the aid of the Holy Spirit to fortify their yielding wills against the encroachments of the Evil One, upon their resolutions to serve their God and cleave to Him.

It was a solemn and beautiful sight, when the candidates, after morning prayer, separating themselves from the congregation, stood in the deep chancel of their Church, to hear the address of their Bishop, who shewed them plainly what they were bound to do, and what they might with strong faith realize, if with an honest and humble spirit they came that day to ratify their Baptismal vows; more solemn still when, after the example of the Holy Apostles, he laid his hands on each, and, in intercessory prayer, asked the "defence of God for each, from that time forward, until each persevering heir of salvation should be welcomed to the everlasting Kingdom of heaven.

None could fail to be struck with the reverent demeanor of those who were the sharers in, and of those worshippers who came to witness the first Confirmation ever held within that Church; and all who love Christ and His Church must pray as they read this, that God will bless this rite to the endless comfort of those His newly confessed disciples, and to His own glory; and that they who, by their own act, accepted the responsibility and privileges of the covenant, into which, by the charitable work of the Church, they were admitted in their Baptism, may be enabled to perform what they have so solemnly promised.

The Offertory amounted to £3 16s., which will, according to notice, be added to the Fund established for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy.

AN ORDINATION will be held in the Bishop's Chapel on Trinity Sunday (18th inst.), the Service commencing at half-past ten (10.30 A. M.) The Offertory Collection will be given to the Clergy, Widows & Orphans fund. On the four preceding days the Candidates for Ordination will meet at the Chapel for Prayers at 9 A. M., and in the afternoon of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at a quarter after 6,—these special Services concluding with Prayers on Saturday evening at half-past eight.

R. M. STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

The Steamship America arrived on Thursday last after a long passage. The news is of more than ordinary interest, and the treaty of peace, with the exception of some clauses, for as a conspicuous portion of the contents of the Papers. We have published the document, as the principal item of intelligence.

The Convocation of the Province of Canterbury met at the Bounty Office, Deanery, Westminster, April 16. The subject that engaged its chief attention was the Reports on the discipline of the Clergy. Several other topics of interest were also brought before both Houses—the restoration to the Church of the Wesleyan Methodists—Church rates—and the revision of the Rubrics. At the conclusion the Convocation was formally prorogued until Thursday the 28th of August.

The Grand Review by Her Majesty, of the Fleet at Spithead, was an appropriate celebration of the treaty of peace. There were assembled 23 screw line of battle ships; nearly 40 frigates, paddle and steam; 2 mortar frigates; four wrought iron floating batteries; 50 thirteen-inch mortar vessels; 20 sloops, corvettes and brigs; and 164 screw gunboats; in all upwards of 300 sail of non-of-war, having an aggregate tonnage of 160,000 tons, manned by 40,000 seamen, carrying 3,800 guns, and firing at one discharge a broadside of nearly 90 tons of solid iron. Brother Jonathan will no doubt contemplate the spectacle with his accustomed serenity, and gather wisdom. To a Briton it is a just feeling of pride, that his country can at any moment call such a force into active service, whether it be for national defence, or as a guarantee for the peace of the world.

Preparations for the evacuation of the Crimea by the British army are in full activity, and already there have been some arrivals in England of men and material.

Mr. Dallas, the new American Minister, had been entertained at a banquet at the Mansion House. In returning thanks for his health being drunk, he stated the object of his mission to be to give his exertions and energies unreservedly to the restoration of the most harmonious sentiments and friendly relations.

St. John's Church, St. John's, N. B., has adopted the system of free pews at the afternoon service on the Lord's Day, until the first of November next.

We are in daily expectation of a Variety of Church Publications, adapted more especially for the Young, which immediately upon arrival we shall advertise, and if sufficient inducement offers, shall continue to import. In addition to those which are daily expected, we have already received several Sets of "A plain Commentary on the four Holy Gospels," complete in 7 vols. f. cap. Svo. cloth lettered, published by John Henry and James Parker, London, which will be sold cheap. On this work we quote the *John Bull* of Oct. 27, 1855:

"The beauty and value of this Commentary consist in the combination of simplicity of language and depth of thought which pervades the observations and reflections appended to the sacred record. The object of the writer is evidently not to build up a system on the foundation of the evangelical narrative, but to evolve and elucidate its meaning, and thus to render its perusal at once instructive and profitable. In this he has succeeded admirably; so much so, that while even the Biblical scholar may gather instruction from its pages, the unlearned will find him a plain-spoken and unpretending guide in the pathway of truth."

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE EFFECTED BY DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS., OF PITTSBURG.

New York, March 19 1852.

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

The above is from a widow lady, forty-six years of age, resident of this city. For further particulars, the public are referred to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3, Manhattan place, or to B. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutgers and Monroe streets.

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

FLEMING BROS.

Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Maylor.

Scald Hands in children and Eruptions on the Skin.—A certain remedy for these complaints, Mrs. Marston residing at Quebec, had two children afflicted for a long time with the most inveterate scald hands, they were also much disfigured with eruptions on the skin, the parents had recourse to a variety of remedies for the alleviation of the little sufferers; many things were tried, but an unfortunate mistake made the children worse, and indeed the violence increased and spread nearly all over their bodies. The parents eventually determined to try Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which she commenced using in accordance with the directions, and by persevering with them for eight weeks, the children were both effectually cured, they have since enjoyed the best of health, and have not had any return of the complaint.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From T. Desbrisay & Co., order received and duly paid J. Smith Esq., with rem.—J. Moore, Esq., we have note of Jany. and March Nov. on hand last now have credited you with subscription. Rev. J. Alexander, directions will be attended to.—Rev. J. S. Smith.

Married.

In Salem Chapel, on Saturday last, by the Rev. J. C. Coeburn, Mr CHARLES FRANK, of England, to Miss HARRIET JACKSON, of this city.

At Mellord, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. J. S. Smith, Mr Wm. REEVES, to Miss ANN MARTIN.

Died.

On Thursday, after a short but painful illness, MARY ANN, wife of John Thomas Walford, Esq., late Lieut. in H. M. 61th Regt.

On Thursday, of Consumption, after a lingering illness, ANN SINCLAIR, fourth daughter of Mr Wm. Campbell, aged 15 years.

Suddenly, on Monday last, MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Shortiss, in the 18th year of her age. Much regretted by a large circle of friends.

On Friday evening, in the 62nd year of his age, WILLIAM GEORGE CHAPMAN, an old and respectable inhabitant of this city.

At Garsboro, on the 19th ult., after an illness, short severe, and patiently endured, CAROLINE PUTZILLA, wife of Duncan McGill, Esq., aged 61 years.

On the 18th April, at Kipperton, near Aberdeen, ALEXANDER THOM, Esq., aged 53 years, a native of Halifax, he was the eldest son of James Thom, Esq., for many years a Merchant in this City.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, May 3.—Brig Advalorem, Clevenage, 21 days, Dasher, Doiby, New York, 7 days, Brig Martha, Cohoon, Baltimore, 6 days, schs Bengal, Snow, Richmond, 10 days, Ospray, Briand, Trinidad, 21 days, Lord Raylan, Dickson, Clevenage.

Sunday, May 4.—R M S Ospray, Corbin, St. John's N F, 3 days—5 passengers.

Monday, May 5.—R M S Merlin, Sampson, Bermuda, 4 days—11 passengers; Barque Wolf, Clever, Liverpool, G. B.; French schr Grenville, Gautier, St. Piero Mq., 7 days.

Tuesday, May 6.—Ship Alliance, Card, Liverpool, G. B., 29 days; barque Furr, Maton, do, 35 days.

Wednesday, May 7.—Barque Halifax, Larbold, Boston; 25 passengers; brig, Electric, Newall, Portland, Me., 6 days; schs Rival, McKay, Philadelphia; Mito, Vigore, Burin, N. F., 6 days.

Thursday, April 8.—R M S America, Wickman, Liverpool, 11 days—136 passengers—15 for Halifax, R M S Arabia, Stone, Boston, 52 hours.

CLEARED.

May 3.—Brig America, O'Brien, Boston; sch Sultan, Day Montreal, Telegraph, McNab, Newfd, Sarah, Compton, do.

May 5.—Ada, Simpson, St. John, N. B., Picton, Curry Montreal.

May 6.—Brigs Rival, Morrison, B. W. Indies, Star of the East, Lerate, Jamaica, George, LeBlanc, Montreal, schr Alexander, Shelnut, Montreal.

May 7.—Arab, Sullivan, Kingston, Ja.; Wate, Cameron, St. George's Bay.

May 8.—Stmrs, Merlin, Sampson, Bermuda; Ospray, Corbin, St. John's, N F, schs Mary, Farrel, Newfd, Delegate, Nowal, F W Indies, Carlew, Kisan, Bay Chaleur.

MEMORANDA.

The Rothesay, of Hull, Gibson, master, from Liverpool, G. B., bound to Halifax, N. S., with a gen. cargo, was abandoned in a sinking state March 27, in lat. 40 N. long. 50 W. one man drowned; 14 the Ann Reddin, from Liverpool, for Halifax, has been towed into Belfast, having been dismasted April 13, and had two men washed overboard same time.

PASSENGERS.

R. M. S. America, from Liverpool to Halifax.—A. Donald and Lady, Capt. Pentreath, Messrs. H. Bowring, G. Smith, R. Munn, J. McDonald, W. J. Miller, D. Clark, Simms, Bidley, E. Gelling, B. Vero, Larnour, J. Vaughan.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Table with columns for goods (Bacon, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Hams, etc.) and prices. Includes sub-section 'AT THE WHARVES' for Wood and Coal.

BAZAAR AT DARTMOUTH

THE LADIES of Christ Church, Dartmouth, intend to hold a sale of useful and Fancy Articles, in the Parish School House, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th June next, — the proceeds of which will be applied to pay a debt incurred in erecting that Building, and for other purposes connected with the School.

Any contributors either of useful or fancy articles, or for the refreshment table, is sent to Mr. JAMES BRWART, Dartmouth or to Mr. HENRY BROWN, Watchmaker, Market Square Halifax, will be thankfully received. Dartmouth, 19th May, 1853.

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

JUST opened—The largest assortment of Brussels, Tapestry, Three Pl and Scotch CARPETS in the City, of the newest style of Pattern from the best Manufacturers in England and Scotland, all at the very lowest scale of prices. W. & O SILVER. May 10. 4w.

SPRING ARRIVALS.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

W. GOSSIP, 21, GRANVILLE STREET, has received per ships Albatross and T. G. J., a large stock of SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY, the latter comprising—Foolscap, Post, Letter, and Note Paper, ENVELOPES, &c. &c., which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. May 3, 1853.

CARD.

MISS CLARK, will open a DAY & BOARDING SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, early in May next, in the House at present occupied by W. BLACK, Esq., in Gerrish Street 13 & 14 opposite the Free Church College. The Course of Study will comprehend Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Geography, History, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chronology, Botany, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, French, Music, Drawing, &c. &c.

Table with columns for 'Per Quarter' and 'Per Year' for English, Drawing, and French lessons.

R. M. S. CANADA.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received direct from the Publishers, Messrs. W. & R. CHAMBERS, Edinburgh: Chambers' Miscellany of Useful and Entertaining Tracts, Vols. 1 to 20 inclusive. Chambers' Repository of Instructive and Amusing Tracts, Vols. 1 to 12 inclusive. Chambers' series of Isometrical, Architectural and Landscape and Figure Drawing, in Nos. Chambers' Pocket Miscellany. Chambers' Cheap People's Editions of Instructive Reading, consisting of Poems, Travels, Adventures, &c. Entertaining Biography. Tales of Road and Hall. Select Poetry. History and Adventure. Chambers' Library for young people—a lot of nicely bound Books for Children. Rudiments of Geology, Manual of Music. Book of Common Things. Primer Atlas. With a large stock on hand of their Educational Books in every department.

Subscriptions received for Chambers' History of the Russian War, now in course of publication, with Maps, Plans and Pictorial Illustrations. The Work appears in Monthly Parts, royal octavo. Price 1s. sterling each.

WM. GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street.

SEEDS! GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER has received from England per Steamer America, an assortment of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, which can be confidently recommended as fresh and true to their kinds.

WM. LANGLEY, Langley's Drug Store, Hollis St.

HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS.

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TABLE TOPS, &c.

MANUFACTURED of the best Italian and American MARBLE on reasonable terms.

Orders from the Country thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch. Persons in want of GRAYE STONES will find it to their advantage to call at this Establishment before purchasing elsewhere. THOMAS WESLEY, Corner of Barrington and Blowers Streets. Feb. 9 6m pd.

TO PRINTERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER conceiving that it would be beneficial to his brother Printers to be able to purchase in Halifax such materials as they may occasionally be in want of, will always have on hand— Brass Rules of all patterns, in lengths of 2 feet, Leads, Galleys and 12mo. per lb. Specie Galleys. Quotations. Rodkins. Points. Lay Brushes. Newspaper and Book Printing Ink. All of which will be sold at a small advance to cover freight &c., for CASH only. WM. GOSSIP, 21 GRANVILLE STREET. Orders for new Frames or Type, and all material connected with the Printing Business, supplied from one of the best Type Foundries in Boston—and every information afforded, in Parties desiring upon the printing business, to enable them to do so with economy. Feb. 12.

AN APPEAL OR TRIAL OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL

THE National School was established in the year 1846 and has been in efficient operation since that period. It has afforded gratuitous instruction to Hundreds of the children of the Poor, both boys and girls; and there are many, now occupying honourable and useful stations in life who have received their education in this other School but this.

The ability and efficiency of the Teachers, in both departments, have been admitted by all, who have ever visited the Institution, or have been present at the examinations held there. There are now in daily attendance, at the Boys' School seventy-four free scholars, and sixty paid scholars; in the Girls' school, thirty free scholars, and forty paid scholars total—Two hundred and four.

Children of all denominations are received into the School, and although its religious instruction is conformable to the principles and usages of the Church of England, these are not forced upon the pupils against the wishes of their Parents or Guardians.

The Salaries of the teachers, and all other expenses, have been defrayed by means of voluntary subscriptions, aided by a small allowance from the Provincial Funds, and from the tuition fees, which last item, however, forms but a small amount, as the fees vary from five shillings, to twenty five shillings per annum, according to the ability of the parents or guardians to pay; and also from the circumstance, that the majority of the Children, are Free scholars.

The Building, which was erected by private subscription and a donation from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, has become in a very dilapidated state, and will soon be unfit for use; and unless some strenuous exertions are made, to raise the necessary funds for its thorough repair, the School will have to be closed.

To avert this unhappy occurrence, an appeal is now made by the Provisional Committee to the public at large, and the Parishioners of St. Paul's in particular, for pecuniary aid, on behalf of this useful and truly charitable Institution. An annual subscription of twenty shillings entitles the party giving it to nominate one Free scholar; and an additional Free scholar for every additional Twenty shillings subscribed. As a large sum would be required to repair the Building, the Committee intend to solicit donations and subscriptions,—and also propose to hold a FANCY FAIR, about the first of August next, at Hillside, the property of the President of the Society, situated on the shores of the North West Arm, and trust that the Ladies, who are over first in works of charity and benevolence, will kindly lend their valuable aid and assistance, in forwarding the object they have in view; Thus supported the Committee feel confident that the appeal now made will not be in vain, and that an Educational Institution of so much importance raised by the gratuitous subscriptions of others, will not be allowed to fall through, from the apathy and indifference of the residents of the city, in the present day.

HENRY PRYOR, President. BENJAMIN SALTER, Treasurer. WILLIAM T. TOWNSEND, WILLIAM METZLER, JOHN S. BROWN, Secretary. EDWARD ALBRO, MAURICE McLEITH. Halifax, March, 8, 1856.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

LARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing Cambric—per yard: Antiquarian, Imperial, Royal and Demy Drawing Paper; Bristol, and London Boards. Crayon Paper—white and tinted in great variety: Prepared Mill Boards, for Oil Painting. Academy Boards, do. Prepared Canvas for do: Oil Colors in collapsible tubes; Drying Oil. Nut Oil: Poppy Oil: Moist Water Colors; in tubes and boxes: Liquid Sepia: Liquid India Ink: Liquid Carmine: Water Color Mixture: Prepared Gum Water. Superior Sables for Oil or Water Colors; Flat Varnish or Lacquering Brushes: Camel Hair Pencils: Faber's and Rowney's Drawing Pencils. Charcoal in reeds: Drawing Pens: Parallel Rulers; Compasses: Mapping Pens: Slates: India Rubber—metallic white—true bottle—and patent: Crayons—soft in squeege, and hard in round boxes: Mathematical Instruments.

The above are chiefly from the London Manufacturers—and will be warranted superior articles.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having opened the Old Establishment in the Market Square, as a Hardware Store, have admitted Mr. H. H. FULLER as a partner in the same. That Establishment will be conducted under the style and firm of H. H. FULLER & CO. EDWARD ALBRO & CO, April 5 4 hrs.

SEEDS—SEEDS—SEEDS—1856.

FRESH GARDEN and AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, received by Steamer from Liverpool and other sources, including a variety of true German FLOWER SEEDS, imported in the original sealed packets, and an assortment of English grown Flower Seeds, from Cartier's well known establishment in London—now ready for sale, by AVERY BROWN & CO.

HALIFAX STEAM BAKERY.

No. 92, Upper Water Street,—Opposite Currier's Wharf. FRESH BAKED. 500 BARRELS of Pilot Bread. 100 do Family do. suitable for cooking. 50 Half. 50 Bags Navy Bread. Also Boxes Wine and Soda Biscuit. Butter, Sweet, Ginger, and Sugar Crackers, Water Crackers, Imitation Bent, in Packages from 10 to 25 lbs. each, Wholesale and Retail. Feb. 12. EDWARD JOSEPH.

FOR SALE BY WM. GOSSIP.

24 GRANVILLE STREET. THE Constitution of the Diocesan Assembly adopted at an adjourned Meeting of the Diocesan Assembly at Nova Scotia, held at Halifax, in the Bishop's Chapel, Oct. 11, 1855.

Poetry.

SUNRISH.

As the quiet hour of sunrise,
Sat I by the open door,
Gazing out upon the landscape,
With a weary heart and sore;

Still above it, resting on it,
Shedding pale, mock light around,
Hung the moon's unclouded crescent—
And while looking up I found
Paeo re-entering my bosom,
Folding there her ample wings;

I had been a long, long watcher,
In the dim and silent room,
O'er the couch of mortal fading,
In her beauty and her bloom,
And her brow was wet with death-dew,
And her breath faint all night long,
Yet her eyes were bright as summer,
And her heart overflowed with song.

And from these high marble temples
Holiest light was beaming fair,
Hope held fast each fading feature,
While a low and trembling prayer,
Coming up from out her heart-depths,
Woke in all a gentle thrill—
And more silent grew the chamber,
And the weeper's heart grew still.

Sadly then, for it was sunrise,
Stole I to the open door,
And when rose the cross-crowned spire,
With the calm moon resting o'er,
Thought pass'd softly up to heaven,
And I saw the angels fair
Crowding round the golden portals,
Waiting for a spirit there.

—Methodist Protestant.



THE FOLLOWING ACTS.

Passed in the last Session of the General Assembly are published by Authority.

An Act to amend the Act 18 Victoria, Chapter 16, relating to the Inspection of Fish.

[Passed the 18th day of April, 1856]

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly as follows:

1. The penalty of Five Shillings, imposed under the fifth section of the above Act, shall be reduced to Two Shillings and six-pence.

2. So much of the sixth section as regulates the qualities of Number Two and Number Three, is repealed, and the following shall hereafter be the qualities of those Numbers, respectively.

Those to be branded "No. 2, Large," shall comprehend the best Mackerel that remain after the selection of the first quality, and shall be properly split and washed, well cured, and in every respect free from taint, rust or damage of any kind, and shall measure not less than thirteen inches from the extremity of the head to the crotch of the tail. All those of the same kind and quality measuring from eleven to thirteen inches as above described shall be branded "No. 2." Those to be branded "No. 3, Large," shall consist of good, sound, large Mackerel, properly washed, well cured, and free from taint, rust or damage of any kind, and shall measure fourteen inches and upwards from the extremity of the head to the crotch of the tail. All those that measure from eleven to fourteen inches shall be branded "No. 3."

3. So much of the sixth section, as relates to Herring and Alewives shall be amended by inserting after the third clause:

All Herring that are not gibbed shall be branded with the word "gross," in addition to other brands.

4. The eleventh section shall be amended by inserting the word "packing" after the word "weighing" in the first line thereof.

5. The sixteenth section shall be amended by adding at the end thereof the following words, viz: "and shall describe in their Returns the different kinds and quantities of fish inspected by them."

6. Actions against Inspectors, or their Deputies, under this Act, and the Act hereby amended, shall be brought in the County where the offence shall have been committed, and not elsewhere.

7. Every box of Smoked Herring shall contain twenty pounds, instead of twenty-five pounds, as provided in the twenty-third section of such recited Act, which section is hereby amended.

An Act to amend Chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Jurors."

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:

1. Every petit or special jury, for the trial of civil causes, inquisitions, and issues, shall consist of nine persons, of whom seven, after at least four hours' deliberation, they return a verdict; and the petit jury,

for criminal trials shall consist of twelve persons, who must be unanimous in their verdict.

2. The practice of keeping a jury without meat, drink, or any other comfort, until they agree upon their verdict, is abolished.

3. There shall be returned a panel of twenty-four jurors at each short term in the country, and two panels of twenty-four jurors each, at each extended term in those counties where the term can be so extended: in Halifax the panel shall consist of thirty-six jurors.

4. Each petit and special juror shall be entitled to receive and be paid the sum of two shillings and six pence per day, for his actual attendance as a juror at the supreme court, and also six pence per mile for every mile he shall necessarily travel from his place of residence to the court house; such actual attendance and distance to be ascertained by the oath of the juror.

5. The prothonotary in each county shall, on the last day of the sittings of the supreme court in each term, and of the sittings of such court in Halifax, and also, at the end of the first week of the sittings in those counties where the sittings can be extended, prepare and certify a list of the jurors who actually attended such court, with the number of days' attendance, and the actual travel of each juror, respectively, and the amount to which each juror is entitled, and shall deliver such list to the presiding judge, who shall certify the same; and the treasurer shall forthwith thereupon pay, out of the county funds, to each juror, the amount which such juror appears entitled to receive, upon such list.

6. To provide a fund towards the payment of jurors under this act, the following fees shall be paid by plaintiffs to the prothonotary and by him paid into the county treasury, viz: On the issuing of writ of venire process, except in summary and sub-summary suits, two shillings and sixpence, and on the swearing of every jury, thirty shillings; the above fees to be taxed and allowed, and included in the costs in the cause.

7. Any juror who shall not answer to his name, when called, shall forfeit his day's pay, and for each day's absence shall pay a fine of ten shillings, to be collected as follows: The judge, on the Sheriff's affidavit, that the juror was duly summoned to attend the court, shall, on the last day of the term or sittings, unless such juror shall have been previously excused, order an execution to be issued for the amount of the fine, in the name of the prothonotary, who shall have the same collected immediately, and shall pay the same into the county treasury, and the prothonotary shall have a commission of five per cent., and the sheriff ten per cent., on the amount so collected.

8. The county treasurer shall keep an account of all receipts and payments under this act; such account to be laid before the session, with his other accounts.

9. So much of chapter 164 of the revised statutes, "Of costs and fees," as relates to the fees payable to jurors in the supreme court, and also so much of the chapter hereby amended as is inconsistent with this act, is repealed.

10. Talesmen shall be entitled to receive one shilling and three pence on giving a verdict on the trial of civil causes, inquisitions, and issues; such sum to be paid by the prothonotary out of the thirty shillings paid in by the plaintiff in the cause on which such talesmen were awarded and returned.

11. The number of special jurors to be hereafter drawn, when such juries are ordered, shall be thirty-six, and such numbers shall be reduced by striking to eighteen.

12. In all criminal trials four jurors may be peremptorily challenged on the part of the crown.

13. In case of the illness of a juror after he shall have been sworn on any civil cause, it shall be in the discretion of the presiding judge to allow the cause to proceed without him, and the verdict shall be valid provided seven of the remaining jurors shall concur therein.

14. This act shall come into operation on the first day of June next and shall continue and be in force for three years from the first day of June, and from thence to the end of the next session of the general assembly.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

HARPER'S New York Edition, correctly printed in a good paper, embellished Paper Covers, may be had of the Subscriber, at the low price of 1s. 6d. per Vol. Vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4 uniformly printed, may be had if required—(Vol. 1. contains a portrait of the Author, from a Daguerrotype by Beard,)—or any separate Volume at the same rate.

Also Harper's bound Library Editions, vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4, or either of them at 3s. 9d. per volume with portrait; and the bound large octavo edition, vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4, with portraits, at 5s. per vol.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street, Halifax, March 1.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS: MYRRH AND BORAX. PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. The daily use of this much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the Teeth—prevents Tartarous deposit—arrests decay—induces a healthy action in the Gums,—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour.

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist, &c., from London. Feb. 1856

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

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

WM. GOSSIP, Jan. 26.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY

FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE !!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

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

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scabby Sores, Herpetic, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

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

PILES AND FISTULAS.

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

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

Table with 4 columns: Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, Coco-bay, Oblique-foot, Chillsains, Chapped hands, Corns (Soft), Cancers, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore-throats, Skin-diseases, Scabby, Sore-heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 59, Maiden Lane New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., Newport; Dr. Hardline, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Hovton; Moore & Chipman, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibson, Wilmet; A. B. Piper, Bridgewater; R. Guest, Yarmouth; T. R. Patislo, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia. Niles Carter, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Nell, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Amherst; H. B. Hucius, Wallace; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Hobson, Pictou; T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & G. Jost, Gursborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

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

JOHN SATLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia Jan. 26, 1855.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SEIDELTZ—

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

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH. It is quite free from Acid, (so destructive to the Enamel,) and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d. each, at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street. Jan. 21.

NOTICE.

THE "PENNY POST," published by John Henry and James Parker, London, has just been received by the Subscriber. About 20 Nos. of the present importation remain unsubscribed for. Nos. on hand—January, February and March. Price per annum, 1s. 6d. or, payment in advance. A supply of Parker's Shilling Church Publications, expected by first arrivals from London.

W. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street, April 5.

JUST RECEIVED.

COXE'S Christian Ballads, Beccell Choral, Lovisa's French Grammar, Wanostrucht's French Grammar, Telemusque, The Psalmist, W. GOSSIP, 24, Granville Street, Feb. 15.

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