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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order."

VOL. XX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1886. NO. 10.

CALENDAR.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Month	Day	Lesson	Text
S.	Jan.	1	Gen. 1-3	1-3
M.	"	2	Gen. 4-11	4-11
T.	"	3	Gen. 12-14	12-14
W.	"	4	Gen. 15-18	15-18
T.	"	5	Gen. 19-22	19-22
F.	"	6	Gen. 23-25	23-25
S.	"	7	Gen. 26-28	26-28
M.	"	8	Gen. 29-31	29-31
T.	"	9	Gen. 32-35	32-35
W.	"	10	Gen. 36-39	36-39
T.	"	11	Gen. 40-42	40-42
F.	"	12	Gen. 43-45	43-45
S.	"	13	Gen. 46-48	46-48
M.	"	14	Gen. 49-50	49-50
T.	"	15	Exod. 1-10	1-10
W.	"	16	Exod. 11-14	11-14
T.	"	17	Exod. 15-18	15-18
F.	"	18	Exod. 19-20	19-20
S.	"	19	Exod. 21-24	21-24
M.	"	20	Exod. 25-27	25-27
T.	"	21	Exod. 28-31	28-31
W.	"	22	Exod. 32-35	32-35
T.	"	23	Exod. 36-39	36-39
F.	"	24	Exod. 40-42	40-42
S.	"	25	Lev. 1-10	1-10
M.	"	26	Lev. 11-14	11-14
T.	"	27	Lev. 15-18	15-18
W.	"	28	Lev. 19-22	19-22
T.	"	29	Lev. 23-25	23-25
F.	"	30	Lev. 26-28	26-28
S.	"	31	Lev. 29-31	29-31

SCRIPTURE.

Ps. xlv. 2.

Or all the thoughts of God that are
Borne toward me, O Lord,
Along the paths of justice sleep—
Now tell me all that any is,
For all of me, O Lord, I say—
"He giveth his beloved, sleep."

What would we say to our beloved?
The heart that is to be moved—
The poet's spirit, I long to sleep—
The scholar's heart, the patriot's vow—
The monarch's crown, to light the brow?
"He giveth his beloved, sleep."

What do we say to our beloved?
A little heart, of all upturned—
A little heart, of all upturned—
And since we must be made
The whole world turned for our sake?
"He giveth his beloved, sleep."

Sleep soft, beloved, I sometimes say,
But have no power to close away
Sad dreams that through the eyelids creep—
But never do I dream again
Shall bright the happy slumber when
"He giveth his beloved, sleep."

O earth, to fill of drary
O men, with weeping in your voices!
O delved gold, the waters heap!
O strife, O care, that over it fall!
God maketh a place for each you all,
And "giveth his beloved, sleep."

His dew drops mantle on the hills;
His cloud, above it, which will,
Though on no slope men toil and reel
More softly than the dew is shed,
Or cloud that I have seen,
"He giveth his beloved, sleep."

Yea! man may wonder, while I say
A living, breathing, learning man,
Sufficient with a soul to keep;
But angels say—and through the word
The motion of their stars is heard—
"He giveth his beloved, sleep."

For me, my heart, that erst did go
Mighty like a bird in a glow,
Sober through tears the jagged light—
Would find its way in ion close,
And chide on his love repose,
Who "giveth his beloved, sleep."

And friend!—the friends,—when I shall be,
That this low breath has gone from me,
When round my lay ye come to weep,
Let one, most loving of you all,
Say, "No, a tear must o'er her fall—
"He giveth his beloved, sleep."
—Erie, N. York.

Religious Intelligence.

THE MURDER OF ABEL AND THE PENITENCE OF CAIN.

There is one redeeming feature in the case of Cain, and one that bears some indications of religious feeling, and consequently of a repentant state of mind. "And from the face shall the hid," Cain was now aware that he would be expelled from human society, and from the place of public worship, which was called the presence of God; and, above all, he feared an expulsion from the presence of God in heaven above. There is reason to believe that until the time of the flood, the Cherubim was seen in the East, which is no doubt the origin of the custom of turning to the east in our acts of public worship; and there is reason to believe that, before the flood, the phrase, "The presence of the Lord," implied some place where the visible tokens of the Divine Presence were seen, and to which the worshippers of God were accustomed

ed to assemble. And hence, in the language of the Holy Scriptures generally, those phrases, the presence of the Lord, and the face of God, have been applied to the place of future blessedness, where the saints will see Him face to face. We shall therefore examine those passages of Holy Writ wherein the phrases in question are so employed, as those passages may serve to explain the words of Cain.

"And Moses said unto the Lord, I beseech thee, show me thy glory. And the Lord said, Thou canst not see my face: for there shall no man see me and live." Ex. xxxiii. 18. The glory of God can be seen only in a glorified condition of existence; and therefore we must die before we can ever see the face of God. The immediate vision of the Deity cannot be seen with our bodily eyes. "And Jacob called the name of the place Peniel: for I have seen God face to face, and my life is preserved." Gen. xxxii. 30. Jacob called the name of the place Peniel, because he had seen the visible symbol of the divine glory. David said, "Thou wilt show me the path of life; in thy presence is fulness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures for ever more." Ps. xvi. 10. And hence he prayed, "Cast me not away from thy presence; and take not thy holy Spirit from me." Ps. li. 11. As for me, I will behold thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied when I awake with thy likeness." Ps. xvii. 15. Hence the Apostle says, "Now we see through a glass darkly; but then face to face." And again: "But we know that when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is." There is a beautiful resemblance between the words of David, when he says, "Cast me not away from thy presence," and the words of Cain, when he says, "From thy face shall I be hid."—and hence there is reason to conclude that the very same evil is decreed by David and by repentant Cain, Cain felt it to be a grievous punishment to be expelled from his father's house, and made a vagabond upon the earth; but he felt it to be a greater evil to be excluded from the worship of God; but, most of all, he dreaded an exclusion from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of His power. We are quite sure of this, that his repentance and salvation were what God himself would most desire, and what the departed soul of his brother Abel would most desire, and what his father, Adam, and his mother, Eve, would most desire. And this construction of the words of Cain is, we believe, the only one that would exactly harmonize with the words of the sacred narrative, and with the conduct of God, in so carefully defending the life of Cain.

"And the Lord said unto him, Therefore whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him sevenfold. And the Lord set a mark upon Cain, lest any, finding him, should kill him." These words must needs imply some mitigation of the sentence upon Cain, and must, of consequence, imply the fact of God's mercy towards him. Cain was under a horrible dread of death, and of an expulsion from the face of the Lord; and hence God set a mark upon him, to preserve his life. The defence with which the Lord encircled the life of Cain was twofold. First, the denunciation that whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him sevenfold;—and these words would imply that the murderer of Cain should be seven times more wretched than Cain himself. A more awful denunciation we could not possibly conceive. Secondly, "the Lord set a mark upon Cain, lest any, finding him, should kill him." Whatever that mark might be, it must have been intended to preserve the life of Cain, by restraining the vengeance of mankind upon Cain, than his own penitence, and his acknowledged wretchedness. His penitence would screen him, because it would equally depreciate the vengeance of God and the vengeance of mankind. His wretchedness would screen him; for, by exhibiting to the eyes of mankind the wretchedness of a murderer, it would inspire them with abhorrence of the sin of murder. Such, in all probability, was the mercy of God towards Cain.

On this awful subject, as well as on Biblical questions in general, Rabbinical learning will afford us but little help. Some of the Rabbins say that the mark which God set upon Cain was *paralytic*, and which they seem to have inferred from the Septuagint, groaning and trembling shake thouto. The Targum of Jonathan ben Uzziel says it was one of

the letters of the sacred name. The author of an Arabic Catena, in the Bodleian Library, says:—"A sword could not pierce him; fire could not burn him; water could not drown him; the air could not blast him; nor could thunder and lightning strike him." The author of Bereshitho Rubba, a comment on Genesis, says the mark was a circle of the sun rising upon him. Some of the Doctors in the Talmud say that it was the letter *Tau* marked on his forehead, which signified his contrition, as it was the first letter in the word repentance.

Dr. Shuckford observes, that the Hebrew word, which we translate a mark, signifies a sign, or token. Thus, the bow in the cloud was to be a sign or a token that the world should not be destroyed any more by a flood; and he would render the passage in question: And the Lord gave unto Cain a sign, or a token. But the real question, or rather the most important question involved in the passage, is the following: Was the mark, or sign, or token, a token of wrath, or of mercy? We think that the notion, that the Almighty would so carefully preserve the life of Cain in wrath, and in exclusion from his mercy and salvation, would involve a contradiction, and a gross absurdity, and indeed a libel on the parental character of God. For if God did thus defend and preserve the life of Cain for no other purpose but that of inflicting misery upon Cain, both in this world and in that which is to come, what are we to think of the moral and parental character of God? The mark or token, therefore, must have been given in divine mercy. And truly, if God himself had mercy upon Cain, then must every other being be obliged to show him mercy; and the knowledge of the fact that God had been merciful to Cain, to penitent and miserable Cain, would be, most of all, adapted to inspire the hearts of all mankind with the yearning of divine compassion. If we could ever had any feeling in our hearts from God himself refused to be merciful; though patient and broken-hearted, then we ourselves could not be under any obligation to show him mercy. But whom God himself forgives, we must be bound to forgive; or otherwise, by our own want of mercy, we must exclude ourselves from the mercy of God.

We have not been distinctly informed whether Adam and Eve forgave Cain, as David forgave Abimelech; but we may hope that Cain did find mercy at the hands of his father and his mother, as well as at the hand of God. Abel was safely lodged in paradise, and his righteous soul was happy with the Lord. But although Cain might have found mercy at the hand of the Lord, and although he might have found mercy at the hand of his afflicted parents, Cain would never be able to forgive himself. Cain would be a man of sorrow all the days of his life. No wonder that we read that Cain went out from the presence of the Lord, and dwelt in the land of Nod, on the east of Eden.—From *Private Ponderings of an aged Presbyter, published in the New York Churchman.*

* Dr. A. Clarke.

CONSECRATED TALENT.—The Christian who prays for a blessing upon his studies, and who earnestly desires to consecrate every talent, need not fear that he is wasting time when he is solving the mathematical problems,—when he is tracing the physical laws of the storm, the glacier, and the flood,—when he is classifying the fronds of the fern, and grouping the stamens of the flower,—when he is learning the languages of the earth, and numbering the stars of the heavens.

KNOWLEDGE is power in the pulpit as well as out of it. To bless mankind, God does not indeed require man's wisdom, neither does he require man's ignorance. As he graciously condescends to work by means, the more appropriate the means the more abundant will be His blessing, without which all works will be alike in vain.

Home is emphatically the poor man's paradise. The rich, with their many resources, too often live away from the hearthstone, in heart if not in person; but to the virtuous poor, domestic ties are the only legitimate and positive sources of happiness short of that holier heaven which is the soul's home.—Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.

News Department.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS—THE CONDITION OF THE STATES AND THEIR RELATIONS.

Recent events in Central America have awakened in the United States a deep interest in the territory embraced in the States of Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras and San Salvador. Our design, at this time, is to give a condensed statement of the affairs of these republics, and their relations to each other and to foreign Powers.

The territory of Central America lies between the eighth and sixteenth parallels north latitude, and has Mexico on its northern border, the Caribbean Sea on the east, the Pacific Ocean on the west, and New Grenada on the south. Its climate is mild and healthful. Its mineral and agricultural wealth is said to be unbounded. Its population, estimated at two millions, is about one-twelfth whites, four-twelfths mixed races, and seven-twelfths Indians. In 1503 it was taken for Spain by an agent of Cortez, and in 1821 it was formed into an independent republic.

The confederation embraced the five States above mentioned, and the following table gives the statistics:

States	Geograph. Sq. miles.	Popu- lation.	Indians.	Whites.	Ladinos*
Guatemala	3,512	700,000	450,000	100,000	150,000
San Salvador	308	350,000	70,000	70,000	200,000
Honduras	3,138	300,000	—	60,000	200,000
Nicaragua	1,857	350,000	120,000	110,000	120,000
Costa Rica	763	150,000	25,000	125,000	—
Federal Terri- tory	4	20,000	20,000	10,000	20,000
Total	9,605	1,900,000	685,000	475,000	740,000

*Children of white fathers and Indian mothers, and vice versa.

There was a dissolution of this union in 1839, and in 1842 a treaty of confederation between Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador and Nicaragua, and Gen. Rivera Paz was elevated to the Presidency. In 1845 there was an unsuccessful attempt to revolt against Carrera, a half breed, who had been elected Captain-General, and war broke out between Honduras and San Salvador. The last named State soon after made a treaty of alliance with Guatemala, and a congress was held to settle the difficulties between the States. It was unsuccessful. Guatemala (in 1847) withdrew, and Carrera has since been hostile to the other States, although his time has been pretty well taken up in chastising the Indians in his territory. They are very troublesome. Honduras, San Salvador and Nicaragua have generally been friendly. Costa Rica is very much under English domination.

Guatemala, the largest, wealthiest and most populous of the Central American States, joins Mexico on the north and Honduras on the south. We find the population variously estimated, but think the above table nearly correct. There are only seven or eight thousand whites; the remainder are natives, or mixed races. Its principal source of prosperity is the cochineal trade, but it exports silver, mahogany, &c., to the amount of a million yearly. Its exports are about the same. Its exterior debt, generally in bonds held in England, is \$400,000—interior, \$800,000. It has a standing army of one thousand men, and a militia force of five thousand. Its government, according to the new constitution adopted in 1851, is vested in a President and Legislative Assembly (fifty-nine deputies). The judges and archbishop sit in the Assembly, which elects the President once in four years. Raphael Carrera, the present President, is of mixed Indian and Spanish blood, and is said to be a military despot. He is a good soldier and a stern ruler. He was a great friend of Santa Anna, and is terribly prejudiced against the North American. His sympathies were entirely with the aristocratic party in Nicaragua, and he was preparing to march to their aid when the democrats under Walker took Granada, and ended the war. He has, however, succeeded in subjugating the party opposed to him in Honduras, and given that republic a President of his own choosing. Carrera is the worst enemy in the way of the present government of Nicaragua.

San Salvador is south of Guatemala, north of Nicaragua, and west of Honduras. It is the smallest of the States, is divided into five departments, and has a trade nearly equal to that of Guatemala. Its government is vested in a President and Legislature—twenty-five members. This is a quiet and peaceable little State, and was for some time mediator between Guatemala and Honduras; but finding the task a hopeless one, it was dropped, and the authorities have since been engaged in the more pleasing and profitable duty of attending to their own affairs.

Honduras has Guatemala on the north, and San Salvador and Nicaragua on the west, and Costa Rica on the south. It has extensive mineral and agricultu-

ral resources. Its government is vested in a President elected by the Legislature, which consists of two chambers. General Trinidad Cabanas was chosen President in 1852, but he was recently ousted by Guatemalan troops, who named General Lioño President. The late of Cabanas is unknown at present. The trade of Honduras in mahogany, hides, &c. is very valuable; but on account of the disturbed state of politics, it has been nearly all monopolised by the English, who occupy a tract in the north called British Honduras, or Belize. The English government has also attempted to possess the Ruatan Islands in the Bay of Honduras, and this weak republic has thus been in danger of extinction, being bullied on one side by England and on the other by Guatemala; and having only the little state of San Salvador for its ally. An attempt has been made to build up Honduras by a railway to run across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. This is purely a North American speculation. The road will be one hundred and twenty-five miles in length, and will connect the Bay of Honduras on the Atlantic side with Itonaca on the Pacific. The charter by the government of Honduras gives the company the right of way on each side of the line of the road for two hundred yards—the exclusive right for seventy years—a grant of 1,250,000 acres of public land. The company agree to finish the road in eight years, to carry the mails for one-third of the postage, and to pay the State one dollar for each passenger. The Honduras railway will be the best communication with the Pacific, as it has good ports on both sides, and several hundred miles north of Panama. The surveys have been completed and the construction of the road will soon be commenced.

Nicaragua has the Atlantic on one side and the Pacific on the other. Honduras joins it on the north and Costa Rica on the south. Its government is a Legislature and an executive officer, called Supremo Director. General Chomorro was selected to this office in 1851, for two years. There had been two parties contending for supremacy in the State since 1838. The constitution then adopted was liberal, but it was set aside by the Chomorro or aristocratic party, who desired to remove the election of President entirely from the people, give him the power of a dictator, and otherwise to make laws offensive to the democratic party. The leader of the democrats was Don Patricio Rivas. He found himself in a peculiarly delicate position. The democrats were able to maintain their position if not put down by outside interference. That interference was likely to come from Guatemala. One Guardiola, a partisan of the Chomorro party, succeeded in gaining the aid of Carrera. The democrats then invited Walker and his friends in California to assist them, and sent a blank commission of Commander-in-Chief, to be filled up with any name they saw fit. Mr. Walker was considered the best man for the place, and the departure of his battalion—its success in Nicaragua—the capture of Granada—the formation of a provisional government, with Rivas at its head, are well known to our readers. Nicaragua is a country of immense value in many respects. It is a depot for a large amount of property owned by citizens of the United States, and two of its ports are occupied almost entirely by Californians in transit. Mr. H. L. Kinney has set up a colony near Greytown; it is composed of North American citizens, and is daily receiving accessions. Large numbers of North Americans are preparing to join Walker's Standard, in disregard of the proclamation of the United States. Nicaragua is now menaced by a fresh invasion from Guatemala, and Guardiola is busy in intriguing against the new government, which, although popular, is only an experiment so far. It is the desire of the democratic party to bring about a union between Honduras, San Salvador, and Nicaragua. A powerful nation would thus arise, and Carrera could be wiped out, if necessary. Central America, or the greater part of, will, if this government is firmly established, become an entirely North American as the State of New York; and will, no doubt, some fine day ask for admission as a member of the Federal Union.

Costa Rica is the southernmost State of Central America. It is one of the smallest in territory, but the richest in resources. It has been at peace many years and its people are represented as being industrious and quiet citizens. Its chief reliance is the coffee crop, and the exports of the article amount to four thousand tons annually. Its present government was established in 1823. The State is divided into six departments, each of which elects two deputies to the Legislature. The executive consists of a President, Don Raphael Mora, and a Vice-President, Creamuco, elected for six years. The present administration is be-

lieved to be in favor of the British government, whose agents are continually intriguing in all the Central American republics. The Nicaragua route across the Isthmus runs along the frontier of Costa Rica.

The British possessions in Central America include British Honduras, the Bay Islands, otherwise called Ruatan, and the tract called Mosquitia. These possessions really belong to Honduras and Nicaragua, and the British government holds them in defiance of the treaty signed at Washington five years ago, and commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which contains the following stipulation:—

Neither Power shall occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or annex, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America; nor should either make use of any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have to or with any other State or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying or colonizing Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same.

In defiance of this, the government of Great Britain holds the territory above named as absolutely as it controls the city of London, and its agents, we are informed, are rapidly obtaining a dangerous preponderance in Costa Rica.

We have thus endeavoured to give the plain facts, in order to show the importance of the question which is now before the executive of the United States, and which will shortly come before Congress. We desire that the people should understand the matter and then Congress should follow. The popular voice is above treaties and maps, and diplomacy, and Congresses, and presidents, and humbugs generally. It is of the highest importance that our government should meet this question without fear and without prejudice. The regularly accredited Minister of Nicaragua is now in Washington, and has strong claims upon the United States. It is for the Mercantile interest of this republic that the government should be maintained in Nicaragua. Peace reigns within the borders of that country for the first time in many years. But its prosperity is menaced by foes from without and enemies within. It asks for the countenance and friendship of the great Republic of the North, and it seems to us, in the present state of things, that the most rigid conservatism could not refuse to grant so proper a request. If we do not take a step in the right direction now, some of us may live to see the best part of Central America erected into an English colony, and our right of way to the Pacific disputed by the British government.—*N. Herald.*

WE copy the following notice of the miscreant Colonel Walker, with whom through our columns, our readers are already slightly acquainted, from the selections of the *Pictorial Eastern Chronicle*:—

COL. WALKER.—The following account furnished to the *Washington Star* by Senor Espinoza, a Nicaraguan exile, who was a passenger in the last steamer from Greytown, gives a very different view of the measures pursued by Colonel Walker in Nicaragua, from that which has heretofore been given to the public. It also places the American Minister in a peculiar position.

“When it was known that the court martial of Americans, into whose hands Walker had surrendered Corral, had determined on his death, addresses were sent to Walker, signed by all the foreign residents in Granada, and by all the clergy and principal native citizens, asking that his life be spared, and offering on the part of the clergy and men of wealth, to mortgage their fortunes as a guarantee that Corral, if not executed, would live tranquilly in San Juan del Norte. But Walker sternly refused to spare the victim. Soon after Corral was shot, the people of the city surrounded his corpse a large majority being women, who cut all the hair from his head in little locks, and imbued their kerchiefs and portions of their clothing in his blood to be kept as relics.

Mr. Espinoza says, that the American Minister Mr. Wheeler, was seen on the 13th of October, the day on which Granada was taken, at the door of his house, giving brandy to Walker's men; his (Wheeler's) son being at the time among Walker's men armed with a sword, and shouting as one of them.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Blaylock, was secreted in the house of Mr. Wheeler, and asked leave of Mr. W. to visit a brother then dying in consequence of a wound received on the memorable 13th of October. Mr. Wheeler consented, and after he had left the gentleman's house, he sent after him a message, saying

that he was no longer responsible for his safety, and at the same time soldiers were sent for him and he was shot in the morning.

General Corral was then in command of 300 men, when Rubant, a French resident of Grenada, (for thirty years) was sent to Corral by Walker, who demanded a capitulation, the penalty for its refusal being that all the principal men in Grenada should be shot. That is to say, Mr. Joachim Peter and Trinidad Cande, Mr. Joachim, Messrs. Chamorro, Zeguera, Alvarez, Colaya, Murrillo, Artiles, Espinoza Munoz, Carberon, Avana, Bojos, Rocha, and Morelez. They were then Walker's prisoners, and were tied two together by Walker's orders, who notified Corral that if he did not come over to Grenada and make a treaty, they would be shot as the penalty for his refusal—Corral to save their lives, surrendered himself and went to Grenada, where he was not long after shot by order of Walker's Court Martial, composed altogether of Americans.

We append to this the letters which formed the groundwork of the charge against General Corral. They bear strong evidence of being a forgery of Walker's, in order to effect his destruction—

GRANADA, Nov. 1, 1855.

To General Santos Guardiola—My esteemed Friend—It is necessary that you should write to our friends to give them notice of the danger which threatens us, and to take active steps with you. If you wait two months it will be too late. Think of us and of your offers. I salute your lady and am your real friend to command. Yours, &c. P. CORRAL.

Nicaragua is lost. Honduras, San Salvador and Guatemala are lost if you let things go on. Come quickly, and you will find auxiliaries.

Friend Don Pedro, we are badly, badly, badly off. Think of your friends. I was left here without anything but what I had on my body, and I hope for your help. Your friend, &c. P. CORRAL.

MANAGUA, Nov. 3, 1855.

To Gen. Santos Guardiola:—My dear Sir and Friend.—I enclose to you letters from the General, who does not write much on account of the insecurity, but you already understand all he wants to tell you, and it is enough if you consider the sufferings of a man who has been forced to the sacrifice to do what he has done, and to whom they already deny what was offered him. We all expect a fatality, and always with hopes, which at the end only turn out illusory. We all confide in you, and only in you, to redeem this beautiful section of Central America. We hope that you and the real friends of Honduras will not be indifferent to our disgrace. Thousand probabilities—many elements—a good deal of disposition, and much repining.

It things here go on badly and cannot be remedied, I will with pleasure once more become a Hondurean.

I felicitate you and participate in your pleasure in returning again to your beloved country, always remain there, and may tyranny never again take root in that soil so worthy to be there forever buried. I salute affectionately Lady Anita and you. With all frankness command your friend, &c. TOMAS MARTINEZ.

At a quarter to 2 P. M., the prisoner, attended by the clergy, made his appearance under an escort of soldiers, and crossing the plaza took a seat in a chair prepared for the occasion. The death sentence was read to him by Colonel Gilman, officer of the day, and almost immediately after the spirit of Gen. Don Peniceno Corral had passed from time into the mysteries of an eternity, having been pierced as we understand, by every bullet fired at him.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The ship *Ariana*, Capt. Preble, from Liverpool, arrived at this port, reports Nov. 26th, lat. 52, long. 36 30, fell in with British brig *Messenger*, of Yarmouth, N. S., Capt. Howard Van Norden, from Glasgow for Boston, 21 days out, in a sinking condition. Took from her Capt. Van Norden, six seamen, and two boys, and brought them to this port. The *Messenger* was loaded with pig iron. Capt. Van Norden reports that on Friday, Nov. 23, lat. 52, long. 36, while trying to get a gal from the South, and about one P. M., she was struck by a heavy sea, which knocked the vessel on her beam ends, carrying with it the bulwarks, stanchions, and covering boards on both sides, from stem to stern, sweeping the decks and taking with it the forward lion and three men that were in it, together with the boats and spar-masts which were lashed to the decks, drawing the timbers out of the decks, bursting open the fore-cabin and after-hatches, carrying away the galleys and snipping up the decks in different places.

SUFFERING AT SEA.—Capt. Williams, of barque John Curtis, of Brunswick, at this port, from Newport, Eng., reports 5th inst., in lat. 37 32, lon. 66, fell in with the brig *Fred'k W. Horn*, of Boston, Capt. Parker, from Georgetown, S. C., for Kennebunk, waterlogged and dismantled, and took off the captain and crew. Capt. B. and his men had been on the wreck fifteen days without food or shelter, except the daily allowance to each man of one-quarter pound of raw pork. Their sufferings were intense.—*Boston paper*, Dec. 24.

HONNIBLE MURDER.—*New Haven*, 24th.—The body of Justus Matthews, a workman, was found dead this morning in the western suburbs of this city, with his throat cut and wrists tied. He was in the house of Rhoda Wakeman and had been connected with a band of millerites, or spiritualists, or something of the kind. Seven of his brethren have been arrested on suspicion of having had a hand in the murder, and are now in prison.

Later.—The murder of last night creates much excitement as the facts become known. The persons arrested have all been considered inoffensive. Jackson, the grey-haired porter at the depot, is among the prisoners. Matthews' neck was shockingly mangled. It is said that he consented to be sacrificed in order to hasten the millennium. The woman at whose house the deed was done is about 70. She represented herself as Jesus Christ, and as having the power to raise the dead.

REMAINS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—*St. Paul's*, M. T. Dec. 22.—Mr. Stewart arrived from Red River last evening, on his way to Canada, bearing despatches for Sir George Simpson, containing information of the discovery of the point where Sir John Franklin and his party perished. It was on the coast opposite Montreal Island. Their bones lie buried in the sand, within an extent of 12 miles. This is the fifth winter since they perished, and the drifting sands of that barren region, being in lat. 68 deg. north, have filled in successive layers on the bones of these noble and ill-fated men.

Mr. Stewart describes the region as dreary in the extreme, not a blade of grass, nor a stick of timber met the eye. No game of any kind could be found.

He was informed by the Esquimaux, that they, the Esquimaux, reached the spot just in time to see the last man die of hunger, who was leaning against some object when discovered: he was too far gone to be saved.

Mr. Stewart has brought home the remains of a bow, having the name of Sir John Franklin on it, a hammer, kettle, part of a blue flag, and other articles belonging to the unfortunate vessel.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Many of our readers may remember that during the prevalence of Cholera in this City last year, much was said and written in relation to the erection of an Orphan Asylum for the reception of the helpless and distressed children, whom the fatal epidemic cast destitute upon the benevolence of the public. Several private meetings were held to project a scheme for the attainment of this object; a public meeting also was called, and very numerous and respectfully attended, in the Mechanics' Institute. Dr. Bouford generously offered a lot of site near the "Valley Church," in Portland, for a site for the building; and at the last Session of the Legislature an Act of Incorporation was obtained under the title of the "St. John Protestant Orphan Asylum." Since that time the Directors have held several meetings with a view to promote the object contemplated. It was, however, thought by them that a more eligible site could be obtained than that so liberally given by Dr. B., and we learn that they have bargained with Messrs. W & R. Wright for a lot of about five acres, with a dwelling house thereon, situate across Courtney Bay, where they contemplate erecting at an early day a suitable building for the purpose contemplated. The cost of this property is £1500. We learn it is intended to employ a competent person to canvass the City for subscriptions, and we trust our citizens will liberally respond to this call of humanity and Christian benevolence. There are at present some of those unfortunate ones who are without natural guardians, who have been provided for in part by those who are promoting this Institution, and it is contemplated to have it in such a condition in the coming spring as to receive any who may be destitute of paternal care. The benevolence and charity of this Institution, although denominated "Protestant," is not intended to be confined to the children of Protestant parents, or any one class of persons, but will be open to receive all. Its government and management, however, will be strictly on Protestant principles; the Bible will be the common book of the Institution, and the

teaching of those committed to it, conducted with a view to their becoming good citizens and good christians. We heartily commend this benevolent enterprise to the favour of all, and we trust a response will be made by those who will be waited on for subscriptions, which will at once enable the Directors to pay for the property purchased, and to go forward in the erection of suitable buildings thereon, and other necessary arrangements.—*Religious Intelligencer*.

THE LIQUOR LAW.—This extraordinary coercive measure has been left by the highest authority to its experimental operation; and will therefore come into full effect on the first of January next. From that date, therefore, the importation, manufacture and sale (except by an official agent,) of all stimulating liquors will be illegal.—*St. John N.B. Observer*.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—Three young men who were lumbering on the border of the Nashwaakris stream, a few miles from this city, came to their end within the last few days in a most awful manner. They had been for two or three days without any communication with their friends, when a horse in their employment breaking loose, and coming out of the woods, excited suspicion. An immediate investigation followed, when their remains were found in the camp, the roof of which had taken fire and fallen in upon them as they lay asleep. The inference is that they were suffocated before the fire reached them; but some rumours have been afloat respecting a track, which is said, has been traced in the light snow to the camp, and thence again in its own single footprints to another part of the settlement. The names of the parties were Frederick Williams, Albert Grant, and — Hawkins. They were all respectable young men; and one of them leaves a wife and child to lament this most painful bereavement.—*Fredericton Reporter*.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28th.

The steamer *Pacific* has arrived. Kars has surrendered from famine, the garrison 8000 strong, becoming prisoners of war.

Omer Pacha was near Katnis, which the Russians held in force.

In the Crimea, 3000 Russians attacked the extremity of the French line, and after several hours fighting, withdrew.

The firing was continuous between the North and South sides of Sebastopol.

Russia has opened a new loan of 50,000,000 roubles at 5 per cent., at Berlin, Hamburg and Holland.

The Bank of England is authorised to issue £475,000 of notes beyond the amount specified in its charter.

Peace prospects are doubtful. No advance apparent in negotiations.

Consols 88½.

No change in markets.

D. C. S.

Received—		
Decr 5	Halifax,	for W & O. £2 0 0
8.	do.	" " 2 0 0
8.	do.	(Mrs. Clarke additional) " 2 0 0
8.	do.	collected by Messrs. Tully and Brown, for W & O. 16 15 0
8.	Premiums from Clergy	do. 5 19 0
13.	Halifax, for W. & O.	105 0 0
21.	Cornwallis do.	9 0 0
	do (in trust)	10 0 0
	Kentville	4 17 0
24.	Halifax, for W. & O.	10 0 0
31.	Inst. from Savings Bank	do. 11 6 11
	" " " " " "	Endt acct 14 3 6
	" deposit Receipt B. E. F.	3 1 8
	Halifax, for W. & O.	3 0 0
	do, St. Paul's L. C.	11 2 6
		Edwin Gilman, Jr. Sec'y.

Resolved, that the Sec'y. D. C. S. do raise the W. & O. Fund—at Guysboro'

W. & O. Fund	£3 0 0
Collected in Parish Church, Guysboro'	0 5 0
Easter Offertory collection	0 18 11
At Kentville—	
C. N. H. Harris	1 5 0
S. M. Warner	0 5 0
Jas. E. DeWolf	0 10 0
Daniel Moore	0 10 0
Mrs. W. B. Webster	0 5 0
Mrs. Angus	0 5 0
Mrs. Hutchinson	0 1 3
Wilson E. Crowe	0 5 0
Mary A. Crowe	0 2 6
Margaret C. Crowe	0 2 6
John Mitchell	0 5 0
C. H. Rand	1 5 0
J. C. Beckwith	0 5 0
Miss Kidston	0 2 6
Richard Moore	0 5 0
Three Friends	2 15 0

SWITZERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

MADRYON MISSION, COLONIAL CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL.

On the eastern bank of the Richelieu, about eight miles from St. John's and twenty-nine from Montreal, in the Seigneurie of Sabrevois, may be seen a neat little Church and parsonage, possessing a deep interest in the minds of earnest Christians. They were erected at the expense of Mrs. Christie (to whom her late husband, Major P. Christie, the Church in this Diocese owes a large debt of gratitude,) and were the witness of the first systematic effort made by the Church of England to present her scriptural forms and evangelical teaching to our French fellow-countrymen. It was here that the devoted and self-denying Gavin sent forth by the venerated Bishop of Quebec, toiled on alone, winning the confidence and love of the inhabitants, no less by the gentle and unvarying kindness of his daily conversation than by the plain and faithful nature of his preaching. It was here that the converts to our beloved Church in this country were first formed into a congregation and led to the worship of God, by our spiritual and heart stirring liturgy: and when after eight years of faithful and unremitting labor, the Pastor was conveyed to his grave, hundreds of French Canadians stood around, and tears flowed abundantly, — for those who did not weep a Pastor gone, wept the loss of a good man and an earnest Christian, with whom they had often knelt around the sick in humble prayer.

The difficulties with which the first Pastor had to contend, and the way he encouraged himself in the Lord his God, are known to but few besides his heavenly Father, before whom his trials were constantly spread, and whose presence and arm sustained so long the fainting laborer. It is a trying thing to enter upon a work in the midst of a people whose sympathies are not with you; — how much more when every prejudice and every temporal interest is arrayed against you! and how much more still when they will not listen to your instruction, and cannot read your explanation!

With all this the mission had to contend, and with persecution, and for so great a work few indeed were the laborers; nevertheless, the culture of the spiritual vineyard proceeded. Prayer was made to the Lord of the Harvest, and an evident blessing rested upon the seed sown.

At first a few little children were gathered together, and with prayer taught so as to be able to read the word of God. This grew and prospered until it became a primary school, whence might be selected promising children for future instruction and usefulness: then, it was seen that we had amongst ourselves the material for supplying the want of labourers, which had been so severely felt; and an educational establishment, in which a native agency might be trained and fitted for missionaries, as clergymen, and schoolmasters, and colporteurs, was the next object of hope and prayer.

It is not necessary to tell of the many consultations which were held as to a place where a Training School should be situated, and the anxious enquiries which were made for a gentleman qualified to take charge of so important an institution. It is enough to say that the hand of our Heavenly Father was recognized in the opportune application of a French gentleman, who was found upon enquiry to be possessed of considerable abilities, and was well recommended; also in their attention being directed to a building in St. John's, which was early adapted to the purposes of the Committee, and in which were received ten French Canadian youths selected from upwards of thirty applicants, from amongst whom, it is believed, some will be raised up to go in a truly missionary spirit, with the glorious Gospel of the Blessed God, to their dear and wild countrymen.

The Visitor of the Mission may first be seen to Sabrevois, where on Sunday will be found a devout and orderly congregation of French Canadian converts, gathered in their neat Church morning and evening, and the children in their Sunday School attached to the church, and ministered to by Mr. De Moushied, who fills the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Gavin's death, until a clergyman can be appointed. Adjoining the church is the parsonage, which has recently been sufficiently enlarged to enable Mrs. Gavin to instruct and train French Canadian girls for the work of teaching; and near at hand the primary school, in which at the time of Mr. Gavin's death there were about thirty children in attendance. (Going on thence to St. John's, the Training Institution for boys, in a building lately purchased and fitted up to accommodate twenty-five

boarders, may be seen, with beds selected from the school and congregation of Sabrevois, and other places. Concerning this establishment a competent judge has stated that it was most convenient in its arrangements, neat and orderly in its appearance, and that "should the boys continue to enjoy the good fortune of their present training, we shall be disappointed if some at least of them do not make their mark in the world."

Doubtless all this seems but of little power to act upon 700,000 French Canadians, nevertheless the bright beams of hope shine forth from every part of the work and afford to the Church of England throughout the Province, who Mission it is, a cheering prospect of casting the light of Gospel truth upon a warm-hearted but benighted people, and it vigorously and prayerfully carried on in dependence upon the spirit of God and His blessing, will assuredly bring thousands of souls into the Kingdom of Christ.

Already the Committee has felt called upon to send for four additional laborers from the South of France or Switzerland.

Their efforts have not yet been unattended with a large expenditure of money, as may be supposed.

At the monthly meeting of the Committee, in June of the present year, presided over by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, it was resolved that an appeal should be made to the Church in Canada, and that the Rev. Canon Bancroft and the Rev. W. Bond should be requested to act as a Deputation to Quebec and Canada West. The Lord Bishop of Montreal furnished them with this letter:

SEEK HOUSE,

MONTREAL, 16th June, 1855.

DEAR SIR,—The increasing expenses incurred at Sabrevois in consequence of the schools which have been recently opened in connection with that Mission having rendered it necessary that further assistance should be obtained, in order that the work may be efficiently carried on, it is to certify that it is with my approval that you and the Rev. Canon Bancroft have been commissioned by the Committee of the Colonial Church and School Society in Montreal to solicit subscriptions in Quebec and Upper Canada, the consent of the Bishops of Quebec and Toronto having been first obtained for your making application in your respective dioceses. The large number of French Canadians seeking instruction at our hands make it imperative upon us, that the work commenced by my predecessor the present Bishop of Quebec at Sabrevois, be not allowed to fall for lack of hands, and I feel no doubt that the members of the Church at Quebec and in Upper Canada, will cheerfully aid us, when the case shall have been fully and carefully laid before them.

Something also is due to the memory of the lamented Rev. D. Gavin (so recently deceased), who has, I trust, left behind him a field well prepared by his self-denying labors, for the ministry of his successor, who may, by God's grace, hope to see the fruit of that seed which Mr. Gavin has for the last eight years been so diligently sowing.

Commending you and the work to which you are engaged to the mercy and favour of God,

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,

B. MONTREAL.

The appeal thus made, has been nobly responded to in various parts of Canada.

Youths' Department.

MANAGEMENT OF BOYS.

A clergyman of much observation recently remarked, that experience of sixty years had taught him, that if boys had a faithful and judicious mother, they were pretty sure to turn out well, whatever might be the character of the father. There are mothers, who from various causes, in rearing their sons, are deprived of the co-operation of the father. The following hints are intended for the assistance of such mothers.

1. *Keep your boys by all means out of the streets.* At the proper times for play, allow them to invite some of the neighbors' children into your yard, or permit them to visit those children of your friends with whom you are willing they should associate. But let it be an unalterable law, that they are not to rove the streets in freedom, to play with whatever companions chance may throw in their way. By commencing early and strictly with this principle, you will have no difficulty in enforcing it. Turn a boy loose into the streets and stables, and he will almost certainly be ruined. Therefore, at all hazards, keep them out of the streets.

2. *Do not allow your boys to play out of doors in the evening.* There is something in night exposure and night plays which seem to harden the heart. You never see such a boy possessed of a gentle and modest disposition. He is always forward, self-willing, unmanageable. There is always temptation in the darkness of the evening, to say and do things which they would not be willing to do in open blaze of day. The most judicious parents will never allow their chil-

dren to be out at such hours; consequently the only companions he can be with are the unmanageable. There is something almost fiend-like in the shouts which are occasionally heard from such troops of boys congregated at the corner of the streets. If you would save your son from certain ruin, let him not be with them. Keep him at home in the evening, unless by special permission, he is at the house of some judicious friend, where you know he will engage in frugal sports.

3. *Do what you can to keep your sons employed.* Let play be their occasional privilege, and they will enjoy it far more highly. Employ them in the garden if you have one, at work, not at play. It will do them no harm to perform humble service. It will help you, and help them still more, to have them bring in the wood or the coal, to scour the knives, to make their own beds, and to keep them in order. You may thus render them useful, and greatly contribute to their future welfare. If you are sick it is more important you should train up your sons in these habits of industry, for they stand in need of this moral and physical discipline. Louis Philippe, King of France, though the son of the proudest and richest noble of France, was in childhood and youth required to wait upon himself in the performance of the humblest offices. It was through this culture that he was trained up to be one of the most remarkable men of the present age.

4. *Take an interest in your children's enjoyment.* A pleasant word, an encouraging smile from a sympathizing mother towards an affectionate boy for many an hour of work: and the word and the smile reach his heart, and make a pliable, gentle, mother-loving boy. How often will a boy, with such a mother, work all the afternoon to build a play house or a dove-cote, cheer-ed with the exulted joy of showing it to his mother when it is done. And when he takes her hand, to lead her out and show her the evidence of his mechanical skill, how greatly can his young spirit be gratified by a few words of encouragement and approbation.

HOW BROAD IS SUNDAY.

QUITE a small boy desired permission to do a certain thing. "It is Sunday," replied his mother. "Is it Sunday up at Mr. A's?" "Yes, my child." "Is it Sunday down at Mr. B's?" "Yes." "Is it Sunday everywhere?" "Yes, everywhere."

Do all my little friends—do all full-grown people—know the breadth of the Sabbath? Is there not an idea among them that, somehow, it don't come in some places just where it does in others?

When, at a certain time, Ellen stole to her room, and took out her doll, and made a new dress for it, and spread her little saucers and saucers on a table before it, did she think it was Sunday there? She knew there was a sacred stillness in the house, and that her mother was in the parlor, engaged with her Bible; but was she aware that the Sabbath reached to her own room too? Did she reflect that any deeds unsuitable to the day were just as wicked done there, in secret, as if done anywhere else?

The other day Robert and some of his companions got together and had a game at ball. The church-steeple was out of sight; they could not see the people on their road to meeting; but was that retired nook beyond the limits of the sacred day?

Ah, my friends, the Sabbath is as broad as the earth. You are bound to keep it holy wherever you are. Though you may retire where no human eye can see you profane it, the spot is so clouded, no darkness is so deep, that the eye of God cannot there be a witness to your conduct. Can any hide himself in secret places that I shall not see him? saith the Lord. Do not I fill heaven and earth? saith the Lord. Jer. xxiii. 24. "He knoweth vain men; he seeth wickedness also; will he not therefore consider it?" Job. xi. 11.—N. Y. Obs.

Selections.

FRATERNIZATION WITH SCHISM.

In the recent charge, the Archbishop of Dublin, (Whately,) turns his clergy particularly against mixing themselves up with any movement of an irregular character for the conversion of Papists. His Grace's observations on this subject are not the less remarkable on account of the quarter from which they proceed. "Guard against being parties to or countenancing any such irregular and disorderly proceedings, in the efforts to enlighten those of another Church, as may tend ultimately in various ways to weaken our own course."

"If, for instance, some such a plan should be adopted as we have heard rumours of—that of sending forth from England a host of missionaries of Churchmen and Dissenters intermixed—appointed (I may say or

claimed since that is what it virtually amounts to) by a self-constituted association, without any reference to the existing authorities of our Church—without any security for their soundness of doctrine, or their discretion, or their acquaintance with the language of a large portion of our population—without any profession of being attached to our Church or even not hostile to it—and without any responsibility except to the body which thus appoints them—if such a scheme should be set on foot, I am convinced that any countenance given to it by any of us would involve a danger (besides others) of favoring the charge brought against us of internal division and indifference to our own Church.

Far, indeed, should we be from feeling any resentful jealousy or offering any opposition, if Protestants of any other religious communion—even in many points opposed to us—choose to come forward to advocate principles common to us and them. But this they can do even more effectually by acting independently, and without any formal compact with us; especially such a compact as would imply a disregard on our part of the constituted authorities of our own Church. That Protestants are not agreed among themselves is indeed what is perpetually urged by Roman Catholics. But this view is not at all lessened (as some might on a hasty view suppose,) but on the contrary is much aggravated, by any such alliance of Protestants of different denominations as may be formed independently of the governors, and in defiance of the rules of their own respective communities, and which must thus tend to engender fresh divisions within each.

Without being so bigoted to any particular form of Church government as to insist that no other is permitted by scripture, one who is an actual member of a certain Church may consistently, and must if he act on scripture principles, show a dutiful reverence for the regulations and constituted authorities of that Church to which he does belong.—Banner of the Cross.

THE FORGIVENESS OF INJURIES.

Forgive enemies. Is the saying too hard? How then can you bear the advice of him who spake as man never spake—love them that persecute, and despitefully use you; or, in other words, love your enemies. Nevertheless, let the human heart revolt as it will, this must be done or you can make no pretence to the Character of a Christian. In forgiving those who have wronged you, you do no earthly deed. It does not make you world-famous, for the world knows nothing of it. The matter is not heralded in the papers, not made a theme of gossip, and yet to compass that forgiveness, how great a battle has been fought. Every human influence was brought to bear against that single Christian impulse. Pride, grief, wounded love and revenge clamored for its suppression. The face of your enemy itself, looking blackness, and darting fire from his wrathful eyes, joined with the belligerents and threatened hate. And why should you forgive? Remember you not those words sacred to Calvary, to the world, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." No man blinded by passion or vengeance knows what he does. His inner sight is veiled, and sometimes so veiled that not even an earthquake will rend it. Your enemy was unjust in anger, perhaps, and he "knew not what he did." Pity him, forgive him, love him. Your heart will grow lighter for it, your soul purer. Your very nature will be hallowed with the divinity of the Son of God after the conflict is past, and angels carry the news rejoicing, "he loves his enemy." The greatest moral conquest that can be achieved will then have been accomplished, and in your old age when you look back upon the heights you gained step by step, year by year, with what rapture of heavenly joy will that "high place" be contemplated, that mount of forgiveness where nature grew sublime? O! believe it, there is no joy like the joy of forgiveness. It is God-like, for only God can forgive sin. It is needful too, for each of us to be forgiven, and if He against whom we rebel were an unflinching enemy, where should you and I stand to-day?

* But I say unto you, love your enemies."

A LARGE FAMILY.—A pious gentleman, who had accumulated much property in a successful business, was asked by a clergyman if he had not amassed enough for his family, so that he might retire from business. "Oh!" he replied, "I have not yet made enough to give each of my children a single leaf of the catechism."

"Why," inquired the minister, "how large is your family?"

"About six hundred millions," was the reply.

Foreign Protestantism.—From statistics just published in France, it appears that out of a population of thirty-six millions there are only three-quarters of a million of Protestants, including Lutherans, Evangelicals, Reformed, and a few Jews.

From Switzerland, there is a sad account of the state of the Protestant National Church of Bern. The Pietists wish to separate Church and State; the Evangelicals seek only to reform the Church. In the mean time the upper classes are deserting the Establishment altogether. Two Irvingite "Apostles" from England have just made their appearance, and announce their mission to the Swiss.

At Lausanne the religious anniversaries of the Protestant societies have been taking place. No new features presented themselves: an additional effort was talked of for the augmentation of the corps of "Colporteurs," for spreading copies of the Scriptures in neighboring countries; in which work it is expected may have a rival at last in the Pope himself, who has given his sanction to a French translation of the Scriptures by M. Alliol.

At Heidelberg, the German Union for the support and defence of Protestantism in popish countries, called the "Gustavus Adolphus Society," has been celebrating the great festival. Beyond speed, marching and preaching, to keep alive the spirit of partisanship, if possible, nothing was done. The meeting next year is to be at Bremen.

The Italian Vandals seem to complain of the dimming of their rank; and an institution called a "Hospital for Cat-chumens," at Palermo, seems to have the credit of winning many of them, young and old, to the Roman Catholic Church.—Literary Churchman.

Better to speak the truth rudely, than lie craftily.
Like Saint, like offering.
Critics are the brushers of noblemen's clothes.

Diocesan Church Society.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

RAWDON, December 2nd, 1855.

Mr. Editor: Will you please to insert in your paper a few brief notes of the Annual Meeting of the Rawdon Local Branch of the Diocesan Church Society.

On Thursday evening, the 29th inst., we held our annual meeting of the Diocesan Church Society in the Temperance Hall. The night was dry, and very much calculated to induce persons who felt an interest in the proceedings to give their attendance; but to their shame, be it said, many did not attend, from causes either real or imaginary, who ought to be there, and consequently the meeting was not, as to numbers, what it was expected to be. But there was one redeeming feature in the case, which was this, that the few who did meet displayed such energy in the good cause as to make up in some degree for the apathy of the many.

The Chair was taken by the Rev. Henry Storer, who commenced the proceedings of the evening by reading the appointed prayers; after which he reviewed the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, from its commencement and during its progress to the present time, and attracted the particular attention of the meeting to the fact, that the long afforded aid was by degrees coming to a close; and in this way, shewed the necessity that lay on every Church person to increase the funds of the Diocesan Church Society, in order that they would make up (at least in part) for the loss that must be felt by the withholding of the assistance that has been given for so long a time by the Parent Society. The following resolutions were then put to the meeting, being moved, seconded, and passed unanimously.

Resolved, That we offer the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the measure of success He has been pleased to vouchsafe to the Diocesan Church Society for the past year.

Moved by the President, seconded by W. F. Best, Esq.

Resolved, That we feel deeply indebted to the venerable the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, for the liberal support she is giving to the missionary cause in this Diocese.

Moved by H. G. Pinco, Junr., Esq., seconded by A. B. Chandler, Esq.

Resolved, That as the Diocesan Church Society is appropriating a part of her funds for the maintenance of a missionary in this Diocese, redoubled exertions in our parts should be made to increase the subscription list for the coming year.

Moved by the Hon. H. G. Pinco, seconded by G. Carter, Esq.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the ladies, who undertook the office of Collectors the last year, for the manner in which they discharged their duties.

Moved by A. B. Chandler, Esq., seconded by H. G. Pinco, Junr., Esq.

After passing the Resolutions, Collectors were appointed, and the ladies who honored us with their presence, very willingly permitted their names to be enrolled in the list. Names, Mrs. Storer, Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Pinco, Mrs. Ferguson, Miss DeWolf.

To A. B. Chandler, Esq., all seemed deeply indebted for his unwearied and persevering efforts to advance the interest of the Church in this district; in fact it is admitted by many that were it not for the zeal manifested by him, the temporal affairs of the Church would be at a very low ebb. Now, this ought not to be the case; all should be equally interested, for all have the same opportunity of being benefitted by the ministrations of religion as he has.

The observations made by the Hon. H. G. Pinco, when moving the third Resolution, were most prominent, and had a very good effect on the meeting: He (the Hon. H. G. Pinco) regretted exceedingly to see a meeting convened for a purpose of such vast importance so badly attended. There should be no holding back at the present and for the time to come; the Diocesan Church Society must experience at the hands of every well-wisher of the Church, from the highest to the lowest in the land, the greatest possible attention and care; it is, and should be considered, "our own Society," its money is expended among us, its labourers are working in the midst of us, its beneficial effects are becoming more and more felt and appreciated every day. He agreed most cordially with the wording of the Resolution, and he would take the liberty of adding, after the words that the exertions should be redoubled, the following clause: that all should be made, and to the amount of their subscriptions for the coming year.

Now, this is the very thing we want; we want that instead of the small sum, comparatively speaking, of £372,—one hundred pounds of which is subscribed by the Clergy, one out of ten of which, if they were to do justice to themselves and their families, should not subscribe anything, that that £372, now at the disposal of the Executive Committee for the general purposes of the Society, should be increased to £1200 for the coming year; we want to see, instead of ten or eleven missionaries that are at present on the list of the Society, that number increased to fifteen or twenty zealous and devoted men, whose hearts are in their work, and who are to those already established, and in this way a blessing will be transferred to the generations to come, and which can and will be accomplished if the saying of the Hon. gentleman be made the watchword of the day, "let us not only redouble our exertions, but double and treble our subscriptions."

Fearing I have trespassed already too much on your valuable space, I remain, &c.

H. S.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

A meeting of the Local Committee of the Diocesan Church Society was held at St. Paul's Church, Rawdon, on Thursday, Dec. 29th. The meeting having been opened with the appointed Prayers by the Rev. Prof. Hill, the President briefly explained the nature and objects of the Society, after which the following resolutions were moved:

1st. Moved by Rev. Prof. Hill, seconded by Mr. George Wer. Senr.

Resolved, That the branch of the Diocesan Church Society having been discontinued in this parish, the members thereof take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to Almighty God for having continued His providential care for their spiritual welfare, and their intention to endeavour to the utmost of their ability to promote the spread of the Gospel of Christ.

2nd. Moved by Benj. Smith, Esq., seconded by Mr. W. Withrow.

Resolved, That we cannot allow the present occasion to pass without most fully acknowledging our debt of gratitude to the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for their past benefits and present support.

3rd. Moved by Rev. Prof. Hill, seconded by Mr. T. Moxen, Junr.

Resolved, That, in consideration of the many calls upon the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to provide missionaries for our armies, and for the yet unconverted heathen, we consider it the duty of this and every other Christian colony to relieve that venerable Society as much as possible of the support of our Clergy, and are determined to forward the endeavours of the Diocesan Church Society as a means for the furtherance of that object.

4th. Moved by Rev. Prof. Hensley, seconded by B. Smith, Esq.

Resolved, That, as an acknowledgment of our dependence upon God, and our thankfulness for an abundant return for our labours during the past year, we give liberally of the goods which He has bestowed upon us for the advancement of His glory.

The meeting was not so largely attended as we could wish, but those who were there, will, no doubt, carry a pleasing account of it to their neighbours, who, it is to be hoped, will, by their actions, sanction the Resolutions, and enforce them by the speakers and unanimously passed by the members present.

RAWDON, December 24, 1855.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Mr. Editor.—I beg leave, through the medium of your paper, to return my warmest thanks to all who have assisted the Church people of the Parish of New Dublin, in the erection of the new chapel at Petite Riviere, and the chapel school house at the Islands of La Hève. The number of those warm-hearted Christians, it is true, is but small—so small that it would be an invidious task to name them here. Their names, however, are well known, and will be gratefully remembered by those whom their generosity has assisted, and the poor man's blessing will not be the least worthy epitaph in memory of one of them, who was lately called to his rest. I refer to the late George Mitchell, Esq., of Chester.

The frame of our new chapel at Petite Riviere was erected and some subscriptions in money and materials raised for it by the late incumbent, the Rev. R. F. Brins. It is now finished and furnished, will seat on an emergency two hundred persons, and is a most comfortable little building. We double-boarded it vertically, "breaking joints" and battening—the outside boarding being of pine, but rough as it came from the saw. The battens were two inches wide, rough like the boarding, with merely a half-inch chamfer on each edge. We then primed it, and afterwards gave it a good thick coat of slate-coloured paint, finishing by blowing in as much fine white beach sand as the wet paint on the building would absorb and retain. This coat is now a perfect cement, as hard as the hardest sandstone, and perfectly impervious to sun or rain. We have had the pulpit, reading-desk and doors handsomely oaked, and have stained our windows and seats with amber.

There are but seven families of Church people in this place, but the framing, rough-boarding, shingling, and priming, as well as the painting of the roof and the staining, were done by our people without charge, myself assisting in all but the framing, and consequently, having the house completely finished, and having furnished it with hangings, lamps, chandelier, sconces, stove and pipe, we find it has cost one hundred and fifteen pounds, of which about forty-six pounds were collected in money and materials in other parishes by Rev. R. F. Brins and myself, the balance was subscribed and paid by the people of New Dublin, chiefly those of Petite Riviere. I mention these facts for the encouragement of others who, like ourselves, may be struggling to build Churches without drawing upon the precious funds of the venerable Societies, P. G. F. or P. C. K., in England, or of our own excellent and independent Diocesan Church Society.

The seats in our building are entirely free, which we find to be an excellent plan in many respects.

Our chapel school house at the Islands is in progress, but the erection of a public building requires a hard struggle on the part of our poor fishermen. I hope, however, to see a school in it next summer, and able to hold the services in it, which hitherto I have been obliged to hold in a private house. We, of course, cannot hope for the luxury of a church-going bell to call our Island congregation to prayer, but would be happy to receive that excellent substitute—a flag—if any good Christian would remember us, as I see by your paper Messrs. Lordly & Stimpson have favoured our brother-fishermen on the Western Shore.

I have commenced the formation of a Parish library here, which has already received a contribution of books from the Venerable Society P. C. K., through the kindness of his Lordship the Bishop, who has also forwarded a handsome Bible and Prayer Book to the Petite Riviere Chapel, from the same bountiful source. Any contributions of suitable books, new or second hand, would be most thankfully received.

Yours truly,

JOHN AMBROSE.

Petite Riviere, New Dublin, Jan'y 2, 1856.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1856.

THE NEW YEAR.

OUR first paper for the year goes before our readers with the same features as have marked its predecessors in the year that has passed. It would have given us much pleasure to have been able to say that our sheet was larger—that it had been printed with new type,—that we had two thousand subscribers to commence the year,—and that Churchmen were united in opinion on this, as they ought to be in every matter which concerns the best interests of the Church. We must leave all such congratulations, however, to our Roman Catholic, Baptist and Wesleyan contemporaries, who can boast of their thousands, and who are of one mind in a house. We have had every desire to do our part, and to do it well, and comparing our sheet with our contemporaries, have no reason to be dissatisfied with the amount of religious information, moral instruction, or general intelligence which it has given; but when we look to the increase which ought to follow, when we are brought to the confession, that a good work has been hindered, and that where there ought to

exist a warm desire to forward it, there is instead a neglect and apathy, which deserves to be reprobated, and which if they be characteristic of Churchmen, are evils, the consequences of which if a remedy is not found, they may some day or other find leisure to deplore.

We are however, neither disheartened nor discouraged by the present position of *The Church Times*. If we cannot do all the good that we would, we will do all that we can. If we have not much better prospects than at this time last year, they are certainly no worse, and we have great hopes for the future. If a few inconsistent persons, of the "stop my paper" stamp, whose support to any object is only to be depended on so far as it accords with their own peculiar ideas—have been retired from our list, their place has in every instance been supplied by others of more liberal ideas and generous dispositions; and in the country especially, where the real strength of the Church is, we have had convincing proof from many parts, that our paper is highly valued. Those that be for us are more than those that be against us—and those that be disposed to encourage us in our arduous work, which with the utmost purity of intention we are only solicitous shall be conducted to a useful end, are much more numerous than those who with party zeal would damage that usefulness, and in their intolerance of all improvement that interferes with themselves, would if it were possible, crush its advocate.

To our friends then, both Clergy and laity, we tender our best thanks for their consistent support, and sincerely wish them all—a happy New Year. They uphold *The Church Times*, and we look to them to extend its circulation, and to place it upon that footing, which as the official medium of Church intelligence in the Diocese, it ought to secure—and in return they have a right to expect from us and shall receive, that attention to the interest of the Church which our opportunities will allow, and that careful regard for their information upon all topics, which the means at our disposal will enable us to bestow.

DIOCESAN ASSEMBLY.

As Churchmen, taking the broad view of our duties and privileges, we connect ourselves with no sectional party, nor will we learn their shibboleth. This however shall not hinder us from advocating measures, that we may conceive are beneficial to the Church, even altho' it may suit interested persons to speak or write of them, as originating with a party. One of such measures, is the Diocesan Assembly. All who desire to see the Church in that position in this Province, which as a religious body emanating from and connected with the United Church of England and Ireland, she ought to assume, must be anxious for the full and free action of this Assembly, in which the laity equally with the Clergy will have a voice in the regulation of ecclesiastical affairs.—We have never seen any intelligible opposition to the measure, and the last attempt of the kind is in our view, as great a failure as the first. Those who oppose it upon principle in this Province are reduced to reasoning, the absurdity of which is about equal to their ignorance—while those who acknowledge the principle and are opposed to some of the details upon personal considerations, are so few, that we think they may well be permitted to do and say whatever they please upon the merits or demerits of the subject. To these latter it may be a sufficient answer to their objections relative to the Queen's supremacy, which is not sought to be impugned in the proceedings of a Diocesan Assembly, that there is no authority even in England which can prevent their sitting, as was sufficiently tested by the Bishop of Exeter who recently held one.* But if this were not enough, there is the opinion of four most eminent Lawyers, that the Act of 25 Henry VIII. does not deprive Colonial Bishops of the right to hold Diocesan Synods—convincing enough, we should think, that there is nothing in these institutions incompatible with the position of the Colonial Church as a branch of the Church of England. Fortified in this way, and with the recorded opinion of the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishops of the Church in their favor—seeing the good effects of Synodical action in the American Church—knowing that in Canada they are becoming the Church's guide in important circumstances—and that they have been adopted in various Colonies of the Empire without any damage to the Queen's supremacy—we do not

* May 2, 1852.—Mr. Childers wished to ask the noble Lord (Lord John Russell,) what the Government were prepared to do in respect to the Diocesan Synod carried into effect by the Bishop of Exeter. Lord John Russell said he had felt it his duty to take the opinions of the law officers of the Crown upon the subject, and he had ascertained that although Diocesan Synods had fallen into disrepute, it appeared they were not illegal. The Government did not feel called upon to interfere

believe that that bugbear will be allowed to interfere with their operation in Nova Scotia. It is brought into view we see by a few respectable correspondents of the *New Brunswick Church Witness*, who have made themselves rather famous by their interference with Diocesan affairs in Nova Scotia, altho' they seem to know little about them, and to be as little qualified to judge of them—but there is nothing very alarming in this phantom of the imagination. The next meeting of the Diocesan Assembly will prove, we have no doubt, that such views may be modified without any sacrifice of conscientious opinion; and we do not think they would ever have been taken, but for an ungrounded apprehension about other matters, which has led to this far fetched objection, and urged its publicity.

The R. M. Steamship *Asia* arrived yesterday morning from Boston. Amongst her news is the President's Message, which is rather strong with reference to the relations with Great Britain. There is, however, a probability that affairs between the two governments, growing out of proceedings in Central America and other matters, will be amicably settled. We shall refer to this document in a future number.

Several arrests had been made of parties who were enlisting men in the U. States for the expedition against Nicaragua—amongst the rest, Mr. Dillingham, Secretary of Col. Parker H. French, minister plenipotentiary of Nicaragua, had been arrested as being concerned in the recent filibustering expedition.

The House of Representatives, at Washington, had not been able to choose a Speaker at the latest advices.

The bark *Resolute*, Captain Kollet's ship, (which, with the *Investigator* and *Assistance*, were sent out in 1850 in search of Sir John Franklin, and abandoned by Captain Buleker,) has been found by Captain Buddington, a whaler, of New London, U. S., in Davis's Straits, whither she had drifted, a distance of 1000 miles, on the 10th September last, and brought by him to New London, where she now lies awaiting the disposition of the British Government. The *Resolute* is said to be but little damaged.

D. C. 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. 1855, or within one year from taking orders, or from his admission into the Diocese, apply to the Sect'y for a Certificate of pension, and shall pay the annual sum or premium therefor, as hereafter mentioned." The above limited time expires on the 10th of April, 1856.

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.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. J. T. T. Moody—the amount received from you for C. H. Owen, Esq. is duly credited to him—also that paid by himself in Yarmouth—obliged by rem.—also for further prospect. Rev. Mr. Spike—with rem. from Dr. Denison, &c., and new sub. Mr. Robt. Fox—with rem. and new sub.

WORMS! WORMS!!

A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling these worms and purifying the body from their presence, is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to their origin. The expelling agent has at length been found—Dr. M'Lane's *Vermifuge*, prepared by Fleming Bros, is the much sought after specific, and has already superseded all other worm medicines, its efficacy being universally acknowledged by medical practitioners.

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

FLEMING BROS.

Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Taylor.

Poetry.

THE AUTUMNAL GUEST.

Turned from the forehead of summer
Had dropt, the dim woodlands were bare,
When thro entered our home a strange comer,
Afar from the kingdom of fear,
In the mystical fall of the year.

Has darkened our doors, and the hour,
Once opening like myrtles in bloom,
Were blighted as if they were flowers
That droop in the shade of the tomb—
That wither and die in its gloom.

There came to our cheek a strange pallor,
Our words grew infrequent and low,
But one of our number with valor
Smiled sweet on that terrible foe,
As the rose on the cold falling snow.

My star of the night and the morning,
My joy and my beauty was she,
Then came to my heart a forwarning,
A blast from the winter to be,
The winter that waiteth in me;

And I knew that my kingdom of summer
Must fade, and its crown disappear,
O! pitiless grew that dread comer,
Afar from the kingdom of fear,
In the desolate fall of the year.

Strange that hearts can live on after breaking—
At midnight my darling was dead,
Her bosom had rest from its aching,
Fond bosom her babies that fed—
Pure bosom that pilowed my head.

A grave 'neath the pines for my keeping,
No left me, that sorrowful guest,
A soul that is weary with weeping,
A world that in shadow is drest,
A life that is wild with unrest.

No more, never more to behold her!—
I awake by degrees to my loss,
I feel the cold world growing colder:
On borrow's drear ocean I tosse;
I faint 'neath the load of my cross.

Yet high in the infinite summer,
Beyond the pale kingdom of fear,
God's angels have crowned a new comer;
She smiles from her beautiful sphere;
She calls me—the morning is near.

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. UNYACKE, L.C.
WILLIAM GUNARD, " | JAMES A. MORRIS, "
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 Prospectuses.

III. In addition to the usual business of Life Assurance, Assurances are granted against paralysis, blindness, accidents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and mental, at moderate rates.

IV. Policies are indisputable, 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 required for going to, or residing in Australasia, Bermuda, Madeira, 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 information afforded on application to the local directors, the agent, or any of the following sub-agents:—
Picou—G. A. MACKENZIE, Esq.
Sydney—E. P. ARCHBOLD,
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. Rows for Age 20 and Age 30.

B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, &c.
No. 60, H. St. Street, Halifax.
Local Agent for Nova Scotia.

June 9. 1r.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident there. Curries made with it are pronounced excellent: and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment.
Prepared and Sold by W. L. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c., 24, Granville Street, Halifax, N.S.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

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

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

WM. GOSSIP,

24 Granville Street.

March 12.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

THE principal part of his FALL SUPPLY of GOODS, consisting of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other toilet requisites, &c. &c., to all of which the attention of Customers is respectfully invited, as the articles are good and prices moderate.

W. LANGLEY,

Hollis Street, Halifax.

Oct. 13.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED.

SPICERS' & SURENNE'S Complete French and English, and English and French Dictionary. With Pronunciation, &c.—one large 8vo. volume, 1400 pages. Spicers' & Surenne's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of French and English Languages (School Edition) 913 pages, 12mo. new 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 Valuo. Keys to each of above Methods.

Collin's Dramatic French Reader. Rowan's Modern French Reader. De Fiva's Elementary French Reader.

De Fiva's Classic French Reader. French Testaments. De Porquet's Trisor.

Contes A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouillir. Contes A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouillir. L'Echo De Paris—by Le Page.

Hamel's French Exercises. Les Messagers du Roi. Fenelon's Télémaque.

Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII. Wannstrocht's Recueil Choisi. Perrin's Fables—by Bolmar.

Decr. 16, 1855. WM. GOSSIP, 24, Granville Street.

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.

P. S. HAMILTON,

Barrister and Attorney at Law, Solicitor, &c. HAS Removed his Office to the Merchants' Exchange Building, entrance No. Prince Street, where in addition to his strictly professional business he is prepared to act as a

LAND AGENT.

For this purpose he has become associated with a gentleman residing in Liverpool, England, intimately acquainted with the movements and wants of the emigrating classes of Great Britain and Ireland, and maintaining correspondence with various parts of those countries and of the Continent of Europe. Local Agencies will be established throughout the Province. Parties desirous of buying, or selling, real estate, either in town or country, in any part of Nova Scotia, will find that this Agency affords opportunities never known in this country before of doing so to advantage.

Halifax, Oct. 20, 1855. 3m

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE

TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH, is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel,) and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d. each, at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street. Jan. 21.

THE MISSES WELLS,

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

WOLFVILLE,

Will Open on the 1st December.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

Table with 2 columns: English in all its branches, £5 0 0. Includes sub-rows for Music, Drawing, French, Leather-work, and Board.

Plain and ornamental Needlework without extra charge. Each Pupil must furnish her own Bed-Linen and Towels. Three months notice required previous to the removal of a Pupil. Nov 17, 1855.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES

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

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

FRIEND OF THE CANADIAN.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA

OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Sir—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood, it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough—I have often declared that I would give all I possessed to have cured her, but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her, at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did: the result was marvellous: by slow degrees my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five years old. I remain, Sir, your obliged,

(Signed) THOMAS WESTON

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY

AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint: was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health. I am, Sir, yours since relieved.

(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward's Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Sir,—I am happy to say that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks, I was cured, after every other means failed, to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so.

I remain, Sir, your humble servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following ailments:

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