

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

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

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Ortho-Apostolic Order."

VOL. XX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1856. No. 10.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & Date	Lesson	MORNING.	EVENING.
March 9	St. John in Lent	Exod. 3. Luke 20.	Exod. 3. Col. 1.
10	St. John in Lent	Deut. 31. John 11.	Deut. 31. John 11.
11	St. John in Lent	Joshua 3. Luke 23.	Joshua 3. Luke 23.
12	St. John in Lent	4. Luke 23.	4. Luke 23.
13	St. John in Lent	5. Luke 23.	5. Luke 23.
14	St. John in Lent	6. Luke 23.	6. Luke 23.
15	St. John in Lent	7. Luke 23.	7. Luke 23.

Portry.

EMBER-PRAYERS.

Let out thy soul, and pray!
Not for thy home alone.
Away in prayer, away!
Make all the world thine own.
Let out thy soul in prayer:
Oh, let thy spirit grow!
God gives the sun and air,
Let the full blossom blow!

There I dost thou not perceive
Thy spirit swell within,
And something high receive,
That is not born of sin?
Oh, paltry is the soul
That only self can heed!
Sail outward—from the shoal,
And burgeon, from the seed.

Bust and the moth consume
The spangled folds of pride;
Dry-rot doth eat the bloom,
And know the wealth we hide;
The spirit's selfish care
Doth die away the same;
But give it air—free air,
And how the soul can flame!

Yestern I did not know
How largely I could live;
But Faith hath made me grow
To more than earth can give.
Joy I for a heart released
From littleness and pride;
Fast is the spirit's feast,
And Lent the soul's high tide.

When for the Church I prayed,
As this dear Lent began,
My thoughts, I'm sore afraid,
Within small limits ran.
By Ember-week I learned
How large that prayer might be,
And then, in soul, I burned
That all might pray with me.

Plead for the victims all
Of heresy and sect;
And bow thy knees like Paul,
For all the Lord's Elect!
Pray for the Church—I mean,
For Shem and Japhet pray;
And Churches, long unseen,
In isles and far away!

Oh pray that all who err
May thus be gathered in,
The Moslem worshippers,
And all the sects of sin!
For all who love in heart,
But have not found the way,
Pray—and thy tears will start!
'Twas so the Lord did pray.

Now—even for heartless Rome
Appealing to the Lord,
Do every Church our home,
And love the battle word!
The saints, communion—one,
One Lord—one Faith—one birth,
Oh, pray to God the Son,
For all His Church on Earth.

Christian Ballads, by A. C. Carr, M. A.

Religious Miscellany.

To borrow the following remarks and suggestions from the *English Churchman*, on the ways of helping our neighbours, which we hope will be found useful in directing members of the Church how they may do much where much is always required to be done:

It is our custom to bring before our readers at this season some suggestions on practical matters, whereby they may, during the ensuing year, become increasingly useful to those among whom the Providence of God has cast their lot. In our department of "Parochial Work" we have, during the last few years, brought forward many plans and suggestions enabling both clergy and laity to promote the moral and spiritual welfare of their neighbours; but

it is useful on these occasions to collect together, and place upon record, some of those minor methods by which men and women, of moderate means, and in their individual capacity, may aid this good work, if they will but realise their responsibilities before God and man, and resolutely determine to employ some portion of every day, or every week, in the new year, for the benefit of their neighbours, and thereby to glorify Him by whose mercy alone it is that they are permitted to enter upon another year, and to have further opportunities of pleasing and serving Him by such works.

In giving some details on this subject, we shall avail ourselves, in a great measure, of the brief hints which we draw up for the "Society of Friendly Helpers and District Visitors"—a Society which we still hope to see at work, although its proposed work, and the value of a band of union for mutual prayers, counsel and information, do not, as yet, appear to be sufficiently appreciated, in the absence of elaborate expensive machinery, and a formidable list of "Patrons." As our object is *work*, not *words*, we proceed at once to the "Practical Hints" for earnest minded men, women, and young persons, for the ensuing year of grace, 1856:—

1. Voluntarily teaching a child, young person, or adult, of scanty means and opportunities, either at their home, or your home.
2. Voluntarily teaching any such persons at a Sunday School, Evening School, or Week day School.
3. Performing the ordinary duties of District Visitor.
4. Visiting, conversing with, or reading to an angel, infirm, sick, or afflicted person, especially those who have few or none to care for them.
5. Procuring the Baptism of some one whose Baptism has been neglected.
6. Inducing some one to be confirmed, or to become a Communicant, or worshipper at Church, who has not hitherto been so.
7. Inducing parents to send their child or children, to a National or other School.
8. Inducing persons to marry who have been living together as man and wife without being married.
9. Leading, or making some special effort to lead a person guilty of drunkenness, fornication, profane swearing, or Sunday trading, to repent and forsake such sinful practices.
10. * * * * *
11. Counselling and helping a poor family to arrange, their houses, or rooms, and their furniture, more orderly, conveniently, and decently; and to be more economical, and provident, in regard to their food, clothing, wages, &c.
12. Reconciling Relatives, Friends, or Neighbours, who have quarrelled, and become estranged from each other.
13. Writing a letter for some poor, infirm, or uneducated person.
14. Giving instruction in plain needlework, and 'cutting out,' to poor women or children.
15. Reading, or giving a familiar Lecture, to poor persons, on subjects likely to interest, instruct, and encourage them in moral and social reformation, or to induce them to sympathise with others in their labours and trials.
16. Giving counsel to young men or women in cases of doubt or difficulty, and especially as to their companions, acquaintances, or recreations.
17. Informing the Clergy of the Parish, or District, of any case in which their visits would be particularly desirable, especially cases of serious illness, accident or death, in a family where the ordinances of the Church and Public Worship have been habitually neglected.
18. Using one every day, for at least three days, a prayer for some notorious criminal, or other great sinner, or for some family or individual whom you have recently heard to be in great affliction or danger, in mind, body, or soul.
19. Visiting Hospitals, Workhouses, and Prisons or Reformatory Institutions.
20. Making or cutting out garments for poor or infirm persons.
21. Urging the duty of Family and Private Prayer, where it has been neglected, and providing forms of Prayer of a character suited to the age, character, and circumstances of the individual or family—especially seeing that young persons and adults do not content themselves with prayers which are suitable only for children.

22. Taking every favourable and fitting opportunity of enforcing (and practising) the great, but much neglected duty of Intercessory Prayer, (giving practical hints and materials for performing it) whenever the difficulties and trials, the joys and sorrows, of others come before us, and demand our sympathies and help—bearing in mind that we have never done all nor our best, unless we have asked Almighty God to help them, and to help us in all we say and for them.

23. Co-operating with the clergy, Church-wardens, and Choir, of the parish or district in all legitimate measures for improving the Services and arrangements of the Church, so that they may be more attractive, intelligible, and edifying to the poor, and give them greater facilities for hearing, for reverence and for audible re-ponding.

24. Teaching and exercising the young and ignorant in finding out the prayers, Psalms, &c., in their Prayer Books, and keeping a few common Prayer Books at Church, to lend to children and others who come without any.

25. Leading, and recommending, to the more intelligent among the middle and lower classes, such Books, Periodicals, &c., as are likely to interest and instruct them, and to make them take a more earnest and practical view of their duties and responsibilities, as members of the Church and as members of a social community.

We shall be glad of any further hints on this subject, and we will only add that in using the performance of such works as these, we always desire to make them *secondary* to positive Home duties, but we must remember that even *secondary duties* must not be neglected, and that most persons have the opportunity, and therefore the responsibility of carrying out some of these directions, without neglecting other duties.

THE EXPLOSIVENESS OF CONGREGATIONALISM.

We dwell a few weeks since on the disunity of Unitarianism as a scheme of doctrine. It may not be an improper sequel to consider for a moment the explosiveness of Congregationalism as a form of government. The effect of the first system exhibits itself most in the want of a faith that takes hold of the heart; that of the second in an organization which controls the judgement. The second wants the cistern to hold the living water; the first wants the cistern and the water together. The consequence is, that while on the one hand, Unitarianism stands forth in the landscape like one of those dried springs which deceives the distant traveller with the assurance of moisture, when, in fact, there is nothing underneath but sand, so, on the other hand, the waters of Congregationalism have been scattered over the surface; and, though they fructify much within their original banks, and much in those quarters to which they escape, are yet greatly wasted and sometimes entirely lost in their transmission. Of this truth we have a very telling illustration in the last number of the *New Englander*, which states that, "At present, after all proper deductions are made, there are no more than one-third of the descendants of the Congregational Puritans connected with Orthodox Congregational societies, and raises the question—'Why is it that pure Christianity, under Congregational forms, has lost ground relatively, and given place to other ecclesiastical polities, and, in some cases, to another gospel, which is not another.' The answer, as made out by the author of the article, is, 1. That, for a long time, the Congregational churches of New England have been giving their strength to Presbyterianism; 2. The Baptists have drawn away many to their fold; 3. Episcopacy has gained over to its views a portion of the descendants of the Puritans; 4. Many of Puritan ancestry have joined the Methodists; 5. The Unitarians and Universalists of the Eastern and Middle States are, in a majority of cases, of Puritan descent. After mentioning these specific causes, the writer adduces some of a more general character, such as narrow views on points of interest, and an illiberal, exclusive policy in the management of their church affairs, and their neglect in teaching their children to be Congregationalists."

Now, it strikes us that reasons still deeper than these might be found, which we beg leave to enumerate:

1. The want of harmony of Congregationalism with our accepted system of constitutional republicanism, which is as hostile to an unchecked democracy as it is to an unchecked autocracy.—Congregationalism wants, (1.) the president, (2.) the congress, (3.) the state legislature, and (4.) the appellate judiciary, all of which are essential to a free development of the public strength, as well as to a just protection of individual liberties.

2. The fact that, even putting aside the Scriptural difficulties, which we do not intend to discuss, Congregationalism can find no warrant in apostolic history, and can, in its inception, be traced back to very recent days.

3. The perversion of the Congregational pulpits to political purposes. It is well known that a large and afterward dominant party was alienated by this means from what was at the time in New England the main exponent of evangelical religion, and was therefore in a great measure chilled towards Christianity itself. Of this we have a striking illustration in the memoirs of a very excellent clergyman of Maine, (then part of Massachusetts,) who, upon Governor Gerry, well known as the first democratic governor of Massachusetts, visiting the parish, prayed in the latter's presence for "our enemies, among whom is the governor of this commonwealth." Neither "the governor of this commonwealth," nor his adherents were likely to be conciliated by such a course; and even those who are not directly attacked cannot but ultimately sicken of dissertations on government or misgovernment, on slavery and anti-slavery, on women's rights and vegetarianism, on moral reform on the one side as separated from God's grace, or on God's grace on the other without reform.—*Episcopal Recorder.*

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

SHORT DIALOGUE ON A LONG SUBJECT.

Smith.—Well, neighbour, what do you think of the proposed new law for Education?

Jones.—What new law? For my own part I don't pretend to keep the run of all the proposed plans for Education. The wants of the country plainly point to one system, and one only, and our public men have seen this for years, but up to this time have not had the courage to adopt it.

S.—Ah! I see; you go in for Assessment for schools; but I think our public men are quite right not to raise a storm about their own ears for the sake of a principle which would compel me, for instance, to support schools now in my old age, when I have already educated all my children.

J.—Now, Mr. Smith, I am glad you have started this objection, which is the one that keeps so many of our influential men from seeing the necessity for a popular system of Education. We will suppose, now, that your son, John, is one of the Trustees of a school under the present system, and as such is, of course, responsible to the teacher for his salary. Well, Tim Brown runs away to the States and leaves John and the other trustees to pay his school-bill. John, in his difficulty, comes to you and states the case, and asks you to help him make up the difficulty. Would you not do it?

S.—Well, I suppose I wouldn't refuse in such a case.

J.—Very well. Again, suppose John falls into poverty and cannot afford to pay his own school-bill, would you not help him?

S.—Why of course I would.

J.—Good again. Now, lastly, suppose you live to be old enough to see John's children sending their children to school, would you not, if necessary, be willing to assist them?

S.—(Smiling).—Why, though there seems to be no great likelihood of my being such a Methuselah, yet, if such were the case, I should of course be willing to make so good a use of the things of this world, so soon to be left behind.

J.—I know, Mr. Smith, that you would do all this. It would not be like you if you wouldn't. And yet, in doing this you would be only doing what the entailed stretch of the Assessment principle requires. By these admissions you are willing to assist in educating the poor now, even although your own children are already educated.

S.—Ah! Stop a bit. It doesn't follow that because I would do this in one or two cases, therefore I should be obliged to do it from year to year.

J.—Surely, neighbour, you would never be unwilling to do an act of charity, even though the occasion should frequently arise. I cannot believe that the mere fact of its being your son's or your grandson's case is its only recommendation in the eyes of a Christian. What do you think of those youngsters who, in our own village, make right bludious with their yells, and often with their horrid blasphemies?

S.—Why, sir, their doings are abominable and beyond all sufferance. I speak feelingly on this subject, as my damaged eyes, ruined fruit-trees, and broken waggon testify. And, as if the young scamps of our own village could not do mischief enough, they are often joined by a reinforcement of ragged scarecrows from Tripletown or Cardville. Hanging is too good,

for the one-half of them, and if I can fasten upon some of them, I will find them a safe lodging for some time to come, I promise you. As a Christian, I am often astonished at the parents of these youngsters, who can so far forget their own responsibility as to suffer them to prowl about at night disturbing and injuring their neighbours.

J.—But, my dear sir, you cannot, as a Christian, forget the golden-rule. Imagine yourself in the case of one of these youngsters. They cannot read at least with ease, and therefore can find no pleasure in books or newspapers, and thus having no resources of thought they seek amusement on the streets, at the card-table, or in the dram-shop. Teach them to read fluently, encourage a love of reading, by establishing a good public library, and they will soon learn their true position, and consequently will learn to respect themselves. In this way you will plant the seeds of virtue whilst you pluck up the weeds of vice, and I think you would find it every way better to support two schools than one jail.

S.—Why, neighbour, I confess you place those things in a new light. If, as you say, education would tend to suppress crime, I would be willing to be assessed for the support of schools. But before I surrender to you, I have still another shot in the locker, which, perhaps, may prove harder than the rest to one whom I know to be a strong and sound Churchman. Have we not been told over and over again that there can be no religion taught in free schools,—that it will never do to banish the Bible from the schools,—that education without religion only tends to make men clever rogues, and, therefore, that Christians cannot join, consistently, in the general system of taxation for schools?

J.—I own, Mr. Smith, that these objections would in England be quite unanswerable, for there the schools are mostly under the patronage and direction of the parson and the squire, but in our country the state of the case is widely different. Look at the working of our present system of Education, and tell me, if you can, what peculiar religious advantages it possesses.

S.—Really, I cannot see any. Our schools have been taught by old soldiers and sailors, and latterly by giddy young men and women who, in many cases, were ashamed to profess, and therefore not fit to teach religion. We have had teachers of all persuasions,—Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Romanists,—some who obeyed not the Bible, and many who sneered at the Catechism and Prayer-book.

J.—This is just what I have observed myself, and from all I can learn, it is so generally the case throughout the Province. Now, are not these facts enough to convince any Churchman that our schools, as at present managed, are not safe nurseries for our religion. A great deal is said about the Bible in schools. In the hands of our teachers of so many denominations, if the Bible is explained to the classes, can we all be satisfied with such notes and comments? Or if the teachers give no explanations, would not the reading of the Scriptures then become a mere task, recalled in after years by the associations of fault-finding, cuffing, and ear-pulling. We have a right to demand morality, sobriety and good manners on the part of teachers, but as I do not admire that vague, cold free-thinking which professes to take up merely the outlines of Christianity, to ignore the ancient creeds, and to stand on the common "platform," as it is called, I for one shall entrust the religious education of my children to God's duly appointed minister, and to such Sunday-school teachers as he may select to assist me in training them to love and to pursue the old path.

S.—I entirely agree with you. No one admires the present system of Education, and least of all is it admired for its religious character. Why, then, is young Hans Senevillanpuff, who, although a Protestant, suffered himself to be persuaded by his Roman Catholic neighbour to take his child from school because the catechism was taught there. And I know of a teacher, a member of the Church of England, who was informed by a Reverend member of the Board of School-Commissioners that he should draw no Provincial money in case he taught a Church school. Thus, religion, at present, instead of benefiting the schools, is only made a bone of contention, and, as in all such cases, the Church of England fares worst. "The bulwark of Protestantism" is still the target not only for her old enemy, Romanism, but also for jaundiced-eyed dissent.

J.—Exactly,—and the consequence of all this jealousy and quarrelling is, that in our rural districts the school-houses are locked up one half of the time, and only half-filled, small as they are, the other. Give us assessment, and neighbour Cross himself will send his children to the school, notwithstanding the presence of a Protestant teacher occasionally,—neighbour Pincem will find time for his children to take advantage of that for which he will be required to pay, and Mrs. Snapem will be tolerably admonished by her quarterly bills of the folly of keeping Sally at home because Betty Pudge turned up her nose at her. And no sooner shall its inevitable benefits begin to appear than the popularity of the Assessment principle will be decisive, and those legislators will be honoured who can so far forget themselves as to think of their country and its great necessity. Let us no longer presume an *ignis fatuus*, nor contend for a school system of religion in a country so divided on that great subject as ours unhappily is. Let us not, for the sake of an empty delusion, keep our schools tenanted and our people ignorant.

S.—Jones, I am now quite of your mind, and am convinced that our social state demands the Assessment principle. I must now say good-bye, as I see a customer making for the shop, but I hope we shall soon have an opportunity again to discuss still further this highly important subject.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE Rev. J. Newbin Fairbanks, son of Samuel P. Fairbanks, Esq., and a Graduate of King's College, Windsor, having passed with much credit through the regular course of study in the Theological Seminary New York, was admitted to Deacon's Orders during the last Summer, by the Bishop of that State. He is now usefully employed in connection with the Rev. Mr. Thickens, Rector, and a number of devoted and zealous Ministers in the Valley of the Mohawk, prosecuting their various Missionary labors, and extending the borders of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. A report of the Executive Committee of the Convocation of Northern N. Y. recently received, gives very gratifying evidence of the success attending the persevering efforts of the Missionaries in that quarter. Mr. Fairbanks is stationed at Herkimer, and the following extract taken from the Report shews the prosperous condition of the immediate field of his labors:

HERKIMER COUNTY.

Christ Church, Herkimer.

The Missionary at Herkimer reports as follows:— Since the commencement of the last quarter, our Church Edifice, a neat Gothic Building in wood, which will accommodate near three hundred people, has been completed and consecrated. Divine Service is now celebrated in it every Sunday afternoon. A good and increasing congregation is in attendance. A Sunday School has been organized, numbering thirty scholars, which meets on Sunday morning under the superintendance of the Missionary. On Wednesday evening of each week he meets a class at the Church for Biblical instruction.

In addition to the above there is a Service held every Sunday evening in the Town of Mohawk—here also a good number attend.

At the late visitation of the Bishop, seven persons were confirmed. Quite an interest exists at present in relation to Church matters, and every encouragement is offered in the promotion of the Missionary work in this beautiful Valley, where the Spiritual field is ripe for the ingathering.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, FEB. 29.

House met at a few minutes past three o'clock.

Mr. Wilkins presented "Report" on Petition from Ship Carpenters of Digby, unfavorably to prayer of petition.

Mr. Johnston thought Report should not be hastily disposed of, and proceeded to support the prayer of petition. It was a case of great hardship to the Ship Carpenter to behold a ship, on the building of which he had labored, taken away before his eyes, and he, unpaid for his work, told to look to a Bankrupt Contractor.

Mr. Wilkins explained that the Report did not go quite so far as the Hon. gentleman seemed to imagine. He (Mr. W.) could not see why in the case supposed, a distinction should be drawn between the Ship Carpenter and the House Carpenter.

Mr. Marshall could not agree exactly with Mr. Wilkins, and proceeded to show that there was a distinction—a very wide distinction—in the relative positions of these mechanics respectively to their employers.

Mr. Churchill thought the country had ample before it, showing the necessity for protecting the rights of the Ship Carpenter and laborer; and referred more especially to the case of a certain builder who had absconded from the head of Bedford Basin, leaving carpenters and laborers in the lurch, minus large portions of their wages. This was a growing evil, and called for remedy.

Mr. McDonald differed, in this instance, from the hon. and learned member for Pictou, and could detect a very broad distinction between the cases of the ship carpenter and house carpenter, which difference he (Mr. McDonald) proceeded to explain at length. He agreed with the hon. member for Annapolis, that the remedy asked for by petitioners would at least put a stop to a reckless system, by which hundreds of poor workmen were yearly ruined.

Dr. Webster thought that all trades and professions should be alike protected.

Mr. Tobin had already known cases in the United States where the ship carpenters, by whom a vessel had been built, when the contractor had absconded, had actually seized upon the vessel and retained it until paid.

On motion, by Mr. Wilkins, that the petition be received and adopted.

Mr. Johnston moved, in amendment, that it do lie upon the table.

Amendment lost, on division of the House, 18 to 17.

An original resolution, that the report be received and adopted—being put, there appeared for 30, against 11.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary asked leave to lay upon the Table of the House, a Communication from Chairman of the Railway Board respecting extension of the Railway into the North end of the city. Communication was accompanied by estimates of the cost of the work. Also, asking the Government to move in the matter of paying for land already taken for Railway purposes.

The Provincial Secretary suggested that the City and County authorities should be consulted upon this subject.

Mr. Killam agreed... was a question for the City and County authorities. Hon. Attorney General was of opinion that the idea of the City and County of Halifax paying for the land required for the extension of the Railway was absurd.

Editorial Miscellany.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS - Great activity has been apparent in the Ordnance Department since the arrival of the last steamer, and the Citadel is being well supplied with powder and other warlike stores. A vessel has already arrived with Minie rifles, and a frigate is daily expected with ammunition, which report says, is to be transported overland via New Brunswick, to Quebec, accompanied by a strong escort.

It will be seen by the telegraphic dispatch of the Baltic's arrival at New York, that no news had been received of the missing steamer Pacific. But little hopes are now entertained of her safety.

We have learned with a good deal of surprise, that an extract from the Church Times, of the 9th Feb., published in Philadelphia, under the name of St. Paul, an example, and copied into that paper from the Churchman, and which we publish in the Church Times of the 23rd Feb., has caused some annoyance to the friends of one of our Clergy, and imputation of being designed to wound his feelings. Some persons have gone so far as to charge another Clergyman with having written the article, or instigated its publication with an improper motive.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT! - An accident occurred at the Railway on Monday morning last, attended, we grieve to say, with very distressing circumstances. It appears that the Engineer, Mr. Elias Woodworth, left the terminus about 8 o'clock, taking with him one of the Scotch engines (the "St. Gaspar") and a platform or truck; the latter having upon it some fifteen or twenty labourers, provided with picks and shovels, for the purpose of clearing the track.

The Athenaeum, of 5th inst., pays a graceful and deserved tribute to the memory of the late William Scott, Esq., of this city, who for many years filled the offices of Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, and Grand Scribe of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance. The memory of the just is blessed.

We perceive by the English papers, that Her Majesty amongst a number of others, has appointed to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, the late Master of the Rolls of this Province, Alexander Stewart, Esquire.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Assembly have been engaged since Thursday, Feb. 28, in discussing a vote of want of confidence moved by Dr. Topper, Member for Amherst, on a resolution to go into Committee for the purpose of taking up the Executive Council Bill. The discussion continued on this resolution on Friday and Saturday, when the Hon. Attorney General made a lengthy speech, in which he undertook to define the principles of responsible government, neither openly recognizing nor denouncing the feature contended for by some of the administrative supporters, to wit - that the government should be conducted by or for a party.

Whereas, on Saturday last, the Leader of the Government in this House made a formal exposition of the principles on which the present Government was conducted, and therein expressly declared he would neither announce nor denounce the principles that "to the victors belong the spoils."

Also Resolved, That we believe that the true interpretation of Responsible Government means to carry out the well understood wishes of the people as expressed through their representatives.

The discussion continued day by day until Thursday evening. It was chiefly remarkable for the various views elicited from members upon the operation of what they styled Responsible Government - which on the part of the Ins was construed to mean a government entirely for their own exclusive benefit, so far as the spoils of office would enable them to indulge in such patriotic aspirations - and that all who differed with them were to be proscribed. This is more of the popular than the monarchical mode, altho' in neither is the principle affirmed, and instead, whether it be a fiction or no, the object of popular government is stated to be the happiness of the people.

The division took place on Mr. Killam's amendment, when there appeared 21 for the amendment, against it 28 - majority in favor of the Executive 7.

The Legislature never had a better opportunity than at the commencement of the present Session to initiate a system of government that should modify party resentments, by turning their whole attention to subjects of practical utility. We think it less owing to the disposition of the country generally, than to that of some of the members of assembly that this course has not been pursued - and we fear unless the country speak out on this topic, and oblige their representatives to look more to the public interests and less to their own, that they will repent their apathy in the run of these interests.

A paper explanatory of the resignation by the Hon. James McLeod of his seat in the Executive Council, was read in the House on Tuesday by Mr. McKeagney. The Hon. gentleman complained that having claims to the office of Financial Secretary they were not considered, and that his colleagues proceeded to advise measures without consulting him, and without his consent - in effect that he was in name only an Executive Councillor.

THE ACADIAN IRON MINES - Some weeks ago a rumor prevailed to the effect that these Mines situated at Londonderry in the County Colchester, and which have been worked to a limited extent for some years past, were about to be purchased by the British Government. The growing scarcity of iron of a quality suitable for the manufacture of ordnance, the heaviest calibre, a quality of iron which could be furnished in abundance by the Acadian Mines, was given as the reason for the purchase; and the fact that the Attorney General of this Province had made a visit to the office of Records in Toronto for the purpose of investigating the title under which the Mines are held, tended to create a belief in the truth of the rumor.

transfer may prove of immense benefit to the Province. The quality of the product of these mines has been for some time known to manufacturers in Britain as superior to any English or Scotch iron. We observe that experiments are being made in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich to test the resisting properties of this iron with a view to its use in the manufacture of ordnance of heavy calibre. Should these experiments prove satisfactory, of which there can be little doubt, there will probably be at once a demand for the "Acadian" iron for military as well as commercial purposes, which will not only cause the working on a large scale of the Mines at Londonderry, but also turn the attention of iron dealers to the whole of the vast deposits of Colchester and Pictou, of which the Acadian Mine forms but a small part.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The American Steamship Baltic has arrived at New York. Liverpool dates to 20th. Cotton unchanged. Small speculative demand. Provision market inactive. Limited sales. Broadstuffs - market all and sales limited. Consols quoted at 90 to 90 1/2 - Money market tight. The new Loan is for Five Millions. No news of interest. No account of Pacific.

D. O. S.

4th Rule of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. "Every Clergyman of the Church of England in the Diocese, wishing to avail himself of the benefits of this fund, shall, within six months from the 10th Oct. 1856, or within one year from taking orders, or from his admission into the Diocese, apply to the Sec'y for a Certificate of pension, and shall pay the annual sum or premium therefor, as hereafter mentioned."

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

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

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y.

AN APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL.

THE National School was established in the year 1816, 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 no 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 to 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 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 ever first in works of charity and benevolence, will kindly lend their valuable aid and assistance, in forwarding the object they have in view; This 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 MITCHELL, JOHN SILVER, Secretary. EDWARD J. LOANLY, MAURICE MOFFATTH.

Committee

Halifax, March, 8, 1856.

Missionary Intelligence.

We have received the following letter from the Indian Interpreter at Muncytown, and give it as it is written, as it would lose much of its interest, by being altered. To those who have given of their world's substance to forward the objects of the Church Society its perusal will be gratifying, and we trust it will encourage them to double their exertions in the noble and heavenly cause.

To the Editor of the Church.

INDIANA MISSION,
Muncytown, 18th Jan. 1856.

MY FATHERS, BISHOPS,—I JOHN WAMPUM YOUR SON—I write in great love to you, the Fathers who govern in our Church in Muncytown. My love to you is great indeed, and I earnestly wish and desire that it was an easy thing for me to go and meet with you, that these eyes of mine might look upon your countenances, and that these two hands of mine might take hold of your hands and shake them,—and that thus might grow and abound my joy by my beholding the face of my dear fathers; thus do I make known my thanks to you, my fathers in Toronto, thanks for your love to me, thanks, thanks, thanks, for your love which is manifested in your sending us ministers to Muncytown, to preach Jesus unto us. This has been of great good to me and to all in Muncytown,—we were in darkness, and we worshipped idols the work of our own hands, wood and stone, made as like man or woman, has legs but cannot walk, has eyes but cannot see, and has ears but cannot hear,—but now the great light has shined; we were sitting in ignorance, but true wisdom has arrived; we were as people dead, but life come unto us the great salvation; we were just ready to fall into hell, but now we are preparing for heaven, thanks for your great love to us, and for your collecting your riches, that you might send the word of God to Muncytown, thanks for your love, which has led you to pour out your prayers for Muncytown, and I know that your prayers for Muncytown have been answered,—for I am a poor Muncy Indian man, and I can bear testimony to the value of the Holy Scripture, and of the labors of the Missionaries. I was a sinner, but I did not know this until I heard the preaching of Mr. Flood from the Gospel of Matthew, xiii, 50, but when I heard my heart was pierced, and I awoke up quickly from the sleep of sin, and I then knew that I was the chief sinner. I then knew that the wages of sin was death, and I began to repent. I was greatly afraid and ashamed; and my mind was distressed and troubled, and I knew not as then what I should do to be saved. I longed, and cried, and poured out my prayers in secret, and confessed my sins unto God; my food was bitter to me I could not relish it, but I drank my tears and ate my sorrow in fear of the consequences of sin, lest they should fall upon me and crush me before God. I continued thus until the day when Christians appointed a meeting for the Indians and I was there. I then knew that it was by faith in Jesus that I was enabled to believe then in Jesus from the very root of my heart, and I relied upon His blood, and believed in His death that I might be saved. And immediately the great love of God came to me from Heaven, for there was heard by the ears of my soul the great voice which sounded in me, and which seemed to say, thy sins are forgiven thee, and thou art reconciled unto God, and have peace through Jesus. And this was made plain to my soul that I was saved, for the Spirit bore witness with my spirit that I was saved, then began to spring up in my heart my love to the Lord, and my love to the people, and to the ministers, and to all men.—Thus do I present my almsheik or thanks to you. Thanks almsheik, for your sending us the minister to preach Jesus, by whom I am saved, and since then I have desired to open my mouth to confess crucified Jesus. I was appointed to be interpreter of Muncytown, and there God made me useful. Now I am witness to say great many poor Indians died happy, they gone home to heaven. I went last week to visit one sick man, John Williams, late of Grand River, he died on Monday last at the house of Daniel Logan of this place. I am happy to say that there is good reason to believe he died in the faith of Jesus Christ and left this world without regret. Before his death I saw him and talked a good deal to him about the love of the Saviour, and particularly of the pardoning mercy showed to the thief on the cross which much affected him. Feeling his end approaching he expressed a wish to his wife and those present to have some decent clothes for his burial, whereupon they went to my house and procured what was necessary, and when he perceived them

he said almsheik. He was very glad and calmly laid down and breathed his last to the surprise of all present, who did not expect his death so soon. Now my prayer is, that you will continue praying for us, for the cause of the Devil in Muncytown trembles, and is very weak. Many have been saved here, and I hope you will remember us and determine to send us an assistant minister to Muncytown. This is the end of my writing to the Fathers and Governors of our Church in Muncytown.

Your faithful Son,

JOHN WAMPUM,
Muncy Interpreter.

Youths' Department.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE AND THE MISSIONARY-BOX.

ABOUT twenty-four years ago, a poor, but pious widow, the keeper of a light-house on the Kentish coast obtained a missionary box, and resolved to devote to the cause of Christ all the money that might be given to her before twelve every Monday morning.

On the next Monday morning a gentleman visited the light-house, and seeing her in the attire of a widow, gave her a sovereign.

The poor woman was perplexed; so large a sum would be of great service to her present pressing wants—the doctor's bill was unpaid too—she asked the advice of friends: one advised one way, another the contrary. At last she resolved to ask God in prayer what she ought to do with the sovereign. She rose from her knees convinced that it belonged to the mission, and she at once put it into the box. God, who is a husband to the widow, and a father to the fatherless, was not unmindful of her faithfulness.

In the course of the day a widow lady of high rank, with her sister, called to inspect the light-house. She made several inquiries of the poor widow, and before she left put a piece of gold into her hand.

Two days afterward, one of the pages came with a letter from the lady, kindly stating that she felt much interested in the family, and begged the acceptance of £25 from herself, and £5 from her little daughter, who was also much concerned for their welfare.

The kind lady was Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent; and her little child—The Princess Victoria, now the Queen of England.

THE BROKEN PANE OF GLASS.

WHEN I was a little boy, I went into a store with a schoolmate, eating an apple. I wanted to throw a part of it out of the door; but, by some awkwardness I threw it against a pane of glass and broke it. Instantly the storekeeper asked who had broken his window. In great fear I told him I had.

"Then," said he, "you must pay for it."

I knew I had no money, and that the only way in which I could get any was by asking my father.

I went home with a heavy heart. I wanted to tell my father what I had done, but somehow I could not muster up courage. The longer I put it off, the worse I felt. I knew I ought to tell, but I kept putting it off. At last I could stand it no longer; I went up to my father and said, "Father, I broke a pane of glass in the store this afternoon."

"Well, my son," he replied, "I will give you the money to pay for it."

My dear young friends, were I to live a thousand years, I never could forget the load that was taken off my heart when I confessed to my father what I had done. I felt like another person. My heart fairly leaped for joy when I heard the kind tones of my father's voice.

Now what caused this great change in my feelings? It was because I confessed to my father, and told him just what I had done. This, simple confession made me happy.

Has no little boy or girl, who reads this story, done wrong? Yes, you will say, I have done what is wrong a great many times, and sometimes when I think of what I have done, I feel very unhappy. You have a kind Father in heaven; you have disobeyed him. Now go to some place where no one will see you, and kneel down and confess all that you have done wrong; open your heart to your heavenly Father, and ask him to forgive all your sins, because Jesus Christ died for you upon the cross. My dear young friends, confess your sins to God, and through Christ you will have peace. Read what the Apostle John says in his first Epistle, first chapter and tenth verse:—"If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness."

Selections.

Narrative of the Siege of Kara, &c. By HUNTER SANDWICH, M.D., Chief of the Medical Staff. Murray.

Dr. Sandwith is one of that half-dozen brave Europeans whose gallantry and command over the minds of Asiatics in the most trying circumstances have made the siege of Kara as glorious as any action in the history of the last two years; while the terrible story is here relieved, more than anywhere else, by circumstances which compensate for the inevitable miseries of war. Set free by the courtesy of the Russian General, who throughout showed himself an opponent as generous as he was able, Dr. Sandwith gives the account of the siege in the plain, unadorned form of a diary kept on the spot. There is no better way of bringing home to the imagination the impressions and feelings of such an ordeal. The military history must probably wait the pen of one of those accomplished officers whose skill was brought to light there; but we owe to Dr. Sandwith a clear and manly and very touching record of those long days of self-devotion and cheerful energy, of activity and sickening hope, finally disappointed by the folly and inertness of more famous men; a record which we wish that he had not encumbered with some very commonplace observations on the plague, consuls, and things in general in Turkey and Armenia. The journal of the siege of Kara did not want a formal introduction.

The preparation which the Turkish garrison of Kara had received for the trials of the siege had been a disgraceful defeat, and a complete disorganization in consequence, rendered apparently irremediable by the indescribable villainy of the Turkish officers both on the spot and in Constantinople. The soldiers were brave, patient, and docile, they had some good artillerymen and sharpshooters, some regular cavalry which could neither charge nor escape, and some Bashibazouks. On the 7th of last June Dr. Sandwith arrived, with General Williams, to take their chance against Mouravieff, who was known to be advancing against Kara. The prospect was not an encouraging one:—

"Our provisions are insufficient for a siege of any duration; the exact amount is as yet unknown to any of us; some say we have three months' food, some two; while others, more brave and hopeful than the rest, firmly believe that the soldiers have, with due economy, bread enough to last even four months; but this is all conjecture. I consult one of my friends on the subject, and he thinks that there is no fear on the score of provisions.

"But," he went on to say, "we have a greater evil to dread—something more imminent still—how he it spoken. I dare scarcely whisper the secret into your ear: we have but three days' ammunition. If Mouravieff advances by approaches, and we fire liberally, in three days we shall be disarmed." "God is great," was my answer; "where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

We now get a closer sight of General Williams: a man whom others actually feel delight in working under, and working for; whose good humour and cheerfulness, and elastic resolution, united with dauntless sense of duty and quickness of resource, were contagious even with European comrades, but were absolutely irresistible among men to whose experience the combination seemed something superhuman. He was "the first officer admitted to the Sultan's service with his European name, it having been hitherto the custom of the Turks to name all foreigners in their service much in the same manner as we name our negroes in the West Indies; and as these are distinguished by the names of Caesar, Castor, Pollux, so the Franks in the Ottoman employ are distinguished as *Wislam Bey*, *Councillor Effendi*." But he only became *Veiliani Pacha*. *Veiliani Pacha* soon astonished his Eastern associates; the snug and comfortable jobbers, by the vigour with which he hunted up and disposed of their arrangements, whether they were little men or big ones; the gravity of the Turkish public mind generally, by the extravagant alacrity which all his proceedings displayed. With a few words—which we hope may prove not too sanguine—he electrified the Christian population of Erzeroum, and got them to join in working on the fortifications, to the extreme amazement of the Turkish bystanders:—

"He called together the city council, and requested that the Bishops and chiefs of the Christians should also attend. Turning to the Christians, he said: 'But we look to you also. The time has come when you may shake off your thralldom, and take your place as free citizens; for the Sultan has granted you privileges, and declared all his subjects equal in the

eye of the law You will fight, then, for us; take your spades, and come and dig with us at the batteries; we will welcome you as brothers.' On hearing these strange and soul-stirring words, the Archbishop started up and exclaimed. 'Oh! English Pacha, we are your sacrifice. We will work, dig, fight, and die for you; since we are no longer dogs and Ghouls, but, though Christians, free men.' The next morning the Turks were astonished at the crowd of Christians assembled with spades and mattocks, and still more at the good-will with which they worked. During this time I often heard Turks remark that Williams Pacha worked like no Pacha ever worked before. They admired him extravagantly, but they could not understand him. Was he not a Pacha? Was he not therefore rich; and by his rank and wealth entitled to place, decorations, and everything else? Why, then, should he work like a kammal—a common porter? This was incomprehensible."

He worked almost single-handed, by dint of good sense, indomitable perseverance, and good-humoured patience, even with pining and peculating pachas. But he could not do everything. Nobody would attend to Kars. He provisioned it as well as he was able, and then took his chance. On the 10th of June he is waiting for the Russians. The people of Kars are full of fight, and come to offer their services:—

"Inshallah!" exclaims Osman Aga, a fine old gentleman (the spokesman of the civilians of Kars) "Inshallah! we will bring secret of Ghimours' heads and lay them at your feet, Voollams Pacha!" on which Voollams Pacha holds up his finger menacingly, and tells the old man that if his words were cut off he should leave the place in disgust. But he applauded highly the spirit of patriotism shown by the people, told Osman Aga to assemble all the fighting men before the Mushir's tent, and that he, General Williams, would take care that they were organised, encouraged, and paid. "Wallah!" exclaimed Osman Aga, "we want no pay. . . . Give us ammunition and chiefs, and show us what to do, and, Inshallah! you will not find a coward among us."

The troops, too, find that they have got a real General at last:—

"The troops are certainly full of enthusiasm, and Williams Pacha, or Ingleez Pacha, is already a great favourite. They see him everywhere; he is with the sentries at the menaced point ere the morning has dawned; anon, he is tasting the soldiers' soup, or examining the bread, and if anything is wrong here, his wrath is terrible. His eyes are everywhere; each soldier feels that he is something more than a neglected part of a rusty machine, he knows that he is cared for and encouraged; nor must I omit to say that the Mushir Vassif Pacha, though unused to war's alarms, behaves well, and is only too anxious to follow the advice of General Williams."

After some days' waiting, and a skirmish with the approaching Russian outposts, and pressing letters for assistance to one of the foreign pachas who are comfortable at Erzeroum, on the 16th of June the Russians appear before the lines, and try the strength of the place and the temper of its defenders. Then, day by day, their army is watched, moving round it, and gradually hemming it in, yet at a respectful distance; and the siege begins. June ends, but without any serious incident. July comes and goes; the investment becomes tighter; provisions are captured, alarms given, flags of truce and the courtesies are exchanged; oxen begin to be scarce; regulars and deserters still pass in and out; on the 1st we march a few regiments from the camp and manœuvre a little. But I feel convinced that the General is determined to fight with the spade, since any military manœuvres with our troops only end in a miracle. There is news of relief, but the troops are in excellent health, only one day dying out of 18,000. The beginning of August brings a brisk little skirmish, and the uncomfortable report that Mouravioff had taken Erzeroum; but Dr. Sandwith takes a look at his counsels, and finds yet no cause for being disheartened:—

"August 6.—We are most anxiously waiting for news from Erzeroum. If that city be taken, then is our doom certain; for the vast amount of siege-guns and ammunition which can be brought from thence will soon silence our 36-pounders, and three days' firing will put us hors-de-combat. Then, again, our provisions may possibly hold out two months, but there appears no movement at Constantinople towards our relief, and ere two months are over may we not expect great horrors among the townspeople? Every one felt these facts weigh heavily on his mind, and all looked to the General, to the Ingleez Pacha. No sign of dependency clouded that honest face; his 'Good morning' salutation was as cheerful as on the morning

of our first little victory. He was thin, certainly; he could not well be thinner; but no wonder, for he never seemed to sleep. Long ere daylight broke he was with the sentries of Tahmasp, the point nearest the Russian camp, and his glass learned every movement; then he was by the side of the Mushir during the greater part of the day, anon, he was encouraging the Bashi-Bazouks, and settling their differences, or anxiously arranging some plan for feeding the townspeople; and in our little confidential gossip on the state of affairs, he would impress on us the duty of maintaining a bright and hopeful bearing, since all the garrison looked to us for encouragement. Thompson lived altogether on the Karadagh, and his glass ranged the horizon from early morning till night; nor did he then go to a quiet couch. Teesdals lived with that gallant Hungarian and first-rate soldier, Kmety, on Tahmasp. He acted as chief of his staff, and besides his graver duties, was constantly harassing the Cossacks with parties of riflemen, or menacing and attacking the Russian cavalry with a company of rifles and a couple of guns. Colonel Lakes, like the General, is doing his best to wear out an iron frame: his couch is his saddle, for all day long he is working at the entrenchments, and all night he is visiting the sentries. The Queen has had many a bad bargain during this war; but I doubt whether more admirable officers are to be found in the English army than the four I have mentioned."

About the middle of August the grip which the Russians had on the place begins to tell. "The long blockade and short rations" tempt to desertion, and General Williams has to make the Turkish Mushir issue a strong edict about summary shooting. Spies, too, begin to be troublesome, and to be hung on the gallows in the market-place. The month ends with a dashing exploit outside the town.

But the Russians are still immovable. On the 3rd of September "we find it impossible to pretend to keep up a cavalry force any longer." So about a thousand of the best mounted are sent away to cut their way through; their comrades in Kars anxiously listen to the firing, as they are met by the Russian cordon; and they are seen no more. Up to this time the troops have had beef; now Dr. Sandwith regrets that the weather is too hot to allow the horses which are killed to be salted. Desertion grows apace; forty men go in a body on the 4th, and on the 5th a poor wretch, caught hiding in a cave previous to making a run, is shot within an hour—the first military execution, speedily followed by others; "a general spirit of depression seems to have seized on the garrison." But on the 8th there is good news: Omer Pacha with 40,000 men is coming; and a great store of hoarded corn is discovered and brought to light. So goes on September; full of tantalising reports and tantalising Russian movements seemed to be connected with Omer Pacha's coming. On the 17th comes news that Omer Pacha actually is at Batoum; on the 23rd, that Sebastopol has fallen.

(To be concluded next week.)

HOW ENGLAND IS WARMED.—An English review compares the way in which the north-western parts of Europe are warmed by the Gulf-stream to the method of warming buildings by hot water, and calls the Torrid Zone the furnace, the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico the boilers, the Gulf-stream the conducting pipe, and the great hot-air chamber being from the banks of Newfoundland to the shores of Europe, whence the heat is taken up by the prevailing west winds. Owing to the influence of the Gulf-stream, Ireland is clothed in robes of evergreen grass; while on the American shore, in the same latitude, is the frost-bound coast of Labrador. The port of Liverpool has never been closed with ice in the severest winter. The Laplander cultivates barley in a latitude which in every other part of the world is doomed to sterility. Should the perpetual Isthmus of Panama be broken through by some convulsion of nature, and the Gulf of Mexico cease to be a gulf, allowing the equatorial current of the Atlantic to pass through into the Pacific, instead of being reflected back to England, the writer says, "Britain would then become a Labrador, and cease to be the seat of a numerous and powerful people."

A BEAUTIFUL LETTER.—The following exquisitely feminine and eloquent epistle was written by the celebrated Mrs. Godolphin to her husband, a few days before her death. She had been one of the beauties of Charles the Second's Court, but successfully resisting the blandishments of that corrupt circle, had resigned and married Mr. Godolphin, afterwards the celebrated Lord Godolphin. Evelyn, who knew Mrs. G. well, calls her "his dear saint." It is needless to say her

husband never married again—how could he after the loss of such a wife:—

"My deare, not knowing how God Almighty may deale with me, I think it my best course to settle my affaires, soe as that in case I be to leave this world no earthly thing may take up my thoughts. In the first place, my deare, believe me, that of all earthly things you were and are the most deare to me; and I am convinced that nobody had a better or halfe soe good a husband. I begg youre pardon for all my imperfections, which I am sensible were many; but such as I could help I did endeavour to subdue, that they might not trouble you. . . . I know nothing more I have to desire of you but that you will some tyme think of me with kindness, but never with too much griefe. For my Funerell, I desire there may be noe cost bestowed vpon it at all; butt if I might, I would beg that my body might lye where I have had such a mind to goo myselve, at Godolphyn, among our friends. I believe, if I were carried by Sea, the expense would not be very great, but I don't insit vpon that place if you think it not reasonable; lay me where you please.

"Pray, my deare, be kind to that poor child I leave behind, for my sake, who loved you so well, but I need not build you, I know you will be soe. If you should see fitt to marry againe, be first settled vpon my child, and that as long as any of your Sisters live you will let it (if they permitt) live with them, for it may be, tho' you will love it, my successor will not be soe fond of it as they I am sure will be.

"Now, my deare Child, farewell."

The *Mining Journal* says that Mr. Wm. Austin, many years in Pets, Butts, and Brassey's establishment, London, has matured a plan for a tunnel between England and France, which has been highly approved of by first-rate engineering talent. It is intended to have a triple way of three arches. The fall is to be from the centre towards each shore, and it is calculated that the crown of the tunnel will have a thickness of chalk of sixty feet between it and the ocean bed at the deepest point, which does not exceed 140 feet below the tidal level, as proved by soundings. There will be three double lines of railway. The tunnel, by its length, will thoroughly ventilate itself; but, should it prove necessary, three or four, or even more, air-shafts can be readily constructed, the upper portions forming light-houses, or refuge in case of shipwreck, and for signalling ships in the Channel. The cost is estimated at £6,000,000, and the time for construction seven years.

THE BIBLE IN PIEDMONT.—The British and Foreign Bible Society have recently inserted long advertisements in all the Liberal papers at Turin, explaining the objects of the society, and mentioning that Bibles were always to be had at Signor Malan's—a banker. Upon this the orthodox *il Catholic* of Genoa, says with more candor than discretion:—

"The Protestant Bible Society begins to move. Yesterday (19th December) it lifted its mask. All the journals (the Catholics excepted) of the capital have published a sort of programme of Deputy Malan (Waldensian), in which the apostolic Bible is advertised. These blows, which succeed each other so rapidly against the general faith of the nation, produce profound movement in the minds of all. Theological questions are the order of the day, and the fatal consequences of dogmatic controversies conducted before the public are well known."

Ireland and the Church Missions illustrate this fact Reason and the Bible, once liberated, have ever been fatal to Rome.

IMPORTANT TO GAS CONSUMERS.—WET vs. DRY METERS.—Mr. Taunton, Inspector of Meters of the great Central Gas Company of London, has recently been employed in inspecting the gas meters in Liverpool. From a report of his labors, read before a committee in Liverpool, it appears that the wet meter is more favorable to Gas Companies than the dry meter, and that, unless properly attended to, the wet meter may run either for or against the consumer. The faller it is of water, the more gas is run off. In the course of examination, it appeared that Mr. Taunton had only found two or three correct meters out of four hundred. The greatest range of error he had found was "from ten per cent fast to nine per cent slow—that is, nineteen per cent of error." The temperature had more effect on wet than dry meters. Mr. Taunton stated that he had frequently known meter-makers, especially in small towns, where the consumers had not the means of checking them, in order to get the custom of gas companies, agree to make metres as much fast as they wished; "he has known meters made intentionally too fast to the amount of 8 per cent."

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1856.

DIOCESAN ASSEMBLY.

THE near approach of the time appointed for the election of Representatives of the Laity to sit in the Diocesan Assembly, will probably lead our readers to expect some further remarks upon this important subject, notwithstanding our recent articles; for this will be the first election of members of the Assembly, the former Delegates having been sent only for the purpose of settling preliminaries, of deciding whether Synods should be held, and settling rules for their guidance.

The meeting in October next will therefore be the first regular meeting of the Assembly, and we hope that in every Parish fit persons will be found, able and willing to take their part in the transaction of business, in which all are more or less interested. It is no longer a question whether a Synod or Assembly shall be held in this Diocese. It is already constituted, and the only question is: Shall we all endeavour to make it as efficient as possible? Shall we take care to have all parties represented, or shall we leave in the hands of a few the deliberations and decisions upon the affairs of our Church? Before the Constitution was settled, there may have been room for doubt what would be its character, and how far it might endeavour to extend its powers, but now we should think that all must be satisfied, by the limitations imposed in the "Declaration of Principles;" and in the 10th section of the "Constitution."

The various objections urged against such assemblies have been from time to time refuted in these columns; but we intend now to furnish our readers with a brief summary of the case, and they may rely upon the accuracy of our information as to the facts which we have taken the pains to procure.

That the members of the Church of England have a natural right to meet together, to discuss and decide upon their own affairs, is self-evident, unless they are hindered by some special enactment or authoritative prohibition; and we must believe further that it is desirable and expedient to exercise this right, unless it can be proved, that the practice of all ages, from the time of the first Council at Jerusalem, has been wrong, and what is good for all other denominations is not good for us. It was generally supposed that the "Act of Submission" deprived us of our natural right, and Bills were introduced into the Imperial Parliament to restore it, but in the course of the debates upon these Bills it was suggested, and we believe is now generally allowed by the best authorities, that Colonial Diocesan Synods are not affected by that Act. Still doubts were, and are, entertained by some, and a Bill was consequently introduced, (of which the peculiar phraseology is to be noticed,) stating that, by reason of Laws and Usages having special reference to the Church of England and Ireland as established in England and Ireland respectively, doubts are entertained, not even asserting that it is properly a doubtful matter, but only as a fact that some persons do entertain doubts. And this Bill, although it never became law, implied such high sanction that nothing more can really be required, for none deny that Synods held with the consent of the Crown are lawful and constitutional. Now the consent of the Crown is given, or withheld, in accordance with the advice of the responsible Ministers, and the Government in 1853 approved the Bill before its introduction, and afterwards supported it in both Houses. Thus in the only way possible the sanction of the Crown was given to this measure. It certainly was approved by the Archbishop of Canterbury; for his Grace, after much attention to its preparation, introduced it into the House of Lords, and conducted it most successfully through that august assembly. In the lower House it was not rejected, but was deferred in consequence of the late period of the Session when it was taken down, and in the next Session the principle was affirmed by the large majority of 196 to 62. And even if instead of this approval, the principle had been condemned by the lower House, we should still have all that can be required by Churchmen in the sanction of the Queen, whose right to authorize every kind of Synod is unquestioned, and of the Archbishop, both of which as we have seen were decidedly given. There can then be no danger of interfering with the Royal Supremacy by convening meetings which Her Majesty has expressly sanctioned. But then it may be asked, granting their legality, what are their powers? We will give instead of our own opinions, an extract from a letter of the Bishop of Adelaide, submitted to the Meeting at Montreal lately: "I have been advised, (upon consulting the Solicitor General, F. Kelly,

J. Napier, and A. S. Stephens,) that 25 Henry VIII. c. 10, does not render illegal Diocesan Synods. Each Bishop can summon them and invite Laymen to be present at them. It is within the administrative power of such Synods to make Diocesan regulations, adopting and applying the Canons of 1603 to the use of the Diocesan Church, to make trusts, &c.—they may apply existing Provincial Canons and Ecclesiastical law to the exigency of the case." There are many questions now decided on the sole authority of the Bishop, which it will honour to belong to the Synod to discuss and to determine; and we have no doubt that, for some time, it will find quite enough to occupy it during a short Session in every second year. At present there are already on the Books 3 notices of motions, and a Committee appointed at the last Meeting to prepare business for the next.

It has been said, that we ought to apply to the Provincial Legislature for power to act, or at least to legalize our action, but who is to apply? How is the voice of the Church to be uttered except through some suitable organization? If any legislation is required at any future time, an Act adapted to our wants is more likely to be obtained, if the application is made by a representative body after due consideration.

We anticipate much good from the approaching Election, if the Members of the Church, feeling that they have an important duty to perform, will endeavor to secure the services of good practical men. All shades of opinion should be represented here, and those who obstinately refuse to take part will only have themselves to blame for whatever is done contrary to their views. Its opponents cannot suppose that their absence will improve it, but if present their voices and votes might exercise a powerful influence upon its deliberations.

Some have objected to the rule that the concurrence of the Bishop, as well as of the Clergy and Laity shall be required, but without this, as "Cura" has lately urged, we should approach too nearly to the Presbyterian pattern. Moreover the minority at all events cannot object to the most unlimited veto, for if ever exercised it must be in their favor, its use and effect being to check rash and hasty measures, and to prevent a small or accidental majority passing resolutions not truly expressing the sentiments of the Assembly, whilst practically no Bishop can long refuse to concur in any good measure supported by a large majority of Clergy and Laity.

If we read aright the signs of the times, the necessity of organization will soon be felt. Union is strength, and, unless we are prepared to deliver ourselves an easy prey to the spoilers, we must lay aside our prejudices and act together heartily, shewing that "if one member suffer all the members suffer with it," and that all will join in defence of any one portion assailed. But we cannot do this with effect, unless we are able to meet together, to deliberate and decide upon the best course to be adopted in any emergency. Under these circumstances we think the Country Parishes will have much reason to complain if St. Paul's and St. George's still persist in depriving them of the benefit of the counsel of the able men, who might be elected in Halifax. There are many of us who are not satisfied to remain unrepresented, whilst small and distant Country Districts have a voice in the Assembly; but we cannot help ourselves if a majority of those who attend the Easter Meeting are determined to keep us in our present ignominious position, without a voice, where we might fairly expect to exercise considerable influence.

We subjoin for the information of the Electors in the several Districts, the two Clauses of the Constitution by which they are to be guided:

7th. Each District forming a separate cure of souls may send 2 Lay-representatives, and the Parish of St. Paul's in the City of Halifax, may send four, so long as its present area remains undiminished.

4th. The Representatives of the Laity must have been communicants for the twelve months preceding the election, and every adult male Parishioner may vote for the Parish or District of which he is a member, upon subscribing the following declaration, (if required by the chairman or any parishioner present.) "I do declare that I am a member of the United Church of England and Ireland, and belong to no other religious denomination."

EDUCATION.

THE Act for the better encouragement of Education, promised in the Speech at the opening of the Session, has at length been introduced by the leader of the Government. It is not altogether such as we would desire, but where we cannot have exactly what we wish, it is the part of wisdom to make the most of what is within our reach, and knowing that the present system is very defective, and the provision for the education of the poor in many parts of the Province altogether insufficient, we gladly hail any at-

tempt at improvement. The distinguishing feature of the new Act is, the establishment of free Schools, and the introduction of a general system of assessment towards their support. We know that a strong prejudice exists against assessment; but we believe that it is absolutely necessary, and in some places, under the provisions of the last Act, a voluntary assessment has been made, and the result of the experiment has been very satisfactory to all concerned. In the proposed plan of assessment, no new principle is introduced, for the amount required is to be levied, and in every respect dealt with in the same manner as the County Rates, so that in fact there will be merely an addition to the sum now paid by each person assessed.

Some of those who have no children, may think it unfair that they should be taxed for the benefit of those who have, but it should be remembered that every one is interested in the wide diffusion of Education. The general prosperity of the Province must be more or less affected by it, and where the Government of the Country depends upon the people, and every man has a vote, it cannot be otherwise than important to all to have an enlightened population.—Of necessity a people sunk in ignorance, must be an easy prey to every deceiver, and will be likely to follow any artful and unprincipled leader seeking to gratify his own ambition and promote his own interests at their expense.

It is well known that those who have not been educated themselves, do not appreciate the advantages of education for their children, and are inclined to leave them in the state in which they are themselves; and therefore we think the State would be quite justified in compelling all persons to send their children, under a certain age, to School. But if this should be regarded as interfering too much with the liberty of the subject, there can be no constitutional objection to the enforcement of the obligation to provide Schools for all who choose to take advantage of them. In the Schools now constituted, or to be established under this Act, there is and will be one great defect. We mean that, however efficient they may be in imparting instruction, there will be little education in the highest sense, for its principal element will be wanting. Instruction without moral training, and without religion, is not education, although the word may be so applied in its popular signification, and we must confess that we do not see how, whilst the present unhappy divisions prevail amongst Christians, any general system of complete sound education can be adopted. In two Editorials lately, we have pointed out the difficulties with which the question is beset, and we cannot avoid the conclusion, that the only practicable course is, to provide secular instruction for all, leaving to the parents and the Ministers of each denomination the duty of imparting religious instruction. We should indeed prefer having our share of the public money, in proportion to our numbers, appropriated in some way to the support of Church Schools; but we must allow that it would be gross injustice, to grant such a privilege to any portion of the community, and withhold it from others, and if divided amongst the several leading denominations it would be altogether insufficient, since each would desire to have its own School in Settlements where one Common School is enough for the population. So long, therefore, as we are treated alike, we shall be content to accept the general system proposed. Only we are disposed to think, that the daily business of each School might be commenced with reading a Chapter from the Gospels, without note or comment, and that any Minister might be allowed, on at least one day of the week, to visit the School to give religious instruction for an hour to the children of his own congregation, apart from the others. This would interfere but little with the general business of the School, and would obviate a very strong objection felt by many to the restriction of religious teaching to the Lord's day, as though it were not necessary for the other days of the week.

Although we do not always agree with the policy of the Government, we are ever ready to give them credit for any honest attempts to benefit the country, and so long as their measures are fair and based on sound principles, we shall feel bound to support them. We think that this Educational Bill ought not to be regarded as a party measure, for although calculated to reflect much good eventually, it is likely to be at first very unpopular in some places. We hope that it will be discussed without party spirit, and that the members on both sides of the House will have the courage to vote for a Bill, for which their constituents will be certain to thank them after some experience of the benefits derived from the proposed system, however unwilling they may be beforehand to acquiesce in any increase of taxation.

Young Men's Christian Association.—Mr. Moss, delivered an interesting Lecture on Astronomy, on Wednesday last. Rev. M. McKnight will deliver a ... on Wednesday next, the last of the Session.

MRS. SANDERBILT, No. 155 SUFFOLK STREET, SAYS OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS

Being unwell, and not knowing whether it proceeded from derangement of the liver or merely hysteria, I was persuaded to purchase a box of DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, and before I had used them all was entirely relieved. I am now enjoying perfect health, and cheerfully recommend Dr M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills to all similarly afflicted.

New York, March 25, 1854.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M' Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of

FLEMING BROS.

Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Naylor.

Holloway's Pills unfailing remedies for Dropsy.—Mr. H. Tomkinson, of Mrs. D. Dr. Nova Scotia, was a severe sufferer from this terrible complaint, and water literally coaxed through his skin, so that daily change of apparel became necessary. Several Physicians were called in, and afforded him temporary relief, but the disease ultimately increased and his life was endangered. He (like thousands of others) then determined to try the effect of Holloway's Pills, these remedies very quickly mitigated the violence of the disorder, and by persevering with them for about six weeks, left him thoroughly restored to health; by a few more weeks continued use of them, he was as strong as ever he was in his life. These celebrated Pills are equally efficacious in liver complaints and correcting bile as well as disorders of the kidneys.

WORMS AND ETC. It very frequently happens that Convulsions in Children are owing solely to the presence of worms. Happily for the little sufferers, these parasitical animals can easily and speedily be expelled by a few doses of HOLLOWAY'S TABLETS FOR CHILDREN, which no infant will hesitate to swallow. It is a Syrup containing the active principle of Vegetable oils, and unlike Mercurial Medicine or Turpentine, is perfectly safe in its operation. Hundreds of Children have died of this distressing malady, but a certain cure is now at the disposal of all. In Bottles at One Shilling Sterling, by the principal Druggists, and wholesale in Halifax by G. E. MORTON & CO., at the Medical Warehouse.

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

In Bottles, Is. Sterling each. Sold wholesale, in Halifax, at the Medical Warehouse of G. E. MORTON & CO.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. G. Townsend—the order has not yet been paid. From Rev. J. Robertson, with rem for E. M.

BIRTH.

At the Rectory, Lunenburg, Feb. 25, Mrs. H. L. OWEN, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Preston, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Rector, on Thursday evening the 6th instant, Mr. GEORGE FREDERICK LENOX, to Miss CATHERINE ANN CROWELL.

At Lochside, the residence of the Bride's father, on 25th Inst. by Rev. R. F. Urine, Mr. GEORGE E. HENK, to ANNE ALLEN, eldest daughter of Rev. Jas. W. Shaw.

At Echu Recum East, on the 4th Inst., by the Rev. Jas. Dreading, Mr. SAMUEL YARR, widower, to Mrs. ANN MYRNA, widow of the same place. Also, on the 25th, by the same, at Salmon River Church, Eastern Shore, Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, of the County of Colchester, to Mrs. HANNAH MOLINE.

In St. Paul's Church, St. Margaret's Bay, on Thursday, Feb. 25th, by the Rev. J. Stannage, Mr. WAR. ISAAC DOWLING, to MARY LOUISA, daughter of Henry Brook Cowley, Esq., of Arichat.

DEATH.

On Monday Morning, Mr. ELIAS WOOLWORTH, Locomotive Engineer of the Railroad, in the 45th year of his age.

At 123, Göttingen St., on Tuesday, 4th Inst. SARAH, wife of Robert Thomas Scott, Esq., Surgeon of H. M. 76th Regt. in the 44th year of her age.

On Tuesday morning, 4th Inst., Mr. JOHN CHAPPEL, aged 76 years.

On Sunday last, after a short illness, Mr. GEORGE HAY, a native of this city.

On Sunday morning, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. ELIZABETH, relict of the late James Wilson, and daughter of the late Moses Andrew, of this city, in the 63rd year of her age.

At Lunenburg, 3rd Inst., CATHERINE ANN, wife of Charles N. Oxner, and eldest daughter of the late Chas. M. Cleary, Esq.

At St. Croix, Windsor, on the 24th ult. JANE, consort of Mr. James Hunter, leaving a disconsolate husband and four children to mourn the loss of an affectionate mother.

On Sunday, Feb. 24, after a short illness, Mr. BRUCE WYSE, of Douglas, eldest son of Mr. Seth Webb, of Halifax, aged 43 years, leaving a helpless family of 7 children and an insane wife, to lament the loss of a kind father and husband.

At River Phillip, on the 19th ult., in the 31st year of her age, MARY, the beloved wife of Mr. Timothy Carter.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, March 1.—Brigit Boston, Rocho, Boston; Cordelia, New York; schrs. Isidore, Arichat; True Blue; do Liverpool Packet; Liverpool.

Monday, March 3.—Schrs. Inermann, Boston; Lella, Holland's Harbour.

Tuesday, March 4.—Schrs. Sultan, Day, New York; James, Walb, Boston.

Wednesday, March, 6.—Schrs. Achlever, Banks, Portland. Thursday, March 6.—Br. America, O'Brien, U. Brig. Ran, Parter, Cienfuegos, schrs. ... (pk), Lunenburg; Mary, Liverpool.

CLEARED.

March 1.—Brigt Agenora, Murphy, B W Indies; schrs. Wavo, Ellen, Boston. March 3.—Brigt Humming Bird, Hopkins, B W Indies; Brigt Halifax, Parly, Philadelphia. March 4.—Martin, Caboun, U. States; Boston, Rocho. Boston, Speculator, ... New York; Brisk, Porto Rico.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, MARCH 8.

Table listing prices for various goods: Bacon, per lb. 7 1/2 a 8 1/2; Beef, fresh, per cwt. 35 a 45; Butter, fresh, per lb. 1s. 3d. a 1s. 4d; Cheese, per lb. 7 1/2 a 7 3/4; Eggs, per doz. 1s. 6d.; Hams green per lb. 6d.; Do. smoked, per lb. 8d. a 9d.; Hay, per ton. 25; Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard 1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d; Do. all wool. 2s. 6d.; Oatmeal, per cwt. 21s.; Oats, per bus. 2s. 6d. a 3s.; Potatoes, per bushel. 3s 6d.; Socks, per doz. 10s.; Veal, per lb. 4d. a 6d.; Yarn, worsted per lb. 2s. 6d.; Canada Flour S. F. 50s.; Am 51s 3d.; Rye 40s.; Corn Meal 27s. 6l.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table listing prices for wood and coal: Wood, per cord. 20s.; Coal, per chaldron. 50s.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Rev. J. STANNAGE would be glad to receive Applications from Teachers for Vacancies at St. Margaret's Bay. Testimonials from some of the Clergy of the Church required. Salaries, from all sources, from £40 to £50 a year. Female Teachers would be preferred. Letters must be post paid. Applications unanswered within three weeks not entertained.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN LOCKMAN STREET, FOR SALE.

PART of the Estate of the late A. G. FRASER, Esq., consisting of a comfortable well finished Dwelling House, Stable and Out Buildings, in good repair; a well cultivated Garden, measuring on Lockman Street 76 feet, depth 107 feet, more or less, Also—a Buildi g Lot adjoining. Front 76 feet, Depth 167 feet. If not Sold previous to the 21st. April next, the whole will then be offered at Auction.

FRANCES SILVER, Executrix. H. YEOMANS, W. C. SILVER, Executors.

SCRIPTURE PRINTS.

THE Subscriber has for Sale the following Scripture Prints, 22 x 17 ins., superior Lithographs, published by Hering & Kemington, London. These Prints are much better adapted for the ornament of the cottages and houses of our people, than the great bulk of the colored trash which they buy for that purpose, and will be found pleasing to the eye and instructive to the mind. The following are on hand, price 1s. 9d. each: The Ark in the Garden, drawn by Overbeck. Christ's Charge to Peter, do. The Entombment, do. The Baptism of Christ, Gustav. Jager. Simeon blessing the Infant Jesus, Overbeck. The first Miracle, Gustav. Jager. The Sermon on the Mount, Dobson. The Ascension, Fuhrich. Christ raising Jairus' Daughter, Steinhil.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

HARPER'S New-York Edition, correctly printed and on 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 daguerreotype 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.

FOURTH LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT!

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 12. THE FOURTH ENTERTAINMENT under the direction of the Athenæum Association, will take place at Temperance Hall, on Wednesday Evening next, when an essay will be delivered by J. W. Marriot, Esq. Subject "The Treaty of Tilsit,"—to be followed by Poetic Reading and Recitations, by Frederick Morris, Esq., M. D. To commence at half past seven o'clock. Tickets may be had at the Book Stores, and at the door of the Hall—for the Gallery 1s. 3d., family tickets for three persons, 2s. 6d. Lower Floor 7d. each, family tickets 1s. 3d.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

JUST RECEIVED.

COXES'S Christian Ballads, Recueil Choeil, Layton's French Grammar, Wagnstroch's French Grammar, Telemaque, The Psalms, WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

D. O. B.

THE attention of the Local Committee is particularly requested to the following Resolution of the Executive Committee, passed, Oct. 19th, 1853. That in future, all Subscription Lists received before the 1st of March in each year, will appear in the next forthcoming Report, while those received after that date shall be omitted. EDWIN GILPIN, JR. Secy. Dec. 5, 1854

NEWPORT, Jan'y 10, 1855.

THE Parish Church of Newport being in a very dilapidated state, and beyond repair, the Parishioners are desirous of erecting a new Church on the present site.

As this is an undertaking of some magnitude, and the Church people not being numerous, we would earnestly appeal to the sympathies and support of our friends and fellow Churchmen abroad. It has been proposed that we hold a FANCY BALL in the month of September ensuing. We would therefore gratefully accept such assistance towards this object as our friends may be disposed to afford either in material or money. Contributions sent to the Church Times Office, or to the Bible & Tract Depository, Harrington Street, Halifax or to Mrs. SPEAK, Newport, will be most thankfully received. Wm Feb. 9

REMOVAL, REMOVAL!

J. B. BENNETT & Co. HAVE removed their place of business for a few months to the Shop recently occupied by Mr. J. C. WILKIE, No. 33 GRANVILLE STREET, Adjoining Messrs. Jost & Knight's, and opposite the Railway Office. Feb. 23

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 dispatch. Persons in want of GRAVE 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

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of JOHNSTONS & TWINING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the Firm are requested to make early payment to either of its late Partners. J. W. JOHNSTON, CHARLES TWINING, WILLIAM A. JOHNSTON. Halifax, March 1st, 1855.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

J. W. JOHNSTON, Senior, and WILLIAM A. JOHNSTON, will continue their professional business in Co-partnership at their present Office, in the Brick Building in Hollis Street, No. 42, under the Firm of J. W. JOHNSTON & SON. Halifax, March 1st, 1855. 4w

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

CHARLES TWINING having associated with himself his son, WILLIAM TWINING, their business will in future be conducted at No. 36 Hollis Street, over Fuller's American Book Store, under the name and Firm of CHARLES TWINING & SON. March 1. 4w

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. Jan. 26. WM. GOSSIP

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 23 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 Biographs. Tales of Road and Rail. Select Poetry. History and Adventure. Chambers' Library for young people—a lot of already bound Books for Children. Radiments 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. Feb. 23. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

COLORED CRAYONS.

A FRESH Lot, just received by W. GOSSIP Feb. 16.

REMOVAL, REMOVAL!!

FROM the Old Stand, Market Square, to the NEW BRICK STORE, adjoining the Bank of Nova Scotia, Hollis Street. J. STAIRS, Feb. 9. 2w Iron & Hardware Merchant.

Poetry.

CONFESSION.

On what a cunning guest
Is this same grief I within my heart I madd
Closest, and in them many a chest!

No screw, no piercer can
Into a piece of timber work and wind,
As God's afflictions into man,

We are the earth; and they,
Like moles within us, hoar, and cast about;
And till they find and clutch their prey,

Only an open breast
Doth shut them out, so that they cannot enter in,
Or, if they enter, cannot rest,

Wherefore, my faults and sins,
I acknowledge, take thy plagues away;
For, since confession pardon wins,

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

W. M. GOSSIP,

No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET,

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

Oil Colors.

Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors in Col-
lapsible Tubes, as follows:--

- Madder Lake
Ivory Black,
Cobalt, Indian Yellow,
Chinese Vermillion, Naples Yellow,
Mergol, Indigo,
Blumen, Vanilko Brown,
Flake White double Chrome Yellow,
tubes, Scarlet Lake,
Burnt Sienna, Crimson Lake,
Raw Sienna, Purple Lake,
Burnt Umber, Roman Ochre,
Raw Umber, Indian Red,
Prussian Blue, Venetian Red,
Yellow Ochre, &c. &c.

Jils.

Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppr Oil, in Phials.
Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas.
Academy Boards, 2 1/2 x 18 1/2 ins.; prepared Mill Boards
for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes. Prepared
CANVAS, plain and single prime—27 inches wide, of any
length.

Brushes.

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

Crayons, &c.

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

Suprino Water Colors.

Tracing Papers, various sizes, for plans, Tracing Linen
Cambric, for Field plans, Carbon Coping Paper, Faber's
Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine Rownd's do. do.
Mapping Pens, Dividers: Parallel Rulers: Superior Mathe-
matical Instruments: Drawing Pins, Bristol and Lon-
don Board: Whittman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c.
Jan. 13 1855.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES
TOILET REQUISITES, &c., &c., &c.

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

TO PRINTERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER conveys that it would be
beneficial to his brother Printers to be able to pur-
chase in Halifax such materials as they may be occasion-
ally in want of, will always have on hand—
Bass Rules of all patterns, in lengths of 2 feet,
Leads, 8vo. and 12mo. per 15.
Spice Rules,
Quotations,
Bookbinds,
Points,
Loy Brushes,
News-paper and Book Printing Ink,
—all of which will be sold at a small advance to cover
freight &c., for Cash only.

W. M. GOSSIP.

Orders for new Presses or Type, and all material
connected with the Printing Business, supplied from one
of the best Type Foundries in Boston—and every informa-
tion afforded to Parties entering upon the printing busi-
ness, to enable them to do so with economy.

RAISINS I

A FEW Half Boxes, &c. of those Prime FF Raisins;
—Purchased at Craythorn & Grassie's, & put up for
the English Market, for sale by
W. M. GOSSIP,
Dec. 22 24 Granville Street.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED.

SPIERS' & SURENNE'S Complete French and
English, and English and French Dictionary. With
Pronunciation, &c.—one large 8vo. volume, 1490 pages.
Spiers' & Surenne's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of
French and English Languages (School Edition) 913
pages, 12 mo. now and large type.
Surenne's French and English and English and French
Dictionary.
Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French by Jewett.
Ollendorff's Method of Learning French—by Valat.
Keys to each of above Methods.
Collin's Dramatic French Reader.
Rivian's Modern French Reader.
De Silva's Elementary French Reader.
De Silva's Classic French Reader.
French Testaments.
De Porquere's Treasor.
Contes A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly.
Contes A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly.
L'Echo De Paris—by Le Page.
Hamel's French Exercises.
Les Messagers du Roi.
Fenelon's Telemaque.
Vauvray's Histoire de Charles XII.
Wannastrecht's Recueil Cholsi.
Parrin's Fables—by Bolmar.
Decr. 15, 1855. W. M. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.

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 Acids, (so destructive
to the Enamel,) and all the ingredients employed in its
composition, are those recommended by the most emi-
nent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d. each, at LANG-
LEY'S Hollis Street Jan. 21

HALIFAX STEAM BAKERY.

No. 92, Upper Water Street,—Opposite Cunard Wharf.

FRESH BAKED.

500 BARRELS of Pilot Bread,
100 do Family do. suitable for toasting.
50 Half
50 Bags Navy Bread,

Boxes Wine and Soda Biscuit,
Butter, Sweet, Ginger, and Sugar Crackers,
Water Crackers, Imitation Buns,
In Packages from 10 to 20 lbs. each, Wholesale and
Retail
Feb. 16. 3m. EDWARD JOST.

JUST RECEIVED.

MOODY'S Eton Latin Grammar.
Moody's Eton Greek do.
Stoddard's Latin Delectus.
Stoddard's Greek do.
Colenso's Algebra.
Stewart's Geography.
Wright's Mathematics W. M. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.

PROFESSIONAL

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—70 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Admitting on equal terms, persons of every class, to
all its benefits and advantages.

Capital £250,000.

Fully subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders.
HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM PRYOR, JR. ESQ. | ANDREW M. URICK, ESQ.
WILLIAM CUNARD, " | JAMES A. MOHR,
Medical Referee—EWD. JENNINGS, M. D.
Secretary—BENJAMIN G. GRAY.

Head Office in Halifax—No 60, Hollis Street.

SOME of the leading advantages offered by this
Company are:—

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

The following are examples of the rates of premium
for assuring £100 for life:

Table with 4 columns: Age, Rate, Age, Rate.
Age 20 £1 10 9 Age 40 £2 13 6
Age 30 £1 19 6 Age 50 £3 18 6

B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, &c.
No. 60 Hollis Street, Halifax,
Lead Agent for Nova Scotia.
Jan. 9.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

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

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

IT has been the lot of the human race to be weigh-
ed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS are especially adapted to the relief of the WEAK,
the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INFIRM, of all
climates, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holve-
way personally superintends the manufacture of his Medi-
cines, and offers them to a free and enlightened people,
as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of
disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.
These famous Pills are expressly combined to operat-
on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the
skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in
their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain-
of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.
Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills,
It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing
has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of
the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally.
They soon give a healthy tone to those organs, how-
ever much deranged, and when all other means have
failed.

GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH.
Many of the most despotic Governments have opened
their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills,
that they may become the medicine of the masses. Leared
College admit that this medicine is the best remedy
ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the
system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties
never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
No Female, young or old, should be without this cele-
brated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly
courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm.
It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given
to children of all ages, and for any complaint; and con-
sequently no family should be without it.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world
for the following Diseases:

- Ague Fevers, Irregular, Scrofula, or King's
Asthma Rheum
Bilious Complaints Fevers of all kinds Sore Throats
Blisters on the Face Stone and Gravel
Skin Gout Secondary Symp-
Bowel Complaints Head-ache toms
Colic Indigestion Tic Douloureux
Constipation of the Intestines Tumours
Povels Jundico Ulcers
Consumption Liver Complaint, Venereal Affections
Debility Lumbago Worms of all kinds
Dropsy Piles Weakness from
Dysentery Rheumatism whatever cause.
Erysipelas Retention of Urine &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24
Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and 60, Maiden Lane,
New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers
in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the fol-
lowing prices—1s. 3d.; 3s. 3c.; and 5s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., New-
port; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore &
Chapman, Kentville; J. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis;
J. A. Gibbon, Wainut; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; R. Guest,
Yarmouth; T. R. Patten, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia.
Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Ross, West, Bridgewater; Mrs
Neil, Lunenburg; D. Leffe, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith,
Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Antigonish; R. B. Hussey, Wallace;
W. Cooper, Peggwash; Mrs. Nelson, Pictou; T. B. Fraser,
New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Guylborough; Mrs. Norris,
Canso; P. Smith, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Mathew-
son & Co., Bras D'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger
sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every
disorder are affixed to each Box.
JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax,
General Agent for Nova Scotia
Jan. 26, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

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

THE principal part of his FALL SUPPLY of Goods
consisting of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Patent Medi-
cines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Soaps,
and other toilet requisites, &c. &c., to all of which the at-
tention of Customers is respectfully invited, as the arti-
cles are good and prices moderate.

W. LANGLEY
Oct. 13 Hollis Street, Halifax.

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

THE BOOK for Subscriptions to the Stock of
the UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

At the Office of JOHN BURTON, Esq., Bedford Row. WM
remain open for further notice, in the interim application
will be made to the Provincial Legislature, now in Ses-
sion, for an Act of Incorporation.
By order of the Committee.
W. M. STAIRS,
Chairman.
Feb. 9.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE
TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND ROSE, PRE-
PARED WITH EAR OF CORN.

The daily use of this
much diluted Tincture preserved and beautified the TEETH—
prevents Tartarous deposit, arrests decay, induces a
healthy action in the GUMS, and renders the BREATH of a
grateful odour.
Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from
London. Feb. 1855.

PUBLISHED every Saturday by W. M. GOSSIP, Pri-
nter, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Gran-
ville 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 manage-
ment, sent by Mail, must be prepaid.
TERMS.—Ten Shillings per annum, payable in
advance.